

TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCILCONSEIL
DE TUTELLE

T/59

20 novembre 1947

FRENCH

ORIGINAL : ENGLISH

DEUXIEME SESSION

Rapport annuel sur la Nouvelle-Guinée
pour la période allant du 1er juillet 1946 au 30 juin 1947

(Point 3 de l'ordre du jour)

Le Secrétaire général a l'honneur de transmettre par la présente au Conseil de tutelle une lettre du gouvernement australien en date du 19 novembre 1947 par laquelle celui-ci communique un "Rapport à l'Assemblée générale de l'Organisation des Nations Unies sur l'administration du territoire de la Nouvelle-Guinée du 1er juillet 1946 au 30 juin 1947." (S)

(S) Comme le Secrétariat n'a reçu jusqu'ici qu'un nombre restreint d'exemplaires de ce rapport, il est obligé de limiter la distribution et ne peut remettre, pour le moment, qu'un seul exemplaire à chaque membre du Conseil de tutelle.

RECEIVED

24 NOV 1947

DELEGATION AUSTRALIENNE A
L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
4510 EMPIRE STATE BUILDING
NEW-YORK 1, N.Y.

19 novembre 1947

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre sous ce pli 18 exemplaires du rapport sur l'administration du territoire de la Nouvelle-Guinée pendant la période allant du 12 juillet 1946 au 30 juin 1947.

Je vous serais vivement reconnaissant de vouloir bien faire distribuer ces exemplaires aux représentants des membres du Conseil de tutelle.

J'attends, d'ici quelques jours, d'autres exemplaires de ce rapport que je vous ferai parvenir dès réception.

Veuillez trouver également sous ce pli les documents suivants :

New Guinea Handbook (en 2 exemplaires)

Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act 1945 (en 14 exemplaires)

Ordonnances promulguées en application de l'"Act" ci-dessus jusqu'à la date du 30 juin 1947 (en 14 exemplaires)

Papua-New Guinea Gazette, donnant les règlements pris par l'Administrateur du 30 octobre 1945 au 30 juin 1947 (en 8 exemplaires)

Note : Les Native Labour Regulations sont joints à la Native Labour Ordinance.

J'ai l'honneur, etc...

(signé) J.D.L. Hood

Ministre

M. le Secrétaire général
de l'Organisation des Nations Unies
Lake Success, New-York.

1947.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

REPORT

TO

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED
NATIONS

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TERRITORY OF
NEW GUINEA

From 1st July, 1946, to 30th June, 1947.

(SUBMITTED IN CONFORMITY WITH ARTICLE 88 OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND
ON THE BASIS OF THE PROVISIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE APPROVED BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
ON 25th APRIL, 1947).

By Authority: L. F. JOHNSTON, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.
(Printed in Australia.)

1947.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

REPORT

TO

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED
NATIONS

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TERRITORY OF
NEW GUINEA

From 1st July, 1946, to 30th June, 1947.

(SUBMITTED IN CONFORMITY WITH ARTICLE 88 OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND
ON THE BASIS OF THE PROVISIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE APPROVED BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
ON 25th APRIL, 1947).

By Authority: L. F. JOHNSON, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.
(Printed in Australia.)

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Statement by Minister for External Territories	5
PART I. Introduction	7
PART II. Descriptive Section	8
PART III. The Policy of the Australian Government for Papua and New Guinea	10
PART IV. Administration and Government— Provisional Questionnaire Sections B, D and E	13
PART V. International Relations— Provisional Questionnaire Sections C and D	17
PART VI. Economy of Territory— Provisional Questionnaire Section F	22
PART VII. Social Welfare— Provisional Questionnaire Section G	25
PART VIII. Education— Provisional Questionnaire Section H	27
PART IX. Publications— Provisional Questionnaire Section I	28
PART X. Research— Provisional Questionnaire Section J	30
PART XI. Summary and Conclusions— Provisional Questionnaire Section L	30
PART XII. Statistical Appendix— Provisional Questionnaire	31
Photographs	
Map of Papua-New Guinea	
} Included in original Report only	

THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

ANNUAL REPORT 1946-1947.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

Australia subscribed to the Charter of the United Nations at San Francisco on 26th June, 1945. An important part of the Charter so far as Australia is concerned is that section dealing with the responsibility for the administration of territories whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government.

On 13th December, 1946, the General Assembly of the United Nations acting under the provisions of Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations approved a Trusteeship Agreement for the Mandated Territory of New Guinea designating Australia to be the Administering Authority. The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia undertook to discharge its obligations as the Administering Authority, so that the customs and usages of the indigenous inhabitants would be protected, their cultural and educational advancement assured, their rights and interests safeguarded, and an increasingly progressive share in the administrative and other services given to them, as the Territory developed.

Australia carried out its task under the League of Nations Mandate for New Guinea both in the spirit and to the letter of its obligations and to the satisfaction of the League of Nations. In doing so, the Territory was entirely unguarded from a defence point of view and the Japanese took full advantage of the position with the result that New Guinea and the greater part of Papua were overrun before the Allied Forces, at a cost in lives that is only too well known, stopped the invader about 35 miles from Port Moresby. The limitation of the Mandate, so far as fortifications and defence measures are concerned, is not repeated under the Trusteeship Agreement and the Administering Authority in future will be in a position to take whatever measures it considers necessary for the defence of the Territory.

In January, 1942, Japanese Forces invaded Rabaul and in the space of a few weeks occupied those portions of the Territory of New Guinea known as the Bismarck Archipelago, the Admiralty Islands, the Solomon Islands, and the coastal and sub-coastal portions of the island of New Guinea described as the Sepik, Madang and Morobe administrative districts.

Port Moresby became a major base from which the military operations of the Allied Forces were directed against the Japanese. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers, sailors and airmen halted here on their way to the forward areas to the north. Places now famous such as the Kokoda Trail, Buna, Gona, Sanananda, Kokoda, Milne Bay, Wau, Mubo, Salamaua, Lae and others became battle-fields. The Territory of New Guinea became one of the major-battlegrounds of the war in the Pacific; and the war of attrition which developed with increasing tempo and intensity was catastrophic in its devastation of commercial and industrial establishments, and in its effect on the economic and social structure of the native people inhabiting the areas where fighting occurred.

In those areas where land fighting occurred, and in those attacked from the air while occupied by the enemy, no pre-war installation or establishment remained when the "cease fire" was sounded. To the devastation caused by active combat has to be added the damage caused by the construction of military establishments, camps, aerodromes, &c., ancillary to active combat. Lastly, there has to be mentioned in particular the damage done to the property of the indigenous population—their garden lands, villages, homes and canoes; and to the suffering which modern war inevitably brought to a simple people who hitherto knew nothing more lethal than a spear, arrow, shotgun and rifle. Thousands lost their all in the ebb and flow of advancing armies, and in consequence were forced to subsist on what could be found in the jungle.

In those areas longest occupied by the Japanese the plight of the people was at times a desperate one, for as the war went against the enemy and supply diminished, he had to rely on local resources which meant taking what he wanted from natives. At the end the native had in this way lost all his pigs, dogs and poultry, and very many of them were without gardens either because of the nomadic existence which war had forced on them or because their lands had been occupied.

With the suspension of Civil Administration on 11th February, 1942, and the vesting of complete control in the Military Commander, the consequential evacuation of civilians, other than a few missionaries, and the formation of the Australian New Guinea Administrative Unit, all non-native civil enterprise ceased and it was no longer possible to continue commerce and industry. All buildings, stores, plant and equipment were requisitioned for use by the Forces. Services such as shipping, the operation of electric light and power and water pumping plants (which formerly had been conducted either publicly or privately) passed to military use. In brief the Territories became a vast military encampment and a series of bases from which to conduct operations; everything was drawn within the military plan and geared to the exigencies of campaign demands.

To meet the military need roads and other installations and services were built. Civilian installations were extended and in many cases blasted out of existence, to be replaced by other installations of a type suited to the military need. Communications of all kinds were designed, built and operated to serve the same purpose.

Owing to the speed with which the Japanese onslaught developed, the dislocation of civil affairs and disruption of communications resulting from it, no less than the tremendous efforts required to combat it, the preservation or removal of the records of the New Guinea Administration was not possible. They were all lost.

In July, 1945, the *Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act 1945*, was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament to provide for one administration for the former separate territories of Papua and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea. This is a tentative arrangement pending determination as to the future policy for the administration of the area of New Guinea formerly held under Mandate and now the subject of Trusteeship Agreement. At that time the Japanese war had receded from Australian territory but it then seemed that it would be a long time before the Japanese menace would be removed. The Government, however, considered that the military situation in the Pacific was such that civil administration could be restored to the Territory of Papua and portion of the Territory of New Guinea, and this action was taken on 30th October, 1945. The remainder of the Territory of New Guinea which was not then occupied by the Japanese continued under the control of the Australian Military Forces. After the surrender of the Japanese at Rabaul, areas of New Guinea were progressively transferred from military to civil control and the final transfer was effected on 24th June, 1946, when the Rabaul area of New Britain was brought under the control of the Provisional Administration of Papua-New Guinea.

When presenting the Bill for the Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act to the Australian Parliament, the Minister for External Territories outlined the proposals that the Government had in mind for the future development of the Territories. As then indicated, the guiding principle for the future of the Territory is the general duty laid down by the Charter of the United Nations to promote the welfare and advancement of the inhabitants of the Territory.

Detailed information as to the policy of the Australian Government for the Territory and the progress that has been made to 30th June, 1947, are indicated in subsequent parts of this Report.

PART II.—DESCRIPTIVE SECTION.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

The Territory of New Guinea comprises all that part of the former German New Guinea Protectorate with the exception of the Islands of the Samoan Group and the Island of Nauru. It lies close to the equator and is entirely within the Tropics; its most northerly point Sae (or Commerson) Island, is less than 50 nautical miles from the equator in latitude $0^{\circ} 45' \text{ S.}$, and longitude $145^{\circ} 17' \text{ E.}$, and its southern boundary with Papua is the parallel of 8° S. latitude. From west to east the Territory stretches from 141° E. longitude (the boundary with Dutch New Guinea) to Nukumanu (or Tasman) Island in latitude $4^{\circ} 35' \text{ S.}$ and longitude $159^{\circ} 25' \text{ E.}$ Its extreme points lie about 400 nautical miles from north to south and about 1,100 nautical miles from east to west.

The land area is about 93,000 square miles.

In geographical structure and surface the islands are markedly diverse but two characteristics are common to all except a few of the smallest—they are very mountainous and in almost every case covered with dense vegetation. The mainland is comprised mostly of vast mountain ranges, some of them more than 13,000 feet in elevation. Near the coast and in the course of the principal three rivers, namely, the Sepik, Ramu and Markham Rivers, there is more or less level country, but this forms only a fraction of the area and almost the whole of the surface is covered with a tangle of forest trees and undergrowth and meshed with matted tropical vines.

Plains are few, but the Territory contains extensive areas of grass country. Among the known grass plains are those of the Middle and Lower Sepik, the flats of the Markham valley and some of the undulating country of the Purari Plateau, between the head-waters of the Ramu River and Mount Hagen.

The Islands of the Territory, important enough to be named on maps number more than 600. There are many differences in the structure and surface of the small islands; many are volcanic craters, some still active, which rise abruptly from the ocean.

Generally, the soil is suitable for the growth of a great variety of tropical produce. In the coastal areas the soil varies from sand to sandy loam, usually over-lying the sub-soil of broken coral, which is ideal for coco-nut palms. On the undulating foothills the soil is heavier, ranging from sedimentary deposits to rich volcanic soils and in the swamp areas near the coast and the large rivers the soil varies from sand to heavy clays.

The climate, particularly the rainfall of such a widely spread group of islands, naturally varies considerably. Generally speaking, the rainfall is abundant, thunder storms from the north-west between December and February, and milder and more regular rain and steady breezes from the south-east between the months of March and November, the latter period constitutes the cooler and more pleasant portion of the year.

No established dry belts exist and droughts of more than a few months duration are unknown.

