



ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA

REPORT OF THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT
FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 31 DECEMBER 1950

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with the terms of Article 88 of the Charter, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Members of the General Assembly the report received from the New Zealand Government on the Administration of the Trust Territory of Western Samoa for the period 1 April to 31 December 1950.

As only a very limited number of copies of this report are available, it has not been possible to make a full distribution. Delegations are therefore requested to ensure that their copies are available for use at the meetings of the General Assembly during its seventh session.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ISLAND TERRITORIES

REPORT

By the New Zealand Government to the General
Assembly of the United Nations on the
Administration of

WESTERN SAMOA

FOR THE PERIOD OF NINE MONTHS FROM
1st APRIL to 31st DECEMBER, 1950

WELLINGTON
R. E. OWEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER

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A. BRIEF INTRODUCTORY AND DESCRIPTIVE SECTION

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, AND BASIC ECONOMY

The Territory of Western Samoa lies between latitude 13° and 15° south and longitude 171° and 173° west. It comprises the two large islands of Savai'i and Upolu, the small islands of Manono and Apolima, and several islets lying off the coasts. The total land area is about 1,130 square miles (2,929 square kilometres), of which 700 square miles (1,814 square kilometres) are in Savai'i and about 430 square miles (1,115 square kilometres) in Upolu. The islands are formed mainly of volcanic rocks, with coral reefs surrounding much of their coasts. Rugged mountain-ranges form the core of both main islands and rise to 3,608 ft. (1,100 metres) in Upolu and 6,094 ft. (1,857 metres) in Savai'i. Samoa is still an area of active volcanism, and in Savai'i large areas of previously cultivated land were covered by lava during the most recent period of activity of the volcano Matavanu between 1905 and 1911.

The climate of Samoa is tropical, with heavy precipitation and occasional severe storms. The wettest months are from December to March, when the dominance of the south-east trade winds is interrupted by northerlies and westerlies. But the rainfall throughout the remainder of the year is considerable. Similarly, the difference in mean temperatures between the hottest and the coolest months is only a few degrees.

The steady heat and plentiful rain enable the islands to support a dense tropical rain-forest, despite the thin and rocky character of much of the soil. A large proportion of the land is believed, however, to be unfit for clearance and cultivation, and, in fact, both Samoan and European cultivation has been restricted very largely to the coastal zones and adjacent foothills.

The large area laid waste by lava-flows in Savai'i is a primary cause of that island supporting only between a quarter and a third of the population of the Territory, despite its greater size than Upolu. At the time of the last census, in 1945, the figures (for Samoans only) were: Upolu, 43,768; Savai'i, 18,654. At 31st December, 1950, the total population was estimated at 81,090. Of this total, 74,663 were Samoans, 5,866 were persons of part-Samoan blood possessing European status, and 327 were full Europeans (mainly New Zealanders connected with the Samoan Public Service, commercial organizations, or the missionary societies). The next census will be held in 1951.

The pattern of settlement is a relatively simple one. The great majority of Samoans live in villages, and these, with very few exceptions, are situated on the coast or on rivers with easy access to the sea. The only town is Apia, the political capital and commercial centre of the Territory, situated on the north coast of Upolu. The town stretches along the shores of Apia Harbour, encircling what were formerly several separate Samoan villages. Apia, with immediately adjacent villages, has a population of about 10,000. The great majority of persons of European status live in or about Apia.

The indigenous population of Western Samoa is Polynesian. The Samoans are numerically the largest branch of the Polynesian race after the New Zealand Maori. Though admixture has taken place, there is still a very high proportion of full-blooded Samoans. The speech of the Samoan is a Polynesian dialect and some sounds occurring in other Polynesian dialects are absent or replaced by a glottal stop. Almost universal literacy in the vernacular prevails throughout the Territory. The standard reference work on the language is Pratts "Grammar and Dictionary of the Samoan Language" (published by the London Missionary Society, Samoa, 1862).

The Samoans have long been converted to Christianity, and their religious affiliations as indicated by the census of 1945 were:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
London Missionary Society ..	58.7	Latter Day Saints ..	3.7
Roman Catholic ..	18.9	Samoaan Congregational Church ..	0.9
Methodist ..	17.0	Seventh Day Adventist ..	0.8

Economically, Western Samoa is predominantly an agricultural country. The village communities maintain a largely subsistence economy, based on agriculture and fishing, allied to a money economy in the production of copra, cocoa, and bananas for export. The only secondary industry of significance in the export trade is the manufacture of desiccated coconut. The results of the recent forest survey show that the Territory cannot consider its forests as one of its main assets. There are no known deposits of commercially valuable minerals.

HISTORICAL SURVEY

For more than a century Samoa has been in continuous contact with the western world. Socially and, to some extent, economically, Samoan society has been able to absorb the external influences to which it has been exposed. The Church has become an integral part of village life. For almost the lifetime of the oldest men and women now living, the villagers have been cutting copra to support their Church and pay for their purchases at trading-stations. Politically the transition has been far less smooth. For a variety of reasons, Samoa failed to obtain internal political unity such as that established in Tonga and various other parts of the Pacific. Samoan society does not readily accept the dominance of a single leader, and the scale and intensity of commercial and political rivalries among the western intruders ensured that every tendency to division would be exploited to the full. A Samoan Kingship was established under western influence; but it quite failed to build up an effective Administration. Germany, Great Britain, and the United States obtained privileges for themselves and for their nationals. They were granted the right to establish coaling-stations and to bring Europeans under a form of extra-territorial jurisdiction.

Internal intrigue, and jealousy among the representatives of the interested Powers, reached its climax in 1889. In that year the Powers signed the treaty known as "The Final Act of the Berlin Conference on Samoan Affairs." Samoa was declared neutral and independent and Malietoa Laupepa was recognized as King. The Samoan Government was provided with a Supreme Court, with most extensive jurisdiction, presided over by a European Judge. A separate municipality of Apia was constituted, with a multiplicity of officials, to take care of the area where most Europeans were settled. But these arrangements brought about no real solution. The death in August, 1898, of the King and a dispute over the succession gave the Powers another chance. In 1899 they sent a Commission to Samoa. It secured the acquiescence of some of the Samoan leaders to the abolition of the Kingship. The three Powers then agreed to partition the islands. In a series of conventions signed on 16th February, 1900, it was agreed that the United States should annex Eastern Samoa (including the fine harbour of Pago Pago), while Germany acquired Western Samoa (including the Town of Apia and the important plantation properties of the Deutsche Handels und Plantagen-Gesellschaft). Great Britain withdrew from the group in return for the recognition by the other Powers of certain of her asserted rights in other parts of the Pacific.

Germany administered Western Samoa until 29th August, 1914, when the Territory was occupied by New Zealand military forces. After the end of the war, on 7th May, 1919, the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers conferred on His Britannic Majesty, to be exercised on his behalf by the New Zealand Government, a mandate for the administration of Western Samoa. By the Samoa Act, 1921, New Zealand made provision for a civil Administration to replace the wartime military regime.

The new Constitution provided for a Legislative Council with unofficial members, and the Administration began to carry out a plan of building up a system of representative local government. Schemes for economic development were also undertaken. For some years considerable progress was made; but in 1926 and 1927 the Administrator found himself faced with a growing body of opposition among both Samoans and the European community. It found an organized outlet in the Mau. The faults of the Administration had been in the matter of tactics, rather than in the over-all objectives of policy. But, for the time being, the opportunity for further progress was slight. In 1927 the Mau embarked on a programme of civil disobedience which lingered on until 1936.

In 1936 agreement was reached with the leaders of the Mau, who thereupon re-entered political life. During the three years that followed, various preliminary steps were taken towards making the Samoan Administration more effectively representative. The participation of New Zealand in the Second World War from 1939 then restricted any further advancement. In December, 1946, the Trusteeship Agreement for Western Samoa was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations, and the New Zealand Government, as the Administering Authority, formally committed itself to promote development of the Territory towards ultimate self-government.

In accordance with the policy of the Administering Authority, the representatives of the Samoan people were consulted as to the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement when it was in its draft form. They declared that they recognized that the Agreement marked a considerable advance on the terms of the former mandate, and they expressed their appreciation of the sympathetic attitude of the New Zealand Government; but they concluded that their long-term aim of self-government would not be furthered by their acceptance of it. They asked instead that Samoa be granted self-government, with New Zealand remaining as advisor and protector. New Zealand's obligations to the United Nations did not permit of the withdrawal of the Territory from the scope of the Trusteeship system, even had the Administering Authority been willing to agree to such a proposal. It was therefore agreed with the Samoan representatives that the Trusteeship Agreement should be proceeded with, but that a petition containing their opinions should be forwarded to the Secretary-General of the United Nations through the New Zealand Government. This was done in January, 1947; the terms of the petition had already been informally communicated to the sub-committee on Trusteeship by the New Zealand delegate in November, 1946. The petition was duly considered by the Trusteeship Council on 24th April, 1947, and, on the invitation of the New Zealand delegate, it was resolved to inquire into the matter on the spot. In July a Mission, led by the President of the Trusteeship Council (Mr. Francis B. Sayre), arrived in Western Samoa. It was accompanied by a representative of the Prime Minister and by the Secretary of Island Territories, who, like the Administrator and local officials, made themselves available for constant consultation.

On 27th August, 1947, just before the Mission left Apia, the New Zealand Government's proposals for political development in Western Samoa were outlined in a statement in Parliament by the Deputy Prime Minister. The Mission published its report in October, 1947, and it was considered by the Trusteeship Council in the following month. The recommendations of the Mission were found to be closely in line with the policy of the Administering Authority. The constitutional framework for implementing these new proposals was established by the passing by the New Zealand Parliament on 25th November, 1947, of the Samoa Amendment Act, 1947, which came into force on 10th March, 1948.

MAIN EVENTS OF THE YEAR

The outstanding event of the year was the visit of a second United Nations Mission. The visiting Mission first proceeded to New Zealand, where talks and discussions were held with the Right Hon. S. G. Holland, Prime Minister, the Hon. F. W. Doidge, Minister of Island Territories, and officers of the External Affairs and Island Territories Departments. The Mission arrived in Western Samoa on 5th July, and during its twelve days' stay it was given opportunity to visit various parts of the Territory and to meet freely the Samoan people and their representatives. During the Mission's stay the Chinese community took the opportunity to present a petition, which was investigated by the Mission, and which was later discussed in the Trusteeship Council.

From 25th April to 5th May a delegation from Western Samoa represented the Territory at the First South Pacific Conference, which was held in Fiji. The delegation acquitted itself well in the formal business of the Conference, and benefited from the unique opportunity of making contact with representatives of the peoples of fourteen other Polynesian and Melanesian territories.

The Hon. F. W. Doidge, Minister of Island Territories, accompanied by Mrs. Doidge, Mr. R. T. G. Patrick, Secretary of Island Territories, and Mr. H. P. Jeffery, Private Secretary to the Minister, paid a short visit to Western Samoa from 30th May until 5th June, 1950. The Minister met members of the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly, and the Fono of Faipule, and consultations were held with the High Commissioner, Mr. G. R. Powles, and Heads of Departments.

Other important events included the carrying-out of the census of agriculture as part of the world census promoted by the Food and Agriculture Organization, the completion of the new hydro-electric power-generating scheme, a survey and report on Apia Harbour, and a survey of the forestry resources of the Territory. Visits were made by a medical research team from the New Zealand Medical Research Council, and by a tuberculosis research team of the South Pacific Commission. The latter team visited Western Samoa in the course of its study of tuberculosis problems in the various territories associated with the South Pacific Commission. During 1950 the Commission of Inquiry set up to examine the question of local government throughout Western Samoa completed its work and made its report.

During the year H.M.N.Z.S. "Rotoiti" visited Western Samoa, arriving on the 22nd June and departing on the 25th June. Earlier H.M.N.Z.S. "Bellona" had paid a visit to Apia and then proceeded to Savai'i, where a short but useful harbour survey was carried out.

B. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY

Western Samoa is administered by New Zealand in accordance with the terms of a Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13th December, 1946.

New Zealand jurisdiction over Western Samoa has its origin in the decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers on 7th May, 1919, to confer a mandate for the Territory upon His Britannic Majesty, to be exercised on his behalf by the Government of New Zealand. The terms of this mandate were later confirmed by the Council of the League of Nations on 17th December, 1920. As a consequence of these events, the New Zealand Parliament made provision for the establishment of a form of government and a system of law in the Territory by the Samoa Act, 1921. This Act and its amendments, of which the most recent and most important are the Samoa Amendment Acts of 1947 and 1949, remains the foundation upon which the legal and political structures are built.

The New Zealand Parliament still retains its inherent legislative power in respect of Western Samoa; and the Samoa Act, 1921, conferred on the Governor-General in Council the power to make regulations "for the peace, order, and good government" of the Territory. These powers are intended, however, as a safeguard for New Zealand's position as trustee, and not as the normal means of legislation.

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS

The High Commissioner

The administration of the Executive Government is entrusted to the High Commissioner, who is appointed by the Governor-General of New Zealand and responsible to the Minister of Island Territories. He is President of the Council of State and of the Legislative Assembly. He also presides at meetings of the Fono of Faipule, which he attends. The High Commissioner has no "reserve" or emergency powers of his own. No Ordinance passed by the Legislative Assembly becomes law without his assent, and no Finance Bill disposing of public revenues may be passed by the Assembly except upon his recommendation. All Ordinances passed by the Legislative Assembly during the period under review received the assent of the High Commissioner. Various existing Ordinances give the High Commissioner power to make regulations upon matters of detail, while some New Zealand Orders in Council empower the High Commissioner to make certain executive orders.

The Council of State

The Council of State is composed of the High Commissioner and the Fautua. Appointments of Fautua are made by the Governor-General, who, in an appropriate case, would invite the Samoan members of the Legislative Assembly and the members of the Fono of Faipule to submit recommendations. At present there are two Fautua, Tupua Tamasese and Malietoa, the representatives of the two Royal lines of Tupua and Malietoa. As members of the Council of State, and in many other ways, they give full-time service in the performance of many public duties. From April to December the Council of State met on twenty-eight occasions, and was particularly active during the months of August and September, when thirteen meetings were held. From November until the end

of the year the High Commissioner was absent in New Zealand on official business and his place at the concluding three meetings of the Council was taken by the Acting High Commissioner.

The High Commissioner is directed to consult the Council of State upon all proposals for legislation to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly upon all matters closely relating to Samoan custom, and upon any other matters affecting the welfare of Western Samoa, which he considers proper. The Council of State continues to fulfil its valuable purpose as a consultative body available at short notice to discuss matters of policy in the light of Samoan public opinion.

The Legislative Assembly

The Legislative Assembly is composed of the members of the Council of State, twelve elected Samoan members, five elected European members, and six official members. The High Commissioner, as President, has a casting but no deliberative vote. The other members of the Council of State have the voting-powers of ordinary members. The right of electing the Samoan members was conferred by the Samoa Amendment Act, 1947, on the Fono of Faipule. This is a system of indirect election, but is in accordance with existing Samoan opinion. It gives the Fono the opportunity of appointing to the Assembly men with standing and experience which would enable them to take full part in the proceedings of the Assembly. No conditions are imposed by law as to the manner in which the Fono of Faipule should exercise its right of election, but the number of Samoan elected members was originally fixed at eleven, partly to enable them to provide for the separate representation of each of the traditional districts if that should be their wish. In the first election under the new Constitution, members were actually chosen on the basis of these traditional districts. Selection was determined at this election by the traditional Samoan custom and not by secret ballot, as is now employed.

When the Samoa Amendment Act, 1947, was passed there were three Fautua, who, together with the eleven Samoan members, made fourteen Samoans in the Legislative Assembly. One of the Fautua, Mata'afa, died in 1948, and the Fono of Faipule passed a resolution requesting the amendment of the Act to provide for the election of an additional Samoan member of the Legislative Assembly to bring the total Samoan members up to fourteen in number. This proposal was accepted by the Administering Authority, and the relevant amendment is contained in the Samoa Amendment Act, 1949. The Fono of Faipule met in March, 1950, to elect the twelfth member, and on this occasion adopted a strict procedure of secret ballot.

The European members are chosen by secret ballot under a system of adult suffrage. All adults possessing European status who have resided in the Territory for a period of one year preceding the elections are eligible to vote, regardless of nationality.

Three of the official members are appointed by the Governor-General of New Zealand and three by the High Commissioner.

The jurisdiction granted by the Samoa Amendment Act, 1947, to the Legislative Assembly gives that body extensive powers in so far as concerns domestic matters within the Territory. It has full financial authority (subject to the powers of the High Commissioner as already referred to), and its power to make laws is limited only by the provisions, first, that it may not legislate with reference to defence, external affairs, or Crown land, and second, it may not pass any legislation repugnant to certain named reserved enactments which probably make up what might be regarded as the Constitution of Western Samoa. These enactments comprise mainly parts of the Samoa Act,

1921, and its amendments, certain legislation relating to the New Zealand Reparation Estates, and the regulations relating to the appointment of the Fautua and the election of the Assembly itself.

The Legislative Assembly held two sessions during 1950. At the June session the estimates for the financial year ending 31st December, 1950, were discussed and approved. The second session, between 17th October and 2nd November, was devoted principally to the year's legislative programme, which is set out in Appendix III on page 67.

Committees of the Assembly

To the four Standing Committees of the Legislative Assembly, whose organization and functions were described on page 11 of the previous annual report of the Territory, a new standing Committee on broadcasting has been added. This Committee first met in July and at regular intervals thereafter. During the nine months to 31st December, 1950, the Finance Committee met on a total of fourteen days, the Education Committee on seven days, the Public Works Committee on six days, the Health Committee on nine days, and the Broadcasting Committee on seven days. The work which the Committees are carrying out is of the greatest importance in giving the representatives of the Samoan people an insight into the responsibilities associated with the work of government.

The Fono of Faipule

The Fono of Faipule was formed in 1905 by the German Administration to provide a link between the Government and the people of the outer districts. Its members were regarded as Government officials, and were required to attend two sessions of the Fono each year at Mulinu'u to give advice to the Government, and between sessions to act as Government representatives in their districts. Under the New Zealand Administration, the Fono of Faipule was continued, and for the first time it was given statutory recognition. The Samoa Amendment Act, 1923, as amended, gave the Fono of Faipule a statutory right "to consider such matters relative to the welfare of the Samoan people as of their own initiative they think proper or as may be submitted to them by the High Commissioner and to express their opinions and make their recommendations to the High Commissioner." In addition, by a custom which has developed over a period of years, the Fono submits nominations for the appointment of Samoan District Judges, the Samoan Plantation Inspectors, and the Samoan Associate Judges of the Land and Titles Court. Superimposed upon all these functions is the duty, cast upon the Fono by the new Constitution, of electing the Samoan members of the Legislative Assembly.

At present the Fono has forty-one members, representing territorial constituencies based on the traditional districts and sub-districts of Western Samoa. Each constituency returns one member, who must be supported by a majority of the matai in the constituency. The franchise is confined to the matai, who constitute about one in four of adult males. The reasons for the retention of this restrictive suffrage were discussed on page 15 of the report for 1948-49. It is interesting to note that the Fono itself has in recent elections adopted the method of secret majority ballot as its internal procedure, and this method of election may perhaps in future become firmly entrenched enough in Samoan thought to be considered for fairly general adoption.

Many of the Faipule continue to exercise the old historic duality of function—namely, that of representative of the district to the Government, and a representative of the Government in the district—a situation which cannot completely disappear until adequate organs of local government exist throughout Western Samoa.

The Executive

The work of the Executive Government is carried on, under the High Commissioner, by a Secretariat headed by the Secretary of the Government of Western Samoa and comprising suitable ancillary services. The general work of co-ordinating the policy is carried out by the Secretary, who is associated in certain matters with the Secretary of Samoan Affairs. This dualism in the realm of central control is of the usual kind found in territories in which a western system of government is functioning in a society where cultural patterns of non-European origin continue to guide much of the thought and action of the mass of the inhabitants. The Secretariat represents the apex of a modern type of administration; the Secretary of Samoan Affairs links this with Samoan society. He, like the Secretary, is in direct contact with the High Commissioner in a way in which the more functional services are not. The Secretary of Samoan Affairs is necessarily, like the Secretary to the Government of Western Samoa, an advisor to the High Commissioner on matters of general policy, and not merely on those matters which relate to his own specific duties.

The principal functional services are: Agriculture, Broadcasting, Education, Health, Justice, Lands and Survey, Police and Prisons, Postal, Public Works, Radio, Samoan Affairs, Treasury, and Customs. The work of these functional services is discussed in other sections of this report.

STATUS OF THE INHABITANTS

The legislation defining the status of the inhabitants of Western Samoa is complex, and in some respects unsatisfactory. In respect of certain parts of the municipal law of the Territory the inhabitants are divided into the two categories of "Samoan" and "European." Their national status affecting their rights outside the Territory is that of either New-Zealand-protected persons or nationals of some Sovereign State. The two classifications—that of municipal status and that of nationality—are related, but they are by no means coincident.

A Samoan is defined as "a person belonging to one or more of the Polynesian races," and the term "Polynesian" is itself defined as including "Melanesian, Micronesian, and Maori." The definition includes as Samoan, without qualification, all who are of pure Polynesian descent (in this extended sense of the term "Polynesian"). The law also classes as Samoan any persons who are of more than three-quarters Polynesian blood, unless they are specifically declared in accordance with any regulations or Ordinance to possess some status other than Samoan status and incompatible with it. Many persons of three-quarters Polynesian blood or less are deemed to be Samoans. In addition, any person of half Samoan blood or more who has been declared or deemed to be a European may petition the High Court to declare him a Samoan.

A European may have acquired his status in any of a number of ways. Members of any of the classes of persons who were registered as foreigners at the time New Zealand civil administration was set up possess European status. In effect, this includes all descendants in the male line of European fathers by legal marriages. Additionally, since 1944 all persons not regarded as Samoan whose male ancestors have not been more than three-quarters Polynesian are classed as Europeans. Further, any person who is deemed or declared to be a Samoan may petition the High Court for inclusion in the register of Europeans if he is not of pure Polynesian descent. For such a petition to be granted the Court must be satisfied that the petitioner is above a specified age (eighteen years for males, fourteen for females), that he can read English, and that his registration as a European is in his own interest.

During the nine months between 1st April, 1950, and 31st December, 1950, the Court has declared 2 former Samoans to be Europeans and 3 Europeans to be Samoans, making a total of 553 Samoans declared as Europeans and 43 Europeans as Samoans.

