

1929.
NEW ZEALAND.

MANDATED TERRITORY OF
WESTERN SAMOA

(NINTH REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF) FOR
THE YEAR ENDED THE 31st MARCH, 1929.

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., 8th July, 1929.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Ninth Annual Report on the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa, for the year ended 31st March, 1929. 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.

I have further to transmit a Supplementary Report by the Department of Health covering the same period, which, for the purpose of convenience, has been printed separately.

Copies of both reports have 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,
JOSEPH WARD,
Prime Minister.

The Secretary-General, League of Nations, Geneva.

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* See also Supplementary Report of the Department of Health, referred to above.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE YEAR 1928–29.

THE Annual Report on Western Samoa for the year 1928–29 is submitted in similar form to those of previous years. It comprises (1) the Administrator's covering remarks, (2) departmental reports, (3) answers to the League of Nations questionnaire, (4) answers to special inquiries by the Permanent Mandates Commission, (5) legislation, and (6) charts, photographs, and maps.

I. ADMINISTRATOR.

Major-General Sir George Richardson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., left Samoa on the 6th April, 1928, and Colonel S. S. Allen, C.M.G., D.S.O., arrived on the 3rd May, 1928.

II. OFFICIAL VISITS.

Messrs. P. D. N. Verschaffelt, Public Service Commissioner, A. D. Park, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, and C. A. Berendsen, Secretary for External Affairs, visited Samoa and remained for a period of some four weeks in November and December. They subsequently presented to the Minister of External Affairs a report on the finances and staff of the Administration, and made numerous recommendations for a reduction in expenditure, a simplification of the finances, and an improvement in staff. This report, which was generally endorsed by the Administrator, was approved by the Government, and steps are being taken to put into effect the majority of the recommendations as opportunity offers. The report was confined to the machinery of the Administration, and did not touch upon the political situation.

III. TRADE.

A remarkable increase in trade for the calendar year 1928 is shown, and prices have continued fairly satisfactory for the principal export commodities. The total trade for the year was £748,728 (made up of imports, £326,553, and exports, £422,175), as against a total of £640,347 for 1927 (made up of imports, £304,369, and exports, £335,978). The climatic conditions for island produce have been favourable.

IV. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Native unrest continues, and the Mau organization still contains some two-thirds of the Native population. This is reflected in the revenue from Native taxes, which has produced for the year ended 31st March, 1929, the sum of £6,343 out of an estimated return of £19,400. In spite of the diminution in Native tax receipts, the activities of the Administration on behalf of the Samoan population by way of education and medical treatment have been fully maintained.

In April, 1928, a force of seventy-four military Police was brought to Samoa, and has effectively coped with all serious unrest. It is now proposed to reduce the number to forty-five, and to place the force on a civil basis. The behaviour of the police has been excellent, and they have been particularly careful to avoid any provocative action. On two occasions only has any serious difficulty occurred, the first being in May, 1928, when Leota, a prominent chief in the Mau, was arrested on a criminal charge by a party of Military and Civil Police, who were strongly resisted by some two hundred Samoans, the result being that numerous minor injuries were sustained by the rioters. The second occasion was the arrest (for non-payment of taxes) of Tamasese, another prominent chief, in November, 1928, which was also effected without any serious casualty.

From time to time it has appeared as if the present trouble was abating, but it still persists although it is now more under control.

The six original Native members of the Citizens Committee were invited to meet the Administrator on the 18th August, 1928, to hear the Report of the Permanent Mandates Commission relative to Western Samoa which was adopted at the Commission's Thirteenth Session. Three only accepted the invitation, and of these three two have since abandoned the Mau. In addition, the report was published in full in the Samoan language in the Savali (the Native *Gazette*), and was also published in the two local newspapers.

Every effort has been made by the Administrator to meet the leaders of the Mau and to discuss their grievances, but without success. On the 9th October, 1928, he induced Tamasese and Tuima-lealiifano, the two principal Native leaders of the Mau, to meet him, when they assured him that the Mau had now two grievances only: the first that the report of the Mandates Commission was not conveyed to them by a document signed and sealed by the various countries comprising the League of Nations or their representatives; and the second that Mr. Nelson, whom they considered their representative, had not reported to them.

The attitude of the Mau has changed during the year from one of ostentation and aggression to a more subdued form, but the same difficulty in dealing with it persists. To effect arrests on any charge is rendered difficult by the offender either running away to the bush or being concealed by his friends; and though the criminal law has been fairly well enforced, there are still a number of offenders at large. The collection of taxes by civil process has been impossible to deal with in any large number, and more prominent individuals only have been singled out for attention.

Though the position is, of course, by no means satisfactory, it is, on the other hand, easy to exaggerate the difficulties of the present situation. Except for the collection of Native taxes the Administration may be said to be functioning with reasonable efficiency; the country, with negligible exceptions, is quiet and orderly; and the trading figures for the year clearly indicate that the Mau movement has had no seriously detrimental effect upon the material prosperity of the Natives or upon the country as a whole.

No Fono of Faipules has been held, except to welcome the new Administrator on his arrival in May, 1928, but on several occasions fonos of officials have been held in both islands to discuss matters of policy in Native affairs. It is now proposed to suspend the Faipules for the time; the Faamasinos are also to be suspended, as they have been performing no duty recently, except in a few cases. European District Officers are now being appointed to perform the duties of the District Councils and the Faipules in the various districts; and it is hoped that this change in system will lead on the one hand to a stronger control of the Native population, and on the other to a closer touch between the Administrator and the individual Native.

V. CHINESE LABOUR.

There were 965 Chinese and 147 Melanesian labourers on the 31st March, 1929, compared with 935 and 146 respectively a year previously.

VI. ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS.

The Administrator desires to record his appreciation of the loyal support received by him from the Secretary to the Administration, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and the staff of all departments.

VII. LEGISLATION.

The following laws were enacted during the year:—

In New Zealand—

- Finance Act, 1928 (sections 6, 7, and 8).
- British Nationality and Status of Aliens (in New Zealand) Act, 1928 (sections 1-8).
- Regulations constituting and establishing the Samoa Military Police, 1928.
- Port and Customs Service Tax Regulations, 1928.
- Rules of the High Court of Western Samoa Consolidation Amendment, 1928.
- Samoa Native Titles Protection Order, 1928.
- Samoa Immigration Amendment Order, 1928.
- The Native Regulations (Samoa) Amendment Order, 1929.

In Samoa—

- No. 2/1928.—The Water and Water-power Conservation Ordinance.
- No. 3/1928.—The Registration of Live-stock Brands Ordinance.
- No. 4/1928.—The Port and Customs Service Tax Ordinance. (Replaced by Order in Council.)
- No. 5/1928.—The Petroleum Ordinance.
- No. 6/1928.—The Ordinances Revision Ordinance.
- No. 7/1928.—The Native Personal Tax Amendment Ordinance.
- No. 1/1929.—The Taxation, Licensing, and Revenue Amendment Ordinance.
- No. 2/1929.—The Road Traffic Amendment Ordinance.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

A settlement of the Native unrest has not yet been realized, and as a result the activities of the Native Department have been greatly hampered and developmental work has been suspended. Institutions set up in out-districts such as District Councils and various committees have been undermined and unable to function, and it is now proposed to make considerable reductions in the number of Native officials.

There has been a revival of the High Court (Native Department) presided over by Commissioners of the High Court, and this Court is again functioning in Upolu and Savai'i.

An important session of the Land and Titles Commission was held in November with satisfactory results.

There is a deficiency in Native-tax revenue, owing to the Native unrest and passive resistance, but this deficiency is less severe than during the previous year; a considerable saving in expenditure has been effected, the amount expended in Upolu alone being £2,000 less than estimated.

AGRICULTURE.

During the year the operations of the Agricultural Department, so far as they affect the Natives, were brought under the Native Department.

COPRA.

The Native output for the year January–December, 1928, was 12,109 tons, as compared with 9,571 tons for the corresponding period in 1927, a most encouraging result in view of the Native unrest.

BANANAS.

The new banana-export trade has made a great appeal to Native growers, and they have been able to offer more than the capacity of the “Maui Pomare” to transport to New Zealand. From the commencement of this trade in May, 1928, to December, 1928, 22,761 cases and 108 bunches of bananas were shipped to New Zealand.

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE HIGH COURT (NATIVE DEPARTMENT) FROM 1ST APRIL, 1928, TO 31ST MARCH, 1929.

	Total Number of Cases.	Finally disposed of.	Referred to Land and Titles Commis- sion.	Adjourned.
(a) UPOLU.				
Land disputes	1	..	1	..
Title disputes	2	..	..	2
Unpaid taxes	329	302	..	27
Unregistered dogs	8	8	..	..
Enforcement of judgments	2	2	..	..
Claims	1	1	..	..
Miscellaneous	9	8	..	1
Total	352	321	1	30
(b) SAVAI'I.				
Land cases	12	3	..	9
Title disputes	7	2	..	5
Breach of section 29 of Police Offences Ordinance, 1922	4	4	..	..
Theft	5	5	..	..
Contempt of Court	14	14	..	..
Assault	2	2	..	..
Breach of section 3 (c) of Road Traffic Ordinance 1921	1	1	..	..
Adultery	3	3	..	..
Escape from lawful custody	1	1	..	..
Trespass, cattle and horse	2	2	..	..
Breach of section 1 (b) of Copra Ordinance	1	1	..	..
Breach of section 336 of Samoa Act, 1921	1	1	..	..
Breach of section 183 of Samoa Act, 1921	2	2	..	..
Trespass wilful	2	2	..	..
Breach of section 3, subsection (a), of Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance, 1921	1	1	..	..
Breach of section 137 of Samoa Act, 1921	1	1	..	..
Breach of section 176, subsection (1), of Samoa Act, 1921	1	..	..	1
Enforcement of judgments	2	2	..	..
Unpaid medical levies	2	2	..	..
Unpaid taxes and other civil claims	64	64	..	..
Total	128	113	..	15

NUMBER OF SAMOAN OFFICIALS IN THE SERVICE AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1929 (NATIVE DEPARTMENT ONLY).

Rank.	Upolu.	Savai'i.	Total.
Fautua (Native Advisers)	2	..	2
Faipule (members of Fono of Faipule) ..	16	12	28
Pulefaatoaga (Plantation Inspectors) ..	8	3	11
Faamasino (District Judges)	17	9	26
Komisi (Land Commissioners) .. ..	..	17	17
Pulenu'u (Village Rulers)	77	41	118
Failautusi (clerks)	21	10	31
Leoleo (village policemen)	29	15	44
Teuala (roadmen)	3	..	3
	173	107	280

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

During 1928 all visiting has been carried out from the hospital as a base, and this plan, which was quite satisfactory, will be continued next year. Both Tuasivi and Aleipata Hospitals will shortly be staffed by Native medical practitioners—indeed, Aleipata has had one in charge for some months. Periodic visits will be paid to these hospitals by a European Medical Officer.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

With the exception of a small outbreak of enteric fever and a mild type of influenza there has been no epidemic of any kind during the past year, and the health of the community has been excellent. In spite of these facts, however, the year under review has been a very disappointing one as far as natural increase of population is concerned, the actual number of registered births being just under half that of 1927. The figures indicate a very low death-rate as well, and taken in all it seems clear that the results shown are due to a failure to register. The matter will be dealt with at length under the heading "Vital Statistics." It has not been possible to carry out any medical *malagas* though most parts of both islands have been visited by Native medical practitioners during the past year. Free treatment for the Samoans has been continued throughout the year, with the one exception of operations not considered absolutely essential, in which case a receipt for taxes has been insisted upon before operating. Treatment for hookworm and yaws has been carried on throughout the year, most parts of both islands having been visited for that purpose. Owing to a further shortage of trained Native nurses, due to defections from various causes, it has been found necessary to close several out-stations staffed previously by them. A Native medical practitioner was sent to Falelima, on the south-west coast of Savai'i, early in December, and is already doing good work, as he is able to cover all of the western side of the island, which is otherwise very inaccessible. In January of this year (1929) the first Native medical practitioner to obtain the three-years certificate granted by the Medical School at Suva, Fiji, returned to the Apia Hospital. His services will be utilized shortly in Safotu, Savai'i, and later he will be given charge of the Tuasivi Hospital. It would appear that the Native students at Suva are well taught, and they should prove capable practitioners.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

These returns do not include all cases reported in the Territory, but only those notified from the Apia Hospital; Dysentery (bacillary) 3; pneumonia (lobar), 45; pneumonia (bronchial), 11; enteric fever group, 22; leprosy, 3; Pulmonary tuberculosis, 27; tubercular peritonitis, 2; meningitis (simple), 3; gonorrhœa, 3; beriberi, 4; tetanus, 3; puerperal septicæmia, 5; varicella, 2; influenza, 50; erysipelas, 1; measles, 1.

(1) Influenza: A mild catarrhal epidemic broke out in August and lasted into November. No deaths were reported.

(2) Yaws: 6,615 treatments were given throughout the Territory, *malagas* being made for the purpose where required.

(3) Hookworm: 564 cases were treated in all, no serious case being met with.

(4) Leprosy: Two cases were sent to Makogai in May last, and two fresh cases were admitted to hospital in November and December. There are now twenty lepers at Makogai, as follows: half-caste Europeans, 5; Samoans, 11; Chinese, 1; Solomon-Islanders, 2; Melanesian, 1. The two cases mentioned are awaiting transfer.

(5) Enteric fever group: Twenty-two cases were admitted to the Apia Hospital, of which nine occurred at the Methodist Mission's Girls' School at Faleula. This number about represents the average admissions for this disease, which is endemic in Western Samoa, and has a very small death-rate. The epidemic at Faleula began in September, and there was one death, due to an intercurrent broncho-pneumonia. Every effort was made to trace the origin of the outbreak, and for this purpose visits were made to the intake of the water-supply, about three miles inland from Afega. Samples were taken, as well as from the taps in various parts of the villages supplied from the reservoir. The drains, privies, &c., were also inspected and found in good order. The analysis of the water-supply showed a pure drinking-water. The outbreak was finally traced to a carrier whose home is in Savai'i, and she was isolated until all tests were negative. Only two cases occurred in the village from which the carrier came, and to date no further case has been reported.

QUARANTINE.

During the calendar year seventy-five vessels arrived from overseas, and pratique was granted to all but one, to which partial pratique was given. Two vessels were fumigated.

Quarantine intelligence service: As before, this consists of weekly radios from New Zealand, giving information as to existent epidemic diseases prevalent in that country, and also any valuable information in respect to other parts of the Pacific. In addition, fortnightly messages from London to New Zealand are posted on here, all matters of importance being sent by radio. The Eastern Bureau of the League of Nations Health Organization in Singapore broadcasts returns of epidemic diseases weekly, which are picked up by the Apia Wireless Station, and they also post the weekly fasciculus regularly. In accordance with resolutions passed at the International Health Conference held in Melbourne, 1926, and agreed to by the New Zealand Government, epidemic diseases occurring in this territory are promptly wirelessly to the Department of External Affairs in Wellington, and from there through the New Zealand Health Department to the Director of Public Health in Melbourne, thus keeping up a constant chain of communication. In addition a wireless message is despatched to Wellington on the 1st of every month, and a quarterly and yearly report of the health of the islands are forwarded and sent on by them as before to Melbourne.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The New Zealand Food and Drugs Act, 1908, with its regulations, is in force in Western Samoa. During the year the following foodstuffs were condemned and destroyed under the supervision of the Health Officer: Meat in kegs, 640 lb.; frozen meat, 1,011 lb.; canned meat, 790 lb.; fish, 20 lb.; fruit, 145 lb. During the year under review 2,606 lb. of foodstuffs were condemned and destroyed, as against 1,827 lb. in 1927. Seven samples of milk were taken for examination by the Government Analyst for comparison with standard formulation under the above Act. Three failed to pass the test.

There are twenty bakers, eight restaurant-keepers, and four butchers holding licenses to trade under the above Act. A large new building, 50 ft. by 70 ft., has recently been erected for the purpose of a public market, where foodstuffs are being sold. It is built of steel frame, iron roof, and concrete floor sloping to gully-traps and drained to sea, with high-pressure water installed for hosing the floor and other purposes. There are fifty stalls, and the whole building is electrically lighted. This building was erected by private enterprise, and complies with the Board of Health Regulations.

SANITATION.

(a) *European*.—105 permits were issued under the Board of Health Regulations; 18 drainage and plumbing plans examined (5 were altered to comply with the above regulations); septic tanks constructed, 13; water-closets installed, 17; sinks installed, 30; cast-iron baths installed, 5; basins installed, 13; grease-trap installed, 1; drainage, 933 ft.; two drainage systems were drained direct into the sea. During the year under review 81 sanitary fittings were installed and 933 ft. of drainage, as against 76 sanitary fittings installed and 1,426 ft. of drainage in 1927. Number of loads of rubbish removed to the dump, 1,260.

(b) *General*.—Native sanitation: Inspections for the year, 2,511; nuisances discovered and rectified, 701.

VITAL STATISTICS (SAMOAN).

These are calculated for the calendar year 1928. The total Native population on the 1st January, 1928, was estimated to be 39,215. The reduction in the birth and death rates is believed to be due to non-registration, and the figures in both cases are far too low to be of any statistical value.

Native Population, Western Samoa.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
At 1st January, 1928	19,942	19,273	39,215
Live births during 1928	453	410	863
Arrivals from overseas	706	544	1,250
Deaths during 1928	114	105	219
Departures for overseas	685	546	1,231
Population at 31st December, 1928 (estimated) ..	20,302	19,576	39,878
Natural increase	339	305	644
Excess of arrivals over departures	21	— 2	19
Total increase in population	360	303	663

The percentage increase in population during 1928, according to these figures, was 1·67, as compared with 3·18 in 1927 and 3·58 in 1926.

The arrivals and departures will be found to balance each other over a period of years.

Births.

The births of 863 living children were registered during 1928, giving a birth-rate per 1,000 of mid-year population of 21·82. For 1927 and 1926 the figures were 1,636 and 1,965, the birth-rate being 42·37 and 52·62 respectively. The falling-off in the number of births this year is believed to be due to non-registration, as it is difficult to find any other cause. The year was a prosperous one, and the Native unrest obviously had no bearing.

Deaths.

During the year 219 deaths were registered, giving a death-rate per 1,000 of mid-year population of 5.53, whereas during 1927 and 1926 the deaths numbered 495 and 723, with death-rates of 12.82 and 19.36 respectively. The falling-off in the number of deaths is believed to be due to non-registration. In view of the fact that no epidemic had prevailed during the year under review it is surely a feasible argument that such a low death-rate should show a correspondingly increased birth-rate.

