

1946
NEW ZEALAND

MANDATED TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MANDATED
TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1946

[In continuation of Parliamentary Paper A.—4, 1945]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Leave

Western Samoa, 2nd July, 1946.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit herewith the twenty-third report of the Administration of the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa, covering the year ended 31st March, 1946.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. VOELCKER,
Administrator.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
I. Introductory	2
II. Status of the Territory	2
III. Status of the Population	2
IV. International Relations	3
V. General Administration	5
VI. Public Finance	8
VII. Direct Taxes	11
VIII. Indirect Taxes	11
IX. Trade	11
X. Judicial Organization	11
XI. Police and Prisons	12
XII. Social Condition of the Native People	12
XIII. Labour	13
XIV. Freedom of Conscience	13
XV. Education	13
XVI. Liquor and Drugs	15
XVII. Medical and Public Health	17
XVIII. Land Tenure	19
XIX. Agriculture	20
XX. Population	20
XXI. Public Works	25
XXII. Climatological Data	26
Appendices :—	
Statistics of Trade	27
Chart, Administration Finances	28

I. INTRODUCTORY

WESTERN SAMOA is comprised of two large islands, Upolu and Savai'i, and the small islands of Manono, Apolima, Fanuatapu, Namu'a, Nu'utele, Nu'ulua, and Nu'usafe'e. The Territory lies between the 13th and 15th degrees of south latitude and the 171st and 173rd degrees of west longitude.

Upolu and Savai'i are 45 miles and 46 miles long respectively, and are separated by Apolima strait, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, in which are Manono and Apolima islets; the remainder of the islets are within or near the fringing reef surrounding Upolu and are not inhabited.

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 the Samoans live in coastal villages, there being only 11 inland villages out of the total of 192 in the whole Territory.

The climate is mild and equable, the average temperatures during the last forty-four years showing a mean daily maximum of 84.7 degrees Fahrenheit, and a mean daily minimum of 73.8 degrees Fahrenheit, while the average annual rainfall for a period of fifty-four years is 112.39 in.

The Samoan population, ascertained by a census on the 25th September, 1945, was 62,422, and the non-Samoan population 5,775; total 68,197.

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.

In December, 1945, the Prime Minister announced that New Zealand would be agreeable to the application to the Territory of the trusteeship system established by the Charter of the United Nations. A decision to this effect was communicated to the General Assembly of the United Nations in January, 1946, and similarly to the final meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations in April, 1946.

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 and of not less than half Samoan blood may be granted Samoan status. During the year under review 6 persons took advantage of the regulations to register as Europeans, and 3 applied for Samoan status, making a total of 532 part-Samoans of Samoan status who have been registered as Europeans, and 24 part-Samoans of European status who have become Samoans, in terms of these enactments.

IV. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(a) INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

The following is a list of the general international conventions that have been applied to Western Samoa:—

Residence—

24th July, 1923, Lausanne: Convention between the British Empire, France, Italy, &c., and Turkey, respecting Conditions of Residence and Business and Jurisdiction.

Transit—

9th December, 1923, Geneva: Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, and Protocol of Signature.

9th December, 1923, Geneva: Convention relating to the Transmission in Transit of Electric Power, and Protocol of Signature.

9th December, 1923, Geneva: Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, and Protocol of Signature.

9th December, 1923, Geneva: Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Railways, and Protocol of Signature.

12th October, 1929, Warsaw: Convention for the Unification of certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air.

Commerce, Navigation, and Customs—

3rd November, 1923, Geneva: International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.

9th December, 1923, Geneva: Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, and Protocol of Signature.

5th July, 1930, London: International Load-line Convention.

Economic—

6th November, 1925, The Hague: International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

26th September, 1927, Geneva: Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards.

Social—

12th September, 1923, Geneva: International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.

25th September, 1926, Geneva: Slavery Convention.

Narcotic Drugs—

19th February, 1925, Geneva: International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs (Second Conference).

13th July, 1931, Geneva: Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs.

Sanitary—

21st June, 1926, Paris: International Sanitary Convention.

15th January, 1945: U.N.R.R.A. International Sanitary Convention.

15th January, 1945: U.N.R.R.A. International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation.

Political—

13th December, 1921, Washington: Treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, and Japan relating to their Insular Possessions and Insular Dominions in the Pacific Ocean. Supplementary Treaty of the 6th February, 1922.

Peace—

28th June, 1919, Versailles: Treaty between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany.

The following bi-lateral agreements have been extended to the Territory:—

Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters:—

2nd February, 1922, London, between the United Kingdom and France.

20th March, 1928, London, between the United Kingdom and Germany.

18th January, 1934, Paris: Convention between the United Kingdom and France, and Protocol providing for the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters.

2nd May, 1934, Brussels: Convention between the United Kingdom and Belgium for the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, with Annex and Protocol.

Telecommunications—

4th December, 1945, Bermuda: Agreement between the Governments of the United States of America and the British Commonwealth and Empire.

Trade—

23rd April, 1932: Agreement between Canada and New Zealand.

5th September, 1933: Agreement between Australia and New Zealand (in part).

Extradition Treaties—

Between United Kingdom and the following States: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iraq, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Monaco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, San Marino, San Salvador, Siam, Spain, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia.

Supplementary Extradition Convention between the United Kingdom and Austria.

Agreements for the Abolition of *Visas*—

Exemption from the requirement of a *visa* has been provided for in the case of Netherlands nationals coming from the Netherlands East Indies, Surinam, and Curacao.

Real and Personal Property, Disposal of—

Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States of America signed on 2nd March, 1899, and amendment thereto, of which ratifications were exchanged on 10th March, 1941.

(b) ECONOMIC EQUALITY

Protection is afforded to Native Samoans in the legal inalienability of Native land, and Samoans are not liable for estate, succession, or gift duties, 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 arise. 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 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 is presided over by the Administrator and has 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—

Statutes Amendment Act, 1945, section 74.

The Samoa Customs Order 1939, Amendment No. 3 (Serial number 1945/36).

The Samoa Finance Emergency Regulations 1944, Amendment No. 1 (Serial number 1945/51).

The Dependency Emergency Regulations (No. 2) 1939, Amendment No. 6 (Serial number 1945/128).

The Samoa Treasury Insurance Accounts Regulations, 1945 (Serial number 1945/150).

The Samoa Quarantine (Aircraft) Regulations 1946 (Serial number 1946/37).

In Samoa—

No. 1/1945: The Bicycle Registration Ordinance.

No. 2/1945: The Cocoa Beans Ordinance.

No. 3/1945: Land for Education Purposes Ordinance.

In the New Year's Honours List His Majesty the King conferred the honour of Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire upon Mr. A. C. Turnbull, Administrator of the Territory. Sir Alfred Turnbull relinquished his appointment on retirement on 28th February, 1946, after sixteen years of service in Western Samoa. He was succeeded as Administrator by Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Voeleker, D.S.O., M.C.