The principal legal consequences of the difference in status are as follows:—

A Samoan may not—

(1) In general be sued for trade debts (in other types of debt the matter is at the discretion of the High Court).

(2) Be a member of any incorporated company or partnership without the sanction of the High Commissioner.

(3) Be enrolled as a European elector.

A European may not—

(1) Share, as of right, in the use of Samoan land, or in the rents or profits derived from it, or acquire Samoan land by inheritance.

(2) Permit a Samoan title to be conferred on him, except with the express consent of the High Commissioner.

(3) Exercise any of the rights associated with a Samoan title, if he has been permitted to accept one.

Since the coming into force of the Western Samoa New Zealand Protected Persons Order 1950, the national status of the great majority of Samoans is that of New-Zealand-protected persons. This is in accordance with the expressed wish of the Samoans themselves. There are two small classes of Samoans whose status differs from that of the majority. The first of these consists of Samoans who have acquired British nationality by naturalization. The number of certificates of naturalization issued to Samoans up to 31st December, 1950, was 54. The second class consists of former Europeans who acquired Samoan status by declaration of the High Court. They retain the national status which they possessed as Europeans.

The national status of Europeans is dependent upon the nationality of a direct male ancestor, from whom, in the great majority of cases, they derive their European status. Thus there are considerable groups of Europeans of British, American, and German nationality, and smaller numbers who are nationals of many other States. Many Europeans, however, do not retain their full rights of nationality, and may, indeed, have become Stateless persons. Nationality laws in most cases lay down that those who acquire nationality by descent must take some positive step to assert their rights. In some cases, even those whose nationality derives from birth may lose it if they fail for a long period to register with a consulate or take some similar action. These persons may, however, attain status as New-Zealand-protected persons by registration. In addition, it is now possible for an inhabitant of the Territory to claim European status by virtue of non-Samoan descent on the female side. In such circumstances the national status of the person concerned would be that of a Samoan. Europeans, like Samoans, can apply for naturalization as British subjects. Up to 31st December, 1950, 99 certificates had been granted to persons of European status.

It is worth noting that the authorized flags of Western Samoa—the New Zealand Ensign and the Western Samoan flag flown conjointly—increasingly provide a common focus for domestic loyalties. They are flown on all public buildings on official occasions.

National status is not normally a basis for the restriction of personal rights. In a period of emergency, however, those who are declared to be enemy aliens suffer various disabilities.

There is no civil register of the inhabitants of the Territory. A register of adult Europeans is kept in connection with elections; and the registration of births and deaths is compulsory. This latter work is carried out by the Postmaster.

The people of the Territory enjoy the same guarantees as regards the protection of their persons and property within New Zealand and its dependencies as New Zealand citizens. No distinction is made between the rights of men and women.

C. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The external relations of Western Samoa, as a United Nations Trust Territory, are controlled by New Zealand as Administering Authority. International conventions signed by New Zealand are normally extended to the Territory after consultation with the Samoan Government, wherever they are appropriate. Some of these conventions are, however, applicable to Western Samoa only to a limited extent.

The most important convention applying to the Territory is, of course, the Trusteeship Agreement, approved at New York on 13th December, 1946. As is shown elsewhere in this report, the New Zealand Government has accepted fully the responsibilities and opportunities which the inclusion of the Territory within the scope of the Trusteeship system provides. The New Zealand Government is also co-operating fully with the other organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations in respect of Western Samoa. In April, 1947, the Trusteeship Council examined a petition from the representatives of the Samoan people and, at the invitation of the New Zealand Government, sent a Mission to the Territory.

This visit was followed up in July, 1950, when a Visiting Mission of the Trusteeship Council spent twelve days in Western Samoa prior to reporting to the Council.

A complete list of international agreements applying to the Territory is given in Appendix II.

No activities are carried out in the Territory by non-governmental bodies of an international character, unless the activities of the various Christian missions can be included under this heading.

There is no proposal for the association or federation of the Territory with other territories for Customs, fiscal, or administrative purposes.

REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

South Pacific Health Service

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 on 7th September, 1946. The Government of Tonga joined on 1st January, 1947. 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 Governments on health matters, to assist generally in the more effective control of disease and promotion of health in the territories under their control, and to co-operate in the provision of professional staff.

In March, 1950, the original agreement establishing the South Pacific Health Service was replaced by a new agreement which will continue in force until 31st December, 1954. Provision is made under this renewal for a joint Administrative Board with headquarters in Suva, the development of a medical centre in Fiji, a pool of medical officers functioning under the Board, and a pool of nurses based on New Zealand.

In September three members of the South Pacific Board of Health spent four days in Western Samoa and reported on the health organization and policy of the Territory.

South Pacific Commission

During the year the Administering Authority continued its membership in the South Pacific Commission, an advisory and consultative body established in 1947 by the six governments administering non-self-governing territories in the South Pacific region. The Commission held its fifth session at Suva during 11th to 19th May, 1950, and its sixth session from 23rd October to 2nd November at Noumea, where the Commission headquarters are situated. At the latter session the 1951 Budget was adopted, which includes expanded provision for the engagement of technical experts and prepared the way for full operation of the work programme of the organization. The purpose of the Commission is to recommend to the member Governments means for promoting the physical, social, and economic well-being of the people of the non-self-governing territories of the area and to conduct projects which have a general application to the area. Encouraging progress has been made on the projects of the Commission's Work Programme during 1950.

The Commission has two auxiliary bodies, the Research Council and the South Pacific Conference. The Research Council held its second meeting from 7th to 18th August, 1950, at the University of Sydney. Dr. J. C. Lopdell, Mr. F. J. H. Grattan, and Mr. D. R. Eden, of Western Samoa, attended. The Council reviewed the work already carried out by the Commission, proposed modifications and extensions to the Work Programme, and recommended new tasks for attention.

The First South Pacific Conference was held at Nasinu, Fiji, from 25th April to 5th May, 1950. The event was generally recognized as of outstanding importance in the history of the South Pacific. The delegation from Western Samoa comprised the Hon. Tamasese, M.C.S., and Hon. Malietoa, M.C.S., the Hon. Tualaulelei, M.L.A., Anapu, Chairman of the Fono of Faipule, and Ainoa K. as Secretary. The delegation presented a paper on "The Village School" to the Conference and played a significant part in the various discussions which took place. The Hon. Tualaulelei represented New Zealand territories on the General Committee which the Conference elected to assist in the conduct of business.

After considering papers presented by individual delegations on public health, economic and social development, the Conference proceeded to draft resolutions for presentation to the South Pacific Commission at its fifth session. The Conference also discussed procedural details and general arrangements for the place and date of the Second South Pacific Conference.

The Conference conducted its formal business expeditiously and successfully, but the informal meetings of delegates outside the Conference room and the associations and friendships made hold out the real promise for the success of future Conferences. The Commission has since decided that the Second South Pacific Conference will take place in 1953 at Noumea, New Caledonia.

D. INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY: MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

No obligations with respect to the Territory have been undertaken by the New Zealand Government towards the Security Council.

MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

The maintenance of law and order is entrusted to the Department of Police and Prisons, under the administrative control of the Inspector of Police and the general direction of the High Commissioner. The Department also performs certain subsidiary functions, including the control of immigration and emigration and the issue of passports and travel permits, the registration of vehicles, the issue of drivers' licences, and the registration and control of firearms, ammunition, and explosives. The Inspector of Police is also in charge of the fire brigade. The personnel of the Department at the end of the year comprised 78 officers, of whom 17 were stationed on Savai'i. The remainder of the Force was centred on Apia. In addition to the gaoler and warders, a sergeant was assigned to Vaimea Prison and a corporal to the prison farm at Tafaigata. The Lalomanu and Faleolo out-stations on Upolu were staffed by one constable each, the former being in radio contact with headquarters in Apia. On Savai'i the Force comprising one Sub-Inspector, one corporal, nine constables, and six messengers was stationed at Tuasivi under the immediate direction of the Resident Commissioner. One of the constables was posted at the Fagamalo out-station twenty miles to the north of Tuasivi.

Conditions of service in the Force have been improved during 1950. Weekly lectures on police work were organized during the last three months of the year and examinations conducted in mid-December. Rotation of duties enabled constables to gain experience in all branches of police work. A revision of salaries effective from 1st December, 1950, improved conditions in the Force and removed complaints of undue differentiation between Samoan and European members. An increase in establishment was authorized for 1951 to relieve the present pressure of duties on an over-worked staff.

Criminal statistics for the period under review show an increase over the previous twelve months' period. While the majority of cases were for petty offences, there were 4 murders, as compared with 1 for the previous year. Of these, 3 were detected and 1 remains unsolved.

The number of firearms licensed during the year totalled 2,033, comprising 1,829 shotguns, 194 rifles, and 10 revolvers. Twenty shotguns, 17,500 ball cartridges, and 95,000 shotgun shells were imported into the Territory.

There have been no instances of collective violence or disorder during the period.

E. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

There has been no legislation during the period specifically designed to further the political advancement of the Territory, but the Commission of Inquiry set up to examine the question of local government investigated problems of village and district administration which require to be solved as part of the programme of progress towards self-government.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The new organs of Government which had been set up under the Samoa Amendment Act, 1947, have continued to function successfully. Two meetings have been held by the Legislative Assembly during the period under review.

Once again there was a noticeable tendency for the members of the Assembly to be conservative in the matter of expenditure, and Government accounts were thoroughly examined. The five standing Committees of the Legislative Assembly—namely, the Finance, Public Works, Health, Education, and Broadcasting Committees—enable the elected members of the Assembly to gain experience in administration, and also provide a valuable link between the Legislature and executive branches of the Government.

In general debates the elected members of the Assembly have played a valuable part, and although as yet some are not fully accustomed to discussing matters touching on general questions of law, all are becoming seized of the responsibilities attaching to their office.

Bilingual broadcasting of the General Assembly debates has continued. This is a valuable means of keeping the people informed about their country's affairs, and should help to accustom them to the procedures which are necessary in order to enact a piece of legislation. In this matter the experience gained from the Assembly's meetings is not confined to the members only, but is literally broadcast for the benefit of almost every one in the Territory.

The establishment of an Executive Council consisting of officials and representatives of appointed and elected bodies has been under consideration by the Administering Authority and the Samoan Government, and it is anticipated that the Council will be set up during 1951.

Local Government

Samoan district and village officials, whose work is supervised by the Department of Samoan Affairs, are all elected or nominated by Samoan representatives, but receive their salaries from the Government of Western Samoa. They normally comprise District Judges (Fa'amasino), Plantation Inspectors (Pulefa'atoaga), Policemen-Messengers (Leoleo), and the Mayors of villages (Pulenu'u). The three former classes of officials are nominated by their districts, which formally communicate their names through the Fono of Faipule to the High Commissioner, who then appoints them. The Pulenu'u is nominated by the Chiefs and orators of his village and is similarly appointed by the High Commissioner. All appointments are for a period of three years. The Pulenu'u, however, may have his appointment terminated if the village requests it and gives adequate reasons.

The number of Pulenu'u is 212. In a few very large villages subdivisions have been recognized by the appointment of two Pulenu'u. The Pulenu'u acts as the representative of the Government, and more directly the Department of Samoan Affairs, in the village. Certain of his duties are based on specific legislative provisions, but most are matters merely of administrative practice. He promulgates and administers the law of the Territory in regard to such matters as the registration of births and deaths, the cleanliness and order of the village, the control of live-stock, and the burial of the dead. He may report breaches of the peace to the District Judge. Further, he co-operates with the Chiefs and orators of his village in all village matters, such as the reception of official visitors, co-operation with officers of Government services such as Health, Education, and Public Works, and with the village women's committee.

The Administering Authority has long been aware that some more adequate system of local government is required before very great progress in political responsibility can be accepted in Western Samoa. In 1938 the question was examined very carefully by the then Secretary of Samoan Affairs but, largely owing to the extreme difficulties involved, was temporarily dropped. In August, 1947, the Administering Authority stated its desire to discuss these questions with the Samoan people, and the report of the United Nations Mission of 1947

gave attention to this question, stating that " the development and constitutional recognition of an adequate system of popular local government and the appropriate relationships between the local government and the central authority is essential to progress in self-government."

In 1949 the Administering Authority secured the services of Dr. J. W. Davidson, Lecturer in Colonial History at the University of Cambridge, and a member of the Native Law Advisory Panel to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the United Kingdom, and appointed him to a position in the Secretariat as Trusteeship Officer. In March, 1950, a Commission of Inquiry was set up to examine the question of local government throughout Western Samoa. Dr. Davidson was appointed Chairman, there being six Samoan members and eleven Samoan associate members, with the Fautua, the Secretary of Samoan Affairs, and the Resident Commissioner of Savai'i designated as special consultants. This Commission of Inquiry completed its findings during the period under review and presented its report to the High Commissioner on 30th November, 1950, after having visited and taken evidence in every village in Western Samoa. The report is at present being considered by the Administering Authority, which has already presented a summary of the Commission's findings to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

The Western Samoan Public Service

On the 1st April, 1950, the Samoa Amendment Act, 1949, establishing a separate Western Samoan Public Service came into force. The establishment of a separate Service was in accordance with the Administering Authority's policy as announced on the 27th August, 1947, and was recommended by the 1947 Visiting Mission from the Trusteeship Council. The Act established a Western Samoan Public Service under the control of a Public Service Commissioner of Western Samoa, who is appointed by the Governor-General of New Zealand. He is assisted in the discharge of his duties by two Assistant Public Service Commissioners, one of whom is the Secretary of Island Territories or his deputy, the other being appointed by the Governor-General on the nomination of the Council of State.

The Act contains the usual provisions necessary for the control of a Public Service, and gives to the Public Service Commissioner authority to make regulations, to be approved by the Minister of Island Territories, for the conduct of the Service. In all matters which, in the opinion of the Minister, affect the policy of the Administering Authority the Public Service Commissioner is subject to any direction which he may from time to time receive from the Minister.

The Act also provides that the Public Service Commissioner shall, " consonant with the efficient conduct of the Government Service of Western Samoa, have regard to the obligation of the Administering Authority under the Trusteeship Agreement to assure to the inhabitants of Western Samoa a progressively increasing share in the administrative and other services of the Territory."

There are provisions in the Act relating to reciprocity with the New Zealand Public Service, permanent and temporary appointments, appeals against gradings, and for enforcement of discipline. A regrading of all permanent positions in the Western Samoan Public Service is at present being carried out.

The Act provides that " any employee or any person desirous of becoming an employee who, directly or indirectly, solicits any member of the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly, or the Fono of Faipule with a view to obtaining promotion in or appointment to the Western Samoan Public Service shall be deemed unfit for the promotion or appointment."

All employees of the New Zealand Reparation Estates except the General Manager are now included in the Western Samoan Public Service under the control of the Public Service Commissioner.

The Police Force is placed under the direct control of the High Commissioner.

Once every year the Public Service Commissioner is to report upon the efficiency and condition of the Western Samoan Public Service, and a copy is to be laid before the New Zealand Parliament and before the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly of Western Samoa.

Mr. R. A. Malone, a senior officer of the New Zealand Public Service who had some years ago served a term as Treasurer of Western Samoa, was appointed as Public Service Commissioner from the 1st April, 1950.

The Public Service During the Year

It is expected that the results of the regrading of all permanent positions in the Western Samoan Public Service, which is at present being undertaken, will be announced shortly, and as this regrading is expected to result in various changes, full details of the present system are not included in this report. There has already been a provisional regrading of some salary scales, but as there is no cost-of-living index compiled for the Territory, this revision has been to a certain extent an arbitrary one. Preliminary data for the establishment of an index is being collected. Casual employees have for many years worked a 44-hour week, but from 30th October, 1950, the working-week for casual labour was reduced to 42½ hours. It is proposed to reduce this to 40 hours per week in 1951, when it is intended to increase the minimum rate of pay from 10d. an hour to 1s. an hour.

The following table gives the number of persons employed at 31st December, 1950, and illustrates the extent to which inhabitants of the Territory are employed in general administration:—

Branch.	Recruited Overseas.	Recruited Locally.	Totals.
Agriculture .. .. .	..	12	12
Broadcasting	2	7	9
Customs .. .. .	..	9	9
Education	21	560	581
Harbour .. .. .	..	2	2
Health	20	305	325
Justice and Public Trust	2	8	10
Lands and Survey	3	7	10
Post Office .. .. .	..	14	14
Public Service Commission	2	3	5
Public Works	3	26	29
Radio	5	27	32
Samoan Affairs	2	21	23
Secretariat	6	16	22
Treasury	1	13	14
New Zealand Reparation Estates	9	58	67
Totals	76	1,088	1,164

COMPARISONS OF TOTALS (EXCLUDING NEW ZEALAND REPARATION ESTATES)

Year.	Recruited Overseas.	Recruited Locally.	Totals.
1938-39	63	575	638
1948-49	71	800	871
3rd April, 1950, to 3rd December, 1950	67	1,030	1,097

An increasing and unduly heavy burden has been placed on the comparatively few qualified employees who are at present in the Western Samoan Public Service. New Zealand, not being able to meet its own requirements for professional and technical personnel, has been unable to supply an adequate number with the qualifications required in Western Samoa. Full credit must be given to those who, already in the Service, have had to carry added responsibilities.

The appointment of a Western Samoan Public Service Commissioner at the same time as the establishment of a separate Western Samoan Public Service will help to assure to the inhabitants of Western Samoa a progressively increasing share in the administration of the Territory. The New Zealand scholarship scheme has so far provided four young Samoans who, after having received post-primary education in New Zealand and a period of training in the New Zealand Public Service, have returned to take up positions in Apia. This scheme will in the future provide an increasing number of trained local residents for service in the Territory.

It is pleasing to note that some locally recruited members of the Western Samoan Public Service are taking correspondence courses with overseas commercial colleges, while others are attending night classes conducted by the Education Department. An investigation by the South Pacific Commission into the possibilities of establishing a combined training centre for professional and technical employees has been completed. The report, which embodies the results and recommendations of this investigation, would, if its recommendations were approved, involve a reorientation of these phases of education in Western Samoa. The report is now being studied by the Governments concerned. In addition to those who benefit under the scholarship scheme mentioned above, a small number of local appointees in the Western Samoan Public Service come to New Zealand for varying periods to gain experience and training in their work.

A further extension of the policy of promoting local officers took place with the appointment of locally born officers as heads of the Post Office and the Customs Department. These two Departments are now staffed entirely by local personnel.

In regard to European staff seconded from the New Zealand Public Service, the comparatively small number of appointments open to them does not enable a type of training to be given comparable with that given to members of the British Colonial Service, but preliminary discussions have taken place with a view to arranging some interchange of officers or, alternatively, the loan of a few officers from the British Service.

JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION

Law

The Samoa Act, 1921, laid down the basis of the private, as well as the public, law of the Territory. It provided that the law of England as existing on 14th January, 1840—the year in which British jurisdiction was established in

New Zealand—should be in force in Western Samoa, subject to various modifications. These included the provision that no action should be brought for an offence at common law, and that Acts of the British Parliament should apply only so far as they were in force in New Zealand at the coming into operation of the Samoa Act. New Zealand statute law was declared not to apply in Western Samoa except where it was specifically made applicable to the Territory. The Samoa Act declared a large number of New Zealand Acts so to apply. A complete criminal code was laid down in the Act, which also provided the law of marriage, divorce, certification and treatment of those of unsound mind, and control of intoxicating liquor. The Act also made many provisions in regard to the ownership and control of land.

Subsequent additions and amendments have been made to the law of the Territory by Acts of the New Zealand Parliament, by New Zealand Orders in Council, and by Ordinances of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. The New Zealand Acts which apply to the Territory in whole or in part are principally those which amend earlier Acts specifically applied to Samoa by the Samoa Act, 1921, or by subsequent Acts or Orders in Council. Present policy lays emphasis on the need for attaining a more nearly autonomous legal system. New Zealand legislation applying to the Territory will, it is anticipated, gradually be replaced by local Ordinances as circumstances permit.

Due to various causes, principally the non-availability of qualified personnel and latterly to the shortage of paper, no progress has been made during the period with the work of consolidating the Samoan laws.

The Samoa Act, 1921, provides that equal treatment in the administration of justice be accorded to all residents of the Territory, irrespective of nationality.

Judicial Organization

The Samoa Act, 1921, established the High Court of Western Samoa. It consists at present of the Chief Judge, five Commissioners, and fourteen Samoan District Judges (Fa'amasino Samoa Itumalo). In addition, there are three Samoan Associate Judges (Fa'amasino Samoa) who participate in the work of the High Court. The Chief Judge and the Commissioners are appointed by the Minister of Island Territories and hold office during his pleasure. The Associate Judges and the Fa'amasino Samoa Itumalo are appointed by the High Commissioner for a term of three years on the basis of nominations by the Fono of Faipule. In practice the Fono has so far not been willing to re-nominate a Judge for a second consecutive period of office, except when it is convinced that the particular Judge's services are of special importance.

The High Court has full jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, for the administration of the law of Western Samoa. The Chief Judge has authority to exercise all the powers of the Court. The Commissioners and Fa'amasino Samoa Itumalo have only such jurisdiction as has been prescribed for them. In practice, the Commissioners hear a large proportion of the petty cases which come before the Court in Apia or, in the case of one Commissioner (the Resident Commissioner of Savai'i), at Tuasivi. Provision is made in the Samoa High Court Amendment Rules 1950 for enlarged jurisdiction for specified Commissioners during the absence from any cause of the Chief Judge. The fourteen Fa'amasino Samoa Itumalo preside over district Courts, with jurisdiction over Samoans only. This jurisdiction extends to civil actions up to the value of £5 when both parties are Samoans, and to criminal offences by Samoans, including thefts of under £2 value, adultery, breach of the peace, and some twenty-five other prescribed offences.

The official language is English, but the Samoan language is used where necessary.

Provision is made for the allowance of appeals from the High Court to the Supreme Court of New Zealand. Very little use has ever been made of this right, and none at all for the past sixteen years. Of more practical importance is a right of rehearing in the High Court of cases tried by Fa'amasino Samoa Itumalo or Commissioners. A case tried by a Fa'amasino can be reheard by a Commissioner and again by the Chief Judge. Where a case was originally tried by a Commissioner, there can be a rehearing before the Chief Judge.