In the Apia, Tuasivi, Safotu, and Aleipata Hospitals 44 deaths were recorded for the year 1928.

DEATHS OF SAMOANS, WESTERN SAMOA, 1928.

				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Estimated Population, 31/12/1928.
Upolu	..	..	..	69	71	140	26,223
Savai'i	..	..	..	45	34	79	13,655
Total for Western Samoa				114	105	219	39,878

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1928.

	Hospitals.				Total, including Dispensaries and Travelling Units.	Dispensaries.			Nationality of In-patients.			
	Apia.	Tuasivi.	Aleipata.	Safotu.		Stations.	Date opened or closed.	Number of Attendances.	Europeans.	Samoaans.	Chinese.	
(a) In hospital, 1/1/28 ..	29	7	2	4	42	Fagaloa ..	..	1,596	(a)	1	33	8
(b) Admitted during year	1,382	72	174	90	1,718	Fasitootai ..	Jan. 4*	1,401	(b)	295	1,051	372
(c) Discharged during year	1,319	58	165	87	1,629	Fagamalo† ..	Oct. 31*	1,605	(c)	277	994	358
(d) Died during year ..	33	4	6	1	44	Gagaemalae ..	..	594	(d)	4	33	7
(e) Remaining, 31/12/28	59	17	5	6	87	Lefaga ..	Nov. 30*	1,845	(e)	15	57	15
Out-patients attendances, including dressings	36,340	2,655	3,536	2,103	69,591	Lotofaga..	..	2,492				
Treatment for hookworm	43	10	450	61	564	Lufilufi ..	Mar. 31*	828				
Treatment for yaws (N.A.B.)	4,121	1,197	488	809	6,615	Malua ..	April 30*	773				
Operations—						Manono† ..	July 15‡	1,300				
Major	256	8	52	37	353	Mulifanua ..	Aug. 1‡	1,017				
Minor	656	22	167	28	873	Satalo† ..	..	2,017				
						Sataua† ..	..	2,839				
						Samataitai ..	April 30*	2,754				
						Satupaitea ..	Dec. 28*	990				
								2,951				

* Closed, due to shortage of trained Native nurses.

† Returns incomplete owing to isolation and other difficulties.

‡ Opened.

The above figures do not include children seen in our child-welfare work, cases attended to at mission stations where no nurse is stationed, or the numbers visited by members of the European staff.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

GRADE II SCHOOLS (MISSION).

There are now thirty-one of these schools—twenty-six London Missionary Society and five Methodist Mission. The total number of pupils attending these schools is reported as 2,208.

The schoolhouses and sites are arranged for by the respective missions, whilst the Administration is responsible for the supervision, training, and payment of teachers.

The schools are placed at convenient centres, and have been established to meet the needs of the village life, the curriculum being arranged accordingly. As these schools form the root of the system of education in Samoa, it is essential that the teaching should be chiefly in the vernacular, in order that the children should become proficient in their own language first.

Considerable improvement has been noticed in the teaching skill of the Native teachers and in the ability of pupils promoted from these schools to the Government District Schools at Vaipouli and Avele. This has amply revealed the worth of the teacher-training undertaken by the Department for the last three years.

Refresher courses for teachers were held at Malifa in the month of January. The successful Native candidates from the New Zealand Proficiency Examination were in attendance, and, when the course was completed, were appointed as teachers in the village schools, replacing weaker teachers, who were readmitted to Malifa School for a further course of study. By this system it is hoped that an able teaching staff will be secured.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Pupils who graduate from the Grade II schools to the higher District Schools of Avele and Vaipouli have the advantage of being taught by European and well-trained Native teachers. The result is that the senior school, Malifa, which forms the apex of the system of schools, is receiving more proficient pupils at a lower age than formerly.

Avele School, Upolu.—This school has progressed most satisfactorily but suffered somewhat in attendance earlier in the year, owing to the boys from certain districts being forbidden to return to school. About 35 acres are now under cultivation, producing sufficient taro, bananas, breadfruit, ta'amu, manioca, and coconuts to render the school self-supporting despite the fact that 1,300 banana trees had been destroyed by strong winds in January last. The large breadfruit area has come into bearing and will prove an asset to the school.

School work progressed most satisfactorily, the subjects of the curriculum embracing so far as possible instruction in agriculture.

Vaipouli School, Savai'i.—This school, with a roll number of eighty-five boys, is in a flourishing condition, and is now fully established. Very much heavy work has been accomplished by the head-master and boys, and the plantations, not only of food plants but also of coconuts, are in splendid order. The year has been a record one in every way. Despite the fact of hindrance of other schools in Savai'i, no opposition whatsoever in this regard has been experienced in Vaipouli. The health of the boys has been excellent. The examination results were most satisfactory.

Malifa School, Upolu.—The senior school, with a roll number of eighty-eight, has done excellent work throughout the year, especially in the New Zealand Proficiency Examination held in December last, when eighteen candidates were presented successfully.

Ifi Ifi School (European).—Very good work has been accomplished in all classes throughout the year, and the standard of attainment increased. The roll number has increased, and the attendance has been most satisfactory. Eight candidates were successfully presented for the New Zealand Proficiency Examination. The classes in cookery still render valuable assistance to those pupils leaving school.

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for the Accountancy qualifications of Australia and New Zealand, New Zealand Proficiency, and Teachers, were supervised by the Superintendent of Schools during the year.

ROLL NUMBERS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1929.

Roll Numbers.

Date.	Ifi Ifi.			Malifa (Senior).			Vai-pouli.	Malifa Training-school.			Avele.	Total.		Grand Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys only.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys only.	Boys.	Girls.	
Mar. 31, 1928 ..	113	100	213	95	1	96	86	146	102	248	72	512	203	715
June 30, 1928 ..	118	102	220	80	1	81	74	140	118	258	55	467	221	688
Sept. 30, 1928 ..	121	104	225	70	1	71	81	128	131	259	79	479	236	715
Dec. 31, 1928 ..	121	104	225	70	1	71	87	138	131	269	84	500	236	736
Mar. 31, 1929 ..	122	105	227	88	..	88	85	171	182	353	86	552	287	839

Average Attendance.

Date.	Ifi Ifi.	Malifa (Senior).	Vaipouli.	Malifa Training-school.	Avele.	Total.
31st March, 1928	184	77	70	170	64	565
30th June, 1928	192	75	70	175	55	567
30th September, 1928 ..	190	60	74	174	65	563
31st December, 1928 ..	199	65	75	194	70	603
31st March, 1929	191	75	75	280	72	693

Grade II Roll Numbers (including Malifa Training-school, which is a Grade II (but not a mission) school).—31st March, 1928, 1,908; 30th June, 1928, 1,815; 30th September, 1928, 2,078; 31st December, 1928, 2,445; 31st March, 1929, 2,561.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

The crippling of the Court authority indicated in the last annual report still exists, but to a very much less extent. There is evidence of a steady return to usual conditions, as far as the Court is concerned; trouble continues, but chiefly with Court processes dealing with the collection of Native taxes. The increase in the Police Force has helped very considerably to bring the functions of the Court back to normal.

HIGH COURT OF WESTERN SAMOA, AT APIA.

Return of Criminal Cases for the Year ended 31st March, 1929.—Sitting-days, 203; persons charged, 708; convictions recorded, 639; dismissed on merits, 28; withdrawn by leave of Court, 41.

Return of Civil Cases for the Year ended 31st March, 1929.—Sitting-days, 89; actions filed, 610; actions heard, 525; judgments given, 449; withdrawn or struck out, 76.

LAND REGISTRATION.

Return of Documents registered by the Land Registrar at Apia for the Year ended 31st March, 1929.—Conveyances, 35; mortgages, 15; releases of mortgages, 16; leases, 30; Crown grants, 8; Miscellaneous, 10: total, 114.

CUSTOMS AND MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The trade statistics for the calendar year 1928 show a considerable increase, and create a record since the abnormal years of 1919 and 1920. The total trade was £748,728, an increase of £108,381 over the year 1927.

REVENUE.

The total amount collected by the Department during the financial year amounted to £88,308, as compared with £78,580 for the financial year 1927–28, an increase of £9,728. The following headings show increases in revenue: Import duties, £8,859 (which includes the new Port and Customs service tax, amounting to £6,024 7s. 1d.); shipping fees, £378; lease of sheds, wharfages, &c., £1,017; taxes, £295; other receipts, including sale of medicinal liquor, £638; and a decrease is shown in export duties, £1,459, owing to a rebate being granted on duty of rubber due to the low price in the markets.

The following are the receipts under the principal headings, showing a comparison with the year 1927–28:—

—				1927–28.	1928–29.	Increase.	Decrease.
				£	£	£	£
Import duties	..	..	..	46,855	55,714	8,859	..
Export duties—							
Copra	..	..	..	13,849	14,031		
Cocoa	..	..	..	1,614	1,639		
Rubber	..	..	..	1,666	..		
Bêche-de-mer	..	..	..	13	13		
				17,142	15,683	..	1,459
Shipping fees	..	..	..	2,121	2,499	378	..
Lease sheds, wharfage, &c...	..	..	..	1,059	2,076	1,017	..
Taxes	..	..	..	9,511	9,806	295	..
Miscellaneous, including sale of medicinal liquor				1,892	2,530	638	..
Totals	..	..	..	78,580	88,308	11,187	1,459
Less	..	..	..	..	..	1,459	
Net increase	..	..	..	..	..	9,728	

CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

Statistics dealing with the trade, commerce, and shipping of the Port of Apia for the calendar year 1928 have been published.

Imports.

The total value of imports for the calendar year 1928 was £326,553, as compared with £304,369 for the year 1927, an increase of £22,184. The following table shows the countries whence imported, with a comparison for 1927:—

Countries.				1927.		1928.	
				Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
				£		£	
United Kingdom	..	..	..	62,893	20.6	71,253	21.8
New Zealand	..	..	..	88,889	29.2	96,412	29.5
Australia	..	..	..	68,700	22.5	68,426	21.0
United States of America	..	..	..	51,345	16.8	49,606	15.2
Other countries	..	..	..	32,542	10.9	40,856	12.5
Total	..	..	..	304,369	100.0	326,553	100.0

The principal items (taken from the Trade Report) which may be commented on are:—Increases: (1) Drapery, £6,432—United Kingdom, £5,048; New Zealand, £2,650; and decline from Australia of £1,884. (2) Fancy goods, £1,596—principally United Kingdom and United States of America. (3) Metal manufactures, £2,460—United Kingdom and Australia. (4) Oils, lubricating, £1,214—United States of America and New Zealand. (5) Biscuits, £1,586—Fiji. (6) Preserved fish, £2,063—Canada. (7) Flour, £1,210—Australia. (8) Meats in tins, £1,075—New Zealand. (9) Rice, unmilled, £1,714—Australia. (10) Vehicles, including motor-cars, £3,074—Canada, £2,077, balance United

States of America. Also a general increase in all provision goods, but not of a sufficient amount to note specially. Decreases are shown in: (1) Machinery, electrical, £5,630—United Kingdom. (2) Hardware, £2,315—United Kingdom, £844; New Zealand, £575 (and general decline from all countries). (3) Benzine and gasoline, £2,187—United States of America. (4) Kerosene, £1,359—United States of America.

Exports.

The exports for the calendar year 1928 amount to £422,175, as compared with £335,978 for the year 1927, an increase of £86,197. Increases are shown in copra and cocoa. Rubber has declined, not in quantity but in value, owing to the heavy fall in the market price of this commodity. Bananas have been exported for the first time during this year, and considerably swell the value of exports.

Copra.—The export of copra for the calendar year 1928 was 15,989 tons, valued at £319,259, as compared with 11,665 tons, valued at £242,672, for the year 1927. It may be noted that there was a carry-over of approximately 1,500 tons from the year 1927, and, as practically all copra on hand at the end of 1928 was shipped, this will partly account for the increase in the quantity of this product exported.

Cocoa.—The cocoa exported during 1928 was 959 tons, valued at £69,507, as compared with 792 tons, value £48,216, for the same period of 1927. The high value in the world's markets has been maintained during the whole year.

Rubber.—This article has slightly increased in quantity exported during the year, but owing to the low market price the value has considerably decreased. The amount exported during 1928 was 167 tons, value £17,268, as compared with 158 tons, value £24,802, for the year 1927.

Bananas.—The export of bananas was inaugurated in May, 1928, on the arrival of the "Maui Pomare," but owing to the spasmodic running of the vessel and the small carrying-capacity the export has not increased as anticipated. It is fully realized that it will require a more frequent and regular service to make a success of this enterprise. The quantity exported to the 31st December, 1928, was 22,761 cases and 108 bunches, valued at £11,219.

Re-exports.—These amount to £2,635 for year 1928, as compared with £18,229 (including £16,164 bullion) for year 1927.

Wharfages.

The amount collected on account of wharfages for the financial year 1928–29 was £1,224 2s. 6d. This amount is an increase on the estimated revenue from this source. The wharf has now proved itself, and is appreciated by all connected with the shipping of this port.

Port and Customs Service Tax.

This duty of 2½ per cent. on all goods imported came into force on the 27th June, 1928, and to the 31st March, 1929, the amount collected under this heading is £6,024 7s. 1d. This tax was not budgeted for in the estimates for the financial year, as it was introduced subsequently.

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS AT CUSTOMHOUSE, APIA.

(To nearest pound sterling.)

Year.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Shipping Dues.	Lease of Sheds and Lighters,* Launch-hire, Towage, and Wharfage.†	Taxes, Native Travel Passes,† and Water Rates.	Other Receipts, including Sale of Medicinal Liquor.	Total Net Receipts.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1928–29 ..	55,714	15,683	2,499	2,076	9,806	2,530	88,308
1927–28 ..	46,855	17,142	2,121	1,059	9,511	1,892	78,580
1926–27 ..	42,991	12,421	2,379	682	9,421	2,611	70,505
1925–26 ..	51,076	15,445	2,439	700	9,509	2,294	81,463
1924–25 ..	43,015	15,008	2,268	796	8,909	3,610	73,606
1923–24 ..	41,948	11,685	2,195	1,029	9,495	2,098	68,450
1922–23 ..	45,673	16,272	1,962	889	10,125	1,017	75,938

* Lighters purchased outright by Stevedoring Co., Ltd., and rents ceased July, 1924. † Wharfage fees from 22nd August, 1927. ‡ Travel passes since 1st April, 1924, collected by police.

HARBOUR SECTION.

Lights, Buoys, and Beacons.—Lower leading-light shifted to new structure on the reef; new burner fitted in Vaea light, and gas-supplies renewed as required and lamps painted. Mooring-buoys picked up and overhauled, and cables landed and overhauled and new shackles fitted.

Floating Plant.—Coal-lighter, blasting-lighter, and one launch overhauled and remetalled, and engine overhauled. S.s. "Lady Roberts" scrubbed under water, new awnings fitted, and above-water section scrubbed and painted, and belting renewed on starboard side. Boiler is to be completely retubed as soon as weather permits blowing down.

Remarks.—Heavy weather experienced in January made it necessary to send s.s. “Lady Roberts” to shelter, when several lighters and one coaster went ashore, but were got off without material damage. One coastal boat was wrecked owing to engine trouble; no lives lost. Survey of motor-vessels has been carried out as they became due.

OVERSEAS MERCHANT SHIPPING, PORT OF APIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1929.

				Inwards.			Outwards.		
				Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Cargo.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Cargo.
June quarter, 1928	..	..	British Foreign	17	23,853	4,252	17	20,212	1,615
				2	6,876	2	2	6,876	1,583
				19	30,729	4,254	19	27,088	3,198
September quarter, 1928	..	..	British Foreign	17	18,650	3,506	18	22,343	4,501
				4	11,111	863	3	8,682	1,784
				21	29,761	4,369	21	31,025	6,285
December quarter, 1928	..	..	British Foreign	18	18,581	2,680	17	18,549	5,220
				2	6,735	201	3	9,164	1,114
				20	25,316	2,881	20	27,713	6,334
March quarter, 1929	..	..	British Foreign	17	18,162	2,852	16	14,418	1,891
				2	6,118	685	2	6,118	1,111
				19	24,280	3,537	18	20,536	3,002
Year ending 31st March, 1929	..	..	British Foreign	69	79,246	13,290	68	75,522	13,227
				10	30,840	1,751	10	30,840	5,592
				79	110,086	15,041	78	106,362	18,819

Also, in addition to the above: Inwards—1 British warship, 7 American warships, 1 French warship, 2 New Zealand Government steamers, 1 Royal Danish research ship, and 1 American yacht; outwards—1 British warship, 6 American warships, 1 French warship, 2 New Zealand Government steamers, and 1 Royal Danish research ship.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

During the year 419 time-expired labourers were repatriated to China, and 456 new labourers arrived in the Territory. One labourer suffering from leprosy was sent to Makogai Leper Asylum, Fiji, for treatment, and two labourers previously sent there were returned to Samoa cured. Eight labourers died during the year. The total number of Chinese labourers remaining in Samoa at the end of the year was 965.

In addition to the Chinese labourers there were 147 Melanesian labourers in the Territory at the 31st March, one labourer being returned cured from the Makogai Leper Asylum during the year.

The labour generally continues to give satisfactory service and to fulfil the purpose for which it is introduced.

POLICE AND PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

The criminal statistics published below deal with all offences reported during the year ended 31st December, 1928, and show an aggregate net increase of 964 on the figures for 1927–28. The figures for this calendar year, however, include the conviction of 400 Natives (each on two charges), referred to on pages 4 and 12 of last year's report.

POLICE.

At the close of the year the strength of the Civil Police Force was thirty-two, comprising four Europeans (two locally born) and twenty-eight Natives.

On the 29th April, 1928, the Samoa Military Police, comprising three officers and seventy-one non-commissioned officers and men, landed in the Territory. This force was organized in New Zealand and attested for one year's service for the purpose of assisting the Samoa Civil Police Force in maintaining peace and order. So far as possible the men of the Military Police were trained in Civil Police duties to permit of a number being absorbed into the Civil Police Force.

The six European constables on loan from the New Zealand Police Force returned to New Zealand during the year. These men carried out regular police duties whilst in Samoa, and their presence considerably improved the morale of the local police.

PRISONS.

The prison staff consists of one European Gaoler and six Native warders.

The total number of prisoners received during the year was 610, and the total discharged 589, a total of 66 remaining in prison on the 31st March.

