

1932.
NEW ZEALAND.

MANDATED TERRITORY OF
WESTERN SAMOA

(TWELFTH REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1932.

PREPARED BY DIRECTION OF THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE LEAGUE OF
NATIONS, PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 6 OF THE MANDATE AND ARTICLE 22 OF THE COVENANT.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

SIR,—

Prime Minister's Office, Wellington, N.Z., 13th July, 1932.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Twelfth Annual Report on the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa, for the year ended 31st March, 1932. This Report has been prepared by the Administrator of Western Samoa, and adopted by the New Zealand Government as its report for the purposes of Article 6 of the Mandate, and in conformity with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

A copy has been forwarded direct to each member of the Permanent Mandates Commission, and 120 additional copies have been despatched to you under separate cover.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. FORBES,

Prime Minister.

The Secretary-General, League of Nations, Geneva.

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ANNUAL REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE YEAR 1931–32.

I. ADMINISTRATORS.

Colonel S. S. Allen, C.M.G., D.S.O., v.d., left Samoa on the 4th April and his successor Brigadier General H. E. Hart, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., v.d., arrived on 1st May, 1931.

II. TRADE.

As a result of the world-wide depression, and especially the drop in the price of copra, the main product of this territory, there has been a considerable decrease in the trade turnover. The reduction in trade for the year 1931 was £359,397 as against the total of £559,870 for the year 1930, a drop of 35 per cent.

III. FINANCE.

Owing to the reduced turnover, which included a proportionate reduction in imports, there was a substantial decrease in the Customs revenue. When this became apparent steps were immediately taken to meet the financial situation. These took the form partly of reorganization of Departments and retrenchment, and partly of an increase of Customs duty equal to a general increase of 5 per cent. As a result of these steps, the revenue for the last quarter of the year under review showed a marked improvement, and after taking into account £20,042 available funds at the 1st April, 1931, the year ended with a small credit balance. It is pleasing to be able to report that this result was obtained without the necessity of any detrimental curtailing of the activities or services of the Administration.

IV. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

There has been a marked improvement in the political situation throughout the Territory, and all Departments having dealings with the natives are now functioning happily and satisfactorily. The Land and Titles Commission sat in April and in November, the natives coming freely to give evidence and have their claims dealt with, and more cases were brought before the Commission during this year than in any of the preceding five years. The better feeling now prevailing not only applies to official transactions, but extends also to sports and social gatherings. A sitting of the Fono of Faipule was held in the month of May. The Faipule were again assembled in December, when the financial position was placed before them and discussed, and arrangements made for the election of the new Faipule. In this matter previous procedure was followed, each district was asked to nominate a Faipule in writing, and in each case the person selected was appointed Faipule. Of the thirty-three Faipule twenty-one formerly held office, and seventeen were members of the solely nominated Fono as it existed prior to the 1st April, 1929. Of the twelve new Faipule some were at one time members of the Mau.

The Honourables Malietoa and Mata'afa, the two Fautua, have at all times given great assistance, and, owing to their profound knowledge of Samoan customs and their high standing in the country, their advice has been invaluable and is cordially acknowledged.

V. HEALTH.

An outbreak of influenza spread throughout the islands in September, but it was very mild in form, very few patients requiring hospital treatment, and there were no deaths. The health of the community generally has been good.

Arrangements have been made in co-operation with the Rockefeller Institute to undertake a complete yaws campaign throughout the Territory. This work is to commence in April, 1932, and at the time of writing this report every village is being visited. A complete roll of each village is being compiled, and the treatment is being made available for every Samoan throughout the Territory free of charge.

VI. LEGISLATION.

One session of the Legislative Council was held during the year. The following laws and legislative measures have been brought into force since last report :—

In New Zealand—

The Finance Act, 1931, providing for a reduction of 10 per cent. in the salaries of the New Zealand Public Services. Order in Council of 20th April, 1931, applying Part I of the Finance Act, 1931, to the European members of the Samoan Public Service. Order in Council of 18th December, 1931, applying Part I of the Finance Act, 1931, to the Samoan members of the Samoan Public Service.

The Finance Act, 1931 (No. 2), providing in section 19 that the Samoan Public Service be under control of the Public Service Commissioner of New Zealand, and in section 20 that the computing for superannuation purposes of each year's service in Samoa as a year and a half be discontinued, except in certain approved instances.

The Samoa Customs Consolidation Amendment Order, 1931.

The Samoa Notaries Order, 1931.

The Samoa Port and Customs Service Tax Amendment Order, 1931.

The Samoa Quarantine Amendment Order, 1931.

The Samoa Vagrancy Order, 1931.

In Samoa—

No. 2/1931.—The Road Traffic Ordinance.

No. 3/1931.—The General Laws Ordinance.

No. 4/1931.—The Fruit Export Ordinance.

No. 5/1931.—The Lighterage Ordinance.

No. 6/1931.—The Shopping Hours Ordinance.

No. 7/1931.—The Cocoa Beans Sales Ordinance.

No. 8/1931.—The Fugalei Street and Building Alignment Ordinance Amendment Ordinance.

No. 9/1931.—The Overseas Labourers Control Ordinance.

No. 10/1931.—The Revenue Amendment Ordinance.

Board of Health Regulations No. 9, as to Burials. *Western Samoa Gazette* No. 71.

VII. ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS.

A number of changes occurred in the staff. Many officers were called upon to perform additional duties to enable a certain amount of retrenchment and reorganization to be carried out, which has only been possible owing to the loyalty, good will, and co-operation of the staff. The Administrator desires to place on record his thanks and appreciation for the assistance he has received in this matter and for faithful service from all members of the Public Service of Samoa during a very trying period.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Native matters of all kinds are brought freely before this Department for settlement or advice. Sittings of the Land and Titles Commission were held in April and in November, extending over thirty-nine days in all, and nineteen cases were heard, involving a considerably greater number of individuals.

The Faipule selected by their districts and appointed during 1930-31 for terms of one year only met in May. Their tenure of office terminated in September, but they were called together again in December. Following this meeting districts were invited to nominate in writing Faipule to hold office for the ensuing three years, and the representative selected by each district has been appointed.

Judicial statistics appear following the report of the Justice Department, at page 9.

AGRICULTURE.

The value of copra has declined to a lower point than at any other period in the present century, realizing at times little more than one-third of prices five years ago, but the quantity exported has fallen less than might have been expected. Native producers are fortunate in relation to those in

more advanced societies, as within wide limits there is no state of the market at which it becomes unprofitable for them to produce, and a steady output of copra is maintained to provide their requirements of imported commodities. Through a combination of depression and over-supply in the New Zealand market the price paid to growers of bananas fell during the year from 5s. to 3s. 6d. per case. Trade statistics are given in the report of the Customs Department.

Returns of rhinoceros-beetle collections show a further decline, but towards the end of the year prosecutions of defaulters were reinstated—this being merely a return to normal conditions. It has not been found possible to make any definite progress in the direction of entomological control of this pest, but the matter is in the hands of the New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and is being prosecuted as vigorously as present financial conditions will allow.

Although not essentially connected with native production, mention may be made here of a visit made to the Territory in 1931 by Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Hosking, of the New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of local production of essential oils. Their conclusions were that oil similar to ylang-ylang, of considerable intrinsic value in perfumery, is available commercially from the flower of the local moso'oi (*Cananga odorata*), and a small parcel has been prepared and sold by a local resident.

The following table shows the system of native district officials as on the 31st March, 1932 :—

Rank.	Upolu.	Savai'i.	Total.
Fautua (Native Advisers and members of the Legislative Council)	2	..	2
Faipule (members of Fono of Faipule)	19	14	33
Pule Fa'ato'aga (Lands Inspectors) ..	8	6	14
Komisi (Land and Titles Commissioners) ..	8	6	14*
Pulenu'u (Village Rulers)	79	34	113
Failautusi (clerks to other officials)	2	..	2
Teuala (roadmen)	1	..	1
Leoleo (orderlies to Lands Inspectors) ..	10	..	10
	129	60	189

* These figures represent usual numbers chosen to act, from a list of qualified persons.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Bacillary dysentery (shiga) and mild catarrhal influenza were epidemic in the islands, the former from January, 1930, and the latter from September to the end of the year.

Yaws *malagas* have been made in both islands.

One Samoan student returned from the Central Medical School in Suva in June, owing to ill health, but was not replaced during the school year.

Owing to the courtesy of His Excellency the Governor of Fiji, the Chief Medical Officer again had the opportunity of visiting the Leper Station at Makogai in October, whilst on furlough.

Admissions to Apia and Safotu Hospitals show increases—there were decreases at Tuasivi and Aleipata.

The following is the distribution of the medical organization as at the end of 1931 :—

Upolu—

Apia Hospital: Three European Medical Officers, Bacteriologist, nine European nursing sisters, one Native medical practitioner.

Aleipata Hospital: Native medical practitioner, one Samoan cadet, two Samoan nurses.

Mulifanua Dispensary: Native medical practitioner.

Manono Dispensary: Samoan nurse.

Salimu Dispensary, Fagaloa: Samoan nurse.

Matautu Dispensary, Lefaga: Samoan nurse.

Lotofaga Dispensary: Samoan nurse.

Savai'i—

Tuasivi Hospital: Native medical practitioner, one Samoan cadet, two Samoan nurses.

Safotu Hospital: Native medical practitioner, one Samoan nurse.

Falelima Dispensary: Native medical practitioner, one Samoan nurse.

Vaisala Dispensary: Samoan nurse.

Fagamalo Dispensary: Samoan nurse.

All figures and statistics in the report of this Department are in respect of calendar years.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

These include all cases notified in the Territory during the calendar year: Beriberi, 3; bacillary dysentery, 595; chicken-pox, 11; dengue, 37; enteric fever group, 44; leprosy, 8; lobar pneumonia, 89; bronchial pneumonia, 10; puerperal septicæmia, 1; pulmonary and other tuberculosis, 23; influenza, 3,612.

In March 5 leprosy cases and in December a further 5 were transferred to Makogai, Fiji, and patients there from Samoa on 31st December, 1931, were: Samoans, 15; half-castes, 3; Chinese, 1; Melanesians, 5.

QUARANTINE.

During the calendar year 149 vessels arrived from overseas, and pratique was granted in every case but one.

Quarantine intelligence service: This has been maintained as described in the Tenth Report, 1930.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1908 (New Zealand), with its regulations, is in force in Western Samoa. During the year the following foodstuffs were condemned and destroyed under the supervision of the Inspector of Health: Meat in kegs, 360 lb.; fresh meat, 230 lb.; canned meat, 144 lb.; fresh fruit, 50 lb.; butter, 43 lb.; dried milk, 252 lb.; canned fruit, 33 lb.; potatoes, 300 lb.; fish, 60 lb.

There are seventeen bakers, fifteen restaurant-keepers, eleven butchers, and four barbers holding licenses to trade in the Territory.

SANITATION.

