

1937.
NEW ZEALAND.

MANDATED TERRITORY OF
WESTERN SAMOA

(SEVENTEENTH REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1937.)

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Leave.

SIR,— Prime Minister's Office, Wellington, N.Z., 23rd July, 1937.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Seventeenth Annual Report on the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa for the year ended 31st March, 1937. This report has been prepared by the Administrator of Western Samoa, and adopted by the New Zealand Government as its report for the purposes of Article 6 of the Mandate, and in conformity with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

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

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANK LANGSTONE,
For Prime Minister.

The Secretary-General, League of Nations, Geneva.

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Western Samoa, with inset showing geographical position of the Territory.	

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

Inquiries concerning points in the 1935–36 report, made by members of the Permanent Mandates Commission during the thirtieth session, are answered in the succeeding pages, reference to such being given in the following index :—

Subject.	Minutes of Thirtieth Session, Permanent Mandates Commission.	Report for 1936–37.	
	Page.	Chapter.	Page.
Crime (M. van Asbeck)	122	XI	17
Education (Mlle. Dannevig)	124, 125	XVII	21
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Judicial organization (M. van Asbeck)	121	X	13
Labour (Mr. Weaver)	124	XV	18
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Medical service (Count de Penha Garcia)	125	XIX	22
Missions (M. Palacios)	123, 124	XVI	18
Witchcraft (M. Palacios)	124	X	13

Western Samoa is comprised of two large islands, Upolu and Savai'i, and the islets of Apolima, Manono, Fanuatapu, Namua, Nu'utele, Nu'ulua, and Nu'usafe'e. The geographical boundaries are latitudes 13 degrees and 15 degrees south, and longitudes 171 degrees and 173 degrees west.

Upolu and Savai'i are each forty-seven miles long and separated by Apolima Strait, eight miles wide, in the centre of which is situated Apolima Islet ; the remainder of the islets are found within the fringing reef surrounding Upolu.

The islands of the Group, which cover an area of 1,133 square miles, are mountainous in character, rising to elevations of 6,094 ft. in Savai'i, and 3,608 ft. in Upolu. As a result the great majority of Natives live in coast villages, there being eleven inland villages only out of a total of 192 in the whole Territory.

The climate is mild and equable, the average temperature during the last ten years being 79·3 degrees, and the average rainfall for the same period 120·90 in. per annum. At the 31st March, 1937, the Native population was 52,602 and the non-Native population 3,662.

II.—STATUS OF THE TERRITORY.

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

A reprint of the mandate is included in a " Book of Laws " at present being prepared in the vernacular for distribution throughout the Territory.

III.—STATUS OF THE POPULATION.

The Natives of Western Samoa are described in documents of travel as " British protected persons, Natives of the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa."

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

Since 1923, certificates of naturalization have been granted to fifteen Native Samoans and to fifteen Europeans.

In the previous reports sixteen Samoans were stated to have been granted certificates of naturalization, but one has failed to complete the necessary requirements and the certificate has been withdrawn.

Applications for Samoan status under the Samoan Status Ordinance, 1934, were made by two part-Europeans in the period under review. These involved nine persons, including children, and, together with four other applications, await hearing by the Chief Judge.

IV.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

(a) INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The General International Conventions that have been applied to Western Samoa were described in the report for 1931–32 (page 24). In addition, the International Load-line Convention, signed at London on the 5th July, 1930, which came into force on the 1st July, 1936, has been applied to Western Samoa.

A list of Bi-lateral Agreements extended to the Territory was published in the minutes of the twenty-second session of the Permanent Mandates Commission (page 72), and further additions are given in the reports for 1934–35 (page 2) and 1935–36 (page 3).

(b) ECONOMIC EQUALITY.

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

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

V.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

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

The laws of the Territory are made by Act of the New Zealand Parliament or regulations issued thereunder, or by Ordinance passed by the local Legislative Council, which as at present constituted consists of the Administrator, five official members, two unofficial members, elected by the taxable male adult European community, and four nominated Native members, one of whom remains yet to be appointed. The Council met for one session during the year.

The following legislative measures have been enacted since the last report :—

In New Zealand—

The Samoa High Court Amendment Rules, 1936.

In Samoa—

No. 1/1936.—The Personal Tax Abolition Ordinance, 1936.

No. 2/1936.—The Samoan Offenders Ordinance Repeal Ordinance, 1936.

No. 3/1936.—The Revenue Amendment Ordinance, 1936.

No. 4/1936.—The Ordinances Amendment Ordinance, 1936.

No. 5/1936.—The Shopping Hours Amendment Ordinance, 1936.

No. 6/1936.—The Samoa Health Amendment Ordinance, 1936.

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

Mr. A. C. Turnbull, Secretary to the Administration and Deputy Administrator, has continued to occupy the position of Acting Administrator.

In June, 1936, the Territory welcomed the arrival of a Parliamentary Goodwill Delegation from New Zealand, consisting of the Hon. F. Langstone, Minister of Lands, and Mr. J. O'Brien, M.P. Further reference to the purposes of their visit will be found under Native Affairs.

Higher prices for copra and cocoa, coupled with increased exports of all Island produce have greatly improved the condition of the people, and the Administration finances reflect the general prosperity of the country.

In addition to the Chamber of Commerce and Planters' Association, which have been established for some years, there have been formed the Labour Party and the United Progressive Party. The object of the former is to protect and promote the interests of local-born Europeans mostly engaged as artisans and labourers, while the latter (formed subsequent to visit of Goodwill Mission) aims at conserving European planting and business interests generally. The Labour Party submitted representations to the Parliamentary Delegation regarding extension of franchise, employment of local-born Europeans, proposals for settling local lads on the land, and general matters affecting the welfare of their people. The elected European Legislative Councillors and Planters' Association also submitted representations concerning European planting and business interests.

The Administration acknowledges the assistance given by the Missionary Societies and all organizations, which, while having for their object the furtherance or protection of their own particular interests, have on all occasions shown their willingness to co-operate with the Administration for the promotion of general welfare.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

In April, 1936, announcement was made that a Ministerial Goodwill Mission from New Zealand would shortly visit the Territory, and that facilities would be afforded for the return to Samoa of Mr. O. F. Nelson, who was at that time under Court sentence of exile for breaches of the Seditious Organizations Regulations. The Ministerial delegation arrived on 23rd June, and was welcomed by all sections of the community, including the Mau. On the following day it was announced that the declaration of the Mau as a seditious organization, and regulations (which had been dormant) containing power for restricting movements within the Territory, would be immediately repealed. In the course of further meetings during the ensuing four weeks, between the Ministerial delegation and representatives of the Samoans, the following changes were also announced or made effective :—

(1) Arrears of Native personal and medical taxes owing on 1st April, 1929, when the taxes were suspended, amounting to £28,786 18s. 9d., were written off, and the Ordinances empowering the levying of such taxes were listed for repeal, which became effective on 23rd December.

(2) The Samoan Offenders Ordinance, 1922, under which the Administrator was empowered to banish individuals from their villages and to cancel family names (which power had not been used since 1927) was listed for repeal, which also was effected on 23rd December.

(3) The Samoan membership of the Legislative Council was increased from two to four.

(4) Tuimalealifano, a leader of the Mau and a former Fautua, resumed that office.

(5) Provision was made for a Finance Committee, consisting of three representatives of the Samoan race and one of the European community, to confer with the Administrator and two officials; for the

Legislative Council to discuss the estimates of revenue and expenditure; and for the same to be published in the Samoan language.

(6) A re-election of the Native Advisory Council of *Faipule* was held, being effective from 1st October, and thirty-nine *Faipule* were returned, of whom thirty-three were members of the Mau. Those of the previous *Faipule* who were not elected agreed to retire and were paid their stipends for eighteen months, being the balance of their term of three years.

(7) The appointment of a Samoan assistant or associate to sit with and advise Judges or Commissioners presiding in the High Court at Apia in all cases where Samoans are involved was approved.

(8) Extension of health and education services was announced.

Mr. O. F. Nelson and three of his daughters returned to Samoa on 22nd July, enabling Mr. Nelson to participate with the Samoans in a final conference with the Ministerial delegation before its departure for New Zealand on the following day.

The new *Fono* of *Faipule* met on 30th September, and continued until 4th November—a much longer period than usual. A number of remits were introduced directed towards greater Native representation in the control of Administration services, appointments, and remuneration, and the *Faipule* sought to improve somewhat their own status, which under the Samoa Act is of an advisory nature. The majority of the remits were referred for consideration by the Mandatory Government, whose policy thereon will be announced at the next *Fono* to be held in May, 1937.

A census of Western Samoa was taken on 4th November, with the co-operation of the whole population.

Faumuina Fiamē, hitherto President of the Mau, relinquished that position in order to take up an appointment as Supervisor of Native Police on the 16th December. The Mau elected Tamasese to succeed him.

As from 1st January, 1937, the appointments of the village officials known as *Pulenu'u* were made available for re-election by vote of the village communities, their number was increased from 127 to 156, and it was agreed that fresh elections would be held every three years.

Of these changes, those which have had greatest effect upon Native affairs have been the abandonment of a repressive policy for one of political freedom of expression, and the redistribution of 195 appointments of *Faipule* and *Pulenu'u* in which the Mau have participated.

The Mau is continuing as an organization, which seems partly political and partly to supply a psychological need in the present condition of Samoan life. It provides a means for the exercise of ceremonial and social precedence, and its ambitions for self-government make it attractive to the independent Samoan nature. It formulates requests for submission to the Administration or to the Mandatory, but does not now hinder or oppose the functioning of Government. Non-co-operation with the Administration has ceased.

TRADE.

The year 1936 was the best experienced since 1930, the total trade being £430,275, as compared with the previous year's aggregate of £325,055, the increase amounting to 32·37 per cent. This was due to the continued increase in copra, cocoa, and rubber prices during the year, the first commodity being particularly buoyant. Unfortunately prices in the early part of 1937 show a falling tendency, particularly as regards copra. Exports in 1936 showed an increase over 1935 of 513 tons of copra, 489 tons of cocoa, and 26 tons of rubber. Bananas once again proved their worth to the Territory, the value exported taking second place to copra only in order of importance. Over 19,000 more cases than in 1935 were shipped, a record total for the year of 128,045 cases being reached, while the price to growers was increased to 5s. per case.

FINANCE.

An examination of the year's accounts discloses an excess of revenue over expenditure of £1,296, particulars being given in Chapter VI, "Public Finance."

PERSONS OF PART SAMOAN BLOOD.