The three *Fautua* (High Chiefs and Advisers to the Administrator), accompanied by their wives, visited New Zealand as guests of the Government between 28th September and 18th November, 1945. They were most warmly received in both the North and South Islands.

The three-year term of office of the Samoan members of the Legislative Council ended during the year under review. The *Fono* of *Faipule* nominated the Hon. Tualaulelei, an existing member of the Council, and the Hon. Pulepule, the Hon. Meleisea, and the Hon. Savea, who were appointed accordingly.

The Legislative Council, the Finance Committee, and the *Fono* of *Faipule* met regularly.

On expiration of the three-year term of office of members of the *Fono* of *Faipule* on 30th September, 1945, 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).

COPRA AND COCOA BEANS

Prices for these two main exports have been maintained at a high level, and production during 1945 approached record figures. Samoan cocoa plantings particularly have increased, especially in the island of Savai'i.

Local merchants negotiate their own sales of cocoa beans. The total copra output is sold through the Administration to the order of the British Ministry of Food, and prices paid to producers are regulated by the Administration.

PRICE CONTROL

A Price Tribunal continues to control prices of all commodities sold within the Territory so that the profit is limited to approximately the amount of the monetary margin of profit obtaining at the 3rd September, 1939, on the same or similar goods.

In the past year 36 Price Orders covering 106 lines of goods have been issued.

Generally the prices fixed have been observed. Only two prosecutions for overcharging were taken during the year, and convictions obtained in both instances.

VISITS

The Administrator made visits to various parts of the Territory in both islands during the year under review.

Dr. L. C. McNickle, Director, Division of Hospitals, and Mr. C. Laurenson, Architect, both of the Health Department, Wellington, visited the Territory in February, 1945, with a view to preparing plans for a new hospital at Apia.

Dr. C. E. Beeby, Director of Education, New Zealand, together with Mr. F. C. Renyard, Supervisor of Technical Education, and Mr. T. A. Fletcher, Senior Inspector of Native Schools, paid a visit to the Territory in May, 1945, to report on the Education system.

Mr. H. E. Moston, Secretary of Labour from New Zealand, visited the Territory in June, 1945, and met the *Fono* of *Faipule* on the 5th, 6th, and 7th June for discussion of labour problems.

Dr. M. H. Watt, C.B.E., Director-General of Health for New Zealand; and Dr. J. C. R. Buchanan, Inspector-General of Health for the South Pacific, together with Miss M. I. Lambie, Director, Division of Nursing, New Zealand, visited the Territory towards the end of June prior to the South Pacific Medical Conference at Suva and reported on the medical services.

H.M.S. "Terpsichore," a British destroyer, visited Apia from the 19th to 22nd October, and H.M.S. "Euryalus," a British cruiser, from the 6th to 8th December. These were the first British warships to visit the Territory since prior to the war, and they received warm welcomes. The local people, both European and Samoan, took a keen interest in entertaining the officers and men.

U.S.S. "Vincennes," with Rear-Admiral Hendren, Commander for South Pacific, on board, made a visit to Apia from the 24th to 26th December.

LANDS AND SURVEY

The amount of work completed is satisfactory, but a considerable number of surveys are still outstanding.

As there is only one qualified surveyor, it is impossible to make much headway on other than urgent work. It is hoped to obtain an additional surveyor from New Zealand, when endeavours will be made to bring the arrears of work up to date, particularly the outstanding surveys for the Land and Titles Court, where a number of cases are awaiting survey.

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.

The lesser volume of work at the radio station following the cessation of hostilities enabled two seconded officers to be returned to New Zealand without replacement.

The radio out-stations situated at Aleipata, Tuasivi, Fagamalo, and Sala'ilua have continued to give moderate service. A new station was opened at Sataua, in Savai'i, during the year.

In May, 1945, an air-ground-air channel was opened from Apia Radio in connection with the New Zealand-Samoa air service. In December the aeradio station services were transferred to a station sited at Faleolo Airport. A radio-telegraph channel is maintained between Faleolo and Apia on flight days. All point-to-point aeradio traffic continues to be handled by Apia Radio.

Tests were commenced in January to investigate the possibility of a radio-telephone channel to New Zealand, but these tests have been delayed by unstable ionospheric conditions, while the close proximity of the transmitting and receiving aerials at Apia Radio will permit of only a restricted service until the position in this respect is improved.

An "air mail" rate of 5d. for each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. was introduced from the 1st January, 1946, in respect of letter-mail carried by the New Zealand-Samoa air service.

The reconstruction of the Apia telephone system was completed during the year.

The volume of business has been well maintained, and in most cases the following statistics of services performed show an increase:—

—				1944-45.	1945-46.
Value of money-orders issued	..	..	..	£3,545	£3,646
Value of money-orders paid	..	..	..	£10,892	£7,510
Post Office Savings-bank withdrawals	..	..	..	£66,513	£95,001
Post Office Savings-bank deposits	..	..	..	£114,393	£103,748
Number of depositors as at 31st March	..	..	..	4,078	4,382
Amount held to their credit	..	..	..	£251,207	£265,534
Number of Samoan depositors	..	..	..	3,055	3,311
Amount held to their credit	..	..	..	£30,563	£32,096
Number of radio messages	..	..	..	11,983	13,141
Net receipts therefrom	..	..	..	£3,684	£3,565

STAFF

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

Services.	Europeans.		Persons of part Samoan Blood.		Native Samoans.		Elective Samoan District and Village Officials.	
	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.
Classified departmental staffs—								
Education	9	11	15	17	240	218	..	..
Health	18	18	2	3	161	187	..	..
Native Affairs	3	4	1	1	14	16	244	262
Police and Prisons	7	7	3	2	60	57	..	..
Other services	34	31	39	35	33	34	..	..
	71	71	60	58	508	512	244	262
Casual employees	3	3	40	43	209	247	..	..
Totals	74	74	100	101	717	759	244	262

VI. PUBLIC FINANCE

The revenue and expenditure figures under departmental headings are shown below in comparison with the previous year:—

REVENUE

Head of Revenue.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	£	£
I. Education	459	3,733
II. Health	16,904	14,327
III. Justice	1,643	1,523
IV. Lands and Survey	919	445
V. Native	535	808
VI. Police and Prisons	3,474	3,756
VII. Postal and Radio	17,144	22,327
VIII. Public Works	7,654	10,205
IX. Treasury, Customs, &c.	232,301	230,275
	281,033	287,399

EXPENDITURE

Head of Expenditure.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	£	£
I. Public Debt	10,394	..
II. Administrator and Government House	3,130	3,218
III. Education	15,921	21,656
IV. Health	36,036	50,699
V. Justice	2,630	3,387
VI. Lands and Survey	3,369	3,108
VII. Native	10,086	15,666
VIII. Police and Prisons	11,517	13,584
IX. Postal and Radio	18,767	19,492
X. Public Works	59,787	72,420
XI. Secretariat	8,082	14,315
XII. Treasury, Customs, &c.	46,591	17,624
	226,310	235,169
Less recoveries, Public Trust and Labour	431	535
	225,879	234,634

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	150,687*	-17,049	21,400	+ 4,351
1926-27	113,812	172,399*	-27,898	20,000	- 7,898
1927-28	106,038	154,657*	-37,383	20,000	-17,383
1928-29	121,904	162,904*†	-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
1945-46	287,399	234,634	+52,765	..	+52,765

* Including expenditure from loan moneys.