The prisoners are accommodated at Tuvao Prison Farm, and are employed in plantation labour— weeding, copra cutting and drying, cocoa cutting, pruning, and drying, fencing, planting and care of bananas, taro, peanuts, &c., and care of stock, buildings, and roads.

MENTAL PATIENTS.

During the year six mental patients were admitted and an equal number discharged, leaving the number remaining at two as previously.

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED, THE NUMBER OF OFFENCES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE APPREHENDED OR SUMMONED, THE NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED OR DISMISSED, AND A COMPARISON OF CRIMES WITH THE YEAR 1927.

Offences.	1927.	1928.				Increase.	Decrease.
	Offences reported.	Offences reported.	Number arrested or summoned.	Number convicted.	Offences dismissed or withdrawn.		
Misleading justice—							
Bribery, attempted	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Escape from lawful custody	2	6	6	4	2	4	..
Seditious words	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Contempt of Court	1	3	3	3	..	2	..
Offences against morality—							
Adultery	11	3	3	3	..	..	8
Abduction to carnally know	6	2	2	2	..	..	4
Aiding abduction	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Offences against the person—							
Assault, common	33	33	33	27	6	..	..
Assault, indecent	3	3	3	2	1	..	..
Actual bodily harm	5	13	13	10	3	8	..
Grievous bodily harm	2	6	6	6	..	4	..
Rape	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Murder	2	2	5	2	3	..	..
Buggery	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
A party to buggery	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Manslaughter	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gaming offences—							
Conducting a gaming-house .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
Arms Ordinance—							
Unlawful use of firearms .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Offences against property							
Burglary	6	13	10	10	..	7	..
Thefts from dwellings	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Theft	79	90	71	63	8	11	..
Theft, attempted	1	3	3	3	..	2	..
Unlawful entry	5	6	6	6	..	1	..
Breaking and entering .. .. .	..	9	4	4	..	9	..
Theft from the person .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
Trespass	37	20	19	17	2	..	17
Trespassing cattle	1	2	2	2	..	1	..
Wilful mischief .. .. .	..	3	3	3	..	3	..
Receiving stolen property	1	9	9	9	..	8	..
False pretences .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
Uttering forged document	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Theft of mail-bag .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
Forgery	3	1	1	1	..	..	2
Police offences—							
Threatening language	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Insulting language .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
Breaches of the peace	6	2	2	2	..	..	4
Disorderly conduct	18	23	23	21	2	5	..
Drunkenness	7	20	20	20	..	13	..
Throwing stones	2	11	7	6	1	9	..
Insulting language to officials .. .. .	..	2	2	..	2	2	..
Converting animals and vehicles unlawfully to own use	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
Unlawfully removing sand and gravel	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Threatening behaviour .. .. .	..	11	11	11	..	11	..
Resisting police and arrest .. .. .	..	3	3	3	..	3	..
Miscellaneous	11	6	6	5	1	..	5
Opium offences—							
Opium-smuggling	3	2	2	2	..	..	1
Aiding and abetting smoking	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Liquor offences—							
Manufacturing liquor	8	2	2	2	..	..	6
Liquor on occupied premises	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Possessing liquor unlawfully	1	5	5	5	..	4	..
Importing liquor unlawfully	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Selling liquor	1	2	2	2	..	1	..
Breaches of Distillation Act	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Consuming methylated spirits	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
Possessing prohibited imports	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Samoans consuming liquor	2	..	..	..	..	..	2

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED, ETC., DURING THE YEAR 1928—*continued*.

Offences.	1927.	1928.				Increase.	Decrease.
	Offences reported.	Offences reported.	Number arrested or summoned.	Number convicted.	Offences dismissed or withdrawn.		
By-law breaches—							
Driving car unlicensed	23	56	56	55	1	33	..
Driving without lights	1	25	25	23	2	24	..
Furious riding and driving .. .. .	..	2	2	2	..	2	..
Unlicensed vehicles	5	40	40	35	5	35	..
Negligent driving	11	10	10	9	1	..	1
Negligent riding	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Riding without reins	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Riding bicycle without lights	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Refusing to carry passengers .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
Driving without number-plates .. .. .	..	16	16	14	2	16	..
Driving at excessive speed .. .. .	..	10	10	10	..	10	..
Carrying intoxicated passengers .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
Failing to carry out hire of car .. .. .	..	2	2	2	..	2	..
Unnecessary blowing of horn .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
Miscellaneous (Road Traffic Ordinance)	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Miscellaneous—							
Breach of Dog Registration Ordinance .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
Breach of Samoan Offenders Ordinance	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Breach of Immigration Ordinance	4	3	3	3	..	..	1
Breach of Harbour Regulations .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
Breach of Hours for Shops Ordinance .. .. .	..	4	4	4	..	4	..
Breach of Surveyors Ordinance	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
Breach of Maintenance of Authority for Native Affairs Ordinance	2	400	400	400	..	398	..
Breach of Intimidation Ordinance .. .. .	..	402	402	402	..	402	..
Breach of Horse-racing Ordinance .. .. .	..	9	9	9	..	9	..
Breach of Native Market Ordinance .. .. .	..	16	16	15	1	16	..
Totals	361	1,325	1,296	1,252	44	1,070	106

Total fines inflicted during the calendar year 1928 amounted to £915 7s. 2d., to which is to be added costs amounting to £144 7s., making a total of £1,059 14s. 2d.

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SAVINGS-BANK.

Although the withdrawals for the year exceeded the deposits by over £5,000, the total number of accounts open was not reduced, but increased by twenty-three. During the year 279 accounts were opened and 256 were closed, making a total of 1,461 live accounts. The amount deposited for the year was £36,622 1s. 10d., while withdrawals amounted to £42,042 17s. 4d. The interest allowed was £1,911 18s., thus making the total amount at credit of depositors (including dormant account) £48,827 16s. 8d.

MONEY-ORDERS.

This system of remitting money to all parts of the world is still very much favoured by the public. The number of money-orders issued for the year was 2,194, representing £21,665 6s. 6d., and the commission derived therefrom was £109 6s. 6d. The number of orders paid was 352, which accounts for £2,721 18s. 11d.

POSTAL NOTES AND BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

In this branch the postal notes and British postal orders issued amounted to £1,117 0s. 6d., an increase of nearly £200 over last year's figures. The amount paid was £96 1s. 11d.

STAMPS.

The sale of stamps at the Post-office during the year realized £1,702 5s. 5d., and the amount sold at the Treasury increases the total sales to £1,902 5s. 5d.

TELEPHONES.

The revenue from this item amounted to £1,240 10s. 9d. for the year, and when compared with the previous year discloses a slight decrease: this, of course, is only to be expected, owing to the number of line circuits that have been put out of action from time to time by the Natives. It was finally found necessary to abandon the Mulifanua line owing to the constant cutting of the circuit, and dismantle the line from Malie westward. The cost of maintenance of the system for the year has been exceptionally heavy.

POST OFFICE.

Mail-matter delivered in Samoa during the year, estimated from a general average, was as follows :—

Delivered—

Letters and letter-cards	..	..	..	..	135,598
Other articles	..	..	..	..	77,349
					212,947
Registered articles	..	..	..	..	2,542
Parcels	..	..	..	..	4,647

Posted—

Letters and letter-cards	..	..	..	..	93,370
Other articles	..	..	..	..	24,099
					117,469
Registered articles	..	..	..	..	4,183
Parcels	..	..	..	..	980

Customs duty amounting to £1,392 2s. 1d. was collected on parcels.

Work performed for other Departments.—Amounts collected for other Departments of the Administration amounted to £1,624 14s. 8d. On behalf of the New Zealand Government the following was collected : Superannuation, £2,303 7s. 10d. ; Government Insurance, £149 7s. 5d. ; National Provident, £28 16s. 2d. ; miscellaneous, £54 15s. The amounts paid were—Superannuation, £200 3s. 1d. ; miscellaneous, £70 19s. 8d.

Mail-matter.

Year.	Mail-matter delivered.					Mail-matter posted.			
	Letters and Letter-cards.	Other Articles.	Registered Articles.	Parcels.		Letters and Letter-cards.	Other Articles.	Registered Articles.	Parcels.
				Number.	Duty.				
1928-29 ..	135,598	77,349	2,542	4,647	£ s. d. 1,392 2 1	93,370	24,099	4,183	980
1927-28 ..	130,120	70,418	2,269	4,172	1,249 0 9	98,672	19,744	3,601	998

Money-orders.

Year.	Money-orders issued.			Money-orders paid.		Postal Notes and British Postal Orders.	
	Number.	Commission.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Issued.	Paid.
1928-29 ..	2,194	£ s. d. 109 6 6	£ s. d. 21,665 6 6	352	£ s. d. 2,721 18 11	£ s. d. 1,117 0 6	£ s. d. 96 1 11
1927-28 ..	2,259	113 9 10	21,850 0 0	200	1,227 5 9	930 11 3	90 15 8

Savings-bank.

Year.	Accounts opened.	Accounts closed.	Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Amount at Credit of Depositors.	Invested.	In Hand.	Accounts opened.
1928-29 ..	279	256	£ s. d. 36,622 1 10	£ s. d. 42,042 17 4	£ s. d. 48,827 16 8	£ s. d. 48,497 9 1	£ s. d. 1,264 14 10	1,461
1927-28 ..	269	215	36,127 15 9	31,433 15 4	52,335 16 9	46,533 0 0	6,831 3 3	1,438

Receipts due to the Samoan Administration.

Year.	Stamp Sales.	Radio Fees.	Sale of Gazettes, &c.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Telephone Receipts.	Private Boxes.	Code Addresses.
1928-29 ..	£ s. d. 1,702 5 5	£ s. d. 1,622 17 2	£ s. d. 1 17 6	£ s. d. 0 9 0	£ s. d. 1,240 10 9	£ s. d. 126 15 0	£ s. d. 14 10 0
1927-28 ..	1,856 13 8	1,616 6 8	2 10 6	2 0 0	1,336 12 2	126 10 10	2 6 8

Transactions on Account of the New Zealand Government.

Year.			Receipts.								Payments.							
			Superannuation.		Government Insurances.		National Provident.		Miscellaneous.		Pensions.		Superannuation.		Miscellaneous.			
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
1928-29	..	..	2,303	7 10	149	7 5	28	16 2	54	15 0	297	12 0	200	3 1	70	19 8
1927-28	..	..	2,472	14 8	222	14 0	33	13 1	100	0 0	340	16 4	647	5 5	343	19 4

LANDS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

During the year every effort has been made to finish outstanding work and complete standard coastal plans. Owing to reduction in staff and the unsettled condition of the country the survey of Native village land has been postponed, and only urgent routine work carried out.

Up to date 55½ miles of standard traverse have been completed, plans made and checked, and all traverse reductions and calculations recorded. In all twenty-five plans were completed and recorded.

Engineering surveys carried out for the Public Works and Engineering and Transport Departments included grading and aligning 30 chains of road at Saluafata, locating and levelling five miles of pipe-line on Vaitele Plantation, levels and alignment of poles on the Apia hydro-electric supply, and levelling and locating siding on Mulifanua Railway.

Tracings of the coastal maps of Savai'i and Upolu are in course of preparation in order that blue-prints may be supplied to district officers. Copies of Savai'i survey records are being made in order that land matters in Savai'i may be expedited by having duplicate records in Savai'i.

SCHEDULE OF FIELD AND OFFICE WORK.

Class of Work. (Surveys.)	Field-work.			Office-work.											
	Acres.	Miles.	Total Cost.	Plans on Instruments of Title.				Plans examined and approved.	Plans under exami- nation.	Plans or re- ceived.	Tracings made.	Searches made.	Miscellaneous Draw- ings and Graphs.	Blue-prints made.	Maps and Lithos mounted.
				Crown Grants.	Leases.	Freehold.	Miscellaneous.								
			£												
Standard coastal traverse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	18	3	2	..	..	..
Administration lands	3-00	4-00	128-00	3	3	..	..	3	2	5	7	10	..	..	..
New Zealand Reparation Estates ..	54-00	..	35-50	6	3	..	3	7	..	5	34	16	..	..	..
European surveys, Apia district ..	28-75	..	104-05	3	7	16	..	8	..	5	17	25	..	..	..
European rural surveys	2-25	..	12-25	6	..	2	..	7	..	1	44	21	..	..	..
Native-land surveys .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Native surveys, Apia district .. ..	..	0-12	0-90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..
Native rural surveys	24-25	..	115-47	..	6	..	..	15	..	13	33	21	..	..	..
Road surveys .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Native-village surveys .. ..	..	5-25	7-40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	7	..
Engineering surveys	25-00	5-87	43-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	1	10	..
Miscellaneous surveys	33-00	6-38	61-85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	29	4	137	5
Totals	170-25	21-63	508-92	18	19	18	3	66	2	49	222	144	5	154	5

NOTE.—Fractions of the acre, mile, and pound sterling are given in decimals in every case.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For the year under review the amount of work undertaken by the Department has been below the average owing to the unsettled conditions in the Territory. This reduction in activity has been reflected in a reduction in staff—both the Building and the Road Overseers (European) being retrenched. This left the permanent staff of the Department at the close of the year at six, as compared with eight for the previous year and eleven for the year 1926–27.

The ordinary work of maintenance of all public buildings and roads, bridges, water-supplies, &c.—necessarily extensive in a climate such as Samoa's—was carried out during the year, in addition to which the following new works were completed :—

Export Shed and Bond Store.—These buildings, in reinforced concrete, were successfully carried out with local labour, and are proving a great boon to the community. The Administration is receiving ample remuneration for the cost involved in the construction of these buildings.

Malifa School.—A new school *fale*, 30 ft. by 15 ft., with concrete floor, was erected. The school-building annex was repaired, and the wooden floor replaced by a concrete one. All school *fales* have been repaired and are now in first-class condition.

Harbour Department.—A new leading-light beacon was erected on the inner reef in line with the previous beacon erected on shore. The structure consists of a tripod set on three piles encased in reinforced-concrete sleeves. The tripod is surmounted with a diamond target of 10 ft. sides, the top of which is 46 ft. above mean high-water mark.

Apia Park.—A drinking-fountain was erected near the children's playground, and two see-saws erected.

Mulifanua Water-supply.—A gravitational piped-line supply was installed, and is functioning satisfactorily. The total length of the main from the intake to the concrete reservoir from which the water is distributed is 22,646 ft. The laying of the first three miles of main through the bush over broken country presented some difficulty.

Vaivase Water-supply.—This scheme was completed, 9,500 ft. of main having been laid and concrete intake constructed. Altogether this scheme involved the laying of 10,100 ft. of 2½ in. and 2 in. pipe and approximately 2,000 ft. of reticulation.

Bridges.—The eastern abutment of the Vaisigano Bridge was rebuilt and 600 cubic yards of filling completed. Protective groins have been erected, and it is proposed to cut a channel and build a protective wall on the western side of the river. A new footbridge was built at Lufi Lufi, and two bridges at Lau'i'i strengthened. In Savai'i the traffic bridge at Saleaula was rebuilt and abutments built up. A new footbridge was constructed across the Vaipouli River near Manase. The abutments of the Safune Bridge were filled in, and all bridges in the Faaseleleaga district received attention.

Roads.—The Matautu-Matafagatele Road was re-formed, rolled, and sealed for a total distance of 48 chains. The Main Coast Road from Toamua to Vailoa was completed for a distance of 185 chains, being re-formed, metalled, coralled, rolled, and sealed with bitumen. In addition the section from Puipaa to Faleula was similarly treated for a distance of 60 chains, and the Main Road in Apia was re-formed, rolled, and sealed for a distance of 44 chains at Sogi.

Sea-wall, Apia.—Owing to erosion caused by heavy seas, groins were installed and temporary repairs to the base of the wall carried out.

Street-lighting.—With the completion of the hydro-electric scheme, electric lights have been extended. The service is functioning satisfactorily, and at a later date further extensions will be made.

PLANT.

Towards the end of the year tenders were twice invited for the leasing of the carpenters' and woodworking shop and plant with a view to allowing this portion of the Department's activities being taken up by private enterprise. These invitations met with no success, consequently the Department will have to continue to run the workshop.

APIA OBSERVATORY.

During 1928 the work of Apia Observatory was carried on successfully, and with little deviation from the routine adopted in former years.

The magnetic instruments maintained a continuous record of the declination and horizontal intensity. The mean value of the declination for the year is $10^{\circ} 32.1'$ east, showing an increase of $2.6'$ compared with the results in 1927. The mean value of the horizontal component is 35225. The results in vertical intensity have been rendered incomplete because of the breakdown of the earth inductor, the instrument used for the absolute observations of inclination. The magnetic results for the year 1927 have been reduced and prepared for publication. The number of disturbed days observed in 1928 is greater than that in any of the previous seven years. The results in atmospheric electricity obtained both at the land station and the Lagoon House are fully equal to those obtained in previous years.

The record from the seismograph has been interrupted twice owing to trouble with the driving-clock, but the results are satisfactory in other respects. Three quarterly reports, showing results up to the 30th September, have been published. The report for the last three months of the year is in type; but pressure of other work has made it impossible to print and publish this report.

The meteorological work has been completely successful. A brief summary of the results is attached to this report. The mean value of temperature is almost the same as that recorded in 1927, but these two results are higher than any other yearly value since 1920. The rainfall is less than that recorded in 1923, but it is higher than any other annual value since 1916.

The investigation of the winds at high altitudes was continued, and fifty-six balloons were sent up and observed for this purpose. This is less than the number used in 1927, when more than eighty ascents were rendered possible by better weather conditions.

FINANCE.

REVENUE.

The statement hereunder shows the amount of revenue received during the financial year ended 31st March, 1929, including a subsidy contributed by the New Zealand Government. There is also shown, for purposes of comparison, the revenue for the preceding year, 1927-28.

Head of Revenue.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	£	£
1. Native taxes	2,466	6,343
2. Customs, taxes, and Marine—		
(a) Customs and taxes	73,540	81,910
(b) Harbour Department	2,858	4,059
(c) S.s. "Lady Roberts"	3,812	4,276
3. Fees and charges (Court, hospital, &c.)	8,308	8,831
4. Post Office and Savings-bank	5,729	6,168
5. Radio-station	2,586	3,513
6. Miscellaneous (rents, interest, &c.)	6,739	6,804
7. Subsidy, New Zealand Government	20,000	20,000
Totals	126,038	141,904

As regards Native taxes, owing to the political disturbance at present existing only about one-third of the usual annual taxes has been collected, the estimated amount being £19,400.

The revenue received through the Customs and Harbour Departments for the year greatly exceeded expectations, so that there was a surplus in total revenue.

