

1935.
NEW ZEALAND.

MANDATED TERRITORY OF
WESTERN SAMOA

(FIFTEENTH REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1935.

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

SIR,— Prime Minister's Office, Wellington, N.Z., 16th July, 1935.
I have the honour to forward herewith the Fifteenth Annual Report on the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa for the year ended 31st March, 1935. 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,
E. A. RANSOM,
for Prime Minister.

The Secretary-General, League of Nations, Geneva.

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Map—
Western Samoa, with Inset showing Geographical position of the Territory.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

Particular reference has been made in this report to the matters considered by the Permanent Mandates Commission during the examination in its twenty-sixth session of the report for 1933-34. The information required by members has been indexed, and particulars will be found hereunder :—

Subject.	Minutes of Twenty-sixth Session, Permanent Mandates Commission.	Report for 1934-35.	
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Western Samoa lies between latitudes 13° and 15° south, and longitudes 171° and 173° west, and consists of the two main islands, Upolu and Savai'i, and the smaller islets of Apolima, Manono, Fanuatapu, Namua, Nu'utele, Nu'ulua, and Nu'usafe'e.

The Group has a linear disposition in a direction from west-north-west to east-south-east, along which line Savai'i has a length of forty-seven miles, its greatest breadth being twenty-seven miles ; the Apolima Strait occupies about eight miles, and Upolu has a length of forty-seven miles, its greatest breadth being only fifteen miles.

All the islands are mountainous, rising to heights of 6,094 ft. in Savai'i and 3,608 ft. in Upolu, the Native population living for the most part in villages along the seaboard. The total area is 1,133 square miles. The climate is mild and equable throughout the year. The average temperature during the last ten years has been 79·4° Fahrenheit ; the average annual rainfall for the same period was 117·76 in. The Native population is 49,501. The non-Native population is 3,586.

II.—STATUS OF THE TERRITORY.

The Territory is administered pursuant to a mandate conferred upon His Britannic Majesty, to be exercised on his behalf by the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand, and confirmed by the Council of the League of Nations on the 17th December, 1920.

III.—STATUS OF THE POPULATION.

Native inhabitants of Western Samoa are defined in documents of travel as " British protected persons, Natives of Western Samoa."

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Nations on the 23rd April, 1923, provision for individual inhabitants of the Territory voluntarily to obtain British naturalization was enacted. These provisions were contained in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens (in New Zealand) Act, 1923, which has now been repealed and replaced by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens (in New Zealand) Act, 1928.

Since 1923, certificates of naturalization have been granted to sixteen Native Samoans and to fourteen others.

IV.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

(a) INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The General International Conventions that have been applied to Western Samoa were described in the report for 1931-32 (page 24). There have been no additions during the year under review.

A list of Bi-lateral Agreements extended to the Territory was published in the minutes of the twenty-second session of the Permanent Mandates Commission (page 72), and additions are shown hereunder :—

Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and the States of Iraq, Portugal, and San Marino.

Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States of America relative to the disposal of real and personal property, signed on the 2nd March, 1899.

Trade Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand signed at Canberra on the 5th September, 1933 (in part).

(b) ECONOMIC EQUALITY.

Save as to the protection afforded to Native Samoans in the inalienability of Native land, and their exemption from personal tax, there are no derogations from the principle of economic equality as regards concessions, land-tenure, or direct or indirect taxation; the question of mining rights does not apply. There is a preference in Customs import duties of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in favour of British goods, but no restrictions as regards countries of origin of goods imported, export trade, or shipping.

Immigration is governed by the Samoa Immigration Order, 1930, as amended in 1935.

V.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The executive government of Western Samoa is vested in His Majesty the King pursuant to a mandate from the League of Nations. The Administrator is charged with the administration of the Territory, subject to the control of the Minister of External Affairs of New Zealand.

The laws of the Territory are made by Act of the New Zealand Parliament, or regulations issued thereunder, or by Ordinances passed by the local Legislative Council, which consists of six official members, two unofficial members elected by the taxable male adult European community, and two nominated members representative of the Native race. Two sessions of the Legislative Council were held during the year.

The following legislative measures have been brought into force since last report :—

In New Zealand—

The Samoa High Court Amendment Rules, 1934.

The Samoa Immigration Amendment Order, 1935.

The Samoa Treasury Regulations Amendment Order, 1935.

The Samoa Land and Titles Repeal and Savings Order, 1935.

In Samoa—

No. 1/1934.—The Samoan Status Ordinance.

No. 2/1934.—The Native Land and Titles Protection Ordinance.

No. 3/1934.—The Ordinances Amendment Ordinance.

No. 4/1934.—The Road Traffic Amendment Ordinance.

No. 5/1934.—The Talimatau Road Extension Closing Ordinance.

No. 6/1934.—The Water Supply Ordinance.

No. 7/1934.—The Old Vini Roads Closing Ordinance.

Copies of all these measures have been furnished to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

Upon the departure of Mr. O. F. Nelson from Western Samoa on the 8th March, 1934, under sentence from the High Court, there was a marked decrease in Mau activities, and a complete change in the political situation. Since that event there has been no trouble or difficulty of any kind whatever, the Mau is moribund, the great bulk of the Samoans go about their daily occupations unconcerned with it, and practical administration is in no way affected. Present conditions and the extent of the improvement in this matter are indicated by the following table of convictions relating to the political agitation since 1927 :—

—	1928.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Maintenance of Authority in Native Affairs Ordinance	400	100	269	51	8	4	..
Intimidation Ordinance	402	..	2	..	..	..	..
Seditious Organizations Regulations	..	322	42	1	..	19	..
Totals	802	422	313	52	8	23*	..

* These cases occurred after Mr. O. F. Nelson's return to Samoa.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Statutory recognition is given to the *Faipule*, Native representatives who meet in *Fono* and confer with the Administrator in an advisory capacity. For the purposes of this representation the Territory is divided into thirty-three districts, each district is invited by the Administrator to submit the name of a representative, and the person so elected is then confirmed in the appointment of *Faipule* for a term of three years, when further nominations are invited. The Administrator has the benefit, also, of the advice of two Native chiefs of the highest standing, the Honourables Malietoa Tanumafili, O.B.E., and Mata'afa, the present nominated Native members of the Legislative Council. The *Fono* of *Faipules* has always supported the Administration. All matters concerning the Samoan people are placed before it and practically no action as regards legislation or procedure is taken without its concurrence.

Native administration is effected through representatives of the Native Affairs Department in Apia and Tuasivi, four district officers, and through district and village Native officials. The European staff of the Department is considered sufficient to meet present requirements, but in view of the increasingly effective co-operation now existing proposals are under consideration for an increased number of graduate trainees for service in the Native Affairs Department.

The number of *Pulenu'u* (village rulers) on the staff during the year was 115, and the number of *Pulefa'atoaga* (Lands Inspectors) was 15.

No major changes in general administration have been brought into operation during the year, but commencing from the 1st April, 1935, the duties of *Pulefa'atoaga* are being merged in the duties of the *Pulenu'u* and village chiefs. The services of the 15 *Pulefa'atoaga* are being dispensed with, and the numbers of *Pulenu'u* are to be increased up to an additional 30. Progress in the matter will be dealt with in next year's report.

Berlin Treaty.—The position relating to the Berlin Treaty of 1889 and the fact that it was annulled by the Treaty of 1899 has been fully explained to the Samoans on many occasions. Early in 1934 a comprehensive statement thereon was published in the *Savali*, the official organ of the Administration, which is printed in the Samoan language, and distributed free of charge to every Native family in Western Samoa.

The meeting referred to on page 122 of the minutes of the twenty-sixth session of the Permanent Mandates Commission was held on the 15th day of March, 1934, all sections of the Samoan people being represented. The Mau committee made a request to the Administrator that the alleged grievances, a list of which had previously been supplied, be not referred to or dealt with in any way, consequently there was little to do, and no finality was reached.

TRADE.

The trade turnover shows a total of £220,901 as compared with £324,693 for the previous calendar year, a decrease of almost 32 per cent. During the last quarter of the financial year ending 31st March, 1935, there was a marked rise in the value of copra and also an increase in the value of cocoa. The price paid to growers for bananas, 4s. 6d. per case, is very satisfactory, and remained the same during the whole year. During the last three months of the financial year there was an increased shipment of 4,000 cases of bananas per month. Consequent upon these improvements in all the main products of the Territory the year ended on a very buoyant note, with the outlook for the future brighter than at any period during the last three years.

FINANCE.

The financial year closed with a surplus for the year of £2,303, detailed particulars being given in the chapter on Public Finance.

PERSONS OF PART SAMOAN BLOOD.

Every endeavour is made by the Administration to safeguard the interests of that comparatively large portion of the community which is of part Samoan blood. Considerable use is made of such persons in the Administration Service, and, indeed, in private employment, while a special endeavour has been made to throw open for settlement by this class of citizen suitable areas of Crown land, of which there is ample available, and as the value of tropical products improves it may be expected that this avenue of activities will become increasingly popular. Those part Europeans who possess land are assured of a home and food, and in that respect become as independent as Samoans. To meet the case of those whose blood is not predominantly Samoan provision has been made in the Samoan Status Ordinance, 1934, for reversion to Samoan status where they so desire, for instance, to resume their rights to Samoan lands. There is no special problem concerning women of part Samoan blood.