Ninety-four permits were issued under the Board of Health Regulations; 14 drainage and plumbing plans were examined, 4 being altered to comply with regulations. Septic tanks constructed, 7; water-closets installed, 8; sinks installed, 19; cast-iron baths installed, 5; hand-basins, 9; urinals installed, 3. During the year under review 51 sanitary fittings and 460 ft. of drainage were completed, as against 50 sanitary fittings and 587 ft. of drainage in 1930. Number of loads of rubbish removed to dump, 1,275.

VITAL STATISTICS, WESTERN SAMOA, FOR THE YEAR 1931.

(Last census held 31st December, 1925.)

—	As at 1st January, 1931.		Births.		Deaths.		Marriages.	Arrivals.		Departures.		As at 31st December, 1931.		Natural Increase or Decrease.	Net Increase or Decrease.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Native Samoans ..	21,154	20,514	735	637	308	279	146	445	291	524	369	21,502	20,794	+785	+628
Europeans and half-castes	1,499	1,316	28	21	10	3	26	262	221	253	198	1,526	1,357	+36	+68
Chinese labourers..	915	..	..	..	6	..	..	209	..	404	..	714	..	-6	-201
Melanesian labourers and dependants	136	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	129	1	-2	-7

The percentage increase in native Samoan population during 1931 was 1.5, as compared with 2.32 in 1930, 2.12 in 1929, and 1.67 in 1928.

The arrivals and departures of Samoans balance each other over periods of years.

BIRTHS (SAMOANS).

The births of 1,372 living children were registered during 1931, giving a birth-rate per 1,000 of mid-year population of 32.68. For 1930, 1929, and 1928 the figures were 1,317, 1,408, and 863, the birth-rates being 31.97, 34.94, and 21.82 respectively.

There were 13 still-births reported, which are not included either as births or deaths in the figures and rates given in this report. The still-birth rate per 100 live births for the last four years is as follows: 1928, 1.04; 1929, 0.92; 1930, 1.36; 1931, 0.95.

DEATHS (SAMOANS).

During the year 587 deaths were registered, giving a death-rate per 1,000 of mid-year population of 13.98, whereas during 1928, 1929, and 1930 the deaths registered numbered 219, 599, and 479 with death-rates of 5.53, 14.86, and 11.63 respectively.

Births and Deaths by Months, 1931 (Samoans).

—	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Births..	141	81	58	229	80	37	212	94	58	236	86	60	1,372
Deaths	54	43	31	94	30	30	94	30	25	87	41	28	587

Percentage of Deaths at Different Ages to Total Deaths (Samoans).

	Number of Deaths.			Percentage of Total Deaths.		
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Under 1 week	23	25	17	3.84	5.22	2.89
From 1 week to 1 month	14	12	13	2.34	2.50	2.21
From 1 month to 3 months	19	13	14	3.17	2.72	2.39
From 3 months to 6 months	19	9	20	3.17	1.88	3.40
From 6 months to 12 months	23	31	89	3.84	6.47	15.17
From 1 year to 2 years	96	18	42	16.03	3.76	7.16
From 2 years to 3 years	30	13	47	5.01	2.72	8.00
From 3 years to 4 years	9	11	16	1.50	2.31	2.73
From 4 years to 5 years	13	17	15	2.17	3.54	2.56
From 5 years to 10 years	36	15	46	6.01	3.13	7.83
Over 10 years	317	315	268	52.92	65.75	45.66
Totals	599	479	587	100.00	100.00	100.00

The infant-mortality rate for the year 1931 is 111 per 1,000 registered births, as against 61 for 1930 and 70 for 1929.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

	Hospitals.				Totals, including Dispensaries and Travelling Units.	Dispensaries.		Nationality of In-patients.				
	Apia.	Tuasivi.	Safotu.	Aleipata.		Stations.	Number of Attendances.	Europeans.	Samoans.	Chinese.	Melaneans.	
(a) In hospital, 1st January, 1931	46	3	5	2	56	Manono ..	453	(a)	6	27	19	4
(b) Admitted during year	1,356	180	45	106	1,687	Salimu, Fagaloa Bay	232	(b)	246	1,055	368	18
(c) Discharged during year	1,316	171	45	99	1,631	Matautu, Lefaga	128	(c)	239	1,001	372	19
(d) Died during year	47	10	5	5	67	Falelima ..	476	(d)	7	52	6	2
(e) Remaining in, 31st December, 1931	39	2	..	4	45	Mulifanua ..	1,998	(e)	6	29	9	1
						Lotofaga ..	150					
						Vaisala ..	558					
						Fagamalo ..	567					
						Satalo ..	88					
Out-patients attendances, including hospitals and dispensaries	9,911	1,555	429	2,135	18,680							
Treatment for hookworm	550	364	9	316	1,239							
Treatment for yaws (N.A.B. and bicrool)	3,370	942	202	450	4,964							
Visits paid during year by V.M.O. and N.M.P.	293	79	1	55	428							
Operations—												
Major	122	27	7	12	168							
Minor	258	44	5	34	341							

The Vaisala (Savai'i) dispensary was moved from Sataua in the June quarter, and that at Satalo (Upolu) was closed in the December quarter.

APIA HOSPITAL.

There are no structural alterations to report. Admissions were 1,356, as against 1,148 in 1930.

Apia Hospital: Attendance, Operations, &c.

	Admissions, 1931.					Deaths.				
	Europeans.	Samoans.	Chinese.	Melanesians.	Totals.	Europeans.	Samoans.	Chinese.	Melanesians.	Totals.
Remaining in hospital, 31st December, 1930	6	17	19	4	46	1	..	1	..	2
1931.										
Alimentary system	39	65	7	..	111	1	4	..	..	5
Circulatory system	10	22	6	1	39	1	6	1	1	9
Genito-urinary system	39	61	6	1	107	..	1	..	..	1
Nervous system	1	6	7	..	14	..	2	..	..	2
Respiratory system	15	104	25	..	144	..	5	2	..	7
Skin and subcutaneous tissues	21	14	40	..	75	..	..	..	..	..
Supporting structures	33	117	173	8	331	..	..	1	..	1
Special sense organs	2	19	3	4	28	..	..	..	..	..
Infectious diseases	79	275	82	2	438	3	13	1	1	18
General	6	30	15	1	52	1	1	..	..	2
Parasites .. .. .	..	6	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
Tumours	1	5	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	246	724	368	18	1,356	7	32	6	2	47

Remaining in hospital, 31st December, 1931, 39. Operations: Major, 122; minor, 258.

Apia Hospital: Report of the Laboratory, 1931.

The total of routine specimens recorded is 1,243, a substantial increase upon those recorded for the previous year (883). The specimens comprise the following:—

Fæces: Total specimens examined, 572. The examinations include those made for worms, ova, blood, bacteriological, and chemical.

Urines: Total specimens examined, 318. The examinations include those made for chemistry, bacteriological, pathological, &c.

Sputa: Total specimens examined, 67. Examinations include microscopical and cultural.

Blood: Total specimens examined, 176. Examinations include those made for filaria, cell counts, widals, blood cultures, &c.

Miscellaneous swabs, including throat-swabs and specimens of pus, totalled 18.

Puncture fluids, bacteriological and cytology; a total of 7.

Veneral examinations: Total specimens examined, 29.

Leprosy sections: Total specimens examined, 7.

Vaccines prepared: A total of 3.

Ringworm examinations (hairs): A total of 2.

Police examinations: Bacteriological, 1.

Glands from theatre: Filial examinations, 2.

Gastric analysis: Chemical, 1; bacteriological, 1.

Milk and water analysis: Chemical and bacteriological analyses, 2.

Alcohol analysis of beer, spirits, &c.: Analyses, 35.

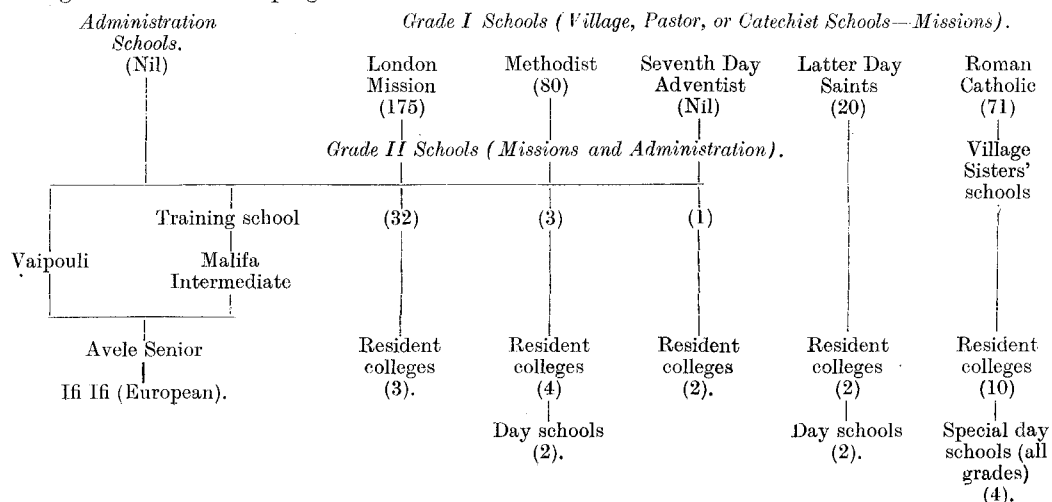
General simple analyses: 2.

Apia Hospital: Report of the X-ray Department, 1931.

X-ray examinations, 22; assorted films taken, 34; screenings, 10; barium meals, 0.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The general scheme of progressive education is as follows:—



MISSION SCHOOLS.

The work of education is carried on largely by the missions, and it is consistent with the interests of the natives that it should remain so. The organization of mission schools is as follows:—

Grade I (Pastor or Catechist) Schools (for boys and girls).—These are the village schools taught by the native pastors or catechists, who are supplied by the missions concerned, but the majority of whom receive regular courses of instruction from the Administration.

Girls' Schools (Resident).—The girls of these schools are prepared for the higher standard of village life. The majority marry soon after leaving school, and in this way the whole of the Samoan life is being influenced. Their Christian education is specially stressed.

Boys' Schools (Resident).—These can be regarded as colleges where the boys are prepared for useful work in the missions as pastors or teachers, or as artisans.

Girls' Schools (Day).—These schools are found in the larger centres, and meet the needs of pupils desiring further education. Music, sewing, typewriting, and shorthand form a special part of the syllabus of instruction in some schools.

Marist Brothers' Boys' School (Day).—This school has been established in Apia for fifty years. It is a primary school, admitting boys of any denomination, and preparing them for the New Zealand Proficiency Examination and the commercial houses of Apia.

The Grade II schools (which are partly Administration and partly mission) and the schools conducted entirely by the Administration are dealt with later.

The vast majority of teachers in mission schools are Samoans, but the services of Europeans are also utilized, especially in the resident colleges and day schools. At all purely mission schools the teachers are provided by the mission concerned.