The welfare of those members of the community who are of part Samoan blood constantly engages the attention of the Administration. With a view to placing suitable young men of this class in agriculture, a block of 600 acres of virgin bush land belonging to the Crown has been allotted for settlement. Of this area ten sections each of 50 acres are now being worked by young men who are receiving financial and other assistance for erection of houses, clearing, and planting. The general direction of this scheme is in the hands of a Land Settlement Board comprised of planters, representative business men, citizens, and officials, and although the scheme is in its infancy there is every prospect of success. A further block of 850 acres of good land is available, and it is hoped will be allotted for selection at an early date.

VISITS.

The visit of the New Zealand Parliamentary Delegation is referred to on page 3.

The usual annual visits were exchanged between the Governor of American Samoa and the Acting Administrator in August, 1936.

POSTAL AND RADIO.

With the advent in September, 1936, of a new Union Steamship Co. vessel, the "*Matua*," which connects Apia with New Zealand at four-weekly intervals, a great improvement has been effected in the frequency of mail communications. There are now three connections with New Zealand and two with all other parts of the world each four weeks.

The volume of mail-matter in 1936-37 showed a decrease compared with 1935-36, but is explained by the fact that in the latter year both Jubilee and new pictorial stamps of the Territory were issued, resulting in a keen demand for stamped covers by philatelists all over the world.

The value of money-orders paid at Apia was £4,018 4s. 7d., as compared with £6,527 8s. 10d. for the previous year. Deposits in the Post Office Savings-bank exceeded withdrawals by £10,379 2s. while the amount held on the 31st March, 1937, at the credit of 2,014 depositors was £63,597 7s. 5d. (including interest, £1,480 3s. 2d.). At the conclusion of the previous year the excess of deposits over withdrawals was £9,711 2s. 11d., and 1,715 depositors had a credit balance of £51,738 2s. 5d. (including interest, £1,330 1s. 7d.).

Radio traffic disclosed a further increase in the number of messages, 9,726 being handled, an advance of 1,685 over 1935-36. Receipts also were £469 more than in the previous year.

LANDS AND SURVEY.

Owing to pressure of work in this Department it was found necessary to appoint an additional staff surveyor from New Zealand. Among the numerous surveys carried out during the year may be mentioned that of the area set apart for settlement by local-born young men, referred to in the paragraph headed "Persons of Part Samoan Blood." A great deal of work was also carried out in connection with the Land and Titles Commission.

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE.

Expenditure amounted to £593 7s. 7d., and revenue to £743 10s., leaving a credit balance of £150 2s. 5d., being £17 5s. 1d. less than in the previous period. A restoration of salaries in July, 1936, more than accounts for this diminution. Funds invested total £8,880 7s. 7d., and the office reserve was increased to £900 by the transfer of £100 from the year's surplus. The remaining profit, £50 2s 5d. was added to the accumulated office profits, which now stand at £4,748 13s. 6d.

The revenue of the office is derived mainly from interest on the invested portion of the accumulated profits of £4,748 13s. 6d. and from commissions. Salaries of staff is the largest expenditure item. The office is self-supporting, and its accounts are separate from those of the Administration; but, as a matter of convenience, all expenditure is made through appropriation of the Samoan Treasury, which is reimbursed at the end of each quarter. Hence the Treasury figures include Public Trust Office expenditure (which is also shown as deduction from the total) but do not show receipts, which are credited direct to the Public Trustee.

The Samoa Public Trust Office was established under the Samoa Public Trust Office Order, 1921, and is separate from the New Zealand Public Trust Office.

PORT AND HARBOUR SERVICE.

Pilotage and harbour services, and maintenance of beacons, lights, and plant continued to function satisfactorily under contract with the Harbourmaster. No serious accident to shipping occurred in the period. A new shipping light was erected on the reef off Faleula to the west of Apia, and considerable work was done in improving reef passages and beacons in Upolu and Savai'i.

STAFF.

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

Services.	Europeans.		Persons of Part Samoan Blood.		Native Samoans.		Native Samoan District and Village Officials.	
	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.
Classified departmental staffs—								
Education	4	4	6	6	95	113	..	..
Health	11	*16	3	5	69	90	..	..
Native Affairs (including Savai'i)	4	3	1	1	11	11	163	192
Police and Prisons	10	9	2	3	49	54	..	..
Other services	24	26	18	21	23	24	..	..
	53	58	30	36	247	292	163	192
Casual employees	6	2	18	14	21	21	..	..
Totals	59	60	48	50	268	313	163	192

* Includes Bacteriologist, Dispenser, and Hospital Secretary, formerly shown under "Other Services."

The staff is organized on the basis of having a European official in charge of each Department, with a minimum number of other Europeans, with specialist and other essential qualifications required for the work. The remainder of the staff is engaged in Samoa from Native Samoans or persons of part Samoan blood, according to the nature of the service.

CENSUS.

As already mentioned in the Native Affairs paragraph of Chapter V, a census of the population was taken on the night of 4th November, 1936, summarized results, compared with those of the 1926 census, being detailed hereunder :—

Category.	1936.	1926.	Increase.	Decrease.
Native Samoans (including other Pacific-Islanders)	52,266	36,688	15,578 (42·46%)	..
Europeans	367	446	..	79 (17·71%)
Persons of part Samoan blood	2,708	2,052	656 (31·97%)	..
Chinese	522	890	..	368 (41·35%)
Melanesian labourers	83	155	..	72 (46·45%)
Total	55,946	40,231	16,234	519

Total increase = 15,715 (39·06%).

Every precaution was taken during the census to obtain an accurate record of the population, and it can safely be said that the foregoing figures are substantially correct. With regard to the Native population this statement is supported by the results of the unofficial census taken during the yaws campaign of 1932–33, referred to in the report for 1934–35, page 23.

On comparing the European total, 367, with the total at 31st March, 1936, shown in the last report (page 25) it will be observed that a difference of 229 occurs. This is explained by the fact that over the period since the 1926 census numbers of persons with a modicum of Samoan blood who have left the Territory for a time, have, on their return, been shown in the immigration returns as Europeans, thus swelling the European total. In the 1936 census these people have been placed in their correct category as persons of part Samoan blood.

The question of the infiltration of Chinese blood into the Native race received careful attention during the census, and it was definitely ascertained that there were 898 inhabitants of part Chinese–Samoan blood in the Territory. It is estimated that there are others with a percentage of Chinese blood, but they have merged into the Native village life to such an extent as to be indistinguishable from their pure Samoan relations.

The great increase in the Native Samoan population as disclosed by this census can be credited mainly to the health measures carried out by the Administration, resulting in a better appreciation of sanitation and hygiene by the people. Stress has always been laid on preventive measures, and with the increase in the number of Native medical practitioners it will be possible to carry out a more extensive health campaign.

Although the Native population is steadily increasing, it will be many years before the question of food-supplies becomes a problem. The available land has been cultivated on its fringes only, and there is still sufficient area of virgin land to furnish ample sustenance to a population several times larger than the present one.

Detailed particulars of the 1936 Native census, together with a summary of the 1926 census, are given in an appendix to this report.

VI.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

The accounts of the Territory for the year ended 31st March, 1937, show a surplus of receipts over expenditure of £1,296.

The accumulated surplus at that date is £24,181, excluding investments totalling £12,000 set aside for replacement of assets and not available for general purposes. The total accumulated surplus is therefore £36,181, held as shown below :—

	£
Cash	15,759
Investments and advances in Samoa	1,072
Investments in New Zealand	19,350
	<u>£36,181</u>

Prices for copra and cocoa were at a higher level than in recent years, particularly in the last six months of the year, resulting in increased imports and a marked increase in the total value of the trade of the Territory, with a corresponding increase in revenue. Details of revenue and expenditure for the year, together with corresponding figures for the previous year, are shown in the following statements :—

REVENUE.

Head of Revenue.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£
I. Education	823	764
II. Health	8,715	9,899
III. Justice	836	646
IV. Lands and Survey	260	428
V. Native	608	338
VI. Police and Prisons	2,916	2,850
VII. Postal and Radio	7,824	6,994
VIII. Public Works	4,504	4,798
IX. Treasury, Customs, &c.	85,381	91,192
	£111,867	£117,909

The main variations are explained as follows :—

Health Department revenue includes £6,438 for sales of liquor, an increase of £1,014 over the previous year.

The decrease in the Postal and Radio Department revenue is due to lesser sales of new-issue stamps. A further fall is expected in the current year.

The principal increases in Treasury and Customs receipts are set out below :—

	£
Export duty—Bananas	495
Import duty	7,918
Port and Customs service tax	1,750
	<u>£10,163</u>

Against these increases must be set off reductions as under :—

	£
Export duty—Copra	1,812
Stamp duty (sales of stamps)	1,430
Shipping fees	412
Personal tax (tax abolished)	732
	<u>£4,386</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Head of Expenditure.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£
I. Permanent charges on public debt ..	9,727	11,331
II. Administrator and Government House ..	2,485	1,202
III. Education	4,877	5,619
IV. Health	17,797	19,636
V. Justice, Labour, and Public Trust ..	2,554	2,506
VI. Lands and Survey	1,095	1,552
VII. Native	5,539	6,810
VIII. Police and Prisons	8,380	8,922
IX. Postal and Radio	5,395	5,906
X. Public Works	20,222	28,039
XI. Secretariat	9,672	13,238
XII. Treasury, Customs, &c.	13,983	12,758
	101,726	117,510
Less Public Trust and Labour Departments recovered	990	897
	£100,736	£116,613

Salaries were restored to their former level as from 1st July, 1936, with a resulting increase in expenditure for all Departments.

The principal increases in expenditure apart from salaries are accounted for as set out below :—

Permanent Charges.—A sum of £1,500 was applied in reduction of loan indebtedness in addition to the ordinary sinking-fund payment.

Health Department.—Increased purchases of stores (including liquor) and of rations for patients amounted to approximately £1,000, while there were corresponding increases in other items due to an increased number of patients receiving treatment.

Lands and Survey.—An additional surveyor was appointed to the staff during the year.

Native.—The Fono of Faipule held in October lasted for a longer period than usual, and increased allowances to the Faipule resulted in an increase of £760 in *Fono* expenses.

Postal and Radio.—The principal items under which additional expenditure was made were—Interest to depositors, savings-bank, £150 ; and telephone replacements, £267.

Public Works.—The principal items showing additional expenditure are—

	£
Maintenance of buildings	425
Maintenance of and purchase of furniture	367
Maintenance of roads	605
Maintenance of sea-walls	141
New buildings	1,386
New bridges	680
Roads (new work)	1,896
Sea-walls (new work)	677
Electric installations	530
Hydro-electric working-expenses	224
Reduced credits-in-aid	2,243
	<u>£9,174</u>

Secretariat.—Land purchases increased by £1,265, an amount of £655 was expended on a new land-settlement scheme, and the visit of the Ministerial “goodwill” party caused an expenditure of £579.