† 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 accumulated surplus at 31st March, 1946, was—

	£
Cash	23,346
Investments in Samoa	14,260
Investments in New Zealand	276,550
	<u>£314,156</u>

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 Affairs.	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
1945-46 .. ..	..	3,496	287,399	..	21,656	15,666	50,699	72,420
Grant in reduction of loan	204,200	247,858		179,200				
	25,000	25,000						
	179,200	272,858						

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 table shows net collections of revenue under various Treasury and Customs headings in comparison with the previous year:—

— — — — —					1945.	1946.
					£	£
Amount collected	..	..	..	..	232,301	230,275
Increase	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decrease	..	..	..	..	3,813	2,026

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 £276,550 are invested in New Zealand Government stock; but during 1945-46 the sum of £3,496 was provided by the New Zealand Government as a free gift to cover the cost of scholarships for Samoan pupils in New Zealand schools and special education equipment.

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.	
						1944-45.	1945-46.
						£	£
Store-tax	..	..	..	..	..	49,238	31,854
Salary-tax	..	..	..	..	..	3,207	3,410
Building-tax	..	..	..	..	..	2,755	2,709
Water rates	..	..	..	..	..	1,223	1,117

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

For the first time in its history, Western Samoa in 1945 had a total of exports and imports exceeding in value a million pounds. The actual values were: imports, £398,760; exports, £630,446; a total of £1,029,206. The previous highest total trade was £947,740 in the year 1920. The values on both occasions were swollen by high post-war prices.

Detailed tables of the trade of the past five years are given at the end of this report.

X. JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION

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

There are a Chief Judge, three 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 are associated with the Chief Judge in weekly sittings of the High Court in Apia. They are also members of the Native Land and Titles Court. The District Native Judges hold Court in their districts as required.

SUMMARY OF HIGH COURT ACTIONS

	1945.	1946.
Civil judgments	49	42
Civil actions struck out	8	9
Divorces granted	24	21
Criminal convictions	1,339	1,187
Total fines	£1,152	£824

PROCEEDINGS OF NATIVE LAND AND TITLES COURT

	Year ended 31st March,	
	1944.	1946.
Number of sittings	2	2
Number of sitting-days	26	69
Petitions dealt with	18	56
Number of persons attending	751	2,403

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, 1946, was eight, plus one accounts clerk, a total of nine.

The uniformed Samoan strength as at 31st March, 1946, was fifty-six, exclusive of one clerk and twelve messengers, of whom four are under the control of the Native Affairs Department.

PRISONERS IN CUSTODY

	1945.	1946.
Total at beginning of year	123	80
Admissions	202	179
Discharges	245	148
Total at end of year	80	111

XII. SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE NATIVE PEOPLE

The census of 1945 disclosed a movement of population to the town area of Apia and its environs and to the already thickly populated north coast of Upolu. Many families establish homes close to or within Apia for the purpose of sending children to Apia schools, and it appears likely that this movement will continue.

Current high prices for the Territory's product are enabling the Samoan people to find economic and social content in good returns for their labour, of which by far the greatest part is on their own lands. It is an illustration of the satisfaction which the Samoans find in their way of life to be able to record that, despite post-war unsettlement that is evident in various parts of the world, conditions at present among the people of Western Samoa are socially sound, economically prosperous, and politically stable.

XIII. LABOUR

Employment for wages is not yet a natural form of Samoan life and is engaged in by only a small percentage of the people.

The census of 1945 showed that, in addition to the people of non-Samoan status, 348 Samoans are employed on plantations and 1,529 others in other forms of employment. They are not held to contracts for any period of time or wages, but work as and when they wish.

There are now only 294 Chinese remaining from those who were formerly introduced for plantation employment, and who in 1914 numbered 2,200. Of those who are still in Samoa, some 87 because of age are no longer engaged in active work. No Chinese labourers have been brought into Samoa since 1934.

The only other labourers subject to definite terms of employment are 74 Melanesians who remain from those introduced by the German D.H. and P.G. Co. prior to 1914 and some 19 Niueans.

XIV. FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE

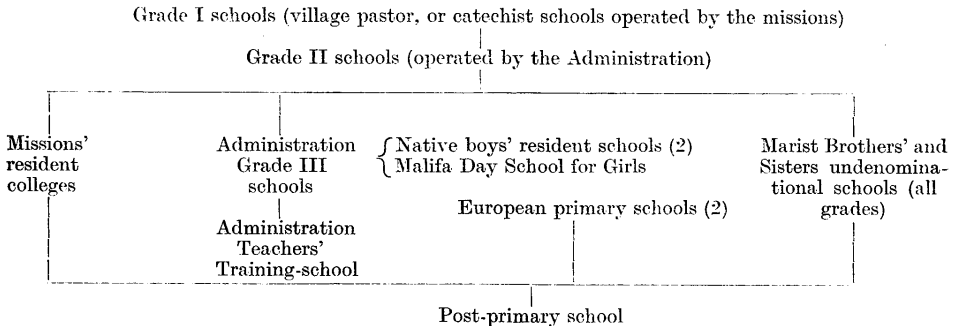
All Samoans profess Christianity, and religious observances are prominent in Samoan life. Article V of the Mandate is fully observed; there is complete freedom of conscience.

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

A table published on page 23 shows the numbers of Samoan adherents to each of the Churches.

XV. EDUCATION

The general scheme of progressive education is as follows:—



MISSION SCHOOLS

As indicated in the table below, the five missions in Samoa have their own schools, ranging from small village schools to colleges.

Grade I Schools, also styled pastors' or catechists' schools, are staffed by Samoan teachers appointed by the respective missions. Teachers are pastors or catechists, usually assisted by their wives. The children are given an elementary course and are taught in the vernacular.

Girls' Resident Schools.—In these the aim is not a high academic level; girls are fitted for adult life by means of instruction in child welfare, housecraft, Samoan handwork, food-growing, and Christian ideals.

Boys' Resident Schools.—These form two classes, professional and technical. Pastors and pastor-teachers are trained in the former, while in the latter training is given in tropical agriculture in addition to technical subjects.

