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## **Summary prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1**

### **Samoa\***

The present report is a summary of 6 stakeholders' submissions<sup>1</sup> to the universal periodic review. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. Lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to the absence of submissions by stakeholders regarding these particular issues. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review.

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\* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

## **I. Background and framework**

### **A. Scope of international obligations**

1. Nuanua O Le Alofa (NOLA) encouraged Samoa to ratify and sign the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by 2011 to coincide with the communiqué issued by the Pacific Island Forum's Secretariat which sets 2011 as the year for all Pacific Countries to endorse the Convention. NOLA recommended that Samoa request the assistance of relevant regional organisations in this process.<sup>2</sup>

2. Samoan Umbrella for Non-Governmental Organisations (SUNGO) recommended that Samoa ratify: the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and its Optional Protocol; International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD); the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) and its Optional Protocol; the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its Optional Protocol; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICPRMW); ILO Convention No. 169 concerning indigenous and tribal peoples in independent countries; the Optional Protocol to CEDAW; Optional Protocols to CRC; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (signed but not ratified).<sup>3</sup> SUNGA recommended that, Samoa should ratify, at a minimum, the ICESCR, CERD, CAT, CRPD and ICPRMW by Samoa's next Universal Periodic Review in 2015. Samoa should, as it ratifies each of the treaties and conventions listed above, also incorporate these into its domestic law.<sup>4</sup>

3. Referring to ICCPR (noting that "the Government of the Independent State of Samoa considers that article 10 paragraphs 2 and 3, which provides that juvenile offenders shall be segregated from adults and accorded treatment appropriate to their age and legal status, refers solely to the legal measures incorporated in the system for the protection of minors, which is addressed by the Young Offenders Act 2007) and ensure that all juvenile offenders are treated according to the provisions of the ICCPR.<sup>5</sup>

### **B. Constitutional and legislative framework**

4. SUNGO noted that Part II of the Samoan Constitution provided for some protection of human rights and that Samoa was a party to three of the core international human rights instruments. SUNGO indicated that despite having some level of entrenched human rights protection, Samoa had failed to adopt a comprehensive legal framework for the protection of human rights in line with international standards.<sup>6</sup> SUNGO recommended that Samoa works to incorporate the human rights treaties it has ratified into domestic law.<sup>7</sup>

5. NOLA congratulated Samoa for its commitment to reviewing most of the existing policies and legislations, most importantly considering disability matters.<sup>8</sup> NOLA stated that Samoa should be encouraged to review and enforce its National Policies and Legislations to allow persons with disabilities to contribute constructively to the Samoa's development at all levels.<sup>9</sup>

### **C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure**

6. SUNGO recommended that Samoa establishes a Human Rights Commission in accordance with the 'Paris Principles' before its next UPR in 2015. This body would hear

the human rights concerns of all Samoans and address allegations of human rights abuses across all sectors of society. The Human Rights Commission must be independent and adequately resourced.<sup>10</sup>

7. SUNGO noted that Samoa has had an office of Ombudsman since 1988. However, the office was not accessible to many Samoans due to limitations of its functions and inadequate public awareness of the role of the Ombudsman.<sup>11</sup> SUNGO recommended that Samoa educate the public about the role of the Ombudsman so that individuals and groups adversely affected by administrative decisions, etc. are able to seek assistance from the Ombudsman.<sup>12</sup> In its roadmap towards a Human Rights Commission, initially to be housed in the office of the Ombudsman, Samoa should ensure that the office was adequately resourced and should consider expanding the role of Ombudsman to investigate complaints concerning the private sector.<sup>13</sup>

8. SUNGO further recommended that Samoa supports the establishment of a Pacific Human Rights Commission, to be housed in Samoa, which would hear human rights concerns from countries in the Pacific region that do not have a HRC.<sup>14</sup>

9. NOLA acknowledged Samoa for identifying the Ministry of Women Community and Social Developments as the National focal point for disability matters in 2008.<sup>15</sup> NOLA acknowledged Samoa for its ongoing support to disability organizations as well as for endorsing the establishment of the National Disability Task Force Committee and accepting the National Disability Policy.<sup>16</sup> NOLA recommended that Samoa should be encouraged to support the National Disability Action task force with adequate financial, human and technical resources to implement the provisions of the Disability Convention, CEDAW and the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action that directly relates to improving the lives of persons with disabilities.<sup>17</sup>

