

U.S. CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE : 1959

Final Report—Vol. I—Part 51—Counties

FARMS • FARM CHARACTERISTICS

LIVESTOCK and PRODUCTS

CROPS • FRUITS • VALUES

American Samoa

COUNTIES

Prepared under the supervision of
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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PREFACE

The 1960 Census of Agriculture for American Samoa was authorized by an Act of Congress (Title 13, U. S. Code-Census, codified August 1954 and amended in August 1957). Section 191 of Title 13 provided that the Census shall include each State, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and other possessions and areas over which the United States exercises jurisdiction, control, or sovereignty. Section 191 further provided that the census data for American Samoa may be collected by the Governor, or highest ranking Federal official, in accordance with plans prescribed or approved by the Director of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

In accordance with the provisions of Title 13, collection of the data for the 1960 Census of Agriculture in American Samoa was directed and supervised by the Governor of American Samoa. The actual collection of data was carried out by census enumerators supervised by Falefatu Utu under the direction of the Governor. The planning of the Census and the compilation of the statistics were supervised by Ray Hurley, Chief of the Agriculture Division, assisted by Joseph Correll and Helen Teir.

November 1961

UNITED STATES CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1959

FINAL REPORTS

Volume I—Counties—A separate part for each State. Statistics on number of farms; farm characteristics; acreage in farms; cropland and other uses of land; land-use practices; irrigation; farm facilities and equipment; farm labor; farm expenditures; use of commercial fertilizer; number and kind of livestock; acres and production of crops; value of farm products; characteristics of commercial farms, farms classified by tenure, by size, type, and economic class; and comparative data from the 1954 Census of Agriculture.

Volume I is published in 54 parts as follows:

Part	State or States	Part	State or States	Part	State or States
	New England States:		West North Central—Continued		Mountain:
1	Maine.	19	South Dakota.	38	Montana.
2	New Hampshire.	20	Nebraska.	39	Idaho.
3	Vermont.	21	Kansas.	40	Wyoming.
4	Massachusetts.		South Atlantic:	41	Colorado.
5	Rhode Island.	22	Delaware.	42	New Mexico.
6	Connecticut.	23	Maryland.	43	Arizona.
	Middle Atlantic States:	24	Virginia.	44	Utah.
7	New York.	25	West Virginia.	45	Nevada.
8	New Jersey.	26	North Carolina.		Pacific:
9	Pennsylvania.	27	South Carolina.	46	Washington.
	East North Central:	28	Georgia.	47	Oregon.
10	Ohio.	29	Florida.	48	California.
11	Indiana.		East South Central:	49	Alaska.
12	Illinois.	30	Kentucky.	50	Hawaii.
13	Michigan.	31	Tennessee.		Other Areas:
14	Wisconsin.	32	Alabama.	51	American Samoa.
	West North Central:	33	Mississippi.	52	Guam.
15	Minnesota.		West South Central:	53	Puerto Rico.
16	Iowa.	34	Arkansas.	54	Virgin Islands.
17	Missouri.	35	Louisiana.		
18	North Dakota.	36	Oklahoma.		
		37	Texas.		

Volume II—General Report.—Statistics by Subjects, United States Census of Agriculture, 1959. Summary data and analyses of the data by States, for geographic divisions, and for the United States, by subjects, as illustrated by the chapter titles listed below:

Chapter	Title	Chapter	Title
I	Farms and Land in Farms.	VII	Field Crops and Vegetables.
II	Age, Residence, Years on Farm, Work Off Farm.	VIII	Fruits and Nuts, Horticultural Specialties, Forest Products.
III	Farm Facilities, Farm Equipment.	IX	Value of Farm Products.
IV	Farm Labor, Use of Fertilizer, Farm Expenditures, and Cash Rent.	X	Color, Race, and Tenure of Farm Operator.
V	Size of Farm.	XI	Economic Class of Farm.
VI	Livestock and Livestock Products.	XII	Type of Farm.

Volume III—Irrigation of Agricultural Lands. Western States (Dry Areas)—Data by States for drainage basins and a summary for the area, including number and types of irrigation organizations, source of water, expenditures for works and equipment since 1950, water used and acres served for irrigation purposes.

Volume IV—Drainage of Agricultural Lands. Data by States on land in drainage organizations, number and types of organizations, cost of drainage and drainage works.

