

cost of new buildings and sanitation, on which £6,333 was spent. Not all the money voted was spent, and the building programme was curtailed owing to lack of essential materials. Some of the expenditure was recoverable, as, for example, the sale of stationery, and the expenses of overseas students, which are borne by New Zealand.

*Legislation.*—Legislation relating to education in Western Samoa is laid down in the Samoa Act, 1921, section 43. There was no new legislation affecting this passed in the period 1947–48.

*Buildings and Furniture.*—The buildings for the village schools are in the hands of the villagers themselves. Under the agreement with the people, the Education Department, where possible, supplies the primary-school teacher, provided that a school building and a house is made available for the teacher. In addition to this, since the teacher has no land on which to grow crops, he is supplied by the people of the village with his food.

Apart from insisting that primary-school buildings be adequately maintained, the Department is chiefly concerned with the building programme of the higher types of schools. For the year 1947–48 two new falea or Samoan houses were built at Avele School, two more at Malifa Primary School, and one at Malifa Girls' School; the Training School was supplied with a large new fale for a second model school.

As sanitary conditions in many of the villages are very primitive, teachers are trained at the Training School to construct a model lavatory, which it is the duty of the villagers to supply to each school. A vote of £3,000 was provided for the construction of model lavatories, and a number of schools have already been equipped with them. For the period 1947–48 five schools had been equipped in this manner. It is hoped that, in conjunction with the public-health programme, training in these matters will eventually have the effect of raising the level of sanitary consciousness among the people. To cope with the increased roll numbers, modern types of school lavatory blocks have been supplied to both Leifiifi and Malifa Primary Schools.

No major building-construction work has taken place during the year 1947–48 owing to lack or scarcity of materials.

*Equipment.*—All schools are in general inadequately equipped, as during the war years school supplies of all descriptions were impossible to obtain. During the past year, however, some of the needed equipment has come to hand.

The primary schools require little furniture, it being the custom of Samoan children to sit cross-legged on mats on the floor. Such a position is inconvenient for book-work or writing, and, as a contribution to the gaining of experience in woodworking, teachers and pupils have been undertaking the construction of low desks and a certain number of tables and chairs, the latter being for the use of junior teachers.

The European school at Leifiifi and the middle schools are all equipped with general school necessities.

*Health.*—Through the co-operation of the Health Department, the schools are well served in the matter of health. Samoan dental officers pay periodical visits, as do the Samoan medical practitioners and nurses. Encouragement is given to these people to talk to the children on their own specialized topics. The schools are also a convenient centre for mass treatment of yaws and hookworm. The central educational block in Apia maintains a permanent medical establishment for the schools there. Physical training in the schools is built chiefly round the dances and rhythmic exercises of village life. Since every Samoan child from about the age of seven is actively employed in plantation work, they are a splendid people physically. Games and rhythmic exercises develop co-ordination and rhythmic sense, allied to full physical development. Since school hours are from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., the children have all meals at home.