VISITS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester honoured the Territory with a visit on the 6th and 7th February, 1935, and received a warm welcome from all sections of the community, both European and Native.

In June, 1934, the Governor of American Samoa paid a visit to the Territory, a reciprocal visit being paid shortly afterwards by the Administrator.

H.M.S. "Dunedin" and H.M.S. "Laburnum," of the New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy, called at Apia towards the end of June, 1934, while engaged in their usual annual cruises to the islands of the South Pacific.

POSTAL AND RADIO.

There have been three overseas mails, both inward and outward, each four weeks, providing two connections with New Zealand and one each with Fiji, Australia, and European and American countries.

A small increase in the volume of mail matter was recorded during the year. The value of money-orders paid at Apia was £5,185 as compared with £5,522 for the previous year, and there was also a slight decrease in the value of postal-notes and British postal-orders. Deposits in the Post Office Savings-bank exceeded withdrawals by £3,822, while the amount held on the 31st March, 1935, at the credit of 1,564 depositors was £40,697 (including interest, £1,071).

A further decline was shown in radio traffic, the number of messages sent being 7,535 and receipts £1,547, as compared with 8,744 and £1,773 respectively for the preceding year. This was due largely to the fact that early in September, 1934, New Zealand commenced handling Papeete traffic direct instead of through Apia Radio as formerly.

LANDS AND SURVEY.

The members of the Department were fully occupied during the year in field work and other miscellaneous duties, amongst which may be mentioned the investigation of 109 Native village cemeteries, and surveys in connection with the Native Land and Titles Commission.

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE.

The expenditure of this Office for the year was £545 17s. 11d. and the revenue £880 14s. 2d., leaving a credit balance of £334 16s. 3d., as compared with a surplus of £40 for the previous financial year. Funds invested total £10,004, and there is an Office reserve of £650. As it is self-supporting, the accounts of the Office are separate from those of the Administration, except that as a matter of convenience all expenditure is made through the Samoan Treasury, which is reimbursed at the end of each quarter. Hence the Treasury figures include Public Trust Office expenditure (which is also shown as a deduction from the total) but do not show receipts, which are credited direct to the Public Trustee.

PORT AND HARBOUR SERVICES.

Pilotage and harbour services, and maintenance of lights, beacons, and plant continued to function very satisfactorily under contract with the Harbourmaster. There was no serious accident to shipping during the year, and the only new work worthy of mention was the construction of a new pilot launch by a local builder.

STAFF.

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

Services.	Europeans.		Persons of Part Samoan Blood.		Native Samoans.		Native Samoan District and Village Officials.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
Classified departmental staffs—								
Education	4	4	5	6	82	82	..	..
Health	10	10	2	2	52	53	..	..
Native Affairs (including Savai'i) ..	3	3	1	1	11	11	169	164
Police and Prisons	13	10	1	2	49	48	..	..
Other services	22	22	16	17	19	21	..	..
	52	49	25	28	213	215	169	164
Casual employees	..	1	11	15	21	50	..	..
New Zealand Reparation Estates staff	16	19	9	22	3	7	..	..
Totals	68	69	45	65	237	272	169	164

The staff is organized on the basis of having a European official in charge of each Department, with the minimum number of other Europeans with specialist or other necessary qualifications required for the work. The remainder of the staff is engaged in Samoa from Native Samoans or persons of part European and Samoan blood, according to the nature of the service. The officers in charge of Departments are seldom changed; those in charge of the Education, Health, Native, Public Works, Postal and Radio, Lands and Survey, and Police Departments (those most in contact with the Samoans) have an average Samoan service of fourteen and a half years each, their respective services being sixteen years, eleven years, twelve years, fifteen years, twenty years, twelve years, and fifteen years.

VI. PUBLIC FINANCE.

The accounts of the Territory for the year ended 31st March, 1935, show a surplus of receipts over expenditure amounting to £2,303, the accumulated surplus as at that date being £11,755, not including investments specially set aside for replacement of assets. A further sum of £3,350 (included in the £11,755 above) has been invested and may be regarded as added to reserve, the position now being that the total accumulated surplus amounts to £15,755, held as shown below :—

	£
Cash	7,428
Investments and advances in Samoa ..	977
Investments in New Zealand	7,350
	<u>£15,755</u>

It should be noted that £4,000 of the investments as above has been appropriated for replacement of assets and is not available for general Administration expenditure.

At the beginning of the year it appeared that a deficit on the year's activities was inevitable, but a later recovery in trade, particularly in the last quarter, was an important factor contributing

to the actual surplus. Greater copra exports than were anticipated, together with an advance in price, directly affected imports, revenue consequently showing a marked upward tendency late in the year. Close attention to collection of arrears of school fees and various items of Native and European taxation also resulted in expectations being substantially exceeded.

Details of revenue and expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1935, together with corresponding figures for the previous year, are shown in the following statements:—

REVENUE.

Head of Revenue.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£
I. Education	733	823
II. Health	10,445	7,621
III. Justice	870	794
IV. Lands and survey	145	179
V. Native	468	713
VI. Police and prisons	2,868	2,490
VII. Postal and radio	5,270	5,246
VIII. Public works	4,302	4,519
IX. Treasury, Customs, &c.	65,512	56,423
Total receipts	90,613	78,808

Health Department revenue includes £4,768 for sales of medicinal liquor, this item showing a decrease of £1,857, a further decrease in this Department being due to the fact that no subsidy was this year due from the Rockefeller Foundation on account of the yaws campaign. A decline in revenue under the heading Treasury, Customs, &c., amounting to £9,089, is chiefly due to increased refunds of copra export duty and the operation for the whole year of the full refund of cocoa export duty, partly offset by a decrease in the rate of refund of export duty on bananas and increases in collections of arrears of taxation.

EXPENDITURE.

Head of Expenditure.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£
I. Permanent charges on public debt ..	9,768	9,800
II. Administrator and Government House ..	3,037	2,880
III. Education	5,097	4,910
IV. Health	17,150	13,937
V. Justice, Labour, and Public Trust ..	3,957	3,071
VI. Lands and Survey	1,075	1,047
VII. Native	7,016	5,385
VIII. Police and prisons	10,652	8,784
IX. Postal and radio	5,136	4,779
X. Public Works	10,632	9,111
XI. Secretariat	6,464	6,581
XII. Treasury, Customs, &c.	11,261	7,078
	91,245	77,363
Less Public Trust (part) and Labour Departments recovered	1,290	858
	89,955	76,505

(a) Decrease in Section IV, Health, is accounted for by reduced expenditure under Item, Salaries, £2,021, and Yaws Injection Campaign, £1,239.

(b) Section VIII, Police and prisons, shows a decrease of £1,868, due chiefly to reductions of staff and salaries being effective throughout the whole of the year.

(c) A decrease of £1,521 under Section X, Public Works, is due mainly to curtailment of expenditure under various heads such as buildings, roads, purchase of stores, and also to reductions of staff being effective for the full year.

(d) Under Section XII, Treasury and Customs, £4,000 was expended under appropriation and invested during 1933-34, whereas no amount was voted during the current year.

A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure each year from 1925-26 is shown below :—

Year	Actual Revenue obtained in the Territory.	Actual Expenditure of the Territory.	Deficit or Surplus.	Subsidy from New Zealand.	Final Surplus or Deficit.
	£	£	£	£	£
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*
1932-33	105,920	98,166	+ 7,754	..	+ 7,754
1933-34	90,613	89,955	+ 658	..	+ 658
1934-35	78,808	76,505	+ 2,303	..	+ 2,303

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

The following comparative table shows the total cash receipts each year, together with the amounts expended on certain public services.

Financial 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
1932-33	..	..	105,920	5,459	*	21,819	11,908
1933-34	..	..	90,613	5,097	*	17,150	10,632
1934-35	..	..	78,808	4,910	*	13,937	9,111

Total	204,200
Less amount of loan subsequently treated as a gift by New Zea- land Government (not in respect of any specific year) ..	25,000
Less repayment of tem- porary advances ..	6,000
Less repayment of prin- cipal—	
1928-29	8,000
1932-33	26,155
1933-34	3,000
1934-35	4,335
	72,490
Public debt 31st March, 1935	£131,710

* Inspection of Native lands absorbed into Native Department and of produce for export into Customs Department.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

No loan-money was raised during the year. A further sum of £4,335 was utilized for debt-redemption from sinking fund, the balance of which was 1s. 7d. at 31st March, 1935.

BAD DEBTS RESERVE.

The Bad Debts Reserve shown in the estimates of revenue and expenditure is nothing more than the reserve normally provided to allow for moneys due to the Administration, but which are unlikely to be collected.

REVENUE.

