

1945
NEW ZEALAND

MANDATED TERRITORY OF
WESTERN SAMOA

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MANDATED TERRITORY OF
WESTERN SAMOA, COVERING THE FOUR YEARS FROM 1st APRIL, 1941, TO 31st MARCH, 1945
[In continuation of parliamentary paper A. 4, 1941]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Leave

Department of Island Territories, Wellington, 3rd August, 1945.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit herewith the twenty-second report of the Administration of the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa covering the four years from the 1st April, 1941, to 31st March, 1945.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. G. R. McKAY,
Secretary.

The Right Hon. P. FRASER, Minister of Island Territories.

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I.—INTRODUCTORY

OWING to the exigencies of war, there has been no report on Western Samoa since the report for the year ended 31st March, 1941. This report is in respect of the four years ended 31st March, 1945.

Western Samoa is comprised of two large islands, Upolu and Savai'i, and the small islands of Manono, Apolima, Fanuatapu, Namua, Nu'utele, Nu'ulua, and Nu'usafe'e. The group is contained within latitudes 13 degrees to 15 degrees south and longitudes 171 degrees to 173 degrees west.

Upolu and Savai'i are 45 miles and 46 miles long respectively, and are separated by a strait, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles wide, in which are situated Manono and Apolima Islets; the remainder of the islets are not inhabited; they are within or near the fringing reef surrounding Upolu.

The islands of the group have a total area of 1,133 square miles and are mountainous in character, rising to elevations of 6,094 ft. in Savai'i and 3,608 ft. in Upolu. The large majority of Samoans live in coastal villages, there being only 11 inland villages out of a total of 192 in the whole Territory.

The climate is mild and equable, the average temperature during the last thirty years being 79·30 degrees Fahrenheit, and the average annual rainfall for the same period 115·55 in.

The Samoan population as at the 31st March, 1945, was 62,803 and the non-Samoan population 3,958; total, 66,761.

II.—STATUS OF THE TERRITORY

The Territory is administered pursuant to a mandate conferred upon His Britannic Majesty, to be exercised on his behalf by the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand, and confirmed by the Council of the League of Nations on the 17th December, 1920.

III.—STATUS OF THE POPULATION

The Native people of Western Samoa are described in documents of travel as "British-protected persons, Natives of the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa."

The provisions of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens (in New Zealand) Act, 1928, allow individual inhabitants of the Territory voluntarily to obtain British naturalization. Certificates of naturalization have been granted to 43 Native Samoans and to 65 Europeans, including children in both cases.

The law of the Territory provides generally that all persons of one-quarter or more non-Polynesian blood have the racial status of Europeans, but changes may be made voluntarily by registration. By the Samoa Registration of Europeans Regulations 1920, any person of less than full Samoan blood may be granted the status of a European; and the Samoan Status Ordinance 1934 makes provision whereby a person of European status of not less than half-Samoan blood may be granted Samoan status. A total of 526 part-Samoans of Samoan status have been registered as Europeans, and 21 part-Samoans of European status have become Samoans in terms of these enactments.

IV.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(a) INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

A list of the general international conventions and bilateral agreements applicable to Samoa appeared in the report for 1938-39, pages 3 and 4. Further additions and deletions were listed in the 1939-40 report, page 2, and the 1940-41 report, page 2. There were no later changes in the period to 31st March, 1945.

(b) ECONOMIC EQUALITY

Protection is afforded to Native Samoans in the legal inalienability of Native land, but otherwise there are no derogations from the principle of economic equality as regards concessions or direct or indirect taxation. The question of mining rights does not apply. There is a preference in Customs *ad valorem* import duties of 11 per cent. in favour of British goods, but no restrictions as regards countries of origin of goods imported. Since March, 1944, a system of import licensing has been in operation, more particularly to ensure supply of essential goods from exporting countries. There is no impairment of the authority of the local Administration to permit such imports from any country from which they may be available.

V.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The executive government of Western Samoa is vested in His Majesty the King pursuant to a mandate confirmed by the League of Nations. The Administrator is charged with the administration of the Territory, subject to the control of the Minister of Island Territories for New Zealand.

The laws of the Territory are made by Act of the New Zealand Parliament or regulations issued thereunder, or by Ordinance passed by the local Legislative Council, which as at present constituted consists of the Administrator, six official members, two unofficial members elected by the adult European community, and four Samoan members who in practice are nominated by the *Fono of Faipule*.

The following legislative measures have been enacted since the last report:—
In New Zealand—

Island Territories Act, 1943.

Statutes Amendment Act, 1944, sections 56 to 59.

The Samoa Demonetization of Stamps Regulations 1941.

The Samoa Quarantine Amendment Order 1941 (Serial number 1941/200).

The Samoa Immigration Amendment Order 1941 (Serial number 1941/201).

The Samoa Emergency Regulations 1942 (Serial number 1942/99).

The Samoa Crown Lands Revesting Order 1942 (Serial number 1942/151).

The Dependency Emergency Regulations (No. 2) 1939, Amendment No. 5 (Serial number 1942/274).

The United States Forces Emergency Regulations 1943 (Serial number 1943/56).

The Samoa Methodist Lands Order 1943.

The Samoa Import Control Regulations 1944 (Serial number 1944/21).

The Samoa Finance Emergency Regulations 1944 (Serial number 1944/22).

Samoa Land Emergency Regulations 1944 (Serial number 1944/186).

In Samoa—

- No. 2/1941 : The Road Closing Ordinance.
- No. 3/1941 : The Samoan Status Amendment Ordinance.
- No. 1/1942 : The Road Closing Ordinance.
- No. 2/1942 : The General Laws Amendment Ordinance.
- No. 1/1944 : The Revenue Amendment Ordinance.
- No. 2/1944 : The Asaga Road Closing Ordinance.
- No. 3/1944 : The General Laws Amendment Ordinance.

The Governor-General of New Zealand by Warrant dated 22nd February, 1943, appointed Mr. A. C. Turnbull to be Administrator of the Territory, effective as on 19th February, 1943. Mr. Turnbull had been Acting-Administrator since 1935.

An event of the first importance was the arrival, commencing in March, 1942, of United States Forces in considerable strength. An agreement had previously been concluded between the local United States officers and New Zealand representatives whereby the conduct of the Civil administration and the maintenance of internal order continued to be the responsibility of the Administration and the defence of the Territory was undertaken by the United States Forces.

The construction of an adequate airport was immediately commenced by the United States Command. This project called for the removal and establishment elsewhere of two Samoan villages of one thousand two hundred inhabitants, all of which was accomplished with prior agreement of those concerned. Suitable land was made available in exchange, and compensation awarded in cash where required to meet other losses. All such land and compensation were provided by the New Zealand Government.

The presence of large numbers of troops, the remunerative employment that was available, and the large amount of extra money circulating had an immediate effect on the economy of the Territory. The great bulk of the American Forces have now moved to forward areas, and conditions have reverted to normal.

An election for European members of the Legislative Council was held in November, 1941, and resulted in the re-election of the Hon. O. F. Nelson and the election of the Hon. A. Stowers.

The death in February, 1944, of the Hon. O. F. Nelson, who served on the Legislative Council for over eight years, is recorded with regret. The late Mr. Nelson was an outstanding leader of the Samoan people.

