

## III. ARMS TRAFFIC.

1. What measures are being adopted to control the traffic in arms and ammunition ?
2. What are the statistics relating to imports of arms and ammunition of different categories ?

1. The Arms Ordinance, 1921, prohibits the importation or sale of arms, guns, or ammunition except under permit and license. All owners of guns must hold a license. There is no smuggling or illicit sale of arms or ammunition. Only single-barrelled muzzle-loading shot-guns are being supplied to the Natives for pigeon-shooting for food-supplies. The number is, in addition, restricted.

2. Following are the details of importations of arms and ammunition : Arms—Fifteen double-barrelled breech-loading sporting shot-guns, No. 12 and 16 gauge ; sixteen single-barrelled breech-loading sporting shot-guns, Nos. 12, 16, 20, and 410 gauge. Ammunition—2,000 rounds No. 22 pea-rifle cartridges ; 67,500 rounds sporting-gun, No. 12, cartridges ; 37,000 rounds sporting shot-gun, No. 16, cartridges ; 59,000 rounds sporting shot-gun, No. 20, cartridges ; 7,500 rounds sporting shot-gun, No. 410, cartridges ; 3 cases sporting shot-gun powder ; 39 cwt. sporting gunpowder ; 243,500 percussion-caps.

## IV. TRADE AND MANUFACTURE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS.

1. What steps are being taken to assure the prohibition of abuses of the liquor traffic ?
2. How is the campaign against alcoholism organized ?
3. What are the effects of these measures ? (Statistics relative to the import and to the local manufacture of alcoholic liquors, &c.).
4. What are the countries of origin of alcoholic liquor, other than wine and beer, imported into the Territory ?
5. What measures have been taken to assure the prohibition or regulation of the importation, production, and consumption of dangerous drugs ?

1. The importation and manufacture of all liquor containing more than 3 per cent. of proof spirit is absolutely prohibited by the Samoa Act, 1921, sections 336 to 341, except importation by the Administration for medicinal, sacramental, or industrial purposes (section 340). Such importation and the disposal of liquor so imported is controlled by the Samoa Sale of Intoxicating Liquor Regulations, 1920. Sale to both Europeans and Natives is prohibited except when prescribed by a duly qualified Government Medical Officer and for medicinal purposes only.

2. All liquor on board visiting ships must be declared in writing on arrival, and is at once placed under Customs seal. Such seal must be unbroken when the ship sails. The police and Customs maintain a watch over every overseas vessel. Ships are frequently searched.

3. In all, twenty-two cases were brought before the Court, resulting in twenty-two convictions. Thirteen of these cases were for manufacturing beer from a preparation known as "All-in-one" and by adding sugar, resulting in the liquor being over 3 per cent. proof spirit. Five cases of manufacturing liquor distilled from fermented cocoa-juice were also before the Court, and six cases of smuggling liquor ashore from ships, involving eleven bottles of Chinese whisky, one bottle of brandy, and three bottles of whisky. Smuggling is, by the vigilance of the police and Customs, kept within very small compass, and local manufacture is kept well in hand.

There were fourteen convictions for drunkenness during the year. The majority became intoxicated by consuming methylated spirits, and were men who work on the water-front and have acquired a taste for liquor. This class of person is to be found in every community.

Imports of intoxicating liquors during the year were : For medicinal purposes—Brandy, 70 gallons ; whisky, 459 gallons ; port wine, 59 gallons ; claret, 11 gallons ; ale, 42 gallons ; stout, 556 gallons. For sacramental purposes—Wine, 113 gallons. For industrial purposes—Rectified spirits of wine, 22½ gallons.

4. Whisky—United Kingdom ; brandy—France.

5. The New Zealand Opium Act, 1908, and Amendment, 1910, and regulations made thereunder, are in force in Western Samoa. These regulations are in furtherance of the terms of the Opium Convention, and in particular provide for the introduction of the "imports certificate" system. All precautions are taken by the Police and Customs Departments to prevent illegal traffic in prohibited drugs. All baggage is searched, and all invoices closely scrutinized by the Customs. With the exception of one reputable chemist, all dispensing and sale is done by Administration doctors.

## V. LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

1. What measures are being taken to guarantee liberty of conscience and religion ?
2. What restrictions have been laid down for the maintenance of public order and morality ?
3. Is there free exercise of religious worship and instruction ?
4. If not, what restrictions are there to limit such exercises ?
5. What are the results of such restrictions ?

1. Missionaries in Samoa pursue their calling without restriction. There is absolute freedom of conscience.

2. In general, the restrictive laws for the maintenance of public order and morality are the same as those of the Dominion of New Zealand.

3. Yes.

4-5. There are no restrictions.