

C. SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND OTHER FACILITIES

The buildings and equipment at Nukunono are excellent, but those at Atafu and Fakaofu are typical Native-style buildings. Radio-sets and other aids have been supplied to each school and are greatly appreciated.

D. CURRICULUM AND LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

The language of instruction is Samoan, but English is taught at Nukunono. Endeavours are made by all teachers to follow the lessons given in the Samoan Teachers' Guide and those broadcast from Apia. A lack of training prevents some of the Tokelau teachers from making full use of this material, but, in the main, they are performing a very creditable service. At Nukunono, woodwork is taught the boys with equipment supplied by the Administration, and the girls are taught dressmaking. It is realized, however, that a substantial improvement in the curriculum cannot be expected until trained teachers are available, though the work performed at Nukunono is of high standard.

E. OPPORTUNITIES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

In common with the peoples of other territories administered by New Zealand, the Tokelau Islanders are eligible for participation in the scholarship scheme. To date no suitable student has been forthcoming, but it is possible that a Tokelau Island boy, educated in Western Samoa, will be included in the group of students coming to New Zealand next year.

F. ADULT EDUCATION

No facilities for adult education exist, though students up to the age of twenty attend the schools in the islands.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. NATURAL RESOURCES

The natural resources of the Tokelau Islands are limited by the lack of fertility of the soil, which permits an agricultural subsistence economy and the production annually of a certain amount of copra for export. There are no known mineral resources.

Coconut palms are a characteristic feature of the landscape. Kanava or tauanave (*Cordia subcordata*) is the only timber-tree of importance; this is used for canoes, houses, and domestic utensils. The trees are short and stubby and the trunks of good specimens rarely exceed 2 ft. in diameter. Another useful tree is fala, the edible pandanus, the timber of which is also sometimes used in house-building. One island in each atoll is usually reserved for timber-plantations. The preservation of good supplies of kanava is vital to the islanders in view of their widespread use in canoe-building.

B. AGRICULTURE

No agricultural administration exists, and the predominant type of agricultural organization is that of subsistence farming with the production of cash crops as a means of supplementing income. With the limited resources existing in the Tokelau Islands it is difficult to improve the present agricultural methods, but the South Pacific Commission has instituted a research project dealing with the problem of development of coral atolls and some assistance is anticipated from this source.