The next election, in November, 1944, resulted in the re-election of the Hon. A. Stowers and the election of the Hon. A. G. Smyth, who had been an elected member of the Council during the 1935-38 term.

The death is also regretfully recorded of the Hon. Alipia, Samoan member of the Legislative Council, in January, 1943. The nomination of the Hon. Tualalelei in his stead was submitted by the *Fono of Faipule* and adopted by Government.

The Legislative Council, the Finance Committee (referred to in the 1936-37 report), and the *Fono of Faipule* have met regularly since submission of the last report.

On expiry of the three years' term of office of members of the *Fono of Faipule* in 1942, the Administrator received nominations from constituencies and confirmed such submissions of members of the new *Fono of Faipule*, as provided in the Faipule Election Ordinance (No. 1/1939).

COCOA AND COPRA

Following the entry into the war of the United States of America, the prices for cocoa beans and copra rose considerably.

Since July, 1942, the total production of copra has been purchased by the British Ministry of Food at a reasonable price, and appropriate prices to be paid by merchants to producers have been fixed by the Administration.

In 1942 the Food Controller purchased the cocoa-bean crop for the year at satisfactory prices and the Administration fixed the prices payable to producers.

Since January, 1943, merchants have negotiated their own sales of cocoa beans at increased prices, and the Administration continues to watch the interests of producers.

PRICE CONTROL

It has been the general policy of the Price Tribunal to control prices of foodstuffs and other essential commodities such as petrol, kerosene, and building-material so that the profit is limited to the amount of the monetary margin of profit obtaining at the 3rd September, 1939, on the same or similar goods.

In the past four years 224 Price Orders covering 1,016 lines of goods have been issued. In February, 1943, all goods not covered by specific Price Orders were brought under control by the issue of a Price Order which fixed the selling-prices of these goods at landed cost plus 30 per cent. in Apia or landed cost plus 40 per cent. in out-districts.

Generally the prices fixed have been observed by the trading community, but prosecutions for overcharging were taken in 90 cases and convictions obtained in 78 instances.

No special staff has been provided to implement the policy of price control, which has nevertheless been reasonably successful in retarding the rise in the cost of living, despite the many opportunities for profiteering which existed during the period when a large body of troops were stationed in the Territory and when consumer goods were in short supply.

VISITS

His Excellency the Governor-General, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Cyril Newall, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M., visited the Territory in June, 1942. Official visits again took place in September, 1943, and June, 1944, His Excellency being accompanied on the latter occasion by Lady Newall and their two daughters.

At the close of 1944 the Right Hon. the Prime Minister, accompanied by Mr. A. G. Osborne, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and departmental officers, visited the territory in the course of a tour of the Pacific islands. They spent six days in Western Samoa, and had representative meetings with all sections of the community.

LANDS AND SURVEY

The survey staff was engaged for some time after the arrival of the United States Forces in carrying out special surveys relating to the airport and other defence projects, and with the completion of this work the Department has been able to concentrate upon the arrears of civil surveys, good progress being made.

POSTAL AND RADIO

Both these services are maintained in conformity with the standards of the Post and Telegraph Department of New Zealand, and technical officers are seconded to them from that Department, but executive and financial responsibility, as in all services, is that of the local Administration. Statistics of services performed since last report are—

	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Value of money-orders issued	£1,858	£4,012	£3,607	£3,545
Value of money-orders paid	£5,709	£14,266	£11,816	£10,892
Post-office Savings-bank withdrawals	£23,519	£26,393	£46,614	£66,513
Post-office Savings-bank deposits	£27,526	£64,622	£127,367	£114,393
Number of depositors as at 31st March	2,785	3,116	3,764	4,078
Amount held to their credit	£73,904	£114,131	£198,284	£251,207
Number of Samoan depositors	2,100	2,517	2,969	3,055
Amount held to their credit	£24,728	£28,292	£43,479	£30,563
Number of radio messages	9,536	10,009	11,198	11,983
Net receipts therefrom	£2,912	£3,729	£3,623	£3,684

STAFF

Particulars are given in the following tables as at 31st March of each year :—

Services.	Europeans.					Persons of Part-Samoan Blood.				
	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Classified departmental staffs—										
Education	8	6	6	8	9	10	16	15	14	15
Health	17	15	13	14	18	3	3	3	3	2
Native Affairs	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Police and prisons	5	5	5	7	7	3	3	3	2	3
Other services	27	27	30	31	34	21	25	29	26	39
Casual employees	60	56	57	63	71	38	48	51	46	60
	3	2	2	2	3	32	28	25	43	40
Totals	63	58	59	65	74	70	76	76	89	100

Services.	Native Samoans.					Elective Samoan District and Village Officials.				
	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Classified departmental staffs—										
Education	252	261	262	224	240	..	..	..	..	..
Health	136	135	138	137	161	..	..	..	..	..
Native Affairs	12	11	10	15	14	233	233	231	233	244
Police and Prisons	49	50	54	49	60	..	..	..	..	..
Other services	36	44	42	39	33	..	..	..	..	..
Casual employees	485	501	506	464	508	233	233	231	233	244
	30	25	46	217	209	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	515	526	552	681	717	233	233	231	233	244

VI. PUBLIC FINANCE

Appended hereunder are comparative revenue and expenditure figures for the past five years :—

REVENUE

Head of Revenue.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Education	357	402	438	527	459
II. Health	6,271	7,573	9,594	8,344	16,904
III. Justice	848	573	1,973	2,384	1,643
IV. Lands and Survey	1,173	518	310	3,985	919
V. Native	455	540	600	579	535
VI. Police and Prisons	3,052	2,976	2,670	3,253	3,474
VII. Postal and Radio	8,053	9,420	11,829	15,667	17,144
VIII. Public Works	5,565	5,300	5,827	7,239	7,654
IX. Treasury, Customs, &c.	81,934	73,581	179,755	236,114	232,301
	107,708	100,883	212,996	278,092	281,033

EXPENDITURE

Head of Expenditure.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Public Debt	9,602	9,621	14,641	74,471	10,394
II. Administrator and Government House	2,032	2,081	2,134	3,348	3,130
III. Education	9,954	9,381	9,657	10,099	15,921
IV. Health	27,815	26,844	25,153	29,814	36,036
V. Justice	3,706	3,079	2,036	2,007	2,630
VI. Lands and Survey	2,172	2,126	3,550	2,920	3,369
VII. Native	10,121	8,517	8,176	9,165	10,086
VIII. Police and Prisons	8,151	7,767	8,271	8,381	11,517
IX. Postal and Radio	6,479	6,948	6,945	10,323	18,767
X. Public Works	14,795	11,937	18,099	54,749	59,787
XI. Secretariat	6,414	5,988	8,352	7,511	8,082
XII. Treasury, Customs, &c.	10,012	7,841	96,891	14,831	46,591
	111,253	102,130	203,905	227,619	226,310
Less recoveries, Public Trust and Labour	1,253	638	413	399	431
	110,000	101,492	203,492	227,220	225,879

A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure from 1925-26 is shown below :—