The usual subsidy of £20,000 contributed by the New Zealand Government during the past several years was continued.

EXPENDITURE.

The ordinary expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1929, is as shown hereunder, the figures for the previous year being also given for purposes of comparison :—

Head of Expenditure.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	£	£
1. Permanent charges	10,166	13,013
2. Administrator, Government House and Legislature	4,680	5,134
3. Secretariat	2,290	2,279
4. Native Affairs Department—		
(a) Upolu and general	9,572	7,191
(b) Savai'i section	6,216	5,087
5. Treasury and audit	2,553	2,047
6. Customs, taxes, and Marine—		
(a) Customs and taxes	2,757	2,610
(b) Harbour Department	3,425	2,906
(c) S.s. "Lady Roberts"	3,857	4,017
7. Justice Department	2,697	2,731
8. Police and Prisons Department	7,099	7,275
9. Health Department	25,597	24,367
10. Agriculture Department	4,990	4,285
11. Chinese Department	1,710	1,637
12. Post Office and Savings-bank	5,822	5,166
13. Radio-station	4,182	4,921
14. Education Department	10,222	7,738
15. Miscellaneous	15,768	12,190
16. Lands and Survey Department	2,977	2,255
17. Public Works Department (general and maintenance)	13,561	11,536
18. Public Works Department (new works)	3,281	2,070
Totals	143,422	130,455

DIRECT NATIVE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue derived directly from the Native population and the expenditure incurred directly thereon during the year may be stated approximately as follows :—

(a) Revenue directly from the Natives	£ 8,443
(b) Expenditure directly on behalf of the Natives	49,761

These amounts may be set out in greater detail as under :—

(a) Direct Revenue from Natives, 1928-29.

Native taxes (personal tax and medical levy, fines, gun and dog taxes, water-rates, travel-passes, marriage fees, &c.)	£ 6,343
Court fees and fines (say)	500
Licenses and fees (motor, boat, &c.), (say)	600
Postal revenue (say)	1,000
	<u>£8,443</u>

In addition to the above, the Natives, along with other sections of the community, contribute indirectly to the revenue through the purchase of goods on which import duty is charged.

(b) Direct Expenditure on Natives, 1928-29.

(1) Payments directly to Natives :—

Salaries and wages—

Native Affairs Department Samoan staff and officials—	£
Upolu	4,275
Savai'i	2,818
	<u>7,093</u>

Other Departments : Samoan staff (Police, Education, Harbour, Medical, &c.)	12,087
---	--------

Casual labour employed by—

Public Works Department (say)	5,600
Other Departments (say)	500

25,280

(2) *Payments directly on behalf of Natives :—*

Native Affairs Department—						
Salaries, European staff, Upolu and Savai'i	..	..	..	..	..	3,217
Cost printing Native <i>Gazette</i>	..	..	..	..	..	143
Fono expenses (Native Parliament)	..	..	..	..	..	81
Land and Titles Commission expenses	..	..	..	..	..	132
Travelling-expenses	..	..	..	..	..	515
Entertainment of Samoans	..	..	..	..	..	105
Uniforms, flags, badges, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	18
Printing, stationery, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	374
Police and prisoners' rations and clothing	..	..	..	..	..	182
Police and Prisons Department—						
Salaries, European staff (part)	..	..	..	..	..	1,500
Rations, clothing, and utensils	..	..	..	..	..	873
Travelling-expenses (part)	..	..	..	..	..	200
Medical Department—						
Salaries, European staff (part)	..	..	..	..	..	7,000
Salaries, Chinese staff (part)	..	..	..	..	..	400
Fire and lighting expenses	..	..	..	..	..	200
Instruments, drugs, &c...	..	..	..	..	..	2,500
Maintenance Samoan lepers in Fiji Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	1,175
Rations for Samoan patients and staff	..	..	..	..	..	622
Transport and travelling expenses	..	..	..	..	..	250
Dental subsidy	..	..	..	..	..	180
Upkeep trainees at Fiji Medical School	..	..	..	..	..	337
Proportion cost building Medical School	..	..	..	..	..	680
Education Department—						
Salaries, European staff (part)	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
Food-supplies, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	201
Transport and travelling expenses	..	..	..	..	..	400
Expenses Grade II schools	..	..	..	..	..	12
Development Government Native schools	..	..	..	..	..	76
Expenses Native teachers to New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	234
<i>Samoa School Journal</i>	..	..	..	..	..	77
Vaipouli Native School	..	..	..	..	..	100
Public Works Department—						
New <i>fale</i> at Malifa School	..	..	..	..	..	240
New <i>fale</i> for Mataafa (High Chief)	..	..	..	..	..	357
Expenses, Aleipata Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	80
Native water-supplies	..	..	..	..	..	20
Total	..	..	..	..	..	<u>£49,761</u>

In addition, the maintenance of roads, bridges, &c., is greatly for the benefit of Natives, and part salaries and charges of other Departments not mentioned above may be considered as applicable to the Natives. The expenditure of the Agriculture Department is to a large extent for the benefit of Samoans generally.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

The following is the position of the Loan Account (borrowed from the New Zealand Government) :—

No. 1 : Authorized and raised under section 33, Samoa Act, 1921,	£
at 5 per cent. interest plus Redemption Fund	.. .. 100,000
Less part repaid on sale of asset (1928)	.. .. 8,000
	<u>92,000</u>
No. 2A : Authorized and raised at 5 per cent. plus Redemption Fund	.. 32,000
No. 2B : Authorized £16,000 and raised at 5½ per cent. plus Redemption Fund	.. .. 15,000
No. 3 : Authorized £30,000 and raised at 5½ per cent. plus Redemption Fund	.. .. 26,200
Total at 31st March, 1929	.. .. <u>£165,200</u>

The items on last year's estimates, "Interest on Public Trust Loan" and "Interest on reparation-moneys," to which attention was directed on pages 49 and 50 of the minutes of the Fourteenth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, refer to funds under the control of the Public Trustee which were temporarily in use by the Administration. They have now been repaid or specifically invested, and no longer appear as a loan..

In view of the request received, and to set this expenditure out fully as a permanent record, details are given below :—

Expenditure on Loan Account.

Loan No. 1 :—

Expended during 1919-24 :—						£	s.	d.
Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	24,835	1	4
Post Office additions	..	..	..	..	..	996	6	8
Steam laundry	..	..	..	..	..	6,169	17	7
Electric light, Vailima	..	..	..	..	..	767	18	0
Customs buildings	..	..	..	..	..	1,016	14	2
Motor Transport Park	..	..	..	..	..	1,945	0	1
Public Works plant	..	..	..	..	..	2,419	0	2
Central Hotel	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	0	0
Hotel equipment and improvements	..	..	..	..	..	3,520	11	8
Apia drainage and water-supply	..	..	..	..	..	22,136	4	8
Harbour-dredging	..	..	..	..	..	377	3	4
Native water-supplies	..	..	..	..	..	4,747	17	10
Wireless quarters	..	..	..	..	..	2,616	11	1
Quarters (renovations)	..	..	..	..	..	3,945	14	4
Quarters (construction)	..	..	..	..	..	5,266	0	8
Police headquarters	..	..	..	..	..	400	0	0
Sea-road protection	..	..	..	..	..	1,486	11	1
Roads and bridges	..	..	..	..	..	22,182	11	1
Central Office additions	..	..	..	..	..	750	14	5
District schools	..	..	..	..	..	4,420	1	10
Expended during 1925-26 :—						120,000	0	0
Native water-supplies	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	0	0
Total						£125,000	0	0

Of this total provided by the New Zealand Government—(1) £100,000 was given on loan. The Central Hotel was sold in 1928 for £8,000 odd, and this amount was used to reduce the loan, which now stands at £92,000. (2) £25,000 was given as a gift out of New Zealand Reparation Estates funds.

Loans No. 2a and 2b :—

Expended during 1926-29 :—						£	s.	d.
Native water-supplies	..	..	..	..	..	16,508	11	10
New wharf at Customs	..	..	..	..	..	9,031	8	3
New export shed at Customs	..	..	..	..	..	3,853	15	0
New roads, Upolu	..	..	..	..	..	10,270	19	1
Bridges and buildings, Upolu	..	..	..	..	..	3,240	7	4
Roads and bridges, Savai'i	..	..	..	..	..	1,599	3	5
New Tivoli Wharf, Apia	..	..	..	..	..	503	13	11
New metallic-circuit telephone system	..	..	..	..	..	1,992	1	2
						£47,000	0	0

Loan No. 3 (£26,200) :—

Expended during 1927-29. (For general purposes, not on public works, but to meet the deficit in revenue caused by non-payment of Native taxes owing to the Mau, and extra expenditure in connection with the same political disturbance).

Redemption Fund.

Under section 33 of the Samoa Act, 1921, the loans are repayable in thirty years from date when raised. This is arranged by means of annual instalments of approximately 1·6 per cent. which are assessed and invested by the New Zealand Treasury. Up to the 31st March, 1929, the amount so set aside in New Zealand Government securities is £11,848 12s. 5d.

Revenue.

The loans may be classed as (1) revenue-earning, (2) revenue-saving, or (3) for essential services.

In the case of Loan No. 1 the following items—Hospitals, Apia drainage and water-supply, Native water-supplies, steam laundry—are distinctly revenue-earning, though the amount earned is not as much as would be the case in normal circumstances. These items are also undoubtedly essential services. They cover £62,889 of the amount spent. Of the rest of the expenditure, it can be classed as essential or revenue-saving, and in the best interests of the development of the Territory.

As regards Loan No. 2 :—Native water-supplies: The Natives had agreed to meet a portion of the cost, and were to be rated accordingly. Unfortunately, this must lie in abeyance. But a good water system promotes health and saves in the Medical Department. New wharf and export shed: A special wharfage charge produces £1,200 per annum. The shed is leased at £850 per annum. The maintenance costs will not be high; the shed is ferro-concrete. The other items were essential services. As regards new roads, a great deal of bitumen road-work was done, and this saves immensely in annual maintenance. The telephone system was an urgent necessity.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table gives a comparison between the revenue and the expenditure of the Territory over a period of five years :—

Year.	Revenue, including Subsidy from New Zealand Government.	Expenditure, Ordinary (excluding Loan Account).
	£	£
1924-25	130,914	135,523
1925-26	150,038	145,687
1926-27	133,812	141,710
1927-28	126,038	143,421
1928-29	141,904	130,455*

* The cost of the Samoa Military Police (£27,374) was met by New Zealand.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31st MARCH, 1929.

Assets.			Liabilities.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Cash in hand and at bank	1,160	2 6	Reserves	26,125	13 9
Advances	4,737	10 6	Deposits	12,341	18 11
Fixed deposits	12,000	0 0	Loans Account, New Zealand		
Stores, &c.	16,578	1 0	Government—		
Buildings, Machinery, &c. (Public Works			Public Works Department	£	
Department)	5,875	0 0	Account	139,000	
Loan, Public Works Account	139,000	0 0	Political Account	26,200	
S.s. "Lady Roberts"	3,350	0 0		165,200	0 0
Public Works Loan Redemption Fund			Currency notes	30,000	0 0
Investment Account	11,848	12 5	Chinese Accounts—Repatriation costs ..	3,015	7 7
Suspense Accounts	1,470	5 6	Surplus and Deficit Account—		
Samoa Treasury Notes Security Account			Balance at 31st March, 1929	1,126	11 8
(New Zealand investments).. .. .	41,790	0 0			
	£237,809	11 11		£237,809	11 11

Note regarding assets.—These accounts do not include the value of land, buildings, and other real property under the control of the Administration belonging to the Mandated Territory; or book debts, departmental stocks (except as shown), furniture, and equipment (house and office), horse transport, &c., paid for out of revenue in previous years.

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE.

The Profit and Loss Account discloses a profit of £297 5s. 9d., the item for salaries (£901 9s. 2d.) having been reduced by almost £500 compared with the previous year.

Several new estates have come to the Office for administration and have received attention. Some of these and other older ones have been wound up, but in many instances final settlement has been delayed on account of the difficulty experienced in disposing of assets at reasonable prices, and in other cases by the fact that beneficiaries cannot agree as to the division of the properties. All investments are amply secured in accordance with the directions of the Investment Board.

Official Assignee.—One bankruptcy occurred during the period, and every effort is being made to finally wind up this and the estate under administration at the 31st March, 1928. Great difficulty is being experienced in realizing on the properties belonging to these estates, and it is not expected that final accounts will be available for some considerable time. Dividends to creditors have been paid in each case.

STAFF.

Careful attention continues to be given to the question of staffing the various Departments, having regard to the service required of them by the public.

Departments.	European* Staff as at 31st March.			
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Administrator's	1	1	1	2
Secretariat	5	5	5	5
Agriculture	5	6	7	..
Customs and Harbour	8	9	8	10
Education	13	13	11	12
Justice	3	3	3	2
Labour	2	2	2	2
Lands and Survey	7	6	5	4
Medical	24	26	22	20
Native Affairs	4	4	3	5
Police and Prisons	7	6	6	6
Postal	4	4	4	5
Public Works	9	11	8	6
Stores	3	..	..	..
Treasury	4	4	4	4
Radio-station	8	7	8	8
Resident Commissioner's Office, Savai'i	5	4	4	3
Grand totals for Administration Departments	112	111	101	94

* Includes half-castes who, by virtue of the positions they fill, are eligible for inclusion in the European Staff Classification List.

WIRELESS DEPARTMENT.

Arrangements are now in hand for the erection, on modern lines, of a new station, to be situated in Apia Township, the primary reason for the change being that with the completion of the hydro-electric system in Apia the radio-station can now obtain power from that source, thus doing away with the expensive power plant at the present station and effecting a saving in working-expenses of between £1,200 and £1,500 per annum. A suitable site has been secured, on which stands a large concrete building formerly used as a school. This building is being taken over with the land, and will be adapted for the station. The area of the land secured is approximately 3 acres, having a frontage of 4 chains and a depth of 9 chains.

Apia Radio and all the out-stations under the control of the Samoan Administration now carry out point-to-point transmissions by continuous-wave type signal, thus complying with the new regulations made at the International Radio-telegraph Conference, 1927.

Fakaofu Radio.—This station was closed down temporarily on the 9th September, 1928, due to the death by misadventure of the Native operator. Steps were immediately taken to train another Tokelau Native in wireless operating, and he is now qualified, and will leave by first opportunity to reopen the Fakaofu Station.

Tuasivi, Fagamalo, Aleipatu Radios.—These out-stations are operating as well as can be expected with Native operators, and are giving fairly reliable service.

Amateur Radio Receiving Licenses.—Twelve receiving licenses have been issued to amateurs in this Territory during the year. Owing to there being no local broadcasting service (the nearest broadcasting station being two thousand miles distant), only a nominal license fee of 5s. per annum is charged.

Radio Traffic Returns.—Traffic returns covering the operations for the year show that the total number of messages handled was 15,101, containing 573,879 words, for which the net earnings amounted to £3,406 fls. 2½d.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

The information supplied under this heading in previous reports applies in all respects, with the exceptions set out below.

ARMS TRAFFIC.

The following are the details of importations for the year of arms and ammunition of every description:—

Arms—

Smooth-bore shot-guns: 12-gauge, 18; 16-gauge, 36; 20-gauge, 20.

Rifles for cattle-shooting: .44-calibre Winchester, 2.

Revolvers: .22-calibre, 2.

Ammunition—

Total imports of cartridges, &c.: 12-gauge, 24,000; 16-gauge, 16,000; 20-gauge, 18,500;

410-gauge, 5,500: total, 64,000. .44-calibre ball, 3,500; .22-calibre ball, 5,500;

.41-calibre ball, 50: total, 9,050.

Sporting gunpowder, 300 lb.; sporting bird-shot, 6 cwt.

Fireworks, 65 cases.

This return does not include arms and ammunition imported by the Administration for police purposes and in possession of the police.

Appendix A gives details of number of licenses issued for carrying firearms.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS.

The following shows the imports of intoxicating liquor during the year for medicinal purposes, also the quantities issued under medical permits, with a comparison of the quantities issued during the year 1927–28:—

	Average Approximate Percentage of Alcohol by Weight.	Quantity imported, 1928–29.	Quantity issued.	
			1928–29.	1927–28.
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Whisky	38.5 to 51.0	785	416½	378½
Brandy	38.5 to 49.3	229½	119½	106½
Gin	40.6	164½	145½	134½
Port	12.0 to 17.8	169½	138½	118½
Claret	5.5 to 10.0	9½	4½	3½
Stout	5.5	1,237½	858½	818½
Ale	3.75	1,487½	1,198½	780½
Champagne	7.5 to 10.6	..	½	1½

For sacramental purposes, 283 gallons wine. For industrial purposes, 20 gallons rectified spirits of wine.

Convictions for liquor offences during the year totalled thirty-one, as against twenty-one for 1927 and twenty-six for 1926.

The countries of origin of alcoholic liquor for the past year, other than wine and beer, imported into the Territory are: Whisky, United Kingdom; brandy, France; gin, United Kingdom and Holland.

MILITARY CLAUSES.

During the year a military detachment of New Zealand Permanent Forces (see list of legislation, p. 28), and termed "Samoa Military Police," with a total strength of seventy-four all ranks, has been stationed in the Territory to assist the Civil Police in maintaining order during political dissension. The cost of this body during the year was £27,374, and this sum has been met by the New Zealand Government.

The cost of the Civil Police Force of Europeans and Natives during the year (including prisons) was £7,275.

There is no military organization other than that referred to above.

MORAL, SOCIAL, AND MATERIAL WELFARE.

The information given in previous reports applies except that the number of half-castes and Samoans participating in the Public Service as from the 31st March last was as shown in the following table:—

	Europeans.		Half-castes.		Native Samoans.	
	31 March, 1928.	31 March, 1929.	31 March, 1928.	31 March, 1929.	31 March, 1928.	31 March, 1929.
Departmental officials ..	77	70	24	24	118	109
Temporary departmental officials ..	..	..	..	..	4	..
New Zealand Reparation Estates ..	22	22	16	13	4	1
Samoa Public Trust Office ..	1	1	1	2	..	..
Part-time officials ..	2	..	..	..	302	280
Native nurses and teachers ..	..	..	..	..	119	103
Totals	102	93	41	39	547	493

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS.

RETURN SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1928; ALSO THE TOTAL ESTIMATED POPULATION ON THE SAME DATE.