The boundary between the Territory and Papua is a conventional line which runs from the boundary of Dutch New Guinea at 5° S. to a point in latitude 6° S. and longitude 144° E., thence to a point in latitude 8° S. and longitude 147° E. and thence by the parallel of 8° S. to the sea.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into eight districts. Each district is under the supervision of a District Officer who, with a staff of Assistant District Officers, Patrol Officers and Cadets, is stationed at the most suitable point in each of the districts. The District Officers are responsible to the Director of District Services and Native Affairs for all the functions of administration in their districts. They attend to the details of government in their areas and their duties include the care and welfare of the natives, the exploration of the country and pacification of warring tribes by patrols and the enforcement of laws within their districts.

POPULATION.

On 30th June, 1947, a census of the non-native population was taken but the result thereof is not available for this Report.

The non-native population of the Territory on 30th June, 1941, was 6,329 persons, including 2,199 Chinese. At the same date the enumerated population was 684,836 persons. Census of the native population has, however, been taken only in portions of the Territory and there remains a considerable area yet to be covered by census. It is estimated that the total native population would be approximately a million.

The following table indicates the general racial distribution of the natives of the Territory :—

MELANESIAN.

Melanesian Speakers.

New Guinea Coastal (except the Waria River and Rai Coast)
All islands except the Hinterland areas of the larger ones, such as Bougainville

Papuan Speakers.

New Guinea Interior and Hinterland areas
Waria River and Rai Coast
Inland Bougainville

Micronesian.

Ninigo Island
Maty Island
Aua Island
Hermit Group
Anchorite Island

Polynesian.

Nuguria Island
Mortlock Group
Tasman Group

NATURAL RESOURCES, FLORA, FAUNA.

Detailed information under these headings is contained in the *Official Handbook of New Guinea*, copies of which have been made available to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

PART III.—THE POLICY OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT FOR PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

The cardinal points of the Government's policy are the fullest possible development of the Territory and the social, economic and political advancement of its inhabitants both native and non-native. Non-native expansion must, however, be governed by the well-being of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory as a whole and as in the past the basis for the economy of the area will be native and European industry working side by side but with the limit of non-native expansion determined by the welfare of the natives generally.

Whilst the Territories have undoubted natural resources, it must be remembered that there is a comparatively small indigenous population (about 1½ million for the two Territories). The Government aims to provide full facilities for better health, better education, and for an increasing participation by the natives in the wealth of their country and eventually in its government.

The task of restoring civil administration to an area as vast as Papua-New Guinea would in any circumstances be one of magnitude but when it is remembered that the Territories have been a huge battle ground and that practically every settlement has been devastated, every public utility including the small ships so vital to the island areas destroyed and there has been complete disruption of commercial activities and the organized life of the indigenous inhabitants on whose labour the whole of the economy of the Territory is based, it will be realized that an enormous amount of work is necessary before normal conditions can be re-established. Commencement has been made with the task and despite the many difficulties much progress has been made.

The difficulties which are not peculiar to the Territory relate principally to the provision of shipping and other transport, labour, materials and supplies.

The Territories of Papua and New Guinea have lengthy coastlines and hundreds of islands (in the Territory of New Guinea alone there are more than 600 islands) and naturally small craft play a major part in the life of the Territories. Practically all small craft that were in the Territory prior to the war were destroyed or used to extinction for war purposes. Since the restoration of Civil Administration the Australian Government has provided vessels for the coastal and inter-island shipping service and a fleet of fourteen vessels up to 300 tons is operating under the control of the Government. This fleet is being augmented by eight vessels of approximately 100 tons that are under construction in Australia.

The next major difficulty is in regard to native labour. During the military administration of the Territory native labour was used to its maximum capacity for the purpose of the allied war effort and when civil administration was restored in the Territories many of the natives had been away from their homes for very lengthy periods. The natives were given the option of undertaking a further period of employment or of returning home. The majority of the natives elected to return home. Lack of shipping was a major difficulty in returning natives home and special arrangements had to be made for that purpose.

The war had caused serious loss to native life and property and it has been estimated that in some areas the native population has been reduced very considerably. The loss over the whole Territory is not yet known but reports indicate that there have been alarming decreases in certain areas with large populations. It will be realized that there is not an unlimited supply of native labour available and that even under favorable conditions it will be difficult to supply fully the native labour requirements of the Territory. However, the provision of local shipping services facilitated the movement of natives available and desirous of working and at 30th June, 1947, natives to the number of 28,568 were in employment as indentured or non-indentured labourers and Administration servants (including the Police Force).

The output of copra and rubber which are the major exports from the Territory has been adversely affected by the foregoing factors. The maximum annual copra production in the Territory pre-war was 89,000 tons. This capacity has been appreciably reduced owing to damage caused by the war and it is estimated that the maximum potential production from existing plantations after rehabilitation will not exceed 60,000 tons per annum. Every effort is being made to bring available plantations back to production and the output figures are showing substantial improvement.

The following does not encompass the full programme that the Government has in contemplation but merely mentions some of the plans that are in operation or in the course of preparation :—

New Guinea War Pension.—Prior to the war the population of Papua and New Guinea was approximately 5,000 Europeans, 2,000 Asiatics and a native population estimated at about 1½ million. Unfortunately, more than 300 male

members of the European population lost their lives as a direct result of the Japanese invasion of New Guinea. After the surrender of the Japanese it was learned that the majority of these people had been lost whilst being transported from the Territory on the Japanese vessel *Montevideo Maru* which was torpedoed near Luzon on 1st July, 1942. Although such people except the permanent officers of the New Guinea Public Service were not covered by any scheme of compensation the Government decided to provide for their dependants by the institution of a scheme of New Guinea Civilian War Pensions providing for a regular allowance to the widows and children on the basis of the allowance payable under the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act to a private in the Forces. Furthermore, approval has recently been given to the extension to the children of educational benefits similar to those provided for the children of deceased Australian soldiers.

War Damage.—Former residents of the Territories are covered by the Australian War Damage Compensation Scheme and they are now receiving payment under that scheme to assist them to rehabilitate their damaged properties. In addition, the Australian New Guinea Production Control Board, created in the Territories during the military occupation to secure the greatest possible production of copra and rubber which were so vital for war purposes, has been continued in a varied form to assist generally in the rehabilitation of the Territories and particularly to facilitate and expedite the re-occupation of plantations which will do much to restore the economy of the Territory and provide a welcome addition to the world supply of fats.

Re-building of Townships and Settlements.—Arrangements have been made for the Commonwealth Department of Works and Housing to undertake the re-building of townships in the Territory and already town planning and redesigning of such areas are in hand. Also roads, aerodromes, wharfs and other public utilities constructed for military needs require to be reconditioned on a permanent basis where they are suitably sited for the civil needs of the Territory. Many of these are, however, useless for civilian purposes and must be demolished or abandoned.

Forestry Resources.—The Territories of Papua and New Guinea have large supplies of timber of many varieties some of which are available for commercial use. The Territories, however, do not possess forests that will permit of unlimited and uncontrolled cutting. It is considered that with proper regulation a substantial timber industry can be developed in the Territory, not only to supply local requirements but for export purposes. An important feature in regard to timber is the preservation of native rights and requirements. In the past there was some control of timber activities but not sufficient to ensure that the timber resources of the Territory would not be depleted in a comparatively short time. Plans have been formulated with a view to placing the foundation for a long term timber industry and for the replacement of the asset by reafforestation. During the war much data has been collected with regard to the timber available in the Territory and the Secretary of Forests who was the officer-in-charge of the Army Forest Unit, has undertaken a full survey of the timber resources of the Territory and is preparing plans to give effect to the Government's policy.

Gold Mining.—Prior to the war the Territories were substantial contributors to the world's output of gold, especially the Territory of New Guinea, but all installations were damaged or completely destroyed. Rehabilitation of the industry is in hand and dredges are again working in the Bulolo Valley.

Prospecting for Oil.—The Commonwealth Government is fully determined to keep abreast of world developments in the search for oil and to ensure that such search is prosecuted with the utmost vigour added to the best technical resources. Immediately prior to the outbreak of the Japanese war considerable assistance had been given to companies to prosecute the search for oil in Australia and its Territories. Further assistance has now been given to these companies to resume their operations and, in addition, the Government proposes to concentrate on geological and allied surveys by direct expenditure through its own staff to produce maps and data that will be available to all who through their own resources would participate in the search for oil. This applies to the Territories as well as to Australia itself. It is also proposed that the Commonwealth Government should give consideration to the question of undertaking drilling operations where its surveys indicate that drilling would be justified.

Communications.—Communications in the Territory must play a big part in its development and in future radio will be used to a far greater extent than in the past. Already there is a considerable network of wireless communication facilities in the Territory. Plans for the provision of extensive broadcasting through local stations have been made and the Australian Broadcasting Commission in conjunction with the Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department are operating a station at Port Moresby—9PA. The Administration will make extensive use of this facility and a special feature will be sessions for the natives in English, Motuan and Pidgin English.

Aviation and Shipping Service.—Already there is a regular aviation service between Australia and the Territory and it is proposed that there should be within the Territory such air services as are necessary to the needs of the area. The shipping service between Australia and the Territory has been improved and the matter of further improvement is receiving the constant attention of the Government.

Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen.—The benefits of the Commonwealth Government's scheme for the repatriation and rehabilitation including training of ex-servicemen are being applied to residents of the Territory with special provisions for natives who served as members of the armed forces.

Rehabilitation and Advancement of Natives.—Progress has been made with the Government's plan for the rehabilitation of the natives. Conditions under which native labourers may be employed have been revised towards the objective of the abolition of the indenture system within a period of five years. The immediate changes made are the reduction of the period of indenture to twelve months with a period of three months in the village before a further period of employment, (formerly it was possible for natives to be absent from their villages for up to four years in Papua and seven years in New Guinea); the raising of the minimum native wage from 5s. per month in New Guinea and 10s. per month in Papua to a minimum throughout both Territories of 15s. per month; an improved and balanced diet scale to be provided by employers of native labourers and reduction of the hours of work from 50 in Papua and 55 in New Guinea to 44 hours per week throughout the Territory. The minimum rate of wages is a tentative provision only pending a thorough investigation by the Honorable A. Blakeley who has visited the Territory to make a preliminary survey of the problem. A further important alteration is a provision that the Administration will control the number of natives that may be employed in any industry or undertaking and the number who may be removed from a village for employment. This is designed to preserve the native economy and to make the best use for the benefit of the Territory as a whole of the natives who are available for employment. The natives of the Territory generally suffered severe loss to persons and property, and a scheme of compensation has been devised to cover death or injury and damage to property. (The natives of the Territory did not contribute to an Australian war damage scheme.) The war caused many deaths amongst the native population and much damage to their homes and other property. A non-contributory scheme of compensation was recommended by a Committee which was appointed to investigate the matter and a start has been made with such payments as have been approved. One of the greatest losses suffered by the natives was the destruction of practically the whole of the pigs in the area. A replacement of this important item of the native diet is vital to the health and well-being of the natives. Legislation has been promulgated to control trading with natives by regulating prices and by means of licences to ensure that there is adequate supervision over all trading activities.

Health.—It is considered that the future of the native population of the Territories can be assured only if they are moulded into a healthy, intelligent and industrious people. Much requires to be done before it can be stated that the natives of the Territories as a whole are healthy. To arrive at that goal will take a long time and much work but the foundations have been laid for a health service for the Territory that will in time bring about the desired result. The scheme for the health service of the Territory makes provision for the training and use of natives in the practice of medicine.

Education.—In the past there has not been a properly co-ordinated plan for native education. This is being remedied by the establishment of a properly equipped staff for the Department of Education. Provision has been made for a Director of Education and Teachers and other officers to the number of 112. So far it has not been possible to appoint more than 40. In the field of education the Missions continue to take an important part.