In the following table relating to purely mission schools the attendance figures for the more elementary schools are approximate.

Missions.	Pastors and Catechists' Schools, Villages.				Colleges, Boys', Resident.		Colleges, Girls', Resident.		Special Day Schools, Boys'.		Special Day Schools, Girls'.		Totals.		
	Number.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number.	Attend- ance.	Number.	Attend- ance.	Number.	Attend- ance.	Number.	Attend- ance.	Schools.	Attendance.	
														Boys.	Girls.
London Missionary Society	175	4,370	3,278	7,648	2	190	1	150	..	..	..	..	178	4,560	3,428
Roman Catholic ..	71	1,200	1,351	2,551	2	115	8	299	1	365	3	425	85	1,680	2,075
Methodist ..	80	872	1,308	2,180	3	90	1	60	2	50	..	..	86	1,012	1,368
Latter Day Saints ..	20	299	230	529	1	47	1	60	1	43	1	39	24	389	329
Seventh Day Ad-ventist	..	..	..	..	1	39	1	12	..	..	..	..	2	39	12
	346	6,741	6,167	12,908	9	481	12	581	4	458	4	464	375	7,680	7,212

In mission schools children attend from the age of three years (village schools) to the age of thirty years (colleges). Numbers in Government and Grade II schools are included in mission totals owing to pupils also attending mission schools for religious instruction.

Grade II Schools.—Schoolhouses and sites are arranged for by the respective missions, whilst the Administration is responsible for the supervision, training, and payment of teachers. As these schools have been established to meet the needs of village life, the curriculum is arranged accordingly, instruction being in the vernacular; a limited amount of English is taught.

Excluding the Government (now intermediate) school at Malifa, there are now 36 of these schools—32 London Missionary Society, 3 Methodist Mission, and 1 Seventh Day Adventist Mission. Roll numbers have been—31st March, 1931, 2,522; 30th June, 1931, 2,491; 30th September, 1931, 2,650; 31st December, 1931, 3,034; 31st March, 1932, 2,754.

Administration Schools.—Towards the close of the year it was decided, as a practicable measure of economy, that three European teachers returning to New Zealand—the headmasters at Malifa and Avele, and an assistant at Ifi Ifi—should not be replaced.

The positions of the Malifa and Avele schools were reversed, Avele, near Vailima, becoming the senior school, Malifa absorbing the intermediate grades, and also retaining the few senior Malifa girls. Both schools were placed in charge of native teachers directly under the Superintendent, who devotes considerable time to the class-work of the teachers in each. These changes have not diminished activities, and were made the more easily possible owing to the proximity of the schools and to the amount of teacher-training carried out for years past.

The Vaipouli School, Savai'i, has functioned without change.

Ifi Ifi School (for Europeans): Upon the reduction of one in the New Zealand staff greater responsibility was given the locally trained teachers, who have taken charge of the infant department.

In the New Zealand Proficiency Examination the following results were obtained:—

	Candidates presented.	Pass Proficiency.	Certificates of Competency.
Ifi Ifi	14	9	3
Marist Brothers	12	4	3
Malifa (Samoans)	23	11	8

AVERAGE ATTENDANCES AT GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1932.

Date.	Ili Ila.	Malifa (Senior).	Vaipouli (Boys only).	Malifa Intermediate.	Avele (Boys only).	Totals.
31st March, 1931	216	82	52	390	92	832
30th June, 1931	211	80	45	391	90	817
30th September, 1931	213	79	49	407	85	833
31st December, 1931	213	*	55	522†	90‡	880
31st March, 1932	216	..	54	460	70	800

* Transferred to Avele.

† Increased by transfer of Avele Intermediate.

‡ Senior boys from Malifa.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

The conditions relating to the work of the Department during the year proved to be quite normal, and the difficulties which were being experienced several years ago have disappeared entirely. The High Court holds frequent sittings in Apia as circumstances require, and, in addition, the Chief Judge held two sessions of the High Court in Savai'i. There was one murder charge, resulting in a Chinese labourer being sentenced to death, but this was commuted to life imprisonment. Civil actions filed during the year numbered 241; judgments being recorded in 192 cases—49 being either struck out or withdrawn. Particulars of the criminal cases are given in the tables hereunder, which show there has been a substantial decrease in the number of offences reported—a reduction from 1,478 to 987. One notary public was enrolled under the Samoa Notaries Order, 1931.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES IN THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL, 1931, TO 31ST MARCH, 1932.

Cases heard at Apia before the Chief Judge or Judge of the High Court, at Mulinu'u before the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of Native Affairs as Commissioners of the High Court, and in Savai'i before the Chief Judge (eighty cases), or the Resident Commissioner as a Commissioner of the High Court.

Offences.	1930-31		1931-32.														Increase.	Decrease.
	Offences reported.	Offences reported.	Number arrested or summoned.	Number convicted in High Court.						Offences withdrawn or dismissed by High Court.								
				Apia.		Mulinu'u.		Savai'i.		Apia.		Mulinu'u.		Savai'i.				
Misleading justice—				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Escape from lawful custody	14	11	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Contempt of Court	425	61	61	37	4	..	..	14	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	364
Offences against morality—																		
Adultery	12	5	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Abduction, carnally to know	15	7	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Carnal knowledge	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Offences against the person—																		
Assault, common	98	92	92	52	..	..	..	21	1	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Assault, indecent	7	6	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assault, causing actual bodily harm	10	6	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	4
Assault, causing grievous bodily harm	9	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Rape	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Murder	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Threatening to kill	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Manslaughter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Attempted suicide	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insulting words	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bigamy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Administering dangerous drugs	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Buggery .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Offences against property rights—																		
Burglary	11	16	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Thefts from dwellings	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Theft	107	170	154	127	5	..	..	8	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	63	..
Trespass	16	33	36	30	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
Trespassing cattle	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilful mischief	6	59	54	35	..	..	..	2	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	53	..
Forgery and uttering	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Receiving stolen property	5	5	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unlawfully in dwelling-house at night	3	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police offences—																		
Threatening behaviour	1	6	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Insulting language	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Provoking breach of the peace	8	10	10	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Disorderly conduct	43	27	27	7	9	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	16	..
Drunkenness	12	5	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Throwing stones	3	11	11	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..

POLICE AND PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Reductions in the European personnel have been continued throughout the year. On 31st March, 1931, the European strength in all ranks was thirty-seven, on 31st December, 1931, it was thirty, and on 31st March, 1932, it was twenty-two.

The Native Police Force, including warders (but excluding messengers and clerks), numbered thirty-eight at the end of the year.

The six posts in outer districts have functioned normally; the mobile patrol mentioned in the report of last year was discontinued as from the end of November, 1930.

PRISONS.

On 1st April, 1931, the total number of prisoners in gaol was 98. During the year 412 prisoners were received and 431 discharged, leaving 79 in custody at the end of March, 1932.

The number of mental patients on 31st March, 1932, was seven.

GENERAL.

There has been a general decline in criminal offences, which may be classified approximately as follows:—

	1930-31.	1931-32.
Serious crimes	179	134
Breaches of measures affecting native affairs	770	129
Lesser offences	529	724
	1,478	987

The principal increases have been—theft and trespass, largely in connection with removals of food-stuffs from plantations; wilful mischief connected also with removal of beef from plantations; and affrays, being domestic quarrels in villages.

Police activities have been facilitated by the passing of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1931, the Shopping Hours Ordinance, 1931, and the General Laws Ordinance, 1931, all being revised consolidations of previously existing law.

The warrants held for execution on 31st March, 1931, were: for arrest, 153; for commitment, 86; and on 31st March, 1932, the numbers were 97 and 55 respectively.

There were 310 licensed motor-vehicles in the Territory at the end of the year.

CUSTOMS AND MARINE DEPARTMENT.

TRADE STATISTICS.

There was a sharp decline in the trade of the Territory in 1931, the total trade for the calendar year having been £359,397, as compared with an average of £635,491 over the preceding five years. In the following table imports and exports are set out by quarters:—

Quarter ended	Exports.								Imports.	Total Trade.
	Copra.		Cacao.		Bananas.		Other.	Total Value.		
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Value.			
		£		£		£	£	£	£	
31st March, 1931 ..	2,739	26,537	170	8,897	18,736	8,661	2,369	46,484	41,445	87,929
30th June, 1931 ..	2,355	24,218	157	8,107	6,630	3,067	6,535*	41,927	47,216	89,143
30th September, 1931	2,060	19,900	20	1,362	20,224	9,114	1,153†	31,529	34,410	65,939
31st December, 1931	3,908	38,545	273	16,918	39,641	18,180	864	74,507	41,879	116,386
31st March, 1932 ..	2,475	24,654	158	10,079	13,758	4,127	964	39,824	33,194	73,018
Totals for calendar year 1930	12,285	166,221	1,007	61,294	95,867	44,259	12,741	284,515	275,355	559,870
Totals for calendar year 1931	11,062	109,220	620	35,284	85,231	39,022	10,921	194,447	164,950	359,397

* Includes specie (silver coin), £5,100.

† Includes specie (silver coin), £100.

The fluctuation in quarterly figures is caused by non-regular arrivals and departures of overseas vessels.

Imports.

The following table shows the countries whence goods were imported, the effect of adverse foreign exchange in the latter part of the year 1931 being noticeable :—

Countries.	1930.		1931.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
United Kingdom	47,183	17.1	29,286	17.8
New Zealand	81,388	29.6	56,450	34.2
Australia	58,653	21.3	35,468	21.5
United States of America	54,369	19.7	23,805	14.4
Other countries	33,762	12.3	19,941	12.1
Totals	275,355	100.0	164,950	100.0

The principal decreases as compared with 1930 were : Drapery, £17,608 ; meat in tins, £13,671 ; fish, preserved, £6,827 ; benzine and gasoline, £5,377 ; flour, £3,873 ; biscuits, £3,670 ; sugar, £3,168 ; soap, £2,493 ; meat in kegs, £1,814 ; hardware, £1,487 ; kerosene, £1,217 ; fancy goods, £1,211 ; boots and shoes, £1,143 ; paper and stationery, £1,031 ; jams, jellies, and preserves, £997 ; confectionery, £980.

The majority of these are staple lines of native trade, and the decrease in them, which averages 45 per cent., illustrates the extent to which the Samoans have reverted to consumption of their own products.

Exports.

Copra.—The estimated production by Samoans during 1931 was 7,644 tons.

Rubber.—Export amounted to only 41 tons, valued at £1,140, during the early part of 1931, as compared with 101 tons, valued at £6,461, during 1930. Production has ceased owing to prevailing low values.

Re-exports.—These amounted to £9,023 during 1931, as compared with £5,244 in 1930, the increase being accounted for by authorized shipments of £5,000 and £200 specie (silver coin) to New Zealand and Niue Island respectively.

Further details relative to trade are given in "Trade, Commerce, and Shipping of the Territory of Western Samoa for the Calendar Year 1931," and in the graphs forming Appendix B to this report.