The only other legally constituted judicial body in the Territory besides the High Court is the Native Land and Titles Court, which has jurisdiction in respect of disputes over Native land and succession to Samoan titles. The Court is the successor to a rather similar body established by the German Administration. Its present constitution and powers were conferred on it by the Native Land and Titles Protection Ordinance, 1934, and an amending Ordinance of 1937. The Chief Judge is President of the Court, and he is assisted by two or three European assessors and two or three Samoan Judges. The assessors are men of standing in the community who possess a good knowledge of Samoan custom. The Secretary of Samoan Affairs is an assessor *ex officio*, and he is free to participate in the work of the Court whenever he considers the circumstances of the case require it. The Samoan Judges are those who act also as Associate Judges in the High Court. In the Land and Titles Court, however, they possess more adequate legal standing. They are formally appointed by the High Commissioner under powers conferred on him by Ordinance.

In the more serious criminal cases the High Court employs four assessors, who sit in an advisory capacity with the Chief Judge. The latter may accept a majority opinion of three of the four assessors engaged on the case. During the visit of the Minister of Island Territories in June, 1950, a combined meeting of the Legislative Assembly and the Faipule submitted requests for increased representation of Samoan assessors in Court proceedings. A similar request was made to the United Nations Mission in July, 1950. Decision on the request lay within the competence of the Chief Judge, who, after consultations with the High Commissioner, had already adopted the practice of using an equal number of Samoan and non-Samoan assessors where the accused was a Samoan.

During the period the High Court sat under the Chief Judge or a Commissioner on 131 days to hear criminal cases and 65 days to hear civil cases. The Land and Titles Court sat on 63 days. Detailed statistics of cases heard and of judgments given are contained in Appendix IV.

Although Fa'amasino may not hear a large number of cases in their districts, they do in fact perform a large amount of useful work informally and are often called upon to settle disputes extra-judicially.

F. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL

The total trade of the Territory of Western Samoa for the calendar year 1950 reached a record figure of slightly under £2,500,000. Though prices for the staple export commodities copra, cocoa, and bananas remained high, the value of total exports showed a small reduction on the previous year's figures, due to less production of some commodities and to the exigencies of shipping. The value of imports exceeded that of the previous year by over £200,000. Almost

14,000 tons of copra were exported, compared with 16,500 tons for the previous year. This fact does not indicate a slackening of production. An examination of previous years' copra export figures will show that it is normal for yearly exports to vary by some 3,000 tons according to the availability of shipping. Seasonal conditions did not favour the cocoa harvest, and exports of this commodity were approximately 1,000 tons less than those of the previous year. Continuing high prices for cocoa have been responsible for a substantial increase in planting both on Upolu and Savai'i. The Reparation Estates have installed modern processing machinery on their plantations and are making the equipment available to private planters. The installation of this machinery has further enhanced the value of Samoan cocoa. Exports of bananas rose considerably and approached the level of exports of the immediate post-war years. Desiccated-coconut production was not maintained at the previous year's level, due to difficulties in freighting the product to New Zealand. Coconut harvesting was affected adversely by the weather and it was necessary on two occasions during the year for the desiccated-coconut factory operated by the New Zealand Reparation Estates to discontinue operations for a period. The Reparation Estates are constructing a second desiccated-coconut factory at Vailele and expect to commence production from this in March, 1951. When both factories are in operation, facilities will be available for an estimated increase of over 40 per cent. in the production of desiccated-coconut. With the development of timber production it will be possible to supply the local market, and any surplus would be available for export.

In the agriculture of the Samoan village communities the subsistence element, which has been combined for a long time past with production for export, is still of fundamental importance. A large part of the land under cultivation by Samoans, and a large part of their working-time, is absorbed in the cultivation of taro, ta'amu, bananas, and other food crops. Pigs and poultry are raised for local consumption; they form an essential article of diet at feasts and when important visitors are being entertained. Coconuts contribute in a multitude of ways to the domestic needs of the people.

Considerable attention has been given during the period under review to investigations leading to an increased tempo in the economic development of the Territory. Dr. E. M. Ojala, Rural Economist of the New Zealand Department of Agriculture, visited Western Samoa during May and June and drew up a plan for conducting a census of the Territory's agriculture. His visit was followed in July by that of an Extension Officer of the same Department, who spent a period of six weeks conducting the census, the results of which are at present being compiled. The completed project will be a valuable basis on which to gauge the agricultural potentialities of the Territory, and, in conjunction with the census of population to be carried out in September, 1951, will establish a clear picture of the development necessary to relate present food resources to the requirements of the next Samoan generation. A valuable sample soil survey of the Territory was completed shortly before the war, and it is recognized that further work along this line should be carried out as soon as possible and integrated in a general economic survey of the Territory.

Topographical survey maps of Western Samoa are an urgent need both for the purpose of land subdivision and developmental works, and for agriculture and forestry. An aerial photographic survey is particularly suited to the rugged terrain of much of the Territory, and the Administering Authority and the Government of Western Samoa alike are anxious to conclude arrangements for an early aerial mapping survey, and to this end certain negotiations with a survey organization are now in hand.

Plans for an economic survey are being formulated, and a request has been submitted for United Nations assistance in the direction of making technical assistance available at local expense, particularly by providing the services of expert personnel.

From July to September a survey of the forestry resources of Western Samoa was completed by Mr. Colin Marshall, of the British Colonial Forest Service, and Mr. T. S. Thompson, of the New Zealand Forest Service. This report is a comprehensive work. It points out the necessity of a planned economy and the conservation of natural resources if living standards are to be raised or sustained at present levels, and makes recommendations for the judicious employment of the Territory's forests.

The new hydro-electric scheme at Puluason—some four miles from Apia—came into full operation in December, permitting the existing plants to be overhauled.

In October the Assistant Engineer-in-Chief of the New Zealand Ministry of Works completed a report on the development of harbours in the Territory and made recommendations with regard to Apia Harbour which the Government of Western Samoa propose to carry out over the next few years. The report disposed of the idea to construct a deep-water dock, alongside which overseas vessels could tie up, and concentrated on proposals to improve lighterage facilities. Tentative arrangements have been made for the survey vessel attached to the Royal New Zealand Naval Squadron to spend a short period of the coming year charting Savai'i coasts, resurveying the approaches to Apia Harbour, and taking soundings in the harbour itself.

Some progress has been made during the period to develop domestic water-supplies throughout the Territory, but difficulties experienced regarding supplies of materials prevented the Government from proceeding as far as intended with its local water-supply schemes, which are backed largely by Government financial contributions. The principle of local responsibility is, however, maintained as far as possible. A certain financial support is expected from the village or district benefiting from the water-supply, and a local committee is charged with the maintenance of the supply.

Since its re-establishment, the Department of Agriculture has been operating in close connection with the Samoan district Agriculture Inspectors and has been responsible for a considerable increase in the planting of local food crops and a closer control of insect pests. The Department has continued to devote a large proportion of its time to the inspection of export produce and the encouragement of modern techniques of agricultural production. In a territory such as Western Samoa, which relies on a predominantly agricultural economy, the work of the Department cannot be underestimated, and its activities will necessarily expand in future years. Arrangements are being made for the appointment of an officer to assist the Department in the development of new crops and cropping methods and generally to expand the activities of the Territory as far as planting is concerned.

In the above developmental surveys the Administering Authority has given the Territory its fullest co-operation in providing expert technical personnel and advice. The assistance of the indigenous people has been relied on to a large extent in carrying out the work and has invariably been given in a willing and helpful fashion.

The progress made by the South Pacific Commission in its work in the economic field now promises much assistance to the economic advancement of the Territory. During the year the Commission has continued to investigate

the possibility of introducing a wider variety of economic crops in the South Pacific and has devoted its attention to marketing procedures, the development of by-products, the relationship of commercial facilities to the economy of the area, and to the advisability of adopting a grading system common to the area for export produce. Preparations were made for the 1951 Plant and Animal Quarantine Conference, at which measures will be discussed for the control of pests, plant diseases, and weeds endangering crops in the area. The Commission has worked in close co-operation with the Government of Western Samoa in the exchange of information and the consideration of technical problems.

The economic equality provisions of Article 76 (d) of the Charter are incorporated in Article 4 of the Trusteeship Agreement. No specific steps have been necessary during the year to give effect to these provisions, since economic equality is a principle which is firmly established in the Territory.

Prior to the assumption of the mandate by the Administering Authority in 1919, indentured labour had been brought into the Territory in not inconsiderable numbers. The majority of the labour was Chinese. In subsequent years the policy was adopted of repatriation of imported labour, with the result that a small group only, all free labourers, remains in the Territory. For all practical purposes this group enjoys full rights to associate itself at any level with the economic life of the Territory. Most remain as agricultural labourers, though some have entered commercial life.

The Samoans are almost exclusively an agricultural people and their economic position is protected by the Administering Authority, which carefully guards their ownership of the land. Those of the indigenous population who depend upon the commercial economy of the Territory are protected by provisions, such as price control, designed to alleviate the effects of present economic trends. It is the aim of the Administering Authority and the Samoan Government to fit the indigenous inhabitants to the role of increasing responsibility for the economic welfare of their country. Educational policy is directed towards this end.

The New Zealand Reparation Estates, which comprise areas of land formerly German owned, are held and operated by the Administering Authority, the policy of which is to devote the trading profits for expenditure on social and economic development schemes of the Territory.

The Reparation Estates are maintained as an organization entirely separate from the Government of Western Samoa, being administered by a General Manager responsible to the Minister of Island Territories. The Estates are by far the most important individual plantation enterprise in the Territory and one of the largest taxpayers. Amongst their activities they operate the only desiccated-coconut factory in the Territory, and plan to extend their operations in this field early in the coming year. They are the only important breeders of cattle, their herds totalling some 10,000 head, of which 2,000 were slaughtered during the period to provide beef for local consumption.

The operations of the Estates sawmill at Asau, in Savai'i, would permit the development of a moderate export trade in timber if adequate shipping space were available. While the Marshall report on the forestry resources of the Territory warns against the hope of large-scale commercial exploitation of the forests of Western Samoa, the milling-operations of the Estates will safely continue to supply quantities of timber for a limited market.

The New Zealand Reparation Estates maintains a staff of 67 permanent employees and over 1,600 casual labourers.

No reliable estimates of national income are available.

Buoyant markets for primary produce and the continuing high prices of imported goods have not diminished the inflationary tendencies in the economy of the Territory. These tendencies have less effect in the areas outside Apia and its environs and vary on the whole with the dependence of the Samoans on subsistence agriculture. In districts where a cash economy plays a growing part in the life of the people, price increases have acted as a stimulus to production for export, while in outer areas the fact that the limited cash requirements of the people are now more easily met than hitherto has caused less attention to be devoted to production for export and more to the other activities, including social activities, of village life. The influence of the Department of Agriculture, working through District Plantation Inspectors, is aimed at counteracting this tendency in outer areas.

PUBLIC FINANCE, MONEY, AND BANKING

Details of the public revenues of the Territory, excluding grants from the Administering Authority, are given in statistical Appendix V.

As mentioned in the annual report for the year ended 31st March, 1950, the Government's financial year has now been altered to coincide with the calendar year. To enable this to be done the present period under review is one of nine months only, and subsequently annual reports will cover the period of the financial year commencing on the 1st day of January.

During the nine months' period to 31st December, 1950, the receipts of public revenue reached a total of £471,087. Expenditure totalled £444,202, and there was accordingly a budgetary surplus of £26,885.

The total accumulated surplus of the Territory at the end of the year was £733,624, of which £664,250 was invested in New Zealand. Details of the growth of the accumulated surplus since 31st March, 1947, are as follows:—

	Total.	How Held.		
		Cash.	Investments in Western Samoa.	Investments in New Zealand.
Year ended 31st March—	£	£	£	£
1947	417,758	50,001	9,207	358,550
1948	607,155	34,226	28,554	544,375
1949	642,973	59,527	29,396	554,050
1950	706,737	23,735	16,752	666,250
Period ended 31st December, 1950 ..	733,624	69,374		664,250

It is the policy of the Government to hold £500,000 in general reserve and to regard the balance over that figure as expendable upon developmental works.

The Territory has continued to receive grants from the Administering Authority for various purposes relating to economic and social advancement. These grants represent the implementation of the policy, referred to elsewhere in this report, of using all profits from the New Zealand Reparation Estates for the benefit of the people of Western Samoa.

Details of grants expended by the Administering Authority since the present policy came into full operation are as follows:—

Year Ended 31st March,	Rhinoceros Beetle.	Education and Overseas Scholarships.*	Health.	Broadcasting.	Roads.
	£	£	£	£	£
1946 .. .. .	..	3,107	..	..	..
1947 .. .. .	..	2,351	..	..	8,100
1948 .. .. .	..	7,552	..	22,475	12,985
1949 .. .. .	..	10,880	..	1,289	28,915
1950	603	24,072	50,000	..	25,000
Period ended 31st December, 1950	..	5,748	..	..	..

* Includes equipment and inspection of schools.

The items in the columns relating to education and broadcasting in the above table include certain sums which have been spent directly in New Zealand by the Administering Authority and which have not passed through the Samoan Treasury.

In the estimates drawn up at 31st March, 1950, the Administering Authority voted the following sums for expenditure in the Territory: Rhinoceros beetle control, £4,397; education, including scholarships, £105,800; broadcasting, £9,458; housing development, £33,500.

The banking and credit systems employed in the Territory are those normally used in commercial circles.

Samoan currency is backed by the Administering Authority and has the same exchange value as that of the Administering Authority.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on Samoan currency requested the assistance of an expert adviser from the Administering Authority, and arrangements have been made for an officer of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand to visit the Territory early in 1951 to consider the economic aspects of the problem. In the meantime the Select Committee laid an interim report before the Legislative Assembly in October. Without specialist advice the Committee did not feel disposed to commit itself to support of any particular scheme for the establishment of an independent Samoan currency.

The only trading bank operating in the Territory is the Bank of New Zealand, which has a branch at Apia, and which transacts all ordinary banking business. The overdraft rate charged by the bank is slightly in advance of that in New Zealand, and in accordance with its standard New Zealand practice the Bank pays no interest on balances in current accounts.

The Post Office also operates a savings-bank and transacts money-order business. The Post Office Savings-bank allows interest at 2½ per cent. on credits up to £500 and at 2 per cent. on amounts between £500 and £2,000. Figures of Post Office Savings-bank business over the last four years are as follows:—

	Year Ended 31st March,			Period of Nine Months Ended 31st December, 1950.
	1948.	1949.	1950.	
Withdrawals	£104,827	£115,059	£127,134	£94,015
Deposits	£118,520	£109,080	£116,014	£94,833
Number of depositors at 31st March	5,175	5,823	6,428	..
Number of depositors at 31st December .. .. .	..	..	..	6,889
Amount held to their credit	£280,311	£280,188	£274,873	£275,692

Deposits for the period under review showed an increase of £4,288 and withdrawals an increase of £1,534 on figures for the corresponding period of the previous year. The number of depositors again rose considerably and indicated the growing acceptance amongst small depositors of this convenient means of saving and keeping money.

The money-order remittance service operated by the Postal Department also increased its business during the period, due apparently to the popularity of the revised commission rates for such remittances. The following are the figures for the business transacted during the past four years:—

	Year Ended 31st March,			Period of Nine Months Ended 31st December, 1950.
	1948.	1949.	1950.	
Money-orders issued	£ 4,626	£ 5,909	£ 6,468	£ 7,257
Money-orders paid	4,046	4,368	9,607	6,676

The regulations establishing exchange, import, and export controls remained in force during the year, though the trend referred to in the previous year's report of relaxed application in respect of trade with sterling areas continued. Imports from dollar areas are governed mainly by block allocations of dollar exchange to the various importers for the purchase of essentials. Western Samoa is a member of the sterling pool, to which her hard-currency contributions are made mainly from earnings on the export of cocoa. As was the case in 1949, there was during the year a surplus of dollar earnings over dollar expenditure, as the trade figures in Appendix VI show.

TAXATION

The public revenue of the Territory is derived from a combination of direct and indirect taxes. The indirect taxes are import and export duties. These are an excellent means of obtaining revenue from a central source at a minimum cost and are thus well suited to the present stage of development of the Territory. The direct taxes are store-tax, salary-tax, trade and business licences, building-tax, water rates, amusement-tax, and stamp duties. Store-tax, the principal direct tax, is a tax on the gross selling-price of goods. There are no direct taxes imposed on Samoans other than the salary-tax on incomes in excess of £200 per annum payable in cash by individuals after deducting the normal exemptions. All taxes are paid to the Government of the Territory.

Receipts of revenue for the year under the various taxation headings (exclusive of fees for services) were as follows:—

	£
Amusement-tax	244
Building-tax	5,282
Export duties	94,683
Import duties (including port and service tax)	196,681
Licences and fees	7,035
Salary-tax	4,960
Stamp duties	642
Store-tax	65,789
Water rates	2,048

COMMERCE AND TRADE

No international trade agreements have been entered into by the Territory during the period of this report.

Western Samoa is not a member of a Customs union with the metropolitan country or with the other Pacific dependencies of the Administering Authority or with neighbouring Pacific territories.

The commercial life of Western Samoa follows the design found in any territory where the majority of the inhabitants are settled on the land. It concerns itself with the handling of produce for export and the importing of commodities to satisfy consumer requirements. Besides engaging in general merchandising, the larger firms act as agencies for shipping and air services, insurance companies, motor firms, and the like. Apia, the only port of entry for the Territory, is the centre of commercial life. Here the trading firms and the other large companies have their principal offices and the smaller businesses and individual enterprises ply their various trades. The Bank of New Zealand has a branch at Apia, and the Union Steam Ship Co. also has an office in the town. The commercial interests are represented on the local Chamber of Commerce.

A widespread system of trading-stations functions throughout the Territory, in some cases linked by launch transport for the collection of produce and distribution of consumer goods. A large share of the total business is in the hands of four major trading firms which operate 192 trading-stations in outer districts. Two of these are extra-territorial enterprises with head offices in Australia and Fiji respectively. The other two are local firms. There are several smaller trading firms and a number of independent traders in the villages. The latter either import through commission agents in Apia or use the facilities of the larger firms.

The nine-year copra contract entered into by the Territory with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food in 1949 continued to operate during the period under review. The contract price for the year was established at £48 10s. sterling f.o.b. Apia. Towards the end of the period being reviewed the British Ministry of Food announced that it was prepared to make a 10 per cent. increase in the price of copra produced during 1951, and this was accepted. The f.o.b. price per ton for the coming year will thus be £53 15s. sterling. Over 90 per cent. of the copra exported from the Territory is produced by Samoan growers.

The organization of the banana export trade described in the previous year's report has continued. As from 1st January, 1951, however, the responsibility for the importation of bananas into New Zealand will pass from the New Zealand Marketing Department to a New Zealand company which has been incorporated under the name of Fruit Distributors, Ltd. The new company has given assurances of its intention to protect the interests of the Samoan growers, who are responsible for 95 per cent. of the total of bananas exported. Discussions are at present proceeding regarding the Samoan Government taking over all responsibility for banana production, the industry to be supervised by the Department of Agriculture or a specially constituted board of control. In anticipation of the availability of an additional fruit-cargo-carrying vessel in the coming year, plantings of bananas are being extended.

With the continued demand for the staple exports of the Territory, copra, cocoa, and bananas, it is not required of the Government to promote external trade by a search for further markets. The present approach is to secure the existing markets by insisting upon the highest quality of produce for export. A great deal of the activity of the Agriculture Department has this for its purpose.

As hitherto indicated in this report, the domestic economy of the Territory is based upon the pattern of subsistence and export agriculture. In and around Apia there is developing a wage-earning class of Samoan which is as yet too small to affect the general picture. Consequently, the volume of domestic trade is determined largely by the purchasing-capacity of the average villager. With increased supplies of consumer goods and continued high prices for export produce, the volume of domestic trade has increased during the year. The system of trading-stations and the progress made during the year with the road-construction programme have assisted the rapid distribution of consumer goods throughout the Territory.

The New Zealand Reparation Estates, operated by the Administering Authority, run a series of stores on its plantations to provide employees with their requirements. The Estates are also responsible for most of the local trade in cattle and for the principal portion of the timber trade of the Territory. The overseas trade of the Reparation Estates comprises the exportation of desiccated coconut, copra, and cocoa. Experimental shipments of coconut-husks for use in the manufacture of coir matting and similar commodities are to be made in the coming year.

Four trading companies operate in the Territory under the provisions of the New Zealand Companies Act, 1933, as applied to Western Samoa by the Samoan Companies Order, 1935. None receive special taxation concessions or exemptions.

Apart from those products which are subject to sale under the external contracts mentioned above, export marketing is carried on through the normal trading channels. Imports are sold, subject to price regulation, in accordance with standard and accepted competitive methods.

No co-operative marketing society was registered in the Territory during the year. The Government has been studying specimen legislation with a view to encouraging the formation of co-operative producer societies and is anxious to launch the movement as soon as the preparatory work has been carried out.

Reference was made in the previous year's report to the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly which was set up to examine the question of the Samoan Customs Tariff. While the Administering Authority is aware that the removal of the existing Preferential Tariff is not likely to disrupt the economy of the Territory or to disturb the pattern of Western Samoan trade, it has been necessary to give careful consideration to the practical effect of such removal on the obligations undertaken by the Territory to other countries with which trade is carried on. These obligations, it is felt, could in all probability be met by giving due notice of the intention to rescind the present tariff.

No discriminative trade barriers have been raised in connection with licences and quotas. The necessity to conserve resources of hard currency has continued during the year and licences for essential imports from hard-currency areas have been reviewed with this consideration in mind.

The measures taken within the Territory to secure markets for export produce have already been outlined. The Government of Western Samoa has long been aware of the potential danger of basing its export economy on a minimum of staple commodities and has given every encouragement to the diversification of production for export. Both the Department of Agriculture and the New Zealand Reparation Estates have shown commendable enterprise in their experiments with new crops. Western Samoa possesses many and varied natural resources, the full exploitation of which will strengthen the economic position of the Territory still further. In addition to the development of trading experiments initiated during recent years, the Reparation Estates

are at present engaged in producing an experimental pepper crop for export to the New Zealand market. The revised organization of the Department of Agriculture and its closer contact with the Samoan village will enable experiments in diversified agriculture to be placed on a local and individual basis, with the prospect of a more permanently stable economy.

MONOPOLIES

There are no monopolies nor businesses containing a monopoly element in the Territory, except the public services operated by the Government in fields in which competition is not regarded as practical.

LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

No geological surveys have been carried out by the Administering Authority during the year.

The visit of the forestry experts referred to above has concentrated attention during the year on problems of conservation of natural resources. With expanding exports and an increasing population to be fed, more and more land must be cleared for plantations and food crops. It is realized that such development can be justified only if it proceeds along sound lines and in accordance with correct principles of land use. Adequate forests must be preserved to control erosion, to prevent soil desiccation under tropical conditions, and to ameliorate the difficult water-supply problems which exist. Amongst the recommendations the experts urged were the establishment of a Land Utilization Board to discuss land-use problems and to set out a development policy and ensure its implementation. Land-use plans and maps should be prepared and kept up to date.

There is at present in the Territory no problem of over-grazing or of browsing pests, while fire, owing to the high humidity, has done little damage. The rapid growth of secondary vegetation has prevented serious erosion on cleared land, though soil losses have occurred on recently cleared sloping ground. There is need for instruction through the Department of Agriculture in techniques of contour cultivation, rotational cropping, and green manuring.

The Lands and Survey Department of the Government of Western Samoa has been busily engaged during the period of this report in investigating boundary disputes and carrying out preparatory work in connection with local water-supplies and a proposed land-resettlement scheme.

The land of Western Samoa is classified in law as Crown land, Native land, and European land. The first is land vested in the Crown free from any Native title or any estate in fee-simple. Native land is land vested in the Crown but held by Samoans by "Native title"—*i.e.*, in accordance with Samoan title and usage—not by grant from the Crown. European land is land held from the Crown for an estate in fee-simple.

The substantial increase in the Samoan population from 32,522 at the 1921 census to an estimated 81,090 on 31st December, 1950, has led to a degree of population pressure along the northern coast of Upolu, which is the most heavily settled district of the Territory. During the period reviewed, the progress made in road-construction has opened up new areas of land for settlement and the policy of the Government of making grants of Crown land to congested villages has offered a measure of relief to densely populated areas. Nevertheless, the annual population increase of just under 4 per cent. is sufficient indication that the problem will continue to exercise the Government in the future. The Samoans are traditionally coast dwellers, as access to the sea and its resources is of paramount importance to their livelihood, and until inland

villages can be successfully founded, a process which will require both diligent investigation and patience, the orderly settlement of the population will require much forethought.

Towards the end of the period under review, the Administering Authority, after consultation with the High Commissioner, decided to offer to the Samoan Government certain portions of the Reparation Estates holdings not required for operation. The land under offer comprised approximately 43,000 acres, of which about 11,000 acres are on the island of Upolu and the remainder on Savai'i. The use to be made of the areas will be a matter for decision by the Samoan Government, but it is clear that the bulk of the lands will be held as conservation reserves.

The Administering Authority has also subdivided an area of about 650 acres known as Tanumalala into twenty-seven sections for settlement and has already offered a number of sections for lease. The area consists of land made accessible by recent road-development and is all arable land.

The general conditions under which land may be acquired for public purposes are set out in section 271 of the Samoa Act, 1921, which states:—

(1) Any European or Native land in Samoa may, by Ordinance, be taken for public purpose specified in the Ordinance, and it shall thereupon become absolutely vested in His Majesty as from the coming into operation of that Ordinance, or from any later date specified therein in that behalf, free from all estates, rights, and interest of any other person therein, save so far as any such estates, rights, or interests are expressly saved by such Ordinance.

Provision is made for compensation to be paid from the Samoan Treasury. It is not lawful for a Samoan to alienate Native land permanently by sale or any other means, save to the Crown. Short-term lease of Native land may, however, be granted by the High Commissioner if such lease is in accordance with the desires and interests of the owners of the land and with the public interest. Details of alienations over the past year, all of which were made in the public interest, are as follows: Roads, 5 acres; village trading-stations, 10 acres approximately.

The amount of Native land holdings is estimated at approximately 581,370 acres. Crown lands, inclusive of the holdings of the New Zealand Reparation Estates, total about 103,630 acres. There are about 40,000 acres of European land, 35,000 acres of which are owned privately and 5,000 acres by the various missions. Much of this area, of course, is unfit for cultivation or other economic use. It is estimated that about 400,000 acres, or 55 per cent., of the land area of the Territory is waste, made up of steep mountain-sides, lava-beds, or other unproductive areas. More accurate figures of the above categories into which land has been placed and an approximation of the areas of forests, pasture land, and land under domestic crops cannot be given at the present, but will become available with the completion of the component projects of the economic survey of the Territory.

Leases of Native land are of two kinds. The first comprise leases made in German times or earlier to Europeans for terms of years which have not expired. The only leases of this kind are now held by the New Zealand Reparation Estates. The second are recent leases of very small areas for village trading-stations or for sites for churches. The number of such leases is approximately 250, and the area involved does not exceed 100 acres.

There is no problem of rural indebtedness in the Territory.

FORESTS AND MINES

The forests of Western Samoa are in the main neither virgin nor densely stocked with valuable timber species. Savai'i has more extensive areas of forest than Upolu and a smaller area of man-made plantations. The natural vegetation

of both islands roughly follows certain contoured bands which are determined by elevation above sea-level. Mangrove at sea-level gives way on rising ground to faul and futu and the commercially marketable talie, fetau, and ifilele. Further inland on higher ground are situated the largest and most valuable sources of timber, which would yield from 3,000 to 15,000 superficial feet per acre.

Milling operations are carried out by the New Zealand Reparation Estates with a mill at Asau Bay, on Savai'i, and by a private miller at Apia. The Reparation Estates are logging an estimated area of 10,000 acres the output from which is principally the valuable tamanu timber. Ground conditions over the logging area are difficult, the surface consisting of irregular, broken lava blocks which cause a very swift depreciation of equipment and occasional lengthy stoppages for repair and overhaul of logging tractors and other machinery. Production from the Asau Sawmill for the period of nine months ended 31st December, 1950, was 400,000 superficial feet.

The private mill on Upolu is served by small, scattered areas of land from which the removal of trees is required for plantation purposes. The ground conditions are not nearly so severe as those on Savai'i and extraction of the timber is entirely by motor-truck. The estimated output of the Apia mill is 1,500 superficial feet daily.

The present annual consumption of timber by Western Samoa is estimated at 1,500,000 superficial feet, a figure which will rise steadily with the population increase over the next generation. The two local mills at present supply a little over half the total demand, and even by increasing production to a maximum it is unlikely that the entire local requirements could be met for any length of time from the local forests. Much of the timber needed in the Territory must continue to be imported from overseas.

There are no known mineral resources of commercial value in the Territory.

AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Public services in connection with agriculture are organized under the Agriculture Department, whose head is the Director of Agriculture. Under him operate, in addition to clerical staff, a staff of Samoan Field Instructors and the Samoan District Plantation Inspectors resident in districts throughout the Territory. The field instruction staff has doubled during the year, in keeping with the growing duties of the Department, which, besides maintaining close liaison with the Samoan people through the District Plantation Inspectors, is responsible for produce inspection, the control of pests, especially the rhinoceros beetle, the administration of the banana scheme, the encouragement of replanting, and a considerable amount of training and experimental work.

No change which can be described as significant has taken place during the year in the acreage devoted to the principal agricultural products. The staple export commodities have been maintained at or near the customary levels, while the pattern of subsistence agriculture shows little variation from year to year. The completed analysis of the agriculture census carried out during the year will provide a basis for future comparisons of acreages devoted to domestic and export crops.

The type of terrain on which export crops are grown precludes the widespread use of mechanical equipment, the soil being mixed with scoria and volcanic refuse in most areas. Domestic crops grow adequately for village requirements under present methods of cultivation and there is no incentive to increase yields by mechanized cultivation, if, indeed, this were within the means of the Samoans.

In a normal season the Samoans find no difficulty in producing local food-supplies sufficient to meet their requirements. Reliance on imported European foodstuffs is strongest amongst Samoans whose villages are found in the area surrounding Apia, though such foodstuffs, especially flour and preserved meats, are popular throughout the Territory. In the event of restricted supply of these commodities, the Samoan would undergo little hardship in returning exclusively to foodstuffs produced from his own soil.

There is no statutory provision for the compulsory planting by Samoans of economic crops for their own benefit, the social discipline of the family and village giving a sufficient direction to the labour spent on family and village lands. The activity over the past year of the District Plantation Inspectors, who carry the policy of the Agriculture Department into effect, has resulted in considerable areas of land being replanted in both subsistence and export food crops.

Provision for the control of plant pests and diseases is contained in the Plants and Soil Importation (Disease Control) Ordinance, 1950, the purpose of which is to protect the Territory against external diseases. Within Western Samoa particular attention has been given during the year to control and extermination of the rhinoceros beetle, the Territory's most formidable pest. Destruction of breeding-places has been carried out, and it is encouraging to see that the Samoans now realize that the total elimination of the beetle by their own control measures is possible. There has been a very noticeable reduction in affected coconut-trees throughout the Territory. The multiplication of the *Scolia ruficornis*, a wasp introduced for the biological control of the rhinoceros beetle, has been given constant attention, though it is too early to report on its establishment as a predator of the beetle. It is hoped during 1951 to secure the services of an expert who will give full-time attention to the problem of rhinoceros-beetle control. The cost of the campaign is being met by the Administering Authority.

The question of regional control of insect pests and diseases of plants and animals has exercised Governments of Pacific territories during the year, and preparations were made to hold a Plant and Animal Quarantine Conference under the auspices of the South Pacific Commission in Suva during April, 1951. Western Samoa and the Administering Authority will both be represented.

Fish and other marine produce are an essential part of the Samoan diet. Commercial fishing is not carried out on an extensive scale, and there is little prospect of its development under the limitations of present sources of supply. Preservation of adequate supplies for domestic consumption is ensured by the careful control of fishery methods. The killing of fish by explosives has been for many years prohibited, while the *Derris elliptica* vine, the roots of which can be employed to poison fish, was declared a noxious weed in 1948. Agriculture Department Inspectors have a permanent instruction to destroy any *Derris elliptica* seen during their inspections and can take Court action against the occupier of the land. As part of its work programme the South Pacific Commission is devoting attention to the economic development of fishery resources in the South Pacific area.

The live-stock industries are of local importance. Pigs and poultry figure in the Samoan village economy, while cattle are raised on the New Zealand Reparation Estates and other plantations. Horses and mules are used as pack animals. The New Zealand Reparation Estates cattle, which total approximately 10,000 head, besides grazing the plantation clear of undergrowth, provide fresh beef for consumption in the Territory and hides for export. The herds consist principally of the Hereford and Black Polled Angus varieties, and are maintained

and improved in quality by rotational grazing and careful selection for breeding. Cattle are also raised by a few individual planters, and milking-herds are maintained by the Estates and one planter.

INDUSTRY

The desiccated-coconut industry operated by the New Zealand Reparation Estates at Mulifanua, the timber industry, and small enterprises, run on an individual basis, for processing coffee, manufacturing curios, cordials, and similar products, comprise the industrial activities of the Territory.

The development of a tourist trade is dependent on air, shipping, and accommodation facilities. These at present permit of a reasonable influx of visitors during the year, particularly in the more attractive cool season from May to October, which coincides with the New Zealand winter. Numerous forms of recreation are offered to the visitor. In and around Apia are tennis-courts, a golf-course, and opportunities for riding, sailing, and fishing.

INVESTMENTS

Particulars of the amount of outside capital, including foreign capital, invested in the Territory are not available. Through the New Zealand Reparation Estates the Administering Authority has a considerable investment in the Territory.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Postal and Telephone

The normal postal facilities, including receipt and delivery of mails, the issue of money-orders and postal notes, and the operation of a savings-bank, an account of which is given on page 26, were maintained throughout the period. The volume of incoming and outgoing mails showed a substantial increase under all headings during the period. Receipts from stamp sales for the nine months under review exceeded those of the previous year, and the pressure on Post Office accommodation mentioned in the previous year's report was alleviated by an extension of the public facilities in the Post Office building.

Surface mails to America and Europe were infrequent, due to irregular shipping services, and the public has had recourse to air-mail facilities, with a consequent increase in the volume of such mails. A second-class air mail was inaugurated on 1st April, 1950, and the air parcel-post service was extended to a number of countries in Europe, Africa, Asia, America, and the Pacific.

Inland mail-services were maintained satisfactorily during the period with the assistance of mail messengers of the Samoan Affairs Department.

With 310 telephones in operation the telephone system is operating at its maximum capacity and several applications for new connections to the exchange have necessarily been postponed. Provision has been made to expand the telephone facilities of the Territory, and on completion of the proposed improvements the system should be adequate to cope with reasonable needs of the next fifteen to twenty years. It is proposed that the Post Office extensions made during the year will be put into use as a new telephone exchange.

Radio

The Apia broadcasting-station and the six radio out-stations continued in operation during the year. A new radio out-station at Sataua was completed in July to replace the previous structure, which was destroyed by storm in December, 1949. Paid traffic handled through the period of nine months to

31st December, 1950, totalled 18,678 messages which produced a revenue of £3,684. In common with other South Pacific territories, the Government reduced its overseas telegraphic charges on and after 1st July, and the reduction has resulted in a considerable increase in traffic with a consequent improvement in the revenue of the Department. A ship-to-shore radio-telephone service for vessels in Apia Harbour commenced in July and has been in constant use for the remainder of the year.

Two hundred and fifty-six village broadcast receivers were in use during the period under review, and their maintenance has kept the technical staff fully engaged. In addition to the routine three-monthly battery charges, 268 jobs have been completed.

Roads

The Government road-construction programme continued during the year, and a total of 237 miles of main and secondary roads are now in use. In the face of the heavy rainfall and rapid vegetation growth typical of the climate, the formidable task of maintenance and surface improvements has been satisfactorily carried out. A policy of sealing the surfaces of all main roads has been recommended. Traffic on roads has increased from 1,600,000 vehicle-miles in 1946 to 6,800,000 miles in 1950, this representing an increase of 400 per cent. in less than five years. With the continued prosperity of the Territory, the mileage will undoubtedly increase further and constant care will be needed to avoid deterioration of existing road surfaces.

External Communications

Monthly calls by the Union Steam Ship Co. motor-vessel "Matua" continued to be the principal trading link during the year between the Territory and New Zealand. The fortnightly air service operated by the New Zealand National Airways Corporation has continued, and towards the end of the year was augmented by additional flights from New Zealand via Fiji which virtually converted the regular service into a weekly one. Reference has been made elsewhere in the report to trading and communication problems raised by the inadequacy of overseas shipping services. The position will be very greatly helped by the services of the Union Steam Ship Co.'s new m.v. "Tofua" in September, 1951. This vessel, which commenced building in November, 1949, has a gross weight of 5,300 tons, accommodation for seventy-five passengers, and a total cargo capacity of 134,000 cubic feet, of which 102,000 cubic feet is cooler space for carriage of fruit. Under present-day circumstances of high operating-costs, shipping connections between the Territory and the Pacific coast cannot be expected to become more frequent.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department performed a wide range of technical duties during the year both for other Departments of Government and directly for the general public. The increased call on the works and services which was anticipated last year has been fully realized. Of the total annual expenditure on the Budget of the Government, approximately one-half is expended on public works.

In addition to new construction work on schools and hospitals, which is considered in detail under the appropriate sections of the report, a concrete police post was constructed at Tuasivi, extensions carried out on the Apia Post Office, and additions made to the Broadcasting Studio. Following the report and recommendations on harbour facilities at Apia by the visiting engineer

of the New Zealand Ministry of Works, a start was made on extending the stone groynes and on preparation for deepening berthages. Plans have been prepared for the remaining harbour development.

With the arrival of long-awaited materials in July, priority was given to construction work on the Fuluasou hydro-electric power scheme, and the project was completed in November. The additional electrical generating-capacity at present made available by the completed power-station is expected to be absorbed very soon and it will be necessary to make further provision for generating-equipment to keep abreast of the demand for electric power.

Maintenance of roads and bridges, sea-walls, public buildings, and parks has been included in the normal services carried out by the Public Works Department. A considerable amount of attention has been given to the development of water-supplies both in Apia Township and in outlying villages. New mains have been laid in the township, a pressure water-supply system installed for the population of Solosolo Village, and a concrete storage tank constructed and water-mains laid to serve Avele. Preliminary work has been carried out on three further village water-supply schemes. The improved position in the supply of pipes and other materials has enabled encouraging progress to be made on schemes which had hitherto been delayed for a long period, although there are fears that progress may be hampered by a growing shortage of pipes.

G. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL

The objectives of the Administering Authority in regard to social advancement lie at this stage mainly in the fields of public health, nutrition, and improved infant care. Increases in trained staff, investigations of dietary conditions, the continued encouragement of the women's village committees, and improved educational facilities are the major methods by which these ends are being pursued. During the period, £73,296 was spent on education and £71,074 on health services. In addition, sums were expended for capital works in respect of both these services under the heading of Public Works. Full details are given in Appendix V.

During the greater part of the period under review it has been possible to permit a medical officer to devote the whole of his activities to public health measures.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Samoaan Society

Samoaan society has shown itself remarkably capable of taking the strains of adaptation to the conditions of the modern world. Although the Samoaan of the present day has interests and needs which did not exist for his ancestors, the structure of society and code of values which have been passed on from earlier generations remain, in their essential principles, unchanged.

To-day, as in the past, the unit of Samoaan social life is the family (*aiga*). Such a family is not merely a biological group, as Europeans understand the term, consisting of parents and children, but a wider family group of blood and marriage or even adopted connections who all acknowledge one person as the matai or head of that particular family. Such a matai is a titled person, either a chief (*ali'i*) or an orator (*tulafale* or *failuaga*), whose particular duty is the leadership and care of the family under his control, and who is entitled

to the services and co-operation of all members of his family in return for his leadership. All members of such a family group need not necessarily live under the same roof or even in the same village, but will, when occasion requires it, assemble, generally at the residence of the matai, to discuss family affairs or any happenings affecting the interests of the family or to discharge duties associated with deaths, successions, or weddings. Such an assembly to discuss family affairs is not merely a duty on the part of the members of the family, but is a right which is jealously guarded and, if necessary, protected by the Government. It is part of the duty of the matai to administer the family land and to apportion it for the use of the members in return for services rendered to him as their head. He is the trustee of the good name of the family, and responsible for the maintenance of its dignity and the adequate performance of its social obligations.

There is no ceremony or formality associated with the practice of adoption, which may occur by reason of relationship or friendship, or because of a lack of young people in the family concerned. The child is taken into the family and, insensibly with the passage of years and a record of good services, comes to be regarded as one of the family.

The matai bears a family name or title by which he is always addressed and which succeeds from one holder to another. There is nothing in Samoan custom to prevent him holding two or more titles, as intermarriage through many generations has united many of the leading families. A title or family name may be split or shared and there may be two or more holders concurrently in one or more branches of the family tree. Succession is not necessarily from father to eldest son, but all within the wide family group are eligible. It is thus correct to state that there is no definite known person or heir who is entitled as of right to succeed a matai as the head of the family on the latter's death. The whole family meet and choose one whose conduct has commended him to them, questions of blood connection and descent, service to the family, previous holders of the title, and personal suitability all being taken into consideration. Even an adopted son is eligible if he is otherwise acceptable.

Thus, although there is a sharp difference of status as between titled and untitled persons, progress from untitled to titled rank is the normal aspiration sooner or later of most adult males. The higher social grades are thus not closed or exclusive, as is the case with certain other Polynesian peoples. There is a mutual interdependence and recognition of titled and untitled people. Each has its recognized and respected place in the community and the two principle elements in society are therefore complementary.

The European Community

The community of European status is composed predominantly of persons of part-Samoan blood. A large proportion of its members belong to families which were founded by a European ancestor three or four generations back. The majority of such local Europeans live in the area of Apia, where they have a leading role in trade and provide the greatest number of skilled craftsmen and artisans. Many also have plantations or small holdings, though they are at a disadvantage in comparison with Samoans in not having access to Native land (except through a wife or other relative of Samoan status).

Movement of people from Western Samoa requires a permit issued by the High Commissioner, who may in the case of emigration to New Zealand issue a permit which is recognized by the Administering Authority as being valid for a six months' stay and which can be extended, subject to good behaviour, for further periods. At present there are approximately 1,000 Samoans and

part-Samoans in New Zealand. A permit to emigrate to other territories is issued only after a permit to land in the particular territory has been issued. The scale of movement of the population can be gauged by reference to Appendix I. As stated, there are no restrictions on the movement of local inhabitants within Western Samoa.

Visitors to Western Samoa are admitted only on a temporary visitor's permit available for a period of six months. These permits may be extended at the discretion of the High Commissioner, and after five years' residence in the Territory persons on temporary permits are considered to be permanent residents.

Vagrancy is a penal offence. In Western Samoa it is defined as a person (other than a Samoan born in Western Samoa) who has insufficient means of support.

STANDARDS OF LIVING

No family living studies have as yet been undertaken in the Territory, though it is hoped that the Food and Agriculture world census of agriculture which was carried out during 1950 and which is now being tabulated will yield some information on this subject. In the absence of a full-scale money economy in the Territory it is difficult to see what purpose could be served by the compilation of cost-of-living indices. The Administering Authority is concerned to see that the cost of those items which the Samoans purchase is not subject to violent fluctuation, and for this reason a system of price control has been in operation since 1940.

As a first step towards establishing a cost-of-living index for members of the Western Samoan Public Service, a family budget survey is being held in 1951. As an indication of the prevailing price-level in Apia, particulars of the prices of certain commodities are given in Appendix VIII.

STATUS OF WOMEN

Women as organized groups have an acknowledged and respected place in society. Individually, their position is derived from that of husband or parent and their status in the community changes with that of their menfolk. Women in Western Samoa are far from being an under-privileged section of the community.

There is no distinction in law between the rights of women and men, though women are not commonly chosen for succession to Samoan titles.

Women are able to enter the Western Samoan Public Service as suitable vacancies exist. Girls have equal opportunities to compete for the award of scholarships tenable in New Zealand, and facilities exist for their training in the Territory as nurses and teachers.