Year.	Revenue obtained in the Territory.	Expenditure of the Territory.	Deficit or Surplus.	Subsidy from New Zealand.	Final Surplus or Deficit.
	£	£	£	£	£
1925-26 ..	128,638	145,687	—17,049	21,400	+ 4,351
1926-27 ..	113,812	141,710	—27,898	20,000	— 7,898
1927-28 ..	106,038	143,421	—37,383	20,000	—17,383
1928-29 ..	121,904	157,829	—35,925	47,374*	—11,449
1929-30 ..	131,416	150,728*	—19,312*	39,448*	+20,136
1930-31 ..	130,385	140,288*	— 9,903*	21,000	+11,097
1931-32 ..	109,040	128,936*	—19,896*	..	—19,896*
1932-33 ..	105,920	98,166	+ 7,754	..	+ 7,754
1933-34 ..	90,613	89,955	+ 658	..	+ 658
1934-35 ..	78,808	76,505	+ 2,303	..	+ 2,303
1935-36 ..	111,867	100,736	+11,131	..	+11,131
1936-37 ..	117,909	116,613	+ 1,296	..	+ 1,296
1937-38 ..	139,450	139,070	+ 380	..	+ 380
1938-39 ..	123,803	119,233	+ 4,570	..	+ 4,570
1939-40 ..	131,416	135,648	— 4,232	..	— 4,232
1940-41 ..	107,708	110,000	— 2,292	..	— 2,292
1941-42 ..	100,883	101,492	— 609	..	— 609
1942-43 ..	212,996	203,492	+ 9,504	..	+ 9,504
1943-44 ..	278,092	227,220	+50,872	..	+50,872
1944-45 ..	281,033	225,879	+55,154	..	+55,154

* Includes expenditure on extra police : £27,374 in 1928-29, £19,448 in 1929-30, £16,561 in 1930-31, and £10,412 in 1931-32.

The following comparative table shows the total receipts each year, together with the expenditure on the main public services :—

Year.	Revenue from External Sources.		Revenue from Internal Sources.	Repayment of Loans.	Amounts spent on			
	Loans and Advances.	Non-recoverable Grants.			Education.	Native.	Public Health.	Public Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1920-21 ..	44,336	..	149,027	..	3,176	15,196	15,840	13,796
1921-22 ..	49,229	16,000	119,569	..	5,237	17,232	22,690	15,418
1922-23 ..	20,777	16,000	115,250	..	6,846	15,481	25,715	12,549
1923-24 ..	5,658	24,000	109,917	..	6,556	15,856	23,995	21,191
1924-25 ..	..	19,140	111,774	..	7,609	16,170	24,425	24,737
1925-26 ..	5,000	21,400	128,638	..	9,131	16,740	25,761	26,555
1926-27 ..	31,000	20,000	113,812	..	9,688	15,927	25,911	20,016
1927-28 ..	16,500	20,000	106,038	..	10,222	15,788	25,597	16,842
1928-29 ..	25,700	47,374	121,904	8,000	7,738	12,278	24,367	13,606
1929-30 ..	..	39,448	131,416	..	6,955	9,882	18,016	17,005
1930-31 ..	..	21,000	130,385	..	7,439	9,698	18,224	15,726
1931-32 ..	6,000	..	109,040	6,000	6,794	8,465	17,824	15,797
1932-33 ..	..	..	105,920	26,155	5,459	6,965	21,819	11,908
1933-34 ..	..	..	90,613	3,000	5,097	7,010	17,150	10,632
1934-35 ..	..	..	78,808	4,335	4,910	5,385	13,937	9,111
1935-36 ..	..	..	111,867	..	4,877	5,539	17,797	20,222
1936-37 ..	..	..	117,909	9,770	5,619	6,810	19,636	28,030
1937-38 ..	..	..	139,450	9,745	7,539	7,820	22,579	31,436
1938-39 ..	..	..	123,803	4,855	8,553	8,433	25,904	25,556
1939-40 ..	..	..	131,416	5,130	9,526	8,928	29,147	29,757
1940-41 ..	..	..	107,708	5,370	9,954	10,121	27,815	14,795
1941-42 ..	..	..	100,883	5,625	9,381	8,517	26,844	11,937
1942-43 ..	..	..	212,996	10,890	9,657	8,176	25,153	18,099
1943-44 ..	..	..	278,092	71,081	10,099	9,165	29,814	54,749
1944-45 ..	..	..	281,033	9,244	15,921	10,086	36,036	59,787
Grant in reduction of loan	204,200	244,362		179,200				
	25,000	25,000						
	179,200	269,362						

NOTE.—Expenditure on education and public health does not include expenditure on school and hospital buildings, which is included under the heading "Public Works." An amount of £25,000 of the loans and advances shown above was treated as a gift by the New Zealand Government (not in respect of any specific year).

CUSTOMS AND TREASURY REVENUE

The following comparative table shows net collections of revenue under the various Treasury and Customs headings :—

	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
	£	£	£	£	£
Amount collected	82,207	73,581	179,755	236,114	232,301
Increase .. .. .	..	..	106,174	56,359	..
Decrease	10,679	8,626	..	..	3,813

REPAYMENTS OF LOAN AND ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan repayments	5,370	5,625	10,890	71,081	9,244
Balance owing on public debt	96,840	91,215	80,325	9,244	Nil.
Appropriations to reserves .. .. .	..	..	87,000	..	32,500
Surplus or deficit for year	-2,292	-609	+9,504	+50,872	+55,154
Accumulated surplus, held as under—					
Cash	11,920	6,718	62,885	88,456	19,063
Investments and advances in Samoa	7,283	8,676	23,513	5,614	19,661
Investments in New Zealand	21,650	24,850	50,350	93,550	236,550
	40,853	40,244	136,748	187,620	275,274

In the years shortly following the establishment of the mandate Administration in 1920, New Zealand made free gifts for public services amounting to £269,362, and in addition advanced £179,200 by way of loans. Since 1931 the Territory has been fully self-supporting. All loan indebtedness has been fully paid off, and surplus funds amounting to £236,550 are invested in New Zealand Government stock.

The large amount of money in circulation as a result of the presence of United States troops made a substantial contribution to the buoyancy of revenue during the years 1942-43 and 1943-44.

VII.—DIRECT TAXES

The principal direct taxes payable in the Territory are a graduated salary and store tax, a building-tax, and water rates.

A comparative statement of the principal direct taxes is shown below :—

	Amounts received.				
	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	£	£	£	£	£
Store-tax	866	4,720	5,049	16,912	49,238
Salary-tax	406	1,420	1,330	1,940	3,207
Building-tax	2,943	2,650	2,902	2,813	2,755
Water rates	1,413	1,232	1,222	1,142	1,223

The increases recorded in respect of salary-tax and store-tax are due to the widening of the scope of these taxes ; the graduated tax on business turnover has been increased, and produced a substantial addition to store-tax.

In addition to the above, there are the usual motor-registration and other similar fees.

VIII.—INDIRECT TAXES

The principal indirect taxes of the Territory are Customs duties and other dues such as port and Customs service tax, shipping, pilotage, wharf, and port dues.

Stamp duties are also collected in accordance with the provisions of the Stamp Duty Ordinance 1932.

IX.—TRADE

Tables of imports and exports are given at the end of this report. The large amount of money in circulation as a result of the presence of United States troops brought about very substantial increases in imports, but exports fell for a period owing to Samoans neglecting their plantations in order to undertake employment. However, during 1944 production increased following the release of labour through the transfer of the military Forces elsewhere.