The total amount collected at the customshouse, Apia, on account of duties and taxation during the financial year ended 31st March, 1935, amounted to £76,849, as compared with £79,395 for the financial year 1933-34, a decrease of £2,546. Following are the receipts under the principal headings :—

1933-34.				1934-35.		Increase.	Decrease.
				£	£	£	£
Import duties (including port and service tax)	..	26,847		..	26,055	..	792
Export duties—		£					
Copra	..	16,845		14,284		..	2,561
Cocoa	..	1,829		2,042		213	..
Rubber	..	..		67		67	..
Bananas	..	10,740		12,697		1,957	..
		29,414		29,090			
Shipping-fees	..	2,662		2,760		98	..
Wharfage dues and royalties	..	2,085		1,903		..	182
Taxes	..	8,626		9,398		772	..
Miscellaneous, including medicinal liquor	..	9,761		7,643		..	2,118
		79,395		76,849		3,107	5,653
						..	3,107
Less refunds (see below)	..	12,228		19,653		Decrease ..	£2,546
		67,167		57,196			
Net decrease after making refunds of export duties				..	..	..	£9,971

(Excludes taxes collected by Resident Commissioner, Savai'i, and District Officers.)

NOTE.—Refunds of export duty on copra, cocoa, rubber, and bananas are shown in the statement below, together with net totals of duty :—

				1933-34.			1934-35.		
				Collections.	Refunds.	Net Duty.	Collections.	Refunds.	Net Duty.
				£	£	£	£	£	£
Copra	..	..	..	16,845	2,100	14,745	14,284	9,669	4,615
Cocoa	..	..	..	1,829	463	1,366	2,042	2,042	..
Rubber	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	67	..
Bananas	..	..	..	10,740	9,665	1,075	12,697	7,875	4,822
Total refunds	..	..	..	..	12,228	..	..	19,653	..

VII.—DIRECT TAXES.

The direct taxes are—

	Received	
	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£
(a) Personal tax of £1 5s. per annum payable by male adult Europeans	664	1,009
(b) Graduated salary-tax, from £1 on £200-£300, to £30 over £1,500 ..	427	405
(c) Building-tax, 1 per cent. per annum of capital value of European buildings	2,274	2,524

In addition there are the usual motor-vehicle licenses, water rates, and similar fees.

VIII.—INDIRECT TAXES.

The principal revenue of the Territory is derived from Customs duties—see the annual reports on “Trade, Commerce, and Shipping”—store and copra house and other taxes as set out in the Revenue Ordinance, 1929, and the port and shipping fees defined in the Port Control Ordinance, 1932. The law as to stamp duties was brought up to date in the Stamp Duty Ordinance, 1932.

Imports in 1934 were 72·4 per cent. of the value of exports, as compared with 86·8 per cent. in 1933. This decrease was due to acute economic conditions prevailing during the year, imports and exports showing a decrease on the previous year's figures of £58,072 and £45,720 respectively.

IX.—TRADE.

The trade figures for the calendar year 1934 show a decrease of 31·97 per cent. as compared with those of the previous year, but during the last quarter of the financial year—that is, the months of January, February, and March, 1935—there was a marked improvement in trade conditions in the Territory. The average price for South Seas copra on the London market for the whole of the year 1934 was £7 17s. 6d. per ton, but in January and February, 1935, this rose suddenly and the price to growers doubled. During 1934 cocoa was difficult to sell, the market at most times being overloaded and the price falling as low as £1 12s. 6d. per hundredweight. During recent months there has been an increased demand, and sales are being effected at from £40 to £45 per ton.

The price of bananas has been very satisfactory throughout. During the year negotiations were carried out between the Governments of New Zealand and Fiji resulting in an increase of nearly one-third in the quantity of bananas to be shipped from Samoa during the year 1935. The increased shipments commenced in January, and the extra money in circulation as a result thereof has greatly improved trading conditions.

As mentioned in last year's report, the export duty on cocoa was remitted temporarily, and two remissions, amounting to a total of £1 per ton, were granted off the export duty on copra. The export duty on cocoa has not yet been restored, but the full duty on copra was again brought into operation on the 1st March, 1935.

The following return shows the principal exports, and the total values of the exports, imports, and total trade of the Territory for recent years :—

Calendar Year.	Exports.						Imports.	Total Trade.
	Copra.		Cocoa.		Bananas.		Total Value.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Cases.	Value.		
		£		£		£	£	£
1927 ..	11,665	242,672	792	48,216	..	335,978	304,369	640,347
1928 ..	15,989	319,259	959	69,507	22,815	11,219	422,175	748,728
1929 ..	12,941	205,330	677	46,286	53,652	24,640	293,938	582,787
1930 ..	12,285	166,221	1,007	61,294	95,867	44,259	284,515	559,870
1931 ..	11,062	109,220	620	35,284	85,231	39,022	194,447	359,397
1932 ..	10,879	103,698	825	49,712	66,715	26,016	183,028	333,936
1933 ..	11,526	101,347	899	41,813	81,983	26,999	173,837	324,693
1934 ..	8,948	60,654	1,027	29,498	96,225	35,796	128,117	220,901

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the principal countries of origin :—

Countries.	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£		£	
United Kingdom	32,213	21·3	30,762	20·4	14,457	15·6
New Zealand	54,403	36·1	51,034	33·8	33,171	35·7
Australia	31,707	21·0	33,643	22·3	20,562	22·2
United States of America ..	12,105	8·0	12,117	8·0	8,949	9·6
Other countries	20,474	13·6	23,300	15·5	15,645	16·9
Totals	150,902	100·0	150,856	100·0	92,784	100·0

EXPORTS.

Copra, Cocoa, Rubber, and Bananas are dealt with in the report on Agriculture.

Further details relative to trade are given in "Trade, Commerce, and Shipping of the Territory of Western Samoa for the Calendar Year, 1934," and in the graphs appended to this report.

SHIPPING.

Overseas Merchant Shipping entering Port of Apia.

	Financial Year ended					
	31st March, 1934.			31st March, 1935.		
	British.	Other.	Total.	British.	Other.	Total.
Number of vessels	75	42	117	68	28	96
Tonnage, vessels	69,361	34,977	104,338	83,725	35,960	119,685
Tons cargo, inwards	6,864	1,708	8,572	6,324	1,860	8,184
Tons cargo, outwards	12,506	6,893	19,399	13,025	7,134	20,159

Six British warships entered and cleared the port during the period. No sailing-vessels called.

X. JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION.

The Samoa Act, 1921, prescribes the judiciary for the Territory. In September, 1934, the Chief Judge returned to New Zealand and was not replaced, his functions now being performed by a New Zealand Magistrate who visits the Territory on circuit at stated intervals. In the absence of a Judge minor cases are dealt with by one of the resident Commissioners of the High Court.

The Land and Titles Commission is a special branch of the High Court constituted under the authority of the Samoa Native Land and Titles Commission Order, 1924, which has now been replaced by the Native Land and Titles Protection Ordinance, 1934. It is the only Court having jurisdiction to hear and adjudicate upon all claims or disputes between Samoans relating to Native land, Samoan names or titles, or succession to any property or rights in accordance with Native custom. During the year the Commission was occupied for twenty sitting-days, and heard nine cases involving over seven hundred and sixty Natives.

In its civil jurisdiction the High Court recorded judgments in 152 cases; 38 cases were struck out. The total sums sued for amounted to £2,317. One divorce was granted. Particulars of criminal cases are given in the tables hereunder, which show a substantial increase in the number of cases reported. In this connection it will be noted that the increase mainly occurs in cases which are not of a serious nature.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES IN THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL, 1934, TO 31ST MARCH, 1935.

1933-34.			1934-1935.												Increase.	Decrease.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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XI.—POLICE AND PRISONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The total European strength was eleven on 31st March, 1935, as compared with fourteen at the commencement of the year. The Native uniformed strength was thirty-six, and in addition there are two Native clerks and ten messengers under the control of the Inspector of Police.

There are four police posts in the outside districts under the control of District Officers.

PRISONS.

On the 1st April, 1934, the total number of prisoners was 79. During the year 351 prisoners were admitted and 348 discharged, 82 remaining in custody on 31st March, 1935.

GENERAL.

Statistics for 1934–35 given in the preceding chapter show a fairly large increase in crime in the Territory. As already explained, however, the type of case showing an increase is not very serious. Warrants held for execution on 1st April, 1934, were—For arrest, 3; for commitment, 7: and on 31st March, 1935, the figures were 3 and 15 respectively.

XII.—DEFENCE OF THE TERRITORY.

No military forces or defensive bases are maintained in the Territory.

XIII.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Transactions in firearms and ammunition are controlled by the Arms Ordinance, 1921. There is no suggestion of illicit traffic in Samoa, and the subject is of no special significance. Importations during 1934–35 were as follows:—

Arms—

Smooth-bore shotguns, 1.

Rifles (.22), 2.

Ammunition—

Shot cartridges, 26,000.

Rifle cartridges (.22 calibre only), 1,500.

Sporting gunpowder, 50 lb.

No importations were made by the Administration, the above quantities being imported by private firms. The reduction in importations as compared with those of the previous year is explained by the fact that a large portion of the current year's supplies was imported just prior to the end of the previous financial year, and of course helped to swell that year's figures. This will explain the apparent heavy increase of importations shown in the report for the year ending 31st March, 1934.

The following table gives the total of registered firearms in the Territory as at 31st March, 1935:—

—	European.	Samoan.	Total.
Revolvers	9	..	9
Rifles	34	..	34
Shotguns	185	366	551
Total	..	..	594

With reference to M. Sakenobe's questions during the examination of the report for the year ended 31st March, 1934, the following explanations in regard to the amendments to the Arms Ordinance are submitted:—

(1) *Subsection 6.*—Previously a fee was required before a permit to purchase any explosive could be issued, but it was found that frequently the value of the explosive was less than the cost of the permit, and hardship to the purchaser resulted. This hardship has now been removed.