REVENUE.

The total receipts at the Customhouse, Apia, for the financial years ended 31st March, 1931 and 1932 respectively, are shown in the following :—

	1930-31.	1931-32.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Import duties	45,661	27,194	..	18,467
Export duties—				
Copra	18,470	16,200	..	..
Cacao	1,701	1,220	..	..
Rubber	908	..	..	..
Beche-de-mer .. .. .	..	14	..	..
Bananas	384*	10,032*	..	..
	21,463	27,466	6,003*	..
Shipping fees	2,644	2,234	..	410
Leases, wharfages, &c.	1,811	1,152	..	659
Taxes	10,627	9,174	..	1,453
Miscellaneous, including sale of medicinal liquor	6,010	7,305	1,295	..
Total receipts	88,216	74,525	7,298	20,989 7,298
Net decrease .. .. .	..	..	..	13,691

* Of this revenue of 2s. 6d. per case the whole to 31st December, 1931, and 2s. 3d. per case since 1st January, 1932, has been applied to the assistance of the Administration export scheme.

On 1st January, 1932, import duties were increased by the addition of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* on all goods subject to this class of duty, and other specific increases were made as set out in the Samoa Customs Consolidation Amendment Order, 1931. On the same date the Port and Customs Service tax was increased from 2½ per cent. to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. By the Revenue Amendment Ordinance, 1931, increases were made in fees payable by overseas shipping.

SHIPPING.

Overseas Merchant Shipping entering Port of Apia (all Steam).

—	Financial Year ended					
	31st March, 1931.			31st March, 1932.		
	British.	Other.	Total.	British.	Other.	Total.
Number of vessels	91	27	118	86	51	137
Tonnage, vessels	69,424	52,680	122,104	65,684	34,027	99,711
Tons cargo, inwards	9,911	5,457	15,368	7,517	1,980	9,497
Tons cargo, outwards	13,254	9,714	22,968	8,150	11,430	19,580

Also in addition to the above (1931-32): 4 British warships, 2 British yachts, 1 Chilean training-ship, 2 United States of America yachts.

The increase in the number of vessels, in contrast with that of the tonnage, is due to an increase in voyages of small vessels between American and Western Samoa.

At the end of the year the t.s.s. "Tofua," a vessel maintaining four-weekly communication with Auckland, Suva, and Tonga, was withdrawn from service and replaced by the s.s. "Waipahi," a smaller cargo steamer. The other shipping communications (apart from non-regular overseas cargo vessels) are four-weekly by the New Zealand Government motorship "Maui Pomare" with New Zealand and Niue Island, and three-weekly connection at Pago Pago (American Samoa) with Matson line vessels to Suva, New Zealand, Sydney, and the United States.

TAXES.

The following amounts under the different headings were collected during the financial year 1931-32, including also payments made to the Resident Commissioner, Savai'i, and to District Officers at police posts:—

Revenue from Taxes, Licenses, &c.

—	1930-31.	1931-32.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
(a) Personal tax	1,003	838	..	165
(b) Lighter-tax	63	58	..	5
(c) Boat and launch licenses	64	54	..	10
(d) Building-tax	2,525	2,425	..	100
(e) Store-tax	3,402	3,473	71	..
(f) Copra-house tax	343	358	15	..
(g) Salary-tax	649	518	..	131
(h) Other licenses	1,357	1,154	..	203
(i) Water rates	1,546	1,450	..	96
Totals	10,952	10,328	86	710
Less .. .. .	..	..	..	86
Net decrease .. .. .	..	..	..	624

HARBOUR SECTION.

No damage of any kind has been caused to any vessel while in the port during the year. On one occasion it was necessary for a vessel to put to sea owing to heavy weather in January, 1932.

Surveys.—All local coasting-vessels have been surveyed when due, breakdowns at sea have occurred from time to time, but no serious accident has taken place.

Lights.—These are all in good condition and working well, and the new light established on Cape Horn Reef in Apia Harbour has proved especially useful.

Floating Plant.—The two launches have required considerable attention. Water lighter and pump are in good order.

Moorings had their annual overhaul in September, and are in good order.

Channels and Passages.—The channels and passages round Savai'i have had attention, some amount of blasting having been done and marking-pins renewed.

Ligherage.—The Ligherage Ordinance, 1931, codified the conditions which had obtained for some years past, and pursuant to its provisions a license was granted to the Apia Stevedoring Co., Ltd., for a term of six years after expiry of their present agreement on 31st May, 1932.

Since 1st September the Harbour Department has been conducted on a contract basis between the Administration and the Harbourmaster; the service has operated with complete smoothness and satisfaction.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Depressed values for Native produce have made Samoan labour available more consistently and less expensively than hitherto, and, in consequence of this and of the depression itself, there has been a further decrease in the employment of Chinese. An example of this is given in the following particulars of labour employed by the New Zealand Reparation Estates (the largest employers of labour), which indicate the position generally:—

					January, 1931.	January, 1932.
Samoans	..	..	..	..	182	245
Chinese	..	..	..	..	366	206
Total	..	..	..	..	548	451

On the 1st April, 1931, there were 917 Chinese labourers in the Territory. In September 404 returned to China by the s.s. "Apoev," and 207 new men arrived by the same vessel. There were 8 deaths during the year, and the total number in the Territory on 31st March, 1932, was 712.

There were 121 Melanesian labourers in Samoa at 31st March, 2 having died during the year, and 13 having been returned to their homes.

The conduct of labourers has been good. Towards the end of the year a law of 1918 placing restrictions upon intercourse between Samoans and Chinese labourers was re-enacted in the Overseas Labourers Control Ordinance, 1931.

In view of the continuing decrease in the numbers of overseas labourers, a general reduction in the Department was effected as from the end of 1931. The Commissioner of Labour was retired after some sixteen years of very commendable service, and his post filled by the Crown Solicitor as an addition to existing duties. Part of the clerical work is carried out similarly by part-time services from another Department, and the only full-time staff now in this Department are the Chinese interpreter and messenger.

The number of visits made by labourers to the Commissioner's office on various affairs during the year 1931-32 amounted to 4,878.

POSTAL AND RADIO DEPARTMENT.

In August, 1931, there was a reduction from five to four in the European staff of the Postal Department, and early in February, 1932, these two communications Departments were combined under the Radio Superintendent, enabling the Postmaster to return to the New Zealand Service. An additional radio trainee was appointed. Quicker despatch is given to the handling of mails as the Radio staff assist on overseas mail days.

The post-office was moved into the new building in November.

RADIO.

Net receipts on radio—telegraphic business during the year amounted to £2,463, the number of messages handled being 11,642.

The four out-stations and one in the Union Group have given satisfactory service, and, although charges are only 2d. per word, are self-supporting. The privately owned broadcasting station at Apia has been taken over by a local corporation and thirty listeners are licensed within the Territory.

POSTAL.

There has been a decrease generally in all transactions, with the exception of sales of stamps, which reflect the increased postage rates effective from 1st March, 1931. There is a further decrease in savings-bank deposits, but not to the extent of that of the preceding year.

Money-orders.

Year.	Money-orders issued.			Money-orders paid.		Postal Notes and British Postal Orders.												
	Number.	Commission.		Amount.	Number.	Amount.		Issued.		Paid.								
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.							
1931-32	..	1,580	214	11	1	14,997	19	1	239	1,191	4	10	1,529	9	0	66	10	9
1930-31	..	2,020	644	8	0	25,860	3	10	242	1,781	8	9	1,178	14	8	126	8	9

Savings-bank.

Year.	Accounts opened.		Accounts closed.		Deposits.			Withdrawals.			Interest credited.			Amount at Credit of Depositors at End of Year.			Invested.			In Hand.			Accounts open at End of Year
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£		s.	d.
1931-32	184	168	22,672	5	4	26,298	2	3	1,318	16	9	34,927	10	7	34,638	14	8	288	15	11	1,500		
1930-31	243	213	28,499	18	6	38,579	5	2	1,462	6	7	37,234	10	9	37,213	12	8	20	18	1	1,484		

Other Receipts.

Year.	Stamp Sales.			Radio Fees.			Telephone Receipts.			Private Boxes.			For New Zealand Government Departments.			Miscellaneous.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1931-32	1,119	16	6	2,463	0	0	1,205	4	4	85	16	0	2,909	18	0	75	0	7
1930-31	1,083	11	7	688	14	0*	1,241	1	11	120	19	2	4,146	0	11	7	18	0

* Figure for 1931-32 is total of net radio receipts; that for 1930-31 is total amount received at Post Office only.

LANDS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The activities of this Department during the year have been confined to the carrying-out of routine requirements only.

In field-work the principal matters of interest were investigations in conjunction with Public Works Officers of the water-supply for Sataoa, in Safata, and in conjunction with the Acting Chief Medical Officer of numerous private burial-grounds in the vicinity of Apia preparatory to the issue of the Board of Health Regulations as to burials contained in *Western Samoa Gazette* No. 71.

Lithos were made showing the political subdivisions of Upolu and Savai'i in detail. By the Fugalei Street and Building Alignment Ordinance Amendment Ordinance, 1931, the boundaries of one of the earliest roads in Upolu were brought into conformity with present use.

The work of this Department is now performed by a staff consisting of one qualified surveyor, a field assistant, and a Samoan draughtsman.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The programme of public works has been below average owing to the financial conditions.

ROADS.

Some 165 chains of re-forming and metalling have been laid.

The main coastal roads have been reconstructed in some parts and maintained generally. Owing to heavy motor-bus traffic over poor foundations, maintenance of these roads, where not bitumen-surfaced, is expensive.

In Savai'i motor traffic has been introduced, and the road from Tuasivi to Safotulafai has been repaired.

BUILDINGS.

The two-storied Post Office building, in ferro-concrete, including residence and telephone exchange, was completed and occupied in December, 1931. The new building was constructed by local labour to a local design, and is one of the foremost buildings of Apia. It was completed at the estimated cost of approximately £5,500.

For the observatory at Mulinu'u a new hut for the spectro-helioscope, in wood, with concrete foundations for instruments, was erected.

Repairs and renovations have been effected.

BRIDGES.

Repairs to bridges have been carried out as required.

WATER-SUPPLIES.

The Apia system has been maintained.

The supply for the village of Sataoa, in Safata, was completed.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC BRANCH.

The power station has operated satisfactorily throughout the year. This service is self-supporting, and the benefits of electric light, which are accentuated in the tropics, are now enjoyed in almost every residence and in numbers of Native fales in and near Apia.

APIA OBSERVATORY.

(NOTE.—The Observatory is a branch in Western Samoa of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of New Zealand. It became the property of the Government of New Zealand under the New Zealand Reparation Estates Order, 1920. In view of the wide interest in the activities of the Observatory and the peculiar value of its observations, a report by the Director is included here for general information.)