X.—JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION

The Samoa Act, 1921, and the Native Land and Titles Protection Ordinance 1934 prescribe the judiciary for the Territory.

There is a Chief Judge, two Commissioners of the High Court, three Native Associate Judges, and fourteen District Native Judges.

The three Native Associate Judges in the High Court have jurisdiction pursuant to section 67 of the Samoa Act, and hold Court weekly in Apia in minor matters affecting Samoans. They are also members of the Native Land and Titles Court. The District Native Judges hold Court in their villages as required.

SUMMARY OF HIGH COURT ACTIONS

	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Civil judgments	33	41	46	49
Civil actions struck out	4	5	12	8
Divorces granted	7	26	39	24
Criminal convictions	763	1,351	1,531	1,339
Total fines	£190	£1,501	£2,053	£1,152

PROCEEDINGS OF NATIVE LAND AND TITLES COURT

	Year ended 31st March,		
	1942.	1943.	1944.
Number of sittings	2	2	2
Number of sitting-days	23	17	26
Petitions dealt with	18	6	18
Number of persons attending	1,194	320	751

No sitting was held in the year ended 31st March, 1945, owing to staff being engaged on other duties.

XI.—POLICE AND PRISONS

The European strength as at 31st March, 1945, was nine plus one Accounts Clerk, a total of ten.

The uniformed Samoan strength as at 31st March, 1945, was fifty-one exclusive of one clerk and twelve messengers, of whom four are under the control of the Native Affairs Department.

PRISONERS IN CUSTODY

	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Total at beginning of year	42	59	89	123
Admissions	160	229	291	202
Discharges	143	199	257	245
Total at end of year	59	89	123	80

XII.—SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE NATIVES

Inevitable increases in the prices of goods, as to which assistance has been afforded by a Government price control of all imported and some of the local commodities, have been offset by marked recoveries in the values of copra and cocoa, and financially the Samoans have experienced during the last three years a large increase of prosperity. Perhaps even more influential than the higher values of produce has been the amount of money released by the spending of United States Forces and personnel. The Samoan reaction was that they undoubtedly enjoyed the ability to spend, yet there are signs that the fundamentals of Samoan culture were not upset. The money was freely spent, but not so much on luxuries of European style as in a greater indulgence in Samoan forms of social intercourse. Now that the tide of money is receding to normal, the Samoans are fortunately not in a position of having adopted a different standard of living while money flowed.

The staple Native foods, always home grown, are being restored to adequate supply after a period in which the attractions of employment by the military authorities had resulted in a temporary shortage.

XIII.—LABOUR

The Samoans have always had sufficient funds for their money needs, and have recently had the experience of the remunerative employment offered by the United States military authorities under comparatively easy conditions of labour. They have therefore not been so willing to become employed in continuous plantation work, and consequently there has been a difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour for that purpose. Attempts to alleviate the position by the engagement of labour from Niue and the Tokelau Islands were not successful in the case of the latter, and owing to sickness and incompatibility the Tokelau labourers were returned to their own group after less than the period of service that had been agreed upon. The Niueans have given very satisfactory service. The general position is likely to ease with altered war conditions.

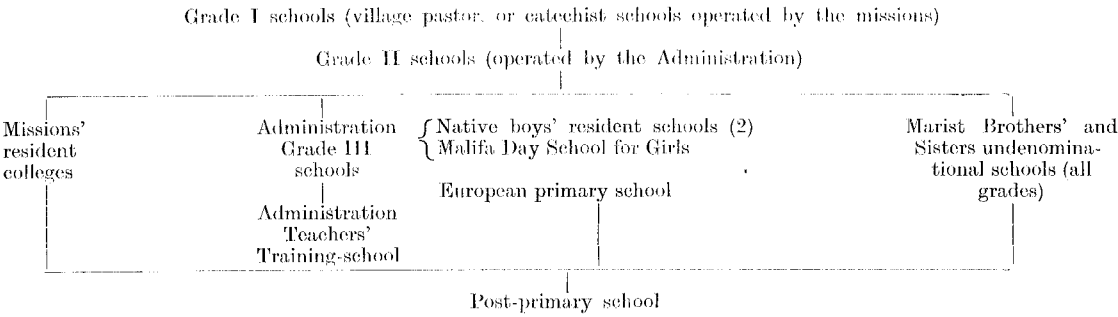
XIV.—FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE

All Samoans profess Christianity, and religious observances are prominent in Samoan life. Article V of the mandate is fully observed ; there is complete freedom of conscience.

Relations between the missions and the Administration have always been harmonious and marked by a full spirit of co-operation.

XV.— EDUCATION

The general scheme of progressive education is as follows :—



MISSION SCHOOLS

The five Churches among the Samoans have schools ranging from small village schools to colleges, of which more detail is given in the table below.

Grade I Schools, also called pastors' or catechists' schools, are provided with teachers by the missions concerned. The staff, uniformly Samoan, consists of the village pastors, or catechists, often assisted by their wives. The schools have an elementary course and teach in the vernacular.

Girls' Resident Schools.—These provide for girls an all-round training in housecraft, child welfare, the growing of food, Native handwork, and Christian teaching.

Boys' Resident Schools.—These are of two classes; professional and technical. In the former, pastors and pastor-teachers are trained; while in the latter training is given in tropical agriculture and in technical subjects.

Girls' Day Schools and Boys' Day Schools.—These are mainly in the more densely populated districts. In addition to the usual subjects, religious teaching, sewing, handicraft, and music are given emphasis.

Missions.	Pastor Schools.	Boys' Colleges.	Girls' Colleges.	Student Colleges.	Mixed Colleges.	Boys' Day Schools.	Girls' Day Schools.	Pastor Teachers.	Europ. Teachers.	Native Teachers.	Pupils.
London Missionary Society	162	6	1	1	..	1	..	162	4	25	13,434
Roman Catholic ..	87	2	11	3	..	7	7	97	25	24	3,758
Methodist ..	71	3	1	1	..	..	..	86	3	..	4,255
Latter Day Saints ..	..	..	..	2	15	..	..	..	..	33	1,025
Seventh Day Adventist	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	4	300
	326	11	13	7	15	8	7	351	33	86	22,772

THE GRADE II ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS

These, the core of the general education system, are staffed entirely by Samoans, including the school Inspectors. The staff is trained at the Teachers' Training-school in Apia.

The schools are conducted in the vernacular. Emphasis is placed on Samoan customs, Samoan history, Native handicrafts, work on school plantations, and health.

Pupils graduate from the Grade II to the Grade III schools by competitive examinations.

Annual refresher courses are held for all teachers, and during one of the two term holidays sub-refresher courses are held in the different inspectorates.

THE GRADE III ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS

These are the most advanced schools on the Samoan side of education. Two are boys' resident schools, being one each in the islands of Upolu and Savai'i. The girls' school is situated in Apia.

The Upolu Boys' School, at Avele, is now under the headmastership of a European teacher from New Zealand. Steps are being taken to obtain the services of European teachers for the Malifa Girls' School and for the Savai'i Boys' School, which is at Vaipouli. The remainder of the staff are Samoans.

The medium of instruction in these schools is English, but the vernacular is not neglected. Basic English has recently been introduced, and up to the present has been satisfactory.

The curriculum comprises all of the ordinary school subjects, but special emphasis is placed on plantation work, health, Native handicrafts, Samoan history, and Samoan customs, including Samoan forms of ceremonial address.