(2) *Subsection 7.*—This was brought into force with the object of controlling the movements of firearms.

XIV.—SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE NATIVES.

The conditions of life and living of the Samoans have been described in the two previous reports. The extension of Native medical practitioner services, referred to elsewhere (Chapter XIX), is expected to be of great benefit to them.

Unquestionably a major event in the Native life during the year has been the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. The Samoan appreciation of a meeting, especially with travellers, has a peculiar richness of meaning, that gives such an occasion much charm, promoting keen interest and enthusiasm. Native life normally is not very eventful, and the ceremonies of the meeting with such an eminent Royal visitor will be remembered with warm appreciation throughout the present generation.

The retention of proper Native customs is a subject of interest in all native countries; it is inevitable that such observances as were enforced by physical violence in former times must undergo some change when confronted with Christian teachings and European law. The more responsible Samoan chiefs continue to take great interest in their district and village affairs, they remain at home among their people and lands, with the consequence that the people remain closely knit in their customary observances; their conservatism, already remarked upon, is preserving their social structure from too rapid change.

The report made by Dr. Christopherson, referred to in the previous annual report, has now been issued by the Bernice P. Bishop Museum of Honolulu, and is entitled "Flowering Plants of Samoa." Copies have been supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission. The report made by Mr. G. McGregor, also referred to last year, has not yet been published.

XV.—LABOUR.

Engagement by Samoans in regular employment for wages is quite strange to the style of living of the bulk of the Native population; and, as economic conditions leave the people completely free of need for such employment, there is no codification of conditions. Plantation work, when availed of, is usually arranged by contract with the heads of the families engaged. The work is not over arduous, being mainly weeding or cutting of copra, and the total number of Samoans so employed at any one time would probably not exceed four hundred. These conditions apply to the Reparation Estates equally with other plantations, but, as already stated, there is no economic or other compulsion on Native Samoans to accept them.

On the 1st April, 1934, there were 632 Chinese labourers in the Territory. During the year 408 were repatriated to China and 279 new recruits arrived, leaving a total on 31st March, 1935, of 503. The conduct of the labourers during the year has been satisfactory, the number of visits to the Commissioner's office being 1,560 as compared with 4,156 for the preceding year. Service is still contracted for periods of three years, but a small number of labourers with good records is permitted to re-engage.

Of the 98 Melanesian labourers in the Territory on the 1st April, 1934, four died during the year, leaving a total of 94 on 31st March, 1935; these are all in the employ of the New Zealand Reparation Estates.

The "restricted free settlers" referred to by M. Sakenobe during the examination of last year's annual report comprise a small number of coolies who were brought into the Territory very many years ago (in some cases before the New Zealand administration) and who have now become so completely identified with Samoa that their return to China is impossible on the grounds of humanity. It has been necessary, therefore, to treat them on a different plane from the coolies who are regularly imported and returned. The number is not large and becomes smaller year by year as a result of death. They are liable to repatriation at any time under the provisions of the Immigration Order, 1930, and cannot engage in business without the consent of the Administrator.

Every effort is made to prevent miscegenation between the Samoans and the imported labourers, who are prohibited from marrying Samoans. The position is closely watched.

The criminal offences referred to by Lord Lugard were under clause 9 of the Labour Ordinance, 1933, which was subsequently disallowed by the Governor-General of New Zealand.

The prosecutions referred to by Mr. Weaver of three Samoans were erroneously stated as having been under the Labour Ordinance, 1933. They were actually under the Overseas Labourers Control Ordinance, 1931.

The following comments are made in regard to Mr. Weaver's further questions:—

(i) The demand for labour is such that there is practically no unemployment except where an occasional labourer is dismissed for incompetence, or other reasons. In such a case he draws no wages during the short period which elapses before he is again absorbed, but lives with his compatriots in the meantime.

(ii) The standard rate of wages (1s. 9d. per diem) applies generally, but it is quite common for employers to pay a higher rate to good workers as a bonus. In no case does the rate fall below 1s. 9d. per diem.

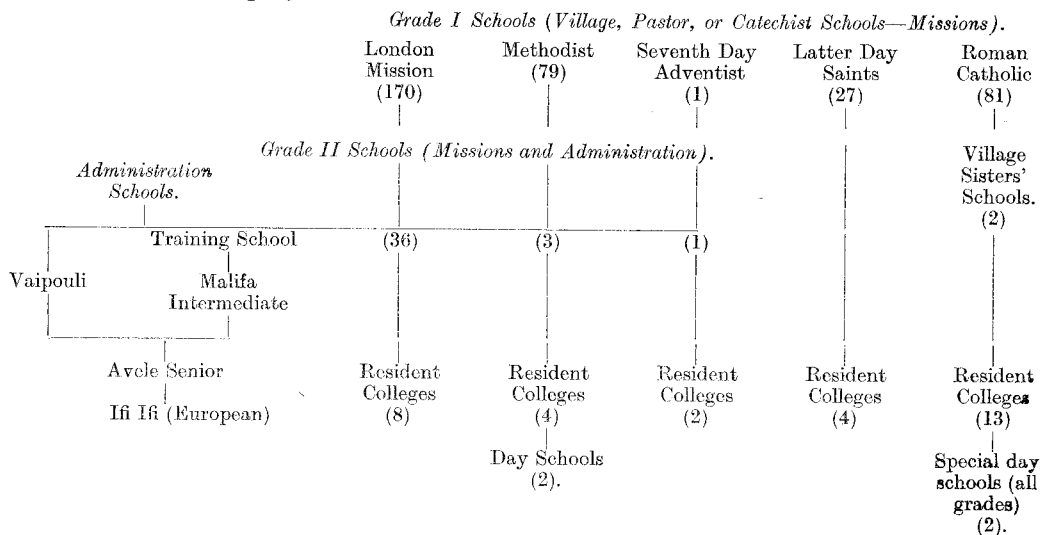
(iii) The increased number of visits to the Commissioner's office in 1933-34 was due to a large number of unemployed coolies who were required to report daily pending repatriation. The arrival of a transport from Hong Kong in July, 1934, relieved the position, and, as stated above, there is now practically no unemployment.

XVI.—FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE.

All Samoans profess Christianity. There is complete freedom of conscience, and Article 5 of the Mandate is observed entirely. Mission work in education is referred to in the next succeeding chapter of this report, and in health services in Chapter XIX.

XVII.—EDUCATION.

The general scheme of progressive education is as follows:—



MISSION SCHOOLS.

Grade I Schools (for boys and girls).—These are village schools taught by the village pastor, who is supplied by the mission concerned.

Girls' Schools (Resident).—The girls of these schools are prepared for a higher standard of village life than is the lot of the average village girl. Samoan life is affected by the marriage of these girls with members of their villages. Being mission schools, Christian education is one of the principal subjects.

Boys' Schools (Resident).—Boys here are prepared as pastors or teachers or for artisan work in the missions.

Girls' Schools (Day).—These are found in the more densely populated districts. Religion, music, typewriting, and sewing are important subjects of the curriculum.

Marist Brothers' Boys' School (Day).—This is an old-established school, situated in Apia. It is an undenominational primary school which educates boys to the New Zealand proficiency standard, and also prepares them for a commercial life in the business houses of Apia.

The Grade II Schools (which are partly Administration and partly mission) are dealt with below.

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, Grade I.				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.	Number.	Boys.	Girls.
London Mission ..	170	4,365	3,344	7,709	7	245	1	150	..	..	..	..	178	4,610	3,494
Roman Catholic ..	81	870	882	1,752	2	120	11	544	1	430	5	350	100	1,420	1,776
Methodist ..	79	968	1,482	2,450	3	116	1	41	2	26	..	..	85	1,110	1,523
Latter Day Saints ..	27	406	214	620	2	85	2	80	..	..	..	..	31	491	294
Seventh Day Ad- ventist	1	30	20	50	1	30	1	6	..	..	..	..	3	60	26
	358	6,639	5,942	12,581	15	596	16	821	3	456	5	350	397	7,691	7,113

Table showing Number of European and Native Teachers in respective Schools.

Missions.	Pastors' and Catechists' Schools, Villages, Grade I.				Colleges, Boys, Resident.		Colleges, Girls, Resident.		Special Day Schools, Boys'.		Special Day Schools, Girls'.		Totals.	
	European.	Samoan.	European.	Samoan.	European.	Samoan.	European.	Samoan.	European.	Samoan.	European.	Samoan.	European.	Samoan.
London Mission ..	..	1	170	2	12	1	7	..	..	..	..	5	4	189
Roman Catholic ..	..	1	81	2	3	12	16	6	..	5	..	5	26	105
Methodist ..	..	..	79	2	5	1	4	1	3	..	..	..	4	91
Latter Day Saints ..	..	..	27	3	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	35
Seventh Day Adventist	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
													42	424

General.—The majority of teachers in mission schools are Samoan, but a number of Europeans belonging to the various missions are also engaged in the work, especially in resident schools. The school-age varies from three to four years (in pastors' schools) to thirty years (in colleges).

