

number, six had been promoted from Standard V to Standard VI early in the year, their progress being sufficient to warrant their sitting successfully for the final examination at the close of the year. The class in cookery was held regularly by the infant-mistress, and the assistant master conducted woodwork classes for the senior pupils. Keen interest was taken in the school games of tennis, cricket, and basket-ball.

*Vaipouli School*.—The roll number of this school shows a decrease. Unfortunately, in the month of September the school suffered from an outbreak of pneumonia, which caused the death of four boys. Despite the fact that a Native medical practitioner and his wife (a trained nurse) were specially detailed for duty, the parents of some of the boys (as is not unusual in Samoa) insisted upon the removal of their sons to villages near by. It is probable that this removal at a critical period of the illness was a contributory cause of death. All boys who were left to medical attention recovered. From this time on, convalescent boys returned to their villages, the attendance at the school being diminished. It is pleasing to note, however, that the pupils are returning again, and it is anticipated that the roll number will reach normal at an early date.

*Avele School*.—This school has been attended regularly throughout the year, and consistently good work has been accomplished. The school has been in no way affected by political feeling. The results of the annual examination were gratifying, all pupils in the senior class qualifying for Malifa. The food plantations have been extended and should now be sufficient for years to come.

The charging of fees at the Government schools at Malifa, Vaipouli, and Avele was instituted during the year, with no adverse effect upon attendances. In general, the change has had a steadying effect upon attendances which will probably be more regular where fees are involved.

The schools were visited by Mr. W. W. Bird, Chief Inspector of Primary Schools in New Zealand, during the year. The general remarks covering Mr. Bird's report are quoted :—

"The school activities of the Administration begin with what are called Grade II schools. A list dated the 30th June, 1929, gives the number of these as thirty-one; of these I saw thirteen, with thirty teachers out of a total of fifty-four. I may say at the outset that my visit to these schools satisfied me that a great deal of progress has been made since 1920. Indeed, when I compare the present state of education in Samoa with what I saw during my visit in 1920, I feel that the authorities, the Superintendent of Schools, and the teachers, are to be congratulated on the results achieved in so short a time. In every school seen there is a keen spirit of work, the Native teachers, within their limits, were all doing very well; some of the younger ones are very promising indeed. The order, discipline, and tone are excellent—in fact, the question of discipline does not seem to arise. But, above all, there is evident a desire to learn, and the one subject in which this 'urge' is most manifest is English. The schools have gone further in most directions than I had anticipated, and have now reached a point where I think that the desire for English should be met more fully than it is at present. This can be attempted by providing a course of conversational English and giving more prominence to the subject, so that, instead of being only a subject, it shall be recognized as of paramount importance. I feel certain that the younger members of the Samoan staff can cope successfully if a definite weekly assignment is made and the best of them can be permitted and encouraged to expand the programme and make any modifications circumstances require. I wish to say that I believe that the schools are exercising considerable influence in Samoa, and there is no Government activity which is so much appreciated by the people. The chiefs of the various villages came to school during my visit, and expressed their gratitude for the benefit their children were receiving."

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1930.

Date.	Ili Ili.	Malifa (Senior).	Vaipouli (Boys only).	Malifa Training-school.	Avele (Boys only).	Total.
31st March, 1929 ..	191	75	75	280	72	693
30th June, 1929 ..	175	60	76	301	75	687
30th September, 1929 ..	188	62	31	300	60	641
31st December, 1929 ..	186	74	40	297	65	662
31st March, 1930 ..	192	98	48	350	72	760

*Grade II Roll Numbers* (including Malifa Training-school, which is Grade II (but not a mission) school).—31st March, 1929, 2,561; 30th June, 1929, 2,555; 30th September, 1929, 2,612; 31st December, 1929, 2,464; 31st March, 1930, 2,767.

#### JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

The High Court has been busily engaged throughout the year. There has been one case only in which a Samoan deliberately refused to attend the Court in answer to a subpoena duly served on him; he was arrested promptly and dealt with. The majority of cases which came before the Court affected Samoans: the respect paid by them to the Court was most marked. There has been a substantial reduction in the number of outstanding criminal cases, and it is confidently expected that all outstanding cases will be disposed of during the early part of the coming year. The High Court sat for two weeks in the exercise of its jurisdiction as the Land and Titles Commission. Every case set down for hearing was dealt with: fourteen final judgments were delivered, one case was adjourned, and one case deferred, as the parties desired to effect a settlement between themselves.