The programme of work in terrestrial magnetism, atmospheric electricity, seismology, and meteorology has been generally maintained during the year 1931–32 as in former years.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

Absolute observations of the earth's magnetic field were obtained regularly with the Tesdorpf magnetometer and the Schulze earth-inductor, and continuous records of declination and horizontal intensity were given by the Eschenhagen variometers. The variometer for vertical force remained out of action throughout the year, and the autographic records were interrupted in March, 1932, by a break-down of the driving-clocks. A few experiments were made with stereograms as a means of representing terrestrial magnetic changes. With the exception of March, 1932, the year as a whole was free from magnetic disturbance.

SEISMOLOGY.

The seismographs are of Wiechert design. Both the horizontal and the vertical instruments were out of action for a time during the year pending the arrival of new parts from Germany. The parts were eventually received, but the larger instrument still showed a certain amount of stiffness and defect of balance.

The following analysis shows the character of the records of earthquakes obtained during the year 1st April, 1931, to 31st March, 1932: Total number of shocks registered, 122. Of these, 10, or 8.2 per cent., were felt by residents in and around Apia. The epicentres of the most prominent earthquakes have been determined, and are located as follows: Solomon Group, 7; near New Hebrides Group, 2; between Samoa and Fiji Groups, 1. None of these latter was felt by persons resident in Samoa. Of the total number of shocks registered, 80 originated within 9 degrees of Apia, 65.6 per cent.; 17 originated from greater distances than 9 degrees, 13.9 per cent.; 25 originated from indeterminate distances, 20.5 per cent.

METEOROLOGY.

The work in meteorology included surface observations twice a day as in previous years and some measurements of upper winds from time to time using pilot balloons. The hygrograph did not function very well in spite of its being fitted with new hairs. Lieutenant Warrant, of H.M.S. "Veronica," kindly undertook the inspection of the stations in the Union Islands on behalf of the Observatory during the visit of His Excellency the Administrator. A weather diary was commenced to supplement the observations at fixed hours at the Observatory, and a trial was made of Bergeron's method of measuring visibility. In the autographic records of pressure millimetres were discarded in favour of millibars.

Preliminary mean values of meteorological elements for the year 1931 are as follows:—

Month.	Pressure.	Temperature.	Rainfall.	Humidity.	Sunshine.	Wind.
January	29.709	80.2	17.20	84	159.8	5.4
February	29.689	80.1	19.97	83	126.9	3.2
March	29.823	80.4	10.47	81	164.5	3.6
April	29.823	79.7	15.94	78	205.4	4.6
May	29.858	79.3	13.90	81	161.3	4.4
June	29.882	78.1	10.87	79	195.7	4.9
July	29.898	78.4	3.90	74	259.2	5.6
August	29.862	78.8	2.00	77	219.1	5.3
September	29.882	79.0	5.48	77	216.2	4.5
October	29.851	78.6	8.34	74	227.7	3.4
November	29.795	79.0	5.82	74	234.6	3.5
December	29.793	78.6	8.98	76	177.0	2.9
Mean or total ..	29.822	79.2	122.87	78	2,347.4	4.3

There were three tropical cyclones in the vicinity of the islands during the wet season. On 18th January, 1932, a cyclone passed over the Tonga Islands; on 6th February, 1932, a cyclone occurred near the Tonga Islands which ultimately developed into a storm covering a wide area to the south of these islands; and on 12th March, 1932, a cyclone passed over the Tonga Islands having previously developed northward of Samoa.

STORM WARNINGS.

Daily reports of weather were prepared as in former years for inclusion in the broadcast from Apia Radio Station. During the hurricane season, November to April, these reports go out twice a day, and they include reports of weather from the various groups of Southern Pacific islands.

TIME SERVICE.

The standard clock (by Strasser and Rohde) continued to give satisfactory service. It was checked at intervals by means of wireless time-signals from Annapolis, United States of America, and by transit observations of the sun.

ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY.

The potential of the air has been registered by Benndorf self-recording electrometers at two stations as in previous years, one in the lagoon and one in the grounds of the Observatory. The necessary financial support for this work was given by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The Public Works Department erected a platform in the lagoon for the purpose of making absolute observations using a raft carrying a stretched wire.

A new hut was erected to house the spectro-helioscope which the Observatory has received on loan from Mount Wilson Observatory.

The Director visited the observatories and headquarters of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in New Zealand in August and also the meteorological stations in Fiji and Tonga.

FINANCE.

It will be noted from the statement of revenue and expenditure that the expenditure for the year exceeded the revenue by £19,896. This deficiency occurred during the first half of the year, considerable economy being effected during the year which did not become operative until the latter part of the financial year. The deficiency, however, was covered by £20,042 available balance held at the commencement of the year.

An endeavour is now being made to keep expenditure within the revenue, and, in the absence of any unforeseen contingency, it is anticipated that this should be possible for the future.

The statement hereunder shows the amount of revenue and expenditure for the financial year ended 31st March, 1932, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

REVENUE.

Head of Revenue.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	£	£
1. Native taxes	1,837	1,429
2. Customs, harbour, and taxes	82,968	68,419
3. Fees and charges (hospital, Court, traffic, &c.)	12,184	11,338
4. Post Office and Savings-bank	4,760	4,409
5. Radio-station	3,524	4,792
6. Miscellaneous (rents, interest, &c.)	12,308	13,464
7. Engineering and transport	12,804	..
8. Public-works hydro-electric .. .. .	..	5,189
	130,385	109,040
Subsidy from New Zealand Government	21,000	..
Total receipts	151,385	109,040

(a) The decrease under Native taxes is due to the reduction in amount of personal taxes collected.

(b) The decrease under Customs, &c., is due partly to a falling-off in trade and partly to traders' policy during the year of non-importation in order to reduce stocks in view of the falling tendency of prices.

(c) The decrease under fees and charges is due to reduction in hospital fees received.

(d) The decrease under Post Office and Savings-bank is due to a general shrinkage in business transacted and particularly to loss of interest on Savings-bank investments owing to depositors withdrawing their savings during the year.

(e) The increase in radio revenue is apparent only, as the adjustment payments to other stations is included under expenditure for 1931-32, whereas the amount was deducted from revenue for 1930-31. The amount paid for 1931-32 is £2,306, leaving a net revenue of £2,486 for 1931-32 as against £3,524 for 1930-31.

(f) The Engineering and Transport Department ceased to exist at the end of 1930-31, the hydro-electric scheme being taken over by the Public Works Department. The amount shown for 1930-31 under Engineering and Transport Department includes sales of capital assets.

EXPENDITURE.

Head of Expenditure.				1930-31.	1931-32.
				£	£
1.	Permanent charges on public debt	..	..	11,071	11,071
2.	Administrator and Government House	..	..	4,703	4,151
3.	Secretariat	..	..	11,207	9,614
4.	Native affairs—				
	(a) Upolu and general	..	..	7,250	6,184
	(b) Savai'i	..	..	2,448	2,321
5.	Treasury	..	..	3,792	3,662
6.	Customs, taxes, and marine	..	..	10,525	18,987
7.	Justice	..	..	2,888	2,632
8.	Police and prisons—				
	(a) Police and prisons	..	..	9,904	8,608
	(b) Constabulary	..	..	16,561	10,412
9.	Health	..	..	18,224	17,824
10.	Lands and survey	..	..	1,791	1,423
11.	Chinese	..	..	1,407	..
12.	Post Office and Savings-bank	..	..	5,008	4,238
13.	Radio-station	..	..	3,656	5,218
14.	Education	..	..	7,439	6,794
15.	Public works—				
	(a) General and maintenance	..	..	9,013	7,738
	(b) New works	..	..	6,713	6,416
	(c) Hydro-electric	..	..	..	1,643
16.	Engineering and transport	..	..	6,688	..
Totals				140,288	128,936

Salaries of all European officers were reduced by 10 per cent. from the 1st April, 1931, and the salaries of the Samoan staff were similarly reduced from the 1st January, 1932. This reduction is reflected in all departmental expenditure for 1931-32.

For the purposes of comparison the grouping of the various items of expenditure for 1931-32 is the same as for the previous year, but owing to a later rearrangement of these items the totals of the individual heads of expenditure as given above differ from the figures appearing in the printed estimates, though the grand total is, of course, the same.

(a) The reduction under item 2 is accounted for mainly by the fact that 1930-31 includes £407 for purchase of motor-car late in year. New car also resulted in reduction of expenditure on motor-car maintenance for 1931-32. A saving was also effected by part use of prisoners on maintenance, Vailima grounds.

(b) The reduction under Secretariat is due mainly to lower expenditure on maintenance of Government property and furniture and on officers' travelling-expenses to and from overseas.

(c) The reductions under Native affairs are made up of reduced expenditure under salaries.

(d) The apparent increase under Customs, &c., is due mainly to a new item, "Refund of banana duty." This was previously shown as a deduction from the revenue item.

(e) The small reduction under Justice Department is the result of general economy under various subheadings.

(f) The reductions under police and prisons and constabulary are due to the fact that a number of officers have been returned to New Zealand and have not been replaced.

(g) The small reductions under Health and Lands and Survey Departments are the result of general economies.

(h) The cost of administration of the Chinese Department for 1931-32 was charged to the Chinese Fund.

(i) The saving in the Postal Department has been mainly due to staff economies.

(j) The increase under radio-station is only apparent, the expenditure for 1931-32 including £2,306 paid to other stations, which expenditure was shown as a deduction from the revenue item for 1930-31. The decrease in actual expenditure is the result of a considerable falling-off of business received.

(k) The reduction under Education Department is the result of reduction of staff during the year and general economies.

(l) The reduction under public works, general and maintenance, is due partly to economies effected and partly to postponement of work where possible.

(m) New works expenditure for 1931-32 includes £5,595 for erection of new post-office and telephone exchange to replace that which was destroyed by fire in July, 1930.

(n) The Engineering and Transport Department ceased to exist at the end of 1930-31, the Public Works Department taking over the Hydro-electric Section.

DIRECT NATIVE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1931-32.

(a) Revenue.

Native taxes (arrears of personal tax, fines, gun and dog licenses, water rates, travel permits, marriage fees, &c.)	£	1,429
Medical services	£	1,396
Copra export duty	£	11,967
		£14,792

In addition, revenue is received for Court fees, fines, &c., Postal revenue, and also, in common with the European section of the community, the natives contribute indirectly towards Customs revenue.

*(b) Expenditure.**(1) Payments directly to natives :—*

Salaries and wages—			
Native Affairs Department—	£	£	
Upolu	2,786		
Savai'i	790		
		3,576	
Native police			4,026
Native Medical Staff			3,127
Native teachers			2,505
Other Departments			2,189
Casual labour, Public Works Department			1,629
			17,052

(2) Payments directly on behalf of natives :—

Native Affairs Department—			
Salaries, European staff, Upolu and Savai'i			3,180
Cost of printing Native <i>Gazette</i>			131
Fono expenses (Native Parliament)			155
Land and Titles Commission expenses			350
Travelling-expenses			397
Entertainment of Samoans			160
Uniforms, flags, badges, &c.			7
Printing and stationery			84
<i>Malaga</i> expenses			331
Other expenses			134
			4,929
			£21,981

In addition to the above a large portion of the expenditure on Police and Prisons, Medical and Education Departments is directly for the benefit of natives, while benefit is also derived by them on account of Public Works Department expenditure on roads, bridges, and other public services.