GRADE II SCHOOLS.

These are to be found in the chief villages. The school buildings (Native *fales*) are made available by the respective missions, while the teachers are paid, trained, and supplied by the Administration. All teachers are Samoan, and instruction is given in that language, only a limited amount of English being taught. Samoan teachers are considered more suitable for teaching the vernacular and more capable than Europeans of imparting their knowledge in their own tongue. All these schools are under the direction and close supervision of the Superintendent of Schools; the Samoan teachers are also brought to Apia for an annual refresher course, while Native Inspectors visit them frequently to report progress. There are now 39 of these schools, having total roll numbers at 31st March, 1935, of 3,334. The Samoan teaching staff numbers 156, of whom 42 have passed the New Zealand Proficiency Examination.

ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS.

Avele (Resident).—This school is now functioning under Native teachers, whose work is supervised by the European Superintendent. Boys are taken to the proficiency standard, and a number subsequently find work in the Government Departments.

Malifa and Vaipouli (Resident).—The boys are educated to Standard IV and then proceed to Avele for further training. As at the school just mentioned, Malifa and Vaipouli are under Native teachers, supervision being exercised by the European Superintendent. Agriculture is an important subject in the syllabus of each of the three schools above referred to, and they are self-supporting as far as food-supplies are concerned.

Training-school.—This is a day school for both sexes, and is functioning well under a Native staff.
Ifi Ifi School (European).—The roll number has been maintained and good work is being done.
 Particulars of average attendance and teaching staffs are given in the following table :—

Date.	Ifi Ifi (Boys and Girls).	Malifa Training and Intermediate. (Boys and Girls).	Vaipouli (Boys only).	Avele (Boys only).	Totals.
31st March, 1934	222	423	68	85	798
30th June, 1934	230	380	70	75	755
30th September, 1934	232	382	78	75	767
31st December, 1934	228	526	74	80	908
31st March, 1935	253	695	70	92	1,110
Teachers—European	10	..	..	..	10
Samoa	..	17	4	6	27

In the New Zealand Proficiency Examinations at the end of 1934 the following results were obtained :—

School.	Candidates presented.	Pass Proficiency.	Certificates of Competency.
Ifi Ifi	16	14	1
Marist Brothers'	17	7	5
Marist Sisters'	7	3	..
Avele	13	10	2

The policy of the Administration is to encourage the use of the Samoans in their own government and education, and in no direction has this policy been more successful than in education and in medicine. The Samoan teachers and the Samoan medical practitioners are carefully selected from the most promising of the younger Samoans, and their work is in all respects admirable. It is undoubtedly a fact that the Samoans, in some instances, continue their education to an age much greater than is customarily the case in European countries, but this is not considered necessarily a disadvantage nor is the position limited to Western Samoa.

No distinction is drawn between Europeans and persons of part Samoan blood in the matter of education. The same syllabus is used for both types of pupils and they receive instruction together in the same class-rooms.

XVIII.—LIQUOR AND DRUGS.

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

A. There were no changes in legislation or regulations issued during the year.

B. The judicial statistics in Chapter X show six persons arrested or summoned during 1934–35 for breaches of the laws and regulations relating to liquor. All were convicted. Figures for preceding years were—

	Arrested or summoned.	Convicted.
1933–34	10	10
1932–33	16	16
1931–32	6	4

The following figures are supplied in reply to Count Garcia's request concerning the eleven offences referred to in last year's report :—

Being in possession of opium	5
Smoking and being in possession of opium	1
Being found on premises where opium was being smoked	5

C. Imports of spirits and alcoholic beverages during the year 1934–35 :—

	Average Approximate Percentage of Alcohol by Weight.*	Quantity imported, 1934–35.	Quantities issued under Medical Permits.		Countries of Origin.
			1934–35.	1933–34.	
Spirituuous liquors—		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	
Whisky	38.5 to 51.0	210	430	697½	United Kingdom.
Brandy	38.5 to 49.3	10	31½	40½	France and Australia.
Gin	40.6	100	199½	344½	United Kingdom and Holland.
Alcoholic beverages—					
Port and sherry	12.0 to 17.8	150	187½	134½	} Australia.
Claret	5.5 to 10.0	..	..	8	
Stout	5.5	162	62½	608	United Kingdom and Australia.
Champagne	7.5 to 10.6	..	1½	1	France.

* The approximate percentages of alcohol by weight given above are those accepted by the Customs Department in New Zealand. Analyses have been made of samples of ale imported, with results showing percentages of alcohol by weight ranging from 1.51 to only 2.39. The ales imported into Western Samoa, therefore, although subject to regulations under the Samoa Act, 1921, do not come within the definition of "intoxicating beverages" as accepted by the Permanent Mandates Commission (minutes of the tenth session, page 182), and have accordingly been omitted from the return.

For sacramental purposes, 138 gallons of wine; rectified spirits of wine for industrial purposes, 271 gallons.

D. Production within the Territory is prohibited by law.

E. Revenue derived from duties on importation, 1934-35 :—

Medicinal liquor (import duty 17½ per cent. or 25 per cent., and Port and Customs service tax 5 per cent.)	£	s.	d.
Industrial liquor (import duty 17½ per cent. or 25 per cent., and Port and Customs service tax 5 per cent.)	466	14	6
Sacramental liquor (free of import duty; Port and Customs service tax, 5 per cent.)		Nil.	
		1	6 0

These duties are the ordinary *ad valorem* rates applying to all goods not subject to specific rates of duty; there is no authorization for higher specific rates of duty on liquor, for the rate of duty is immaterial, having regard to the fact that all liquor is sold by and for the Administration at prices approximating current retail prices in New Zealand.

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

G. There is no Native beverage containing alcohol. The Native drink "kava," if allowed to stand, does not ferment, and after a few hours becomes stale and unpalatable. It is not consumed in Western Samoa in sufficient strength or quantity to have toxic effects.

H. General information with regard to liquor, in addition to the above, was given in the Eighth Report, 1928.

During 1934-35 there were twenty-one offences reported and twenty convictions under the Samoa Dangerous Drugs Order, 1930.

XIX.—HEALTH.

The staff consists of two European Medical Officers, nine Native medical practitioners, and bacteriological and nursing staffs, the complete Health service comprising twelve Europeans, forty-two Native Samoans, as well as two Chinese dressers.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Admissions to Hospitals :—

Apia Hospital—	1934.	1933.
Europeans	148	198
Samoans	542	463
Chinese	328	206
Melanesians	24	23
	1,042	890
 Tuasivi Hospital	 171	 103
Aleipata	138	120
	1,351	1,113
Total admissions	15,178	11,979
Out-patients : All hospitals and dispensaries	16,529	13,092
Grand total		
Deaths in hospitals	33	50

In addition to the dispensaries at Manono, Mulifanua, and Fagaloa Bay, dispensaries have lately been opened at Falealili in Upolu, and at Sala'ilua and Fagamalo in Savai'i.

EPIDEMICS.

Influenza broke out in a mild form in September and did not disappear till the middle of November. It spread gradually round both Islands. No fatal cases were reported.

MAIN DISEASES.

Gastric and Duodenal Ulcers.—Twenty cases were operated on for this condition. Attention has not been called to this before, but many Samoans between thirty and forty years of age rapidly develop pyorrhœa, and no doubt with toxæmia due to yaws and filariasis it probably brings about this condition.

Yaws.—Following the intensive campaign carried out in conjunction with the Rockefeller Foundation, free treatment up to fourteen years of age has been commenced for this infection and will be continued.

Leprosy.—Eleven cases were transferred to Makogai in June, 1934, and four more in March, 1935; two Samoans returned cured in June, 1934, leaving a total of 32 lepers from this Administration under going treatment at 31st March, 1935.

Tuberculosis.—One hundred and forty-three cases were notified.

Enteric.—Fifty-eight cases were notified.

Beri Beri.—Eight cases were notified.

Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia.—One hundred and twenty-one cases were notified.

Veneral Disease.—Twenty-one cases of gonorrhœa were notified.

There were no cases of dysentery reported.

There are at present in Vaimea Prison six cases of mental defectives.

NATIVE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Last June one Native medical practitioner was sent to the Central Medical School at Suva for a post-graduate course. He returned in January. Two new graduates, after a four years' course, also returned with him.

Three boys were sent to Suva to commence their studies. One student will be returning to Samoa next January on the completion of his four years.

Native medical practitioners have been stationed at the new dispensaries at Falealili, Fagamalo, and Sala'ilua.

In December all Native medical practitioners were brought to Apia and given a refresher course for one week. During this time all teachers of the Education Department were also brought to Apia and the opportunity was taken to give them lectures in health matters and first aid so that they could instruct the school-children thereon.

Programmes have now been made out for the ensuing year for Native medical practitioners to inspect all Government and many mission schools and give free treatment for yaws, scabies, conjunctivitis, helminthic diseases, and sores, and give health lectures to children. All teachers are to be given health lectures and first-aid instruction regularly. By this means it is hoped to educate the younger generation in health matters so that good habits will gradually become natural to them. The Medical and Education Departments are co-operating very closely in this matter. Prepared health lectures are incorporated in the school syllabus, and it is expected that the influence in the villages of the Native medical practitioners, where it is proposed that they should enter into the closest possible relations with the chiefs and with the women, should have a distinct effect on health matters generally, and particularly on sanitation.