Agriculture.—It is recognized that agriculture must provide the main basis for the ultimate prosperity of the New Guinea peoples. Immediate aims in this sphere are the improvement of nutrition and living standard by teaching and encouraging the natives to take full advantage of the potential marine, plant and animal wealth of their country. Relatively speaking, the native peoples, due to their disinclination to adopt new methods or ideas, are at present in a primitive stage of agricultural development; but it is believed they can gradually be instructed and led into the cultivation of such crops as coffee, tea, cocoa, cinchona, fibres, &c., eventually reaching a stage where a mutual trade will be established between the Commonwealth and her dependencies. To give effect to this programme, a Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries has been set up, which will carry out extensive research and apply its knowledge towards expanding native agriculture to the point of development already described. Its undertakings include the expansion of existing experimental farms and the establishment of new ones, field services, stock-breeding and animal husbandry, investigation and utilization of the bountiful marine resources, organized marketing, native training centres and the provision of technical services generally. All of the above projects will take time to produce even moderate results and will require considerable sums of money immediately and for a long period.

PART IV.—ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNMENT.

From 9th May, 1921, the Territory of New Guinea, which was formerly a German possession, was administered by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia pursuant to the *New Guinea Act 1920* which made provision for the acceptance of a Mandate from the League of Nations and for the Government of the Territory. The Territory was declared to be a Territory under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia by the name of the Territory of New Guinea.

Civil Government in the Territory (including the Executive and Legislative Councils and the Judiciary) was suspended from 11th February, 1942, and was not restored to the whole of the Territory until 24th June, 1946. During that period areas not in enemy occupation were administered by the Australian Military Forces until 30th October, 1945, from which date the Provisional Administration of Papua-New Guinea took control of a portion of the Territory and progressively other areas of the Territory were transferred from military to civil control which was completed on 24th June, 1946. The Provisional Administration was established under the *Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act 1945* under which the power to make Ordinances, formerly exercised by the Legislative Councils of the separate Territories of Papua and New Guinea, is vested in the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia and the two Territories are administered as one entity with one Administrator, one Supreme Court and one Public Service. The various laws of the respective Territories, however, were not affected. The unified system of administration of the two Territories was adopted as a tentative arrangement pending determination as to future administration of the Territory under the Trusteeship Agreement.

STRUCTURE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

At its inauguration on 30th October, 1945, the Public Service of the Provisional Administration of Papua-New Guinea was tentatively classified on the basis of classifications in the pre-war Public Service of the separate Administration for Papua and New Guinea. Investigations made during the period October, 1946 to February, 1947, resulted in adoption of a classification which was in process of introduction on 30th June, 1947. It provides for 1,583 positions, 975 of which were occupied at the close of the year under report.

Departments and Branches are indicated on the appended Organization Chart. Their functions are :—

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT SECRETARY.

Co-ordination of the activities of all Departments; channel of communication between the Administration and the Department of External Territories; preparation of General Administration Reports; research and statistics; and the administration of the Branches.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S BRANCH.

Registration of births, deaths and marriages, registration of instruments relating to Crown Grants and Leases, Transfers, Leases, Mortgages, Caveats, Trusts and Transmissions, Powers of Attorney, &c., issue Certificates of Title, Provisional Certificates of Title and official copies of Crown Leases. Registrar of the Supreme Court.

CROWN LAW OFFICE.

Advise the Administrator upon all questions of law arising in the Territory as well as tendering such legal advice to Departments as is required.

POLICE FORCE.

Responsible for the enforcement of law and order in the Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Finance policy and budgetary control. The Department's functions include Printing, Stores, and Postal Services.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS BRANCH.

Postal and Telecommunications Services.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS.

District Administration. Native Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE LABOUR.

Administration of the laws of the Territory relating to native employment.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Cultural and general education of Europeans, Asiatics and Natives, including technical education of Natives.

Co-operation is maintained, and co-ordination effected, between Administration and Missions in all aspects of the education plan for the Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Public Health, Sanitation, Nutrition, Government Hospitals, Medical Services, Dental Services, and Quarantine.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, STOCK AND FISHERIES.

Agriculture, Native Agriculture, Veterinary, Animal Husbandry, Pest and Disease Control, Government Plantations, Experimental Stations, Pastoral and Stock, and Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Customs, Tariffs, Shipping, Navigation, Buoys and Beacons, Ports and Harbours, Trade and Customs and Immigration.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS.

Administration, Forest Botany, Aerial Photo Interpretation, Wood Technology, Forest Leases and Timber Permits, Timber Production, Control and Export, Administration Saw-mills.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, SURVEYS AND MINES.

Land Administration, Surveys, Mines, Geology, Mineralogy and Vulcanology.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Works and Buildings, Roads and Bridges, Wharfs and Jetties, Government Vessels, Drainage and Sewerage, Streets and Footpaths, Cabinet Making and Joinery, Government Transport, Electric Light and Power, and Water Supply.

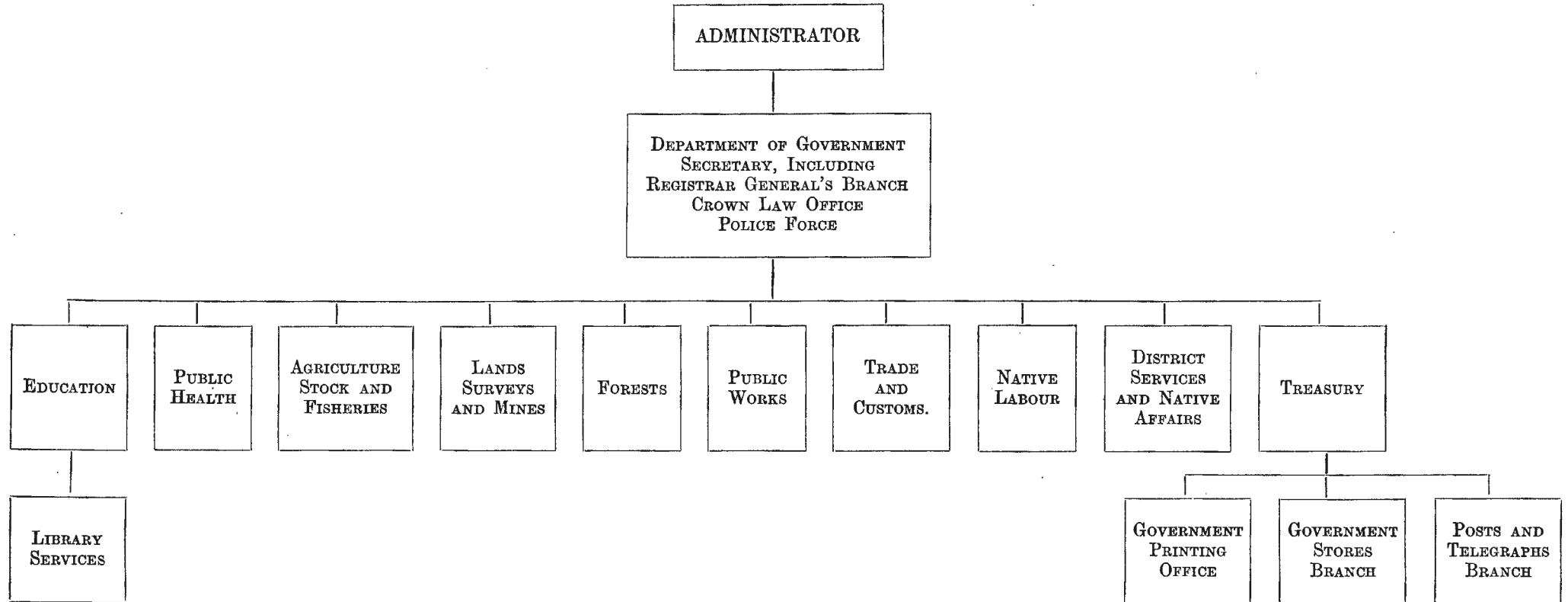
NOTE.—Arrangements have been made for the Australian Department of Works and Housing to take control as from 1st July, 1947, of all Public Works in the Territory as well as the major task of rebuilding the townships and other centres in the Territory. For this purpose the Territorial Department of Public Works is being placed under the authority of the Australian Department.

The following table shows the staffing organization of Departments and Branches at 30th June, 1947 :—

Department or Branch.	Number of Classified Positions.	Staff on duty at 30th June, 1947.
Department of Government Secretary. (Head—Government Secretary) ..	63	17
Registrar General's Branch. (Head—Registrar General)	14	14
Crown Law Office. (Head—Crown Law Officer)	8	7
Police Force. (Head—Superintendent)	68	44
Department of the Treasury. (Head—Treasurer)	126	101
Department of District Services and Native Affairs. (Head—Director) ..	315	260
Department of Native Labour. (Head—Director)	28	45
Department of Education. (Head—Director)	106	32
Department of Public Health. (Head—Director)	238	140
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. (Head—Director) ..	82	35
Department of Trade and Customs. (Head—Chief Collector)	81	40
Department of Forests. (Head—Conservator)	79	29
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines. (Head—Secretary)	40	21
Department of Public Works. (Head—Director)	335	190
Total	1,583	975

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

ORGANIZATION CHART.



INDIGENOUS EMPLOYEES OF ADMINISTRATION.

At 30th June, 1947, 6,518 indigenous inhabitants of the Territory were in the employ of the Administration, 1,357 as members of the Police Force, 3,684 as General Labourers, 590 as Medical and Hygiene Orderlies, 150 in Clerical and allied positions, 100 as Trainees and the remainder as Artisans, Cooks and Domestics and Seamen.

STAFF TRAINING.

New Guinea is divided into eight administrative Districts namely Sepik, Madang, Morobe, New Britain, Manus, New Ireland, Kieta and Central Highlands.

Each District is controlled by a District Officer who is responsible to the Director, Department of District Services and Native Affairs, for the administration of the District. A District Officer is assisted by Assistant District Officers and Patrol Officers and other Officers.

A School of Pacific Administration has been established at Mosman, Sydney, Australia, by the Australian Government for the training of officers of the Administration of Papua-New Guinea.

This is a continuation of a system of cadetship established by the Commonwealth Government in 1925. Under that system, men between the ages of 20 and 24 years of good education, physique, and personality were selected for appointment to the New Guinea Service.

Appointees spent about two years in the Territory gaining experience and receiving training. They were then sent to the Department of Anthropology, Sydney University, for six months course in Anthropology, Tropical Hygiene, Law and other subjects. Successful trainees were then appointed as Patrol Officers.

The Australian School of Pacific Administration developed from a nucleus organization established by the Australian Army in 1945. Under the present arrangement applicants selected for appointment as Patrol Officers are appointed subject to a probationary period of approximately twelve months. Before proceeding to duty in the Territory they undergo a preliminary short course of three months training at the Australian School of Pacific Administration. The course covers ten subjects—(1) Colonial Administration (22 lectures); (2) Anthropology (26 lectures); (3) Law and Government in Papua-New Guinea (5 lectures); (4) Practical Administration (20 lectures or tutorials); (5) Elementary Medicine (20 lectures); (6) Tropical Agriculture (18 lectures); (7) Geography (15 lectures); (8) Scientific Method (10 lectures); (9) Pidgin and Motu (two hours tutorial each week); (10) Animal Husbandry and Entomology (7 lectures). In addition there are five lectures on the machinery of administration and administrative policy in New Guinea.

It is intended that after a period of duty in the Territory the officers should return to the School to undergo a longer intensive period of training.

JUDICIARY.

The Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua-New Guinea (established by the *Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act 1945*) has jurisdiction in the Territory and is a Superior Court of Record and consists of such Judges as are appointed by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. At 30th June, 1947, two Judges had been appointed.

The High Court of Australia subject to prescribed conditions has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders and sentences of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua-New Guinea.

The Courts of inferior jurisdiction are :—

- (a) District Courts in which District Officers and Assistant District Officers are *ex officio* magistrates. The Governor-General may appoint a Stipendiary Magistrate and the Administrator may appoint a person to be a Justice of the Peace. The Court consists of at least two justices, or a Stipendiary Magistrate, District Officer or Assistant District Officer, sitting alone. Appeals lie from decisions of the District Courts to the Supreme Court.
- (b) Courts for native affairs, in which District Officers and Assistant District Officers are *ex officio* members. The Administrator is empowered to appoint any person to be a member of the Court and to terminate such appointment. Courts for native affairs consist of one or more members.

POLICE FORCE.