The pupils leaving the Grade III schools find positions in every walk of life. Some pass on to the post-primary school or the Teachers' Training-school, and later become nurses, teachers, Native medical practitioners, pastors, or traders.

The course in the Training-school is one of two years, but a few of the brightest are retained for a third year in order to be trained to fill the higher positions of masters in the Grade III Schools or positions as School Inspectors.

I.e Ifi Ifi European School.—This is the only European school conducted by the Administration, and is situated in Apia, where the small percentage of Europeans reside. Five qualified New Zealand teachers fill the key positions.

The state as at 31st March, 1945, of schools operated by the Administration was as follows:—

Schools.	Number.	Roll Numbers.	Staff.
Grade II	107	11,803	224
Grade III	3	190	9
Teachers' Training-school	1	50	2
European school	1	600	18
Post-primary school ..	1	20	1
	113	12,663	254
Samoan School Inspectors	..	..	9
Superintendent of Schools	..	..	1
	113	12,663	264

Education is not compulsory in Samoa and there is no age limit.

A small fee is paid for lodging and for food at the two boys' resident schools, otherwise education is free.

Prior to New Zealand administration there were three Government schools, all in the main township of Apia. At the present time one hundred and ten Administration schools serve all villages in the Territory.

Following on reductions in staff due to war conditions, it was unfortunately necessary to close the post-primary school in 1941. All staff vacancies, however, have now been filled and teaching services have been restored to more than the pre-war standard.

At the commencement of 1945 the New Zealand Government provided fourteen scholarships to be held by pupils from Samoa at New Zealand schools. The scholars were chosen by competitive examination. Twelve scholarships were for full-Samoan pupils. There are now nine boys attending boarding-schools in the North Island, and three girls who are pupils of the Kowhai Intermediate School, Auckland. Two boys who won the scholarships made available for pupils of mixed descent are also attending boarding-schools. It is earnestly hoped that these scholarships will be a means towards the Samoans having an increasing participation in the conduct of their affairs.

XVI.—LIQUOR AND DRUGS

(Information in the form recommended by the Permanent Mandates Commission in the report of its Twenty-first Session)

A. There were no changes in legislation or regulations issued during the year.

B. Judicial statistics showed sixty persons arrested or summoned during 1944-45 for breaches of the laws and regulations relating to liquor. Fifty-eight were convicted. Figures for preceding years were :—

						Arrested or summoned.	Convicted.
1943-44 ..	..	..	..	..	..	193	181
1942-43 ..	..	..	..	..	..	180	168
1941-42 ..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
1940-41 ..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
1939-40 ..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28

C. Spirits and alcoholic beverages imported since submission of the last report were as follows :—

Nature of Liquor and Average Approximate Percentage Alcohol by Weight.*	Quantities imported in Gallons, Year ended 31st March,				Countries of Origin.
	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	
Spirituous liquors—					
Whisky (38·5 to 51·0) ..	525	656½	2,170	140	United Kingdom, Canada, United States of America, Australia.
Brandy (38·5 to 49·3) ..	30	90	60	60	France, Australia.
Gin (40·6) ..	237	200	220	150	United Kingdom, Australia.
Rum (40·0 to 47·0) ..	16	138	100	..	Jamaica, Australia.
Others ..	2	..	..	..	France.
Alcoholic beverages—					
Port, sauterne, sherry, and champagne (12·0 to 47·8) ..	291	520½	702	638	Australia, France.
Vermouth (5·5 to 10·0) ..	18	..	..	..	France, Italy, Australia.
Stout (5·5) ..	54	48	..	..	Australia.

* The approximate percentages of alcohol by weight given above are those accepted by the Customs Department in New Zealand. Analyses have been made of samples of all brands of ale imported, with results showing percentages of alcohol by weight ranging from 1·51 to only 2·39. The ales imported into Western Samoa, therefore, although subject to regulations under the Samoa Act, 1921, do not come within the definition of " intoxicating beverages " as accepted by the Permanent Mandates Commission (minutes of the Tenth Session, page 182), and have accordingly been omitted from the return.

QUANTITIES ISSUED UNDER MEDICAL PERMIT

					Year ended 31st March,			
					1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Spirituous liquors—					Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Whisky ..	..	..	..	..	458	429½	1,020½	1,371
Brandy ..	..	..	..	..	23½	28	57½	76
Gin ..	..	..	..	..	183	160½	269½	210
Rum ..	..	..	..	..	6	39⅝	85	50
Others ..	..	..	..	..	3⅝	..	..	..
Alcoholic beverages—								
Port, sauterne, sherry, and champagne ..	..	..	..	..	233⅝	399½	546⅝	822
Vermouth ..	..	..	..	..	17½	..	..	..
Stout ..	..	..	..	..	66½	46	13	..

SPECIAL IMPORTS

	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Wine for sacramental purposes	299	202	240	250
Rectified spirits of wine for industrial purposes	790	298	132	178

D. Production within the Territory is prohibited by law.

E. Revenue derived from duties on importations for the years shown :—

Medicinal liquor (import duty, $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 25 per cent., plus surcharge of 15 per cent. and 25 per cent. on British and foreign respectively ; port and Customs service tax, 5 per cent.)—

	£	s.	d.
1942	829	13	4
1943	828	11	7
1944	1,247	5	8
1945	1,843	12	7

Industrial liquor (import duty, $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 25 per cent., plus surcharge of 15 per cent. or 25 per cent. ; port and Customs service tax, 5 per cent.)—

Nil

(NOTE.—No duty was payable under this head, as the rectified spirits of wine referred to in paragraph C were all imported by the Administration.)

Sacramental liquor (free of import duty ; port and Customs service tax, 5 per cent.)—

	£	s.	d.
1942	5	0	0
1943	4	9	0
1944	4	12	0
1945	4	16	0

These duties are the ordinary *ad valorem* rates applying to all goods not subject to specific rates of duty ; there is no authorization for higher specific rates of duty on liquor. The rate of duty is immaterial, because all liquor is sold by and for the Administration at prices approximating current retail prices in New Zealand.

F. In view of the position explained in E, there are no other duties, license fees, or taxes.

G. There is no Native beverage containing alcohol. The Native ceremonial drink, *kava*, if allowed to stand does not ferment, and after a few hours becomes stale and unpalatable. It would be difficult to consume it in sufficient strength or quantity to have any toxic effects.

H. General information with regard to liquor, in addition to the above, was given in the eighth report, 1928.

There were no offences reported under the Samoa Dangerous Drugs Order 1939 for the years under review.

XVII.—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

STAFF

The staff consists of the Chief Medical Officer and 2 other European medical officers, 22 Native medical practitioners, one European dental officer, 4 Native dental officers, 3 Native dental trainees, one European dispenser, one qualified bacteriologist of part-Samoan descent, and a nursing staff of a Matron, an Assistant Matron, 9 European Sisters, 95 Native nurses and trainees, and 39 miscellaneous. The complete health staff embraces 18 Europeans, 161 Samoans, and 1 Chinese. In addition, there are 6 trainees at the Central Medical School, Suva, taking the Native medical practitioners' course.

The Samoan nurses comprise 27 staff nurses, 60 training nurses, and 8 baby welfare assistants working in outstations and untrained. In the 39 miscellaneous Samoans employed at the hospital are included, besides cooks and housegirls, 4 hospital dressers, 2 bacteriological assistants, and 4 dispensary assistants.

