

V. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Administrator is charged with the administration of the Territory, subject to the control of the Minister of Island Territories.

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 *Fa'apule*.

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

In New Zealand—

The Atomic Energy Act, 1945.

New Zealand National Airways Act, 1945.

United Nations Act, 1946, section 4.

Finance Act, 1946, section 32.

The Samoa Prisons and Constabulary Order 1929, Amendment No. 2 (Serial No. 1946/191).

The Samoa Land Registration Amendment Order 1946 (Serial No. 1946/192).

The Samoa Sea Carriage of Goods Order 1946 (Serial No. 1946/193).

The Samoa Aleisa Council Regulations 1946.

The Samoa Police Regulations 1947 (Serial No. 1947/3).

The New Zealand Reparation Estates Order 1947 (Serial No. 1947/10).

In Samoa—

Tokelau Nomenclature Ordinance 1946, No. 1.

The Legislative Council, the Finance Committee, and the *Fono* of *Fa'apule* have met as required since submission of the last report.

The Samoa Aleisa Council Regulations 1946 made provision for the election of a Mayor and two Councillors for the Aleisa Settlement. This settlement was established in 1936 with a view to placing on the land unemployed persons of part-Samoan blood, some 1,200 acres being opened for settlement, and 34 families being settled thereon. The Aleisa Council Regulations have been passed at the express wish of the settlers, who desire to accept some measure of civic responsibility in the running of their own affairs.

A party of four *Fa'apule*, lead by the Leader of the *Fono*, visited New Zealand as guests of the Government during February and March. They received a warm welcome and were given a comprehensive tour throughout the Dominion.

SOUTH PACIFIC HEALTH SERVICE

On the 7th September, 1946, an agreement* for the establishment of a South Pacific Health Service was made between the Government of New Zealand (in respect of Western Samoa and the Cook Islands), the Government of Fiji, and the Western Pacific High Commission.

This agreement established a South Pacific Board of Health, with a Chief Administrative Officer, known as the Inspector-General, South Pacific Health Service, and headquarters at Suva.

The functions of the Board are to advise the participating Administrations on health matters, and to assist generally in the more effective control of disease and promotion of health in the territories under their control.

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