VISITS.

In May of last year Dr. Heiser and Dr. Lambert of the Rockefeller Foundation visited Samoa. Their visit was much appreciated and Dr. Heiser's advice, with his vast experience of tropical diseases and problems, was of great use to the Administration.

In October, Dr. Watt, New Zealand Director-General of Health, accompanied by Dr. Lambert, visited Samoa. Dr. Watt carried out a careful and valuable survey of the territory, and a number of suggestions are being put into operation with a view to improving the medical services. In addition, the Chief Medical Officer has been sent to New Zealand for a twelve-months' "refresher," and in order to enable him to obtain further experience in public health activities, while for this period he is being replaced by a Public Health expert from the Department of Health in New Zealand. At the same time steps are being taken to combat the heavy infant mortality by special instructional methods through the Native medical practitioner system and by a general health campaign.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths (Samoans) at Different Ages.

	Number of Deaths.			Percentage of Total Deaths.		
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Under 1 week	20	18	32	3.74	3.70	7.24
From 1 week to 1 month	16	24	17	2.99	4.94	3.85
From 1 month to 3 months	13	31	17	2.43	6.38	3.85
From 3 months to 6 months	26	41	20	4.86	8.44	4.53
From 6 months to 12 months	79	55	65	14.77	11.32	14.70
From 1 year to 2 years	36	33	42	6.73	6.79	9.50
From 2 years to 3 years	27	19	12	5.05	3.91	2.72
From 3 years to 4 years	14	16	11	2.60	3.29	2.48
From 4 years to 5 years	7	12	5	1.31	2.47	1.13
From 5 years to 10 years	24	16	14	4.49	3.29	3.17
Over 10 years	273	221	207	51.03	45.47	46.83
Totals	535	486	442	100.00	100.00	100.00

The infant-mortality rates, per 1,000 registered births, have been as follow :—

Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
1923 ..	200	1926 ..	106	1929 ..	70	1932 ..	121
1924 ..	153	1927 ..	101	1930 ..	61	1933 ..	114
1925 ..	186	1928 ..	58	1931 ..	111	1934 ..	104.8

The rate is still high and is likely to continue so until sufficient time elapses for the community to benefit from the instructional work now proceeding. The figures for the years 1928-30 are of little value, owing to the non-notification of births and deaths during this disturbed period.

PARTICIPATION BY MISSIONS IN MEDICAL WORK.

All the missions of different denominations purchase stocks of drugs and dressings at the Apia Hospital dispensary from time to time, and use them in their schools.

LABORATORY.

Specimens examined number 3,330 ; X-ray examinations, 49.

METEOROLOGICAL.

(Readings taken at Apia Observatory, Mulinu'u Point, at Sea-level.)

Month.	Pressure.	Temperature.	Rainfall.	Humidity.	Sunshine.*	Wind.
	In.	°F.	In.	Per Cent. (9 a.m.)	Hours.	Miles per Hour.
1934.						
January	29·794	79·4	15·25	80	144·1	5·1
February	29·827	79·4	11·54	81	..	3·6
March	29·776	78·6	20·03	84	..	4·0
April	29·824	78·7	7·42	79	..	3·8
May	29·851	79·0	6·09	81	..	4·9
June	29·865	78·7	1·64	78	..	7·5
July	29·859	78·3	7·74	81	..	6·9
August	29·892	78·1	1·10	73	..	9·4
September	29·872	78·7	10·41	77	225·4	7·0
October	29·873	78·9	4·90	75	243·6	6·9
November	29·806	79·4	14·05	79	188·8	7·7
December	29·742	79·4	20·05	81	171·5	6·6
Total	..	..	120·22	..	..	..
Mean	29·832	78·88	..	79	..	6·1

* No readings from February to August. Glass ball lost.

Notes on Tropical Storms and other Disturbances, 1934.

January 15.—Cyclone in New Hebrides. Barometer fell to 28·93 in. at Port Vila, and the wind rose to force 10 from north-west.

January 31.—Strong north-west winds at Rarotonga, Cook Islands.

March 22.—Cyclone in Tonga. Barometer 29·41 in. at Vavau and high winds from north-west.

December 27.—Cyclone of moderate intensity in Tonga. Barometer 29·24 in. at Keppel Island.

XX.—LAND - TENURE.

Under the Samoa Act, 1921, all land is legally—

- Crown land, vested in the Crown free from Native title or any estate in fee-simple, of which there are (including New Zealand Reparation Estates) 103,630 acres ; or
- European land, being land acquired (mainly prior to 1900) for an estate in fee-simple, of which there are 40,000 acres ; or
- Native land, being land vested in the Crown as trustee of the beneficial owners thereof, and held by the Crown subject to Native title—*i.e.*, Native land communally owned, of which there are 581,370 acres.

Titles to Crown land, European land, and European interests in Native land (leases) are registered by the Administration. Titles to Native land, when in dispute, are adjudicated upon by the Land and Titles Commission referred to in Chapter X of this report, and determined in accordance with the customs and usages of the Samoan race.

Usurious contracts with Natives are unenforceable at law, and Native land is incapable of being taken in execution for the payment of the debts of a Samoan on his decease or insolvency.

Generally, alienation of Native land is prohibited, save an alienation or disposition in favour of the Crown. Provision has been made for sale of Native land in the Apia town area, and His Majesty may grant a lease of Native land for a period not exceeding forty years, but in each instance the grant is made only if the Administration is satisfied that the transaction is in accordance with the desires and in the interest of the Native owners and in conformity with the public interests.

Although large areas in the interior of each of the two main islands are incapable of cultivation, there is more than ample Native land available for all requirements of the indigenous population.

XXI.—FORESTS AND AGRICULTURE.

FORESTS.

The mountainous interior, comprising by far the greater portion of the area of both principal islands, is completely covered with virgin native forest. The Territory has been visited on occasion by representatives of milling interests, who have formed the opinion that the indigenous forest has insufficient millable trees to the acre to be profitable, whilst afforestation with exotic species is rather discouraged by the steep and ravine-cleft nature of the country.

On European plantations teak is planted in a small way, but quite successfully, for general utility.

AGRICULTURE.

The circumstances of the Territory do not warrant the maintenance of a separate Administration Department of Agriculture, but there is inspection of all produce exported.

Copra is the staple product of the Territory; it is produced approximately 75 per cent. by Natives, and the output of the New Zealand Reparation Estates accounts for roughly two-thirds of the balance. Exports for the three years 1932–34 averaged 10,451 tons. The reduction in the quantities exported during 1934–35 is due mainly to the low price prevailing during that period, but is partly accounted for by a considerable carry-over of stocks in store. There is considerable fluctuation in local stocks held between shipments, and for this reason records are kept of Native production as distinct from export, as indicated in the following :—

Year.						Exported.	Native Production.
						Tons.	Tons.
1932	..	..	..	..	..	10,879	11,103
1933 ..	..	..	..	..	..	11,526	8,271
1934 ..	..	..	..	..	..	8,948	7,907

Cocoa is produced in Western Samoa primarily by Europeans, and is of very high quality, being a standardized hybrid of *Criollo* and *Forastero*, but with the *Criollo* predominating, and in a fairly recent report of the Imperial Economic Conference on Cocoa, which classified the world's production into three broad divisions as to quality, Samoan was included in the finest.

Export during the three years 1932–34 averaged 917 tons, an increase over the figures shown in the last report.

Bananas have again proved to be of great assistance to the Territory. During the calendar year 1934 the total number of cases shipped was a record, the figure being 96,225 cases, and an amount of over £21,000 was paid to the growers. Both Europeans and Natives participate in the scheme, the number of shippers being approximately three hundred, of whom not more than ten as a rule ship one hundred cases or more on each occasion. The quotas allotted to each producer range from two hundred cases to ten cases per shipment, according to the capacity of his plantation.

Other particulars of the banana-export scheme are given in the report on Trade (Chapter IX).

Rubber (*Hevea Braziliensis*) is planted to some extent, and export of a good-quality smoked sheet reached 167 tons in 1928. Owing to the depressed state of the market, however, production ceased entirely in 1933, and no rubber was shipped from the Territory either in that year or 1934. With a revival in prices attention is once more being directed to the product, and the first shipment since 1932 was made recently; particulars will appear in the next annual report.

In 1931 the European planters formed themselves into a Planters' Association, which assists the Administration considerably in all questions concerning products of the Territory.

Following on the visit to the Territory of Mr. H. W. Simmonds, Entomologist to the Fijian Government, referred to in last year's report, steps have been taken to control some of the most important pests attacking plant life in the Territory.

The Administration's efforts up to the present to combat the rhinoceros beetle by scientific methods have met with little success, though the scientific basis of the problem has been thoroughly explored. Provision has been made for a further attack on the problem for the forthcoming year.

Colonies of the Lantana Bug, *Telonomia lantanae*, were introduced from Fiji, and did good work in destroying the Lantana plant in the area in which they were released.

A colony of the dung-burying beetle, *Copris incertus*, which is useful in cultivating the ground and destroying the breeding-places of flies was imported, and is now well established.