Of the 22 Native medical practitioners, 3 are employed at the Apia Hospital, 2 in the Apia district, 13 at outstations, 2 on relieving duties, 1 at Niue, and 1 in the Tokelau Islands.

ESTABLISHMENT

Apia Hospital consists of a European hospital, Samoan hospital including a number of foles, Chinese ward, dispensary and out-patients department, laboratory and x-ray department, office, laundry, and store-room.

Outstations with Native medical practitioners in charge are established at seven villages on Upolu and at six villages on Savai'i, while, in addition, there are two outstations on Upolu with a trained nurse in charge. A summary of the staffing at the outstations is as follows :—

Upolu.				Savai'i			
—	N.M.P.	Nurse.	B.W.A.	—	N.M.P.	Nurse.	B.W.A.
Lufi Lufi	1	1	1	Tuasivi	1	2	1
Fagaloa	1	1	..	Satupaitea	1	1	..
Poutasi	1	1	1	Salailua	1	1	1
Lalomani	1	2	1	Sataua	1	1	1
Sa'anapu	1	1	1	Safotu	1	1	1
Matautu, Lefaga Bay ..	..	1	..	Fagamalo	1	1	1
Mulifanua	1	1	1				
Manono .. ..	..	1	..				
Leulumoega	1	1	..				

Concrete dispensaries with a small room at one end for drugs and a much larger one at the other for doing minor operations and for consultations and treatments have been built in recent years at Safotu, Sataua, Salailua, Satupaitea, Poutasi, and Sa'anapu. Aleipata and Tuasivi have old-established good buildings. Fagamalo has a big useful concrete room in the old residency. At the other outstations the buildings are mainly of wooden construction, and in only two cases are they not up to full requirements.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY STATISTICS

—	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Admissions to hospitals—					
Apia Hospital—					
Europeans	407	406	531	711	596
Samoans	810	935	1,139	1,694	1,063
Chinese	93	109	102	142	93
Melanesians	5	9	5	6	55
Tokelaus and Niucans .. ..	..	..	..	79	..
	1,315	1,459	1,777	2,632	1,807
Tuasivi Hospital (Samoans)	105	118	88	240	147
Aleipata Hospital (Samoans)	134	185	220	243	187
Fagamalo Hospital (Samoans)	76	127	193	246	161
Sataua Hospital (Samoans)	68	58	106	114	112
Mulifanua Hospital (Samoans) .. ..	..	..	170	230	115
Poutasi Hospital (Samoans)	248	162	164	287	231
Leulumoega Hospital (Samoans)	29	14	10	..	..
Sa'anapu Hospital (Samoans)	67	185	153	119	105
Fagaloa Hospital (Samoans)	18	125	151	288	188
Salailua Hospital (Samoans) .. ..	..	167	214	129	94
Satupaitea Hospital (Samoans) .. ..	..	..	115	75	70
Safotu Hospital (Samoans) .. ..	..	141	317	208	259
Lufi Lufi Hospital (Samoans) .. ..	..	..	..	..	62
Total in-patients	2,060	2,741	3,678	4,811	3,538
Out-patients, hospitals and dispensaries	60,941	76,705	74,111	57,303	69,939
Totals	63,001	79,446	77,789	62,114	73,477
Deaths in hospitals	107	120	177	227	158

In addition to the above, the following statistics of work carried out by the medical staff during 1944 will be of interest :—

Visits by medical officers and Native medical practitioners	6,194
Hook-worm treatment	7,397
Operations—	
Apia—	
Major	202
Minor	781
Outstations—	
Major	223
Minor	1,991
N.A.B. injections	50,702
Inductothermy treatment	428
Laboratory examinations	5,175
X-rays	533

INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED

	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Meningitis, meningococcal .. .. .	..	11	273	105
Meningitis, pneumococcal .. .. .	..	12	7	1
Tuberculosis	142	94	91	98
Typhoid fever	178	134	178	57
Paratyphoid fever .. .. .	..	..	6	3
Malignant jaundice	45	38	30	39
Catarrhal jaundice	18	19	30	51
Lobar pneumonia	1	..	..	..
Pneumonia	210	624	1,472	425
Broncho-pneumonia	13	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	37	10	18	4
Gonorrhœa	4	23	41	17
Dengue fever .. .. .	..	2	1	120
Tetanus	4	7	5	2
Puerperal fever	18	17	33	19
Puerperal sepsis	2	..	..	..
Gas gangrene .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Leprosy	2	8	6	5
Tubercular disease of bone .. .. .	..	..	..	1
Tubercular glands .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	3	..
Dysentery (Flexner Y) .. .. .	..	2	10	..
Whooping-cough .. .. .	..	6	42	..
Conjunctivitis .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	4	..	..
Septicæmia .. .. .	..	1	..	..
Rubella .. .. .	..	40	..	..
Gastro-enteritis .. .. .	..	2	..	..
Enteric fever	5	3	..	..
Morbili .. .. .	..	1	..	..
Infantile paralysis .. .. .	..	1	..	..
Influenza	72	..	..	..
Bronchitis	3	..	..	..
Tonsilitis	1	..	..	..
Pleurisy	2	..	..	..

The main diseases now are—

- (1) Filaria and its complications :
- (2) Parasitic :
- (3) Typhoid fever :
- (4) Pneumonia :
- (5) Septic sores :
- (6) Pulmonary tuberculosis.

Meningitis was very prevalent during 1943, but declined towards the end of the year. Cases responded very well to M. and B. 693.

The position of the malignant type of jaundice has improved, but, though reduced in numbers of cases, has been persistent.

The Apia Hospital is being completely re-equipped with up-to-date surgical equipment, including requirements for gastric, gall bladder, genito-urinary, lung and brain, spinal, bone, and orthopædic surgery.

The Territory continues to benefit from its participation in health services centred in Fiji—notably the Central Medical School for the training of Native medical practitioners and the Makogai Leper Hospital. An accentuation of these benefits is anticipated from an extension of this happy co-operation by the addition of an Inspectorate General of South Pacific Health Services.

DENTAL CLINIC

The staff consists of 1 European dental officer, 4 Native dental officers, and 3 Native dental cadets, 2 of whom are from Niue Island.

The European dental officer is concerned with the teaching and training of the cadets and the general supervision and direction of the Native dental officers. He undertakes operative and surgical work of all types, having the right of private practice among the European community, but the Native community receive free treatment.

Besides undertaking preventive treatment, the Native dental officers undertake extractions and scalings and surgical for Samoan children and adults, and for all Native in-patients at the hospital. The Native dental officers also undertook visits round Upolu and Savai'i, and reports received indicate the good work done and the credit due to them.

The proposed development of the dental service will be along the lines of setting up clinics in out-districts to deal more adequately with the Native population resident outside of the township of Apia.