The reduction in the expenditure for the Administrator and Government House is due to the non-appointment of an Administrator since the departure of General Sir H. E. Hart in July, 1935.

Treasury and Customs expenditure is less, owing to there being no expenditure on the printing of new stamps during the year.

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

Year.	Revenue obtained in the Territory.	Expenditure of the Territory.	Deficit or Surplus.	Subsidy from New Zealand.	Final Surplus or Deficit.
	£	£	£	£	£
1925–26	128,638	145,687	—17,049	21,400	4,351
1926–27	113,812	141,710	—27,898	20,000	— 7,898
1927–28	106,038	143,421	—37,383	20,000	—17,383
1928–29	121,904	157,829*	—35,925*	47,374*	+11,449
1929–30	131,416	150,728*	—19,312*	39,448*	+20,136
1930–31	130,385	140,288*	— 9,903*	21,000	+11,097
1931–32	109,040	128,936*	—19,896*	..	—19,896
1932–33	105,920	98,166	+ 7,754	..	+ 7,754
1933–34	90,613	89,955	+ 658	..	+ 658
1934–35	78,808	76,505	+ 2,303	..	+ 2,303
1935–36	111,867	100,736	+11,131	..	+11,131
1936–37	117,909	116,613	+ 1,296	..	+ 1,296

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

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

Financial Year.	Revenue from External Sources.		Revenue from Internal Sources.	Amounts spent on			
	Loans and Advances.	Non-recoverable Grants.		Education	Agriculture.	Public Health.	Public Works.
To	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
31st March, 1921	44,336	..	149,027	3,176	5,405	15,840	13,796
1921-22	49,229	16,000	119,569	5,237	4,444	22,690	15,418
1922-23	20,777	16,000	115,250	6,846	3,787	25,715	12,549
1923-24	5,658	24,000	109,917	6,556	5,748	23,995	21,191
1924-25 .. ..	..	19,140	111,774	7,609	3,030	24,425	24,737
1925-26	5,000	21,400	128,638	9,131	3,187	25,761	26,555
1926-27	31,000	20,000	113,812	9,688	3,760	25,911	20,016
1927-28	16,500	20,000	106,038	10,222	4,990	25,597	16,842
1928-29	25,700	20,000	121,904	7,738	4,285	24,367	13,606
1929-30 .. ..	..	39,448	131,416	6,955	..	18,016	17,005
1930-31 .. ..	..	21,000	130,385	7,439	..	18,224	15,726
1931-32	6,000	..	109,040	6,794	..	17,824	15,797
1932-33 .. ..	..	..	105,920	5,459	..	21,819	11,908
1933-34 .. ..	..	..	90,613	5,097	..	17,150	10,632
1934-35 .. ..	..	..	78,808	4,910	..	13,937	9,111
1935-36 .. ..	..	..	111,867	4,877	..	17,797	20,222
1936-37 .. ..	..	..	117,909	5,619	..	19,636	28,030
Total	£ 204,200						
Less amount of loan subsequently treated as a gift by New Zealand Government (not in respect of any specific year) ..	25,000						
Less repayment of temporary advance ..	6,000						
Less repayment of principal—							
1928-29	8,000						
1932-33	26,155						
1933-34	3,000						
1934-35	4,335						
1936-37	9,770*						
	82,260						
Public debt	£121,940						

* Includes 1935-36 contribution of £4,038.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Loans to the amount of £8,270 were redeemed out of sinking fund, and a further £1,500 was redeemed by direct payment.

The total public debt is now £121,940.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The total amount collected on account of duties and taxation during the financial year ended 31st March, 1937, was £107,092 as compared with £98,254 for the financial year 1935-36, an increase of £8,838.

Following are the receipts under the principal headings :—

	1935-36.		1936-37.		Increase.	Decrease.
	£		£		£	£
Import duties (including port and service tax)	33,777		43,445		9,668	..
Export duties—	£					
Copra	21,632		18,407		..	3,225
Cocoa	1,835		1,945		110	..
Rubber	353		420		67	..
Bananas	13,454		18,031		4,577	..
	37,274		38,803			
Shipping fees	3,809		3,397		..	412
Wharfage dues and royalties	2,567		2,532		..	35
Taxes	8,986		8,071		..	915
Miscellaneous	11,841		10,844		..	997
	98,254		107,092		14,422	5,584
					5,584	
					£8,838 Net increase.	
Less refunds (see below)	12,873		15,900			
	£85,381		£91,192			
Net increase after making refunds of export duty					£5,811	

Refunds of Export Duties.

	1935-36.			1936-37.		
	Collections.	Refunds.	Net Duty.	Collections.	Refunds.	Net Duty.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Copra	21,632	2,618	19,014	18,407	1,205	17,202
Cocoa	1,835	1,835	..	1,945	1,945	..
Rubber	353	353	..	420	420	..
Bananas	13,454	8,067	5,387	18,031	12,158	5,873
Inspection fees .. .. .	..	..	..	1,981	172	1,809
	£37,274	£12,873	£24,401	£40,784	£15,900	£24,884

TAXATION AND LICENSING.

The following amounts under the different headings were collected during the financial year 1936-37, including receipts by the Resident Commissioner, Savai'i, and District Officers :—

	1935-36.	1936-37.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
(a) Personal tax	966	234	..	732
(b) Lighter	44	40	..	4
(c) Boat and launch licenses	91	92	1	..
(d) Building tax	2,596	2,469	..	127
(e) Store tax	2,180	2,357	177	..
(f) Salary tax	363	325	..	38
(g) Other licenses and taxes	1,113	1,025	..	88
(h) Water rates	1,633	1,529	..	104
	8,986	8,071	178	1,093
	Less .. .. .	..	..	178
Net decrease .. .. .			..	£915

Personal tax was abolished during the year, and the amount collected represents arrears from previous years.

ADMINISTRATION OF WESTERN SAMOA.—BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1937.

<i>Liabilities.</i>			<i>Assets.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Capital Account	210,433	11 7	Land and buildings	141,202	19 9
Loans : Public Works general purposes	121,940	0 0	Roads and bridges	139,000	0 0
Sundry creditors : Ordinary	1,348	1 4	Plant and machinery	35,165	0 10
	£	s. d.	Launches, boats, &c.	2,540	1 9
Samoan currency notes	32,000	0 0	Buoys, beacons, moorings	1,233	10 0
Less unissued notes	2,000	0 0	Motor and other vehicles	2,998	5 4
	30,000	0 0	Arms and accoutrements	807	3 0
Coolie Labour Account—			Fire-fighting appliances	335	13 3
Transportation Fund	11,192	0 11	Furniture and fittings	10,247	7 9
Sundry creditors	0	6 0	Mechanical office appliances	554	13 0
Reserve for bad and doubtful debts	1,319	3 11	Medical and technical instruments and equipment	2,133	11 6
			Libraries	687	8 9
Post Office Savings-bank : Sundry depositors	63,604	13 7	Loose tools	679	18 8
Sundry deposits—			Saddlery and harness	102	4 5
Held by Treasury	1,691	11 4	Live-stock	304	17 0
In departmental trust accounts	2,408	2 11	Consumable stores	14,081	12 1
			Goods in transit	3,100	17 1
Reserve for depreciation of assets	56,128	16 1	Investments—		
Loans Sinking Fund	0	14 1	New Zealand Government —	£	s. d.
Reserve for bad and doubtful debts	3,398	12 1	Public Debt Sinking Fund	0	14 1
Reserve for writings-off in suspense	2,032	17 3	Inscribed stock—		
Balance of Revenue Account	8,626	18 0	Samoan currency notes	32,000	0 0
			Assets replacement	12,000	0 0
			Ordinary revenue	7,350	0 0
			Mortgage over freehold in Samoa	356	16 4
			Post Office Savings-bank, Apia :		
			Deposits	463	4 0
				52,170	14 5
			Coolie Labour Account—		
			Investments—		
			New Zealand Government In-		
			scribed Stock	3,150	0 0
			Fixed deposit, Bank of New Zealand	2,500	0 0
			Mortgage over freehold property in Samoa	789	7 6
				6,439	7 6
			Cash in Bank of New Zealand	3,391	7 6
			Sundry debtors	2,638	7 11
			Interest on investment accrued but not due	42	7 11
				12,511	10 10
			Post Office Savings-bank—		
			Investments in New Zealand	58,795	0 0
			Cash in Bank of New Zealand, Apia	4,809	13 7
				63,604	13 7
			Sundry debtors—		
			Ordinary	7,651	15 1
			Tulaele Farm : Deferred principal	585	1 10
				8,236	16 11
			Sundry advances	715	17 3
			Payments in advance	10	8 6
			Interest on investment accrued but not due	272	0 11
			Writings-off in suspense	2,032	17 3
			Cash and bank balances—		
			Cash in hand, Resident Commissioner, Savai'i	59	12 3
			Cash in Deposits Account, New Zealand Treasury	6,425	10 1
			Bank of New Zealand, Apia, £13,788 7s. 5d. ; less Coolie Labour Account above, £3,391 7s. 6d.	10,396	19 11
			Imprest Account, London	104	0 1
			Deposits held in departmental trust accounts	2,408	2 11
			Remittances in transit	1	0 0
				19,395	5 3
				£514,125	9 1
				£514,125	9 1

VII.—DIRECT TAXES.

Under the Revenue Amendment Ordinance, 1936, the personal tax of £1 5s. payable by male adult Europeans of eighteen years of age and over was abolished, with effect from 1st April, 1936.

The direct taxes now are—

	Received	
	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£
(a) Graduated salary-tax, from £1 on £200-£300 to £30 over £1,500 ..	363	325
(b) Building-tax, 1 per cent. per annum of capital value of European buildings	2,596	2,469

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

VIII.—INDIRECT TAXES.

The principal revenue of the country is derived from Customs duties (see the annual reports on "Trade, Commerce, and Shipping"), store, copra-house, and other taxes as set out in the Revenue Ordinance, 1929, and port and shipping fees defined in the Port Control Ordinance, 1932. Stamp duties are also collected in accordance with the provisions of the Stamp Duty Ordinance, 1932.

Imports in 1936 were 63.44 per cent. of the value of exports, as compared with 71.72 per cent. in 1935.

IX.—TRADE.

The trade figures for the calendar year 1936 showed an increase of 32.37 per cent. over those of 1935. Imports increased by £31,263 and exports by £73,957, the increase in copra and cocoa prices being mainly responsible for the satisfactory position. The price of copra rose from £13 17s. 6d. per ton on the London market at the beginning of 1936 to £21 2s. 6d. at the end of the year. The total exported during 1936 was 13,014 tons, as compared with 12,501 tons for 1935.

Cocoa prices displayed an upward tendency in 1936, rising from £45 per ton in January to £70 in December, and favourable weather conditions permitted an export of 1,065 tons as against the 1935 total of 576 tons.