## **D. Policy measures**

10. SUNGO indicated that Samoa has a National Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women but this was not supported by a written national policy on equal opportunity, and there remained several impediments to overcome before women benefit from equal enjoyment of rights.<sup>18</sup> SUNGO recommended that Samoa endorse and promote the National Policy for Women, first presented to Cabinet in 2004 and again in a revised form in 2008, addressing all issues of discrimination against women. This policy should be finalised before Samoa is next examined by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in 2013.<sup>19</sup>

11. NOLA acknowledged the strides made so far by Samoa to recognise persons with disabilities. However it noted that limited financial, technical and human resources for the advancement of persons with disabilities are contributing factors to slow progress in disability developments.<sup>20</sup>

## **II. Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground**

### **A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms**

#### **Cooperation with special procedures**

12. SUNGO noted that Samoa has not issued a standing invitation to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council. SUNGO indicated that Samoa could benefit from advice, promotion and reporting of special procedures on specific human rights issues. SUNGO recommended that Samoa issue a standing invitation to the Special Procedures.<sup>21</sup>

## **B. Implementation of international human rights obligations**

### **1. Equality and non-discrimination**

13. SUNGO noted that Samoa benefited from a constitutional guarantee of freedom from discrimination on the basis of descent, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, social origin, place of birth, family status (Constitution, art 15). This guarantee, however, only protected people from these groups from being discriminated against in legislation. SUNGO noted that there are certain groups who do not benefit from the equal enjoyment of human rights at a societal level. There was no protection from discrimination on the basis of disability, age, or sexual orientation. Samoa had no additional legislation dealing specifically with discrimination.<sup>22</sup>

14. NOLA recognised that people with disabilities continued to be discriminated against and marginalised at all levels of society because of their disabilities.<sup>23</sup>

### **2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person**

15. SUNGO reported that domestic violence against women was a widespread problem in Samoa. Refuges and support services for victims are provided by NGOs and received little financial or other support from the Government. It was acknowledged that while family was considered the strongest social support mechanism in Samoa, it may be necessary to provide victims at risk with alternative housing for a period, including refuges and alternative family arrangements.<sup>24</sup> SUNGO recommended that Samoa supports existing NGOs that offer domestic and sexual assault services by providing greater financial resources.<sup>25</sup>

16. SUNGO noted that legislation for victims of domestic and sexual abuse was being reformed under the Family Safety Bill 2009. However, this process had been slow and had lacked adequate community consultation.<sup>26</sup> SUNGO recommended that legislative responses to address violence within the family be expanded to provide more comprehensive protection, including updating family law provisions to support those whose family life is disrupted by violence.<sup>27</sup> SUNGO further recommended that Samoa ensures the speedy enactment of the Family Safety Bill.<sup>28</sup>

17. Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) reported that corporal punishment of children was lawful in the home, as well as in alternative care settings under article 14 of the Infants Ordinance.<sup>29</sup> While article 12 of the Infants Ordinance (1961) provides for the protection of children under 14 years from ill-treatment and neglect, article 14 states: “Nothing in this Part of this Ordinance shall be construed to take away or affect the right of any parent, teacher, or other person having the lawful control or charge of a child to administer reasonable punishment to such child.” GIEACPC indicated that provisions against violence and inhuman and degrading treatment in the Crimes Ordinance (1961) and the Constitution (1960) were not interpreted as prohibiting corporal punishment in childrearing.<sup>30</sup> GIEACPC hoped that the Universal Periodical Review (UPR) will highlight the importance of prohibiting all corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the home, and urged Samoa to enact legislation to achieve this as a matter of priority.<sup>31</sup>

18. SUNGO indicated that while corporal punishment was unlawful in Samoan schools, it was however still practised in some schools. SUNGO recommended that Samoa provide education and training about the illegality of corporal punishment in schools and the unacceptability of forms of discipline that were not consistent with human dignity.<sup>32</sup>

19. SUNGO noted that domestic and sexual violence against children was widespread and insufficiently addressed in Samoa. SUNGO recommended that Samoa take protective

measures against child abuse as outlined in CRC, art 19, including preventative measures, educational programmes and funding for support facilities for victims of child abuse.<sup>33</sup>

20. SUNGO indicated that there was an increasing incidence of child vendors in Apia. Their presence on the streets during school hours was contrary to CRC, art 32.1 regarding protection from work that interferes with the child's education, social development, etc., and contrary to assurances by the Samoan Government to provide compulsory and free education to year 8.<sup>34</sup> SUNGO recommended that Samoa take measures to reduce numbers of child vendors, consistently with its obligations under ILO Convention No. 182 concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and ILO Convention No. 138 concerning minimum age for admission to employment.<sup>35</sup>