Internal order in the Territory is maintained by the New Guinea Police Force which consists of the European Constabulary, the Auxiliary Constabulary and the Native Constabulary. The Force is under the command of the Superintendent of Police, with Head-quarters at Port Moresby.

EUROPEAN CONSTABULARY.

This Branch of the Force is comprised of the commissioned European Police Officers. In the Territory there are three Senior Inspectors, four Sub-Inspectors and eleven Assistant Sub-Inspectors, a total of eighteen commissioned European Police Officers.

AUXILIARY CONSTABULARY.

District Officers, Assistant District Officers and Patrol Officers are by virtue of their office Commissioned Officers of the Auxiliary European Constabulary. The Administrator is empowered to appoint other officers or employees of the Public Service of the Territory to be officers of this Branch of the Police Force.

NATIVE CONSTABULARY.

All non-Commissioned Officers and Constables in the Police Force shall be natives.

Within the Native Constabulary there is a Specialist Branch comprising clerks, carpenters, mechanics and drivers.

The strength of the Native Constabulary at 30th June, 1947, was 1,357.

PART V.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The Administering Authority has given indications of its preparedness to co-operate with the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations in accordance with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement for New Guinea. It will be prepared to give every consideration to any plans prepared by Specialised Agencies where it is evident that such projects would be of benefit to the Territory. No obligations towards the Security Council have been undertaken by the Administering Authority in respect of the Trust Territory.

The Australian Government has signed and ratified the South Pacific Commission Agreement establishing a Regional Commission consisting of representatives of Governments responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories in the South Pacific. The Australian Government which, with the New Zealand Government, took the initiative in convening the Conference leading to the signing of the Agreement, believes that the administration of the Trust Territory of New Guinea will benefit from the co-operation and exchange of information made possible through the functioning of the South Pacific Commission.

The following list shows the treaties, conventions, and agreements applying to the Territory at 30th June, 1947.

LIST OF GENERAL AND MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS APPLYING TO THE TERRITORY AT 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Description and Date of Signature.	Applying as from—
International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic (18th May, 1904) ..	7th March, 1937
International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic (4th May, 1910) ..	7th March, 1937
International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, and Final Protocol (2nd June, 1911) ..	13th April, 1926
Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, with Protocol (28th June, 1919) ..	10th January, 1920
International Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation (13th October, 1919) ..	11th July, 1922
Additional Protocol to the Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, 1919 (1st May, 1920) ..	11th July, 1922
Convention concerning Unemployment Indemnity in case of Loss or Foundering of the Ship (10th July, 1920) ..	6th November, 1937
International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children (30th September, 1921) ..	2nd September, 1936
Treaty between the British Empire, France, Japan and the United States of America relating to their Insular Possessions and Insular Dominions in the Pacific Ocean (13th December, 1921) ..	17th August, 1923
Supplementary Treaty between the British Empire, France, Japan and the United States of America relating to their Insular Possessions and Insular Dominions in the Pacific Ocean (6th February, 1922) ..	17th August, 1923
Declaration with reference to the Application of Article 5 of the Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, 1919 (1st June, 1922) ..	11th July, 1922
Protocol amending Article 5 of the Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, 1919 (27th October, 1922) ..	14th December, 1926
Protocol amending Article 34 of the Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, 1919 (30th June, 1923) ..	14th December, 1926

LIST OF GENERAL AND MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS APPLYING TO THE
TERRITORY AT 30TH JUNE, 1947.—*continued.*

Description and Date of Signature.	Applying as from—
International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications (12th September, 1923)	29th July, 1935
International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol (19th February, 1925)	25th September, 1928
International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (6th November, 1925)	12th February, 1933
International Sanitary Convention (21st January, 1926)	12th October, 1929
International Convention with the object of securing the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade (25th September, 1926)	18th June, 1927
International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (2nd June, 1928)	29th July, 1936
Protocol relating to Amendments to Articles 3, 5, 7, 15, 34, 37, 41 and 42 and the Final Clauses of the Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, 1919 (15th June, 1929)	17th May, 1933
Convention concerning the Marking of the Weight on Heavy Packages transported by Vessels (21st June, 1929)	9th March, 1932
Universal Postal Convention (28th June, 1929)	9th July, 1930
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Regulations relating to International Carriage by Air (12th October, 1929)	30th October, 1935
Protocol relative to Amendments to Articles 34 and 40 of the Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, 1919 (11th December, 1929)	17th May, 1933
International Protocol relating to Military Obligations in certain cases of Double Nationality (12th April, 1930)	25th May, 1937
International Protocol relating to a Certain Case of Statelessness (12th April, 1930)	1st July, 1937
International Convention on the Stamp Laws in connexion with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (7th June, 1930)	2nd November, 1938
Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (28th June, 1930)	2nd January, 1933
International Convention on the Stamp Laws in connexion with Cheques (19th March, 1931)	2nd November, 1938
International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (13th July, 1931)	24th April, 1934
International Telecommunication Convention (9th December, 1932)	29th November, 1934
International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation (12th April, 1933)	29th July, 1936
Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character (11th October, 1933)	22nd March, 1937
(A reciprocal arrangement also exists for the free interchange within the British Empire of Educational Films. New Guinea became a party to the arrangement with effect from 1st April, 1937)	
International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age (11th October, 1933)	1st November, 1936
Universal Postal Convention, with Final Protocol, Regulations for the Execution of the Convention and Provisions regarding the Conveyance of Letter Mail by Air (20th March, 1934)	8th March, 1935
International Agreement relating to Statistics of Causes of Death (19th June, 1934)	4th March, 1935
International Agreement for dispensing with Bills of Health and Consular Visas on Bills of Health (22nd December, 1934)	21st July, 1936
(By an exchange of Notes, 8th to 20th May, 1936, between French Indo-China and Australia, including the Territory of New Guinea, an agreement, which became operative as from 20th May, 1936, exists for the abolition of Consular Visas on Bills of Health carried by vessels registered in these countries).	
International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace (23rd September, 1936)	24th August, 1937
Procès Verbal.—Application of Certain Articles of Convention of October, 1933, for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character (12th September, 1938)	14th December, 1939
Universal Postal Convention (23rd May, 1939)	1st July, 1940
Convention on International Civil Aviation (7th December, 1944)	4th April, 1947
International Air Services Transit Agreement (7th December, 1944)	4th April, 1947
Charter of the United Nations (25th January, 1945)	24th October, 1945
Statute of the International Court of Justice (25th June, 1945)	24th October, 1945
Agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission (6th February, 1947)	16th April, 1947

LIST OF BILATERAL TREATIES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO THE
TERRITORY AT 30TH JUNE, 1947—EXCLUDING EXTRADITION TREATIES.

	Description and Date of Signature.	Applying as from—
Belgium ..	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (21st June, 1922)	10th October, 1928
Belgium ..	Convention Supplementary to the Convention of 1922 (4th November, 1932)	6th July, 1935

LIST OF BILATERAL TREATIES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO THE
TERRITORY AT 30TH JUNE 1947—EXCLUDING EXTRADITION TREATIES—*continued.*

	Description and Date of Signature.	Applying as from—
Belgium ..	Exchange of Notes Respecting Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (29th April, 1938)	29th April, 1938
China ..	Treaty Relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff &c. (20th December, 1928)	1st February, 1929
Czechoslovakia..	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (11th November, 1924)	9th November, 1933
Czechoslovakia..	Convention Supplementary to the Convention of 1924 (15th February, 1935)	7th May, 1936
Denmark ..	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (29th November, 1932)	28th February, 1935
Denmark ..	Exchange of Notes Respecting Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (21st July, 1937)	21st July, 1937
Estonia ..	Agreement Regarding Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships (24th June, 1926)	10th September, 1926
Estonia ..	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (22nd December, 1931)	26th November, 1933
France ..	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (2nd February, 1922)	22nd June, 1928
Greece ..	Agreement Respecting the Measurement of Tonnage of Merchant Ships (30th November, 1926)	30th November, 1926
Greece ..	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (27th February, 1936)	14th December, 1938
Iraq ..	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (25th July, 1935)	7th October, 1937
Latvia ..	Agreement Relating to Tonnage Measurement Certificates (24th June, 1927)	24th June, 1927
Lithuania ..	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (24th April, 1934)	31st August, 1937
Netherlands ..	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (31st May, 1932)	8th April, 1935
Netherlands ..	Exchange of Notes between Australian and Netherlands Governments Recording Agreement of Boundary between Dutch New Guinea and Mandated Territory of New Guinea (14th September, 1936)	14th September, 1936
Netherlands ..	Exchange of Notes <i>re</i> Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (21st August, 1939)	21st August, 1939
Norway ..	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (30th January, 1931)	3rd November, 1933
Norway ..	Exchange of Notes Respecting Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (11th October, 1937)	11th October, 1937
Poland ..	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (26th August, 1931)	8th December, 1933
Poland ..	Convention Relating to the Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships (16th April, 1934)	20th April, 1935
Poland ..	Exchange of Notes Extending to Free City of Danzig Convention of 1934 (26th June, 1936)	11th July, 1936
Portugal ..	Agreement in regard to Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships (20th May, 1926)	20th May, 1926
Portugal ..	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (9th July, 1931)	11th November, 1933
Portugal ..	Exchange of Notes Regarding Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (8th January, 1940)	8th January, 1940
Spain ..	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (27th June, 1929)	10th November, 1933
Sweden ..	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (28th August, 1930)	2nd November, 1933
Sweden ..	Exchange of Notes Respecting Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (30th May, 1938)	1st July, 1938
Switzerland ..	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (3rd December, 1937)	11th February, 1944
Switzerland ..	Exchange of Notes Respecting Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (17th May, 1938)	17th May, 1938
Turkey ..	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (28th November, 1931)	3rd March, 1935
United States of America	Exchange of Notes Regarding the Mutual Reduction of Visa Fees (12th March, 1937)	1st April, 1937
Yugoslavia ..	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (27th February, 1936)	23rd June, 1938

EXTRADITION TREATIES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES.

	Description and Date of Signature.	Applying as from—
Albania ..	Extradition Treaty (22nd July, 1926)	16th March, 1928
Albania ..	Exchange of Notes regarding Extradition for Dangerous Drugs Offences (11th December, 1935–16th May, 1936)	16th May, 1936
Belgium ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (29th October, 1901)	1st August, 1928
Belgium ..	Convention supplementing Article XIV of Treaty of 1901 (5th March, 1907)	1st August, 1928
Belgium ..	Convention amending Article VI of Treaty of 1901 (3rd March, 1911)	1st August, 1928
Belgium ..	Convention extending to the Belgian Congo and certain British Protectorates existing Extradition Conventions between United Kingdom and Belgium (8th August, 1923)	1st August, 1928
Belgium ..	Exchange of Notes regarding the extension of the Convention of 1923 to certain British and Belgian Mandated Territories (28th June, 1928–2nd July, 1928)	1st August, 1928
Bolivia ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (22nd February, 1892)	18th February, 1928
Chile ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26th January, 1897)	13th January, 1928
Colombia ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (27th October, 1888)	5th December, 1930
Colombia ..	Convention Supplementary to the Treaty of 1888 (2nd December, 1929)	5th December, 1930
Cuba ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (3rd October, 1904)	12th December, 1931
Cuba ..	Convention extending to certain Protectorates and Mandated Territories the Treaty of 1904 (17th April, 1930)	12th December, 1931
Czechoslovakia ..	Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals (11th November, 1924)	15th July, 1927
Czechoslovakia ..	Protocol amending Article 12 of the Treaty of 1924 (4th June, 1926)	15th July, 1927
Denmark ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (31st March, 1873)	10th February, 1928
Denmark ..	Convention supplementary of Treaty of 1873 (15th October, 1935)	9th November, 1936
Ecuador ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (20th September, 1880)	19th January, 1928
Ecuador ..	Supplementary Convention (4th June, 1934)	8th November, 1937
Estonia ..	Convention for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (18th November, 1925)	10th March, 1927
Greece ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (24th September, 1910)	19th April, 1928
Guatemala ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (4th July, 1885)	11th September, 1929
Guatemala ..	Protocol amending Article X of Treaty of 1885 (30th May, 1914)	11th September, 1929
Haiti ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (7th December, 1874)	13th January, 1928
Iceland ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (31st March, 1873)	25th November, 1937
Iceland ..	Extradition Convention supplementary to the Treaty of 1873 (25th October, 1938)	13th December, 1939
Iraq ..	Extradition Treaty (2nd May, 1932)	31st August, 1934
Latvia ..	Treaty for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (16th July, 1924)	1st January, 1926
Liberia ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (16th December, 1892)	16th October, 1928
Lithuania ..	Treaty for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (18th May, 1926)	11th May, 1928
Luxembourg ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (21th November, 1880)	28th January, 1928
Monaco ..	Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals (17th December, 1891)	5th July, 1931
Monaco ..	Convention for the extension to certain Protectorates and Mandated Territories of the Treaty of 1891 (27th November, 1930)	5th July, 1931
Netherlands ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26th September, 1898)	27th January, 1928
Nicaragua ..	Treaty for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (19th April, 1905)	12th January, 1928
Norway ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26th June, 1873)	13th December, 1929
Norway ..	Supplementary agreement respecting the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (18th February, 1907)	13th December, 1929
Panama ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (25th August, 1906)	24th January, 1928
Paraguay ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (12th September, 1908)	16th January, 1928
Peru ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26th January, 1904)	16th January, 1928
Poland ..	Extradition Treaty (11th January, 1932)	4th January, 1935