The women's village committees perform excellent work in child welfare and village health fields, as well as providing some measure of village government experience for their members. These committees are supervised by the Samoan medical practitioners and the district nurses.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

All elements of the population are secure in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination as to race, sex, language, or religion, as envisaged in Article 76 (c) of the United Nations Charter. In a society organized on a communal basis like that of Western Samoa there are occasions when public opinion tends to move against individuals in certain circumstances, and instances have been known where social pressure has been employed in derogation of certain fundamental freedoms. The rights of

individuals are, however, well known, and the Government is prompt to support, in matters involving such freedoms, the opinion of one against the many in so far as it involves personal rights. So, too, the operation of the matai system from time to time requires the subordination of personal opinions to the rights or opinions of the family. Yet even here the individual is secure from oppression or derogation of his rights. Samoan custom itself provides that where social inferiors feel dissatisfaction at treatment received they are at liberty to withdraw their support and attach themselves to some other branch of their family connections in some other part of the country, and thus a large measure of social equilibrium and social justice is maintained.

There is no restriction on the expression of public opinion either in Samoan or European political meetings.

Clubs and political parties have been constituted in the Territory during election campaigns, and the use of the Government broadcasting system is permitted.

In November, 1950, publication commenced of *Samoa Bulletin*, a weekly newspaper which is being published by a local commercial organization. The *Samoa Bulletin* is bilingual in that it has its articles printed in both Samoan and English.

There is at present no restriction on the nature of the contents of any publication if it conforms with recognized standards of decency.

The Government Broadcasting Service and the weekly newspaper both disseminate information concerning current developments of local and international significance.

All Samoans profess Christianity, and religious observations are prominent in Samoan life. Article 9 of the Trusteeship Agreement is fully observed—there is complete freedom of conscience.

There are no restrictions on missionaries or on missionary activities. As noted later in this report (see page 54), mission schools are not subject to Government control, but, by exchange of views with the missions, the Director of Education aims at reaching agreement as to syllabi of both primary and secondary education. The number of missionaries, their nationalities, and the religious bodies they represent, together with the distribution of Samoan adherents at the time of the last census taken in September, 1945, are set out hereunder. It should not be overlooked that the following figures include staff whose principal functions are associated with teaching rather than with active missionary work in the field.

ANALYSIS OF MISSION STAFF

Denomination.	Nationality.					Adherents as at Date of Last Census, 25th September, 1945.
	United States of America.	British.	French.	German.	Total.	
London Missionary Society ..	..	6	..	..	6	36,661
Roman Catholic	17	11	18	6	52	11,786
Methodist .. ..	..	9	..	..	9	10,580
Latter Day Saints (Mormon)	14	2	..	..	16	2,337
Seventh Day Adventist ..	..	6	..	..	6	505
Samoa Congregational Church	..	..	..	..	..	548
Church of England .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	4
Presbyterian .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	31	35	18	6	90	62,422

Persons may be arrested without warrant only if suspected of serious offences against the person and crimes involving violence. Persons so arrested must forthwith be brought before the Court, and if the officer hearing the charges refuses leave to file an information the prisoner is discharged from custody.

There is a free right of petition: all elements of the population are subject to the same laws as regards the safety of their persons and their property; and, other than in times of war, there have been no instances of the imposition of restriction on the personal freedoms of the inhabitants or restrictions on the writing, transmission, or publication of information.

LABOUR CONDITIONS AND REGULATIONS

The Crown Solicitor acts as Commissioner of Labour, his activities in this direction being entirely devoted to the protection of the interests of Chinese workers. It is considered that the proportion of the population depending on wages is so small that the maintenance of a special administration and the enactment of precise labour legislation is unnecessary.

Owing to the social structure of the country, this situation has not had the practical disadvantages which it would have done in many other parts of the world. The work of fishing and tending the food gardens has always been performed by family groups under the authority of their matai. Similar family or village groups have undertaken work for the good of the community, such as the maintenance of tracks and water-supplies or the building of churches. Under present conditions, such groups are employed in many forms of relatively unskilled work for monetary payment. They are used by the Public Works Department for road-construction, by planters for agricultural work, and so on. The members of such groups are not wage workers in the ordinary sense. They do not work for an outside employer for more than a short period at a time, and their ability to do without such employment provides an assurance that they will not be exploited when they undertake it. Work done in this way by agreement with a matai or a group of matai represents a large part of the work undertaken by Samoans for direct monetary payment.

Since 1935 there has been a policy of repatriating imported labour. At the present time there are only 171 Chinese still in the Territory and 63 Melanesians. The Chinese now have legally the position of free citizens.

Regulation of the working-conditions of these imported labourers has not presented the problems which close control of Samoan labour would do. They have continued to work on plantations and their place of work has generally been known to the Commissioner of Labour. Many of them still continue to work with their employers under long-term contracts which were negotiated in the Commissioner's office. Those who work for wages are generally relatively highly paid, as their services are in keen demand. But a large number work under a share-cropping arrangement, by which they share with the cocoa-planter both the expense of preparing the beans for market and the proceeds of sale on a fifty-fifty basis.

It can be said with truth that no Samoan is entirely dependent on wages for sustenance; he also shares in the products of his family lands. In Apia, the major commercial centre of the Territory, there is some indication that this traditional way of life is being departed from to some extent, and some Samoan families whose lands are at a distance from the town are becoming increasingly dependent on wage-earning.

No national-income figures for the Territory are available.

Details of the International Labour Organization conventions applying to the Territory will be found in Appendix II.

During the year an investigation into labour conditions in the Territory was made by Mr. F. R. Cleary, and as a result of his investigations a comprehensive system of workers' compensation should be established at an early date.

There are no co-operative organizations in Western Samoa, though provision is made for the registration of Samoan companies, and some companies are so registered. The Government of Western Samoa has been supplied with samples of model co-operative legislation in use in other territories.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Western Samoa is free from many of the diseases which present the most serious health problems in large areas of the tropics. The climate is healthy even for Europeans unaccustomed to the heat and humidity; and the general level of nutrition is more satisfactory than in a great many tropical regions. The most prevalent diseases are hookworm, yaws, and filaria, and diseases which result from faulty sanitation such as typhoid, dysentery, and infantile diarrhoea. Tuberculosis is also a major problem, and chest-diseases such as pneumonia are common. Considerable illness among children is caused by faulty feeding. Epidemics of such common ailments as influenza and mumps occur from time to time, but now that the people have access to medical remedies and are in the habit of using them they are not a major cause of death or permanently impaired health. The death-rate and infant-mortality rate in Western Samoa compare favourably with those in most other parts of the Pacific, but they are still high by western standards.

Medical statistics are given in Appendix IX.

All medical work—curative and preventive—is under the control of the Director of Health, who is the administrative head.

Personnel

The following table gives particulars of the staff at 31st March, 1950, and again at 31st December, 1950:—

	Staff at 31st March, 1950.	Staff at 31st December, 1950.
Doctors	4	5
Dental Officers	1	1
Pharmacists	1	1
Bacteriologists	1	1
Nursing Sisters	9	10
Samoan medical practitioners	23	27
Samoan dental practitioners	7	7
Samoan staff nurses	55	65
Samoan dispensary assistants	10	11
Samoan Sanitary Inspectors	6	3
Samoan male dressers	4	3

It has not been possible to secure the services of a qualified European Health Inspector as yet, but it is hoped to fill this position during the coming year.

The Health Committee of the Legislative Assembly has continued to meet regularly throughout the year and has examined many problems concerning all branches of departmental activities.

The Territory was visited by the tuberculosis research team of the South Pacific Commission from 21st September to 13th November, 1950, and with the co-operation of the Western Samoan Health Department research work was carried out according to the terms of reference for the project and in the light of results obtained from work carried out in territories previously visited by the research team.

The New Zealand Medical Research Council sent another research team to Western Samoa during 1950 to study particularly the transmission and treatment of yaws and the linkage between the common skin-diseases and the early onset of yaws symptoms. The research team worked largely on the island of Manono, and preliminary reports indicate that much of value will result from this visit.

During the year there was an epidemic of measles, but the outbreak was confined to children under ten years of age. No serious cases occurred.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Epidemiological Information Service of the South Pacific Health Service.

Approval has been given by the Administering Authority for the appointment of a full-time Medical Research Officer to deal with health problems connected with New Zealand's Island Territories, and it is hoped to secure a suitable officer in the near future. This officer will be attached to the New Zealand Medical Research Council.

In September, 1950, the Inspector-General of the South Pacific Health Service, the Deputy Director of Health in New Zealand, and the Acting-Director, Division of Nursing, New Zealand, visited Western Samoa in the course of a tour of inspection of South Pacific territories.

Training of Personnel

Three Samoan medical practitioners, having completed their training, returned to Western Samoa from the Central Medical School, Fiji. Four more students left to commence their training in Fiji. The South Pacific Commission included the training of indigenous peoples in various professions and technical services as one of its research projects, and the report embodying the results of the vocational training survey is being studied. Suitable scholarship pupils in New Zealand are also being encouraged to study for New Zealand qualifications as medical and dental officers. Three female scholarship pupils are being trained as fully qualified nurses.

The nurses training-school has continued throughout the year. Nine nurses have graduated, and thirty-nine new trainees have commenced training. The wastage of nurses taken in for training is still considerable, as is shown in the table below. This wastage is being offset by increasing the number of nurses taken in for training.

—	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Number of nurses taken in for training	15	28	19	31	39
Number of nurses graduated in the year	13	10	10	10	9
Total number of nurses with over two years' experience after graduation	14	23	25	27	26

During part of the year it was possible to use the services of a married nursing sister, resident in Apia, as Tutor Sister, thus relieving the Matron and Sub-Matron for their specific duties apart from teaching. The employment of a full-time Tutor resulted in a marked improvement.

Refresher courses for Samoan medical practitioners and graduate nurses have continued. The former regularly come in once every two years for a four-months course, which involves one month on medical work, one month on surgical work, one month on general out-patient work and district calls, and one month on special public health work. The nurses are brought into Apia for refresher courses for approximately six months every year, with an additional District Nurses' refresher course week, which all district nurses attend for special revision and tuition.

New nurses' quarters have been built within the last three years, and a further building is being completed at present. These new buildings have resulted in greatly improved domestic conditions, and this is beginning to reduce the number of nurses leaving during or after training.

A factor of considerable importance in the raising of the standard of medical practice among the Samoan medical practitioners has been their association, which is run on the lines of any medical association. It meets twice a year and, apart from business discussions affecting status and conditions, lectures and discussions take place concerning medical ethics and practice, and Samoan medical practitioners present clinical cases. The Medical Officers assist in preparing these cases for presentation.

With the increase in the educational standard in the Territory and the availability of trained medical personnel, it is not considered that the problem of untrained indigenous practitioners reaches serious proportions.

The Administering Authority co-operates with other Governments in the area to maintain a leper hospital at Makogai, Fiji. There is a special hospital at Apia to isolate and treat lepers while they are awaiting transfer to Makogai, and suitable recreational facilities are provided.

Professional prostitution does not exist in the Territory and no public-health problem therefore arises from this source.

Apia Hospital

Apia Hospital is the central unit in the Territory's medical services. It possesses the main laboratory and X-ray diagnostic services and the most extensive facilities for major surgical work. All the European Medical Officers are attached to it, as is the Dental Officer. Improvements in transport facilities make it possible for a higher proportion of the more serious cases to be brought to Apia for treatment.

The administrative offices of the Department are at the hospital, and it is the main centre from which stores and supplies are distributed to out-stations. All the Samoan staff, apart from Samoan medical practitioners, are trained there. The work of rebuilding the hospital, which has been in progress for several years, was continued during 1950. The work is proceeding according to schedule, and 1950 saw the opening of a thirty-bed women's ward, the near completion of a sixty-bed tuberculosis ward, a laundry, and a kitchen equipped with modern electrical appliances.

District Organization

There are five medical districts, in addition to the central district served by Apia Hospital. Each district is in the charge of a senior Samoan medical practitioner, and those districts not within easy reach by road to the central Apia Hospital should ultimately have a main district hospital and subsidiary dispensary hospitals as population requires. The building of these district hospitals is proceeding on a basis whereby the Samoan Government and the

district each provide half of the cost of the building. The Samoan Government equips and staffs the hospitals, but in turn receives a grant from the Administering Authority to assist in the cost of equipment.

There are actually thirteen district dispensary hospitals (see Appendix IX (b)) which have been in existence and full operation for some time, but the above scheme will effect a consolidation and a complete replacement of Samoan-type structures by modern buildings in permanent materials.

During the nine months under review the Fagamalo District Hospital was completed, and it is now fully staffed with two Samoan medical practitioners, a resident Samoan dental practitioner, and a Samoan laboratory assistant, in addition to the nurses required for the hospital and district work. It is intended that one of the Samoan medical practitioners will concentrate on district and public health work, and the other mainly on therapeutic work at the hospital. Two twelve-bed wards were completed at Tuasivi Hospital, and a start has been made on Poutasi Hospital, which should be completed during 1951.

A main district hospital consists of—

Two wards (each twelve beds).

One large consultation, out-patients', and laboratory block.

One sanitary block.

Staff quarters.

A district dispensary hospital consists of—

One ward (twelve beds).

One small consultation and out-patients' building.

One sanitary block.

Staff quarters.

Statistics indicating the amount of work carried out in the district hospitals and in Apia Hospital will be found in Appendix IX (b).

Mobile Clinic

Not all villages in Western Samoa are visited by the mobile clinics, which can only operate in roaded areas. For most of the year there was one mobile clinic, which operated to the east and west of Apia and on the south coast of Upolu, but just before the end of the year a second clinic was commissioned, making it possible to open this service in the roaded area of Savai'i. Villages are visited weekly for four consecutive weeks, and during the period it was possible to arrange more than one sequence of visits. The main function of these clinics is the early recognition and treatment of minor conditions among school-children. The clinics have, however, been able to continue with certain campaign work, notably yaws injections, the administration of T.A.B. vaccine, and smallpox vaccination.

Each mobile clinic carries a Samoan medical practitioner, a Samoan dental practitioner, a staff nurse, and a junior nurse.

A second clinic will shortly commence operations in Upolu, bringing the total for both islands to three. It is planned to station a fourth clinic at Fagamalo District Hospital when the roads in that part of Savai'i are improved.

A Sanitary Inspector and vermin- and mosquito-control teams with sprays, &c., accompany the clinic frequently and work through the village while the clinic remains there. Thus a visit to a village by the mobile clinic means that almost the whole population is seen and such treatment as is required is given.

A summary of work of the mobile clinic for the nine months under consideration is given in Appendix IX (c).

Treatments

The number of treatments carried out in hospitals and dispensaries during each of the past five years is shown in Appendix IX (b). Despite the fact that the figures refer to a nine-months period only, the grand total of treatments given in hospitals and at out-stations exceeded that for the previous twelve months. This was mainly due to an increase in out-patients at hospitals and district dispensaries. This increase helps to illustrate the growing confidence on the part of the general public in modern medicine, and shows a desire to benefit from its advantages.

Mortality-rates

Statistics of deaths of Samoan children and infants are given in Appendix IX (d).

Public Health

(a) School Services

In the Apia area the two school clinics are now handling about 5,000 cases between them each month. Both clinics have nurses in constant attendance. In cases where special attention is required, the nurses visit the homes of the children and seek the co-operation of the parents either in carrying out special measures or in undergoing further treatment at the hospital. Each child in the Apia area is inspected at least once a year, and may secure early treatment for any simple condition. If the condition requires more intensive treatment than the nurse is capable of giving, it is either referred to the district Samoan medical practitioner or to the hospital. The mobile clinics have carried this service beyond the immediate area of Apia to those districts which are well roaded. Children in Apia attend the central dental clinic regularly, and arrangements have been made for another dental clinic to be established.

(b) Quarantine

All ships and aircraft from outside the Territory are inspected for quarantine purposes on arrival in Western Samoa. During the nine months under review, 195 overseas vessels and 73 aircraft were inspected and granted pratique.

(c) Food Inspection

Food inspection and the inspection of premises connected with the food industry have been further intensified, and the full-time services of a Food Inspector has greatly helped this programme. One hundred and forty-six milk examinations were made, and seven other public health analyses were carried out.

All trading stores, bakeries, butcheries, dairies, abattoirs, and restaurants are inspected at least once a year and, if possible, more frequently. The Food Inspector has been able to examine all meat sold in and around the Apia area, and the Samoan medical practitioners examine, as far as possible, meat sold outside this area. During the nine months, 1,583 cattle and 285 pigs were inspected. Live-stock shipped to Pago Pago has been regularly inspected.

(d) *Rubbish Collection*

Regular collection of rubbish and household waste has continued, and a further improvement is noticeable in the general state of Apia Town and its surroundings. A modified "Bradford" tip system is in use for the disposal of the rubbish and a considerable area of useful land has been reclaimed from mangrove swamp as a result.

(e) *Mosquito and Rodent Control*

The general improvement in sanitation as a result of public education and rubbish collection, together with the activities of the Sanitary Inspectors and the rodent-control trainees, has resulted in a still further reduction in the number of mosquitoes around Apia. Regular spraying with DDT has been continued. Over 1,300 rats were trapped and examined during the year.

(f) *Village Inspection*

Regular village inspections by Sanitary Inspectors have continued, and special reports have been made on villages requiring particular attention. A shortage of locally trained Sanitary Inspectors has made it impossible to intensify this work.

The district nurses make frequent tours of whole villages with the village women's committees, and assist greatly in maintaining a reasonable sanitary standard.

(g) *District Nursing Service*

The District Nursing Service has expanded its activities as a result of the appointment of six more nurses and one dresser to the staff. Early in the year a new pre-school and baby record card system was introduced for follow-up purposes in the women's committee work. The records are consequently more accurate than in previous years and cases can be traced more readily and the treatment required carried through to its conclusion. During the last six months of the period over 20,000 examinations were made of babies and pre-school infants, and over 2,300 pregnant women were examined and advised. Three hundred and sixty-three lectures were given to schools and 902 lectures to Women's Committees.

A nurses' conference was held at the end of June for one week, and was attended by district and out-station nurses. A series of lectures was given to the nurses, and Samoan nurses themselves gave talks and demonstrations.

(h) *Dental Service*

The following is a summary of work carried out by the Dental Department—such work includes that performed at the dental clinic, on malaga, school inspections, and mobile clinic:—

Number of examinations	.....	.....	.....	13,487
Number of fillings	.....	.....	.....	1,827
Number of extractions	.....	.....	.....	4,232
Number of prophylaxis and miscellaneous operations	.....	.....	.....	3,713
Number of dentures	.....	.....	.....	95

It has been possible to attach a Samoan dental practitioner to Fagamalo Hospital, in Savai'i, and with the commissioning of a new mobile clinic in Savai'i towards the end of the year it was possible to put a dental practitioner in the east district of that island.

The bulk of the extraction work is done for aged Samoans, and filling and prophylaxis treatment is carried out, as much as possible, for the younger section of the community.

(i) *Government Pharmacy*

The pharmacy is attached to Apia Hospital, and a considerable amount of its work is concerned with dispensing for this hospital. The dispensary is directed by a qualified New Zealand pharmacist, and has one qualified Samoan pharmacist and ten Samoan assistants. These assistants receive a basic training course of six years in organic and inorganic chemistry, practical chemistry, Latin, pharmaceuticals, pharmacognosy, and pharmacy.

(j) *Government Laboratory*

The laboratory is under the direction of a qualified technician, and serves the needs of Apia Hospital as well as dealing with public health analyses, police examinations, and specimens sent from out-station hospitals.

(k) *X-ray*

During the last few years the X-ray department has expanded rapidly. In 1945 about 800 cases were dealt with, in 1949 about 2,000 cases, while during 1950, 2,500 cases were X-rayed. The Department is under the charge of a trained nursing sister who has specialized for some years as a radiographer. During the year a new dental X-ray plant was purchased and put into operation.

SANITATION

The type of sewage-disposal system in use in the Territory varies with the locality. Most European-style houses in Apia are equipped with septic tanks, while many Samoan dwellings have pit latrines. Conveniences in the outer areas tend to be very primitive, with a large number of sea latrines in use, and it is hoped that the efforts of the Sanitary Inspectors, the women's committees, and the Health Committee will result in an improvement in this respect. The general question of the use and construction of latrines in the villages is one which almost for generations public health authorities in Western Samoa have found most intractable. On the whole, the Samoans remain unresponsive on this issue, although there is an observable but slow improvement.

Water-testing is carried out regularly, and plans have been made for a considerable number of new village water-supplies. The sources of supply have been inspected and tested prior to the finalization of the plans.

The New Zealand Sale of Food and Drugs Act applies to Western Samoa, and further Board of Health regulations govern the control of all foods offered for sale.

DRUGS

The manufacture, sale, and distribution of drugs is controlled by the Samoa Dangerous Drugs Order, 1930, and the Samoa Pharmacy Order, 1924. The Geneva Opium Convention of 19th February, 1925, and the Limitation Convention of 31st July, 1931, are applicable to the Territory. The population is not addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. Several aged Chinese have been receiving a small weekly allowance of opium.

The only dangerous drug issued during the year was opium, of which 6 kilos were issued by the officer in charge of the dispensary at the Apia Hospital on medical prescription.

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS

During the period the advisory Liquor Board has continued to meet regularly to assist the Director of Health in the issue of permits for the consumption of liquor for medicinal purposes.

The importation of liquor for medicinal purposes during the period was as follows:—

Type of Liquor.	Average Percentage of Alcohol by Weight (Approximate).	Quantity Imported.	Quantity Issued Under Permits.	Countries of Origin.
Spirits—		Gallons.	Gallons.	
Whisky	40.0 to 45.0	2,058	2,024	United Kingdom, Canada, United States of America.
Brandy		880	544	United Kingdom, France.
Gin		1,150	1,007	United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand.
Rum		400	338	Australia.
Liqueurs	45.0	70	72	United Kingdom, Australia.
Wines : Port and sherry ..	12.0 to 18.0	184	272	United Kingdom, Australia.
Vermouth	22.0	80	65	Australia, Portugal, Italy, France.
Beer and stout	1.51 to 2.39	29,244	21,907	United Kingdom, New Zealand, United States of America.

Importations for sacramental purposes were 129 gallons of wine, and for industrial purposes 1,012 gallons.

Revenue derived from duties on liquor was £2,442. All liquor is sold by the Government at prices returning a reasonable profit.

There is no indigenous alcoholic drink. Kava, which is drunk by Samoans on ceremonial occasions, does not ferment, and becomes stale and unpalatable if allowed to stand.

The illegal manufacture of non-indigenous alcoholic beverages is an object of constant vigilance by the police. However, the powers possessed by the police under the present laws are insufficient to enable them fully to exercise their tasks in this respect, and a certain amount of illegal manufacture continues in the Territory. The whole legal situation relating to the control of the supply, manufacture, and consumption of alcoholic beverages requires complete revision, but, although the question is being carefully examined, it seems clear that no generally satisfactory solution will be easily found.