21. SUNGO noted that it understood Samoa to be revising the Prisons Act 1967 to include greater assurances of human rights, and that this process will include community consultation. The living conditions at the Tafaigata Prison were very poor. Many facilities were extremely outdated; provisions for food, water and basic sanitation were inadequate; and large groups of prisoners were confined together in small and harsh cells. In addition, there were reports of physical and sexual abuse.<sup>36</sup> SUNGO recommended that Samoa conclude its legislative reforms and improve conditions in Tafaigata Prison before Samoa's next UPR in 2015, including by providing regular health checks and counselling services for inmates and facilities for women prisoners.<sup>37</sup> Samoa should prohibit the temporary removal of inmates from prison to undertake unpaid remuneration unless ordered by a court of law.<sup>38</sup> Samoa should provide vocational training and other measures to improve prisoners' post-detention prospects.<sup>39</sup>

### **3. Administration of justice, including impunity**

22. SUNGO indicated that there was inadequate and unequal access to justice in Samoa. Access to lawyers and to the court system was unaffordable for many. There was no office of public defender, and legal aid was ordered by the court only in extreme cases of financial hardship and where the offence attracts a life sentence. This situation undermined the principle of equality before the law and the guaranteed right to a fair trial (Constitution, art 9) for those who cannot afford legal advice and representation. It placed Samoan citizens at risk. There was inadequate understanding in the community about legal and human rights.<sup>40</sup> SUNGO recommended that Samoa establish community legal centres to provide free legal assistance, including information and education about legal and human rights, to those who cannot afford private representation. Advice should be accessible without a court order.<sup>41</sup> Samoa should establish the office of public defender to improve equal access to justice.<sup>42</sup>

23. SUNGO noted that Samoa has recently legislated for improvements in the treatment of youth within the justice system, including providing for the establishment of a Youth Court.

24. SUNGO indicated that police officers regularly demonstrate a lack of knowledge of Samoan laws and of human rights, and that corruption was perceived to be a problem in the police force. A Police Tribunal operates internally and was not sufficiently independent.<sup>43</sup> SUNGO recommended that Samoa ensures adequate human and financial resources were provided for the increased efficiency and effectiveness of the police force, and to attempt to eradicate corruption in the police force.<sup>44</sup> Samoa should provide an external mechanism for independent review of police behaviour which should include expertise in cultural behaviours and customs.<sup>45</sup>

**4. Freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly and right to participate in public and political life**

25. SUNGO noted that there was no policy or legislation dealing with the provision of documents to the public, and documents are provided by agencies solely at their discretion, on an ad hoc basis.<sup>46</sup> Samoa should enact Freedom of Information legislation to make government information on use of public funds and information related to decisions adversely affecting the individual accessible. Such information should be made available in English and/or Samoan as promptly as possible and at the lowest reasonable cost.<sup>47</sup>

26. SUNGO reported that Samoans must apply to the Police Commissioner for a permit to assemble in a public place in large groups. While prior warning may be needed for security reasons, the right to freedom of assembly should not be subjected to pre-approval by the state.<sup>48</sup> SUNGO recommended that Samoa abolish any requirement for members of the public to obtain a permit from police before assembling.<sup>49</sup>

27. SUNGO indicated that the electoral system in Samoa remains compromised in some villages by a traditional imposed consensus at the village level. SUNGO recommended that Samoa enforces the right of all citizens above the age of 21 to vote freely and by secret ballot, without undue pressure, as well as the right of all citizens to run for parliament, regardless of village consensus. Samoa should disallow village practices that undermine these principles. Samoa should resource voters' education so that citizens understand the right to vote for their preferred candidate and fully and freely participate in public affairs. Samoa should enable all overseas Samoans to cast an absentee vote in elections without being required to travel to Samoa.<sup>50</sup>

28. SUNGO further recommended that Samoa establish an independent national committee with representatives from a cross-section of the community, including traditional and church leaders, women and youth, to review the electoral system and to consider alternative systems. Such alternative systems could include proportionate representation, recommending a system that will allow voters a genuine choice that, when made, is reflected in the composition of Parliament.<sup>51</sup> SUNGO recommended that Samoa, recognising the importance of accountability and transparency in responsible government, should amend the Constitution to require a referendum to decide on further amendments. Amendments should only be passed if a majority of the Parliament and a majority of the public voting at referendum agree.<sup>52</sup>