The final examinations for the Samoan and two Niuean dental cadets will be held towards the middle of 1945. Endeavours have been made, especially in the case of the Niue cadets, to make their training as wide and comprehensive as possible, including medical subjects, medicine, surgery, nursing, and therapeutics as well as dental subjects. For some time past they have attended the operating-theatre on operation days learning the principles of asepsis in surgical cases and the fundamentals of general anaesthesia until they have reached the stage when they will be able, in an emergency, to give a general anaesthetic. In dentistry they will be able to do the following types of work: amalgam and cement fillings, synthetic porcelain fillings, scalings, extractions and minor surgery, jaw fractures, infectious gum conditions, easing artificial dentures. They will not be able to do any mechanical dentistry, gold inlays, root canal work, or orthodontics—i.e., straightening childrens' teeth—although they understand the elementary principles of orthodontics.

INFANT MORTALITY
Deaths (Samoans) at Different Ages

	Number of Deaths.					Percentage of Total Deaths.				
	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Under 1 week ..	25	31	28	35	23	3·37	4·16	4·32	2·73	3·56
1 week to 1 month ..	15	19	10	19	11	2·01	2·55	1·54	1·49	1·70
1 month to 3 months ..	25	19	11	43	22	3·37	2·55	1·71	3·36	3·39
3 months to 6 months ..	29	24	31	55	22	3·91	3·22	4·79	4·30	3·39
6 months to 12 months ..	68	61	64	143	86	9·14	8·19	9·89	11·18	13·32
1 year to two years ..	86	97	68	173	71	11·57	13·02	10·52	13·53	10·98
2 years to 3 years ..	44	43	38	67	18	5·93	5·77	5·86	5·24	2·78
3 years to 4 years ..	23	21	26	47	19	3·10	2·82	4·02	3·67	2·93
4 years to 5 years ..	9	19	9	19	9	1·21	2·55	1·39	1·49	1·38
5 years to 10 years ..	51	55	37	74	48	6·86	7·38	5·72	5·79	7·42
Over 10 years ..	368	356	325	604	318	49·53	47·79	50·24	47·22	49·15
Totals ..	743	745	647	1,279	647	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The infant-mortality rates of deaths under one year per 1,000 registered births have been as follows:—

1925 ..	186	1932 ..	121	1939 ..	83·56
1926 ..	106	1933 ..	114	1940 ..	73·80
1927 ..	101	1934 ..	104·8	1941 ..	69·59
1928 ..	58	1935 ..	97·0	1942 ..	72·69
1929 ..	70	1936 ..	291·77*	1943 ..	124·42
1930 ..	61	1937 ..	89·30	1944 ..	75·8
1931 ..	111	1938 ..	73·79		

* Due to epidemics of whooping-cough and measles; see report for 1936-37, page 22.

XVIII.—LAND TENURE

Under the Samoa Act, 1921, all land is legally—

- (a) Crown land, vested in the Crown free from Native title or any estate in fee-simple, of which there are (including New Zealand Reparation Estates) 103,630 acres; or
- (b) European land, being land held from the Crown for an estate in fee-simple, of which there are 40,000 acres; or
- (c) Native land, being land vested in the Crown as trustee, but held by Samoans by Native title and not by grant from the Crown, of which there are 581,370 acres.

“Native title” means title to land in accordance with the customs and usages of the Samoan race.

Titles to Crown land, European land, and European interests in Native land (leases) are registered by the Administration. The Native Land and Titles Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine disputes affecting Native land.

XIX.—AGRICULTURE

Agricultural services consist of—

- (a) Inspection of all produce for export in order to maintain good marketable standards, and of lands near the port of Apia, principally to check the breeding of the rhinoceros beetle (*Oryctes nasicornis*) pest of the coconut trees, which was introduced during the period of German administration. These services are under European supervision.
- (b) Fourteen Samoan Plantations Inspectors, who are elected as part of the system of Samoan elective officials, and whose duty it is to encourage care of Samoan cultivations and new plantings.

Mr. H. W. Simmonds, O.B.E., formerly Government Entomologist in Fiji, is at present undertaking for Western Samoa the collection in Zanzibar of numbers of the scoliid wasp, *Scolia ruficornis*, in the hope that they may be transported successfully to Samoa and become established there as a natural enemy of the rhinoceros beetle. An earlier attempt with *Scolia oryctophaga* was not successful. It is thought that climatic conditions in Samoa may not have been favourable to them. Zanzibar has a uniformly warm climate similar to that of Samoa.

XX.—POPULATION
STATISTICS
For the Year ended 31st March, 1942

Designations.	Births.		Deaths.		Arrivals.		Departures.		As at 31st March, 1942.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Europeans	3	3	4	4	84	31	108	75	208	83
Part-Europeans	53	44	4	2	173	126	403	237	1,413	1,392
Native Samoans	1,130	983	365	314	879	468	1,371	569	30,002	29,305
Chinese labourers .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	315	..
Other Chinese .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
Melanesians .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	76	1
	1,186	1,030	376	320	1,136	625	1,882	881	32,021	30,784
Totals	2,216		696		1,761		2,763		62,805	

For the Year ended 31st March, 1943

Designations.	Births.		Deaths.		Arrivals.		Departures.		As at 31st March, 1943.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Europeans .. ..	..	..	11	2	74	37	85	24	186	94
Part-Europeans	56	55	5	4	273	112	156	109	1,581	1,446
Native Samoans	1,078	1,025	452	381	1,091	462	763	410	30,956	30,001
Chinese labourers .. ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	310	..
Other Chinese .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
Melanesians .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	1
	1,134	1,080	473	387	1,438	611	1,004	543	33,116	31,545
Totals	2,214		860		2,049		1,547		64,661	

For the Year ended 31st March, 1944

Designation.	Births.		Deaths.		Arrivals.		Departures.		As at 31st March, 1944.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Europeans .. ..	..	2	5	1	87	69	85	45	183	119
Part-Europeans	92	90	6	10	174	254	220	294	1,621	1,486
Native Samoans	1,245	1,081	622	500	2,287	1,520	2,663	1,807	31,203	30,295
Chinese labourers .. ..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	303	..
Other Chinese .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
Melanesians .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	1
	1,337	1,173	640	511	2,548	1,843	2,968	2,146	33,393	31,904
Totals	2,510		1,151		4,391		5,114		65,297	

For the Year ended 31st March, 1945

Designation.	Births.		Deaths.		Arrivals.		Departures.		As at 31st March, 1945.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Europeans	3	4	2	..	111	68	64	45	231	176
Part-Europeans	67	61	7	5	218	269	228	309	1,671	1,502
Native Samoans	1,127	1,034	365	282	1,738	1,137	1,805	1,279	31,898	30,905
Chinese labourers .. ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	298	..
Other Chinese .. ..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	3	2
Melanesians .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	74	1
	1,197	1,099	384	288	2,067	1,504	2,098	1,633	34,175	32,586
Totals	2,296		672		3,571		3,731		66,761	

A population graph appears at the end of this report.

XXI.—PUBLIC WORKS

The four years under review began with the functioning of a minimum programme, due to financial stringency and scarcity of materials, but early in 1942 there was a call for a great expansion of activities to meet the needs of United States Forces, stationed principally in Upolu. In this, as in all other Administration Departments, there was an instant spirit of co-operation with the United States Forces. The coast road westward of Apia to the airport was widened to a 20 ft. surface throughout (including four bridges, and a fifth bridge in Apia itself), and was maintained under many months of constant heavy traffic. One of the bridges was rebuilt in steel and timber. There was a continuing provision for the Forces of buildings, materials, electric power, and whatever of their varied needs it was possible to meet. This was greatly assisted by the help received from the Forces themselves, particularly in work capable of being done by their extensive equipment.

