

The school is well managed by a competent staff. Pupils are drawn from it to form a Model School, and the Malifa School itself is used as a kind of Normal School where trainees can have further practice throughout the classes that form the school.

To prevent any likely confusion, it should perhaps be noted that the Malifa day school for boys and girls, the Malifa Girls' School, the Model School, and the Teachers' Training-school are all in the same grounds, known as the Malifa School grounds.

Ifi Ifi European School.

This is a well-managed European school whose former greatest attendance (in 1936) was 269. To-day there are 500 pupils on the roll, and the tendency is towards a further increase.

It may be mentioned here that only a live fence divides the Ifi Ifi European School from the large educational centre known as Malifa.

It will thus be seen that Ifi Ifi - Malifa is the focal point of the Samoan educational system.

To meet recent educational developments at both these centres additional buildings, sanitation, and staffing have been necessary.

Post-primary School.

The opening of the Post-primary School on 30th May, 1938, marked the introduction of secondary education into the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa. The school is situated on the Ifi Ifi School grounds.

Only the most highly qualified pupils from State and Church schools sit for the Entrance Examination, the passing of which is essential before attendance at the school.

The syllabus of instruction has been designed to meet the present requirements of Samoa at this particular stage of its educational development, and particularly the needs of boys and girls who were born in Samoa and who intend to live in Samoa.

At the present time there are twenty-six pupils at this school, seventeen being Native and nine European - Samoan.

The school is in the charge of a qualified teacher from New Zealand.

Teachers' Training-school.

The rapid development of education made a more comprehensive and effective system of teacher-training essential. For this reason a new system of training prospective Samoan teachers has been inaugurated.

Previously there were two training-schools, one on Savai'i, the other on Upolu, at which young teachers were trained by Native teachers. These centres have now been abolished, and substituted by a modern newly erected Teachers' Training-school under a qualified European principal who has had six years' experience in the Territory. There are fifty students in training, drawn from the most highly qualified young men and women from Administration and mission schools.

Model School.

Attached to the Training-school for purposes of practice in the art and technique of teaching is a Model School, a Native *fale* typical of the class of *fale* that Samoans have evolved throughout the ages and of the class of school-building that a young Native teacher will be sent out to take charge of on completion of the course of training. The equipment, classes, and everything in connection with the school will be the same as in a typical Grade II school.

It will be observed from this that the Administration is keenly desirous of providing capable fully qualified Native teachers to staff its Grade II schools, and hopes that the inaugural steps taken by the establishment of the Teachers' Training-school on proper lines will enable it to give qualitative expression to the desire of the mandatory Government for educational expansion.

The health of pupils through the school year has been normal. Doctors and Native medical practitioners, the dental officer, and the dental cadets visit schools frequently and render the same useful service that has been rendered in the past. Health Committees in the important villages and dispensaries situated through the islands also make their presence felt among the pupils.

In reply to Mlle. Dannevig's inquiry⁽¹⁾, it is stated that the German national, a native of Hamburg, was not a permanent resident of the Territory, but came to Western Samoa for the particular purpose of opening a German school.

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 eight persons arrested or summoned during 1938-39 for breaches of the laws and regulations relating to liquor. All were convicted. Figures for preceding years were—

						Arrested or summoned.	Convicted.
1937-38	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
1936-37	..	..	..	..	..	13	11
1935-36	..	..	..	..	..	9	8

⁽¹⁾ See minutes of thirty-fifth session of Permanent Mandates Commission, page 169.