Samoan leper patients are maintained at the expense of the Administration at the Fiji leper hospital, and Samoans are sent for training at the Administration's expense also to the Fiji Medical School.

A proportion of Administration overhead expenditure must also be considered as being directly for the benefit of the natives.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

The only loan-money raised during the year was a sum of £6,000 advanced temporarily from the New Zealand Treasury under section 33, subsection (3), of the Samoa Act in order to keep the Samoan Treasury Deposit Account at Wellington in funds over the last few weeks of the financial year without having to incur exchange charges by remitting from Samoa.

The amount of the balance of the ordinary revenue account at 31st March was sufficient to cover this advance which was repaid early in May, 1932.

Loan Redemption Fund.

The amount of this fund at 31st March, 1932, was £21,447, excluding interest earned to the 31st March, 1932, which would amount to approximately £800, and has not yet been allocated by the New Zealand Treasury.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Year.	Actual Revenue obtained in the Territory.	Actual Expenditure of the Territory.	Deficit.	Subsidy from New Zealand.	Final Deficit or Surplus.
	£	£	£	£	£
1925-26	128,638	145,687	17,049	21,400	+ 4,351
1926-27	113,812	141,710	27,898	20,000	— 7,898
1927-28	106,038	143,421	37,383	20,000	—17,383
1928-29	121,904	157,829*	35,925*	47,374*	+11,449*
1929-30	131,416	150,728*	19,312*	39,448*	+20,136*
1930-31	130,385	140,288*	9,903*	21,000	+11,097*
1931-32	109,040	128,936*	19,896*	..	—19,896*

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

BALANCE-SHEET.

Liabilities.

The form of the balance-sheet has been altered slightly this year, and it is proposed to adopt the new form for future years.

The Post Office Savings-bank Accounts have been incorporated in Treasury books during the year for the first time, and are set out in the balance-sheet.

Assets.

The item sundry stores, £12,916 19s. 9d. is rather large, and does not show any reduction as compared with the previous year. The figure, however, includes £1,363 medicinal liquor, of which £800 worth arrived from England and Australia about the close of the year and approximately £4,000 for timber and water-piping, which it has not been possible to reduce to any appreciable extent during the year.

The item General Fund investment in New Zealand £501 8s. 8d. represents an over investment of Chinese funds in New Zealand as at 31st March, 1932.

There is likely to be a loss of £150 under Sundry advances, and of £250 under Balance, defalcation, partly secured. These losses have been provided for by an expenditure item of £400 in the 1932-33 estimates.

The item Sundry debtors includes £2,749 European taxes outstanding, £2,730 Chinese overhead, £3,191 hospital fees, £435 school fees, £382 electric current sales for March, £760 adjustments with other radio-stations. The balance are miscellaneous.

The collection of debts in the Territory has always been a difficult matter, and notwithstanding a very large number of prosecutions, the total of book debts has not been reduced during the year. An endeavour is being made to restrict credit wherever possible.

The item includes many debts which have been outstanding for a considerable time, and are not likely to be collected in full.

ADMINISTRATION OF WESTERN SAMOA.—BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 1932.

<i>Liabilities.</i>			£	s.	d.	<i>Assets.</i>			£	s.	d.
Capital Account	..	..	177,746	11	1	Land and buildings	..	..	126,577	7	0
Loans—	£	s. d.				Roads and bridges	..	..	139,000	0	0
Public works	..	139,000 0 0				Plant and machinery	..	..	33,130	1	11
General purposes	..	26,200 0 0				Launches, boats, &c.	..	..	2,321	1	0
Temporary loan from New Zealand Treasury under section 33, subsection (3), of Samoa Act	..	6,000 0 0	171,200	0	0	Buoys, beacons, and moorings	..	..	1,240	0	0
						Motor and other vehicles	..	..	1,806	4	0
Sundry creditors	..	..	1,309	15	2	Arms and accoutrements	..	..	702	18	1
Samoa currency notes	..	32,000 0 0				Fire appliances	..	..	284	16	4
Less unissued notes	..	2,000 0 0	30,000	0	0	Furniture, fittings, bedding, clothing, &c.	..	..	11,381	2	5
						Mechanical office appliances	..	..	334	7	6
Chinese Department—						Medical and technical instruments and equipment	..	..	1,601	13	7
Chinese Importation and Exportation Fund	..	6,901 13 8	6,917	7	3	Libraries	..	..	168	2	10
Sundry deposits held	..	15 13 7				Loose tools	..	..	656	5	11
						Saddlery and harness	..	..	75	11	7
Sundry depositors, Post Office Savings-bank	..	..	34,927	10	7	Live-stock	..	..	451	18	0
Sundry deposits held by Treasury	..	3,373 16 1				Sundry stores	..	..	12,916	19	9
Sundry deposits in departmental trust accounts	..	884 12 11				Investments, sundry—					
						Fixed deposit—Bank of New Zealand, Apia	..	£ s. d.			
Depreciation Reserve	..	..	4,258	9	0	Post Office Savings-bank Account (Mulinu'u graves)	..	55 6 0			
Public Works Loan Sinking Fund	..	..	17,783	2	1	Samoaan currency-note security	..	32,000 0 0			
Reserve for Writings-off	..	..	21,447	8	11	Public Works Loan Sinking Fund	..	21,447 8 11			
						General Fund Investment in New Zealand	..	501 8 8	57,404	3	7
						Investments, Chinese Fund—					
						Investment in New Zealand	..	3,598 11 4			
						Investment in Samoa	..	800 0 0			
								4,398 11 4			
						Sundry debtors	..	2,518 15 11	6,917	7	3
						Post Office Savings-bank—					
						Investment in New Zealand	..	31,286 0 0			
						Fixed deposits, Apia	..	2,000 0 0			
						Cash in Bank of New Zealand, Apia	..	323 1 6			
						Cash in New Zealand	..	1,318 9 1	34,927	10	7
						Suspense accounts—					
						Sundry advances	..	336 3 0			
						Balance, defalcation, partly secured	..	356 16 4			
						Payments in advance	..	171 12 0			
						Writings-off in Suspense	..	96 14 6			
						Sundry debtors	..	9,267 10 7	10,428	16	5
						Cash in bank balances—					
						Cash in hand, Resident Commissioner, Savai'i	..	98 6 7			
						Cash in Deposits Account, New Zealand	..	36 6 5			
						Cash in transit from New Zealand Bank of New Zealand, Apia and Auckland	..	5,092 3 4			
						Bank of New Zealand, London	..	353 7 2			
						Deposits held in Departmental trust accounts	..	884 12 11	6,521	6	5
									16,839	4	5
						Balance, Revenue Account, for Year 1931-32	..				
									£465,686	18	7
									£465,686	18	7

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE.

On account of present economic conditions the finalization of many of the estates controlled by this Office is unavoidably delayed, as it is impossible to dispose of assets, especially real estate, except at prices much below value.

After placing £150 to reserve to cover any default in payments of interest or loss on realization of securities, the accounts of the Office for the year show a profit of £49 which, under present conditions, may be considered satisfactory.

All work is up to date.

STAFF.

As a necessity of depression and consequent depleted financial resources, the year has been marked by a very definite shrinkage, more particularly of the European staff, as shown in the table below. The more important of these changes are referred to in the reports of the Departments concerned.

A reduction of 10 per centum in salaries of the New Zealand Public Services was made applicable to the European staff in Samoa as from 1st April, 1931, with some minor exceptions to the Samoan staff as from 1st January, 1932, and there have been curtailments of staff amenities in several lesser directions.

Departments.	European Staff as at 31st March,			
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Administrator's	2	2	2	1
Secretariat	5	6 (ii)	6	7 (xi)
Customs and Harbour*	10	10	8 (vi)	8
Education	12	12	14 (vii)	11 (xii)
Health	20	19	20 (viii)	18 (xiii)
Justice	2	3 (iii)	3	3
Labour	2	1	2 (ix)	— (xiv)
Lands and Survey	4	3	3	2 (xv)
Native Affairs	5	3	4 (x)	4
Police	6	5	4	4
Constabulary	45 (i)	47	33	18
Postal and Radio	13	14	13	12
Public Works	6	8 (iv)	6	6
Treasury and Public Trust	4	6 (v)	6	6
Savai'if	3	3	3	3
Totals	139	142	127	103

* Including one part-time officer.

† District Officers (2) and European constable (1), as at 31st March, 1932, included in total of Police and Constabulary.

NOTES.

- (i) Number upon disbandment of Samoa Military Police and establishment of Constabulary in April, 1929.
- (ii) Resident Auditor, a new appointment.
- (iii) Position of Chief Judge temporarily vacant on 31st March, 1929.
- (iv) Includes Engineering and Transport Department (2) taken over from New Zealand Reparation Estates during 1929-30, and merged with Public Works during 1930-31.
- (v) Public Trust Office staff (2) not shown previously in this return.
- (vi) Due to s.s. "Lady Roberts" going out of commission.
- (vii) Two additional junior probationers appointed.
- (viii) One vacancy temporarily at 31st March, 1930.
- (ix) Consequential reduction made in Chinese staff.
- (x) One vacancy temporarily at 31st March, 1930.
- (xi) One additional audit assistant appointed temporarily.
- (xii) Retrenchment of headmasters, Malifa and Avele Schools, and one assistant, Ifi Ifi School.
- (xiii) Staff of European sisters reduced from nine to eight; one vacancy temporarily at 31st March, 1932.
- (xiv) Department placed under control of the Crown Solicitor.
- (xv) Draughtsman retrenched.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

The information supplied under this heading in previous reports applies, with the exceptions set out below :—

LABOUR.

The Hours for Shops Ordinance, 1921, has been replaced by the Shopping Hours Ordinance, 1931.

The number of Melanesian plantation labourers in the Territory is 121 at 31st March, 1932, and the number in each year will be found in the respective report of the Labour Department.

ARMS TRAFFIC.

The importations of arms and ammunition during the year 1931-32 were considerably less than is usual owing to unsold stocks being held by local vendors :—

Arms—

Smooth-bore shot-guns : 16-gauge, 2.
Rifles : .22 calibre, 2.

Ammunition—

Shot cartridges : 12 gauge, 9,000 ; 16 gauge, 14,000 ; 20 gauge, 6,000 ; 24 gauge, 500 : total, 29,500.
Ball cartridges : .32 calibre, 300 rounds.
Sporting gunpowder, 100 lb. ; percussion caps, 7,000.
Fireworks, 28 cases.

This return does not include arms and ammunition included in police equipment or in police custody.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS.

(Information as requested by the Permanent Mandates Commission in its Report of its Twenty-first Session.)