Girls' Day Schools and Boys' Day Schools.—These are situated in the more populous areas. In addition to the usual subjects, special attention is given to religious instruction, music, handicraft, and sewing.

Missions.			Pastor Schools.	Boys' Colleges.	Girls' Colleges.	Student Colleges.	Mixed Colleges.	Boys' Day Schools.
London Missionary Society	..	..	182	1	1	1	..	5
Roman Catholic	..	..	91	2	11	1	1	4
Methodist	..	..	83	3	1	1	..	..
Latter Day Saints	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Seventh Day Adventist	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
			379	6	13	3	1	9

Missions.			Girls' Day Schools.	Pastor Teachers.	European Teachers.	Native Teachers.	Pupils.
London Missionary Society	..	..	..	182	3	24	13,166
Roman Catholic	..	..	11	98	34	12	4,473
Methodist	..	..	..	83	3	14	4,143
Latter Day Saints	..	..	..	4	..	35	860
Seventh Day Adventist	..	..	..	7	2	3	235
			11	374	42	88	22,877

THE GRADE II ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS

Founded in 1924, these are the backbone of the Samoan education system. All teachers and Inspectors are Samoans, trained at the Teachers' Training School at Apia.

Instruction is in the vernacular, but English is taught as a subject. Emphasis is laid on health, agriculture, Samoan handicrafts, Samoan history, and Samoan customs.

Grade II pupils pass to Grade III schools by means of competitive examinations.

A general refresher course is held during the Christmas vacation, and sub-refresher courses in the various districts during the ordinary term holidays.

THE GRADE III ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS

The two boys' schools are situated at Avele (Island of Upolu) and Vaipouli (Island of Savai'i) respectively, and the girls' school at Malifa, Apia (Upolu). Although for some years these schools were without European staff, it has now been found possible to appoint a full-time European Headmaster at Avele and a part-time teacher at the Girls' School.

Instruction is in English, but due attention is also paid to the vernacular. Teachers are continuing the use of basic English, modified to suit local conditions.

Vaipouli was opened in April, 1922, Avele in July, 1924, and the girls' school at Malifa in February, 1938.

The cultivation of tropical foods and fruits, simple animal husbandry, Samoan handicrafts, Samoan history, customs, and forms of ceremonial address are emphasized, but, in addition, all subjects of an ordinary school curriculum are taught.

Pupils from the Grade III schools later fill a variety of positions in the community. Some become Native medical practitioners, nurses, and teachers, while others become pastors, traders, clerks, policemen, and radio operators.

Teachers' Training School.—Opened in March, 1938, this is the only institution of its kind in the Territory. The course of training is two years, but this is extended to three in the case of those likely to develop into good Inspectors or Grade III teachers. One hundred and fifty-five teachers have graduated from the Training School since its inception, and their absorption into the education system has resulted in a noticeable raising of the standard of Grade II schools.

Le Ifi Ifi and Aleisa European Schools.—During the year a second European school was opened to cater for the sixty children living at the Aleisa Land Settlement, seven miles inland.

Le Ifi Ifi School has almost six hundred pupils, the key positions in the staff being filled by six qualified New Zealand teachers.

The state as at 31st March, 1946, of schools operated by the Administration was as follows:—

Schools.	Number.	Roll Numbers.	Staff.
Grade II	99	13,362	200
Grade III	3	185	12
Teachers' Training School	1	50	3
European schools	2	650	21
Post-primary school	1	14	1
	106	14,261	237
Samoan School Inspectors .. .. .	..	..	8
Superintendent of Schools .. .. .	..	..	1
	106	14,261	246

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

Apart from a small fee for board and lodging at the two boys' resident schools, education is free.

Post-primary School.—Fourteen pupils attend this school, which has a syllabus based on those used in New Zealand high schools and technical schools, but modified to suit local conditions.

Scholarships in New Zealand.—Two European boys, four Samoan girls, and seven Samoan boys were granted scholarships in New Zealand at the beginning of the 1946 school year. The total number in New Zealand in this, the second year of the scheme, is now twenty-seven, being comprised of four European boys, seven Samoan girls, and sixteen Samoan boys.

Three Samoan teachers are at present in New Zealand gaining experience in modern teaching practice.

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 twenty persons arrested or summoned during 1945-46 for breaches of the laws and regulations relating to liquor. Nineteen were convicted. Figures for preceding years were:—

	Arrested or Summoned.	Convicted.
1944-45	60	58
1943-44	193	181
1942-43	180	168

C. Spirits and alcoholic beverages imported during the financial year 1945-46:—

Nature of Liquor.	Average Approximate Percentage Alcohol by Weight.*	Quantity imported, 1945-46.	Quantities issued under Medical Permits, 1945-46.	Countries of Origin.
Spirituous liquors—		Gallons.	Gallons.	
Whisky	38.5 to 51.0	1,320	1,238	United Kingdom, Canada, United States of America, Australia.
Brandy	38.5 to 49.3	90	89	France, Australia.
Gin	40.6	380	166	United Kingdom, Australia.
Rum	40.0 to 47.0	..	54	Jamaica, Australia.
Alcoholic beverages—				
Port, sauterne, sherry, and champagne	12.0 to 17.8	530	743	Australia, France.
Vermouth	5.5 to 10.0	109	81	France, Italy, Australia.
Stout	5.5	288	172	Australia.

* The approximate percentages of alcohol by weight given above are those accepted by the Customs Department in New Zealand. Analyses of samples of all brands of ale imported show 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.

For sacramental purposes, 8 gallons of wine; rectified spirits of wine for industrial purposes, 572 gallons.

D. Production within the Territory is prohibited by law.

E. Revenue derived from duties in importations, 1945-46:—

	£	s.	d.
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 other respectively; port and Customs service tax, 5 per cent.)	1,894	12	10
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.)	0	7	0
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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, for the rate of duty is immaterial, having regard to the fact that 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 is not consumed 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.

During the year under review there were no offences reported under the Samoa Dangerous Drugs Order 1930.

XVII. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

STAFF

The staff consists of the Chief Medical Officer and 2 other European medical officers, 22 Native medical practitioners, 1 European dental officer, 5 Native dental officers, 1 European dispenser, 1 qualified bacteriologist of part-Samoan descent, and a nursing staff of a Matron, an Assistant Matron, 9 European Sisters, 118 Native nurses and trainees, and 45 miscellaneous. The complete health staff embraces 17 Europeans, 3 part-Europeans, and 187 Samoans. In addition, there are 6 trainees at the Central Medical School, Suva, taking the Native medical practitioners' course.