A new record was reached in banana shipments during the year, 128,045 cases (4,573 tons) being sent to the New Zealand market, the total value being £46,737. The price to growers was increased to 5s. per case, 6d. more than in the previous year.

Rubber also showed a satisfactory increase, 51 tons valued at £3,408 being shipped as compared with 25 tons (worth £1,372) in 1935. The price in London rose over the period from 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per pound.

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

Calendar Year.		Exports.						Imports.	Total Trade.	
		Copra.		Cocoa.		Bananas.		Total Value.		
		Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.			Total Value.
			£		£		£	£	£	
1927	..	11,665	242,672	792	48,216	..	..	335,978	304,369	640,347
1928	..	15,989	319,259	959	69,507	815	11,219	422,175	326,553	748,728
1929	..	12,941	205,330	677	46,286	1,916	24,640	293,938	288,849	582,787
1930	..	12,285	166,221	1,007	61,294	3,424	44,259	284,515	275,355	559,870
1931	..	11,062	109,220	620	35,284	3,044	39,022	194,447	164,950	359,397
1932	..	10,879	108,698	825	49,712	2,383	20,016	183,028	150,902	333,930
1933	..	11,526	101,347	899	41,813	2,928	26,999	173,837	150,856	324,693
1934	..	8,948	60,654	1,027	29,498	3,437	35,796	128,117	92,784	220,901
1935	..	12,501	108,695	576	19,639	3,893	38,146	189,298	135,757	325,055
1936	..	13,014	156,873	1,065	46,607	4,573	46,737	263,255	167,020	430,275

The destinations of the three main exports during 1936 were as follows⁽¹⁾ :—

Country.				Copra.	Cocoa.	Bananas.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	..	..	..	3,032	536	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	76	4,573
Australia	..	..	..	..	5	..
United States of America	..	..	..	561	166	..
European ports (exact destination unknown)	..	..	..	6,872	282	..
Canada	..	..	..	84	..	..
Holland	..	..	..	1,159	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	1,306	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	13,014	1,065	4,573

⁽¹⁾ See minutes of the Thirtieth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, page 121.

IMPORTS.

Shown hereunder is a table of the principal countries of origin :—

Countries.	1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£		£	
United Kingdom	14,457	15·6	22,855	16·84	31,165	18·66
New Zealand	33,171	35·7	51,384	37·85	53,218	31·86
Australia	20,562	22·2	22,032	16·23	27,530	16·48
United States of America	8,949	9·6	14,151	10·42	11,636	6·97
Japan	3,038	3·3	13,662	10·06	17,781	10·65
Other countries	12,607	13·6	11,673	8·60	25,690	15·38
Totals	92,784	100·0	135,757	100·00	167,020	100·00

The main items imported are as follows: Tobacco (8,519 lbs.), drapery, hardware, iron and steel, benzine (180,739 gallons), and kerosene (57,002 gallons), butter, preserved fish, tinned meats, rice, sugar, provisions, soap, timber (614,293 super. feet), motor-vehicle parts. In most cases it is not possible to quote the actual quantities of the individual items of importations, as for Customs purposes the values only are recorded⁽¹⁾. Further details will be found in "Trade, Commerce, and Shipping of the Territory of Western Samoa for the Calendar Year 1936."

EXPORTS.

Copra, cocoa, rubber, and bananas are dealt with in the reports on Trade and Agriculture, pages 4 and 24 respectively.

Further details relative to trade are given in the report on "Trade, Commerce, and Shipping of the Territory of Western Samoa for the Calendar Year, 1936," and in the graphs appended to this report.

SHIPPING.

Overseas Merchant Shipping entering Port of Apia.

	Financial Year ended					
	31st March, 1936.			31st March, 1937.		
	British.	Other.	Total.	British.	Other.	Total.
Number of vessels	72	40	112	59	22	81
Tonnage, vessels	93,026	35,732	128,758	84,085	26,872	110,957
Tons cargo, inwards	8,605 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,975 $\frac{3}{4}$	10,581 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,927	3,366	14,293
Tons cargo, outwards	13,729 $\frac{3}{4}$	12,223 $\frac{3}{4}$	25,953 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,145 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,814 $\frac{1}{4}$	26,960

Six American warships, 4 American yachts, and 1 Tongan yacht entered port during the year.

X.—JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION.

The Samoa Act, 1921, prescribes the judiciary for the Territory. The functions of a Chief Judge were until recently performed by a Magistrate from New Zealand, who paid periodical visits, but in March, 1937, a permanent Chief Judge was appointed, and is now carrying out his duties.

The Land and Titles Commission is a separate Court of exclusive and final jurisdiction in matters relating to Native land and Samoan names and titles. It was constituted in 1903, and is required to make its decisions only in accordance with native usage and custom. During the year the Commission was occupied for fourteen sitting-days, involving an attendance of 565 natives.

The number of disputes brought before the Commission fluctuates from year to year. Some 840 cases have been heard since this Court was established, which is an average of twenty-five cases per year; on this average the number of disputes now coming forward shows a slight decline. The cases are popularly attended by all Samoans claiming to be interested, even if only distantly related to the principals involved and unlikely to be affected by the decisions.

The re-establishment of the District Native Magistrates (*Faamasino*) was recommended by the new *Fono* of *Faipule*, and although the remarks in last year's report ⁽²⁾ as to the sufficiency of the present judiciary system still apply, the Mandatory is sympathetic to this request in view of the special value of Native Judges, both as to implementing the extent of Native self-administration and in conveying an appreciation of law among their people. It is expected they will be re-established during 1937–38.

Witchcraft.—The three cases referred to by M. Palacios during the examination of the last report ⁽³⁾ occurred in Savai'i, consisting of fortune telling by cards by an Ellice Islander, and a native of Rotumah island (two offences). In each case it was found that Samoans went to the fortune tellers inquiring about lost property. These incidents are of an isolated nature and are of no special significance and, as noted above, the culprits are not members of the Samoan race. Witchcraft in its generally accepted form is not practised by the Native Samoans.

In its civil jurisdiction the High Court recorded judgments in 61 cases: 30 cases were struck out. The total amount sued for amounted to £812 3s. 4d. Four divorces were granted. Particulars of criminal cases are given in the tables on the following pages.

⁽¹⁾ See minutes of the Thirtieth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, page 121.

⁽²⁾ See minutes of the Thirtieth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, page 121.

⁽³⁾ See minutes of the Thirtieth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, page 124.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES IN THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL, 1936, TO 31ST MARCH, 1937—continued.

Offences.	1936-37.												Increase.	Decrease.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Offences reported.	Offences reported.	Number arrested or summoned.						Convicted in High Court.						Dismissed or withdrawn.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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XI.—POLICE AND PRISONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The total European strength (including one clerk) was eleven on 31st March, 1937, the same number as at the end of the previous year. Native uniformed strength increased to forty, exclusive of two Native clerks and eleven messengers under the control of the Inspector of Police.

During the year two police posts, one each on Upolu and Savai'i, were discontinued and their functions carried out from headquarters at Apia and Tuasivi respectively. There are now two police posts in the Territory, one under the control of a District Officer at Aleipata, Upolu, and the other at Tuasivi under the direct control of the Resident Commissioner of Savai'i.

PRISONS.

On the 1st April, 1936, the total number of prisoners was 87. During the year 251 prisoners were admitted and 269 discharged, 69 remaining in custody on 31st March, 1937.

GENERAL.

Statistics for 1936-37 given in the preceding chapter show a decrease in crime in the Territory. Warrants held for execution on 1st April, 1936, were—For arrest, 1; for commitment, 5; and on 31st March, 1937, the figures were nil and 7 respectively.

Adverting to M. van Asbeck's question⁽¹⁾ regarding the increase in crime during 1935-36, it can be said that this was due to no particular cause, and as there were no unusual circumstances prevailing during the period no further explanation can be offered to account for it. As will be seen from the 1936-37 figures, however, the position has returned to normal.

The liquor offences in 1935-36 referred to by Count de Penha Garcia⁽²⁾ were in connection with the illegal manufacture and sale of beer.

XII.—DEFENCE OF THE TERRITORY.

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

XIII.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Transactions in firearms and ammunition are controlled by the Arms Ordinance, 1921. There is no suggestion of illicit traffic in Samoa, and the subject is of no special significance. Importations during 1936-37 were as follows :—

Arms—

Shotguns, 15.

Rifles (.22 calibre), 1.

Revolvers (.38 calibre), 1.

Ammunition—

Shot cartridges, 93,000.

Rifle cartridges (.22 calibre), 5,000.

Rifle cartridges (.303 calibre), 5,000.

All these quantities were imported by private firms, with the exception of 5,000 rounds of .303 calibre rifle cartridges, which were imported by the Administration to replenish police supplies and issue to the Apia Rifle Club.

The following table gives the total of registered firearms in the Territory as at 31st March, 1937 :—

—				European.	Samoan.	Total.
Revolvers	..	..	..	8	..	8
Rifles	..	..	..	37	..	37
Shotguns	..	..	..	160	347	507
				..	..	552

XIV.—SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE NATIVES.

Some of the material aspects of Native social life were described in the report for 1935-36, pages 4 and 17.

The census taken on 4th November, 1936, showed an increase of 42½ per cent. in the Native population since the preceding census of 1st January, 1926. Both of these enumerations are believed to have been fairly accurate, because particulars of every person were recorded in detail. This increase occurred notwithstanding an accumulation of epidemic sicknesses in the earlier months of 1936, which took toll of infant life.

The return of material prosperity and increased prices for Native products are reflected in a happier outlook generally. It is inevitable that Native social usages which previously were enforced physically must undergo some change when confronted by Christian teachings and European law, but the transition in this territory is proceeding very gradually, due to the strong conservatism of the Samoans, as well as to their material well-being in their present mode of life.

⁽¹⁾ See minutes of Thirtieth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, page 122.

⁽²⁾ See minutes of Thirtieth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, page 125.

XV.—LABOUR.

Engagements by Samoans in regular employment for wages is quite extraneous to the style of living of the bulk of the Samoan population. Plantation work, when availed of, is usually arranged by contract with the heads of the families engaged. This work is not over arduous, being mainly weeding and cutting of copra, and the total number so employed when the census of November last was taken was 447.

In addition the census disclosed the fact that 574 Samoans were engaged in other occupations, such as casual labour of all kinds, and domestic service.

On the 1st April, 1936, there were 503 Chinese labourers in the Territory, of which number three died during the year, leaving a total of 500 as at the 31st March, 1937. The labourers' conduct was satisfactory, and 903 visits were paid to the Commissioner's office, as compared with 1,495 in the previous year.