There were 37 convictions for drunkenness (23 Samoans and 14 Europeans) and 7 convictions for illegal manufacture of liquor (4 Samoans and 3 Europeans).

POPULATION

The last census was taken in the Territory on 25th September, 1945. The census figures and the annual figures since that date up to 31st December, 1950, are shown in Appendix I.

During the nine months there was a net increase in population of 2,395, representing a growth of 3.75 per cent., and continuing and even intensifying the already observed pattern of unusually high rate of increase. Another census is being taken in 1951, when a more accurate estimate of population trends will be possible.

Recognition of the demographic situation lies behind all the plans of the Samoan Government for economic and social advancement. It is realized, for example, that if the number of places in schools is merely doubled during the coming twenty years the proportion of children who can receive education will not be increased, and that, similarly, a doubling of agricultural production will not make the Territory more capable of supporting the social services which western nations regard as desirable, but merely preserve the existing situation. To make possible a steady rise in standards of life, as well as taking care of the increase in population, expansion of productivity and of services must be conceived on the highest scale. In a Territory whose resources are almost entirely agricultural, whose terrain is largely unsuited to the use of agricultural machinery, and whose people are only gradually adjusting their way of life to twentieth century conditions, the execution of a development policy of this kind presents many problems which are not easy to solve.

The change in population since the establishment of New Zealand's administration is as follows:—

	17th April, 1921 (Census).	25th September, 1945 (Census).	31st December, 1950 (Estimated).	Increase or Decrease, 1921-50.
Europeans	835	359	327	- 508
Part-Samoans	1,231	5,040	5,866	+ 4,635
Samoans	33,336	62,422	74,663	+41,327
Chinese	1,290	301	171	- 1,119
Melanesians	465	75	63	- 402
Totals.. ..	37,157	68,197	81,090	+43,933

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

There is no change to report under this heading, and with ample access to all the necessities of life the Samoan people continue to be socially secure.

Certain small compassionate grants are made by the Western Samoan Government regularly every year to elderly and indigent people in the small European and part-European population who do not participate in the benefits of the Samoa aiga system.

The bulk of the health services are in effect provided free, except that patients in the Apia General Hospital are required to pay a fee for their board, although they receive medical services free. Samoan patients who wish to provide their own food may do so, and there is consequently no charge made to them. The Health Department endeavours to make a small charge for medicines issued, and this is, in general, collected from those able to pay, but no medicine or treatment of any kind is ever refused to any person because of his inability to pay. The Government has been considering whether it would be possible to make the whole of health services, including hospitalization and medicines, free to all inhabitants of the Territory, but this has not so far been possible.

In the Samoan society, children, in particular, are fully and adequately cared for, and child delinquency is practically unknown.

A special group, the aged Chinese, who are unable to support themselves are supported from a benevolent fund to which they have previously contributed.

HOUSING AND TOWN-PLANNING

Outside the Town of Apia there is no housing problem in the Territory, the Samoans freely building from easily available materials their satisfactory and well-known type of dwelling.

Within the Town of Apia there is a certain shortage of European-type houses, which is being overcome to some extent by the Government plan reported on page 44 of the 1949 report for the building of additional residences for official staff.

Town-planning is of interest only in so far as it affects the Town of Apia, and there it is clear that in the years to come a definite and adequate approach will have to be made to this problem. The town-planning aspect of Apia is, however, related to the general question of the establishment of a municipal government for that town, and the development of proper town services such as drainage and water-supply.

PENAL ORGANIZATION

The penal organization of the Territory is under the control of the Department of Police and Prisons, of which the Inspector of Police is administrative head. The Department maintains two prisons, one at Vaimea, a mile out of Apia, and the other at Tafaigata, six and a half miles out. The latter is a prison farm. They are both under the control of the gaoler, whose subordinate staff consists of a sergeant, six warders, and two wardresses at Vaimea, and a corporal and six warders at Tafaigata. In addition, six prisoners of good conduct are housed in the police barracks at Apia under the control of a constable and a few are kept under detention in Savai'i under the charge of the Resident Commissioner, who employs constables as warders. No Samoan can be removed outside the Territory for confinement, and the consent of the Governor-General of New Zealand in Council is necessary to so confine any other resident in the Territory.

At Vaimea most prisoners are housed in a fale with strong wire-mesh walls. At Tafaigata they live in two large airy rooms. Only those guilty of breaches of prison discipline are housed in cells (where they have a minimum of 50 square feet of space each). At Vaimea each prisoner has an average of 22 square feet of sleeping-space, and between being locked up for the night and going to bed has an area of 594 square feet to move about in. At Tafaigata, prisoners have an average of 28 square feet of sleeping-space.

Juvenile delinquency is uncommon in the Territory. A juvenile if convicted is not imprisoned, but sent to an approved family for care and discipline.

The Governor-General of New Zealand may pardon a prisoner, or remit any part of a sentence of imprisonment or a fine, or commute a death sentence to one of imprisonment. The High Commissioner possesses similar powers in regard to sentences of imprisonment for less than a year. Where a term of imprisonment for a year or more has been awarded, he may remit up to a quarter of the sentence for good conduct and industry. Prisoners so released before the completion of their full term are subject to no restriction. They may take up their normal civilian occupation again. In the case of Samoans,

this generally represents in the fullest sense the completion of their punishment, for conviction of breaches of a still somewhat alien law carries with it much less of a moral stigma than it does for Europeans.

A system of release on probationary licence is also provided for. It is very rarely used, except for one class of prisoners—those serving life sentences. In their case the general practice exists of having the case reviewed after about fifteen years by the Governor-General, the High Commissioner, and the Chief Judge. If the conduct and industry of the prisoner are considered satisfactory and the circumstances of the case justify it, the Governor-General may grant the prisoner a release on probation by warrant setting out the conditions of his probation.

The majority of the prisoners are employed on a prison farm, where they acquire a good knowledge of agriculture and other local industries. Opportunity is given to them to read suitable literature, and most prisoners spend a considerable amount of time reading their Bibles. Clergy of the various denominations visit the prisons every Sunday.

A Samoan medical practitioner visits Vaimea Prison three times a week to deal with minor ailments or injuries which do not necessitate hospital treatment. He also carries out a medical examination of the prisoners and gives necessary injections. A dental officer visits the prison once every week. Prisoners requiring hospital treatment are taken to the Apia Hospital.

A general inspection of the prisons is carried out monthly by the Chief Judge and Chief Medical Officer. The High Commissioner has also agreed to one or two members of the Legislative Assembly accompanying these officers when desired.

H. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL

It is necessary to distinguish between the ultimate and the immediate objectives of educational policy. The ultimate goal has been stated as the preparation of the Samoans for full participation in the public life of their country. The advance made towards this long-term objective will depend upon the attainment of the immediate goals of raising standards of education at all levels, and by developing the school system until free and compulsory education for all children is established.

At the higher level of education it will be necessary to provide a group of Samoan boys and girls, selected on a basis of ability and leadership, with a comprehensive knowledge of both the European and the Samoan ways of life. On the realization that the mass of school-children will continue to have the village as their environment, the minimum level of education will aim to provide accuracy in the use of the vernacular, literacy in the English language, sufficient formal education to deal with practical day-to-day situations of work and trading, and an appreciation of the geographical, historical, and social elements of their background. Sound education should bring to the students an awareness of the position of Samoa in relation to the world of the Pacific, giving especial emphasis to a knowledge of those countries and peoples more closely associated with Samoa politically, economically, and culturally. Beyond this such an education should enable students to gain a knowledge of the world and its people in broad outline. In addition to this broadening and cultural aspect of education, students should receive sound vocational training, using the term in its widest sense. The majority of the girls should receive training

in handicrafts, mothercraft, and domestic science, the majority of the boys in handicrafts and agriculture. Selected pupils should receive vocational training that will fit them for future service in the Government, and in the business world. Provision for this is being made in the post-primary school and the Teachers' Training College. For more highly specialized training, selected students are being sent overseas. This educational framework will be supplemented by the religious training of the missions and the inculcation of correct moral habits and attitudes by village and family influences.

The plan of educational development for the Territory has continued to move steadily forward during the year. It is most encouraging to report a growing enthusiasm for education on the part of the Samoan people, pupils, and teachers. There has been a great improvement in school attendances, which is reflected in the higher scholastic attainments achieved in the annual school and scholarship examinations. The Chiefs and orators of many villages have done commendable work in supporting the school building programme. During the period under review, sixteen village schools built of durable materials have been constructed or are nearing completion, while several other villages had deposited money with the Education Department in order to purchase building-materials.

The education system of Western Samoa is in the hands of the Government and the five missions which are active in the Territory. The Government and the missions act in close co-operation in the field of education. The Education Department has assisted mission schools through educational broadcasts, the provision of text-books, and refresher courses for teachers.

The earliest village primary schools were the pastor catechist schools operated by the missions. These schools still play a large role in village education. There are 394 mission schools throughout the Territory with a total enrolment of over 23,000, inclusive of young children and students in their "twenties." A large proportion of the children also attend Government village schools. The latter were established in 1923 and form the basis of the Government education system. There are 105 such schools, and the period of the present report has shown a steady improvement in the standard of their work, due to better staffing, the issue of more materials, including text-books, the refresher courses available to teachers, and the great help obtained from the educational broadcasts. The Territory is divided into seven educational districts each the responsibility of a Samoan School Inspector and in each of which it is planned to establish in the most populous areas a district school to give a two years' course to selected pupils who have passed Standard IV in the village schools of the district. Two district schools, one at Poutasi and the other at Fagamalo, opened during the year. Above the village and district school level are the middle primary schools, Avele and Vaipouli, both residential, for boys, and the Samoan accelerate school, where instruction is entirely in English and the syllabus follows the general lines of a New Zealand school of comparable grade. The Government primary schools in the Apia area tend towards the post-primary and vocational level, and are three in number. Malifa has a roll of between seven and eight hundred Samoans, while Leifiifi and Aleisa cater for non-Samoan and part-Samoan children. During the year an intermediate school was established to offer a further two years' course of general education to pupils drawn mainly from the senior classes of the Leifiifi European School and the Malifa Samoan School. The teaching is all in English. Advanced schools and training centres, some of secondary status, are maintained by the missions, which thus make an important contribution to education at the higher, as well as the primary, level.

Graduates of the intermediate school may enter the Teachers' Training College, the Nursing School, or the Leifiifi post-primary or High School. Fifty new students were enrolled in the Teachers' Training College at the beginning of 1950, and at the end of the year twenty graduates were appointed to village schools. In an effort to meet the growing demand for trained teachers due to the expansion of the educational system and the continual increase in the population of the Territory, the attempt is being made to increase the annual intake of student teachers and to double the number of graduates in coming years. However, even these measures, which will place extreme pressure on the staff of the Training College, will be unable to meet the educational requirements of the growing population. The problems imposed by the lack of teaching staff in sufficient numbers are accentuated by financial difficulties and the necessity of providing educational facilities for an ever-increasing child population in a Territory whose national income is not increasing in proportion to the population growth. Leifiifi High School is a coeducational school for Samoans and Europeans and offers a four-year course of secondary training along lines similar to those of a New Zealand district high school. Two courses are offered, the academic course leading to University entrance or Government service, and the commercial course leading to Government service or to employment in commercial houses in Apia.

The Administering Authority during the year gave full approval to the scheme for Samoa College. Funds are available and construction is proceeding on a site of 130 acres within two miles of Apia. Initially the college will comprise both a primary and a secondary department, though at a later stage classes will be wholly at a secondary level. The college will have a large boarding establishment.

The Education Department establishment provides for a Director of Education, an Assistant Director, and an Infant Organizing Teacher who are responsible for the organization, staffing, and supervision of the village schools.

Liaison with the Education Department of the Administering Authority is maintained through an Officer for Islands Education in New Zealand, who is assisted by an Inspector of Islands Schools. This officer is responsible to the New Zealand Director of Education, who advises the Minister of Island Territories on the general policy and staffing of schools in the Territory and the supervision of scholarship pupils in New Zealand. All New Zealand teachers in the Territory are inspected and graded by the Inspector of Islands Schools.

The teaching staff of the Territory comprises 340 Samoan teachers, 9 Samoan Inspectors, 23 qualified European teachers, 1 qualified Samoan teacher, 18 locally appointed unqualified teachers, and 119 students in training. Of these, all the Samoan teachers and Inspectors and 13 qualified European teachers are engaged in Samoan schools. Over £74,000 was expended on education in the Territory during the period of nine months to 31st December, 1950. Of this sum, slightly over £20,000 was spent on capital development and £45,500 on salaries.

No educational legislation has been passed during the year.

In addition to village-school construction carried out by the initiative of the village authorities, an active school-building programme has been conducted by the Government during the period under review. This programme included extensions to the Teachers' Training College, further progress on the rebuilding of the Vaipouli School which will be completed in the coming year, near completion of a modern concrete block of class-rooms for Avele School, and the construction of a sanitary block at the intermediate school. At

Vaipouli the Headmaster's residence was completed and electric-lighting plant for the school installed. The broadcasting studio and library at Malifa were constructed during the year and preliminary work carried out on the proposed Samoa College.

Much of the furniture with which the schools have been supplied has been locally constructed, while orders for equipment, stationery, and other school requisites are fulfilled regularly from overseas.

SCHOOLS AND CURRICULUM

No direct financial grants are made to the missions for educational purposes. Attention has already been directed to the ways in which indirect assistance is given to mission educational authorities, and this is a reciprocal arrangement. The field of education in the Territory is a large one and there is room for the operations of both Government and other authorities. At the village-school level, Government and missions are progressing towards a unified system and a common syllabus. The Government is engaged in the preparation of suitable text-books. A small number of missionary village schools are under the direct control of the Education Department and their staffs draw Government salaries.

The curriculum of the village schools is designed both as a basis for higher education and as a course which is complete in itself for the benefit of pupils who will not proceed to the higher schools. District and middle primary school curricula are similarly designed, but are to be broadened in the coming year to allow a strong emphasis to be placed on vocational training. As the name suggests, the accelerate school has as its aim the speeding-up of preparatory training prior to entrance to the higher schools. For this reason, instruction is entirely in the English language. With the exception of the academic course offered by the Leifiifi High School, the higher classes of the Apia area schools concentrate largely on vocational training. Generally speaking, the purpose of the curriculum at all levels is to retain the best of Samoan culture, to introduce the best of the culture of Western civilization, and to fit the pupil to life and work in his particular environment. Instruction in Samoan art and material culture is centered in Apia, where two Samoan teachers, after a year's practical experience in New Zealand, are conducting classes in the Training College and Malifa School.

At the initial stages the vernacular is employed as the medium of instruction, a policy which is being consolidated by the preparation of vernacular text-books for use up to the highest classes in the village schools. The English language is taught as a subject at an early stage in village education, and is given increasing attention in order that pupils on leaving the village school will be able to convey and interpret ideas satisfactorily in that language. The need for proficiency in English increases at the higher schools, where text-books in that language are employed.

The facilities for higher education within the Territory have already been outlined. In addition, the Administering Authority each year awards approximately ten scholarships which bring students selected by competitive examination to secondary boarding-schools in New Zealand and thence, in most cases, to higher establishments for professional or trade training. The scholarship scheme was inaugurated in 1945 and has so far been outstandingly successful. Scholarships have so far been awarded to a total of sixty-nine students from Samoa. Of these, five have returned to Western Samoa, one because of ill health, and the remainder to take up clerical positions with the Government. Of those remaining in New Zealand, forty-one are still receiving

education at preparatory or secondary schools. A further twenty-three have completed their secondary education, and all but two have proceeded to specialized training as follows: one as a University medical student; one as a University dental student; one as a pharmacy apprentice; five as apprentices to painting, electrical, radio, and engineering trades; five as Teachers' Training College students; five as clerical cadets; three as nurse trainees. On completion of their training the services of these students will become available to the Territory.

Selected teachers have been sent from the Territory each year to New Zealand or to Fiji for specialized training for periods of from six to twelve months. During 1950 three female teachers visited New Zealand to take specialized courses and a Samoan Inspector spent a period observing in Maori schools. Two male teachers attended the Suva Technical Centre, Fiji, for training as woodwork instructors.

During the period five Samoan students entered the Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji, making a total of seventeen in training, of whom four are in their final year.

PUPILS

The distribution of schools throughout the Territory is roughly in conformance with the density of population, with a considerable concentration of higher Government and mission schools in the Apia area.

A small fee is charged to boarders at residential schools in the Territory, but is such that payment is well within reach of families with the most modest means. For this reason, scholarships offering financial assistance to pupils attending the higher schools are not considered necessary, ability to benefit from the higher training being the only requirement for entry. Music, singing, physical training, including organized games, marching, and dancing are an accepted part of the curriculum. The school medical service, which has been described in detail elsewhere in this report, is based on the district nursing service and the Samoan medical practitioner district service. In the Apia area each school-child is examined at least once a year, while the mobile clinics carry this service over a large area in Upolu, and teachers in outer villages carry out regular school medical inspections, treating minor cases and referring others to the district health authorities. Students in residential schools grow and prepare their own food. Village schools conclude their day at 1 p.m. and pupils return to their families for the midday meal.

TEACHERS

Samoan teachers graduate after the successful completion of a three years' course at the Teachers' Training College. The first year of the course is given mainly to training in general educational subjects; this training is also continued during the second year, but half of the students' time is spent on observation lessons and teaching practice in the practising schools attached to the Training College. During the third year the practical work is increased, two-thirds of the time being spent in the practising schools under qualified teachers. New Zealand teachers employed in Western Samoa have graduated from the University of New Zealand and the training colleges. As has already been indicated, the supply of Samoan qualified teachers is not equal to the demands made by the rapidly increasing Samoan population and the desire of the Government and the Administering Authority to extend the educational system of the Territory. In future the annual number of students graduating from the Training College will be doubled, but it is realized that the resultant

improvement in the supply of trained staff, considerable though it is, cannot fully meet the situation. The shortage of teachers in New Zealand has made it difficult to fill certain key positions from that source, though the situation will improve as the services of Samoans at present under training in New Zealand colleges become available to the Territory.

The preparation of text-books continues to be a problem and is overtaxing the energies of teachers, who have so far been endeavouring to attend to it in addition to their normal duties. Consideration is being given to the possibility of establishing a cadre in New Zealand which will prepare basic text-books for all Island Territories under New Zealand's jurisdiction, making modifications as required for each Territory.

ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Evening classes in general and commercial subjects at the Leifiifi High School have continued during the year. Seven students have been successful in passing the Samoan Public Service Examination, the required standard for which is that obtained after two years' post-primary education.

The radio broadcasting-station transmitting from Apia continued its activities during the year. A standing Committee of the Legislative Assembly on broadcasting was established during the period of this report and conducted a survey of village listening which was the subject of a special report to the High Commissioner. The survey revealed that there was, in general, a much more critical and interested reaction to programmes throughout the Territory than had been supposed, and the subsequent report recommended a programme policy with a greater adult educational content. It has been agreed in principle to increase the staff of the Broadcasting Department to enable this policy to be put into effect. The survey party of the Broadcasting Committee also discussed with village and district representatives the possibility of replacing existing village receivers, which are the financial responsibility of the Government, with inexpensive receivers of a type demonstrated to villages. These receivers would be purchased by villages, which would also finance their maintenance. The Government is considering the advisability of this move.

During the period, broadcasts to schools have continued with conspicuous success. The improvement in the standard of education in village schools referred to above has been in large measure due to the very great help obtained from the educational broadcasts. In many villages the chiefs have now placed the Government radio in the school building, and in most others the radio is situated close at hand to the village school.

Normal broadcasting-hours were reduced during the year, the general pattern of the programmes being nevertheless maintained, although certain minor alterations were made to the Samoan session as a result of the findings of the village broadcasting survey. As in previous years, important outside events have been broadcast. The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly's June and October sessions were broadcast in Samoan and in English and the Flag Raising Day celebrations were relayed from Mulinu'u.

The work on visual education described in the previous year's report has been maintained during the year. The two visual education instructors continued to tour Upolu and Savai'i showing educational films and coloured slides on geographical, historical, and health topics to children and villagers. The itinerary of the instructor and the titles of his films are broadcast to the villages concerned, and they are thus prepared for the screening. On arrival in a village the projectionist lectures during the day on the films and film strips to be shown, and proceeds with the screening in the evening.

Two movie-film projectors and a number of film-strip projectors are employed on educational work in the Apia area. Films are supplied regularly from New Zealand for use in teaching and health instruction. Each of the film-strip projectors has its own library of film-strips.

Following the visit and report on visual education in the South Pacific area made by Mr. A. L. Moore, M.A., under the auspices of the South Pacific Commission, the Territory has been given the opportunity to participate in the Commission's film appraisal service, by which films may be obtained on loan, appraised, and copies purchased, if desired.

One of the basic objectives of the education system, including the use of radio broadcasting and visual aids, has been to broaden the outlook of the Samoan people. Samoans learn to read and write the vernacular tongue at an early age in the pastors' schools and illiteracy is virtually non-existent.

Regular copies of the vernacular *School Journal* compiled and published in New Zealand have been supplied to schools during the period under review. Copies become the property of the pupils and circulate amongst all members of the family. Informed educational opinion from outside the Pacific area regards the standard of the vernacular *School Journal* as very high. Vernacular text-books have been prepared during the period and will be made available to schools in the coming year. The Administering Authority has continued to provide library books for schools and copies of the New Zealand *School Journal* and associated bulletins. The Teachers' Monthly Guide, the vernacular *Tomatau*, has been published throughout the year as have the *Western Samoan Official Gazette* and the *Savali*, a monthly vernacular publication containing official announcements. Mission periodicals are also produced.

The need for appointing a linguist to standardize the Samoan language is becoming increasingly important. There is no recent authoritative work on Samoan and there are no standard grammars suitable for use in schools. Translators are rarely able to agree on points of correct usage. Provision has been made on the estimates for the early appointment of a linguistic expert for work in the Territory in co-operation with the Government and the people.

The fostering of the intellectual and cultural activities of the Samoan people is mainly bound up with the various aspects of the general programme of education as outlined above. In November the first issue of a weekly newspaper, *Samoa Bulletin*, was published. This publication includes articles both in English and the vernacular, some of which have been contributed by Samoans. The improvements in communications throughout the Territory and the greater opportunities for travel offered by the prosperous times have enabled the Samoan to benefit from the broadening influence of visits to areas other than his own and to appreciate the common interests of the Territory as a whole.