The leaf-mining beetle, *Promecotheca reichei*, which does great damage to the leaves of the coconut, received attention, and a parasite, *Pelurotropis parvulus*, was received from Fiji and liberated in Vailele Plantation. Definite results have not as yet been ascertained.

The banana weevil, which damages bananas, has a parasite, the *Plaesus javanus beetle*, and efforts are being made to import a large colony from Java.

A parasite, *Coccophagus gurneyi*, of the mealy bug, which attacks cocoa was received from New Zealand, and good results have been obtained.

Other recommendations made by Mr. Simmonds are now being considered, and will be applied when practicable.

XXII.—MINES.

There are no mines or any known mineral deposits of value in the Territory.

XXIII.—POPULATION.

Statistics for the calender year 1934 are as follows:—

—	As at 1st January, 1934.		Births.		Deaths.		Mar- riages.	Arrivals.		Departures.		As at 31st December, 1934.		Net Increase or Decrease.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Europeans ..	353	248	3	5	1	1	2	142	77	162	72	335	257	— 9
Native Samoans	24,696	23,790	759	682	231	211	138	256	223	225	238	25,255	24,246	+ 1,015
Persons of European and Samoan de- scend	1,217	1,164	39	28	6	2	23	40	69	59	94	1,231	1,165	+ 15
Chinese labourers	632	..	..	..	..	..	..	279	..	408	..	503	..	— 129
Melanesian labourers and dependants	98	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	1	— 4
	26,996	25,203	801	715	242	214	163	717	369	854	404	27,418	25,669	+ 888
Totals ..	52,199		1,516		456			1,086		1,258		53,087		

These figures are based on a count taken during the course of the yaws campaign in 1932–33.

The increase referred to by M. Sakenobe in connection with the examination of last year's report is due to the greater accuracy of the census taken during the yaws campaign. The figures taken at that time are undoubtedly correct, and the statistics now published indicate a further increase in the Native population.

XXIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

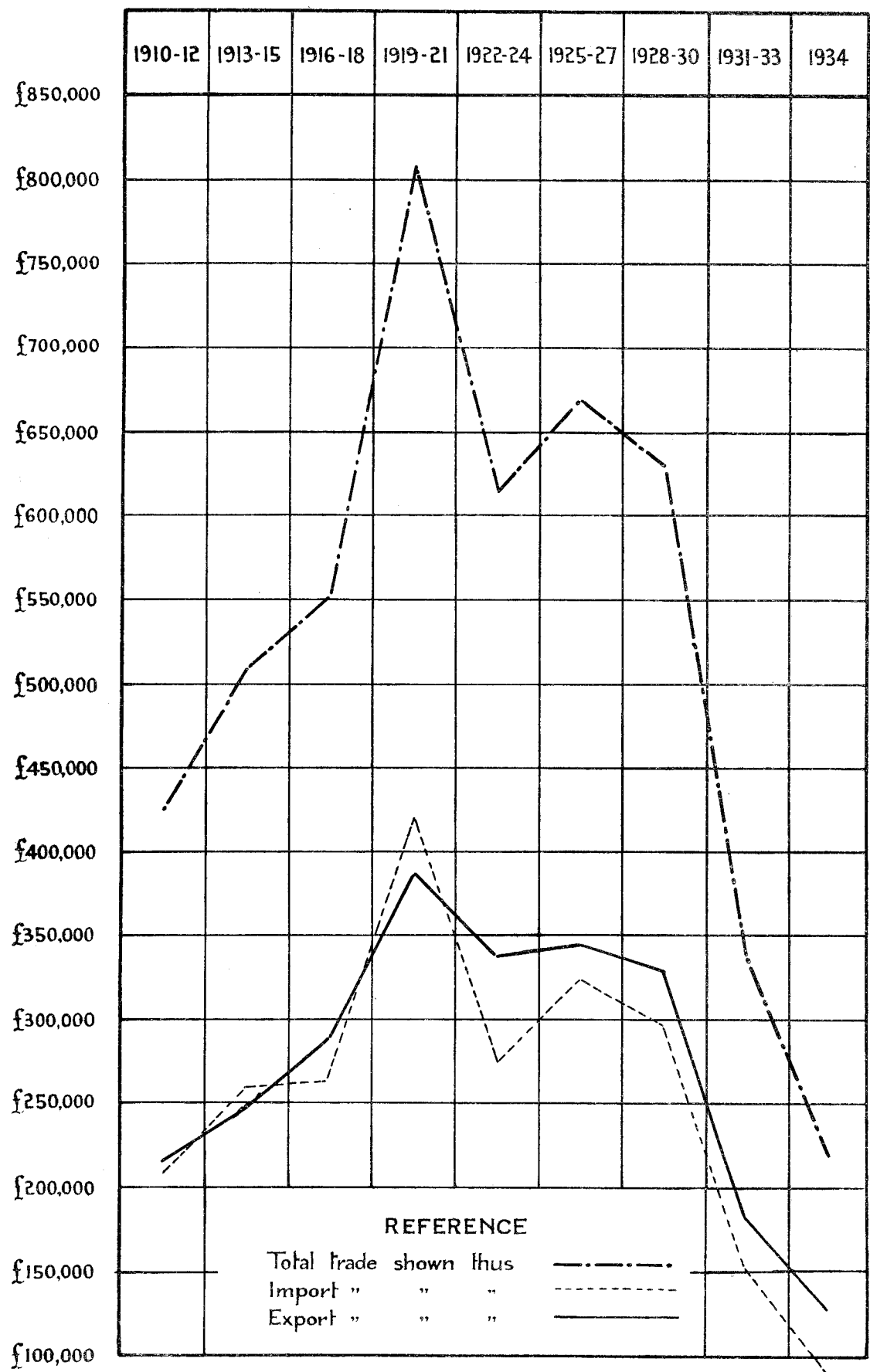
Heavy floods in January, 1935, caused great damage to the east coast road from Apia to Falefa, three bridges being washed away and the approaches to four others being destroyed. Twelve slips also occurred and three weeks elapsed before the road was once again clear for ordinary traffic. Washouts also took place on other important roads, but the effects were not so serious and the damage was quickly repaired.

During the year a total of 60 chains of road was reconstructed, metalled, and sealed with bitumen, while 20 chains were formed and metalled. A length of new road to a distance of 40 chains was also formed.

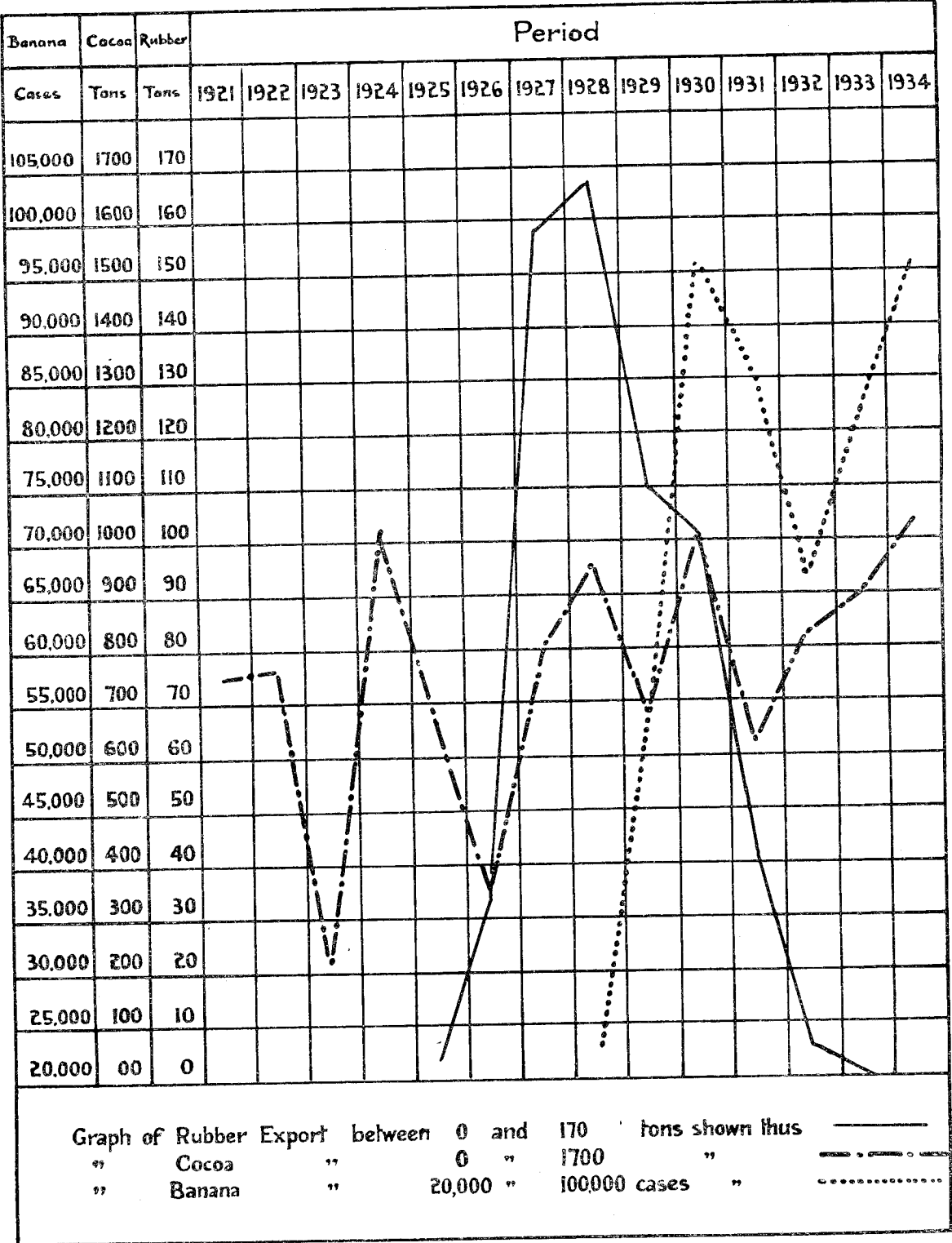
The sea wall at Apia was reinforced, and 110 ft. of new wall was erected between Luatuanu'u and Solosolo.