At the 1st April, 1936, there were 93 Melanesian labourers in Western Samoa, all being in the employ of the New Zealand Reparation Estates. One contracted leprosy and was sent to the Leper Station at Makogai Island, Fiji, in February, 1937. During the year a check of the figures revealed a discrepancy in the previous returns, there being 10 Melanesians less than previously shown, leaving a total at 31st March, 1937, of 82.

The points raised by Mr. Weaver⁽¹⁾ during the examination of the 1935-36 report are dealt with below.

Proposed Repatriation of Chinese and Melanesian Labourers.—It was the recommendation of the Goodwill Delegation that all Chinese coolies should be repatriated as early as possible. In view, however, of the various representations made to the Government to the effect that cocoa plantations cannot be operated economically if dependent wholly upon Samoan labour, the Government have now arranged for one such property belonging to the New Zealand Reparation Estates to be staffed entirely by Natives, with a view to ascertaining the suitability of Samoans for this type of work. It is expected that the experiment to be worth while will require a period of approximately twelve months, and the Government will then make a decision as to the future of ordinary Chinese labour in the Territory. In the meantime coolies engaged as domestic servants, artisans, &c., are to be repatriated on the expiry of their present periods of service.

Regarding Melanesian labourers, a definite undertaking has been given by the Government that they will not be repatriated. These men were brought to the Territory prior to 1914 and have been absent from New Guinea for such a long period that it would be extremely difficult to absorb them in their original villages, with which they have lost all contact. The labourers themselves do not wish to leave Western Samoa, as they now look upon this Territory as their permanent home and are very well satisfied to remain.

Unemployed Chinese Labourers.—As a result partly of improved financial conditions in the Territory all able-bodied coolies are employed. Four labourers only were unemployed at the 31st March, 1937, two of them being convalescents, one unfitted for work in the sun, and the fourth being a suspected tuberculosis case. These are the only cases regarded as being considered eligible for relief from the Benevolent Fund.

Wages.—Labourers' wages were increased to a minimum of 2s. per diem early in 1937.

Housing.—Special attention has been paid to this question, and numerous inspections were made by the Commissioner of Labour during the year. Three complaints only were made to him, and each case received prompt attention. It may be mentioned that the Commissioner's instructions to the coolies themselves concerning the cleanliness of their quarters and surroundings are not always carried out, and it is frequently necessary to remind them of their obligation to keep their quarters in good condition.

XVI.—FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE.

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

The following table based on figures obtained from the 1936 census gives particulars of the distribution of the Native population amongst the various Missions⁽²⁾, together with the number of European missionaries attached to each:—

Mission.						Native Adherents.	European Missionaries.
London Missionary Society	..	..	..	..	..	31,832	3
Roman Catholic	..	..	..	..	..	9,566	16
Methodist	..	..	..	..	..	8,611	3
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	..	..	..	..	..	1,939	10
Seventh Day Adventist	..	..	..	..	..	312	3
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	52,260	35

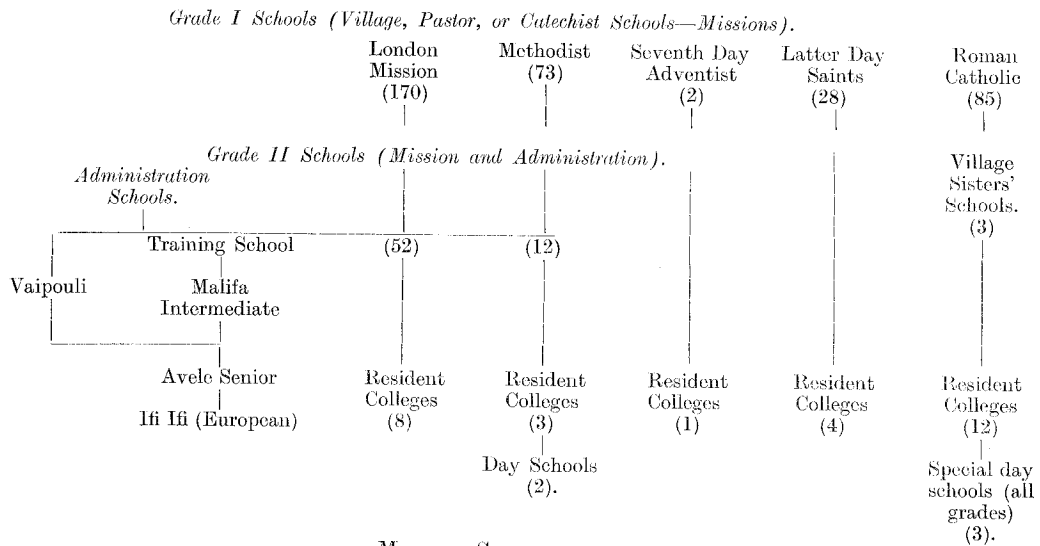
Relations between the Missions and the Administration continue to be of a harmonious nature.

⁽¹⁾ See minutes of Thirtieth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, page 124.

⁽²⁾ See minutes of Thirtieth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, pages 123-124.

XVII.—EDUCATION.

The general scheme of progressive education is as follows:—



MISSION SCHOOLS.

Grade I Schools (for Boys and Girls).—Village schools taught by the village pastor, who is supplied by the mission concerned.

Girls' Schools (Resident).—Girls attend these schools to prepare for a higher standard of village life than is attained by the average village girl. Samoan life is benefited by the marriage of these girls with members of their villages. Child welfare, Christian education, and handwork are among the principal subjects of the curriculum.

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

Girls' Schools (Day).—Found in the more closely populated districts. The most important subjects are religion, music, typewriting, and sewing.

Marist Brothers' Boys' School (Day).—This is a very old established school, situated in Apia. It is an undenominational primary school which educates boys to the New Zealand proficiency standard, and also gives them elementary commercial training.

The following table shows the attendance at purely mission schools (Grade II schools not included):—

Missions.	Pastors' and Catechists' Schools, Villages, Grade I.				Colleges, Boys', Resident.		Colleges, Girls', Resident.		Special Day Schools, Boys'.		Special Day Schools, Girls'.		Totals.		
													Schools.	Attendances.	
	Number.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number.	Attend-ance.	Number.	Attend-ance.	Number.	Attend-ance.	Number.	Attend-ance.		Boys.	Girls.
London Mission ..	170	3,705	3,830	7,535	7	243	1	150	..	..	..	..	178	3,948	3,980
Roman Catholic ..	85	883	900	1,783	2	150	10	574	1	400	5	345	103	1,433	1,819
Methodist ..	73	1,026	1,150	2,176	2	96	1	59	2	52	..	..	78	1,174	1,209
Latter Day Saints ..	28	400	210	610	2	87	2	75	..	..	..	..	32	487	285
Seventh Day Adventist	2	22	21	43	1	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	68	21
	358	6,036	6,111	12,147	14	622	14	858	3	452	5	345	394	7,110	7,314

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

Missions.	Pastors' and Catechists' Schools, Villages, Grade I.		Colleges, Boys', Resident.		Colleges, Girls', Resident.		Special Day Schools, Boys'.		Special Day Schools, Girls'.		Totals.	
	European.	Samoan.	European.	Samoan.	European.	Samoan.	European.	Samoan.	European.	Samoan.	European.	Samoan.
London Mission	170	1	12	1	7	..	..	..	2	189
Roman Catholic	85	1	5	12	16	6	..	8	27	111
Methodist	78	2	4	1	4	1	4	..	4	90
Latter Day Saints	4	28	3	5	3	4	..	..	..	10	37
Seventh Day Adventist	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
	4	364	8	28	17	31	7	4	8	5	44	432

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

GRADE II SCHOOLS.

It has been the happy co-operation between the Administration and the Missions that has made it possible for these schools to be established in the chief villages.

The school buildings (native *fales*) are supplied by the respective missions, while the teachers are paid, trained, and supplied by the Administration. During the last year, however, the Methodist Mission has successfully undertaken the training of its own teachers, who come to Malifa for further training before going out to their schools. All teachers are Samoan, and instruction is given in that language, only a limited amount of English being taught. All these schools are under the direction and close supervision of the Superintendent of Schools, helped by Native Inspectors. At the conclusion of each school-year, these teachers are brought to Apia for a refresher course. There are now 64 of these schools, having total roll numbers at 31st March, 1937, of 6,300.

The Samoan teaching staff numbers 113, of whom 55 have passed the New Zealand Proficiency Examination.

ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS.

Avele (Resident).—This school is ably managed by a Samoan staff supervised by the European Superintendent. The Standard VI proficiency standard is aimed at, and many pupils subsequently find employment in the Government Departments.

Malifa and Vaipouli (Resident).—Here the boys are educated to Standard IV and then proceed to Avele for further training. These schools are also managed by Native teachers supervised by the European Superintendent. As is also the case with Avele, agriculture is an important subject, and the three resident schools are self-supporting as far as food-supplies are concerned.

Training-school.—This is a day school for both sexes, and is functioning well under a Native staff.
Ifi Ifi School (European).—Children are educated to the Standard VI proficiency standard, and good work is being done. The roll number is on the increase, and many children await admission. As from the beginning of 1937, payment of school fees at this school was abolished, the principle of free education at Government European Schools being established.

Particulars of average attendance and teaching staffs are given in the following table :—

Date.	Ifi Ifi (Boys and Girls).	Malifa Training and Intermediate. (Boys and Girls).	Vaipouli (Boys only).	Avele (Boys only).	Totals.
31st March, 1936	268	861	89	86	1,304
30th June, 1936	259	885	100	86	1,330
30th September, 1936 ..	265	892	100	82	1,339
31st December, 1936 ..	285	608	103	96	1,092
31st March, 1937	286	638	106	75	1,105
Teachers—European	10	..	..	..	10
Samoan .. ..	..	22 (including 10 trainees)	5	4	31

The following results were obtained in the New Zealand Proficiency Examination in December, 1936 :—

School.	Candidates presented.	Pass Proficiency.	Certificates of Competency.
Ifi Ifi	16	16	..
Marist Brothers'	16	2	3
Marist Sisters'	3	2	1
Avele	19	6	3

The policy of the Administration is to encourage the Samoans to participate in their own government, and in no direction has this policy been more successful than in education and in medicine.

During the school year 1936 visits were paid by an Organizing Mistress and the Chief Inspector of Native Schools from New Zealand. Much valuable work was done.

The Parliamentary Goodwill Mission also visited the schools, and the members of the party were favourably impressed.

The Superintendent of Schools, after a term of eighteen years in the service of the Administration, retired on superannuation at the end of 1936, and a new Superintendent, who was until recently Education Officer in the Cook Islands, has now reached the Territory and assumed his duties.