Volume V—Special Reports, Part 1.—Horticultural Specialties. Statistics by States and a summary for the United States presenting number and kinds of operations; gross receipts and/or gross sales; sales of nursery products, flower seed, vegetables grown under glass, and propagated mushrooms; number of container-grown plants; inventory products; sales of bulb crops; employment; structures and equipment.

Titles of additional parts of this volume are not available as this report goes to press.

AMERICAN SAMOA

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INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

THE 1960 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

History of the Census.—The 1960 Census of Agriculture is the fifth United States agricultural census of American Samoa. The first such census was taken in 1920, in conjunction with the Census of Population. Since 1920, a census of agriculture has been taken in American Samoa every 10 years, at the same time as the population census.

Legal Basis for the Census.—The 1960 Census of Agriculture was authorized by an Act of Congress, as were the prior censuses of American Samoa. "Title 13, United States Code-Census," codified in August 1954, and amended in August 1957 and September 1960, is now the legal basis for the census of agriculture as well as for all other censuses and surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Section 191 of Title 13 specifically provides that the censuses "shall include each State . . . and as may be determined by the Secretary (of Commerce), such other possessions and areas over which the United States exercises jurisdiction, control, or sovereignty." Section 191 further provides that the census data for these areas may be collected by the Governor or highest ranking Federal official in accordance with plans prescribed or approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Census (acting for the Secretary of Commerce). Pursuant to this provision, collection of data for the 1960 Census of Agriculture was directed and supervised by the Governor of American Samoa according to procedures prescribed by the Bureau of the Census.

Enumeration Personnel.—In the 1960 Census of Agriculture, for the first time, the enumeration was done by agricultural extension agents on the staff of the Government of American Samoa. They, and their supervisor, received special training for the census in accordance with instructions prepared by the Bureau of the Census.

Enumeration Period.—The enumeration for the Census of Agriculture began on April 1, 1960. Most of the enumeration was completed within two weeks thereafter.

Data for inventory items—land in farms, fruit and nut trees, livestock, and poultry—represent the situation existing on or about April 1, 1960. Data for area harvested and for quantities of crops harvested relate to the crop year 1959.

CENSUS FORMS AND PROCEDURES

The Agriculture Questionnaire.—The questionnaire for the 1960 Census of Agriculture was prepared by the staff of the Census Bureau in cooperation with the Governor of American Samoa. It contained a total of 38 inquiries, as compared with 31 on the questionnaire for the 1950 Census. Selection of the inquiries was based on current needs for agricultural information as well as on experience gained in earlier censuses.

The 1960 questionnaire contained more detailed questions about land tenure than had been asked in any previous census in American Samoa. Specifically, each operator was asked to give separate figures for the amount of land he owned, land he rented from others, and land he rented to others, regardless of where the land was located. To assure as nearly exact a meas-

urement of land area as possible, the questionnaire contained provision for the area to be reported either in square feet or in acres. This provision facilitated the reporting of plots or parcels of land that amounted to small fractions of an acre. Enumerators were instructed to pace off plots or tracts of land, themselves, whenever necessary to help an operator arrive at a valid estimate of the area of the land under his control. Also, to minimize the likelihood that scattered plots of land might be overlooked, each operator was asked to report the number of "separate tracts or pieces of land, or plantations" that comprised the total area of the place he operated.

In the sections for crops, the 1960 questionnaire contained separate inquiries for 7 field crops and vegetables and for 14 kinds of fruits, nuts, and tree crops as compared with 6 and 12, respectively, on the 1950 questionnaire. Both questionnaires contained provision for reports of additional crops that were not specified by individual inquiries.

The questions on livestock and poultry were essentially the same in 1960 as in 1950. The chief difference is that the 1960 questionnaire omitted specific inquiries for carabaos, sheep, and goats. Space for reporting them was provided in a question about "other livestock."

Enumeration Districts.—For purposes of enumeration, American Samoa was divided into 27 Enumeration Districts, or "ED's." The ED's were clearly outlined on special maps prepared for the census. Each enumerator was required to canvass the entire area within his assigned ED's, and to indicate his route of travel on the map. This procedure was designed to assure complete enumeration coverage of all land and dwellings in American Samoa.