EXTRADITION TREATIES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES—*continued.*

	Description and Date of Signature.	Applying as from —
Portugal ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (17th October, 1892)	23rd June, 1934
Portugal ..	Convention supplementary to Treaty of 1892 (20th January 1932) ..	23rd June, 1934
Salvador ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (23rd June, 1881)	8th August, 1930
San Marino ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (16th October, 1899)	19th July, 1934
Sam ..	Treaty respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (4th March, 1911)	27th February, 1928
Spain ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (4th June, 1878)	13th February, 1928
Spain ..	Declaration amending Treaty of 1878 (19th February, 1889) ..	13th February, 1928
Switzerland ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26th November, 1880)	19th September, 1929
Switzerland ..	Convention supplementing Article XVIII of Treaty of 1880 (29th June, 1904)	19th September, 1929
Switzerland ..	Convention supplementary to Treaty of 1880 (19th December, 1934) ..	3rd January, 1936
United States of America ..	Extradition Treaty (22nd December, 1931)	30th August, 1935
Yugoslavia ..	Treaty for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (6th December, 1900)	1st November, 1928
Denmark ..	Exchange of Notes regarding the extension to New Guinea and Nauru of the Treaty of 1873 in so far as that Treaty applies to Iceland (25th November, 1937)	25th November, 1937
Ecuador ..	Convention supplementary to the Treaty of 1880 (4th June, 1934) ..	8th November, 1937
Luxembourg ..	Convention supplementary to the Treaty of 1880 (23rd January, 1937)	1st August, 1938
Denmark ..	Supplementary Convention regarding application of Treaty of 1873 to Iceland (25th October, 1938)	13th December, 1939

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS WITH ENEMY AND EX-ENEMY COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

The following agreements were in force, in the first case, prior to the incorporation of the Austrian Republic in the German Reich in March 1938, and, in the other cases, prior to the outbreak of hostilities between Australia and the countries concerned. The future status of these agreements is yet to be determined.

	Description and Date of Signature.	Applying as from —
Austria ..	Treaty for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals. Terminable after six months notice. (3rd December, 1873, Vienna)	Extended to New Guinea and Nauru as from 23rd January, 1928, by notes exchanged with the Austrian Government in 1927-1928
	Declaration amending Article II of the Treaty of 3rd December, 1873, for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals. (26th January, 1901, Vienna)	Applies to Australia, Papua, Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru
	Convention regarding legal proceedings in civil and commercial matters terminable 10th November, 1936, or thereafter on six months notice. (31st March, 1931, London)	Australia, including Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru acceded to this Convention under Article 15 as from 10th November, 1933
	Supplementary Extradition Convention. Additional to 1873 Treaty. (29th October, 1944, Vienna)	Notice of Accession effective from 30th August, 1935, Commonwealth and Territories
Germany ..	Treaty for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals. Terminable after six months notice. (14th May, 1872, London)	Treaty applies to Australia, extended to New Guinea and Nauru as from 17th August, 1930, by Notes exchanged with the German Government, 1927-1928
	Convention regarding legal proceedings in civil and commercial matters, terminable 3rd January, 1936, or thereafter on six months notice. (20th March, 1928, London)	Australia, including Papua, Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru acceded to this Convention under Article 18 as from 3rd January, 1933
	Agreement between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the German Government regarding the release of property rights and interests of German nationals with exchange of Notes. (17th January, 1930, The Hague)	Agreement applies to Australia, Papua Norfolk Island and New Guinea
Japan ..	Agreement respecting the tonnage and measurements of merchant ships, terminable after twelve months notice. (30th November, 1922, London)	Agreement applies to Australia, including Papua, Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS WITH ENEMY AND EX-ENEMY COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.—*continued.*

	Description and Date of Signature.	Applying as from—
Italy ..	Convention regarding legal proceedings in civil and commercial matters, terminable 9th November, 1936, or thereafter on six months notice. (17th December, 1930)	Australia, including Papua, Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru acceded to this Convention under Article 18 as from 9th November, 1933
	Exchange of Notes respecting documents of identity for aircraft personnel. (19th April, 1931, London)	This Exchange of Notes applies to Australia, Papua, Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru
Roumania..	Treaty for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals and protocol, terminable after six months notice. (21st March, 1893, Bucharest)	Treaty extended to New Guinea and Nauru as from 12th January, 1929, by Notes exchanged with Roumanian Government, 1927-1929
	Protocol explanatory of Section 21 of Article 2 of the Extradition Treaty of 21st March, 1893. (13th March, 1894, Bucharest)	Exchange of Notes 1927-1929
Hungary ..	Treaty for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals, terminable after six months notice. (3rd December, 1873, Vienna)	Extended to New Guinea and Nauru as from 25th April, 1928, by Notes exchanged with the Hungarian Government 1927-1928
	Declaration Amending Article 11 of the Treaty of 3rd December, 1873, for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals, terminable after six months notice. (26th January, 1901, London)	Applies to Australia and Territories
	Convention regarding legal proceedings in civil and commercial matters. (25th September, 1935, Budapest)	Australia and Territories acceded 20th July, 1937, effective 20th August, 1937
	Extradition Treaty. (18th September, 1936, Budapest)	Australia and Territories acceded 22nd December, 1937, effective 22nd March, 1938
Finland ..	Treaty for the Extradition of criminals. Terminable after notice not exceeding one year and not less than six months. (30th May, 1924, London)	Treaty extended to New Guinea and Nauru on 14th December, 1925, under Article 19
	Agreement in regard to reciprocal recognition of Tonnage Measurement Certificates of British and Finnish ships, terminable after twelve months notice. (21st June, 1924, Helsingfors)	Applies to New Guinea
	Convention regarding legal proceedings in civil and commercial matters terminable 1st March, 1938, or thereafter on six months notice. (11th August, 1933, London)	Australia, including Papua, Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru, acceded to this Convention as from 1st March, 1935, under Article 15

PART VI.—GENERAL ECONOMY OF TERRITORY.

A general indication of the economy of the Territory can be illustrated by reference to the trade of the Territory and the finances of the Administration for the year 1940-1941 which is the last complete year prior to the suspension of the Civil Administration of the Territory on the 11th February, 1942. Statistics for the period 1st July, 1941, to the date of suspension were lost with other records.

For the year 1940-1941 the salient figures were—

	£
Exports valued at	3,247,555
Imports valued at	962,120
Administrative Revenue	423,750
Expenditure	431,791

The main items of export were—

	£
Copra valued at	266,970
Gold Bullion valued at	2,797,226
Desiccated coco-nut valued at	93,830

Other items of any volume were Shell (Marine) £7,383, Cocoa Beans £11,680, Rubber £19,027, Timber (logs) £25,784.

During the years 1942 to 1945 whilst the Australian Military Forces were in control of the Territory that was not occupied by the enemy a special organization known as the Australian New Guinea Production Control Board was formed to promote and control such products of the Territory as were vital to the war requirements of the Allied Forces i.e. copra and rubber. However, very little rubber is produced from the Territory of New Guinea and only a small portion of the copra producing areas was available in the Territory until civil administration was restored to the whole of the Territory in June, 1946.

The production of copra for export was largely in the hands of European planters and companies but in some areas notably around Rabaul natives had commenced to produce copra for export. The general native agriculture was confined to the production of foodstuffs for local consumption.

The general position of the economic situation in the Territory and the factors that have retarded and will continue to retard a return to normal conditions are described in some detail in Parts I. and III. of this Report. The extent to which the export trade of the Territory has been revived will be seen from the information provided in the Statistical returns included in this Report. The efforts of the Commonwealth Government, the Administration and the Production Control Board during the year under report have been directed towards the rehabilitation and re-opening of established plantations and the formulation of a policy and the procedure that will eventually ensure that the agricultural resources of the Territory are developed to the utmost and that the indigenous inhabitants by education and training, are fitted to take an increasing share in the production of the country. To further that aim the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is being organized with a staff adequate and qualified to investigate and determine the natural resources of the Territory and to guide the inhabitants in the full utilization of these resources. During the year 1946-1947 much progress had been made and the full effect of the progress is not reflected in the accompanying statistics. Pending the return to the Territory of commercial trading organizations the Government ensured through the Administration and the Production Control Board that essential supplies were available to the inhabitants and special measures were taken to see that the needs of the Territory were met when surplus war supplies and equipment were disposed of through the Commonwealth Disposals Commission. Enormous supplies to the value of many millions of pounds were scattered throughout the Territory. The extent to which financial assistance has been given to the inhabitants of the Territory will be seen in the financial statements and special attention is directed to the payments that have been made to both indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants by way of War Damage Compensation.

War Damage claims lodged by the non-indigenous inhabitants of Papua and New Guinea numbered 5,861 and in respect of these the amount paid, including accrued interest, is approximately £3,500,000. The estimated amount of liabilities outstanding is approximately £5,000,000.

Payments made to natives of Papua and New Guinea under the special scheme for war damage compensation for natives was—

	£
Year ended 30th June, 1946	87
1st July, 1946 to 30th June, 1947	189,580

The total cost cannot be estimated but it may exceed £3,000,000.

FINANCE.

Under the present provisional arrangements one set of accounts is maintained for the two Territories and all revenue, receipts and expenditure, are accounted for through one Treasury and the following figures cover the Territory of Papua as well as the Territory of New Guinea. Revenue during the year amounted to £464,006 and a grant of £2,018,673 was made by the Australian Government during the period. There is no direct taxation but revenue is obtained from Customs duties, fees for licences, &c. Funds made available by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia during 1946-1947 were—

	£
Grant towards expenses	546,673
Research, development and native welfare	100,000
Restoration, re-establishment and reconstruction expenses	500,000
Compensation to natives for war injuries and war damage	200,000
Equipment from Disposals Commission	672,000
Expenditure in respect of former Civil Administrations	10,057
Re-opened plantations—Clearing secondary growth	10,060
Printing and consolidation of laws	5,085

	£
Chair of Anthropology at Sydney University—Contribution to cost ..	1,750
Australian School of Pacific Administration	12,402
Shipping Service	179,354
Classification of Public Service	303
Film—Return of Civil Administration	993
New Guinea civilian war pensions and education benefits ..	14,340
	2,253,017

The amount made available directly to the Administration to supplement the revenue of the Territory was £2,018,673. Details of the Territory Revenue and the expenditure are shown hereunder:—

Receipts.	30th October, 1945 to 30th June, 1946.	1946-47.
	£	£
Customs	50,533	315,768
Licences	741	5,999
Stamp Duties	261	11,039
Postal	6,617	27,970
Land	97	5,364
Mines	540	11,120
Fees and Fines	1,958	10,861
Sale of Stores	3,845	57,233
Forestry	10	10,684
Agriculture	4	3,929
Miscellaneous	815	4,039
	65,421	464,006
Grant by Government of Commonwealth of Australia	252,740	2,018,673
	318,161	2,482,679

Expenditure (under Departments).	30th October, 1945 to 30th June, 1946.	1946-47.
	£	£
Government Secretary	15,291	26,093
Crown Law Office and Supreme Court	2,405	7,429
Police	21,157	93,964
Prisons		8,107
Treasury	10,991	10,313
Postal Services	10,985	46,687
Government Stores		9,297
Government Printer	2,937	5,500
District Services and Native Affairs	59,592	368,540
Public Health	32,905	173,191
Customs	10,041	61,945
Lands, Survey and Mines	7,654	15,580
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	7,754	15,037
Public Works	36,008	154,573
Forests	1,132	7,438
Education	3,090	36,695
Native Labour	27,471	67,182
Miscellaneous Services	19,104	1,107,457(a)
New Works, Additions, &c.	21,672	87,218(b)
Unforeseen and Miscellaneous	10,235	1,124
	300,424	2,303,370

(a) <i>Miscellaneous Services</i> include—		
Payment of wages—pre-war contracts of natives	3,339	77,104
Purchase of equipment from Disposals Commission		659,541
Compensation to natives for war injuries and war damage	87	189,580
Medical aids to Missions	8,475	16,227
Nutrition Survey		1,603
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries Projects		31,761
Forest Projects		8,863
Public Works, Maintenance	2,417	112,958
(b) <i>New Works</i> include—		
Housing	18,082	48,953

PART VII.—SOCIAL WELFARE.