29. SUNGO noted at present only 4 out of the 49 members of Samoan Parliament are women. There remain considerable impediments at the village level to women being supported as political candidates. While women were eligible under law to become political candidates, certain villages did not allow women with chiefly titles to participate in village councils, including Letogo, Tanugamanono, Malie and Saleimoa. This prevented those women from obtaining endorsement for their candidacy at the village level, thus disadvantaging women by decreasing their chances of being elected into parliament.<sup>53</sup>

**5. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work**

30. SUNGO indicated that while new legislation providing for three months' compulsory maternity leave in both public and private sectors was welcomed and must be upheld, there were concerns that it may lead to employment discrimination against women in the private sector due to resourcing issues.<sup>54</sup> SUNGO recommended that Samoa commit to supporting the private sector, during the initial stages of the new laws regarding maternity leave, via subsidies and other incentives, to meet its commitments and to ensure that women were not discriminated against in private sector employment.<sup>55</sup>

## 6. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

31. SUNGO noted that Samoans benefit from a system of customary land, which provides them with access to property through family rights to land. This system has ensured that levels of homelessness in Samoa remain very low, and provides a form of social security for Samoans. This system was threatened, however, by the system of land registration and proprietorship under the Land Registration Act 2008.<sup>56</sup>

32. SUNGO recommended that Samoa develop and implement a strategy to reduce poverty, with concrete targets and impact indicators, including improving its social security system.<sup>57</sup>

33. SUNGO reported that healthcare services in Samoa were predominantly public funded but there was a significant growth in the provision of private sector healthcare services.<sup>58</sup> There was inadequate and unequal access to health care services and information. SUNGO recommended that Samoa establish a system whereby free access to healthcare is provided for the poor (as defined in the Household Income Expenditure Survey 2008-2010).<sup>59</sup>

34. SUNGO recommended that Samoa educate the public on their rights as patients and how to access health care.<sup>60</sup> Samoa should resource, increase and sustain preventative measures for Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including primary healthcare and promotion of healthy lifestyles, and review existing health policies and legislation.<sup>61</sup> Samoa should establish a facility to cater and care for the terminally ill<sup>62</sup> and establish a national health insurance scheme that will provide healthcare choices for the public.<sup>63</sup>

35. SUNGO further noted that there was unequal geographic distribution of healthcare and human resources.<sup>64</sup> SUNGO recommended that Samoa improve its medical coverage to cover rural healthcare facilities, including committing financial resources in its current annual budget to implement the 2005 Cabinet decision to utilise the private sector to ensure improved healthcare access in both urban and rural areas.<sup>65</sup> Samoa should provide improved medical emergency evacuation systems as a priority.<sup>66</sup> SUNGO noted that many prescription medications are available for purchase “over the counter” at pharmacies. Samoa should enforce existing legislation that governs and monitors the professional standards of healthcare providers.<sup>67</sup>

36. SUNGO noted that forty-six percent of currently married Samoan women have unmet needs for family planning. Women are unable to access some birth control methods without the consent of a parent or partner.<sup>68</sup> SUNGO recommended that Samoa have a clear and comprehensive National Population policy including a National Sexual Reproductive Health policy, endorsed by Parliament, to guide national population growth with regards to national development.<sup>69</sup>

37. According to SUNGO, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) do not receive the same priority and resource support by the government as for HIV/AIDS.<sup>70</sup> SUNGO recommended that Samoa, whilst continuing its work in relation to HIV/AIDS place greater emphasis on health education, health promotion and access to health services in relation to other STIs. Samoa should improve utilisation of NGOs and private sector clinics working towards combating STIs, in particular by supporting and resourcing these clinics.<sup>71</sup>

38. SUNGO informed that mental health care in Samoa was neglected and inadequately resourced.<sup>72</sup> SUNGO recommended that Samoa increase funding for Mental Health and improve access to mental health professionals and support services, including better resourcing NGO and private sector services in this area.<sup>73</sup> Samoa should initiate programs to raise awareness in the community about mental health problems and solutions.<sup>74</sup>