A. There have been no changes in legislation during the year, except that by the Samoa Customs Consolidation Amendment Order, 1931, and the Samoa Port and Customs Service Tax Amendment Order, 1931, as from 1st January, 1932, the *ad valorem* rate of import duty chargeable on liquor imported by the Administration for sale for medicinal and industrial purposes was increased by 2½ per cent., and the Port and Customs Service Tax upon liquor for medicinal, industrial, and sacramental purposes was increased by 2½ per cent.

B. The numbers of persons arrested and sentenced for breaches of the laws and regulations relating to liquor are given in the judicial statistics at page 10.

C. Imports of spirits and alcoholic beverages during the year 1931-32 :—

	Average Approximate Percentage of Alcohol by Weight.	Quantity imported, 1931-32.	Quantities issued under Medical Permits.		Countries of Origin.
			1930-31.	1931-32.	
Spirituous liquors—					
Whisky	38.5 to 51.0	Gallons. 586	Gallons. 599	Gallons. 726½	United Kingdom. France. United Kingdom and Holland.
Brandy	38.5 to 49.3	150	97	95½	
Gin	40.6	476	201	230½	
Alcoholic beverages—					
Port and sherry ..	12.0 to 17.8	234	176½	248½	} Australia.
Claret	5.5 to 10.0	30	15½	21	
Stout	5.5	736	686	666½	} Australia and United Kingdom. France.
Ale	3.75*	2,416	1,417½	2,338½	
Champagne	7.5 to 10.6	2	2½	3½	

* NOTE.—This figure has been inserted as indicating the maximum percentage of alcohol. The greater proportion of the liquor issued under this heading, however, contains under 3 per cent. of alcohol.

For sacramental purposes, 116 gallons of wine ; for industrial purposes, 46 gallons rectified spirits of wine.

D. Production within the territory is prohibited by law.

E. Revenue derived from duties on importation, 1931-32 :—

	£	s.	d.
Medicinal liquor (import duty 15 per cent. or 22½ per cent. to 31st December, 1931, 17½ per cent. or 25 per cent. from 1st January, 1932; Port and Customs Service Tax, 2½ per cent. to 31st December, 1931, 5 per cent. from 1st January, 1932)	430	0	0
Industrial liquor (ditto)	1	11	6
Sacramental liquor (Port and Customs Service Tax, 2½ per cent. to 31st December, 1931, 5 per cent. from 1st January, 1932; free of import duty under Item 4, Tariff exemptions)	2	6	0

These duties are the ordinary *ad valorem* rates applying to all goods not subject to specific rates of duty; there is no necessity for higher specific rates of duty upon liquor, as all liquor is sold by and for the Administration at prices approximating current retail prices in New Zealand and independent of the duty applicable.

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

G. There is no native beverage containing alcohol.

H. General information with regard to liquor, in addition to the above, is given in the Eighth Report, 1928, and with regard to drugs in the Eleventh Report, 1931. Copies of the Dangerous Drugs Order, 1930, referred to in the latter, have been forwarded to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

MORAL, SOCIAL, AND MATERIAL WELFARE.

The participation of Samoans and others in the Public Service on 31st March, 1932, is shown in the following table :—

	Europeans.		Persons of Part Samoan Blood.		Native Samoans.	
	31st March, 1931.	31st March, 1932.	31st March, 1931.	31st March, 1932.	31st March, 1931.	31st March, 1932.
Classified departmental staffs—						
Native nurses and teachers ..	..	..	..	..	121	120
Police and constabulary ..	36	21	1	1	55	53
Others	65	55	24	25	63	62
New Zealand Reparation Estates staff	19	17	11	12	3	2
	120	93	36	38	242	237
Part time officials	1	1	..	..	197	189
Casual employees .. .. .	..	..	7	1	19	27
Totals	121	94	43	39	458	453

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS.

These are shown with the vital statistics included in the report of the Health Department at page 5.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

DETAILED REPLIES TO INQUIRIES MADE BY MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION.

I. TWELFTH SESSION.

(Page 198 of Minutes, Document C. 545, M. 194, 1927, VI.)

General International Conventions.

(See also pages 212 and 230 of Minutes of Twentieth Session, Document C. 422, M. 176, 1931, VI, and Document C. 735, M. 340, 1931, VI.)

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

Residence :—

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

Transit :—

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

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

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

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

Commerce, Navigation, and Customs :—

1923, 24th July, Lausanne. Commercial Convention between the British Empire, France, Italy, &c., and Turkey.

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

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

Economic :—

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

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

Postal, Telephonic, Telegraphic, Radio-telegraphic :—

1929, 28th June, London. Universal Postal Convention.

1929, 28th June, London. Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes.

Social :—

1926, 25th September, Geneva. Slavery Convention.

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

Narcotic Drugs :—

1925, 19th February, Geneva. International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs (2nd Conference).

Sanitary :—

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

Political :—

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

Peace :—

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

General Statistical Information.

The tables drawn up by the Secretariat of the League, and published in Document C. 143, M. 34, 1928, VI, are brought up to date and revised as follows:—

Area.	Calendar Year.	Population.			Trade.		
		Native.	Non-Native.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
725,000 acres (1,133 sq. miles)	1925	36,688	3,543	40,231	£ 345,989	£ 379,388	£ 725,377
	1926	38,003	3,657	41,660	324,940	320,783	645,723
	1927	39,215	3,650	42,865	304,369	335,978	640,347
	1928	39,878	3,884	43,762	326,553	422,175	748,728
	1929	40,722	3,849	44,571	288,849	293,938	582,787
	1930	41,668	3,867	45,535	275,355	284,515	559,870
	1931	42,296	3,727	46,023	164,950	194,447	359,397

Censuses were held on the 17th April, 1921, and on the 31st December, 1925; all other population figures are estimates as on the 31st December.

As both population and trade statistics are in respect of calendar years, the column "Financial or administrative year" on page 14 of Document C. 143, M. 34, 1928, VI, is not required.

Financial and Administrative Year.	Revenues from External Sources.		Revenue other than from External Sources.	Amounts spent on			
	Loans and Advances.	Non-recoverable Grants.		Native Education	Agri-culture.	Public Health.	Public Works.
To 31st March, 1921	£ 44,336	£ *	£ 149,027	£ 3,176	£ 5,405	£ 15,840	£ 13,796
1921-22	49,229	16,000	119,569	5,237	4,444	22,690	15,418
1922-23	20,777	16,000	115,250	6,846	3,787	25,715	12,549
1923-24	5,658	24,000	109,917	6,556	5,748	23,995	21,191
1924-25 .. ..	..	19,140	111,774	7,609	3,030	24,425	24,737
1925-26	5,000	21,400	128,638	9,131	3,187	25,761	26,555
1926-27	31,000	20,000	113,812	9,688	3,760	25,911	20,016
1927-28	16,500	20,000	106,038	10,222	4,990	25,597	16,842
1928-29	25,700	20,000	121,904	7,738	4,285	24,367	13,606
1929-30 .. ..	..	39,448	131,416	6,955	†	18,016	17,005
1930-31 .. ..	..	21,000	130,385	7,439	†	18,224	15,726
1931-32	6,000‡	..	109,040	6,794	†	17,824	15,797
Total	204,200						
Less amount of loan subsequently treated as a gift by New Zealand Government (not in respect of any specific year) ..	£ 25,000						
Less repayment of principal made in 1928-29 ..	8,000						
	33,000						
Public debt	£171,200						

* The amount of £25,000 shown in this space in Document C. 143, M. 34, 1928, VI, is the same as that shown below the preceding column "gift by New Zealand Government."

† Inspection of Native lands absorbed into Native Department and of produce for export into Customs Department. The salaries involved in these services amount to approximately £1,200.

‡ Temporary advance repaid in May, 1932 (see explanation in Financial Report).

II. TWENTY-FIRST SESSION.

(Minutes of, Document C. 830, M. 411, 1931, VI.)

Anthropological Research (pages 149 and 215).—As explained by the Accredited Representative of New Zealand in his letter of the 25th November, 1931 (at page 220 of the Minutes), the New Zealand Government have not appointed an anthropologist specially to make investigations in Western Samoa, but the Territory has not been neglected in this direction. It has had visits from several experts of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum of Honolulu, in particular by Dr. P. H. Buck (Te Rangi Hiroa), and copies of his work "Samoan Material Culture" are being forwarded to the Secretariat of the League for the information of members of the Permanent Mandates Commission. The scope of this volume is confined very rigidly to the subject forming its title, but attention is specially directed to Dr. Buck's introductory remarks which are of interest, coming as they do from one who is himself of Polynesian descent.

During 1931-32, Dr. Erling Christophersen, botanist, and Mr. G. McGregor, physical anthropologist, both of the Bishop Museum, carried out researches in Western Samoa over periods of six months and seven weeks respectively.

The New Zealand Government have obtained also a translation into English of "Die Samoa-Inseln. Entwurf einer Monographie mit besonderer Berücksichtigung Deutsch-Samoas," by Dr. Augustin Krämer (E. Schweizerbartsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart, 1901). It is hoped to print this work when finance permits, and in the meantime it is available to officers of the Samoan Public Service in manuscript. In it the customs and culture of the Samoan race are dealt with so exhaustively as to leave almost no ground unexplored.

Copra (page 150).—Facilities for shipments of native copra and payments of advances thereon by the Administration were discontinued in 1929, owing to lack of support by the natives. At the present time the difference between market values and prices paid to native producers is not as great as it was when the Administration took this matter up in 1927.

Judicial Organization (page 150).—The Native Judges (Fa'amasino) became ineffective through non-co-operation in 1927 and 1928. They have not yet been reinstated.

Judicial Statistics (page 150).—The Administration will be happy to carry out M. Ruppel's suggestion, and in the present report the statistics are shown together at page 9. For a comparison between the fifteen-month period from 1929 to 1930, and the twelve-month period 1930-31, the following should be taken into consideration:—

	Offences reported.		
	1929-30 (Fifteen Months).	1930-31 (Twelve Months).	1931-32 (Twelve Months).
Contempt of Court (including non-payment of taxes)	144	425	86
Maintenance of Authority in Native Affairs Ordinance	101	286	62
Seditious Organizations Regulations, 1930 ..	340	44	4

The greater number of offences in 1930-31 is consistent with resumption of operation of the law.

Legislation (pages 151 and 215).—In 1928 the New Zealand Government forwarded to the Secretariat of the League of Nations for members of the Permanent Mandates Commission complete sets of bound and indexed volumes of legislative measures affecting Western Samoa. In subsequent years all such documents have been reprinted as appendices to the annual reports, with the exception of the report for 1930-31; in this instance (as in the present) the need for economy precluded an annual reprinting of legislative measures, but copies of all documents were forwarded to members of the Commission both at times of issue and again at the end of the year under review.

Labour (page 151).—Mention is made of the employment of Samoans in the report of the Labour Department at page 14.