A general indication of the plans that have been adopted for the rehabilitation of the Territory and the restoration of an ordered social structure for the inhabitants has been given in Part III. of this Report. It will be seen that particular emphasis is placed upon health of the inhabitants, the improvement and expansion of agriculture and the provision of full educational facilities. A major task confronting the Civil Administration was the transport to their villages of the large number of natives who had been enlisted in or employed by the Armed Forces of the Allies during the war. The natives were given the option of undertaking a further period of employment or of returning home and the majority elected to return home. This caused almost a complete cessation of industry in the Territory but it accelerated the restoration of village life. The rebuilding of the villages and their gardens progressed steadily during 1946-47 and resulted in a considerable improvement in the living conditions of the native inhabitants.

The religious missionary societies which operate in the Territory played an important part in the work of rehabilitation and they assist especially in the fields of health and education towards the cost of which subsidies are paid to them by the Administration. The total amount of subsidies paid during 1946-47 was £13,895.

NATIVE LABOUR.

The changes that have been made in the conditions under which the natives may be employed are shown in some detail in Part III. of this Report under the heading "Rehabilitation and Advancement of Natives". Provision was made in the *Native Labour (Wages and Conditions of Employment) Ordinance* 1945, dated 24th November, 1945, for the enforcement of some important items including an improved and balanced daily ration scale. A complete revised code to regulate all aspects of the engagement, employment and repatriation of natives was included in the *Native Labour Ordinance* 1946 made on 31st October, 1946 (the Ordinance and the Regulations made thereunder were brought into operation on 15th September, 1947).

PUBLIC HEALTH.

In furtherance of its plans to maintain and promote the health of the inhabitants of the Territory both in settled areas and in the villages provision is being made for a staff sufficient to cover the vast extent of the Territory. The Department of Public Health is being organized on a comprehensive plan to have up-to-date medical services available to all parts of the Territory. As part of that plan provision has been made for a staff to consist of 238 persons. At the 30th June, 1947, the number employed was 140. The staff to be provided includes a Director of Public Health and 37 other qualified medical officers including specialists in Leprosy, Malaria, Tuberculosis, Venereal Disease and Nutrition, Dental officers, European Medical and Technical Assistants, Health Inspectors, Dispensers, Nurses, and administrative and clerical staff. Sufficient qualified applicants have not been obtainable to fill the positions provided. This is especially the case in regard to medical officers as despite all efforts only 11 of the 38 required were in the Service at the close of the year. In addition Native Medical Orderlies to the number of 590 were employed by the Department. The expenditure of the Department of Public Health during the year 1946-47 was £173,191.

A Nutrition Survey organized and controlled by the Institute of Anatomy of the Australian Department of Health in collaboration with the Territorial Department of Public Health was commenced towards the close of the year under report. It is expected that the results of this survey will greatly advance the knowledge of the diet requirements of the non-indigenous population of the Territory.

Other surveys including a survey of the Central Highlands District for Malaria are being undertaken by the Department of Public Health.

In the main centres of European population there are hospitals under the direct supervision of a Medical Officer. Native hospitals are established at District Head-quarters and at strategic centres in the sub-Districts to care for the native peoples. Every measure is taken to increase the confidence of the indigenous inhabitants in the medical service and to encourage hospitalization. For instance any relations accompanying a patient are provided with accommodation and food during the patient's stay in hospital. Female orderlies are being employed in increasing numbers to care for patients of their sex and thus give them confidence that their privacy will be respected.

District and sub-District hospitals are under the supervision of Medical Assistants who are aided by specially selected and trained Native Medical Orderlies. (Medical Assistants are Europeans trained and experienced in Medicine but not qualified by University degrees.) Regular patrols are conducted in all areas with special attention to localities where outbreaks of disease

occur that appear to be of epidemic proportions or otherwise meriting particular investigation. An Administration Native Official known as a medical "tul-tul" is used by the Administration in the villages to encourage his fellow villagers to seek medical aid including hospitalization where necessary. He has a limited training and is not expected to provide attention for other than the most minor ailments. Plantations in the Territory are required by law to provide aid posts and hospital facilities for their labour and in all instances local inhabitants can be cared for at these establishments.

In preventive measures hygiene officers are employed to safeguard public health in the towns through sanitation services—a task which in the field is undertaken as required by medical assistants.

No sewerage system or works exists in the Territory. In the towns a disposals system operates under Administration control but septic tanks are being introduced gradually in town areas. In the native villages disposal of excreta is subject to native practices by direct defecation into the sea or running streams, or by using an allotted area adjacent to the village. Every encouragement is given to the natives to establish deep pit latrines, particularly amongst the tribes living away from the coast. There are Mosquito Prevention and Destruction Regulations applicable to towns in the Territory and drainage facilities are maintained as part of the programme of malaria control. The water supply of the villages is obtained from a multitude of sources such as springs, wells, creeks, swamp lands, &c., and in the town areas is pumped from rivers or from wells and distributed by reticulation to the householders.

The Department of Education has adopted in its syllabus instruction in hygiene and health matters. It is the duty of Medical Officers and Medical Assistants and District Services Officers on patrol to instruct the community on health matters generally, more particularly on sanitation and disease prevention, and to encourage them to seek the earliest medical aid. On patrols an inspection is made of the villages by an officer of the Health Department or of District Services, and the inhabitants are advised or instructed to adopt standard sanitation procedures, such as the destruction by burning or burial of all rubbish, the building of appropriate latrines, the segregation of village animals, and the provision of adequate burial grounds. Every measure is taken to eradicate dangerous and injurious indigenous practices by advice, education and, if necessary, prosecution of the perpetrator. Vaccination, inoculation and other similar measures are taken to cure, control and eliminate diseases from certain areas, such as the requirement that all persons proceeding to the goldfield areas at Wau need to be inoculated against typhoid.

The diseases of the Territory may be identified as :—

- (a) those that are endemic ;
- (b) those that have been introduced with the advance of civilization and which have become endemic ; and
- (c) those which reach epidemic proportions on occasions in various districts.

In category (a) there may be included malaria, yaws, filariasis, the dysenteries, tropical ulcers, dengue. In (b) tuberculosis, leprosy and the venereal diseases—gonorrhoea and granuloma venereum. In (c) the pneumonias, measles, mumps, chicken-pox, whooping cough. A leper settlement is established at Anelaua Island in the New Hanover Island sub-District and is conducted for the Administration by the Roman Catholic Mission of Vunapope. It is intended that other colonies should be established and, in the meantime, lepers are receiving treatment and isolation in native hospitals.

Provision is made for the training of natives as Medical Assistants and Hygiene Assistants through training centres which are established at Lae, Goroka and Mount Hagen where 106 natives are undergoing training or are enrolled to commence immediate training. The instructors at these schools are Senior Medical Assistants of the Administration with some native instructors. Medical Orderlies, male and female, receive training at the native hospitals and at Mission institutions as members of the staff of those institutions. Native dispensers and laboratory workers receive training in the established dispensaries and laboratories of the Administration.

As the comprehensive plan progresses additional native hospitals will be established and a greater number of patrols will be undertaken to survey disease and to bring medical attention to the village people.

During 1947-48 it is proposed to open at Wewak and Rabaul further schools for training native medical personnel and to establish a school to provide refresher courses for European Medical Assistants.

The Religious Missions operating in the Territory play a valuable part in assisting to maintain and promote health amongst the native peoples. Many of the personnel of the Missions are Medical Officers, trained Nurses or Medical Assistants, including those especially

trained in maternal and child health and they conduct hospitals of varying sizes. The Administration provides grants-in-aid to the Missions and supplies free medicines to assist in bringing health services to the people who are not within a reasonable distance of a Government Institution.

PART VIII.—EDUCATION.

Education is a major item in the plans that have been approved for the future development of the Territory, and the advancement of its inhabitants. Previously much of the education of the natives has been in the hands of the Religious Missions. The plans that have now been adopted provide for a vigorous programme of education in its broadest sense controlled and directed by the Administration.

The Religious Missions which have performed very valuable service in the past have not been excluded from the present plans and they will continue to take an important part within the framework of the programme that is being developed.

A Director of Education was appointed in June, 1946, and he was required immediately to prepare detailed plans for the educational requirements of the Territory, and to organize a Department of Education properly equipped and staffed to give effect to those plans. One of the first steps taken by the Director was to consult the representatives of the various Missions in conference. Further conferences have been held between the Administrator, Director of Education, and representatives of the Missions during the year 1946-47.

A separate Department of Education has been formed and at the 30th June, 1947, approval had been given for the provision of 106 officers in the Department, consisting of 95 qualified teaching staff, and administrative and clerical staff. Only 32 officers had, however, been appointed to the 30th June, 1947, due to the unavailability of qualified personnel. To overcome this difficulty it has been found necessary to commence a special training scheme to provide teaching staff for the Department.

The Department is administered under four Divisions, namely :—

- (1) General ;
- (2) Technical ;
- (3) Special Services ; and
- (4) Female education.

The General Division includes higher education and pre-vocational training of a non-industrial type ; its primary concern, however, is with the general educational programme for the mass of the people. The Special Services Division provides for those special features of an up-to-date educational organization not normally regarded as falling in the General or Technical fields, though drawn upon by both—it includes physical education, games, scouting, visual education, libraries, music, art, handicrafts, &c.

The Technical Division provides for the organization and supervision of instruction in such subjects as carpentry, plumbing, metal work, engineering and electrical mechanics, local industries, &c. (The present training centres carrying out this work, including certain Mission centres specifically approved for the purpose, are financed from special funds made available under the Commonwealth of Australia Reconstruction Training Scheme.)

The Female Education Division is intended to provide for special educational interests of women and girls, including homecraft, infant welfare (in association with the Department of Health), handicrafts, &c. This Division, will also provide for Native Kindergarten work.

Sub-primary education will be provided in Village Vernacular Schools, rising to primary in Village Higher Grade Schools, higher primary in Area Schools and secondary education in Central Training Colleges and Technical Colleges. In implementing the scheme, the existing village school organization of the Missions is the basis for development and extension, and opportunity will continue to be afforded the different Missions to conduct religious instruction in all Government schools.

The educational programme provides for the education of Europeans, Asiatics, and Natives, the broad objectives being universal literacy and the development of the native people as a community within their own environment, including all aspects of native culture—art, music, handicrafts, &c. In general, education will seek to assist the native people in adjusting their mode of life to the changed environment and conditions resulting from the increasingly strong impact upon them of European civilization and culture. In practical terms, the purpose is to improve health, nutrition and general social and economic standards.