New works for local purposes were resumed, and include—

An operating block in ferro-concrete for Apia Hospital, including theatre, sterilizer, and boiler rooms.

Concrete dispensaries for the out-district hospitals at Safotu and Satupa'itea.

Four new bridges in Savai'i.

Six concrete water-cisterns—five for Samoan villages and one for Tafa'igata Prison.

Three new residences for staff quarters.

Installation of Diesel-electric generating power to assist the hydro-electric power for Apia during peak hours.

Procurement of pipes and preliminary work in order to serve the Apia water-supply from a stream at the south-west corner of the reticulation area, supplementary to the existing supply at its south-eastern corner.

XXII.—CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR APIA

—	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Total rainfall	80.49 in.	107.14 in.	79.35 in.	108.39 in.
Number of rain days ..	162	189	201	198
Maximum daily fall ..	12.13 in.	5.76 in.	3.48 in.	5.23 in.
Date	16th February	22nd December	18th October	5th September
Extreme maximum ..	90.3° F.	91.0° F.	89.8° F.	90.1° F.
Date	2nd November	19th January	25th November	19th January
Extreme minimum ..	67.6° F.	68.2° F.	68.0° F.	68.2° F.
Date	11th October	6th July	17th August	10th, 23rd July
Mean daily maximum ..	85.8° F.	85.5° F.	85.3° F.	85.0° F.
Mean daily minimum ..	75.4° F.	75.0° F.	74.7° F.	74.7° F.

AVERAGES

Total rainfall .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	112.11 in. (53 years).
Mean daily maximum temperature .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	84.7° F. (43 years).
Mean daily minimum temperature .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	73.8° F. (43 years).

APPENDICES

STATISTICS OF TRADE

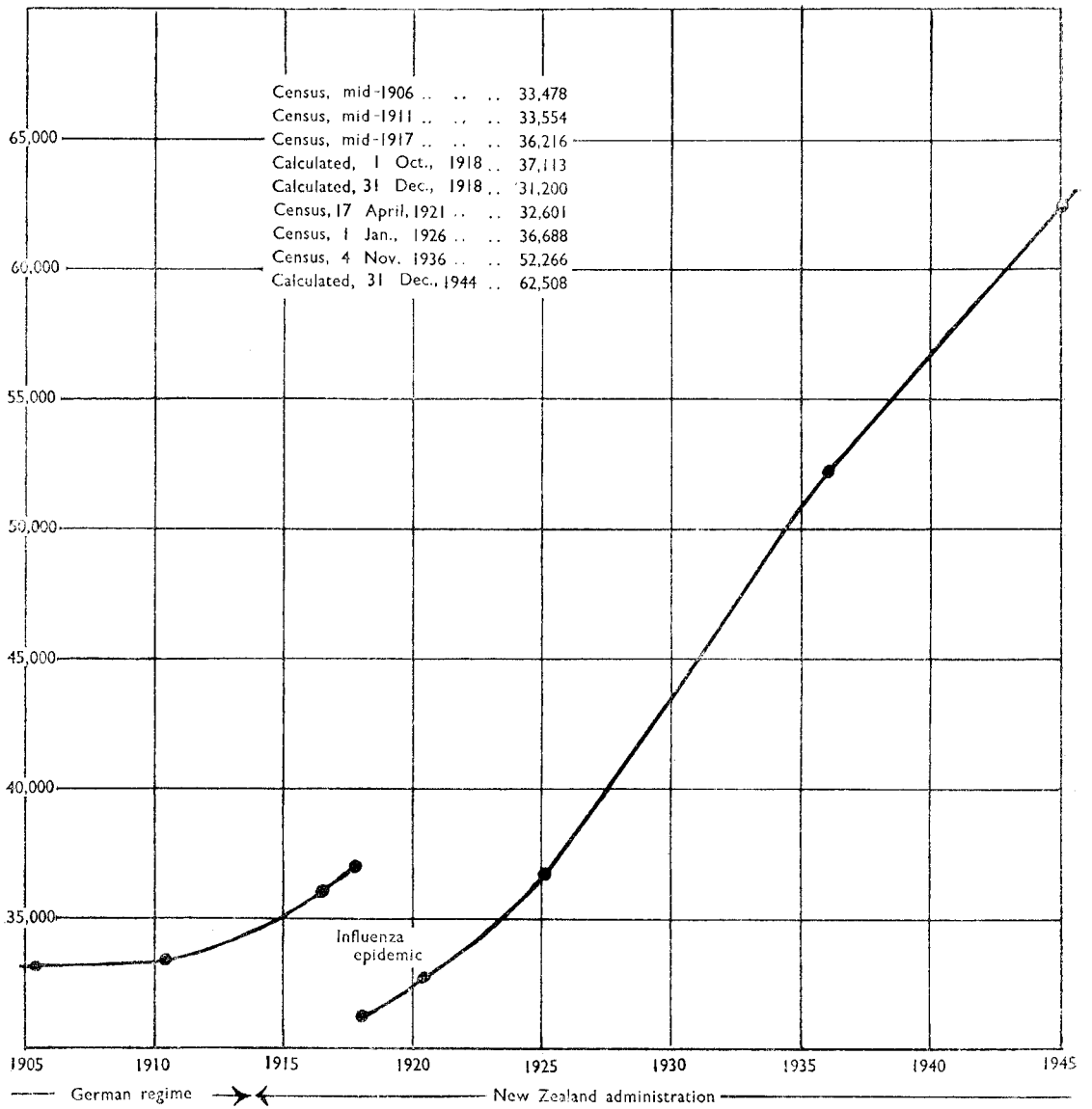
—	Imports Values.					Exports Values.				
	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
New Zealand	58,738	54,609	145,147	234,002	183,281	106,706	151,188	177,099	124,467	100,914
Australia	34,198	34,068	38,993	80,588	64,968	2,134	19,783	21,348	304	38,245
United Kingdom ..	21,495	10,499	16,375	27,027	48,553	52,224	..	..	..	..
Canada	4,091	3,632	1,790	5,899	12,391	..	8,119	33,815	..	..
Fiji	2,846	5,880	10,225	4,644	17,050	39	642	..	..	..
India	2,928	2,015	9,723	4,813	4,958	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America	19,460	25,616	73,698	243,850	122,227	31,297	38,272	146,436	148,378	242,188
Other	21,697	18,016	3,713	5,088	7,336	29,333	24,877	6,711	5,064	9,970
Totals	165,453	154,335	299,664	605,911	460,764	221,733	242,881	385,409	278,213	391,317

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

—	1940.		1941.		1942.		1943.		1944.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Copra	5,644	44,004	8,678	54,222	11,140	215,778	7,268	146,728	10,645	217,545
Cocoa beans	1,801	75,193	1,679	76,114	1,753	122,596	1,131	83,655	1,379	111,278
	Cases.		Cases.				Cases.		Cases.	
Bananas	225,885	84,706	177,416	89,252	79,897	25,343	64,373	17,702	32,486*	12,136
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Rubber	61	7,930	75	10,887	81	14,096	79	16,674	68	15,102
Desiccated coconut ..	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	..	96	8,686	297	23,753

* 69,499 cases were exported in the first six months of 1945.

INCREASE IN NATIVE POPULATION, WESTERN SAMOA



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