Of the 22 Native medical practitioners, 3 are employed at the Apia Hospital, 2 in the Apia district, 13 at out-stations, 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 fales, Chinese ward, dispensary and out-patients department, laboratory and x-ray department, office, laundry, and store-room.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY STATISTICS

—	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Admissions to hospitals—					
Apia Hospital—					
Europeans	406	531	711	596	632
Samoans	935	1,139	1,694	1,063	910
Chinese	109	102	142	93	86
Melanesians	9	5	6	55	7
Tokelau and Niueans .. .. .	..	..	79	..	31
	1,459	1,777	2,632	1,807	1,666
Tuasivi Hospital (Samoans)	118	88	240	147	100
Aleipata Hospital (Samoans)	185	220	243	187	151
Fagamalo Hospital (Samoans)	127	193	246	161	141
Sataua Hospital (Samoans)	58	106	114	112	99
Mulifanua Hospital (Samoans) .. ..	..	170	230	115	75
Poutasi Hospital (Samoans)	162	164	287	231	238
Leulumoega Hospital (Samoans)	14	10	..	..	208
Sa'anapu Hospital (Samoans)	185	153	119	105	41
Fagaloa Hospital (Samoans)	125	151	288	188	83
Sala'ilua Hospital (Samoans)	167	214	129	94	104
Satupa'itea Hospital (Samoans) .. ..	..	115	75	70	59
Safotu Hospital (Samoans)	141	317	208	259	182
Lufilufi Hospital (Samoans) .. ..	..	..	..	62	207
Total in-patients	2,741	3,678	4,811	3,538	3,354
Out-patients, hospitals and dispensaries	76,705	74,111	57,303	69,939	77,214
Totals	79,446	77,789	62,114	73,477	80,568
Deaths in hospitals	120	177	227	158	153

In addition to the above, the following statistics of work carried out by the medical staff during 1945 will be of interest:—

Visits by medical officers and Native medical practitioners	..	..	..	..	11,830
Hook-worm treatment	..	..	..	..	15,830
Operations—					
Apia—					
Major	..	..	..	..	182
Minor	..	..	..	..	591
Outstations—					
Major	..	..	..	..	186
Minor	..	..	..	..	2,640
N.A.B. injections	..	..	..	..	10,238
Inductothermy treatment	..	..	..	..	327
Laboratory examinations	..	..	..	..	3,299
X-rays	..	..	..	..	819

INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED

	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Meningitis, meningococcal	..	11	273	105	25
Meningitis, pneumococcal	..	12	7	1	..
Tuberculosis	142	94	91	98	103
Typhoid fever	178	134	178	57	130
Paratyphoid fever	..	..	6	3	..
Malignant jaundice	45	38	30	39	48
Catarrhal jaundice	18	19	30	51	64
Pneumonia	210	624	1,472	425	184
Chicken-pox	37	10	18	4	19
Gonorrhœa	4	23	41	17	21
Dengue fever	..	2	1	120	..
Tetanus	4	7	5	2	1
Puerperal fever	18	17	33	19	9
Gas gangrene	..	1	..	1	1
Lobar pneumonia	1	..	..	..	..
Broncho-pneumonia	13	..	..	..	..
Puerperal sepsis	2	..	..	..	..
Leprosy	2	8	6	5	10
Tubercular disease of bone	..	..	..	1	..
Tubercular glands	..	..	1	..	..
Measles	..	..	3	..	..
Dysentery (Flexner Y)	..	2	10	..	1
Whooping-cough	..	6	42	..	..
Conjunctivitis	..	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas	..	4	..	..	..
Septicæmia	..	1	..	..	..
Rubella	..	40	..	..	..
Gastro-enteritis	..	2	..	..	..
Enteric fever	5	3	..	..	..
Morbilli	..	1	..	..	..
Infantile paralysis	..	1	..	..	..
Influenza	72	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	3	..	..	..	..
Tonsillitis	1	..	..	..	..
Pleurisy	2	..	..	..	..
T.B. meningitis	..	..	..	..	1

No unusual epidemics occurred during the year.

DENTAL CLINIC

The staff consists of 1 European dental officer and 5 Native dental officers.

The European dental officer has general supervision and direction of the Native dental officers, and is also responsible for training of cadets. The three cadets referred to in the previous report qualified during the year; the two Niueans returned to Niue, and the Samoan officer assumed the duties of a dental officer at the Apia Clinic. The European dental officer undertakes operative and surgical work of all types, having the right of private practice among the European community, but the service to Samoans is free.

Besides undertaking preventive treatment, the Native dental officers undertake extractions and scalings and surgical attention for Samoan children and adults and for all Samoan in-patients at the hospital. The Native dental officers also pay regular visits to the outlying districts of Upolu and Savai'i.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths (Samoans) at Different Ages

	Number of Deaths.					Percentage of Total Deaths.				
	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Under 1 week ..	31	28	35	23	12	4.16	4.32	2.73	3.56	2.35
1 week to 1 month ..	19	10	19	11	4	2.55	1.54	1.49	1.70	0.77
1 month to 3 months ..	19	11	43	22	17	2.55	1.71	3.36	3.39	3.33
3 months to 6 months ..	24	31	55	22	11	3.22	4.79	4.30	3.39	2.15
6 months to 12 months ..	61	64	143	86	65	8.19	9.89	11.18	13.32	12.72
1 year to 2 years ..	97	68	173	71	70	13.02	10.52	13.53	10.98	13.70
2 years to 3 years ..	43	38	67	18	24	5.77	5.86	5.24	2.78	4.70
3 years to 4 years ..	21	26	47	19	16	2.82	4.02	3.67	2.93	3.13
4 years to 5 years ..	19	9	19	9	5	2.55	1.39	1.49	1.38	0.98
5 years to 10 years ..	55	37	74	48	31	7.38	5.72	5.79	7.42	6.07
Over 10 years ..	356	325	604	318	256	47.79	50.24	47.22	49.15	50.10
Totals ..	745	647	1,279	647	511	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The infant-mortality rate has shown a further drop to the lowest figure yet recorded—viz., 53.8 per 1,000 births. A table setting out the rate of deaths under one year per 1,000 registered births during the last twenty years is set out below:—

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	1945 ..	53.8
1932 ..	121	1939 ..	83.56		

* 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 Plantation 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.

As a result of the visit to Zanzibar in 1945 of Mr. H. W. Simmonds, O.B.E., formerly Government Entomologist in Fiji, to collect numbers of the scoliid wasp, *Scolia ruficornis*, for transportation to Samoa in the hope that they may become established as a natural enemy of the rhinoceros beetle, some eight consignments comprising twenty-five containers of wasps were received by air. Although some 159 of the wasps were found to be dead on arrival, a total of 465 took flight when released at Mulifanua.

Shortly after release, two reports were received of these wasps having been seen, but although search has been made, no further trace of them has been found. Search is being continued in hope of discovering that some, at least, have managed to establish themselves.