	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigration.	Emigration.	Total Estimated Population on 31st December, 1928.
Native Samoans ..	863	219	101	1,250	1,231	39,878
Europeans and half-castes ..	77	10	16	592	553	2,770
Chinese labourers ..	..	11	..	460	421	967
Melanesian labourers ..	..	..	..	1	1	147
Totals	940	240	117	2,303	2,206	43,762

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

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

Twelfth Session.

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

The statistical tables drawn up by the Secretariat of the League are brought up to date, as follows :—

Financial and Administrative Year.	Area.	Date Census taken, or estimated.	Population.			Trade. (Calendar Years.)		
			Native.	Non-Native.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
						£	£	£
1920-21	725,000 acres. (1,133 sq. miles)	31/12/20	32,479	..	..	561,153	386,587	947,740
1921-22		17/4/21	32,601	3,821	36,422	408,892	241,539	650,431
1922-23		31/12/22	33,685	3,717	37,402	282,939	365,610	648,549
1923-24		31/12/23	33,800	3,299	37,099	268,881	288,774	557,655
1924-25		31/12/24	34,817	3,048	37,865	274,803	361,418	636,221
1925-26		31/12/25	36,688	3,543	40,231	345,989	379,388	725,377
1926-27		31/12/26	38,003	3,657	41,660	324,940	320,783	645,723
1927-28		31/12/27	39,215	3,650	42,865	304,369	335,978	640,347
1928-29		31/12/28	39,878	3,884	43,762	326,553	422,175	748,728

Financial and Administrative Year.	Public Debt.	Revenue from External Sources.		Revenue other than from External Sources.	Amounts spent on			
		Loans and Advances.	Non-recoverable Grants.		Native Education	Agriculture.	Public Health.	Public Works.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
To 31/3/21	See next column ("Loans and Advances")	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		17,700	20,000*	121,904	7,738	4,285	24,367	13,606
Total		190,200						
Less amount written off as gift from New Zealand Government		25,000						
		£165,200						

Fourteenth Session.

(Page 52 of Minutes, Document C. 568, M. 179, 1928, VI.)

Fines.—A statement of the total amount of fines inflicted by the High Court during the calendar year 1928 appears on page 13 of this report.

(Page 274 of Minutes, Document C. 568, M. 179, 1928, VI.)

Ex-enemy Property.—The New Zealand Government are anxious to facilitate a final settlement of this question, but they have felt it necessary to obtain advice on certain aspects from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. A reply is expected at an early date, and the matter will then be finalized with all possible despatch.

* During this year the New Zealand Government has in addition to the subsidy of £20,000 paid the whole cost of the Samoa Military Police, amounting to £27,374, and has also purchased (largely for the benefit of the Territory) and run at a loss up to the present, a vessel for the shipment of bananas.

Public Finance.—A statement on the subject appears on page 18 of this report.

Arms and Ammunition.—Statistics of the licenses for firearms issued as at 31st March, 1929, are as follows :—

European-owned :—

12-gauge shot-guns	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
16-gauge shot-guns	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
20-gauge shot-guns	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
410-gauge shot-guns	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
32-gauge shot-guns	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
24-gauge shot-guns	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
·303-calibre rifles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
·300-calibre rifles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
·44-calibre rifles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
·405-calibre rifles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
·38-calibre rifles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
·22-calibre rifles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
·45-calibre revolver	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
·38-calibre revolvers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
·22-calibre revolver	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	283

Native-owned :—

Upolu—

Single-barrel breech-loading smooth bore ..	..	..	524
Double-barrel breech-loading smooth bore ..	..	..	35
Single-barrel muzzle-loading ..	..	..	472
			1,031

Savai'i—

Single-barrel muzzle-loading smooth bore	553
Double-barrel breech-loading smooth bore	3
			556

Total	1,587
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APPENDIX B.

LEGISLATION, ETC., PASSED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1929.

EXTRACT FROM FINANCE ACT, (N.Z.), 1928.

As to expenditure of certain moneys advanced to Samoan Treasury.

6. Any moneys heretofore lent or that may hereafter be lent to the Samoan Treasury pursuant to section four of the Finance Act, 1926, as extended by section eight of the Finance Act, 1927 (No. 2), may be expended for such public purposes in Samoa, other than public works, as the Administrator thinks fit, and all payments heretofore made for any such purposes shall be deemed to have been lawfully made :

Provided that the aggregate amount so expended otherwise than for public works shall not at any time exceed thirty thousand pounds.

Provision for maintenance of Police Force at Samoa.

7. (1) The Minister of Finance may from time to time, without further appropriation than this section, pay out of the Ordinary Revenue Account of the Consolidated Fund such sums as are required in connection with the maintenance of the Military Police Force in Samoa, including the pay and allowances of the members of the force, the expenses incurred in connection with their appointment, outfitting, and transport, and any other expenses incidental to the maintenance of the force.

(2) This section shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Application of profits accrued in Reparation Estates Account.

8. (1) The profits accrued to the New Zealand Reparation Estates Account for the year ended on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall, without further appropriation than this section, be applied as follows :—

- (a) The sum of twelve thousand pounds shall be paid into and for the purposes of the Samoan Treasury :
- (b) Not more than fifty per centum of the residue thereof may from time to time be applied towards the development of the New Zealand Reparation Estates for purposes and in amounts to be approved by the Minister of External Affairs :
- (c) The balance shall be credited to the Reserve Fund referred to in section eight of the Samoa Amendment Act, 1926, to be administered as provided in that section.

(2) All moneys paid into the Samoan Treasury pursuant to this section shall form part of the public revenues of Samoa.

EXTRACT FROM THE BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS (IN NEW ZEALAND) ACT, 1928.
1928, No. 58.

Title.

AN ACT to adopt Part II of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 (Imperial), to make certain Provisions relating to British Nationality and the Status of Aliens in New Zealand, and also to make Special Provisions with respect to the Naturalization of Persons resident in Western Samoa.

[Reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short Title and commencement.

1. This Act may be cited as the British Nationality and Status of Aliens (in New Zealand) Act, 1928, and shall come into operation on the day on which His Majesty's assent thereto is notified by the Governor-General by a Proclamation published in the *Gazette*, or on such later date (being not later than three months after the date of the publication of the Proclamation as aforesaid) as is specified in that behalf in the Proclamation.*

Interpretation. (Cf. 12 & 13 Geo. V, c. 44, s. 3 (4).)

2. In this Act the expression "the Imperial Act" or "the Imperial Acts" means the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 (Imperial), as amended by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1918, the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1922, and any other enactment for the time being in force.

BRITISH NATIONALITY IN NEW ZEALAND.

Adoption of Part II of Imperial Act.

Adoption of Part II of Imperial Act.

3. Part II of the Imperial Act (the said Part being set out in the First Schedule hereto) is hereby adopted.

Exercise in New Zealand of powers conferred by Part II of Imperial Act.

4. (1) Regulations for the purposes of Part II of the Imperial Act, in its application to New Zealand, may be made by the Governor-General in Council in accordance with the provisions of section fourteen hereof. All other powers conferred on the Government of New Zealand by the said Part II shall be exercisable by the Minister of Internal Affairs.

(2) Any case which, by virtue of sections seven and eight of the Imperial Act in their application to New Zealand, may be referred for inquiry to a "superior Court" in New Zealand, may be so referred to the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

Persons previously naturalized may receive certificates of naturalization under this Act. (Cf. 4 & 5 Geo. V, c. 17, s. 6.)

5. Any person who has been naturalized in New Zealand before the commencement of this Act may apply to the Minister of Internal Affairs for a certificate of naturalization under this Act, and the said Minister may grant to him a certificate on such terms and conditions as he may think fit.

Declaratory Statement as to other Provisions of Imperial Acts.

Certain provisions of Imperial Acts declared part of law of New Zealand.

6. The several provisions of the Imperial Acts set forth in the Second Schedule to this Act, in so far as the said provisions are capable of application in New Zealand, are hereby declared to be part of the law of New Zealand.

Application of Act to Cook Islands and Western Samoa.

Naturalization of aliens in Cook Islands and Western Samoa. (1923, No. 46, s. 14.)

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, this Act shall apply to the Cook Islands and to Western Samoa in the same manner in all respects as if those territories were for all purposes part of New Zealand; and the term "New Zealand" as used in this Act shall, both in New Zealand and in the said territories respectively, be construed accordingly as including the Cook Islands and Western Samoa.

(2) In the application of this Act to the Cook Islands and Western Samoa—

- (a) The power to grant certificates of naturalization shall be vested in the Governor-General, and in the case of a person resident in the Cook Islands shall be exercised on the recommendation of the Minister for the Cook Islands, and in the case of a person resident in Western Samoa shall be exercised on the recommendation of the Minister of External Affairs;
- (b) The oath of allegiance shall be taken before a Judge or Commissioner of the High Court of the Cook Islands, or a Judge or Commissioner of the High Court of Western Samoa, as the case may require, and every such Judge and Commissioner is hereby respectively authorized to administer the said oath accordingly;
- (c) The powers conferred by section five of the Imperial Act, in its application to New Zealand, shall be vested in the Governor-General;
- (d) The powers conferred by sections seven and seven A of the Imperial Act, in its application to New Zealand, shall be exercised only by the Governor-General in Council.

Restricted operation of certain certificates of naturalization granted to residents of Western Samoa.

8. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in paragraph (b) of section two of the Imperial Act, in its application to New Zealand, it shall not be a condition precedent to the grant of a certificate of naturalization to any Samoan as defined in the Samoa Act, 1921, that he has an adequate knowledge of the English language.

(2) Where a certificate of naturalization is granted as aforesaid to any Samoan who has not an adequate knowledge of the English language, such certificate shall bear on the face thereof a statement that it has been granted under the special provisions of this section. A certificate so granted shall not confer or impose on the holder thereof the rights or obligations of a British subject elsewhere than in New Zealand.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette* No. 51, 27th June, 1928, page 2073.]

REGULATIONS IMPOSING A PORT AND CUSTOMS SERVICE TAX UNDER THE SAMOA ACT, 1921.

CHARLES FERGUSSON, Governor-General.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this 27th day of June, 1928.

Present: His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance of the authority to make regulations for the peace, order, and good government of Samoa conferred upon him by the Samoa Act, 1921, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, doth hereby make the following regulations.

* This Act came into operation on the 1st July, 1929.

REGULATIONS.

1. (1) These regulations may be cited as "The Port and Customs Service Tax Regulations, 1928."
- (2) These regulations shall come into force on the date of publication thereof in the *New Zealand Gazette*.
2. (1) In addition to any duties of Customs payable under any law now in force or that hereafter may be in force in the Territory, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods of whatsoever description, and whether dutiable or free of duty, which are imported into the Territory after the coming into force of these regulations, a Port and Customs Service Tax at the rate of two and one-half per centum on the value of such goods.
- (2) For the purpose of this regulation the value of goods shall be deemed to be the value thereof as ascertained in accordance with the Customs Act, 1913, of New Zealand, for the purpose of the imposition of *ad valorem* duty.
3. It shall be lawful for the Administrator from time to time, by Proclamation published in the *Western Samoa Gazette*, to exempt from payment of the Port and Customs Service Tax such goods or classes of goods as shall be enumerated in such Proclamation, and thereafter from time to time by a like Proclamation to revoke or vary any such exemption.
4. (1) The provisions of the Samoa Customs Consolidation Order, 1923, shall extend so far as applicable to these regulations and to the tax hereby imposed.
- (2) These regulations shall be deemed to be included within the expression "Customs Acts" as used in the said Order and in the Customs Act, 1913.
- (3) The tax hereby imposed shall be deemed to be a duty within the meaning of the said Order and the said Act, and the terms "revenue of Customs," "dutiable goods," and "uncustomed goods" shall be construed accordingly.

F. D. THOMSON,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette* No. 58, 26th July, 1928, page 2274.]

RULES OF THE HIGH COURT OF WESTERN SAMOA CONSOLIDATION AMENDMENT, 1928.

CHARLES FERGUSSON, Governor-General.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this 23rd day of July, 1928.

Present: His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

WHEREAS by section seventy-four of the Samoa Act, 1921, it is provided that the Rules of Court determining the practice, procedure, and powers of the High Court, whether in its civil or criminal jurisdiction, shall be such as may be made in that behalf by the Governor-General by Order in Council:

And whereas by Order in Council made on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, there were enacted the rules known as "The Rules of the High Court of Western Samoa Consolidation, 1924," and it is expedient that the same be amended in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance of the authority so conferred on him by the Samoa Act, 1921, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, doth hereby make the following additional Rules of Court.

RULES.

1. These rules may be cited as the Rules of the High Court of Western Samoa Consolidation Amendment, 1928, and shall be read with and form part of the Rules of the High Court of Western Samoa Consolidation, 1924 (hereinafter referred to as the principal rules), and shall come into force on the 1st day of August, 1928.

2. The principal rules are hereby amended by inserting therein, following clause 82 thereof, the following additional clause:—

82A. (1) Any judgment of the High Court in its civil jurisdiction for payment by the defendant (being a Samoan) of any sum of money in an action in which the claim is for any personal tax under the Taxation Licensing and Revenue Ordinance, 1921, any levy under the Samoan Medical Levy Ordinance, 1923, or any Native personal tax under the Native Personal Tax Ordinance, 1927, may (anything in the Samoa Act, 1921, or in clause 78 hereof notwithstanding) be enforced by a charging-order made by the Court against the interest of the defendant in any Native land, including any rent and other moneys receivable by the defendant in respect of his said interest, and any crops, timber, minerals, or other valuable thing attached to or forming part of such land.

(2) The provisions of clauses 80, 81, and 82 shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to any charging-order made under this clause.

3. The principal rules are hereby further amended by inserting therein, following clause 83 thereof, the following additional clauses:—

83A. (1) Where in any action in the High Court the claim is for payment of any personal tax under the Taxation Licensing and Revenue Ordinance, 1921, any levy under the Samoan Medical Levy Ordinance, 1923, or any Native personal tax under the Native Personal Tax Ordinance, 1927, the plaintiff may file with the statement of claim an application for an order under clause 83 hereof in respect of any sum which the defendant (being a Samoan) may be adjudged to pay in such action.

(2) Where such an application is filed with the statement of claim the summons to the defendant under clause 8 hereof shall be in the Form 1A in the Second Schedule, and if the judgment is given in the action for payment of any sum of money by the defendant the Court may, if it thinks fit, forthwith proceed to hear and determine the said application in all respects as though a judgment summons had been issued under clause 83 hereof.

(3) No fee shall be payable on the filing of any application under this clause.

83B. In clauses 82A and 83A hereof the words "Samoan" and "Native land" have the meanings given to them respectively in sections 3 and 268 of the Samoa Act, 1921.

4. The principal rules are hereby further amended by inserting in the Second Schedule thereto, following Form 1 thereof, the following additional form:—

FORM 1A.

Summons to a Defendant where an Order for Payment of the Judgment Debt has been applied for in anticipation.

In the High Court of Western Samoa.

Between A. B., of _____, plaintiff, and C. D., of _____, defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear and defend this action at the trial thereof before the High Court on the _____ day of _____, 19____, at _____ o'clock in the _____ noon, at [Place of trial].

(A copy of the statement of claim is hereto annexed.)

Take notice that, if judgment is given against you in the said action, the Court will forthwith proceed to hear and determine an application by the judgment creditor for an order against you under clause 83 of the Rules of the High Court for payment of the judgment debt, and you will be required to show cause why such an order should not be made. For disobedience to any order which may be so made against you, you will be liable to imprisonment.

To the above-named defendant.

[SEAL.]

.....
Registrar [or Deputy Registrar.]

F. D. THOMSON,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette* No. 70, 20th September, 1928, page 2827.]

THE SAMOA NATIVE TITLES PROTECTION ORDER, 1928.

CHARLES FERGUSSON, Governor-General.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this 17th day of September, 1928.

Present: His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance of the authority to make regulations for the peace, order, and good government of Samoa conferred on him by the Samoa Act, 1921, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, doth hereby make the following regulations:—

1. These regulations may be cited as "The Samoa Native Titles Protection Order, 1928."

2. Any person who, not being the rightful holder of a Samoan title, uses such title or permits himself to be addressed thereby, or otherwise acts as the holder thereof, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

3. For the purpose of these regulations the rightful holder of a Samoan title is any person whose right to such title has been conferred either—

- (1) By a decision of the Native Land and Titles Commission; or
- (2) By the unanimous decision of the members of his family, such decision having been communicated to the Pulenu'u of his village and the ceremony of appointment (Saofa'i) having been held; subject, however, to such regulations as may from time to time be made under clause 5 hereof; or
- (3) By an interim order of the Chief Judge of the High Court made under clause 18 of the Samoa Native Land and Titles Commission Order, 1924; or
- (4) By such means or in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by regulations made under clause 5 hereof.

4. No person shall be subject to any penalty under these regulations as not being the rightful holder of a Samoan title if such person proves that he has, for a period exceeding twelve months immediately prior to the date of coming into force of these regulations, used such title openly and without interruption, and either as the sole user thereof or with the consent of other users thereof who are rightful holders.

5. The Administrator may from time to time by regulations published in the *Western Samoa Gazette*, and in the Samoan language in the *Savali* or otherwise, direct—

- (1) The manner in which appointments shall be made to Samoan titles which are vacant;
- (2) The persons by whom such appointments may be made;
- (3) The procedure to be adopted in regard to objections and the settlement of disputes regarding such appointments;
- (4) The fees payable in regard to appointments or the lodging of objections thereto;
- (5) The conditions under which a ceremony of appointment (Saofa'i) may be held in connection with such appointments;
- (6) The penalties for any breach of such regulations, the penalties not to exceed the penalties under clause 2 hereof;

and may in like manner vary such directions.

F. D. THOMSON,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette* No. 70, 20th September, 1928, page 2828.]

AMENDING THE SAMOA IMMIGRATION CONSOLIDATION ORDER, 1924.

CHARLES FERGUSSON, Governor-General.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this 17th day of September, 1928.

Present: His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance of the authority to make regulations for the peace, order, and good government of Samoa conferred on him by the Samoa Act, 1921, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, doth hereby make the following regulations in amendment of the Samoa Immigration Consolidation Order, 1924 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Order").

REGULATIONS.

1. (a) These regulations may be cited as "The Samoa Immigration Amendment Order, 1928."

(b) These regulations shall be read together with and deemed to form part of the principal Order (as amended by Order in Council made on the 20th day of June, 1927).

(c) These regulations shall come into force on the 24th day of September, 1928.

