

8. Those who have been called by the Government for trial before the Court for offences for which they are accused against the fundamental laws of the British Government, no resistance will be offered by the Mau in their favour if they are caught by the Government. Will Your Excellency give us your guarantee that if those who are charged with such offences are caught, they will be dealt with by the Court according to the basis of British justice, and not according to the customs adopted in Samoa in respect to members of the Mau?

9. The tragedy which occurred on the 28th December, 1929, which resulted in the deaths of Tamasese and other chiefs and orators and men of Samoa from revolver, machine-gun, and rifle fire, we are not satisfied with the verdict of the Coroner, because evidence of many who witnessed the tragedy was not taken owing to restrictions against them by the Government and Your Excellency's refusal to grant our counsel's request for safe conduct for them to attend the inquest.

10. One portion of the Coroner's verdict states that the use of rifle fire which caused the deaths of Tamasese, Tuia, and Migao was unnecessary. To these may be added others who have since died of wounds caused by such rifle fire. Has Your Excellency ordered the trial of those responsible for the use of rifle fire on that day? If such trial will be held, will they be charged with the crime of murder?

11. The boy Molia who was shot by a white policeman of the Government has died. His depositions to the Chief Judge were to the effect that he was shot while sitting down and his little eyes looking at the policeman. He did not resist the policeman but was shot at close quarters through the stomach which ultimately caused his death. Has an inquest been held on this matter, and what verdict has been given?

12. While we were in the bush, we received word of ill treatment meted to the *tinifu* of women and children. The police have looted and destroyed furniture and fixtures in the houses entered by them while the *tinifu* were asleep, women have been trampled on and children thrown outside. Is it the British custom to impose war measures on the *tinifu* (women and children)? If that is not the British custom what orders have Your Excellency given in this matter to ensure that no recurrence of such practice takes place?

13. Your Proclamation issued orders to the Mau people to return to their homes. How is it possible for the Savai'i people to return when their means of travel (their boats) have been seized by the Government, even if they did decide to return to their homes?

14. The Government has informed us that the object of the mandate held by New Zealand from the League of Nations is to protect the Samoans until such time as they can govern themselves according to the accepted civilized methods. Is there a clause in the mandate authorizing New Zealand to declare war on Samoa when the Samoans do not wish to fight, but only press for the consideration of their complaints along peaceful lines?

15. If the real purport of the mandate is to teach us Samoans to conduct our own government what has the New Zealand Government done to bring this about? Is it possible to consider in the meeting required by Your Excellency the matter of leaving us to run our own government with the right to seek the protection of a Great Power with which we are satisfied?

16. Is the New Zealand Government cognizant of the Treaty entered into by three Great Powers—Great Britain, America, and Germany—and confirmed by the Samoan Government in 1889?

17. This Treaty guaranteed the authority of the Samoans to conduct their own Government under the protection of the three Great Powers. When in 1900, Great Britain withdrew, the protectorate over Samoa was divided between Germany and America, Germany conducted the Government of Western Samoa on the terms of the Treaty of 1889. When the protectorate over Western Samoa was taken by New Zealand from Germany why was it not continued under the terms of the Treaty of 1889?

The above points are now submitted to Your Excellency, and if it pleases Your Excellency, we shall be pleased to have your reply for the consideration of the Mau in the hope that a basis can be found to comply with your wish for a meeting with the Mau. Your Excellency can no longer doubt that the Mau represents the vast majority of the people of Western Samoa.

This letter concludes with great respect to Your Excellency.

I am,

M. F. FAUMUINA, Chairman.

Confirmed by—

TUIMALEALIFANO,	LAVEA,	LAGA'AIA,
P. TAMASESE,	ASI V.,	LELAFU,
FAIFAI,	IUAVI,	TUALA, T.,
ALIPIA,	LELEVA,	TEOUI,
AUTAGAVAIA,	GASU,	TIUNU,
MAULOLO,	NAMULAU'ULU,	LAFOGA,

Accredited Representatives of the Mau.