XX. POPULATION

A census of the population of the Territory was taken at midnight on the 25th September, 1945, and the figures disclosed were as follows:—

Designation.	Male.	Female.	Totals, 25th Sept., 1945.
Europeans	207	152	359
Part-Europeans	2,694	2,346	5,040
Native Samoans	31,834	30,588	62,422
Chinese labourers	294	..	294
Other Chinese	4	3	7
Melanesians	74	1	75
Totals	35,107	33,090	68,197

Based on this census figure, statistics for the period 26th September, 1945, to 31st March, 1946, show the following population as at 31st March, 1946:—

Designation.	Births.		Deaths.		Arrivals.		Departures.		As at 31st March, 1946.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals.
Europeans ..	1	..	1	1	83	52	73	54	217	149	366
Part-Europeans ..	40	32	2	5	142	143	162	183	2,712	2,333	5,045
Native Samoans ..	595	496	127	100	753	469	745	520	32,310	30,933	63,243
Chinese labourers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	294	..	294
Other Chinese ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7
Melanesians ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	1	75
Totals ..	636	528	130	106	978	664	980	757	35,611	33,419	69,030

The full figures of births and deaths, arrivals and departures, for the year ended 31st March, 1946, are as under:—

Designation.	Births.		Deaths.		Arrivals.		Departures.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Europeans ..	4	1	2	1	126	78	106	77
Part-Europeans ..	68	68	6	10	233	260	258	324
Native Samoans ..	1,114	944	291	214	1,536	1,114	1,418	1,084
Chinese labourers ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Other Chinese ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Melanesians ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1,186	1,013	303	225	1,896	1,453	1,782	1,485
	2,199		528		3,349		3,267	

Alterations in population since April, 1921, the date of the first census taken by the New Zealand Administration, are shown hereunder:—

Designation.	As at 17th April, 1921	As at 31st March, 1946.	Total Increase or Decrease.
Europeans and persons of part-Samoan blood	2,066	5,411	+ 3,345
Native Samoans	33,336	63,243	+29,907
Chinese labourers	1,290	294	— 996
Melanesian labourers	465	75	— 390
*Other Chinese .. ..	..	7	+ 7
Totals	37,157	69,030	+31,873

* Not shown separately in 1921 census.

CENSUS, 1945, TAKEN ON 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1945

Statistics of the Native population—*i.e.*, persons having legal status as Pacific Islanders (but not including Chinese and Melanesian contract labourers)—are as follows:—

(1) *Age Groups*

Matai (heads of families ranking as chiefs or orators, usually over thirty-five years of age)	3,497
Taulele'a (untitled men, of any age, over fourteen years)	12,989
Tamaiti (boys two to fourteen years of age)	12,936
Tama meamea (infant boys under two years)	2,412
Total males	31,834
Fafine (all women who have been married, and all other women over twenty-five years of age)	12,398
Teine muli (unmarried females fifteen to twenty-five years of age)	4,988
Teine iti (girls two to fourteen years of age)	10,993
Teine meamea (infant girls under two years)	2,209
Total females	30,588

Total of Samoan population, 25th September, 1945	62,422
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(2) *Distribution of Population*

Districts of Upolu—

Vaimauga	9,023
Faleata	4,875
Sagaga and Leauva'a	5,218
A'ana North	5,467
Falelatai and Samatau	1,484
Lefaga and Sale'aula	1,696
Tuamasaga South	2,712
Falealili	2,185
Lepa and Lotofaga	1,495
Aleipata	2,444
Va'a-o-Fonoti	1,340
Anoama'a	4,133
Aiga-i-le-tai (Upolu portion)	692

Total, Island of Upolu	42,764
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District of Aiga-i-le-tai (see also Upolu)—

Island of Manono	800
Island of Apolima	204

Districts of Savai'i—

Fa'asaleleaga	5,409
Gaga'emauga	2,145
Gagaifomauga	2,759
Vaisigano	1,461
Falealupo	510
Alataua i Sisifo	842
Salega	1,152
Palauli West	1,323
Satupa'itea	852
Palauli East	1,295
Palauli (Falefa)	906

Total, Island of Savai'i	18,654
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(3) *Racial Groups*

(In the case of mixed Polynesian parentage, the race shown is that of the father)

Samoans	..	..	..	61,867
Niueans	..	..	..	151
Tongans	..	..	..	69
Fijians	..	..	..	32
Tokelau Islanders	..	..	..	153
Wallis Islanders	..	..	..	13
Rotuma	..	..	..	5
Futuna	..	..	..	2
Ellice Islanders	..	..	..	72
Gilbert Islanders	..	..	..	6
Other islanders	..	..	..	52
Totals	..	..	..	62,422

(4) *Religious Denominations and Education*

Denomination.	Upolu, Manono, and Apolima.	Savai'i.	Totals.
London Missionary Society	26,204	10,457	36,661
Roman Catholic	9,475	2,311	11,786
Methodist	5,461	5,119	10,580
Latter-day Saints (Mormon)	1,663	674	2,337
Seventh-day Adventist	462	43	505
E.F.I.S. (Samoan Congregational Church)	498	50	548
Church of England	4	..	4
Presbyterian	1	..	1
	43,768	18,654	62,422
Number of children shown as attending schools	15,672	6,424	22,096

(5) *Employment and Extra-village Domicile*

(a) Samoans in employment (indicates Samoans who undertake employment as a means of livelihood; does not include pastors or catechists, Native house or boat builders, or Government representatives styled as part-time officials) :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On European or New Zealand Reparation Estates plantations	203	145	348
Other employment for remuneration ..	1,164	365	1,529
	1,367	510	1,877

(b) Samoans living on European properties (includes Samoan wives and other relatives of Europeans or of persons of part-Samoan blood having status as Europeans, also employees resident on plantations, vessels, and in trading stores and other properties; does not include institutions such as schools, prisons, or hospitals) :—

—	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Upolu, Manono, and Apolima	1,840	1,893	3,733
Savai'i	64	143	207
	1,904	2,036	3,940

EUROPEAN POPULATION
Age Groups

	Males.	Females.
0 to 5 years	774	654
6 to 15 years	724	712
16 to 20 years	287	302
21 years and over	1,116	830
	2,901	2,498

Racial Groups

Full European	359
Of mixed descent—	
Chinese-Samoan	806
European-Samoan	4,171
European-Chinese	27
European-Tongan	15
European-Ellice Islander	4
European-Fijian	3
European-Tokelau	8
European-Niuean	1
European-Gilbertese	2
Chinese-Tongan	3
	5,399

Religions

Church of England	249
Roman Catholic	1,995
London Missionary Society	1,515
Methodist	381
Latter-day Saints	523
Seventh-day Adventists	126
Presbyterians	54
Congregational	59
Lutheran	34
Jewish	3
Baptist	2
Quaker	1
Salvation Army	1
Agnostics	2
No religion	2
Free-thinker	1
Atheist	1
Protestants	17
Not stated	433
	5,399

Of the European population, 5,040 are resident in the Island of Upolu and 359 on the Island of Savai'i.