The complexity and multiplicity of dialects in the Territory provide a problem of significance from the education point of view. Dr. A. Capell of the University of Sydney, and a recognized authority on Oceanic languages, is at present conducting a survey into the language situation. On completion of his investigation, plans will be formulated for the standardization and establishment in written form of such languages as are considered necessary in the plans for all aspects of vernacular education.

No school fees are required in any of the types of Administration or Mission schools, and where students are admitted to schools and training institutions distant from their homes, transport is arranged and the cost paid by the Administration. Regular health services are maintained for all students, either through Mission or Government Medical Officers and hospitals, or in the case of minor ailments, through Aid Posts, established under supervision at the schools or nearby.

The European teachers in European, Native and Asiatic schools are qualified, and usually have had service with an Australian State Education Department. For specialist positions, e.g. Broadcasting, Visual Education, Libraries, &c., special qualifications and training of a technical nature related to the particular work, are required.

To meet future requirements, a Cadet Education Officer or training plan is proposed which will provide for the recruitment at Matriculation standard, of suitable young Australian men and women, and their training at the expense of the Administration after serving a period of probation in the Territory.

Native teachers employed in Administration schools graduated as student teachers from Administration schools before the war, and many of them have had a number of years pre-war teaching experience. Others have been recruited as student teachers and will undergo a period of training in Teachers' Training Institutions to be established in the Territory. Most native teachers in Mission schools received their training in pre-war Mission Teachers' Training Institutions.

Modern aids to education are being used, and a Visual Education Officer has already taken up duty. A number of projectors has been acquired, and in areas where power is not already available, mobile power units will be used. Radio is also being utilized and broadcast sessions from 9PA Port Moresby have been in operation for some time, under the direction of a Broadcasting Officer assisted by a native staff, three of whom act as announcers and commentators. These sessions are broadcast in a number of native languages as well as in English.

Newsheets produced on hand operated duplicating machines are being distributed weekly in the Rabaul, Kavieng, Wewak and Manus areas. The sheets are in English and Pidgin English and articles are suitably illustrated. Public libraries have been established, the main distributing centre being at Port Moresby, with regional establishments at Lae and Rabaul.

In the areas where schools have been established or resumed since the war, former military buildings have been utilized and reconditioned for the purpose. These are of a temporary nature only, and not altogether suitable or adequate. In certain cases, buildings have been constructed of local materials by the native communities themselves for school purposes. Two new European schools were built during the year and a number of temporary buildings were erected for Asiatic school purposes. A building programme has been drawn up, covering requirements for European and Native (General and Technical) Schools throughout the Territory for the next three to five years.

The situation during the year has been one of re-establishment and reconstruction, but a long range plan of education for the Territory conceived in the realization of the part education plays in raising the standard of living in any community, and designed to provide a system closely adapted to the interests of the inhabitants and related to their development as a people, has been inaugurated.

PART IX.—PUBLICATIONS.

The *Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act* 1945 was passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia in July, 1945, and came into operation on the 30th October, 1945. A small amendment to the Act was made by the *Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act* 1946 which was passed in December, 1946. The latter Act also continued in force the National Security (External Territories) Regulations with some amendments.

The *Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act* 1945 suspended the operation of certain sections of the *Papua Act* 1905–1940 and of the *New Guinea Act* 1920–1935 but kept in force the operation of Ordinances and other legislation made under those Acts. The Act empowered the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia to make Ordinances for the Territory of Papua-New Guinea (which embraces on a provisional basis the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea).

The laws of Papua made under the *Papua Act 1905-1940* continue in force in the portion of the Territory of Papua-New Guinea which was the Territory of Papua, and the laws of New Guinea made under the *New Guinea Act 1920-1935* continue in force in the portion of the Territory of Papua-New Guinea which was the Territory of New Guinea. The Ordinances made under the Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act apply to the whole of the Territory or amend the laws of Papua or the laws of New Guinea as the case may be.

Ordinances made under the Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act from the commencement of Civil Administration on 30th October, 1945, to the 30th June, 1947, were—

- Native Labour (Wages and Conditions of Employment) Ordinance 1945.* (No. 1 of 1945).
- Treasury Ordinance 1945.* (No. 2 of 1945).
- Supply Ordinance (No. 1) 1945-1946.* (No. 3 of 1945).
- Ordinances Interpretation Ordinance 1945.* (No. 4 of 1945).
- Liquor Ordinance 1946.* (No. 1 of 1946).
- Ordinances Interpretation Ordinance 1946.* (No. 2 of 1946).
- Liquor Ordinance (No. 2) 1946.* (No. 3 of 1946).
- Trading with Natives Ordinance 1946.* (No. 4 of 1946).
- Native Labour Ordinance 1946.* (No. 5 of 1946).
- Judiciary Ordinance 1946.* (No. 6 of 1946).
- Barristers and Solicitors Admission Ordinance 1946.* (No. 7 of 1946).
- Auctioneers Ordinance 1946.* (No. 8 of 1946).
- Native Labour Contracts of Service Validation Ordinance 1946.* (No. 9 of 1946).
- Supply Ordinance (No. 1) 1946-1947.* (No. 10 of 1946).
- Liquor Ordinance 1947.* (No. 1 of 1947).
- Supply Ordinance (No. 2) 1946-1947.* (No. 2 of 1947).
- Native Labour (Wages and Conditions of Employment) Ordinance 1947.* (No. 3 of 1947).
- Census Ordinance 1947.* (No. 4 of 1947).
- Workers' Compensation Ordinance 1947.* (No. 5 of 1947).
- Supply Ordinance (No. 3) 1946-1947.* (No. 6 of 1947).
- Appropriation Ordinance 1945-1946.* (No. 7 of 1947).
- Petroleum (New Guinea) Ordinance 1947.* (No. 8 of 1947).
- Petroleum (Papua) Ordinance 1947.* (No. 9 of 1947). (Ordinance No. 9 of 1947 applies only to the Territory of Papua).

The Administrator of Papua-New Guinea is authorized to make regulations under the Ordinances of the Territory. Some of the regulations apply to the whole of the Territory, others apply only to the Territory of Papua or to the Territory of New Guinea. The Regulations made by the Administrator from 30th October, 1945, that have effect in the Territory of New Guinea are :—

- No. 1 of 1946—Telephone Charges Regulations 1946, *Papua-New Guinea Gazette* No. 21 of 28th June, 1946.
 - No. 2 of 1946—Amendment of Native Administration Regulations, *Papua-New Guinea Gazette* No. 24 of 31st July, 1946.
 - No. 6 of 1946—Amendment of Police Force Regulations, *Papua-New Guinea Gazette* No. 28 of 19th September, 1946.
 - No. 1 of 1947—Parcel Post Rates Regulations 1946, *Papua-New Guinea Gazette* No. 2 of 16th January, 1947.
 - No. 3 of 1947—Amendment of Police Force Regulations, *Papua-New Guinea Gazette* No. 4 of 5th February, 1947.
 - No. 4 of 1947—Amendment of Mining Regulations, *Papua-New Guinea Gazette* No. 5 of 11th February, 1947.
 - No. 5 of 1947—Native Labour Regulations, *Papua-New Guinea Gazette* No. 13 of 22nd April, 1947.
 - No. 6 of 1947—Amendment of Parcel Post Rates Regulations, *Papua-New Guinea Gazette* No. 14 of 7th May, 1947.
 - No. 7 of 1947—Amendment of Police Force Regulations, *Papua-New Guinea Gazette* No. 14 of 7th May, 1947.
 - No. 8 of 1947—Amendment of Motor Traffic Regulations, *Papua-New Guinea Gazette* No. 16 of 4th June, 1947.
 - No. 9 of 1947—Census Regulations, *Papua-New Guinea Gazette* No. 18 of 21st June, 1947.
- (The following Regulations apply only to the Territory of Papua :—
- 1946—Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 7.
 - 1947—No. 2).

PART X.—RESEARCH.

(SECTION J OF PROVISIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.)

The Departments of the Administration are being organized to undertake research. In addition the established technical and scientific Departments and instrumentalities of the Australian Government are available to the Territory. During the year 1946-1947 arrangements were made with the Commonwealth Department of Health for the Australian Institute of Anatomy to carry out a Nutrition Survey in Papua-New Guinea. The Survey party was operating in the Territory at the close of the year. Arrangements have also been completed with the Australian Department of Commerce and Agriculture for a survey to be made of the fisheries resources of the Territory and with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for investigations to be made into certain aspects of the timbers of the Territory.

A serious menace to plant life in New Guinea has resulted from the presence of a giant snail (identified as *Achatina Panthera*) which was found in New Ireland after the re-occupation of the Territory. The snails have spread to the Rabaul and Madang areas. Control measures have been introduced and a programme of research in regard to the pest is being undertaken by the Entomological staff of the Administration.

Dr. A. Capell of the University of Sydney and an authority on Oceanic languages, visited the Territory to conduct a survey in native languages (*see also* Part VIII.—Education).

During the year the Australian Government appointed an Inter-departmental Committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of External Territories, comprising representatives of appropriate Commonwealth Departments and working in close collaboration with the Administrator of the Territory to investigate and make recommendations to the Government as to the plans to be followed for the administration of the Territory over a lengthy period. Committees of officers of the Territorial Administration appointed by the Administrator will assist in this work—committees have been appointed to deal with native welfare, social development, economic development and finance.

PART XI.—SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

(SECTION L OF PROVISIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.)

A request is made in the Provisional Questionnaire (Section L) for a short *résumé* summing up the principal events and achievements in the year in relation to the basic objectives of the Trusteeship System as stated in the United Nations Charter. It will be seen from the information supplied in preceding Parts of this Report that the plans of the Australian Government for the administration of the Territory are soundly based and directed towards the achievement of the objectives mentioned. The following condensed statement, makes but brief mention of some of the main events of the year, i.e.—

- (1) the re-establishment of the machinery of administration throughout the Territory and the resumption of contact with the inhabitants;
- (2) the progressive return to the Territory of non-indigenous inhabitants and the re-opening of established plantations and commercial and mining activities;
- (3) disposal of vast quantities of stores and equipment in the Territory no longer required by the Armed Forces—arrangements were made through the Administration and the Australian New Guinea Production Control Board to ensure that the inhabitants of the Territory participated in the acquisition of such supplies and equipment;
- (4) the provision of shipping services both within the Territory and between Australia and the Territory. Owing to the shortage of effective ships this has been and continues to be a most difficult task. The extensive coastline and the number of islands included within the boundaries of the Territory make small ships a vital factor to the Administration and to all the inhabitants of the Territory;
- (5) preparation for the re-building of townships and other settled areas including the selection of Kokopo as the locality for the site of the township to replace Rabaul as the Administrative Head-quarters of the New Britain District. Although major works in this connexion had not been commenced at the close of the year extensive examinations had been carried out by town planners and other technical officers;
- (6) provision of wharf facilities—it was possible during the year to carry out only such work as would keep the wharves in operation but much preliminary work had been done towards the re-siting and designing of permanent wharves;

- (7) the organization of Departments of the Administration, the appointment of staff and the investigation as to the form and size of the Public Service that will be required to carry out the plans that have been adopted for the Territory ;
- (8) the establishment of the Australian School of Pacific Administration at Sydney, Australia, for the training of staff for the Administration (*see also* Part IV.) ;
- (9) re-establishment training provided as part of the Australian Reconstruction Training Scheme for ex-service personnel, for members of native regiments, native constabulary, carriers, and other natives who were employed by the Forces ;
- (10) issue of a revised code to regulate the employment of the indigenous inhabitants, including a balanced diet scale ;
- (11) commencement of a Nutrition Survey of the inhabitants ;
- (12) appointment of an Inter-departmental Committee to co-ordinate plans for the development of the Territory.

PART XII.—STATISTICAL APPENDIX (PROVISIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE).

I. POPULATION.

A Census of the non-indigenous population was taken on 30th June, 1947, as part of the Census of Australia and its Territories. The information obtained from the Census is not available for inclusion in this Report.

A Census of the indigenous population had not been completed at the close of the year 1946-1947. The compilation of statistics was not possible during the war period and the latest available figures are those for the year 1940-1941.

