

The following table shows the schools in the Cook Islands, together with the numbers of pupils attending each during the past five years :—

Island.	School.	Roll Numbers.				
		1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
(a) GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS						
Rarotonga ..	Avarua (including European class)	390	390	415	432	437
	Arorangi	235	258	273	280	281
	Ngatangia	210	225	209	216	205
	Titikaveka	191	187	196	188	190
Aitutaki	Aarua	481	465	512	562	593
Atiu	Atiu	224	220	216	204	198
Mangaia	Oneroa	223	221	223	218	238
	Ivirua	116	109	105	106	138
	Tamarua	78	68	71	68	77
Mauke	Mauke	156	157	161	172	189
Pukapuka	Pukapuka	176	168	166	143	118
		2,480	2,468	2,547	2,589	2,664
(b) LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY SCHOOLS						
Mitiaro	Mitiaro	60	63	40	38	64
Manihiki	Tukao	24	26	18	22	18
	Tauhunu	66	65	54	52	44
Rakahanga	Rakahanga	64	61	64	64	64
Penrhyn	Omoka	77	75	89	89	122
	Tetautua	66	66	69	18	45
Palmerston	Palmerston	34	34	34	21	17
		391	390	368	304	374
(c) ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION SCHOOLS						
Rarotonga	St. Joseph's Convent	152	153	162	169	165
Atiu	Atiu Catholic	50	52	61	58	59
Mauke	Mauke Catholic	44	43	46	43	37
Manihiki	Tukao Catholic	20	20	22	20	20
	Tauhunu Catholic	16	16	9	8	8
Rakahanga	Rakahanga Catholic	33	33	19	8	8
		315	317	319	306	297
Grand totals	3,186	3,175	3,234	3,199	3,335

The number of schools is the same as in previous years, but the school population increased by 136 over the preceding year's total. Attendances have been regular and satisfactory throughout the year.

The Director of Education, accompanied by the Superintendent of Technical Education and the Senior Inspector of Native Schools from New Zealand and the Superintendent and the Senior Native Inspector from Western Samoa, visited and inspected the schools in Rarotonga and Aitutaki during May, 1945. The Education Officer accompanied these officers to an Education Conference in Fiji; he also visited the schools in the Lower Group islands during the year.

In April, 1945, a two-weeks' refresher course for Native teachers was conducted in Rarotonga; the subjects dealt with were drawing, choral speaking, and dramatization. The instruction was given by the European staff, to whose keenness and enthusiasm the success of the course is to be attributed.

Because of the late completion of the 1944 examinations, the lack of transport facilities, and a shortage of European staff, it was not possible to conduct Teachers' Examinations in 1945. Seventy-nine Native teachers (of whom twelve have since left