Marital Status

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Married	661	615	1,276
Widowed	16	69	85
Divorced	11	15	26
Separated	16	19	35
Single	2,197	1,780	3,977
	2,901	2,498	5,399

Country of Birth

Western Samoa	4,874	Spain	1
Eastern Samoa	72	Austria	4
New Zealand	155	Rarotonga	2
Australia	42	Gilbert Islands	3
England	22	Denmark	2
Scotland	12	France	17
Ireland	2	Hawaii	2
Canada	5	Sofia Island	1
India	2	United States of America	13
Tasmania	2	Germany	29
Fiji	54	Tokelau Islands	20
Tonga	30	Jamaica	1
Wallis Island	4	Ellice Islands	4
New Caledonia	1	Sydney Island	1
Fanning Island	7	New Hebrides	1
Belgium	2	Russia	1
Sweden	7	Finland	2
Holland	2		
			5,399

An item of interest is the number of members of families of mixed blood in the Territory and representing the survivors of from three to four generations residence in Samoa, as follows: Stowers, 172; Hunt, 89; Fruean, 81; Betham, 70; Seanlon, 67; Crichton, 65; Schuster, 62; Meredith, 61; Williams, 61; Pereira, 59; Wilson, 58; Smith, 51; Fido, 46; Godinet, 44; Schwalger, 42; Stehlin, 41; Schwenke, 40; Laban, 39; Bartley, 39; Pritchard, 38; Skelton, 34; Ulberg, 34. Twelve other families range between 20 and 29 members.

XXI. PUBLIC WORKS

During the year under review activities under the following heads were carried out:—

Roads.—Permanent surfacing and sealing of the road between Apia and the airstrip was completed. Widening of Vailima Road was commenced. Due to an abnormally wet “dry” season, all metalled roads required constant attention.

Bridges.—Scarcity of materials permitted little more than the bare minimum of maintenance and repair works; timber for bridge-decking repairs particularly was extremely difficult to obtain. In Savai'i two new bridges were built and an extra span added to a third; the timber used was Samoan hardwoods obtained on the spot.

Buildings.—Building activities were considerably restricted through shortage of materials, the main works carried out being the construction of a new strongroom for the Administration Office, a new pantry, a new isolation fale, a new dispensary for the Health Department, and a new kitchen for an official residence. The usual maintenance and repairs programme was continued to the extent of the materials available.

Waterworks.—All pipes for a new supply for Apia from the Fuluasou River have been laid in line and a distance of a mile and a third has been connected. The Aleisa water-supply is nearing completion. In Savai'i three concrete water-tanks of 5,000 gallons capacity each have been erected and eight pools blasted and concreted.

Sea Walls.—Five chains of sea wall have been built between Sogi and Mulinu'u to check erosion. A stone groin 66 ft. long has been constructed near the Customhouse at Apia in an endeavour to prevent silting in the wharf basin.

Electrical Branch.—A major breakdown of the Diesel engine which supplies auxiliary power for Apia occurred on 11th January. The engine remained out of action for two months before repairs could be effected.

XXII. CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR APIA

—				1944.	1945.
Total rainfall	..	..	..	108.39 in.	127.46 in.
Number of rain days	..	..	..	198	228
Maximum daily fall	..	..	..	5.23 in.	4.30 in.
Date	..	..	..	5th September	15th March
Extreme maximum	..	..	..	90.1°F.	89.6°F.
Date	..	..	..	19th January	6th April
Extreme minimum	..	..	..	68.2°F.	68.0°F.
Date	..	..	..	10th, 23rd July	16th August
Mean daily maximum	..	..	..	85.0°F.	85.31°F.
Mean daily minimum	..	..	..	74.7°F.	74.8°F.

AVERAGES

Total rainfall	..	..	..	112.39 in. (54 years).
Mean daily maximum temperature	..	..	..	84.7° F. (44 years).
Mean daily minimum temperature	..	..	..	73.82° F. (44 years).

APPENDIX

STATISTICS OF TRADE

	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
IMPORT VALUES					
	£	£	£	£	£
New Zealand	54,609	145,147	234,002	183,281	151,345
Australia	34,068	38,993	80,588	64,968	80,677
United Kingdom	10,499	16,375	27,027	48,553	56,736
Canada	3,632	1,790	5,899	12,391	18,979
Fiji	5,880	10,225	4,644	17,050	14,924
India	2,015	9,723	4,813	4,958	5,679
United States of America	25,616	73,698	243,850	122,227	63,140
Other	18,016	3,713	5,088	7,336	7,280
Totals	154,335	299,664	605,911	460,764	398,760

EXPORT VALUES					
	£	£	£	£	£
New Zealand	151,188	177,099	124,467	100,914	164,699
Australia	19,783	21,348	304	38,245	4,376
United Kingdom .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	8,119	33,815	..	..	..
Fiji	642	..	..	..	..
India .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America	38,272	146,436	148,378	242,188	461,371
Other	24,877	6,711	5,064	9,970	..
Totals	242,881	385,409	278,213	391,317	630,446