In addition to the above works a considerable amount of maintenance was carried out on all roads, bridges, wharves, water-supplies, buildings, and the hydro-electric scheme.

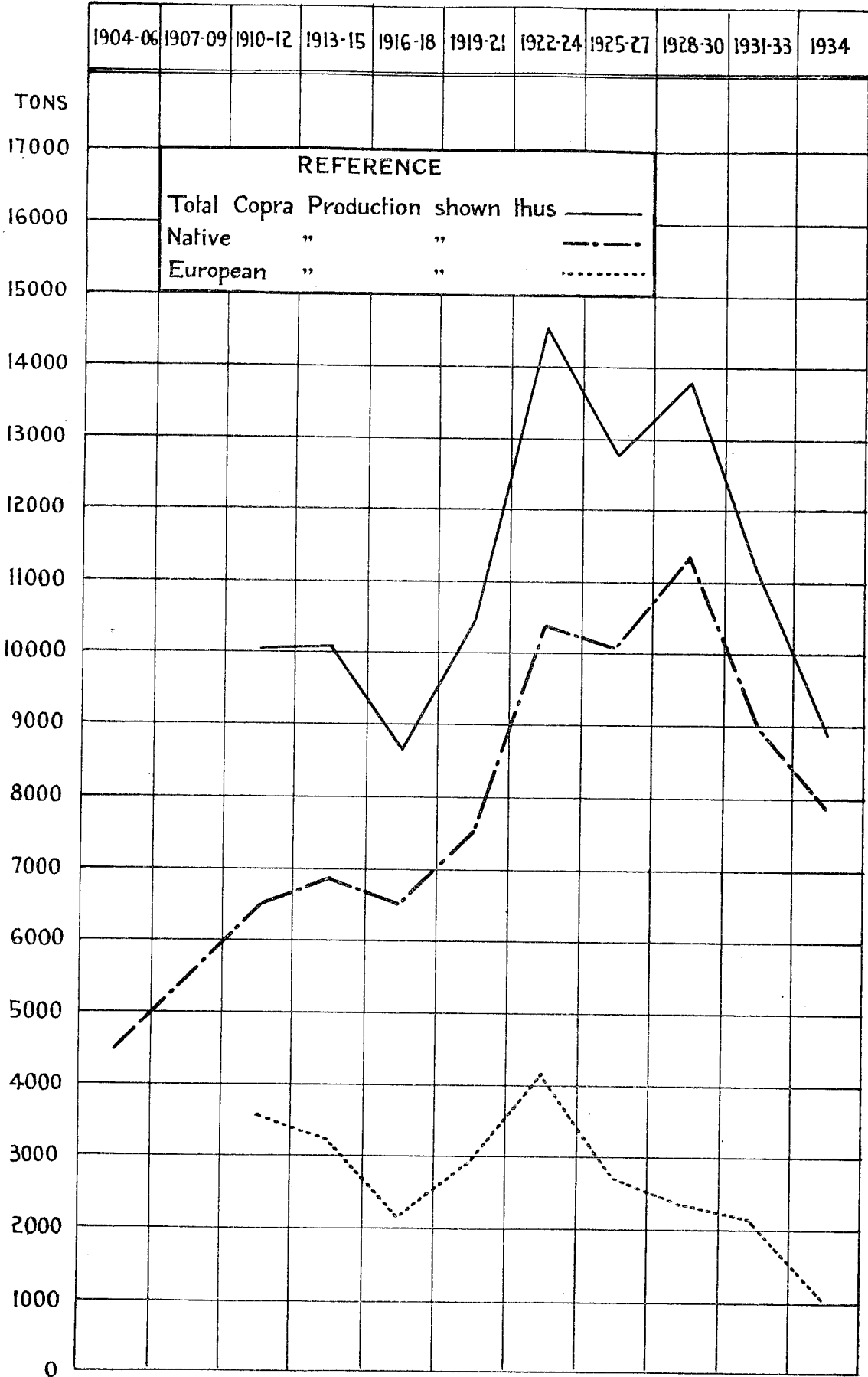
APPENDICES.



VALUES OF IMPORT, EXPORT, AND TOTAL TRADE OF WESTERN SAMOA, 1910-34.

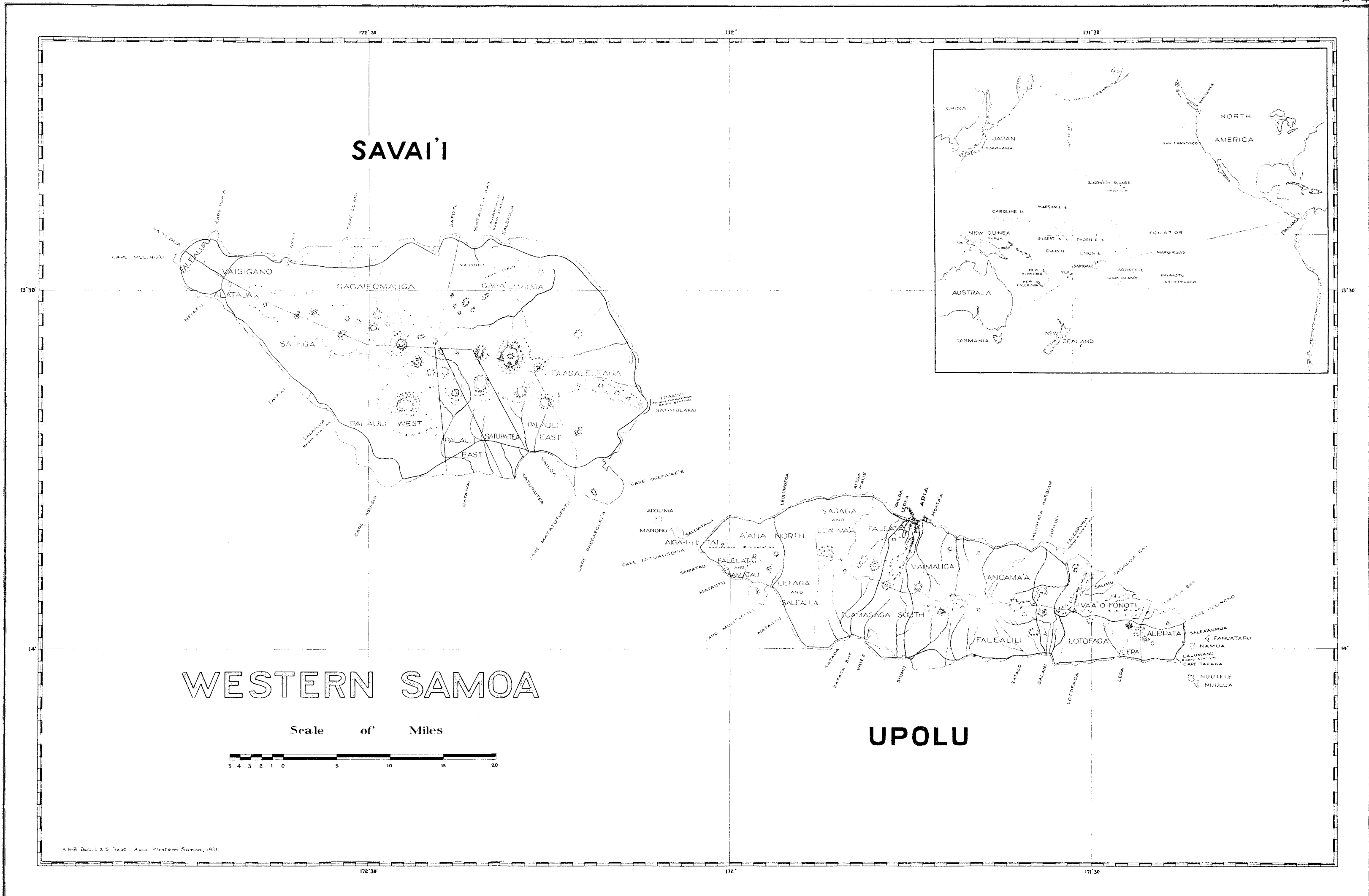


DETAILS OF QUANTITIES OF EXPORTS, 1921-34.



COPRA PRODUCTION
COPRA PRODUCTION, 1904-34.

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given ; printing (1,020 copies, including maps and graphs), £42 10s.



WESTERN SAMOA

Scale of Miles



UPOLU

K.H.B. Det. 1 & S. Dept. Apia, Western Samoa, 1933.