2. Subclause (1) of clause 6 of the principal Order (as amended by the said Order in Council made on the 20th day of June, 1927) is further amended by inserting in paragraph (a) thereof, after the words "good government of Samoa," the following words: "and that his permanent home is not in Samoa and that he was not born in Samoa."

3. Clause 6 of the principal Order is further amended by adding thereto the following additional subclause:—

"(3) The fact that any Order made under subclause (1) of this clause is signed by the Administrator shall be *prima facie* evidence that the Order has been duly made and that all steps have been taken, all directions given, and all conditions fulfilled which may be necessary for the validity thereof."

F. D. THOMSON,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette* No. 12, 28th February, 1929, page 476.]

THE NATIVE REGULATIONS (SAMOA) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1929.

CHARLES FERGUSSON, Governor-General.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this 11th day of February, 1929.

Present: The Right Honourable Sir J. G. Ward, presiding in Council.

His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance of the authority to make regulations for the peace, order, and good government of Samoa conferred upon him by the Samoa Act, 1921, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, doth hereby make the following regulations.

REGULATIONS.

1. These regulations may be cited as "The Native Regulations (Samoa) Amendment Order, 1929," and shall come into force on the 25th day of February, 1929.
2. These regulations shall be read with and deemed to form part of the Native Regulations (Samoa) Order, 1925 (hereinafter called "the principal regulations").
3. The Administrator shall have power from time to time to appoint persons to be known as District Officers, who shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred upon them by these regulations or otherwise.
4. The Administrator may from time to time, by notice in writing under his hand published in the *Savali*, suspend for any period the meetings of the District Council in any district as provided by the principal regulations, and during such period the Administrator may himself exercise all the powers and rights and perform the duties of such District Council, or may delegate, either wholly or in part, the exercise of such powers and rights and the performance of such duties to the Secretary for Native Affairs or any Resident Commissioner or any District Officer.
5. The Administrator may from time to time in like manner suspend for any period the meetings of any Village Committee, and during such period may himself exercise all the powers and rights and perform the duties of such committee, or may delegate the same or any of them in like manner as provided in the last preceding clause.
6. Clause 20 of the principal regulations is amended by striking out the words "preceding clause" and substituting for the same words "two preceding clauses."
7. The Administrator shall have power to confer upon the Secretary for Native Affairs or any Resident Commissioner or any District Officer all the rights, powers, and duties of any Native official under any ordinance or regulations, including the rights, powers, and duties of Faipule, Fa'amasino, Pulefa'atoaga, and Pulenu'u, but not including those of any Samoan Commissioners appointed under the Samoa Native Land and Titles Commission Order.

F. D. THOMSON,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette* No. 33, 19th April, 1928, page 1137.]

SAMOA MILITARY POLICE TO ACT AS POLICE FORCE.

Department of Defence, Wellington, 16th April, 1928.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to order, under section 17, Defence Act, 1909, that the Samoa Military Police (which has been constituted and established as a part of the New Zealand Permanent Forces) shall act as a Police Force in Western Samoa and in passage between New Zealand and Western Samoa.

Dated 16th April, 1928.

F. J. ROLLESTON, Minister of Defence.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette* No. 33, 19th April, 1928, page 1135.]

CONSTITUTING AND ESTABLISHING THE SAMOA MILITARY POLICE AS A UNIT OF THE NEW ZEALAND
PERMANENT FORCES.

CHARLES FERGUSSON, Governor-General.

IN pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred on me by the Defence Act, 1909, I, General Sir Charles Fergusson, Baronet, Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby make the following regulations under that Act; and I do hereby declare that such regulations shall come into force as from the tenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

SCHEDULE.

1. The Samoa Military Police is hereby constituted and established as a unit of the New Zealand Permanent Forces.
2. Enlistment in the Samoa Military Police will be for a period of twelve months, if so long required.
3. Free rations, quarters, and clothing for all members of the unit will be provided, and the rates of pay will be as follows:—

								Per Day.
								s. d.
Sergeants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 10
Lance-sergeants and corporals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 1
Lance-corporals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 4
Privates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 6

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General, this 17th day of April, 1928.

F. J. ROLLESTON, Minister of Defence.

THE WATER AND WATER-POWER CONSERVATION ORDINANCE, 1928.

Western Samoa.—No. 2, 1928.

AN ORDINANCE made by the Administrator of the Territory of Western Samoa, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of that Territory, and in pursuance of the Samoa Act, 1921.

Title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Water and Water-power Conservation Ordinance, 1928.

Sole right to use water for generating electricity to vest in His Majesty.

2. Subject to any rights lawfully held, the sole right to use water in lakes, falls, rivers, or streams in Western Samoa for the purpose of generating or storing electricity or other power shall vest in His Majesty.

Administrator may purchase existing rights.

3. (1) The Administrator may from time to time, in the name of His Majesty, acquire by purchase any existing rights necessary for utilizing water for the generation or storage of electrical or other power for any public purpose, or for the installation or supplementing of any public water-supply.

Compensation for taking existing rights.

- (2) The Administrator may from time to time, for any of such purposes as aforesaid, for and in the name of His Majesty, take any such right as aforesaid subject to the assessment and award to the owner or owners thereof, and to any other person or persons suffering loss by the taking thereof of compensation as provided by subsections two, three, and four of section two hundred and seventy-one of the Samoa Act.

THE REGISTRATION OF LIVE-STOCK BRANDS ORDINANCE, 1928.

Western Samoa.—No. 3, 1928.

AN ORDINANCE made by the Administrator of the Territory of Western Samoa, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of that Territory, and in pursuance of the Samoa Act, 1921.

Title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Registration of Live-stock Brands Ordinance, 1928.

Definition.

2. For the purposes of this Ordinance—

“Brand” means a distinct and plain mark burnt with a branding-iron into the skin of not less than two inches in length; to which may be added an ear-mark made by cutting, splitting, or punching the ear, but so that in no case shall more than one-fourth of the ear be removed; or a tattoo-mark imprinted on any part of the skin, or a metal clip affixed to the ear:

“Stock” means any horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, foal, ass, mule, bull, cow, ox, steer, heifer, calf, sheep, goat, or pig of any age, and includes the carcass or any portion of the carcass thereof respectively.

Owner of brand to register same.

3. (1) Every owner of stock whose brand has not been registered shall apply to the Director of Agriculture for a brand for registration by him, and shall on such application deposit two correct copies or impressions of his brand on the form supplied to him for the purpose.

(2) There shall be paid by the owner of every brand to the Director of Agriculture a fee of two shillings for the registration of the same.

- (3) Every owner who neglects to register his brand shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Branding not compulsory.

4. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed to oblige any one to brand stock.

Similar brands not to be registered.

5. (1) The Director of Agriculture shall not register any brand which in his opinion is likely to lead to mistakes or confusion.

(2) If any two owners of stock have the same or similar brands, the Director of Agriculture may require the owner of the brand last registered to alter his brand.

(3) Any owner who refuses or neglects to alter his brand accordingly when duly required to do so, and afterwards uses the said brand, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds.

Using another person's brand.

6. (1) After any owner of stock has registered a brand no other person in Western Samoa shall, without the authority of such stockowner, brand any stock with the same brand, or with any brand bearing the same mark, or one so nearly similar as in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture to be not easily distinguishable therefrom, or make or cause to be made any branding-iron bearing the same or a nearly similar brand as aforesaid.

(2) Every person who offends against this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds and not less than five pounds.

Brand evidence of ownership.

7. The mark or impression of any registered brand on any stock shall be *prima facie* evidence of the ownership of the said stock by the person in whose name such brand is registered.

Defacing brands.

8. Every person who destroys, defaces, or alters the brand on any stock, or is a party to the destruction, defacement, or alteration thereof, unless he is the lawful owner of such stock, is liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds and not less than five pounds for each head of stock in respect of which such offence has been committed, or at the discretion of the convicting Judge to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding two years.

Using unregistered brand.

9. Every person who brands any stock with a brand which is not registered, or of which he is not the registered owner, is liable to a fine not exceeding ten shillings and not less than one shilling for each head of stock in respect of which such offence has been committed.

Assented to this 20th day of April, 1928.

[L.S.]

J. W. HUTCHEN, Acting Administrator.

THE PETROLEUM ORDINANCE, 1928.

Western Samoa.—No. 5, 1928.

AN ORDINANCE made by the Administrator of the Territory of Western Samoa, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of that Territory, and in pursuance of the Samoa Act, 1921.

Title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Petroleum Ordinance, 1928, and shall come into operation on a date to be notified by the Administrator in the *Western Samoa Gazette* and being not less than six calendar months from the date of this Ordinance.

Interpretation.

2. In this Ordinance—

“Petroleum” means and includes petroleum, rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burmah oil, and any product of them and any oil made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat, or other bituminous substance or product of them, and which has been imported into the Territory in separate receptacles otherwise than in bulk: Provided that all such products of petroleum as have a true flashing-point of not less than 160 degrees Fahrenheit shall be excluded:

“Place” means and includes any house, storehouse, warehouse, shop or other building, cellar, yard, or wharf:

“Person” includes a firm and an incorporated company:

“Territory” means the Territory of Western Samoa.

Vessels having petroleum on board.

3. (1) Every vessel carrying a cargo consisting wholly or in part of petroleum, and entering the Port of Apia as defined in the Samoa Customs Consolidation Order, 1923, from any port beyond the Territory, shall conform to such instructions in respect to the position at which she is to be moored as may from time to time be issued by the Harbourmaster.

(2) If any vessel is moored in any position in contravention of such instructions the owner or master of such vessel shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds for each day during which the vessel remains so moored; and it shall be lawful for the Harbourmaster or any other person acting under his orders to cause such vessel to be removed at the expense of the owner or master thereof to such position as may be ordered by the Harbourmaster.

Keeping of petroleum.

4. (1) It shall not be lawful for any person to keep in any place within the limits of the Apia town area as from time to time defined by the Administrator by Proclamation in the *Western Samoa Gazette*, or within any other area from time to time proclaimed by the Administrator to be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, petroleum in any quantity exceeding twenty-four imperial gallons, unless such petroleum shall be stored in a public or private magazine hereinafter provided for, or in an underground receptacle constructed to the satisfaction of the Administrator.

(2) All petroleum shall be kept in some vessel or vessels made of glass, earthenware, or metal, and shall be securely stoppered.

Public magazine.

5. It shall be lawful for the Administrator from time to time, by Proclamation in the *Western Samoa Gazette*, to proclaim any building to be a public magazine for the storage of petroleum. The Administrator may appoint fit and proper persons to have the charge and custody of any such magazine, and may from time to time fix the storage rent payable on goods kept therein.

Delivery from public magazines.

6. No petroleum shall be delivered from or received into any public magazine except between the hours of seven in the forenoon and six in the afternoon.

Private magazines.

7. Licenses for private magazines may be issued by the Collector of Customs, and shall prescribe the quantity of petroleum which may be stored in a private magazine. Any person who keeps in a private magazine a greater quantity of petroleum than is allowed by his license shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Delivery from private magazines.

8. No petroleum shall be delivered from any private magazine except between the hours of seven in the forenoon and six in the afternoon.

Publication, &c., of licenses.

9. Particulars of every license issued under this Ordinance shall be published in the *Gazette*, and such license shall expire on the thirty-first day of March next after it is granted.

Search-warrant.

10 (1) It shall be lawful for any Judge or Commissioner of the High Court, on reasonable cause assigned upon oath, to issue a warrant under his hand to some constable or other officer of the Samoan Public Service for searching in the daytime any place in which petroleum is suspected to be kept contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) All petroleum found to be kept contrary to this Ordinance, and also the vessels or receptacles in which the same shall be kept, shall be immediately seized by the searcher, who shall with all convenient speed after the seizure remove such petroleum and the vessels or receptacles containing it to a public magazine, or, in the event of there being no public magazine, to some other place of safety, and may detain such petroleum and such vessels or receptacles pending an order of the Court; and such searcher or seizer shall not be liable to any action for such detainer, or for any loss of or damage to such petroleum or vessels or receptacles other than by his wilful act or neglect.

(3) The owner or occupier of any place on whose premises petroleum shall be found upon search under this clause to be kept contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Power of entry and inspection.

11. (1) Any European officer of police may at any time between the hours of seven in the forenoon and six in the afternoon enter any place in which petroleum is kept or suspected to be kept, and may in any such place examine any receptacle containing oil or other liquid material, and may take a sample not exceeding twelve fluid ounces from each such receptacle.

(2) Any person whose premises may be so entered shall give to any such officer every assistance and facility.

(3) If any person as aforesaid shall fail to give to any such officer while acting under this section every assistance and facility, or shall in any manner obstruct any such officer while acting under this clause, every such person shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Penalties for offence.

12. Any person who shall be guilty of any breach of the provisions of this Ordinance for which no penalty is specified, or who shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds, or in the case of a continuing breach or continuing offence to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds for every day during which such breach or offence continues.

13. The rules contained in the Schedule to this Ordinance shall be in force in the same manner as if they were enacted in the body of the Ordinance, and any breach of the provisions of such rules shall be deemed to be a breach of the provisions of this Ordinance and shall be punishable accordingly.

SCHEDULE.—RULES.

Interpretation.

1. In these rules—

“The Ordinance” means the Petroleum Ordinance, 1928:

“Boat” means any vessel propelled by oars only:

“Ship” includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars only:

“Wharf” includes any quay, landing-place, landing-stage, jetty, pier, hulk, or other place at which goods are landed, loaded, or unloaded:

“Screen wall” means a wall of brick, stone, concrete, or other substance efficient for the purpose of preventing the percolation of oil and the spread of fire from any one place to any other place.

Private magazines to be licensed.

2. Private magazines for the keeping of petroleum must be licensed annually, and all such licenses shall expire on the thirty-first day of March in each year, and shall be in the form marked “A” annexed hereto.

Application for license and fees payable.

3. Application for license for a private magazine shall be made to the Collector of Customs, and shall be in form “B.” The applicant shall, on being granted a license, pay to the Collector the sum of one pound if the license is for a magazine for not more than two hundred gallons and two pounds if for more than two hundred gallons.

Construction and materials to be used in private magazines.

4. The construction and materials of such magazines shall be in accordance with such specifications approved by the Administrator as shall from time to time be notified in the *Western Samoa Gazette*. Pending such notification the construction and materials shall be in accordance with the specifications following, and such specifications shall be fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge, Public Works Department :—

(a) *Specifications for Private Magazine for not more than Two Hundred Gallons.*—Magazine may be situated within another building, and shall be so constructed and surrounded by walls of such materials that petroleum cannot escape therefrom in the form of liquid under the action of fire or otherwise. It shall have a roof of galvanized iron or other non-inflammable material, which may be affixed to wooden rafters. It shall be thoroughly ventilated with one or more ventilating-flues of incombustible material, such as galvanized iron, leading from close above the floor-level to the outside air at a point not closer than three feet to any window, door, or other opening or exit: Provided that no ventilator may lead into any building, but must connect direct to the open air.

(b) *Specifications for Private Magazine for more than Two Hundred Gallons.*—Magazine must be used only for storage of petroleum, and situated not less than fifty feet from any other building. It shall be constructed of brick, concrete, stone, iron, or some other non-inflammable material. If built of iron the first three feet of the walls from the ground upwards must be of concrete without any openings, or else the building must be surrounded by a screen wall of brick, stone, concrete, or solid earth, the design and construction being in either case such as to prevent outflow or percolation of liquid either under the action of fire or by pressure or otherwise. Framework, door, and window fittings may be of wood, and floor of earth, cinders, or wood. Ventilation at eaves or through the roof must be sufficient for the size of the magazine, and there must be one or more ventilating-flues of incombustible material, such as galvanized iron, leading from close above the floor-level to the outside air at a point not closer than three feet to any window, door, or other opening or exit.

Rules to be observed to ensure safety.

5. Every person keeping petroleum in a private magazine, and every person in or about such magazine, shall comply with the following general rules :—

- (a) No artificial light of any description shall be brought or used within a magazine except a light incapable of igniting any inflammable vapour outside of the lamp itself. If the light is obtained by some means of combustion the lamp must be constructed on the principle of the Davy mines safety-lamp.
- (b) All petroleum received shall be at once taken to the magazine, and all petroleum taken from the magazine for delivery or otherwise shall be at once removed from the premises.
- (c) No person shall smoke or bring matches into a magazine.
- (d) There shall be kept a sufficient quantity of sand so distributed about the magazine as to be immediately available for throwing on any petroleum that may be spilled or ignited.

Carriage by sea of petroleum.

6. No ship shall carry more than one case of petroleum per ton at the same time as she is carrying passengers, except for the purpose of fuelling such ship. "Ton" in this section means tons registered, or, in the case of unregistered ships, the tonnage shown on their sea-going certificates.

Prohibition of ships lying alongside wharf.

7. The master of any ship or boat having on board petroleum in quantity exceeding one hundred gallons shall not bring such ship or boat alongside any wharf or jetty within the Port of Apia unless such ship or boat is ready to discharge such petroleum forthwith.

Ships to be under proper control.

8. Every ship or boat carrying petroleum shall be in charge of some responsible person both day and night.

Smoking, &c. prohibited.

9. No person who is engaged in the loading or unloading of petroleum shall smoke, or carry matches or other appliances capable of producing ignition.

Packages containing petroleum to be marked.

10. Petroleum transported by land or sea shall be contained in packages so marked as clearly to indicate that they contain petroleum.

Transport of petroleum in leaky receptacles prohibited.

11. Petroleum in leaky receptacles shall not be transported or delivered or received for transport by land or sea.

Leaving of petroleum in public places prohibited.

12. No petroleum shall be allowed to remain on any wharf, street, road, or public place, and any person allowing petroleum to remain on any wharf, street, road, or public place shall be guilty of contravening these rules.

Liability of master, &c.

13. Where not otherwise provided for, the master or person in charge of any ship or boat on which a breach of any of these rules occurs or is committed shall be deemed to have contravened such rules.

FORM A.

No.

No.

(Western Samoa.)

The Petroleum Ordinance, 1928.

ANNUAL LICENSE FOR PRIVATE MAGAZINE.

Granted to _____ for petroleum
magazine situated at _____
for the storage of not more
than _____ gallons of pe-
troleum.

Granted to _____ of _____ for private magazine situated at _____ for the
storage of not more than _____ gallons of petroleum, subject to the conditions
annexed hereto, and provided the private magazine is maintained in accord-
ance with the provisions of the Ordinance and rules respecting the storage of
petroleum.

In force until _____

In force (unless previously cancelled) until _____, 19 _____

Dated _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19 _____

Fee : _____

Reference : _____

Collector of Customs.