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

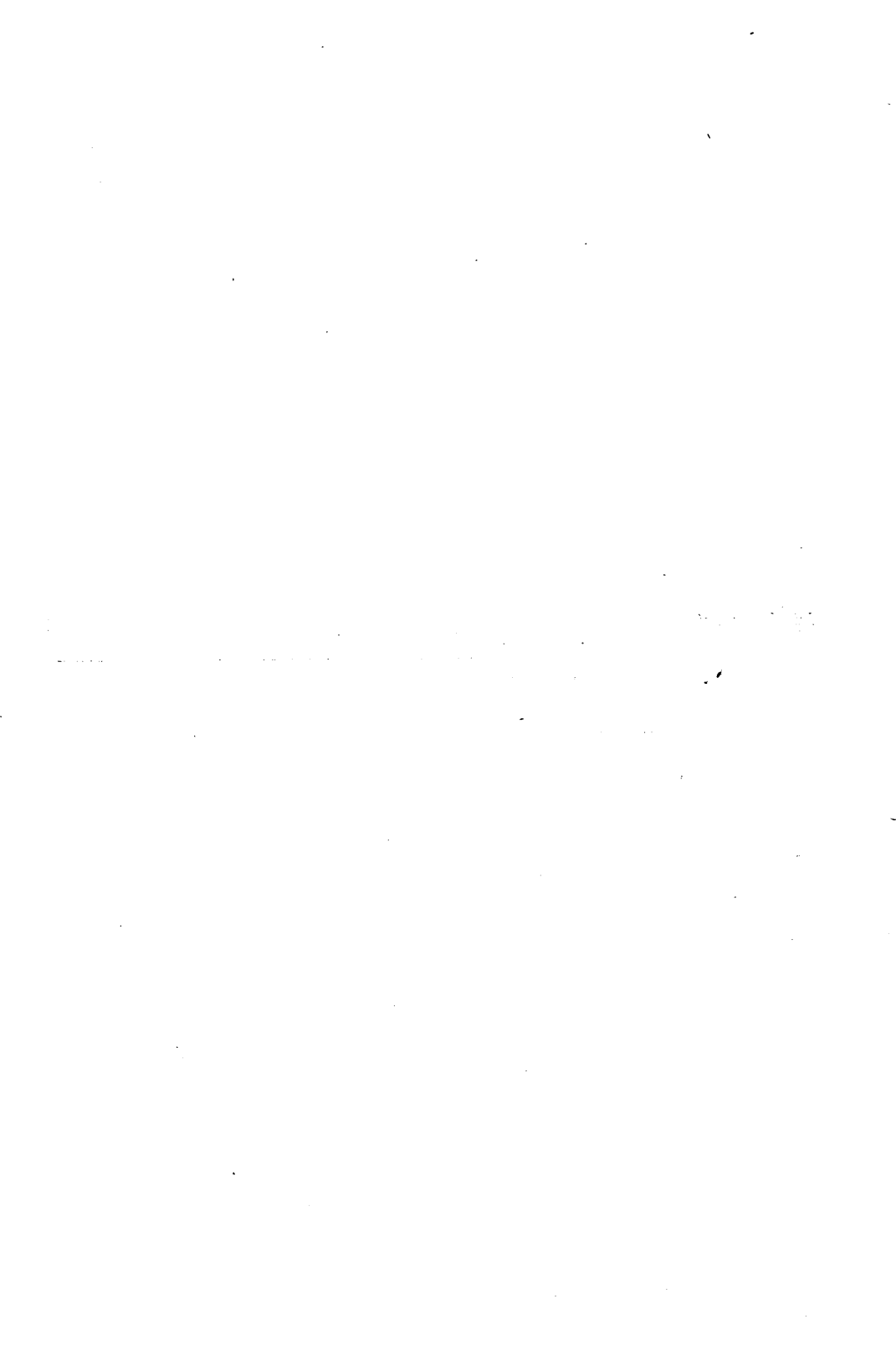
	1941.	1942.	1943.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Copra	8,678	11,140	7,268
Cocoa beans	1,679	1,753	1,131
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Bananas	177,416	79,897	64,373
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Rubber	75	81	79
Desiccated coconut	Nil.	Nil.	96

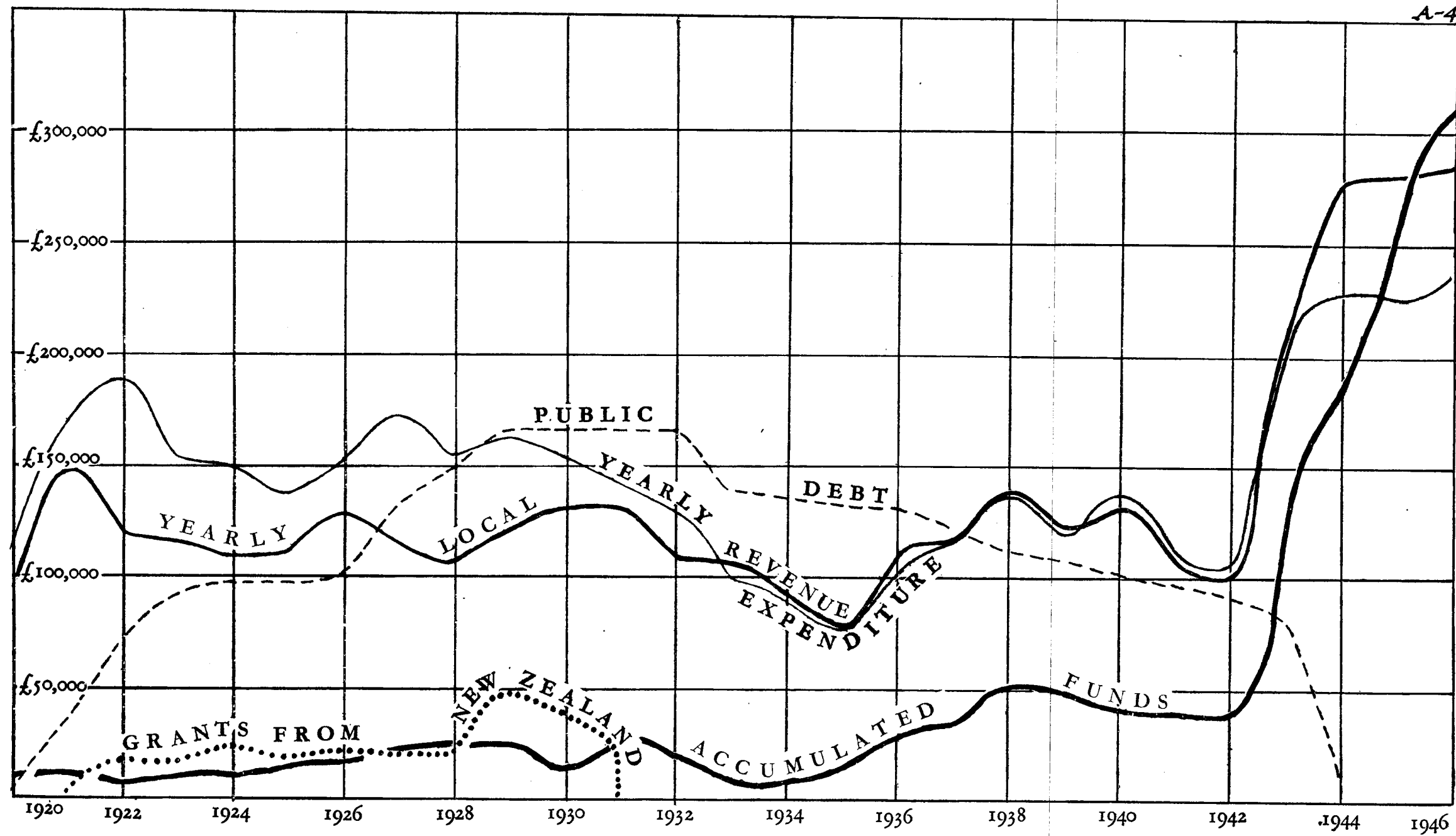
	1944.	1945.
	Tons.	Tons.
Copra	10,645	15,057
Cocoa beans	1,379	1,965
	Cases.	Cases.
Bananas	32,486	109,838
	Tons.	Tons.
Rubber	68	65
Desiccated coconut	297	376

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WESTERN SAMOA: ADMINISTRATION FINANCES