Answers to questions asked by Mlle. Dannevig⁽¹⁾ are given below :—

(1) With regard to the small decrease in education expenditure in 1935–36 it is explained that the increase in staff applied to low-salaried Native teachers only, and this extra remuneration was more than offset by internal adjustments in the working of the Education Department without affecting its efficiency in the slightest.

(2) Education revenue is derived from school fees payable by the parents of students, the rates for Natives being as follows :—

Vaipouli and Malifa Resident Schools (Junior), £1 per annum per pupil.

Avele Resident School (Senior), £1 10s. per annum per pupil.

The fees payable by European school-children at the only Government School (Ifi Ifi) were at the rate of £3 per annum per pupil, with a reduction where two or more members of the same family attended the school. As already mentioned on page 20 these fees were cancelled as from 1st January, 1937.

(3) The purely mission schools (Grade I) are inspected by the heads of the respective missions.

XVIII.—LIQUOR AND DRUGS.

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

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

B. The judicial statistics in Chapter X show thirteen persons arrested or summoned during 1936–37 for breaches of the laws and regulations relating to liquor. Eleven were convicted and two dismissed. Figures for preceding years were—

					Arrested or summoned.	Convicted.
1935–36	..	..	..	..	9	8
1934–35	..	..	..	..	6	6
1933–34	..	..	..	..	10	10

C. Spirits and alcoholic beverages imported during the financial year 1936–37 :—

—	Average Approximate Percentage of Alcohol by Weight.*	Quantity imported, 1936–37.	Quantities issued under Medical Permits.		Countries of Origin.
			1935–36.	1936–37.	
Spirituous liquors—		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	
Whisky	38.5 to 51.0	720	558 $\frac{2}{3}$	684 $\frac{2}{3}$	United Kingdom.
Brandy	38.5 to 49.3	30	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{8}$	France and Australia.
Gin	40.6	190	187	223 $\frac{2}{3}$	United Kingdom and Holland.
Alcoholic beverages—					
Port, sherry, and burgundy	12.0 to 17.8	164	103 $\frac{1}{6}$	125 $\frac{2}{3}$	Australia, Spain, and France.
Vermouth	5.5 to 10.0	30	14 $\frac{2}{3}$	22	France and Italy.
Stout	5.5	78	73 $\frac{2}{3}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	United Kingdom.

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

For sacramental purposes, 268 gallons of wine; rectified spirits of wine for industrial purposes, 120 gallons.

D. Production within the Territory is prohibited by law.

E. Revenue derived from duties on importation, 1936–37 :—

Medicinal liquor (import duty 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or 25 per cent., and Port and Customs service tax 5 per cent.)	£	s.	d.
Industrial liquor (import duty 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or 25 per cent., and Port and Customs service tax 5 per cent.)	639	5	0
Sacramental liquor (free of import duty; Port and Customs service tax 5 per cent.)	3	7	0

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

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

(1) See Minutes of Thirtieth Session of Permanent Mandates Commission, pp. 124–5.

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

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

During 1936–37 there were no offences reported under the Samoa Dangerous Drugs Order, 1930.

XIX.—HEALTH.

The staff consists of three European medical officers, ten Native medical practitioners, and bacteriological and nursing staff, the complete health service comprising fifteen Europeans, seventy-nine Native Samoans, and two Chinese dressers. The appointments of a further Native medical practitioner and additional Samoan nurses largely account for the increase over the staff total for the previous year.

Reorganization of the medical service⁽¹⁾ referred to in the previous report (page 21) consisted mainly of improving and extending the original services, the fundamental principles on which they were based remaining unaltered. More attention is given to inspection of meat and other local food-stuffs intended for public consumption; an increased number of Samoan nurses is receiving training in child-welfare and pre-natal maternity work; women's committees have been formed in the majority of villages, while others are in process of formation in the remainder. Native medical practitioners and nurses make frequent and regular visits to each village in the Territory for the purpose of giving instructions to the women's committees; water-supplies and sanitation generally have been improved; additional classes have been formed at Apia Hospital to implement the present methods of instructing Native medical cadets and nurses in medical and nursing practice and the English language.

From the point of view of epidemics the year just ended was the worst for a considerable period. During April, 1936, whooping-cough made its appearance and became prevalent throughout the Territory; shortly afterwards measles broke out, and despite strenuous attempts to confine it to a few areas it had spread to all villages by October, after which there was a decline in the number of cases, and the outbreak was finally stamped out before the end of December. It is estimated that whooping-cough accounted for approximately four hundred and measles sixty deaths among the Native children, the latter fatalities being due principally to broncho-pneumonia complications. The effect of these epidemics is shown in the infantile-mortality rates, particulars being given later in this chapter, see page 23.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Admissions to hospitals :—

Apia Hospital—	1935.	1936.
Europeans	183	370
Samoans	889	1,082
Chinese	411	274
Melanesians	25	17
	<hr/> 1,508	<hr/> 1,743
Tuasivi Hospital	182	177
Aleipata	148	125
	<hr/> 1,838	<hr/> 2,045
Total admissions	1,838	2,045
Out-patients : All hospitals and dispensaries	16,297	15,647
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand total	18,135	17,692
Deaths in hospitals	39	84

MAIN DISEASES.

Yaws.—Owing to the epidemics, it was not possible to carry out as many injections as usual, but many cases of yaws in the secondary and tertiary stages offered themselves for such treatment. The number who were injected for the year was 12,081.

Enteric. There were more cases than usual in Apia Hospital. Where a case is found all members of the family are now inoculated. The number of cases during the year was 189.

Tuberculosis.—One hundred and twenty-three cases of tuberculosis (pulmonary and glandular) were notified during the year. With regard to Count de Penha Garcia's inquiry⁽¹⁾ as to the increase in tuberculosis in the Apia district, it is probable that cases are more numerous in that area because of closer settlement and the greater tendency of the Samoans to adopt European style of living and attire than in other districts.

Trachoma.—There were eight cases during the year.

Beri Beri.—Four cases were treated in Apia Hospital during the year.

Conjunctivitis.—Seven cases were notified in the Territory.

Pneumonia.—This shows an increase due to the epidemics of measles and whooping-cough, and bronchial catarrh. The number treated was ninety-seven.

Venereal Disease.—Fifteen cases of gonorrhoea were treated in hospital during the year.

Leprosy.—Six cases were isolated in Apia Hospital and later transferred to Makogai.

There are at present eight Native mental cases in custody in Vainca Prison.

⁽¹⁾ See Minutes of Thirtieth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, p. 125.

NATIVE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

For the greater part of the year under review the Native medical practitioners were so occupied in coping with measles and whooping-cough that they were not able to pay as many regular visits to the villages for ordinary health instruction as desirable. However, 15,000 native *fales* (houses) were visited during 1,800 village inspections, while many sick were treated in their own homes.

The Native medical practitioners responded splendidly to the extra strain thrown upon them, and gave admirable service to their own people. There are at present seven students attending the Suva Medical School, and one Native medical practitioner undergoing a refresher course.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEES.

At the 31st March, 1937, there were women's committees in 122 villages, and they have all rendered excellent service, particularly during the outbreaks of whooping-cough and measles. In this connection it was observed that the death rate was higher in those villages which did not possess women's committees.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths (Samoans) at Different Ages.

	Number of Deaths.			Percentage of Total Deaths.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Under 1 week	32	27	26	7.24	5.75	1.87
From 1 week to 1 month	17	17	24	3.85	3.63	1.72
From 1 month to 3 months	17	17	66	3.85	3.63	4.76
From 3 months to 6 months	20	20	120	4.53	4.26	8.65
From 6 months to 12 months	65	86	239	14.70	18.34	17.22
From 1 year to 2 years	42	35	271	9.50	7.46	19.53
From 2 years to 3 years	12	26	122	2.72	5.55	8.79
From 3 years to 4 years	11	15	70	2.48	3.20	5.04
From 4 years to 5 years	5	7	45	1.13	1.49	3.24
From 5 years to 10 years	14	22	74	3.17	4.69	5.33
Over 10 years	207	197	331	46.83	42.00	23.85
Totals	442	469	1,388	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

Year.	186	Year.	58	Year.	111	Year.	104.8
1925 ..	186	1928 ..	70	1931 ..	121	1934 ..	97.0
1926 ..	106	1929 ..	61	1932 ..	114	1935 ..	291.77
1927 ..	101	1930 ..		1933 ..		1936 ..	

PARTICIPATION BY MISSIONS IN MEDICAL WORK.

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

METEOROLOGICAL.

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

Month.		Pressure.	Temperature.	Rainfall.	Humidity.	Sunshine.	Wind.
		In.	°F.	In.	Per Cent. (9 a.m.)	Hours.	Miles per Hour.
January	1936.	29.719	80.1	14.78	82	164.1	6.1
February	..	29.743	80.3	11.72	81	166.7	5.3
March	..	29.805	79.7	10.92	79	201.7	3.9
April	..	29.805	80.4	8.70	79	197.8	5.6
May	..	29.823	79.8	7.21	79	223.7	5.1
June	..	29.878	78.4	4.10	75	218.9	7.9
July	..	29.882	78.4	3.15	79	234.1	9.6
August	..	29.844	77.2	7.64	75	234.7	8.8
September	..	29.884	78.3	4.72	74	242.9	9.4
October	..	29.857	79.2	12.97	79	185.7	9.5
November	..	29.778	78.7	7.85	77	222.8	5.3
December	..	29.752	79.5	11.38	79	181.7	6.7
Total	..	..	..	105.14	..	2,474.8	..
Mean	..	29.814	79.2	..	78	..	6.9

Notes on Storms, 1936-37.

April, 1936.—A cyclone crossed the Cook Islands on the 10th April.

November, 1936.—A series of cyclonic disturbances associated with a trough of low pressure affected conditions over the South Pacific region during the first week of November.

January, 1937.—A cyclonic disturbance appeared near Norfolk Island on the 12th January and moved towards northern New Zealand. Another intense cyclone developed north of the New Hebrides on the 19th and travelled slowly southward.

February, 1937.—An intense depression developed near Santo, New Hebrides, on the 8th February and moved slowly southward. A cyclone, which developed near Nukualofa on the 20th, was associated with strong winds in Tonga and later in Fiji.

March, 1937.—Towards the end of the third week in March a cyclone developed near Santo. After moving slowly at first this disturbance deepened, and then travelled rapidly southward.

XX.—LAND TENURE.

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

- (a) Crown land, vested in the Crown free from Native title or any estate in fee-simple, of which there are (including New Zealand Reparation Estates) 103,630 acres ; or
 - (b) European land, being land held from the Crown for an estate in fee-simple, of which there are 40,000 acres ; or
 - (c) Native land, being land vested in the Crown but held by Samoans by Native title, and not by grant from the Crown, of which there are 581,370 acres.
- “Native title” means title to land in accordance with the customs and usages of the Samoan race.