Missions (pages 152 and 215).—There are five missions operating in the Territory—the London Missionary Society, which has the largest number of adherents (approximately 65 per cent. of the population), the Roman Catholic (15 per cent.), the Methodist (15 per cent.), the Latter Day Saints and the Seventh Day Adventists (5 per cent.)—and the religious care and instruction of the Samoans is capably and thoroughly administered. Information concerning the educational activities of the missions is given in the report of the Education Department at page 7.

Liquor Traffic (pages 192 and 211).—The Administration have noted the plan of information prepared by the Permanent Mandates Commission, and have adopted it in the information given on page 22.

APPENDIX B.

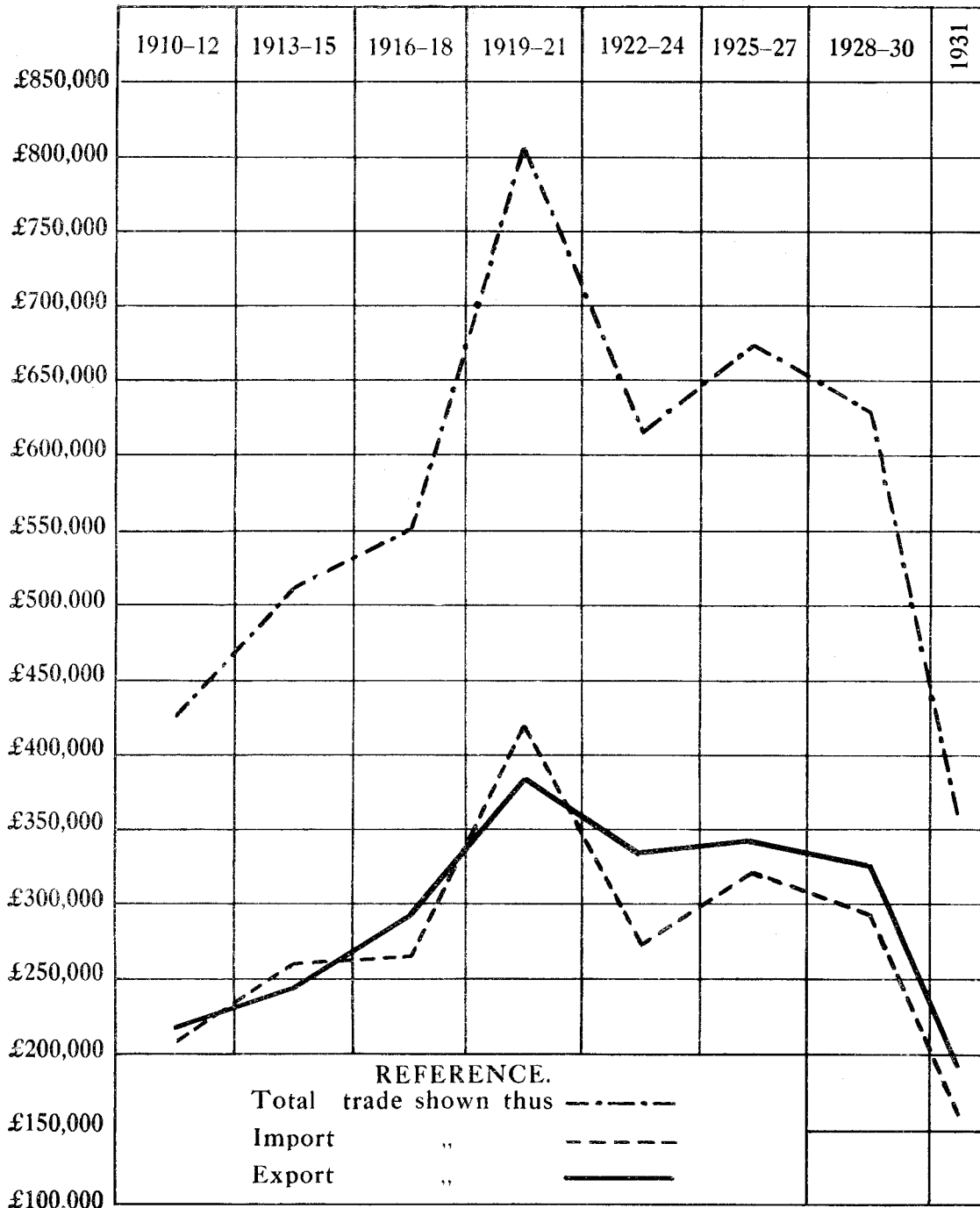
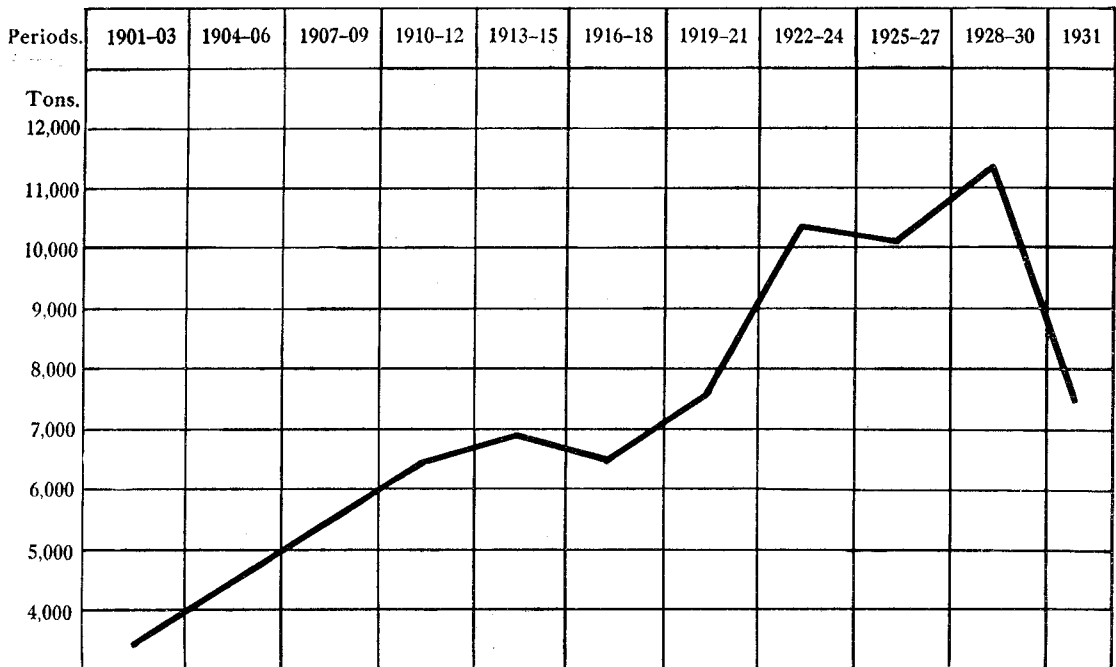
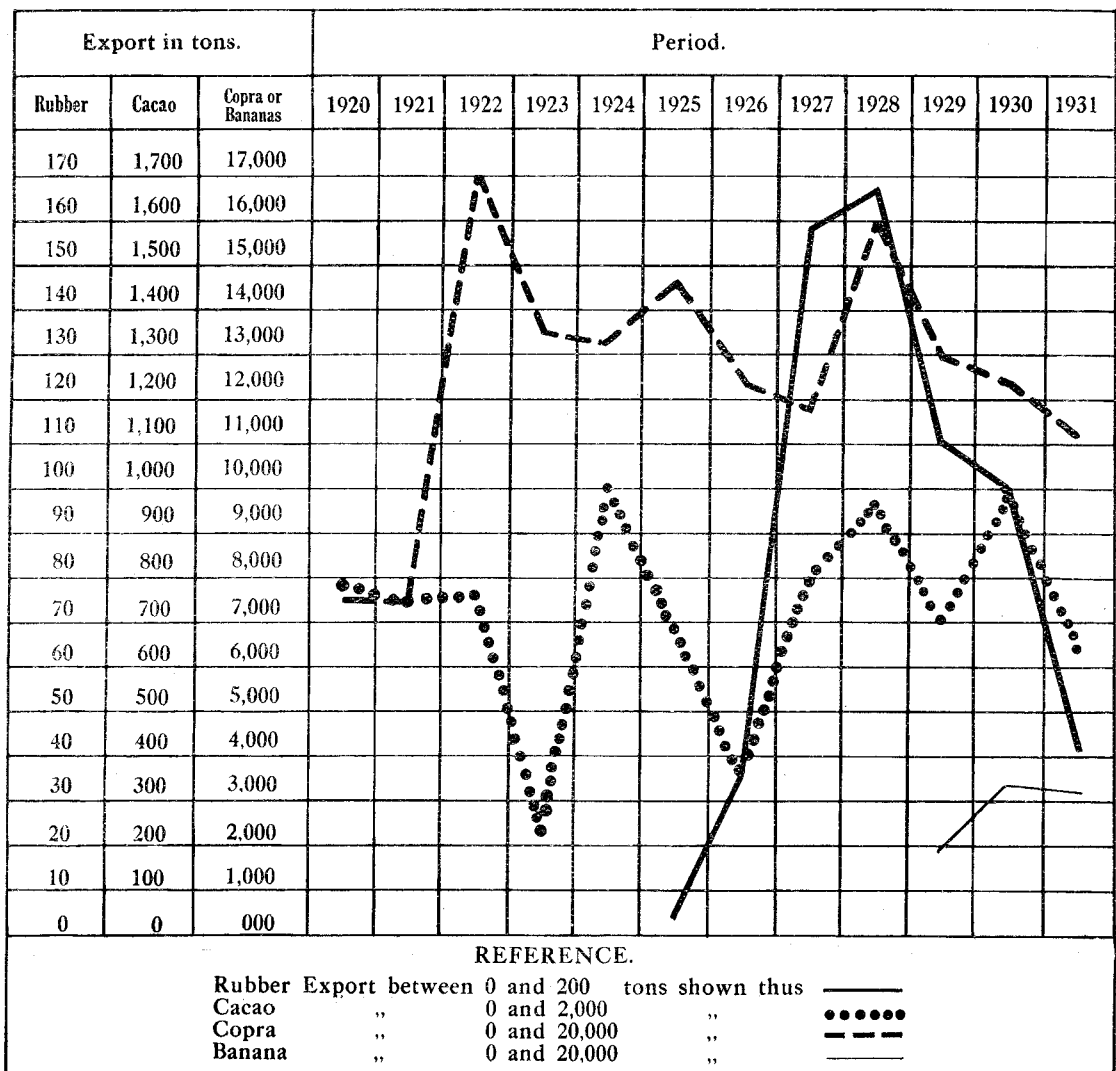


CHART SHOWING IMPORT, EXPORT, AND TOTAL TRADE OF WESTERN SAMOA, 1910-31 (INCLUSIVE).
 (Values shown are averages for each period.)



GRAPH SHOWING NATIVE COPRA-PRODUCTION.
(Averages for each period.)



DETAIL EXPORT GRAPH.

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