Processing Operations.—After the completion of enumeration, all agriculture questionnaires were sent to the Agriculture Operations Office in Parsons, Kansas. There, all questionnaires were individually edited and coded prior to tabulation of the data. In the editing process, questionnaires that did not represent farms according to the Census definition were withdrawn from further processing. (See below, "Census definition of a farm.") The remaining questionnaires were then examined for completeness and consistency. Errors in calculations and in units of measure, inconsistencies, and misplaced entries were corrected. Incomplete reports were adjusted on the basis of related information on the same questionnaire or on questionnaires for nearby farms of similar size. In the coding process, numerical codes were entered on all questionnaires to classify farms by size, in terms of total area, and by tenure of operator. As necessary for tabulation purposes, numerical codes were also assigned to individual items to assure their inclusion in the appropriate farm product totals.

After the questionnaires had been edited and coded, the information on them was transferred to tabulation sheets. Subject-matter specialists of the Bureau of the Census examined the tabulations for reasonableness and consistency. As necessary, they made corrections on the basis of a further reappraisal of the original reports before approving the data for publication.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1960

Presentation of Statistics.—This report contains data as compiled from the questionnaires used for the 1960 Census of Agriculture in American Samoa. Totals are given for American Samoa, as a whole, and also for each district and county. Comparable figures are given for preceding census years for those items for which information is available.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The definitions and explanations that follow refer specifically to the 1960 Census of Agriculture in American Samoa. Most of the definitions consist of a résumé of the questionnaire wording, supplemented by excerpts from instructions given to enumerators. For exact wording of the questions and of the instructions included on the questionnaire, see the facsimile of the 1960 agriculture questionnaire in the appendix of this report.

GENERAL FARM INFORMATION

Census Definition of a Farm.—A farm is defined as any "place" on which crops were harvested in 1959, or on which any livestock or five or more poultry were kept on or about April 1, 1960. The term "place" designates all land that was operated under the control or supervision of one person. The 1960 definition is entirely comparable with the definition of a farm as used for the 1950 and 1940 Censuses of Agriculture in American Samoa.

To avoid biases that might arise from varying interpretations of the definition, the Census Bureau did not give enumerators the definition of a farm in either the 1960 or the 1950 Censuses. In the 1960 Census, enumerators were instructed to obtain an agriculture questionnaire for each Matai who had title to land or claimed ownership of land; for each person who was not a Matai but who had charge of raising crops in 1959, or of keeping livestock or poultry on privately owned land on April 1, 1960; and for each agricultural experiment station, school, church, or other institution that had land on which crops were raised in 1959, or on which livestock or poultry were kept on April 1, 1960. The determination as to which questionnaires represented farms was made during the processing operations. The relatively few questionnaires that did not represent farms were excluded from the tabulations.

In the 1950 Census, enumerators were instructed to find out whether any member of a household raised crops in 1949, or kept livestock or poultry on April 1, 1950, and, if so, to fill a questionnaire for the person in charge of the agricultural operations. In the 1940 Census, enumerators were given the definition of a farm and instructed to fill a questionnaire for each farm. In the 1930 Census, two questionnaires were used, one for crops and the other for livestock. Any place on which crops were raised was counted as a farm. Places on which only livestock or poultry were kept were counted as "nonfarm places." In this report, the data for farms and nonfarm places are combined. Hence, the livestock figures for 1930 are comparable with those for the later years.

Farm Operator.—The term "farm operator" designates a person who operates a farm, either doing the work himself or directly supervising the work. He may be the owner, a member of the owner's household, a tenant or renter, or the manager or superintendent of an institutional farm. For Matai lands, the Matai was always considered as the operator of land used for the benefit of the extended family group (aiga). An individual member of the family group who raised crops or kept livestock or poultry for his own account on land assigned him by the Matai was considered as the operator of the land so assigned. By definition the number of farm operators is the same as the number of farms.

Farms Reporting.—Figures for farms reporting represent the number of farms for which the specified item was reported. For example, if there were 150 farms in a county and only 130 of them reported chickens on hand, the number of farms reporting chickens would be 130. The difference between the total number of farms and the number of farms reporting a particular item represents the number of farms not having that item, provided a correct report was received for all farms.

Land in Farms.—The land to be included in each farm was determined from the reports for land owned, land rented from others, and land rented to others.

Land Owned includes all land which the operator held by legal ownership title, and also land which he claimed to own, without title.

Land Rented From Others includes all land used by the operator, other than land he owned, whether or not any rent was paid to the owner.

Land Rented to Others includes all land that the operator assigned to others for their own operations, whether or not he received any rental payment for it.