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

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

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

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

XXI.—FORESTS AND AGRICULTURE.

FORESTS.

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

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

AGRICULTURE.

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

Copra is the staple product of the Territory: it is produced approximately 75 per cent. by Natives, and the output of the New Zealand Reparation Estates accounts for roughly two-thirds of the balance. Exports for the three years 1934-36 averaged 11,488 tons. There is considerable fluctuation in local stocks held between shipments, and for this reason records are kept of Native production as distinct from export, as indicated in the following:—

Year.	Exported. Tons.	Native Production. Tons.
1934	8,948	7,907
1935	12,501	10,500
1936	13,014	9,230

Cocoa is produced in Western Samoa principally by Europeans, and is of very high quality, being a standardized hybrid of Criollo and Forastero, but with the Criollo predominating. Samoan cocoa has been classified by the Imperial Economic Conference on Cocoa as being amongst the world's finest in point of quality, and it is used mainly for blending. Export during the three years 1934-36 averaged 889 tons per annum.

Bananas continue to be of considerable assistance to the Territory, and a record number of 128,045 cases was shipped during the calendar year 1936. Further information regarding this product will be found in the report on Trade, Chapter IX.

Rubber (*Hevea Braziliensis*) is planted to some extent, and export of a good-quality smoked sheet reached 167 tons in 1928. Owing to low prices production ceased entirely in 1933, and no rubber was shipped in that or the succeeding year. In 1935, however, production was recommenced, and in that year a total of 25 tons was shipped from the Territory, while 51 tons was exported in 1936.

XXII.—MINES.

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

XXIII.—POPULATION.

Statistics for the period 4th November, 1936, to 31st March, 1937, are given in the following table :—

Designation.	As at 4th November, 1936.		Births.		Deaths.		Arrivals.		Departures.		As at 31st March, 1937.		Grand Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Europeans ..	255	112	2	8	1	1	30	18	32	21	254	116	370
Persons of part Samoan blood ..	1,403	1,305	8	9	1	1	7	18	21	37	1,396	1,294	2,690
Natives ..	26,468	25,798	357	335	162	145	62	59	97	73	26,628	25,974	52,602
Chinese labourers ..	502	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	500
Other Chinese ..	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	20
Melanesian labourers ..	82	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	81	1	82
	28,727	27,219	367	352	166	147	99	95	151	131	28,876	27,388	56,264
Totals ..	55,946		719		313		194		282		56,264		

Figures showing alteration in population since April, 1921, the date of the first census taken by the New Zealand Administration, are given hereunder :—

Designation.	As at 17th April, 1921.	As at 31st March, 1937.	Total Increase or Decrease.
Europeans and persons of part Samoan blood	2,066	3,060	+ 994
Native Samoans	33,336	52,602	+ 19,266
Chinese labourers	1,290	500	— 790
Melanesian labourers	465	82	— 383
*Other Chinese .. ..	..	20	+ 20
	37,157	56,264	+ 19,107

*Formerly included under heading "Europeans and Persons of part Samoan Blood."

XXIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

A heavy programme of works was carried out in the period under review. The majority of official buildings and residences received necessary attention, while a new house for a medical officer and a Samoan house at the hospital were erected. Additions were made to the European school, post-office, and Treasury.

Two miles of road were sealed with bitumen, and a further three miles formed and metalled. In addition a great deal of maintenance and repairs was carried out on practically all main roads in Upolu.

One three-span reinforced-concrete bridge and a suspension bridge in hardwood were completed. Fourteen bridges in Upolu and seven in Savai'i were reconstructed and repaired during the year.

Repairs to the sea-wall at Apia were effected, and 464 ft. of new wall constructed, thus completing the remaining gap existing along the main beach front. Farther away from the town, at Moata'a village, the main coast road was protected from erosion by a new sea-wall, 420 ft. in length.

The hydro-electric branch functioned with its usual smoothness, and the new stand-by plant has now been installed.

Other works carried out included upkeep of parks and reserves, wharves, and water-supplies.

APPENDICES.

SAMOAN CENSUS, 1926.

Classes.														Nationalities.																																									
Matai (Heads of Families).		Tauile'a (Unfiled Men).		Tamarii (Boys, 2-14 Years).		Tama meamea (Infant Boys).		Total Males.		Fafine (Married Women and others over 25 Years).		Tone nuli (Unmarried Women, 15 to 25 Years).		Toneiti (Girls, 2 to 14 Years).		Tone meamea (Infant Girls).		Total Females.		Grand Total.		Samoans.										Tongans.		Niuans.		Fijians.		Solomon Islanders.		Tokelans.		Wallis Islanders.		Kotumahu Islanders.		Futuna.		Billice Islanders.		Gilbert & Islanders.		Others.		Grand Total.	
Upolu ..	1,873	4,365	5,455	535	12,228	5,445	1,949	3,885	545	11,824	24,052	23,709	62	121	17	9	52	7	35	8	22	5	5	24,052	23,709	62	121	17	9	52	7	35	8	22	5	5	12,636	12,599	7	3	3	3	11	2	4	..	3	1	..	12,636					
Savai'i ..	1,112	2,157	2,695	449	6,413	2,859	857	2,078	429	6,223	12,636	12,599	12	63	9	39	8	25	6	5	36,688	36,308	69	124	20	12	63	9	39	8	25	6	5	36,688	36,308	69	124	20	12	63	9	39	8	25	6	5	36,688					
Grand total ..	2,985	6,522	8,150	984	18,641	8,304	2,806	5,963	974	18,047	36,688	36,308	69	124	20	12	63	9	39	8	25	6	5	36,688	36,308	69	124	20	12	63	9	39	8	25	6	5	36,688	36,308	69	124	20	12	63	9	39	8	25	6	5	36,688					

SAMOAN CENSUS, 1936.
TAKEN ON 4TH NOVEMBER, 1936.

Statistics of the Native population—*i.e.*, persons having legal status as Samoans (but not including eighty-three Melanesians, contract labourers):—

1. Age Groups.

Matai (heads of families ranking as chiefs or orators, usually over thirty-five years of age)	3,100
Taulele'a (untitled men, of any age over fourteen years)	10,149
Tamaiti (boys, two to fourteen years)	11,534
Tama meamea (infant boys, under two years)	1,685
Total, males	26,468
Fafine (all women who have been married, and all other women over twenty-five years of age)	11,273
Teine muli (unmarried females, fifteen to twenty-five years)	2,707
Teineiti (girls, two to fourteen years)	10,457
Teine meamea (infant girls, under two years)	1,361
Total, females	25,798
Total of Samoan population, 4th November, 1936	52,266

2. Distribution of Population.

Before compilation of these figures particulars of all apparent visitors at the place of enumeration were transferred to the place or district of usual residence :—

Districts of Upolu :—

	Totals.
Vaimauga	6,589
Faleata	3,673
Sagaga	3,680
Leauva'a	1,014
Aana North	4,133
Falelatai and Samatau	1,162
Lefaga and Sale'aula	1,211
Tuamasaga South	2,566
Falealili	2,033
Lotofaga	817
Lepa	713
Aleipata	2,123
Vaa-o-Fonoti	1,124
Anoama'a	3,294
Aiga-i-le-tai (partly on Upolu, but principally on Manono and Apolima, <i>q.v.</i>)	525
Total, Island of Upolu	34,657

District of Aiga-i-le-tai (see also Upolu) :—

Island of Manono	843
Island of Apolima	157

Districts of Savai'i :—

Faasaleleaga	5,091
Gaga'emauga	1,954
Gagaifomauga	2,557
Vaisigano	1,189
Falealupo	513
Alataua i Sisifo	667
Salaga	1,041
Palauli West	1,091
Satupaitea	685
Palauli East	1,787
Total, Island of Savai'i	16,575

Visitors from American Samoa	34
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3. Race Groups.

(In the case of mixed Polynesian parentage, the race shown is that of the father.)

				Age Groups of Persons of Mixed Chinese-Samoan Blood.		
					Males.	Females.
Samoans	50,878			0 - 5 years ..	136	122
Niueans	210			6 - 10 years ..	115	93
Tongans	72			11 - 15 years ..	89	77
Fijians	25			16 - 20 years ..	39	55
Tokelau	122			Over 20 years ..	19	33
Wallis Islanders	21				398	380
Rotuma	21					
Futuna	3					
Ellice Islanders	87					
Gilbert Islanders	15					
Melanesians	28					
Part Samoan-Chinese	778					
Other islanders	8					
Totals	52,266					

4. Religious Denominations and Education.

	London Missionary Society (Congregational).	Roman Catholic.	Methodist.	Latter Day Saints.	Seventh Day Adventist.	Church of England.	Number of Children shown as attending Schools.
Upolu, Manono, and Apolima ..	22,241	7,578	4,205	1,320	307	6	12,532
Savai'i	9,569	1,980	4,402	619	5	..	5,672
Visitors from American Samoa ..	22	8	4	..	..	..	6
Totals	31,832	9,566	8,611	1,939	312	6	18,210

5. Employment and Extra-village Domicile.

(a) Samoans in employment (indicates Samoans who undertake employment as a means of livelihood : does not include pastors or catechists, Native house- or boat-builders, or Government representatives styled as part-time officials) :—