There is no public library in the Territory. The larger schools are forming libraries and are also provided with collections of books on loan from New Zealand. These are regularly replaced, to give the opportunity for pupils to broaden their reading knowledge. The nucleus of a reference library has been established in the Broadcasting Department and will be developed in the coming year. During the period under review a Government reference library, principally of official documents, has been built up (with the co-operation of the Administering Authority and the New Zealand Polynesian Society).

The formal character of Samoan social life, the reverence in which tradition is held, and the genius for adapting elements of an alien culture and making them a peculiar possession have combined to preserve the indigenous art and culture in the face of the growing influences of modern civilization. Song

and dance feature in ceremonial village life and strike a deep response from the love of rhythm and melody characteristic of the Samoans, no less than other Polynesian peoples. Traditions and genealogies were in early times communicated orally and the meticulous attention to detail produced a rich store of Samoan folk-lore and history. In more recent years the oral tradition has been replaced by family record books, many of which are remarkably complete and deal with traditions of national as well as family significance. The manufacture of bark cloth, agricultural and fishing equipment, ornaments, woven mats and baskets, and the varied arts and crafts of the Samoans' material culture are learnt within the family circle as part of the child's training for service to the family. Practical instruction is also given in the schools and competitions are organized to encourage finished craftsmanship.

The stability and intrinsic interest of the culture of the Samoan people has made the Territory a favourite ground for anthropologists and students.

One cinema in Apia gives daily screenings. A travelling projector visits villages in the neighbourhood of the township, and another operates in Savai'i.

No archaeological expedition has been at work in the Territory during the period of this report. Local enthusiasts engage in an amateur way in searching out artifacts. The South Pacific Commission offers facilities for the recording and preservation of archaeological sites, historical monuments, and archives.

There are no measures in force to preserve and protect living species of flora and fauna, none of the existing species of which is in danger of extinction. The forestry survey conducted during the period of this report has drawn attention to the need for preservation of forestry resources, but approaches the subject from an economic rather than an æsthetic point of view.

J. RESEARCH

An indication has been given under the appropriate sections of the report of research work carried out or contemplated in connection with basic services, technology and sociology. Briefly, the completed census of agriculture will in due course be followed by a soil survey and an aerial mapping survey. The results of these surveys will improve techniques of land use and will enable the agricultural potential of the Territory to be gauged with accuracy. The services of the Department of Agriculture and of specialists employed from time to time in the Territory will spread the knowledge of improved agricultural methods, new economic crops, and means of combating crop pests and diseases. Medical research has been carried out in the Territory by teams employed by the South Pacific Commission and the New Zealand Medical Research Council. While no specific project of sociological research has been undertaken in the Territory, the assistance of the South Pacific Commission has been given on points which have arisen in connection with aspects of social development, and Commission experts on vocational training and visual education have visited the Territory in the course of surveys of the South Pacific area.

The Territory does not maintain a separate Department of Anthropology. The Secretary of Samoan Affairs, however, holds the Diploma of the School of Anthropology, Cambridge University, and has carried out studies in the Territory. During the year two experts on anthropology, Dr. F. M. Keesing and Dr. A. P. Elkin, were engaged by the South Pacific Commission to report on the research work carried out to date in Polynesia and Melanesia respectively

and to make recommendations for anthropological studies in these areas. The reports have been made available to the Government. To conduct research into a properly formulated social study of concern to the South Pacific area as a whole, the Commission has stated its willingness to engage an anthropologist in the coming year.

K. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Reference to the suggestions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council following its examination of the annual report for the year ended 31st March, 1949, are contained in the body of this report. The comments which follow refer to the conclusions and recommendations contained in the section referring to Western Samoa of the Council's report to the General Assembly adopted at its seventh and eighth sessions following examination of the annual reports on the Territory for the years ended 31st March, 1949 and 1950, respectively.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

As previously stated, the Administering Authority, while conscious of the advantage of introducing some form of universal suffrage in the election of the Fono of Faipule (and also of the Legislative Assembly), must have regard to Samoan custom and does not wish prematurely to impose on the people a system which is foreign to their customs and traditions. Acceptance of the principle can only be achieved by political education perhaps over a considerable period.

The Administering Authority is, however, aware of a change of feeling on the part of a section of the population, which, noting the secret, universal ballot employed in the election of European members of the Assembly, is expressing a desire for a somewhat similar procedure in the Samoan elections. The Fono of Faipule in conducting the election of Samoan members of the Legislative Assembly in April, 1951, adopted the secret ballot of all members in cases where there were two or more nominations from a particular district.

The attempt to evolve a common status for the inhabitants of the Territory and thereby to promote a unity of interest amongst all sections of the population based on their domicile in Western Samoa has so far proved unsuccessful. The problem is, however, not being neglected, and further efforts will be made in conformity with international law and practice to unite the people on common ground of status.

During the period under review the status and jurisdiction of Samoan Judges have been widened (see the Samoan Judges' Ordinance, 1950) and the attention of the Fono of Faipule drawn to the advantage of permitting them to retain office for a longer period.

The Commission to Inquire Into and Report Upon the Organization of District and Village Government in Western Samoa has submitted its report to the High Commissioner, and this is receiving consideration by the Administering Authority. Printed copies of the report will be made available to the Council. The complexity of the recommendations included in the report and the administrative difficulties of establishing the machinery which is envisaged will demand careful examination.

The table of persons employed in the Public Service demonstrates the preponderance of local appointees. In three Departments the principal officers are now Samoans or part-Samoans. Excluding the Health Department, which

still requires medical officers and nursing sisters from abroad, and the Education Department, which has New Zealand teachers to raise the standard of qualification of Samoan teachers. the proportion of overseas officers in the Public Service is remarkably small. Four young Samoans who have completed their scholarship course in New Zealand have returned to the Territory and joined the Government service.

The Administering Authority has had under consideration recommendations to the High Commissioner regarding the form which an Executive Council might take, and it is hoped that it will be established in 1951.

The Administering Authority will keep the Trusteeship Council informed regarding any moves made in the direction of closer co-ordination of the work of the Fono of Faipule and the Legislative Assembly.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The Administering Authority has noted the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council to consider the possibility of giving statutory form to the practice of using all surpluses of the New Zealand Reparation Estates for the benefit of the people of Western Samoa. As a matter of policy the Administering Authority employs and will continue to employ the profits of the Estates in social and economic development in Western Samoa. The circumstances in which the Estates were acquired by New Zealand, however, are considered to involve no legal or moral responsibility to do so.

As stated elsewhere in the report, the Administering Authority has made arrangements to transfer large areas of New Zealand Reparation Estates land amounting to approximately 43,000 acres to the Samoan Government for settlement at an opportune time by Samoans.

The Public Service Commissioner is carrying out a study of cost of living in the Territory, and, while the results of the study are intended primarily to guide him in assessing salaries and allowances in the Public Service, they will be of value in assessing movements in living-costs generally.

With regard to the revision of the Samoan Customs Tariff, the Administering Authority has ascertained that the removal of the existing Preferential Tariff is not likely to disrupt the economy of the Territory or to disturb the pattern of Western Samoan trade in any way. It is now necessary to give careful consideration to the practical effect of such removal on the obligations undertaken by the Territory to other countries.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Administering Authority is keenly aware of the necessity for intensified measures to combat tuberculosis. It has presented a tuberculosis sanatorium to the Territory, and building operations are almost completed. A research team from the South Pacific Commission has visited the Territory and studied the methods of treatment and problems connected with the incidence of the disease. The Administering Authority also sent a medical research team to the Territory during the period to study yaws and hookworm. The South Pacific Health Service, with which New Zealand is associated, now maintains a pool from which medical officers for the Territory are supplied.

The recommendation of the Trusteeship Council that the Administering Authority should take all measures to ensure that the women of Samoa should have ample opportunities to participate in the political life of the Territory has been noted. In practice the women take a prominent part through their

committees in the social aspects of village life, and the Administering Authority agrees that this influence should be actively supported and extended. The Council should recognize, however, that measures taken to give this support must have the backing of Samoan opinion, which has shown a marked reluctance to abandon the traditional standpoint.

The Administering Authority will continue to inform the Trusteeship Council and regional organizations regarding the use of radio broadcasting for education.

The results of the census of agriculture taken during 1950 are being tabulated and should assist in determining in a satisfactory manner the living standards of the people of the Territory.

The position of Chinese in the Territory as reviewed following the submission of a petition to the Visiting Mission has already been commented on and the Samoan Government has noted the request of the Trusteeship Council regarding applications for return to Western Samoa of Chinese former residents. It has not been possible to include in this report the additional information asked for on the number, status, and condition of the Chinese community in the Territory. It is anticipated that statistics will be available for inclusion in subsequent reports.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Administering Authority has noted the request of the Trusteeship Council for more complete statistics regarding schools, and will give attention to the matter as far as possible.

The development of co-ordination between Government and mission schools is explained at length in the body of the report. Until the time when the Government of Samoa is itself able to provide a system of universal education, it can only enlist the co-operation of missions in regard to questions of organization, staffing, and curricula.

The steps taken to increase the facilities of the Education Department to cope with the rapidly increasing population so far as education requirements are concerned are fully dealt with in the section of the report relating to educational advancement.

The Administering Authority, in common with other Government members of the South Pacific Commission, is studying recommendations made in May, 1951, by the Commission arising from a report on vocational-training facilities available in the South Pacific, the future requirements of individual territories, and the means by which these requirements might be made. The Commission is continuing its investigation.

L. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The year can be looked back upon as one of peace, prosperity, and achievement. In the political field there has been a smooth and steady functioning of the organs of government set up under the Samoa Amendment Act, 1947. The ability of the people to accept the added responsibilities of their new Constitution with dignity and competence has been a source of satisfaction and encouragement to the Administering Authority and a promise of further political advancement to come.

Continued high prices for the primary export produce of the Territory, the upward trend of wage levels, and the improving supply of consumer goods have conferred widespread benefits, the full enjoyment of which has been made possible by the freedom from internal disturbances and natural adversity.

The prosperity of Western Samoa during the past period has been marked, but of greater significance has been the indication that the finer aspects of Samoan life which have been incorporated into the traditional culture of the people have been resilient enough to resist subordination to the insubstantial advantages of temporary economic well-being. The growing desire of the people for improved educational and other social services and the steps they have taken of their own volition to secure these for the new generation are signs of a mature spirit.

Progress on development works has been steady, though much remains to be done. The year has seen planning and preparation for future economic development and a desire to implement schemes as swiftly as local facilities and the availability of skilled personnel allow.

Improvement in communications both internal and external, the services of the territorial broadcasting system, and the establishment of a weekly newspaper have contributed to increase the awareness of the people of their position in the world scene and their appreciation of current affairs. The significance of recent events in the Far East has not been lost on those who have given thought to the confused subject of international politics, and it is with pride tinged with regret that it can be reported that a number of Samoans have been amongst the volunteers for the military Forces sent by the Administering Authority to the Korean theatre.

The realization that the Territory forms part of an interdependent international community was further brought home to the people during the year by the First South Pacific Conference held in April and May and the visit of the United Nations Mission in July. The keynote of the Conference was the progress to be made in social and economic fields by the co-operation of people of similar interests and backgrounds on a regional basis. This is a lesson of direct appeal to the Samoan people, who were ably represented at the Conference, and one which can be easily translated into terms which they understand. The international and political flavour of the activities of the United Nations is rather more difficult for the Samoan to appreciate, and not the least value of the Visiting Mission was to demonstrate the fact that affairs in the Territory are regarded with close interest by nations of the world and that the organization representing those nations is not something remote and detached but active and sympathetic.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I—POPULATION OF THE TERRITORY, 31st MARCH 1946, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1950

	Europeans.			Part-Samoans.			Samoans.			Chinese.			Melanesians.			Totals.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
31st March, 1946, as adjusted to census of 25th September, 1945	217	149	366	2,712	2,333	5,045	32,310	30,933	62,243	298	3	301	74	1	75	35,611	33,410	69,020
Births	3	1	4	55	43	98	1,536	1,363	2,899	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,594	1,407	3,001
Deaths	1	1	2	8	3	11	356	282	638	4	..	4	12	..	12	381	286	667
Arrivals	225	131	356	268	298	566	1,286	1,011	2,297	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,779	1,440	3,219
Departures	231	121	352	329	335	664	1,203	903	2,106	1	..	1	..	..	..	1,764	1,359	3,123
31st March, 1947	213	159	372	2,698	2,336	5,034	33,573	32,122	65,675	293	3	296	62	1	63	38,839	34,621	73,460
Births	7	1	8	56	61	117	1,274	1,122	2,396	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,337	1,184	2,521
Deaths	2	1	3	8	9	17	365	302	667	5	..	5	..	..	..	380	312	692
Arrivals	258	127	385	162	201	363	1,063	784	1,847	1	..	1	9	..	9	1,493	1,112	2,605
Departures	268	178	446	185	203	388	1,251	871	2,122	1	1	2	..	..	..	1,705	1,253	2,958
31st March, 1948	208	108	316	2,723	2,386	5,109	34,294	32,855	67,149	288	2	290	71	1	72	37,584	35,352	72,936
Births	1	1	2	140	123	263	1,582	1,446	3,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,723	1,570	3,293
Deaths	3	..	3	3	4	7	356	318	674	6	..	6	..	..	..	368	322	690
Arrivals	232	123	355	245	265	510	1,691	1,096	2,787	1	..	1	..	..	..	2,169	1,484	3,653
Departures	229	144	373	221	248	469	1,749	1,115	2,864	105	..	105	..	..	..	2,304	1,507	3,811
31st March, 1949	209	88	297	2,884	2,522	5,406	35,462	33,964	69,426	178	2	180	71	1	72	38,804	36,577	75,381
Births	1	1	2	190	175	365	1,653	1,476	3,129	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,844	1,652	3,496
Deaths	1	2	3	1	7	8	333	305	638	4	..	4	8	..	8	317	314	631
Arrivals	319	168	487	248	225	473	1,691	1,306	2,997	1	..	1	..	..	..	2,259	1,699	3,958
Departures	292	169	461	268	275	543	1,754	1,260	3,014	1	..	1	..	..	..	2,315	1,704	4,019
31st March, 1950	236	86	322	3,053	2,640	5,693	36,719	35,181	71,900	174	2	176	63	1	64	40,245	37,910	78,155
Births	4	4	8	133	101	234	1,338	1,175	2,513	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,475	1,280	2,755
Deaths	3	..	3	8	5	13	332	250	582	5	..	5	1	..	1	349	255	604
Arrivals	315	135	450	193	211	404	2,730	1,598	4,328	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,238	1,944	5,182
Departures	296	154	450	222	230	452	2,215	1,281	3,496	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,733	1,665	4,398
31st December, 1950	256	71	327	3,149	2,717	5,866	38,240	36,423	74,663	169	2	171	62	1	63	41,876	39,214	81,090

Further statistics relating to the population of Western Samoa are published in "The Population of Western Samoa," issued by the United Nations, Department of Social Affairs, Population Division, 1948, and in Volume II of the *Population Census—Island Territories*, issued by the Census and Statistics Department, Wellington, New Zealand, 1947.

APPENDIX II—INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

The following is a list of international agreements, both multilateral and bilateral, which have been applied to Western Samoa:—

A. MULTILATERAL

- Air—**
- 12 October 1929, Warsaw. Convention and additional protocol *re* unification of rules relative to international aerial transport. New Zealand acceded 6 April 1937.
- Commerce, Navigation, and Customs—**
- 24 September 1923, Geneva. Protocol on arbitration clauses in commercial matters. New Zealand acceded 9 June 1926.
- 3 November 1923, Geneva. International convention relating to the simplification of customs formalities and protocol of signature. New Zealand acceded 29 August 1924.
- 9 December 1923, Geneva. Convention and statute on the international regime of maritime ports and protocol of signature. New Zealand acceded 1 April 1925.
- 5 July 1930, London. International load-line convention. New Zealand acceded 1 October 1932.
- Economic—**
- 6 November 1925, The Hague. International convention for the protection of industrial property. New Zealand acceded 29 July 1931. Revised by convention of 2 June 1934.
- 26 September 1927, Geneva. Convention on the execution of foreign arbitral awards. New Zealand acceded 9 April 1929.
- Labour—**
- 17 November 1921, Geneva. Convention *re* application of weekly rest in industrial undertakings. (ILO). Ratified by New Zealand 29 March 1938.
- 28 June 1930, Geneva. International convention concerning forced or compulsory labour. (ILO). Ratified by New Zealand 29 March 1938.
- 20 June 1936, Geneva. Convention concerning the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers. (ILO). Ratified by New Zealand 8 July 1947.
- 27 June 1939, Geneva. Convention concerning the regulation of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers. (ILO). Ratified by New Zealand 8 July 1947.
- 27 June 1939, Geneva. Convention concerning penal sanctions for breach of contracts by indigenous workers. (ILO). Ratified by New Zealand 8 July 1947.
- Narcotic Drugs—**
- 19 February 1925, Geneva. International convention relating to dangerous drugs with protocol. New Zealand acceded 17 February 1926. Convention supplemented by Geneva convention of 13 July 1931 and amended by protocol of 11 December 1946.
- 13 July 1931, Geneva. International convention and protocol for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs. New Zealand acceded 17 June 1935. Amended by protocol of 11 December 1946.
- 19 November 1948, Paris. Protocol to bring under control drugs outside the scope of 1931 convention. Accepted by New Zealand 19 November 1948.
- Patents—**
- 27 July 1946, London. Accord on the treatment of German patents.
- Peace—**
- 28 June 1919, Versailles. Treaty of peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany.
- Political—**
- 13 December 1921, Washington. Treaty between the British Empire, Japan, and the United States of America relating to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the Pacific Ocean, and accompanying declaration. Ratified 17 August 1923; effective from date of ratification.
- 6 February 1922, Washington. Supplementary treaty to treaty of 13 December 1921, between the British Empire, Japan, and the United States of America relating to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the Pacific Ocean. Ratified 17 August 1923; effective from date of ratification.

Postal—

- 23 May 1939, Buenos Aires. Universal postal convention with final protocol, regulations of execution and provision, &c. Ratified 5 October 1940.
- 23 May 1939, Buenos Aires. Agreement and final protocol concerning insured letters and boxes. Effective 1 July 1940.

Residence—

- 24 July 1923, Lausanne. Convention with Turkey respecting conditions of residence and business and jurisdiction. Ratified in respect of British Empire 6 August 1924.

Sanitary—

- 21 June 1926, Paris. International sanitary convention with protocol of signature. New Zealand acceded 10 March 1928.
- 15 January 1945, Washington. International sanitary convention modifying the international sanitary convention of 21 June 1926. New Zealand acceded 21 May 1945.
- 15 January 1945, Washington. International sanitary convention for aerial navigation, modifying the international sanitary convention for aerial navigation of 12 April 1933. New Zealand acceded 21 May 1945, with reservations respecting Western Samoa. Convention of 1933 signed on behalf of New Zealand but not ratified.
- 23 April 1946, Washington. Protocol to prolong the international sanitary convention 1945. Continues 1945 convention in force until date parties become bound by a further convention amending or superseding the 1945 and the 1926 conventions.

Social—

- 12 September 1923, Geneva. Convention for the suppression of the circulation of and traffic in obscene publications, amended by a protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947. Ratified by New Zealand 11 December 1935 and effective for Western Samoa on that date.
(NOTE.—By virtue of the provisions of this Convention, Western Samoa is also bound as from 11 December 1935 by the Agreement for the suppression of the circulation of obscene publications signed at Paris on 4 May 1910, now amended by a protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 4 May 1949.)
- 25 September 1926, Geneva. International convention with the object of securing the abolition of slavery and the slave trade. New Zealand acceded 18 June 1927.
- 2 June 1928, Rome. International convention for the protection of literary and artistic works. New Zealand acceded 4 December 1947.

Telecommunications—

- 9 December 1932, Madrid. International telecommunication convention. Ratified by New Zealand 5 March 1934.
- 4 April 1938, Cairo. Traffic regulations annexed to the international telecommunication convention (Madrid 1932) and final protocol. Effective 1 January 1939.
- 4 December 1945, Bermuda. Agreements by the Governments represented at the Bermuda telecommunications conference.
- 12 August 1949, London. United States-British Commonwealth Telecommunications conference. New Zealand acceded on 13 February 1950.

Transit—

- 9 December 1923, Geneva. Convention relating to the transmission in transit of electric power and protocol of signature. New Zealand acceded 1 April 1925; effective 26 July 1926.
- 9 December 1923, Geneva. Convention relating to the development of hydraulic power affecting more than one State, and protocol of signature. New Zealand acceded 1 April 1925; effective 30 June 1925.
- 9 December 1923, Geneva. Convention and statute on the international regime of railways, and protocol of signature. New Zealand acceded 1 April 1925; effective 23 March 1926.
- 12 October 1929, Warsaw. Convention and additional protocol *re* unification of rules relative to international aerial transport. New Zealand acceded 6 April 1937.

Trusteeship—

- 13 December 1946, New York. Trusteeship agreement for the Territory of Western Samoa.

B. BILATERAL

The following bilateral agreements have been extended to the Territory: -

Abolition of Visas—

- Austria. 18 July 1927, London. Exchange of notes relating to the abolition of passport visas. New Zealand acceded 21 January 1928.
- Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland. Exemption from the requirements of a visa has been provided for the nationals of these countries.
- United States of America. 11 March 1919, Wellington. Exchange of notes relating to reduction of visa fees.

Air—

- Notes regarding documents of identity for aircraft personnel were exchanged with—
 - Belgium (29 April 1938, Brussels).
 - Netherlands (21 August 1939, The Hague).
 - Norway (11 October 1937, Oslo).
 - Sweden (30 May 1938, Stockholm).
 - Switzerland (17 May 1938, Berne).
- Exchange of notes between New Zealand and France concerning air traffic rights in the South Pacific. (15 November 1919, Wellington.)

Commerce—

- Egypt. 18 and 22 June 1930. Exchange of notes establishing a commercial *modus vivendi*.
- Persia. 21 March 1920, Teheran. Commercial agreement modifying commercial convention of 1903.
- Soviet Union. 16 April 1930, London. Temporary commercial agreement.

