

4. Since the legal status of an individual determines important rights and privileges it is easy to understand the resulting resentments which have grown up among individuals and between racial groups. Samoans resent the privileges accorded to "part-Samoans" of European status. Part-Samoans, in turn, are dissatisfied with their position and complain of their treatment by New Zealanders as second-rate Europeans. In their eyes their status as Europeans prevents their acquiring Samoan titles or buying Samoan land, yet beyond the name the status brings few privileges. The "local born" enjoy less favourable wages, conditions of employment, leave privileges, and the like than are accorded to personnel recruited from abroad.

5. Racial discrimination, however, is a grievance which clearly cannot be remedied by Government alone. Nevertheless, the Government can at least eliminate from legislation and from administrative practice all discrimination based exclusively on colour. No colour-line should be drawn, for instance, in schools or hospitals; to the extent that segregation is necessary it should be based alone upon differences in ways of life.

6. The problem is admittedly difficult and requires careful study. In certain cases, such as the alienation of land, the discrimination operates *against* the European. The denial to any except Samoans of the right to acquire so-called Native land is maintained for the protection of Samoans. As pointed out elsewhere in the report (see paragraph 3 of Chapter II), ultimately the distinction between "European" and "Samoan" should be eliminated. All *bona fide* permanent residents of the Territory should be placed on an equal legal footing as "residents" or "citizens," though without detriment to persons retaining foreign nationality. The creation of a City of Apia, as was noted above (see paragraphs 72-75 of Chapter II), may help to ease the difficulties. In the meantime, the new Government of Western Samoa should make constant effort to find practicable ways of reducing to a minimum this rankling source of deep-seated irritation.

B EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

7. From all sides the Mission heard complaints, both from Samoans and from Europeans, based upon the inadequacy of the educational system. In over thirty years, was the recurring theme, the educational programme has failed to produce a group of leaders possessing the high professional and technical skills necessary for self-government. In the opinion of the Mission, to achieve good self-government in Samoa within a measurable time a drastic attack must be made upon the problem of education.