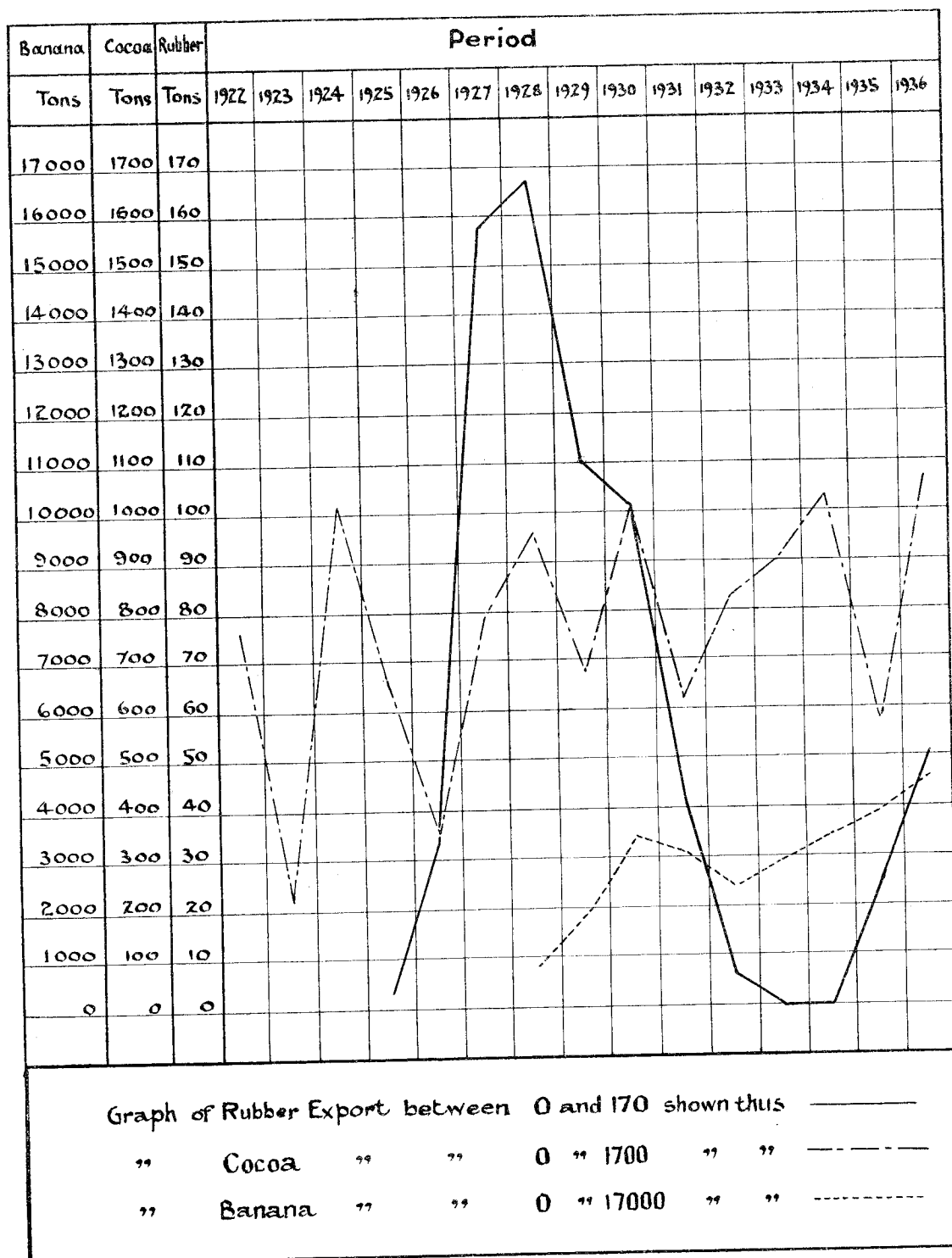
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
On European or New Zealand Reparation Estates plantations	314	133	447
Other employment for remuneration	451	123	574
Totals	765	256	1,021

(b) Samoans living on European properties (includes Samoan wives and other relatives of Europeans or of persons of part-Samoan blood having status as Europeans, also employees resident on plantations, vessels, and in trading stores and other properties : does not include institutions such as schools, prisons, or hospitals) :—

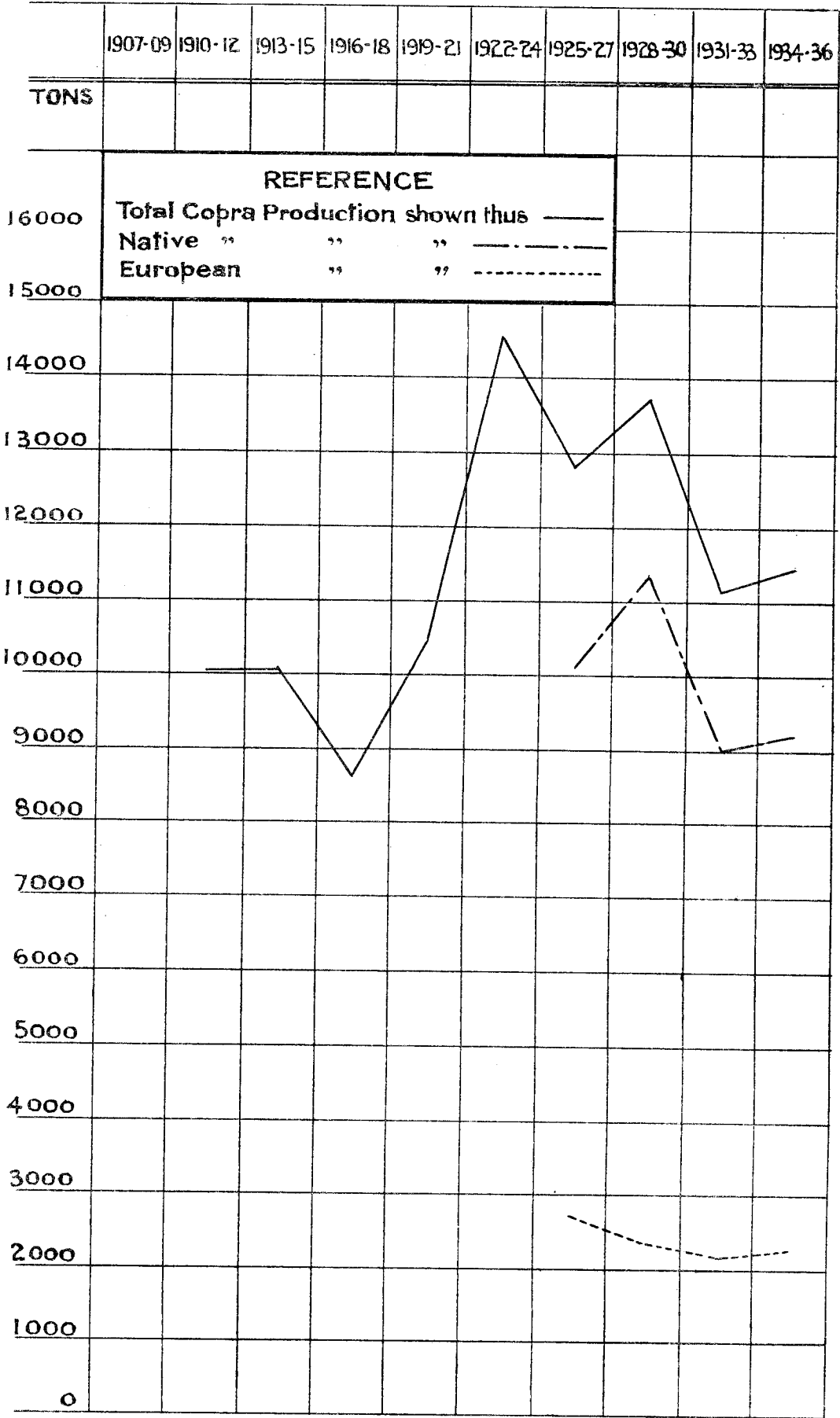
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Vaimauga district	283	345	628
Faleata district	314	400	714
Other districts of Upolu, Manono, and Apolima	142	243	385
Savai'i	142	180	322
Totals	881	1,168	2,049



VALUES OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE OF WESTERN SAMOA, 1925-36.

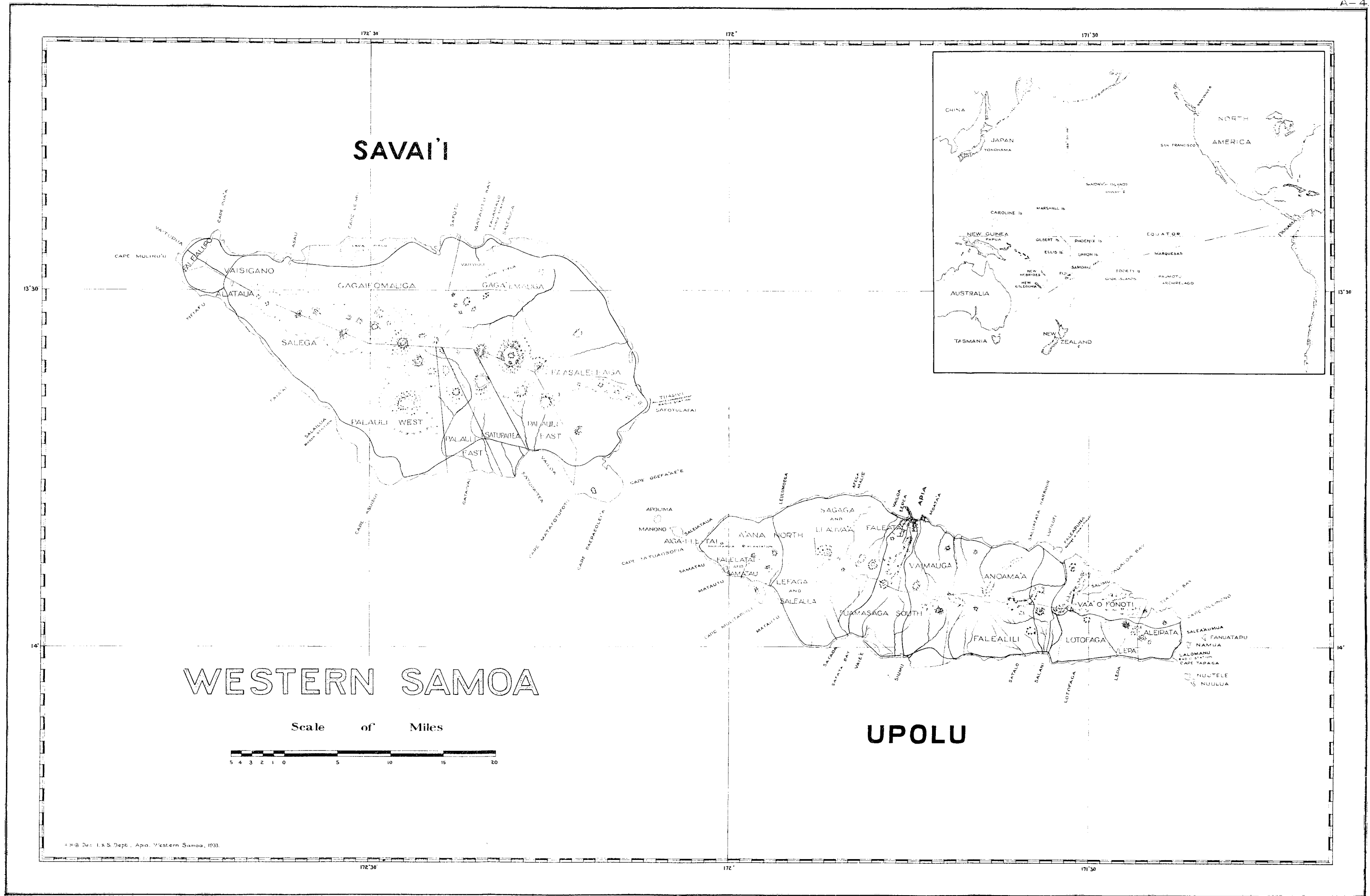


DETAILS OF QUANTITIES OF EXPORTS, 1922-36.



COPRA PRODUCTION, 1910-36.

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given ; printing (1,194 copies, including map and graphs) £55.



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