Customs—

- Canada. 23 April 1932, Ottawa and Wellington. Tariff agreement. Effective 24 May 1932.

Extradition—

- Extradition treaties have been signed on behalf of Western Samoa or extended to the Territory by exchange of notes with the following countries: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iraq, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, San Marino, San Salvador, Siam, Spain, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia.

Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters—

- Belgium. 2 and 17 February 1938, Brussels. Convention for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters with annex and protocol. Acceded to by New Zealand by exchange of notes.
- France. 24 August and 27 September 1927, London. Convention respecting legal proceedings in civil and commercial matters, acceded to by exchange of notes. 23 February, 11 March, 1 and 27 April 1937, Paris. Convention and protocol providing for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters. Acceded to by New Zealand under article 13 (i) of the Convention.
- Germany. 1 and 31 August 1929, Berlin. Convention regarding legal proceedings in civil and commercial matters, acceded to by exchange of notes with effect from 1 January 1930.

Narcotic Drugs—

- Japan. 30 March 1936, Tokyo. Exchange of notes regarding co-operation in control of illicit traffic in drugs.

Real and Personal Property—

- U.S.A. 27 May 1936, Washington. Convention relative to disposal of real and personal property (supplementary to convention of 1899). Effective 10 March 1941.

Trade—

- Australia. 5 September 1933. Trade agreement. Effective 1 December 1933. Applies only in part to the Territory.

APPENDIX III—LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

A. IN SAMOA

The following Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Assembly of Western Samoa during 1950. They were all assented to by the High Commissioner:—

- Legislative Assembly Privileges (1950, No. 1).
- Imprest Supply (1950, No. 2).
- Samoa Customs Order Amendment (1950, No. 3).
- Copra Board Amendment (1950, No. 4).
- Civil List Amendment (1950, No. 5).
- Road Traffic Amendment (1950, No. 6).
- Road Clearing (1950, No. 7).
- Appropriation (1950, No. 8).
- Samoaan Judges (1950, No. 9).
- Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) (1950, No. 10).
- Chinese Benevolent Fund (1950, No. 11).
- Electric Lines (1950, No. 12).
- Plants and Soil Importation (Disease Control) (1950, No. 13).

The following Bills were withdrawn:—

- Road Crossings.
- Contributory Negligence.

The Assembly also considered, discussed, amended, and approved the estimates for the financial period ending 31st December, 1950.

Audit reports for the financial years 1948-49 and 1949-50 and a memorandum on the powers of the Legislative Assembly to amend the law relating to the Public Service Commissioner of Western Samoa were laid on the Table for discussion.

Other business transacted by the Legislative Assembly comprised general discussion on various domestic matters brought forward by the Government or by unofficial members.

B. IN NEW ZEALAND

- Crown Proceedings Act, 1950.
- Limitations Act, 1950.

REGULATIONS

- Western Samoa Legislative Assembly Regulations 1948. Amendment No. 1, 1950.
- The Samoa Dangerous Drugs Amendment Order 1950.
- Western Samoa Audit Regulations, Amendment No. 1, 1950.
- Samoa High Court Amendment Rules 1950.

APPENDIX IV—JUSTICE AND PENAL ADMINISTRATION

(a) COURT STATISTICS

High Court

<i>Civil Actions</i>				<i>Criminal Prosecutions</i>			
Court sittings (days)	..	..	65	Court sittings (days)	..	..	131
Actions filed	..	..	131	Persons charged	..	..	1,139
Judgments given	..	..	95	Convictions recorded	..	..	975
Actions struck out	..	..	36	Cases dismissed on merits	..	..	34
Total amounts for which judgments were given	..	..	£835	Charges withdrawn or struck out	..	..	130

Native Land and Titles Court

Number of sessions	..	..	..	2
Number of sitting-days	..	..	..	63
Petitions dealt with	..	..	..	53
Number of persons attending	..	..	..	1,719

(b) PRISONERS IN VAIMEA AND TAPA'IGATA PRISONS

(1) Prisoners

Description.	In Custody, 31st March, 1950.	Admitted.	Discharged.	In Custody, 31st December, 1950.
Samoaan males	88	139	159	68
Samoaan females	3	7	6	4
Local Europeans (males)	5	3	5	3
Niue Islanders	4	..	2	2
Other islanders .. .. .	..	1	1	..
Chinese .. .. .	..	..	..	..
European, white	1	..	1	..
Totals	101	150	174	77

(2) Daily Averages

Daily averages of prisoners	94.56
Daily averages sick in prison	0.94
Daily averages sick in hospital	1.41
Greatest number on any one day	118
Least number on any one day	77
Escapes	7
Death	1

(3) Remand Prisoners

Description.	In Custody, 31st March, 1950.	Admitted.	Discharged.	In Custody, 31st December, 1950.
Samoaan males	61	57	4
Samoaan females	4	4	..
Local Europeans (males)	2	1	1
	..	67	62	5

APPENDIX V—PUBLIC FINANCE

(a) RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS 31ST MARCH, 1939, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1950

	Receipts of Public Revenue of the Territory.	Payments.	Deficit or Surplus.
Year ended 31st March—	£	£	£
1939	123,803	119,233	+ 4,570
1940	131,416	135,648	- 4,232
1941	107,708	110,000	- 2,292
1942	100,883	101,492	- 609
1943	212,996	203,492	+ 9,504
1944	278,092	227,220	+ 50,872
1945	281,033	225,879	+ 55,154
1946	284,292	231,527	+ 52,765
1947	334,838	231,236	+ 103,602
1948	548,682	359,285	+ 189,397
1949	500,338	464,520	+ 35,818
1950	521,829	458,095	+ 63,764
Nine months ended 31st December, 1950	471,087	444,202	+ 26,885

(b) RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS, 31ST MARCH, 1939, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1950

	Receipts from Internal Sources.	Repayment of Loans.	Amounts Spent on			
			Education.	Samoa Affairs.	Public Health.	Public Works.
Year ended 31st March—	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	123,803	4,855	8,553	8,433	25,904	25,556
1940	131,416	5,130	9,526	8,928	29,147	29,757
1941	107,708	5,370	9,951	10,121	27,815	14,795
1942	100,883	5,625	9,381	8,517	26,844	11,937
1943	212,996	10,890	9,657	8,176	25,153	18,099
1944	278,092	71,081	10,099	9,165	29,814	54,749
1945	281,033	9,242	15,921	10,086	36,036	59,787
1946	284,292	..	18,549	15,666	50,699	72,440
1947	334,838	..	28,610	18,327	65,492	50,134
1948	548,682	..	39,681	19,681	78,426	138,958
1949	500,338	..	46,855	20,555	89,707	165,987
1950	521,859	..	70,413	23,889	105,655	129,386
Nine months ended 31st December, 1950	471,087	..	74,197	16,624	93,667	160,628

NOTE.—Expenditure on buildings for the Education, Medical, and Samoan Affairs Departments, included under respective headings from 1946; previous to 1946 included under "Public Works."

(c) REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: DETAILED STATEMENT FOR PERIOD FROM 31ST MARCH, 1947, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1950

	Year Ended 31st March,				Nine Months Ended 31st December, 1950.
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	
<i>Heads of Revenue</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Education	655	673	859	1,272	901
Health	14,934	15,267	19,803	24,990	22,593
Justice	1,876	2,335	1,973	2,763	2,272
Lands and Survey	552	1,360	1,713	1,518	789
Samoa Affairs	706	825	1,129	1,193	933
Police and Prisons	4,948	6,059	7,926	8,564	8,481
Postal and Radio	35,769	35,569	24,187	26,043	12,729
Public Works	10,471	10,935	12,977	15,061	14,757
Treasury, Customs, &c.	264,927	475,659	429,771	440,455	407,632
	334,838	548,682	500,338	521,859	471,087
<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	£	£	£	£	£
High Commissioner and Government House	5,433	5,446	8,595	7,679	4,600
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	884	3,541
Education	23,823	31,002	46,855	70,188	74,197
Health	49,312	66,474	89,707	105,655	93,667
Justice	3,140	4,541	4,837	5,427	4,252
Lands and Survey	3,134	5,289	5,725	6,266	5,076
Police and Prisons	15,923	16,504	20,797	24,571	21,031
Postal, Radio, and Broadcasting	14,995	16,828	24,803	34,309	24,592
Public Service Commission .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,104
Public Works	70,892	163,349	165,987	127,939	160,630
Samoa Affairs	16,620	15,744	20,555	23,889	16,624
Secretariat and Legislative Assembly	14,087	12,170	17,676	28,805	19,583
Treasury, Customs, &c.	14,519	22,638	55,090	21,495	13,956
Services not provided for .. .. .	..	..	4,683	1,730	943
	231,878	359,985	465,310	458,837	444,796
Less recoveries, Labour and Public Trust	642	700	790	742	594
	231,236	359,285	464,520	458,095	444,202

APPENDIX VI—TRADE AND COMMERCE

(a) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1949 AND 1950, SHOWING COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Imports

				1949.	1950.
				£	£
New Zealand	..	..	..	321,302	305,795
Australia	..	..	..	132,760	252,141
United Kingdom	..	..	..	132,205	229,528
Fiji	..	..	..	33,740	30,502
Canada	..	..	..	43,672	74,631
United States	..	..	..	193,417	134,649
Others	..	..	..	24,488	67,875
Total	..	..	..	881,584	1,095,121

Exports

				1949.			1950.		
				Exports.	Re-exports.	Total.	Exports.	Re-exports.	Total.
				£	£	£	£	£	£
New Zealand	..	..	..	273,968	4,556	278,524	318,730	18,328	337,058
Australia	..	..	..	43,067	26	43,093	40,484	..	40,484
United Kingdom	..	..	..	713,619	..	713,619	713,332	..	713,332
Fiji	..	..	..	362	1,290	1,652	250	..	250
Canada	..	..	..	102,165	..	102,165	136	..	136
United States	..	..	..	194,994	..	194,994	169,253	..	169,253
Others	..	..	..	9,432	1,279	10,711	40,192	3,056	43,248
Total	..	..	..	1,337,607	7,151	1,344,758	1,282,377	21,384	1,303,761

More detailed information is obtainable from the *Return of Trade, Shipping, and Commerce of Western Samoa, 1949 and 1950.*

(b) EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE, 1910 TO 1950

Figures are given at five-yearly intervals to 1945 and for each of the last five years.

Year.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Total Trade.
1910	£ 176,688	£ 173,118	£ 349,806
1915	262,389	267,091	529,480
1920	386,587	561,153	947,740
1925	379,388	345,989	725,377
1930	284,515	275,355	595,870
1935	189,298	135,757	325,055
1940	221,733	165,453	387,186
1945	636,300	398,760	1,035,060
1946	719,050	478,695	1,197,745
1947	1,351,770	923,773	2,275,543
1948	1,108,258	962,028	2,070,286
1949	1,344,758	881,584	2,226,342
1950	1,303,761	1,095,121	2,398,882

APPENDIX VII--PRODUCTION (EXPORTS ONLY)

Calendar Year.	Cocon.		Copra.		Bananas.		Desiccated Coconut.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		£		£		£		£
1945..	1,965	175,451	15,057	339,842	109,838	67,472	376	30,114
1946..	1,885	207,109	13,795	340,669	127,821	86,421	568	50,462
1947..	2,378	448,794	18,181	722,272	101,754	70,317	615½	79,249
1948..	1,630	369,492	14,178	584,062	99,507	69,004	509	71,424
1949..	2,894	387,611	16,455	787,274	87,121	64,644	691½	95,142
1950..	1,880	439,770	13,917	682,718	97,357	81,159	555	74,934

More complete details are published in the *Return of Trade, Shipping, and Commerce for the Territory of Western Samoa*, which is published annually.

APPENDIX VIII--COST OF LIVING

The prices in Apia during 1950 of some of the more important groceries, &c., are shown below:—

Flour	7d. per lb.
Butter (New Zealand), tinned	3/4d. per lb.
Butter (New Zealand), pats	2/9d. per lb.
Bacon (New Zealand)	3/3d. per lb.
Eggs (local, small, when procurable)	6s. per dozen.
Sugar	8d. per lb.
Bread	9d. per lb.
Fresh milk (good quality)	7d. pint delivered
Cheese, processed	2/9d. per 12oz. tin.
Cheese, loaf	3/8d. per lb.
Imported mutton	2/2d. per lb.
Imported chops	2/2d. per lb.
Cigarettes	1/8d. for 20.
Imported sausages, tinned	2/5d. per 16oz. tin.
Tea (good brands)	6/8d. per lb.
Petrol	4/4d. per gallon.
Potatoes	9d. per lb.
Onions	9d. to 1/4d. per lb.

APPENDIX IX PUBLIC HEALTH
(a) INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED

	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1st April, 1950, to 31st December, 1950.
Meningitis—					
Meningococcal .. .. .	..	15	13	12	17
Pneumococcal	1	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis (all forms)	48	174	167	80	76
Enteric fever	37	97	76	..	54
Paratyphoid fever .. .. .	..	3	9	12	16
Malignant jaundice	71	*	*	*	*
Catarrhal jaundice	93	*	*	*	*
Infective hepatitis .. .. .	..	145	154	73	35
Pneumonia	244	170	110	130	38
Chicken-pox	9	64	24	27	48
Gonorrhœa	9	20	27	18	12
Dengue fever	1	7	11	6	2
Tetanus	4	13	10	13	11
Puerperal fever	8	16	19	26	16
Gas gangrene .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Broncho-pneumonia	73	150	165	165	414
Leprosy	5	6	18	17	9
Dysentery (all forms)	1	10	12	8	35
Conjunctivitis .. .. .	..	154	190	42	15
Erysipelas	1	3	3	3	..
Infantile diarrhœa .. .. .	..	55	197	123	385
Mumps .. .. .	..	..	..	1	4
Trachoma .. .. .	..	..	..	7	14
Typhoid .. .. .	..	..	..	47	54
Lobar pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	10	91
Whooping-cough .. .. .	..	..	..	19	9
Influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	949	588

* After 1946-47, infective forms of jaundice were notified as infective hepatitis.

(b) HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY STATISTICS, 1946-47 TO 1950

Admissions to Hospitals.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1st April, 1950, to 31st December, 1950.
Apia Government Hospital—					
Europeans	573	713	882	847	734
Samoans	1,016	978	1,046	1,080	978
Chinese	106	27	34	13	16
Melanesians	3	3	3	7	3
Tokelaus and Niueans	25	36	26	19	7
Totals	1,723	1,757	1,991	1,966	1,738
Tuasivi Hospital (Samoans)	171	173	198	296	268
Aleipata Hospital (Samoans)	127	171	236	202	174
Pagamalo Hospital (Samoans)	174	135	113	151	199
Sataua Hospital (Samoans)	125	46	175	140	194
Mulifanua Hospital (Samoans)	61	91	95	149	72
Poutasi Hospital (Samoans)	115	168	114	163	156
Leulumoega Hospital (Samoans)	248	253	434	457	446
Sa'anapu Hospital (Samoans)	68	20	104	114	80
Fagaloa Hospital (Samoans)	52	100	89	164	101
Salailua Hospital (Samoans)	104	151	139	207	129
Satupaitea Hospital (Samoans)	95	189	196	218	200
Safotu Hospital (Samoans)	284	205	277	150	200
Lufilufi Hospital (Samoans)	284	412	378	340	304
Total in-patients	3,631	3,871	4,539	4,717	4,261
Out-patients at hospitals and dispensaries	99,104	98,744	115,991	136,611	149,323
Grand totals	102,735	102,615	120,530	141,328	153,584
Deaths in hospitals	142	183	226	201	192

In addition to the above, the following statistics of work carried out by the medical staff during the period are of interest:—

Visits by Medical Officer and Samoan medical practitioners	3,317
Hookworm treatments	11,307
Operations—	
Apia Hospital—	
Major	94
Minor	841
Out-stations—	
Major	168
Minor	2,566
N.A.B. and yaws injections	82,466
Inductothermy treatments	228
Laboratory examinations	9,343
Electro-cardiograms	25
X-ray examinations	2,099

(c) SUMMARY OF WORK OF MOBILE CLINIC DURING THE PERIOD
APRIL-DECEMBER, 1950

Number of villages visited	69
Number of school treatments	119
Number of yaws injections	18,610
Number of typhoid inoculations	5,434
Number of minor operations and consultations	8,674
Smallpox vaccination given	17,753
Mantoux test done	508

(d) DEATHS OF SAMOANS AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1946 TO 1950

	Number of Deaths.					Percentage of Total Deaths.				
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Under 1 week ..	47	26	31	24	31	7.17	4.24	4.80	3.46	4.21
1 week to 1 month ..	23	17	14	12	8	3.50	2.77	2.17	1.72	1.09
1 month to 3 months ..	25	9	14	19	28	3.81	1.47	2.17	2.74	3.82
3 months to 6 months ..	25	20	27	48	33	3.81	3.26	4.19	6.91	4.50
6 months to 12 months ..	56	67	79	89	84	8.54	10.92	12.25	12.82	11.38
1 year to 2 years ..	66	74	93	69	112	10.06	12.07	14.42	9.65	15.20
2 years to 3 years ..	32	24	36	38	32	4.88	3.92	5.58	4.90	4.37
3 years to 4 years ..	18	12	15	17	18	2.75	1.96	2.33	2.44	2.35
4 years to 5 years ..	16	7	8	12	16	2.44	1.14	1.24	1.72	2.20
5 years to 10 years ..	40	33	30	34	40	6.09	5.39	4.65	4.90	5.50
Over 10 years ..	308	324	298	332	334	46.95	52.86	46.20	47.74	45.38
Totals ..	656	613	645	694	736	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(e) SAMOAN INFANT-MORTALITY RATE (DEATH UNDER ONE YEAR)

1941 ..	65.50	1946 ..	64.05
1942 ..	72.69	1947 ..	56.94
1943 ..	124.42	1948 ..	58.04
1944 ..	75.8	1949 ..	61.34
1945 ..	53.8	1950 ..	57.84

APPENDIX X—EDUCATION

(a) GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS: GENERAL

Personnel of Education Department—

Director of Education ..	1
Assistant to Director of Education ..	1
Supervisor of Infant Classes ..	5
Office staff ..	4
Broadcasting staff ..	4
Miscellaneous ..	4

Teaching staff—

New Zealand teachers ..	20
Certificated European teachers engaged locally ..	1
Uncertificated European teachers ..	18
Samoan Inspectors ..	9
Samoan teachers ..	340
Trainees ..	119

(b) GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Type of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Roll Numbers.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Village primary schools	105	340	6,197	6,440	12,637
Boys' resident schools	2	8	220	..	220
European primary schools	2	30	301	319	620
Post-primary school	1	2	25	15	40
Intermediate school	1	3	55	65	120
Teachers' Training College	1	6	57	62	119
Adult night school	1	6	43	..	43
Accelerate school	1	4	38	62	100
Totals	114	399	6,936	6,963	13,899

Distribution of Village Primary Schools and Pupils

	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Upolu	66	3,830	4,009	7,839
Savai'i	37	2,263	2,330	4,593
Apolima	1	41	34	75
Manono	1	63	67	130
	105	6,197	6,440	12,637

(c) DENOMINATIONAL MISSION SCHOOLS

Type of School.	London Missionary Society.	Roman Catholic.	Methodist.	Latter Day Saints.	Seventh Day Adventist.	Total.
Pastor/catechist schools	178	90	74	..	3	345
Theological colleges	1	2	1	..	1	5
Boys' primary schools	5	3	2	..	..	10
Girls' primary schools	1	12	1	..	..	14
Mixed primary schools .. ..	..	6	*	8	2	16
Girls' secondary schools .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Boys' secondary schools	1	1	1	..	..	3
Mixed secondary schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Name of Mission.	Total Schools.	European Teachers.	Pastor Teachers.	Samoan Teachers.	Total Teachers.	Total Rolls.	Not Attending Government Schools.
London Missionary Society	186	5	194	487	686	12,968	7,477
Roman Catholic	115	57	97	34	188	5,377	5,224
Methodist	79*	5	74	17	96	4,130	1,380
Latter Day Saints	8	12	..	12	24	670	670
Seventh Day Adventist	6	1	4	3	8	186	186
Totals	394	80	369	553	1,002	23,331	14,937

* In addition, there are 12 Methodist village schools staffed with 35 Methodist teachers all under the control of the Education Department and therefore included in the Government primary-school figures.

APPENDIX XI—CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR APIA, 1946-1950

	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Total rainfall	121.98 in.	127.79 in.	141.48 in.	114.66 in.	165.07 in.
Number of rain days	198	222	238	238	265
Maximum daily rainfall	6.02 in.	8.64 in.	4.98 in.	4.31 in.	6.38 in.
Date	18th May	6th Jan.	4th Dec.	30th Dec.	24th Dec.
Extreme maximum temperature	90.0° F.	91.0° F.	92.9° F.	89.9° F.	89.5° F.
Date	12th April	19th March	17th Jan.	25th March	25th Jan.
Extreme minimum temperature	66.5° F.	67.1° F.	66.5° F.	65.9° F.	67.4° F.
Date	19th July	25th Aug.	23rd Aug.	23rd July	28th Sept.
Mean daily maximum temperature	86.57° F.	86.7° F.	86.5° F.	85.7° F.	85.4° F.
Mean daily minimum temperature	74.04° F.	74.2° F.	73.7° F.	73.7° F.	73.3° F.

GLOSSARY

Aiga	Samoan family group includes blood relations, relations by marriage, and adopted members all owing allegiance to a common matai.
Ali'i	Chief.
Fa'amasino	Judge.
Fa'amasino Samoa itumalo	Samoan District Judge.
Fa'amasino Samoa	Samoan Associate Judge.
Faipule	Representative of district
Fono	Council.
fautua	Adviser to the High Commissioner and member of the Council of State.
Leoleo	Police messenger.
Matai	Head of Family.
Mau	Society organized among the Samoans in the 1920's which carried out a policy of Civil non-co-operation.
Pule Fa'atoaga	Plantation Inspector.
Pulenu'u	Government village official.
Ta'amu	Local food crop.
Taro	Local food crop.
Tulafale	Orator.
Tomatau i fajaoga Samoa	Samoan Teachers' Monthly Guide.

METRIC EQUIVALENTS

1 metre	3.2809 ft.
1 mile	1.609 kilometres.
1 acre	0.404 hectares.
1 square mile	2.592 square kilometres.
1 short ton	0.907 metric tons.
1 long ton	1.016 metric tons.

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