39. According to SUNGO, access to safe drinking water and foods (including fish) and to cultural practices (including carving, tapa making and tool making) were jeopardized by

decisions to allow the widespread deforestation of customary lands, and failure to protect seafront areas and sites of cultural significance. Indiscriminate development of water catchment areas is contributing to contamination of drinking water and the drying up of rivers, leading to decreased access to safe drinking water and destruction of marine life and coral reefs and loss of biodiversity.<sup>75</sup> SUNGO recommended that Samoa enforce the requirement to produce Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) before any development is carried out which may affect cultural and environmental rights, including access to safe drinking water, food and biodiversity.<sup>76</sup> EIA reports should be made public, and the process for EIAs should be made uniform and transparent through legislation, after a process of community consultation to establish the needs and concerns of stakeholders.<sup>77</sup> Government agencies should monitor Samoa's development and conservation values to ensure that national sustainable development goals are achieved as per their legislative directives.<sup>78</sup>

## **7. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community**

40. SUNGO recommended that Samoa enforce compulsory education.<sup>79</sup>

41. NOLA congratulated Samoa for being the first country in the Pacific to enact an Education for all Act in 1991 providing non-discrimination provision to enable access to education for children with disabilities; the appointment of the Special Needs Coordinator in the Ministry of Education in 2002; the establishment of the Special Needs Units in primary schools in Upolu and Savaii; and the collection of statistics within the Ministry since 2004 and its move towards developing the inclusive education policy in 2008.<sup>80</sup>

42. NOLA recommended that Samoa be encouraged to complete its inclusive education policy and strategy by 2012, to emphasise in its strategy that teachers are to be given proper training in special education. NOLA recommended that other specialists' services should be recruited such as speech therapists, physiotherapist, physiologists, sign language teachers, Braille teachers, and that all educational facilities, public places and means of transportations should be made accessible. NOLA recommended that Samoa request overseas assistance to help with the process and identify international aid targets towards disability.<sup>81</sup>

43. SUNGO indicated that Samoa should include and resource education about human rights and responsibilities, including rights under the Samoan Constitution, in primary and secondary schools and in communities.<sup>82</sup>

44. SUNGO reported that only limited vocational training is available for school leavers and adults.<sup>83</sup> SUNGO recommended that Samoa develop and increase access to vocational training for all, providing bridging courses for those ineligible for such training due to failure to meet the required level of education (for example, English competency).<sup>84</sup>

45. SUNGO reported that around 85 per cent of Samoa's land was registered as customary land that could not be mortgaged or sold. This land provided an irreplaceable social security net by providing all Samoans with a place to live and to perform traditional practices including arts, craftsmanship and medicinal practices. These assurances were placed at risk by continuing deforestation and by the Land Titles Registration Act 2008, which had changed the relationship of Samoans with the land from custodianship to proprietorship, and jeopardises the retention of customary land. Loss of access to land has led to the diminution of basic and essential human rights such as the right to an adequate standard of living, employment, adequate housing, health and culture.<sup>85</sup> SUNGO recommended that Samoa recognize its obligation to protect the rights and resources of future generations and to review the Land Registration Act 2007, taking into consideration its impact on Samoan culture, social standards and poverty.<sup>86</sup> Samoa should actively engage in the implementation of a reforestation programme using native plants to retain indigenous knowledge and cultural practices.<sup>87</sup>



46. SUNGO noted that traditional healers contribute significantly to healthcare in Samoa but that the moral and material interests in their products and work are not sufficiently protected.<sup>88</sup> SUNGO recommended that Samoa draft appropriate legislation to ensure that traditional healers have appropriate access to intellectual property and other rights.<sup>89</sup>

#### 8. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

47. SUNGO reported that migrant workers were living in unhealthy, unsafe conditions and were paid below the minimum wage.<sup>90</sup>

### III. Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints

48. Joint Submission 1 (JS1) reported that in Samoa, climate change threatens the right to food, health, means of subsistence, and the ability to maintain an adequate standard of living; endanger rights to life, property, housing, self-determination, security of person, access to water, sanitation, and a healthy environment.<sup>91</sup>

### IV. Key national priorities, initiatives and commitments

N/A

### V. Capacity-building and technical assistance

49. Samoa should provide all members of its police force with training on human rights and how to apply them as part of their daily work responsibilities.<sup>92</sup>

#### Notes

<sup>1</sup> The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org). (One asterisk denotes a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council)

#### *Civil society*

JS1 Joint Submission 1 – submitted by Earth justice\*, Oakland (USA); Greenpeace International\*, Amsterdam (The Netherlands); Human Rights Advocates\* (USA); 350.org;

JS2 Joint Submission 2 – submitted by ARC International, Geneva (Switzerland); ILGA, Brussels (Belgium); ILGA-Europe\*; Brussels (Belgium);

NOLA Nuanua O Le Alofa, Samoa;

SUNGO Samoan Umbrella for Non-Governmental Organisation, Samoa;

GIEACPC Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom);

Oceania HR Oceania HR, Hawaii, United States, (USA).