Collector of Customs.

FORM B.

- (1) Applicant's full name :
- (2) Applicant's calling or occupation :
- (3) Applicant's postal address :
- (4) Date of application :
- (5) Situation of magazine to be licensed :
- (6) Total quantity (in gallons) of petroleum to be stored :
- (7) Description of magazine :

I declare that the above statements and answers are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated this day of , 19 .

To the Collector of Customs.

[Signed.]

Assented to this 21st day of November, 1928.

S. S. ALLEN, Administrator.

THE ORDINANCES REVISION ORDINANCE, 1928.

Western Samoa.—No. 6, 1928.

AN ORDINANCE made by the Administrator of the Territory of Western Samoa, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of that Territory, and in pursuance of the Samoa Act, 1921.

Title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Ordinances Revision Ordinance, 1928.

Vacant Titles Ordinance, 1921, repealed.

2. The Vacant Titles Ordinance, 1921, is hereby repealed.

Powers exercisable by Medical Officer of Health to be exercisable by Chief Medical Officer.

3. All the powers which are by the Samoa Health Ordinance, 1921, exercisable by the Medical Officer of Health shall during any vacancy in the office of the Medical Officer of Health be exercisable by the Chief Medical Officer or by such other Medical Officer as the Administrator shall direct, and all the provisions of the said Ordinance with respect to the Medical Officer of Health shall extend and apply to the Chief Medical Officer or to such other Medical Officer, as the case may be.

Water and Water-power Conservation Ordinance amended.

4. Subclause three of clause five of the Water and Water-power Conservation Ordinance, 1928, is hereby amended by substituting for the words "Any owner or lessee of land" in the first line thereof the words "Any person."

Assented to this 8th day of December, 1928.

[L.S.]

S. S. ALLEN, Administrator.

THE NATIVE PERSONAL TAX AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1928.

Western Samoa.—No. 7, 1928.

AN ORDINANCE made by the Administrator of the Territory of Western Samoa, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of that Territory, and in pursuance of the Samoa Act, 1921.

Title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Native Personal Tax Amendment Ordinance, 1928, and shall be read together with and form part of the Native Personal Tax Ordinance, 1927 (hereinafter called the principal Ordinance).

Administrator may divide Territory into districts for purpose of Ordinance.

2. The administrator may for the purposes of the principal Ordinance divide the Territory of Western Samoa into such districts as he shall think convenient for the administration of the Ordinance. The production of the *Western Samoa Gazette* containing a copy of a notice purporting to be signed by the Administrator, declaring the division of the Territory into districts in pursuance of this clause, and the respective limits of such districts, shall be sufficient evidence of such division and limits.

Request by village *re* payment of tax in copra.

3. (1) The Samoan Native taxpayers of any village community shall, if they desire to pay Native personal tax in copra, sign a request addressed to the Administrator in the form in the Schedule.

Administrator may direct payment in copra.

(2) If the Administrator is satisfied that such a request has been signed generally by the Samoan Native taxpayers of any village community, and that it is otherwise desirable that the Samoan Native taxpayers of such village community shall be permitted to pay in copra the Native personal tax payable by them, he may by writing under his hand direct that it shall be so paid, and such tax shall accordingly be payable in copra as assessed under subclause two of clause nine of the principal Ordinance, to be delivered at the time and place and in the manner stated in the notice given under subclause four of the said clause nine.

Provisions in event of deficiency in quality or weight of copra delivered.

4. (1) In the event of less than the assessed weight of copra being delivered at the time and place and in the manner required, or in the event of any copra delivered being of a quality unsatisfactory to the Administrator, the Administrator may reject the whole of the copra so delivered, in which case the tax shall, notwithstanding any direction under the preceding clause, be paid in money.

(2) If the Administrator, instead of rejecting the whole of the copra so delivered, shall accept the same or any part thereof in part payment of tax, the following provisions of this subclause shall apply in reference to any deficiency in the weight of copra so accepted :—

- (a) The value of such deficiency shall be calculated by reference to the tax price of copra in the district in which such village community is situated.
- (b) To the value so calculated shall be added a surcharge of twenty per centum of such value.
- (c) The resultant sum shall be payable by the several Samoan Native taxpayers of such village community on a date to be fixed by the Administrator.
- (d) The proportion of such resultant sum payable by each Samoan Native taxpayer shall be the proportion which the tax payable by such taxpayer bears to the total tax payable by all the Samoan Native taxpayers of such village community.
- (e) The production of the *Western Samoa Gazette* containing copy of a notice purporting to be signed by the Administrator stating the sum payable under this clause by the Samoan Native taxpayers of any village community, and the proportion of such sum payable by each such taxpayer, and the date fixed for such payment, shall be sufficient evidence of the matters set out in such notice.

Repeal.

(3) Clauses ten and eleven of the principal Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Amendment.

(4) Subclause four of clause nine of the principal Ordinance is amended by substituting for the last line thereof the words " of the Samoan Native taxpayers of such village community paying their Native personal tax in copra."

Failure to pay tax an offence.

5. Any Samoan Native taxpayer who fails, neglects, or refuses to pay any Native personal tax or any sum payable by him under the preceding clause for thirty days after such tax or sum becomes payable by him is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of two pounds or to imprisonment for twenty-one days.

Administrator may suspend collection of tax.

6. The Administrator may from time to time, in his discretion,—

(a) In respect of all taxable persons; or

(b) In respect of all taxable persons with the exception of any particular class or classes of such persons; or

(c) In respect of any particular class or classes of taxable persons—

suspend for such period as he thinks fit the collection of the whole or any proportional part of the Native personal tax payable for any year, and may in the like discretion terminate any such suspension.

Tax on rent of Native land collected by the Administration.

7. (1) There shall be payable for the use of the Administration of Samoa upon all rent collected by the Administration after the coming into operation of this Ordinance in respect of Native land (as defined in section 268 of the Samoa Act, 1921) on behalf of the owner or other person having any interest in such land a tax or charge equal to five per centum of such rent.

(2) Such tax or charge may be deducted from any rent so collected.

SCHEDULE.

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO PAY NATIVE PERSONAL TAX IN COPRA.

To the Administrator of Western Samoa.

WE, the Samoan Native taxpayers of the village community of _____ in the Island of _____ in Western Samoa request, in pursuance of clause 3 of the Native Personal Tax Amendment Ordinance, 1928, to be permitted to pay in copra the Native personal tax due by us for the year 19 _____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19 _____.

Signatures of Samoan Native taxpayers :

Signature of witness, being a Faipule, Faamasino, Pulenu'u, or European official :

Assented to this 10th day of December, 1928.

[L.S.]

S. S. ALLEN, Administrator.

THE TAXATION LICENSING AND REVENUE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1929.

Western Samoa—No. 1, 1929.

AN ORDINANCE made by the Administrator of the Territory of Western Samoa, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of that Territory, and in pursuance of the Samoa Act, 1921.

Title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Taxation Licensing and Revenue Amendment Ordinance, 1929, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the Taxation Licensing and Revenue Ordinance, 1921, and shall be deemed to come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine.

Amendment and repeal.

2. The Eighth Schedule to the Taxation Licensing and Revenue Amendment Ordinance, 1925, is hereby repealed, and the following Schedule substituted therefor :—

THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE.

MOTOR-VEHICLE LICENSE FEES.

	£	s.	d.
Motor-car	3	0	0
Van ($\frac{1}{2}$ ton) for commercial purposes—			
(a) With pneumatic tires	4	0	0
(b) With solid or partly solid tires	10	0	0
Lorry ($\frac{1}{2}$ ton and not exceeding 1 ton)—			
(a) With pneumatic tires	6	0	0
(b) With solid or partly solid tires	10	0	0
Lorry (over 1 ton and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons)—			
(a) With pneumatic tires	12	0	0
(b) With solid or partly solid tires	16	0	0
Lorry (over $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons)—			
(a) With pneumatic tires	20	0	0
(b) With solid or partly solid tires	24	0	0
Passenger license (in addition to the above), £1 10s. per passenger (including driver) the vehicle is licensed to carry.			

Repeal.

3. Clause 4 of the Taxation Licensing and Revenue Amendment Ordinance, 1922, is hereby repealed.

Assented to this 25th day of March, 1929.

[L.S.]

S. S. ALLEN, Administrator.

THE ROAD TRAFFIC AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1929.

Western Samoa.—No. 2, 1929.

AN ORDINANCE made by the Administrator of the Territory of Western Samoa, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of that Territory, and in pursuance of the Samoa Act, 1921.

Title. Take effect.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Road Traffic Amendment Ordinance, 1929, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1921 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance), and shall be deemed to come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine.

Interpretations.

2. For the purposes of this Ordinance, the principal Ordinance, and the Road Traffic Ordinance Amendment Ordinance, 1923, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“Drive” includes “ride”;

“Driver” means any person driving a vehicle, and includes any person riding a vehicle or animal;

“Commissioner of Police” includes Inspector of Police and any person authorized by him;

“Motor-omnibus” means a motor-vehicle plying for hire for the conveyance of passengers and designed principally for the carriage of persons exceeding seven in number inclusive of the driver;

“Motor-vehicle” means any motor-car, motor-carriage, motor-lorry, motor-cycle, or other motor-vehicle propelled wholly or partially by mechanical or electrical power, except vehicles used on railways or tramways;

“Owner” means, in respect to a registered vehicle, the person in whose name such vehicle is registered;

“Public road” means any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, footpath, or place over which there is a public right of way;

“Traffic” means the comings and goings of persons, animals, vehicles, and goods by or on a public road;

“Vehicle” means and includes any motor-vehicle, commercial vehicle, or any cart, van, lorry, truck, barrow, or other vehicle drawn or propelled by animal or man;

“Licensed driver” means the holder of a driver's license under clause seven of the principal Ordinance;

“Certificated driver” means the holder of a certificate of competency to drive a motor-vehicle;

“License” means a license issued under the principal Ordinance;

“Public motor-vehicle” means any motor-vehicle plying for hire or accepting hire for the conveyance of passengers, goods, or material.

Driver failing to stop and report in case of accidents.

3. (1) Any person driving a motor-vehicle shall, in any case if an accident occurs to any person, or to any animal or vehicle in charge of any person, caused by such motor-vehicle, or owing to the presence of the motor-vehicle upon the road, stop and, if required, produce his license, and give his name and place of abode, and also the name and place of abode of the owner and the registration number of the vehicle, and shall within twenty-four hours of the accident report the same either verbally or in writing to an officer of police; and if he fails to do so shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) No person failing to stop as in this section provided shall be convicted of an offence if he proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he did not know that any accident had occurred.

Refusal to produce license on demand.

4. (1) Any officer of police may call upon any person driving a motor-vehicle to produce his license and to state his name and place of abode.

(2) Any person who being called upon as aforesaid refuses to produce his license or to state his name and place of abode shall be guilty of an offence.

Owner required to give information.

(3) Any owner of a motor-vehicle shall, if required by an officer of police, give any information which it is within his power to give which may lead to the identification of any person who was driving such motor-vehicle when an offence against the principal Ordinance or any amendment thereof is alleged to have been committed, and if such owner fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence.

Property left in public motor-vehicle.

5. The owner or driver of a public motor-vehicle, upon finding any property which has been left therein, shall deliver such property to the Commissioner of Police, who shall hand it to any claimant who appears to be the rightful owner thereof. If such property is not claimed within three months it shall be dealt with or disposed of as the Commissioner of Police shall direct.

Inspection by Police.

6. Every licensed motor-car, public motor-vehicle, or motor-omnibus shall be subject to inspection by the Commissioner of Police as often as it is deemed necessary by the said Commissioner, and the owner of any licensed vehicle shall produce such vehicle for inspection at any stated time or place as the said Commissioner shall by notice direct.

Unfit for traffic.

7. The Commissioner of Police shall have power to require to cease from running on the roads any licensed vehicle unless the same is in the opinion of the said Commissioner in good order and fit for traffic.

Motor-omnibus requirements.

8. No motor-vehicle shall be used as a motor-omnibus unless such vehicle is registered as a public motor-vehicle, nor unless such vehicle complies with the requirements set out in Schedule hereof.

Regulations.

9. The Administrator may by Proclamation to be published in the *Western Samoa Gazette* make regulations prescribing rules for the following purposes: Control of traffic, use of roads, car equipment, license fees not otherwise provided for, carriage of passengers, and generally making provision for all matters deemed necessary for the due administration of and for giving full effect to the provisions of the principal Ordinance or any amendment thereof.

Penalty.

10. Any person who is convicted of an offence against this Ordinance, or of contravening or failing to comply with any of its provisions or any regulations made hereunder, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

Amendment.

11. Clause three of the principal Ordinance is amended by adding the following subclause:—

“(1) Drives any vehicle or animal while he is under the influence of liquor.”

Amendment *re* age of driver.

12. Subclause (c) of clause five is hereby amended by striking out the figures "21" in the second-last line thereof and substituting therefor the figures "17."

Repeal and substitution *re* motor lights.

13. Subclause (e) of clause seventeen is hereby repealed, and the following subclause substituted therefor:—

"(e) No person shall drive or use a motor-car in any road or street after sunset or before sunrise unless such car shall be provided with at least one light on each side to give light in front of such car and one light at the rear thereof, so placed as to illuminate the registered number-plate thereon and to show a red light rearward, and which lights shall be kept lighted and burning during the whole time such car is upon such road or street."

Repeal.

14. Clauses thirteen and sixteen of the principal Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Arrest without warrant.

15. Any officer of police may arrest without warrant any driver who he has reason to believe is committing an offence as defined by subclauses (c) and (f) of clause three of the principal Ordinance.

SCHEDULE OF REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO OMNIBUSES.

(*Vide* clause 8.)

Body and seating accommodation.

1. The body of the vehicle and the seating accommodation shall be approved by the Commissioner of Police.
2. Seating provision for each passenger shall be not less than sixteen inches in width and fourteen inches deep, with a back for each seat.

Driver's seat.

3. No seat other than the driver's seat shall be nearer than three feet to the steering-wheel or brake or gear-lever, unless divided from the same by a partition.
4. The driver's seat shall be so situated that he can readily give prominent arm or mechanical signals for traffic purposes.

Mirror.

5. A mirror shall be so provided that the driver may observe traffic on the left and rear of the omnibus.

Fire appliance.

6. The omnibus must be provided with at least one suitable appliance for extinguishing fire, which must at all times be effectually maintained and be so placed as to be readily accessible both from inside and outside the vehicle.

Red reflector.

7. A suitable red reflector shall be fitted in the proximity of the rear light so as to be an extra protection in the event of failure of such light.

Number of passengers.

8. The number of passengers for which the omnibus is licensed shall be legibly painted upon some conspicuous part of the inside, with the words "Licensed to carry — Passengers" in English and Samoan.

Destination.

9. The destination or route of the omnibus shall be painted on the outside of the vehicle, or on a board attached to the outside in letters not less than two inches in height.

Spare wheel.

10. The omnibus shall be provided with a spare properly equipped wheel, or with a spare rim and tire ready for service, also a tool-box containing suitable tools and renewable parts to meet reasonable road requirements.

Step, grip-handles, and interior light.

11. The omnibus shall be provided with a safe and convenient step and grip-handles for the assistance of passengers in entering and alighting, and with a light so placed that the exit and step are illuminated by it at night: Provided that in the case of an omnibus licensed as such prior to the first day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine, a strict compliance with the provisions of this clause shall not be required if the Commissioner of Police is satisfied that such omnibus is substantially in a fit condition and safe and convenient for public use.

Assented to this 27th day of March, 1929.

[L.S.]

S. S. ALLEN, Administrator.

APPENDIX C.

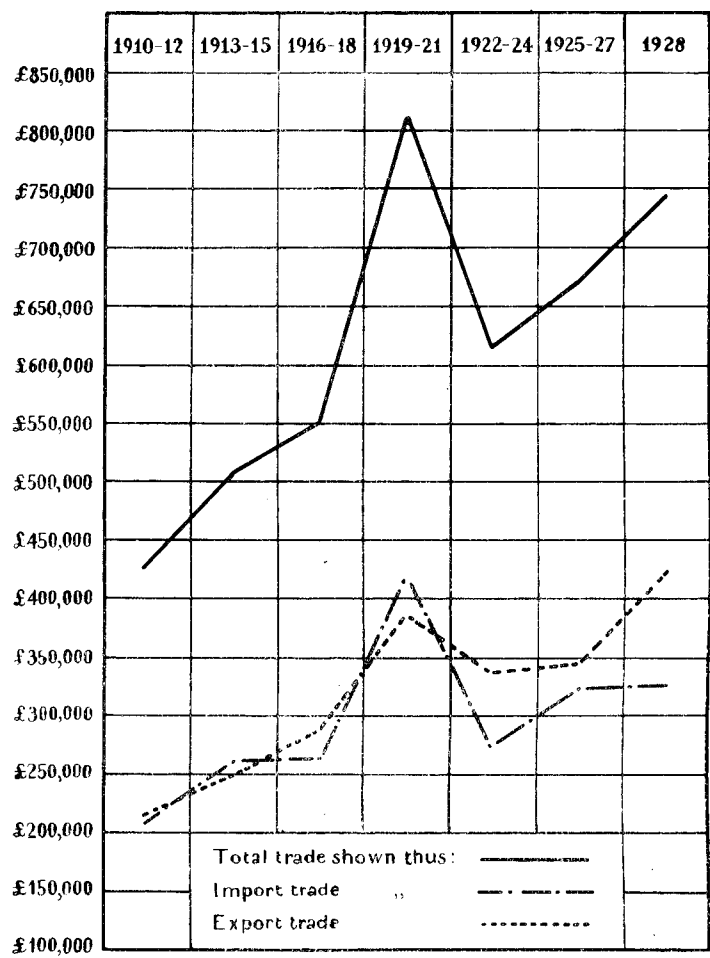
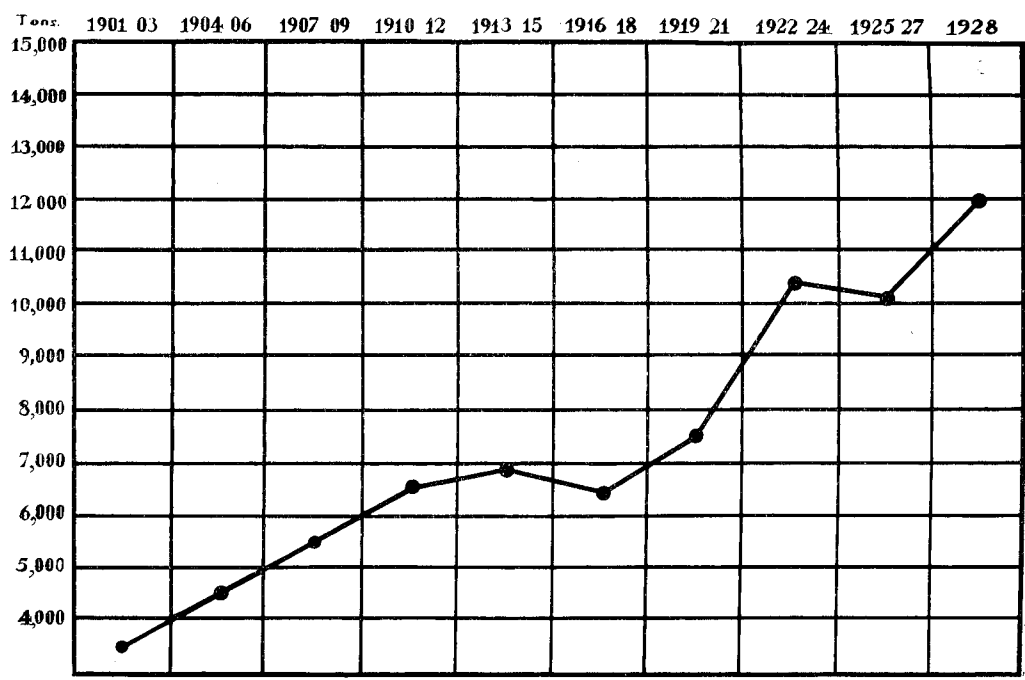


CHART SHOWING EXPORT, IMPORT AND TOTAL TRADE OF WESTERN SAMOA, 1910-1928 INCLUSIVE.