The figures for land owned and land rented from others were first added together and then the figure for land rented to others was subtracted. The result represents the amount of land in the farm. The data as originally reported for each farm were in terms of acres or of square feet. In this report, all area figures are given in terms of acres (43,560 square feet equal one acre).

In the 1950 Census, land in farms was based solely on the reported number of acres "in the property." The term "property" was used to designate all land operated under the control or supervision of one person but detailed specifications were not given on the questionnaire. The data for land in farms in 1950 are, nevertheless, believed comparable with those for 1960. Data for land in farms were not obtained in censuses prior to 1950.

Crops Harvested.—For field crops and vegetables, including pineapples, enumerators were instructed to record the area harvested in 1959 in terms of square feet, whenever possible. In the event that an operator was unable to report the number of square feet, the enumerator was instructed to pace off two sides of the plot or tract of land used for each individual crop as a basis for estimating the area. Crops or tracts for which the square feet of area could not be determined were recorded in terms of the number of plants or hills harvested. These reports were converted to square feet or acres during the processing operations on the basis of information for other farms of similar size and crop production. In cases where two or more crops were harvested from the same land in 1959, the entire area was to be reported for each crop. The quantity of each field crop and vegetable harvested was recorded in number of roots (or fruits) or in number of plants, as applicable to the individual crop. A hurricane which struck parts of Manua District early in 1959 caused considerable damage to some crops. The taro crop, particularly, was drastically reduced as reflected in the data reported for area and quantity harvested in 1959 compared with the area harvested in 1949.

For fruits, nuts, and other tree crops, data were obtained for the total number of bearing and nonbearing trees and plants on the place at the time of enumeration and for the number planted since January 1, 1955. For bananas, the number of hills or clumps was reported rather than the number of individual plants. No attempt was made to determine the amount of land area in tree crops. The quantity harvested was recorded either in pounds or in number of fruits or nuts. For this report, data in

terms of number were converted to pounds during the processing operations on the basis of average weights supplied by enumerators.

This report contains comparable data for earlier census years for acreages or numbers of trees or plants for most of the crops included in the enumeration. For quantities harvested, however, the data obtained in censuses prior to 1960 were so incomplete that they are not published. The data for quantity harvested for 1960 are subject to considerable error because of the difficulty of obtaining accurate reports from many farm operators.

Livestock and Poultry.—Data for livestock and poultry on farms represent the number on hand at the time of enumeration. For Matai lands, all livestock and poultry owned by the Matai and the extended family group were to be reported. For privately operated lands, all livestock and poultry that were on each place at the time of enumeration were to be reported, regardless of ownership. Enumerators were instructed to verify reported data by making an actual count, whenever possible.

CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS

Farms by Size.—Farms were classified by size on the basis of the total land area established for each farm. According to the Census definition, a farm is essentially an operating unit, not an ownership tract. In the case of tenants, the land assigned to each tenant is considered a separate farm, even though the landlord may regard his entire landholding as one unit rather than as several separate units. Likewise, land assigned by a Matai to an individual member of the family group for his own use is considered a separate farm.

Farms by Tenure of Operator.—Farms were classified by tenure of operator on the basis of data reported for land owned, land rented from others, and land rented to others. During the processing operations, each questionnaire was coded to indicate whether the farm operator was a full owner, a part owner, or a tenant. These three classifications are described below.

Full Owners operate only land they own. In the case of Matai lands, the operator was classified as a full owner if the Matai held title or claimed ownership of all land used by members of the family group, whether for individual or group benefit.

Part Owners operate land they own and also land they rent from others. If a Matai held title or claimed ownership of only part of the land used by members of the family group, the operator was classified as a part owner, whether or not any rent was paid for the additional land.

Tenants operate only land they rent from others. If a Matai did not hold title or claim ownership of any of the land used by members of the family group, the operator was classified as a tenant, whether or not any rent was paid for the land.

The questionnaire for the 1950 Census did not include any tenure questions comparable to those asked in 1960. Operators were classified either as owners or tenants solely on the basis of names recorded on the questionnaires in answer to inquiries as to who was the operator and who was the owner. The operator was classified as an owner if only the question about operator contained an entry. He was classified as a tenant if the question about owner also contained an entry indicating that some other person owned the land he operated. No attempt was made to distinguish between full owners and part owners. In this report, therefore, the figures given for owners and tenants in 1950 are not strictly comparable with those given for full and part owners and for tenants, respectively, in 1960.