<sup>2</sup> NOLA, p. 2.

<sup>3</sup> SUNGO, p. 1.

<sup>4</sup> SUNGO, p. 1.

<sup>5</sup> SUNGO, p. 5.

<sup>6</sup> SUNGO, p. 1.

<sup>7</sup> SUNGO, p. 1.

<sup>8</sup> NOLA, p. 1.

<sup>9</sup> NOLA, p. 2.

<sup>10</sup> SUNGO, p. 2.

- 11 SUNGO, pp. 4–5.
- 12 SUNGO, pp. 4–5.
- 13 SUNGO, pp. 4–5.
- 14 SUNGO, p. 2.
- 15 NOLA, p. 1.
- 16 NOLA, p. 1.
- 17 NOLA, p. 2.
- 18 SUNGO, p. 2.
- 19 SUNGO, p. 3.
- 20 NOLA, p. 2.
- 21 SUNGO, p. 2.
- 22 SUNGO, p. 2.
- 23 NOLA, p. 1.
- 24 SUNGO, p. 4.
- 25 SUNGO, p. 4.
- 26 SUNGO, p. 4.
- 27 SUNGO, p. 4.
- 28 SUNGO, p. 4.
- 29 GIEACPC, p. 2.
- 30 GIEACPC, p. 2.
- 31 GIEACPC, p. 1.
- 32 SUNGO, p. 10.
- 33 SUNGO, p. 3.
- 34 SUNGO, p. 3.
- 35 SUNGO, p. 3.
- 36 SUNGO, p. 4.
- 37 SUNGO, p. 4.
- 38 SUNGO, p. 4.
- 39 SUNGO, p. 4.
- 40 SUNGO, p. 5.
- 41 SUNGO, p. 5.
- 42 SUNGO, p. 5.
- 43 SUNGO, pp. 4–5.
- 44 SUNGO, pp. 4–5.
- 45 SUNGO, pp. 4–5.
- 46 SUNGO, p. 6.
- 47 SUNGO, p. 6.
- 48 SUNGO, p. 6.
- 49 SUNGO, p. 6.
- 50 SUNGO, p. 6.
- 51 SUNGO, p. 7.
- 52 SUNGO, p. 7.
- 53 SUNGO, pp. 2–3.
- 54 SUNGO, p. 2.
- 55 SUNGO, p. 2.
- 56 SUNGO, p. 7.
- 57 SUNGO, p. 7.
- 58 SUNGO, pp. 7–9.
- 59 SUNGO, pp. 7–9.
- 60 SUNGO, pp. 7–9.
- 61 SUNGO, pp. 7–9.
- 62 SUNGO, pp. 7–9.
- 63 SUNGO, pp. 7–9.
- 64 SUNGO, pp. 7–9.
- 65 SUNGO, pp. 7–9.
- 66 SUNGO, pp. 7–9.

- 67 SUNGO, pp. 7–9.
- 68 SUNGO, pp. 7–9.
- 69 SUNGO, pp. 7–9.
- 70 SUNGO, pp. 7–9.
- 71 SUNGO, pp. 7–9.
- 72 SUNGO, pp. 7–9.
- 73 SUNGO, pp. 7–9.
- 74 SUNGO, pp. 7–9.
- 75 SUNGO, p. 10.
- 76 SUNGO, p. 10.
- 77 SUNGO, p. 10.
- 78 SUNGO, p. 10.
- 79 SUNGO, p. 3.
- 80 NOLA, p. 1.
- 81 NOLA, p. 2.
- 82 SUNGO, p. 2.
- 83 SUNGO, p. 10.
- 84 SUNGO, p. 10.
- 85 SUNGO, p. 3.
- 86 SUNGO, p. 4.
- 87 SUNGO, p. 4.
- 88 SUNGO, p. 4.
- 89 SUNGO, p. 4.
- 90 SUNGO, p. 10.
- 91 JS1, pp. 1–2.
- 92 SUNGO, pp. 4–5.

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