(Values shown are averages for each period.)



GRAPH SHOWING NATIVE COPRA PRODUCTION.

(Averages for each period.)

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (500 copies, including illustrations and maps), £92 10s.

By Authority: W. A. G. SKINNER, Government Printer, Wellington.—1929.



POWER-HOUSE, APIA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

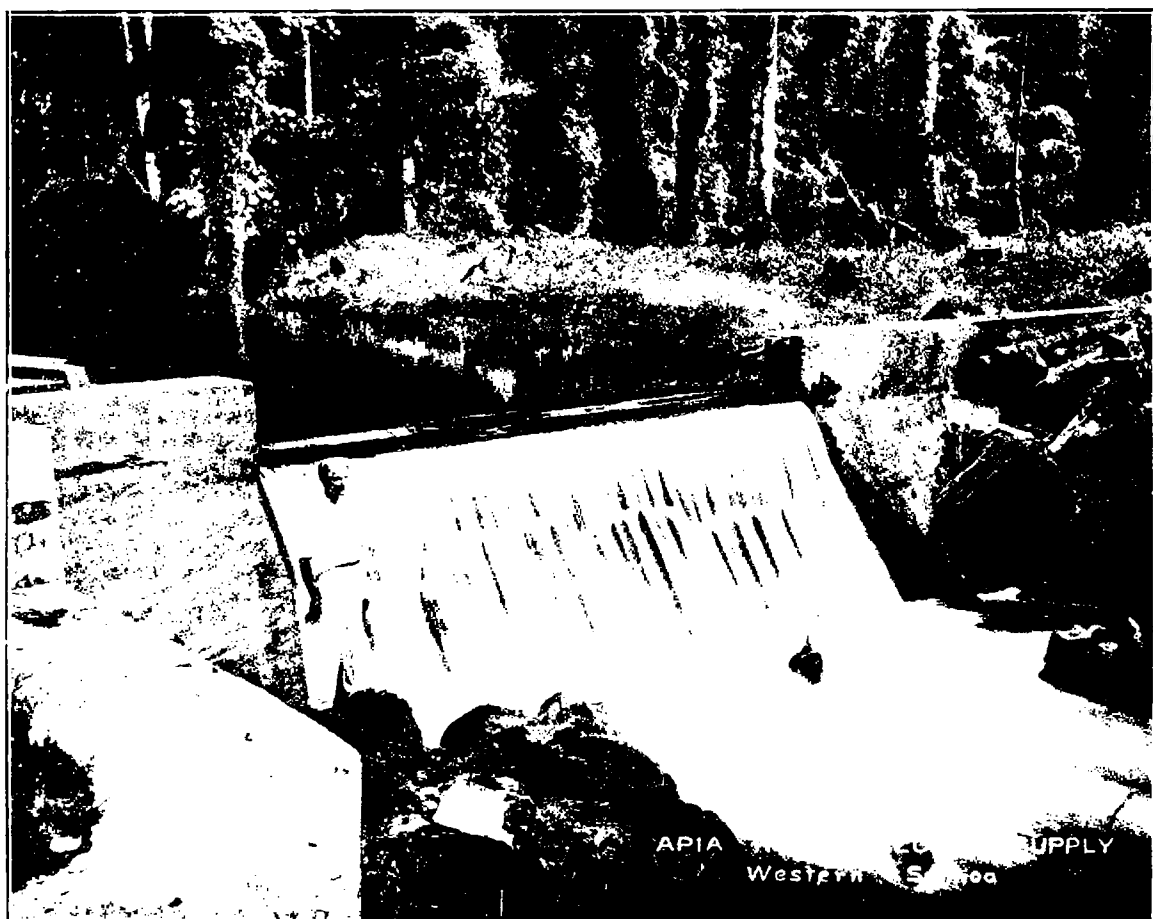


View of River and Dam
APIA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SUPPLY
Western Samoa

LOWERING PIPES FOR THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC PIPE-LINE BY AERIAL ROPEWAY TO THE DAM-SITE IN THE GORGE.



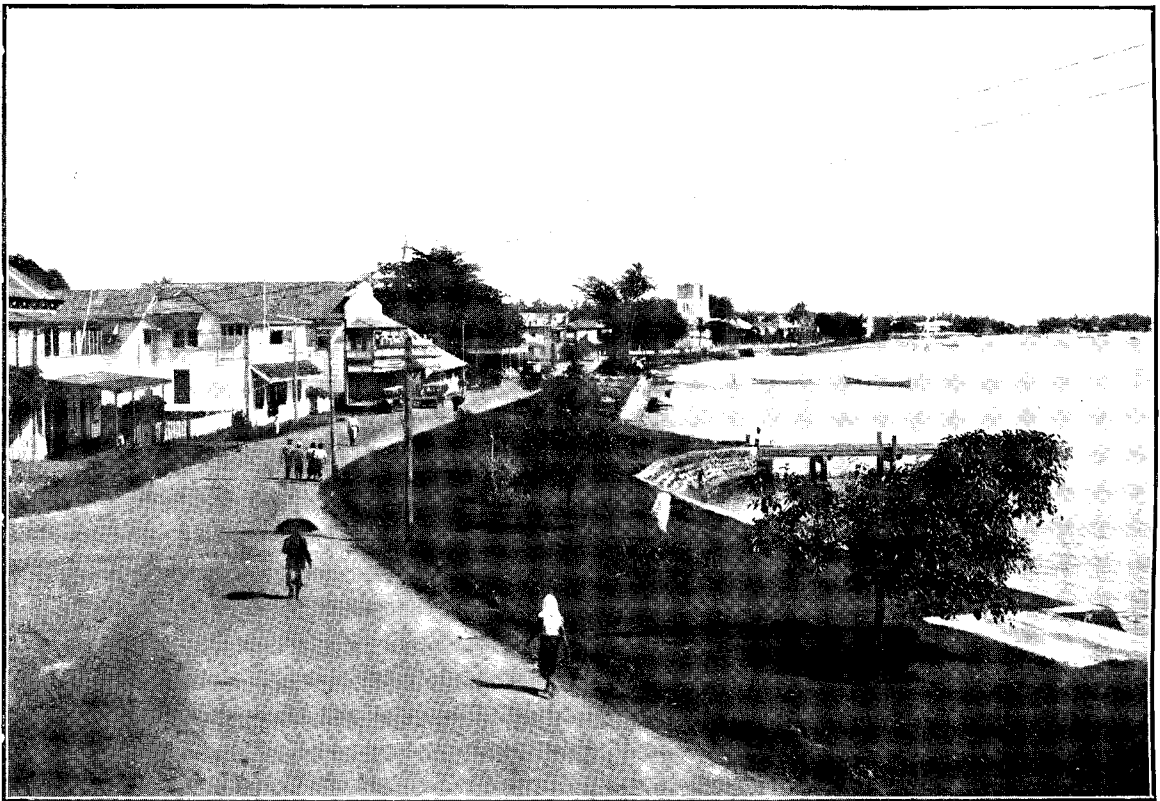
VIEW OF THE POWER-HOUSE, SHOWING THE LAST STRETCH OF THE PIPE-LINE.



DAM AND INTAKE. APIA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SUPPLY.



SAMOAN BANANAS IN THE NEW EXPORT SHED AWAITING SHIPMENT BY THE "MAUI POMARE."

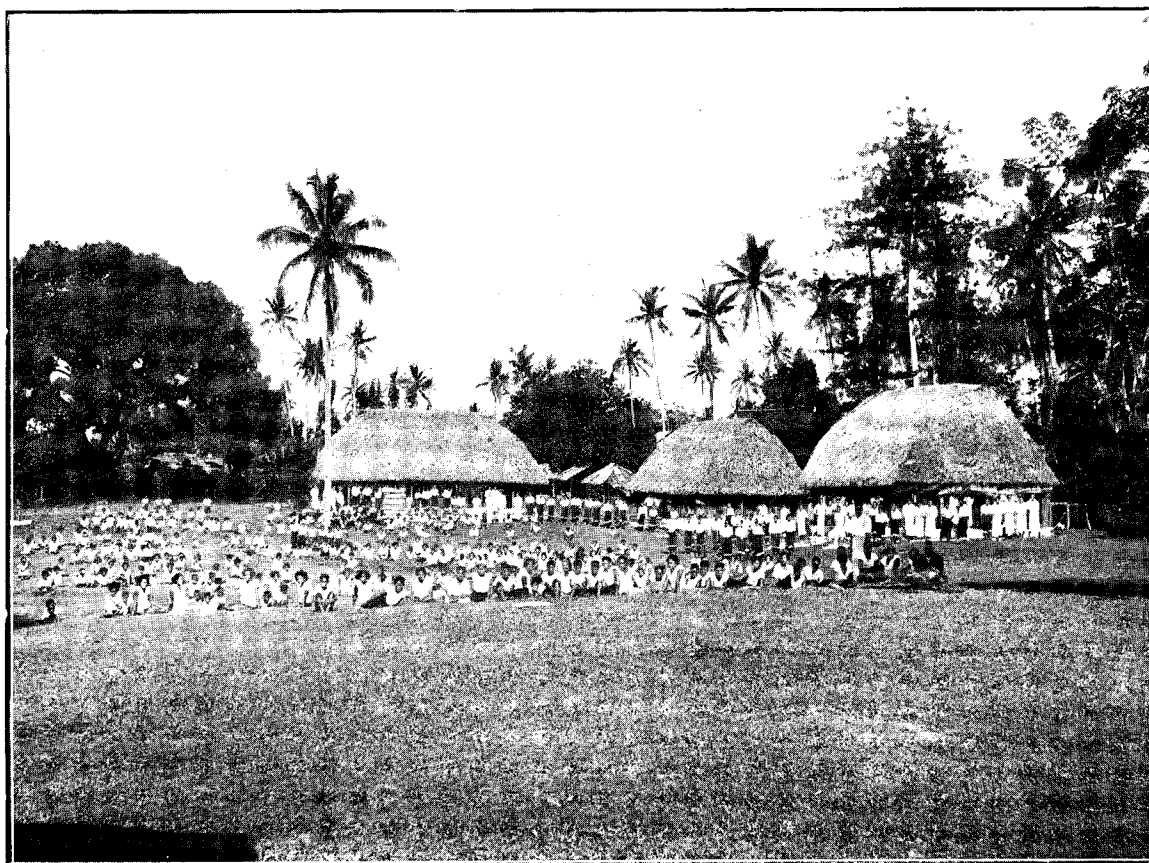


THE APIA WATERFRONT, SHOWING THE SEA-WALL, THE NEW TIVOLI WHARF, AND THE NEW LEADING-LIGHT IN FRONT OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This also shows the beach-improvement work being carried out with the completion of the sea-wall.



A TYPICAL NATIVE SCHOOL IN WESTERN SAMOA.



ASSEMBLED PUPILS, MALIFA TRAINING-SCHOOL AND SENIOR DISTRICT SCHOOL, MALIFA.

(Ages of pupils, five to eighteen years.)



AVELE SCHOOL: RESIDENTIAL AREA, SHOWING PRESERVATION OF VILLAGE LIVING CONDITIONS.





YIP 2 1 13 2 1 13 2 1 13

YIP 2 1 13 2 1 13 2 1 13

YIP

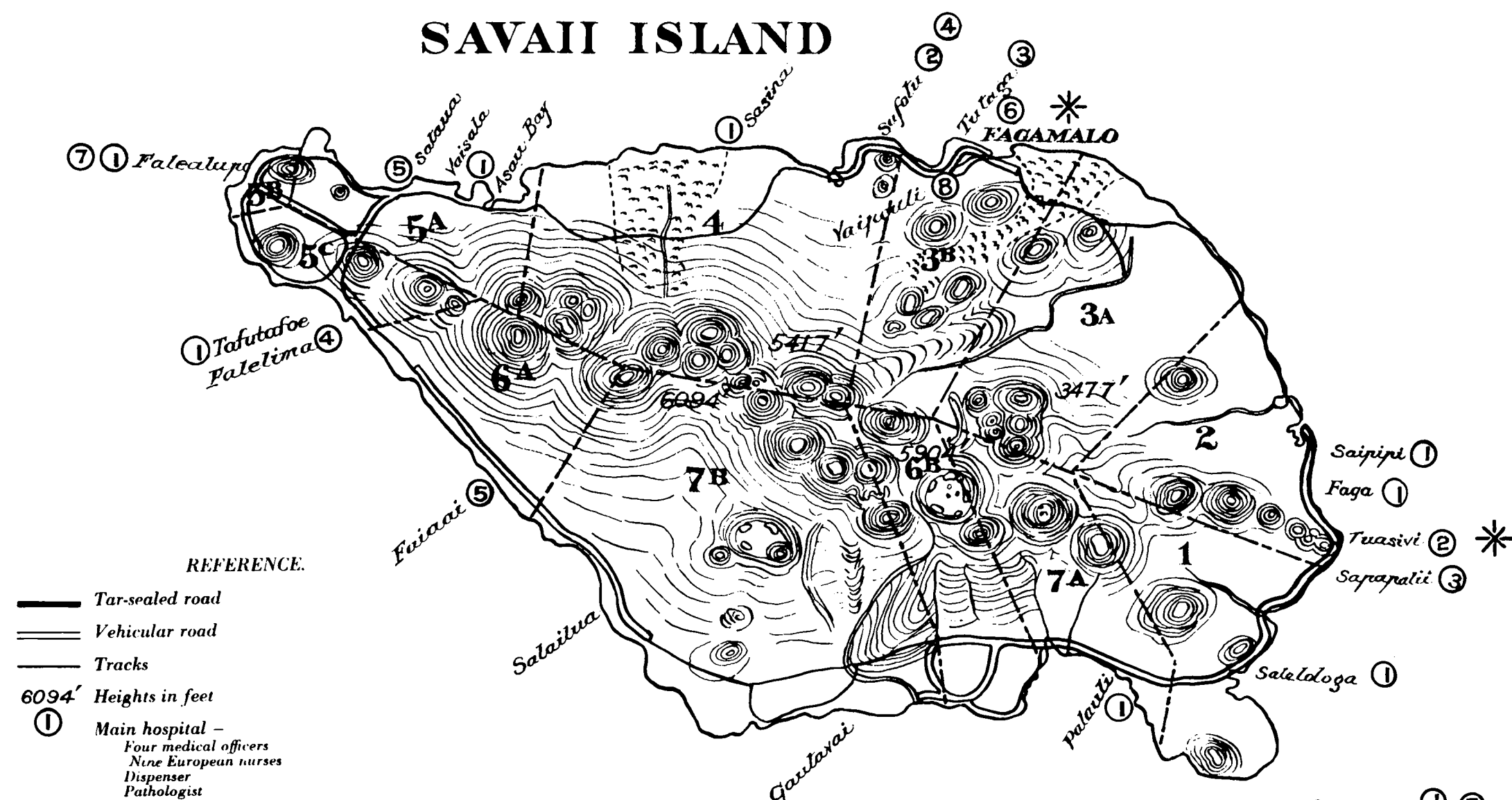
YIP
YIP
YIP

YIP
YIP
YIP

SAVAII ISLAND

WESTERN SAMOA

Scale
0 2 4 6 8 10 MILES



REFERENCE.

- Tar-sealed road
- == Vehicular road
- - - Tracks

6094' Heights in feet

- ① Main hospital —
Four medical officers
Nine European nurses
Dispenser
Pathologist
Samoan nurses

- ② District hospital —
One medical officer
Two Samoan nurses
One interpreter

- ③ European nurse and dispensary

- ④ Native medical practitioner
Native nurse and dispensary

- ⑤ Dispensary—One Samoan nurse

- ⑥ Child welfare nurse

- ⑦ Mission station dispensary

- ⑧ Government schools, European teachers

- ⑨ Government schools, Native teachers

SECOND-GRADE NATIVE SCHOOLS.

- ① London Missionary Society
- ② Methodist ..
- ③ L.M.S. training-school

- * Wireless stations

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.

UPOLU.

1. Aiga-i-le-tai.
- 1^A. Manono.
- 1^B. Apolima.
- 1^C. Mulifanua.
2. Aana North.
3. Tuamasaga North.
4. Itu-Anoamaa.
5. Vaa-o-Fonoti.
6. Aleipata.
7. Lepa ma Lotofaga.
8. Falealili.
9. Tuamasaga South.
10. Aana South.

SAVAII.

1. Faasaleleaga South.
2. Faasaleleaga North.
- 3^A. Lealatele.
- 3^B. Saleaula.
4. Gagai-fomauga.
- 5^A. Vaisigano.
- 5^B. Falealupo.
- 5^C. Alataua.
- 6^A. Salega.
- 6^B. Satupaileo.
- 7^A. Palauli East.
- 7^B. Palauli.

Apolima 1^B
Manono 1^A

- Salua ①
- Faleu ② ⑤