Population statistics for the two completed years prior to the invasion of the Territory are as follow :—

	Non-Indigenous (Estimated).	Indigenous (Enumerated).*
1939-1940	6,498	668,871
1940-1941	6,329	684,836

* It was estimated that there were a further 300,000 natives in areas in which a count of the population had not been made.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT.

See Part IV. of Report.

III. JUSTICE AND PENAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. Cases tried before the Courts of the Territory during the period 1st July, 1946, to 30th June, 1947 :—

A. SUPREME COURT.

Offence.	Charged.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Nolle Prosequi entered.	Sentences.
Wilful murder	13	12	1	..	Sentence of death—Com- muted to imprisonment
Unlawfully killing	2	2	..	..	Two and three years
Unlawfully wounding	2	2	..	..	Fined £25 or two months imprisonment with hard labour
Grievous bodily harm	1	..	..	1	
Assault occasioning bodily harm	1	1	..	..	Nine months imprisonment with hard labour
Rape	2	2	..	..	Five years imprisonment with hard labour
Attempted incest	1	1	..	..	Two years imprisonment with hard labour
Being in a dwelling house with intent indecently to insult a female inmate	3	2	1	..	Four months and nine months imprisonment with hard labour
Being in a dwelling house with intent to commit a crime	1	..	..	1	
Stealing	10	9	1	..	From one month to one year
Receiving stolen goods	1	..	1	..	
Interfering with a dead human body	1	1	..	..	Nine months' imprisonment with hard labour

B. DISTRICT COURTS.

	Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
EUROPEANS.			
Breach of Arms Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance—			
Unauthorized possession of arms	1	1	..
Supplying natives with intoxicants	3	3	..
Supplying natives with firearms	2	2	..
Breach of Firearms Regulations—			
Possession of unregistered firearms	1	1	..
Breach of Liquor Ordinance—			
Unlawful sale of liquor	1	1	..
Breach of Motor Traffic Ordinance—			
Dangerous driving	2	1	1
Driving without consent of owner	4	4	..
Driving without lights	1	1	..
Driving without a licence	1	1	..
Driving unregistered vehicle	1	1	..
Breach of Native Labour Ordinance—			
Assaults on natives	2	1	1
Breach of Police Offences Ordinance—			
Unlawful possession of property	4	4	..
Unlawful entry of property	2	2	..
Breach of Queensland Criminal Code—			
Attempted theft	2	2	..
Assault	2	2	..
Total	29	27	2

ASIATICS.

Breach of Arms Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance—			
Unauthorized possession of firearms	2	2	..
Breach of Immigration Ordinance—			
Prohibited Immigrants	14	14	..
Breach of Motor Traffic Ordinance—			
Dangerous driving	1	1	..
Driving without owner's consent	1	1	..
Driving without a licence	1	1	..
Exceeding the speed limit	2	2	..
Breach of Police Offences Ordinance—			
Being in unlawful possession of property	4	2	2
Breach of Queensland Criminal Code—			
Attempted theft	5	4	1
Total	30	27	3

NATIVES.

Breach of Arms Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance—			
Unauthorized possession of firearms	21	20	1
Supplying natives with intoxicants	1	1	..
Possession of Japanese rifle	5	5	..
Breach of Firearms Regulations—			
Unregistered firearms	1	1	..
Breach of Explosives Ordinance—			
Unauthorized use of explosives	4	4	..
Breach of Motor Traffic Ordinance—			
Dangerous driving	3	3	..
Driving without consent of owner	10	10	..
Driving without a licence	5	4	1
Exceeding the speed limit	1	1	..
Failure to produce licence	1	1	..
Breach of Native Labour Ordinance—			
Disobeying the lawful order of employer	3	3	..
Breach of Police Offences Ordinance—			
Being on Government premises without lawful excuse	1	1	..
Abusive language	7	5	2
Unlawful possession of property	18	18	..

B. DISTRICT COURTS—continued.

	Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
NATIVES—continued.			
Breach of Queensland Criminal Code—			
Theft	7	7	..
Stealing	4	4	..
False pretences	2	2	..
Stealing Civil Administration property	5	3	2
Attempted theft	32	32	..
Assault	2	1	1
Receiving of stolen property	1	1	..
Total	134	127	7

C. COURTS FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Offences against Native Administration Regulations.	Reg. No.	Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Failure to obtain or provide medical treatment	67 (a)	11	11	..
Application for dissolution of marriage	68	1	1	..
Failure to live on premises provided by employer	80 (1)	13	13	..
Absent from quarters between hours of 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.	80 (2)	29	28	1
Being a non-resident was within the boundaries of a town between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. without permission	80 (3)	21	21	..
Contempt of Court	81 (a)	4	4	..
Giving false evidence	81 (2)	1	1	..
Escaping from custody whilst under legal arrest	82 (a)	6	6	..
Assisting a prisoner to escape	82 (b)	1	1	..
Escaping from custody whilst under sentence of imprisonment	82 (c)	7	7	..
Supplying a prisoner with tobacco without permission	82 (e)	6	6	..
Assault	83 (a)	182	180	2
Spreading false reports	83 (b)	30	29	1
Behaving in a threatening manner	83 (c)	64	64	..
Obscene language	83 (d)	46	42	4
Riotous behaviour	83 (e)	131	131	..
enticing a wife from the custody of her husband	84 (1)	5	5	..
Adultery	84 (2)	42	42	..
Attempted seduction	85	2	2	..
Failure to appear for medical examination	88 (a) (2)	6	6	..
Leaving hospital without permission	88 (3)	1	1	..
Neglecting lawful order to obtain medical treatment	89 (1)	2	2	..
Failing to observe medical officer's order forbidding communication between villages for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease	91 (d)	2	2	..
Failure to report Venereal Disease	93	6	6	..
Stealing	95	32	31	1
Neglecting to report finding lost property	96	2	2	..
Sorcery	97	5	5	..
Bribery	98	2	2	..
Unlawful burying	102 (1)	10	10	..
Gambling	103	50	49	1
Being in possession of or drinking intoxicating liquor	104	69	54	15
Indecent practices	105	4	4	..
Neglecting to clean village	113 (a)	16	16	..
Failure to appear for census	113	5	5	..
Attempting to conceal native to prevent his name being placed in census	114	6	6	..
Noncompliance with lawful order	118	39	39	..
Failure of tul-tul to report illness	120	3	3	..
Wrongful use of authority by luluai	124	1	1	..
False pretences	125	1	1	..
		864	839	25

2. The total number of persons committed to prison during the period 1st July, 1946, to 30th June, 1947, and the average number of inmates of each prison, are shown in the following table :—

Prisons.	European.		Asiatic.		Native.		Average No. of Inmates.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Rabaul	3	..	16	4	317	..	62
Lae	2	..	6	..	247	..	38
Wau-Bulolo .. .. .	..	..	..	..	51	..	9
Madang .. .. .	..	..	..	..	163	..	23
Manus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	94	..	12
Kavieng .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	3	1
Wewak .. .. .	..	..	..	..	62	..	16
Sohana .. .. .	..	..	..	..	31	..	6
Garoka .. .. .	..	..	..	..	127	..	17

IV. PUBLIC FINANCE.

See Part VI. of this Report.

V. TAXATION.

See Part VI. of this Report.

VI. TRADE.

Owing to the abnormal conditions in the Territory including the shortage of trained staff it was not possible to commence an effective system of detailed records before the 1st January, 1947.

The total value of imports for the year amounted to £1,151,841 and of exports to £415,123, including gold bullion amounting to 27,900 ounces valued at £179,548.

The following statement shows in detail the imports and exports for the period 1st January, 1947, to 30th June, 1947. For the reasons mentioned above similar information in respect of the period 1st July, 1946, to 31st December, 1946, was not completed.

IMPORTS FOR TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA—PERIOD—1st JANUARY, 1947 TO 30th JUNE, 1947.

Port.					Value.		
					£	s.	d.
Kavieng .. .. .	..	..	..	..	335	0	0
Lae .. .. .	..	..	..	..	371,717	0	0
Madang .. .. .	..	..	..	..	128,152	0	0
Rabaul .. .. .	..	..	..	..	279,468	0	0
					779,572	0	0

IMPORTS—PERIOD—1st JANUARY, 1947 TO 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Quantity.	Rate of Duty.	Value.	
CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.			£	s. d.
Bacon and Hams	10 per cent.	804	0 0
Bacon and Hams	Free	2,635	0 0
Butter	10 per cent.	5,265	0 0
Cheese	10 per cent.	1,316	0 0
Fish	Free	653	0 0
Fish	10 per cent.	2,945	0 0
Meats, fresh	Free	10,556	0 0
Meats, fresh	Free	1,678	0 0
Meats, fresh	10 per cent.	273	0 0
Meats, preserved	10 per cent.	39,867	0 0
Meats, preserved	Free	7,255	0 0
Milk and Cream	10 per cent.	3,680	0 0
Other animal foodstuffs	10 per cent.	3,112	0 0
TOTAL CLASS I.	80,039	0 0

IMPORTS—PERIOD—1st JANUARY, 1947 TO 30th JUNE, 1947—continued.

Particulars.	Quantity.	Rate of Duty.	Value.		
			£	s.	d.
CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING.					
Biscuits, cakes and puddings	10 per cent.	3,292	0	0
Confectionery	10 per cent.	1,104	0	0
Fruit and vegetables, fresh	Free	3,130	0	0
Fruit and vegetables, preserved	10 per cent.	7,907	0	0
Grain and Pulse—Flour	10 per cent.	8,992	0	0
Grain and Pulse—Rice	£1 per ton	88,979	0	0
Grain and Pulse—Other	10 per cent.	5,331	0	0
Jams and Jellies	10 per cent.	846	0	0
Nuts	10 per cent.	191	0	0
Pickles, sauces, vinegar, &c.	10 per cent.	2,201	0	0
Spices, &c.	10 per cent.	659	0	0
Sugar	10 per cent.	6,042	0	0
Other Vegetable foodstuffs	10 per cent.	3,198	0	0
Aerated waters; mineral waters and cordials	10 per cent.	1,933	0	0
Cocoa and Chocolate	10 per cent.	198	0	0
Coffee and Chicory	10 per cent.	690	0	0
Tea	10 per cent.	2,178	0	0
TOTAL CLASS II.		136,871	0	0
CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.					
Ale, beer, stout, cider, &c.	2s. 6d. per gal.	7,562	0	0
Ale, beer, stout, cider, &c.	1s. 6d. per gal.	90	0	0
Spirits—Brandy	30s. per gal.	1,203	0	0
Spirits—Gin	30s. per gal.	4,036	0	0
Spirits—Whisky	30s. per gal.	2,897	0	0
Spirits—Rum	30s. per gal.	1,588	0	0
Wines—Sparkling	30s. per gal.	67	0	0
Wines—Other	12s. 6d. per gal.	2,229	0	0
Wines—Other	6s. 3d. per gal.	305	0	0
Other—Spirits	30s. per gal.	1,392	0	0
TOTAL CLASS III.		21,369	0	0
CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF.					
Cigarettes	10s. 6d. per lb.	6,186	0	0
Cigars	10s. per lb.	362	0	0
Tobacco—Trade	2s. 6d. per lb.	12,225	0	0
Tobacco—Other	4s. 8d. per lb.	3,554	0	0
TOTAL CLASS IV.		22,327	0	0
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS.					
Dogs	Free	125	0	0
Poultry	Free	428	0	0
Cattle	Free	91	0	0
Pigs	Free	487	0	0
Goats	Free	34	0	0
TOTAL CLASS V.		1,165	0	0
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED, NOT FOODSTUFFS).					
..	10 per cent.	28	0	0

IMPORTS—PERIOD—1ST JANUARY, 1947 TO 30TH JUNE, 1947—continued.

Particulars.	Quantity.	Rate of Duty.	Value.		
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FIBRES.			£	s.	d.
Corks and cork manufactures	10 per cent.	25	0	0
Gums and Resins	10 per cent.	58	0	0
Plants, trees, bulbs and seeds	Free	329	0	0
Starch	10 per cent.	230	0	0
Other vegetable substances	10 per cent.	207	0	0
TOTAL CLASS VII.		849	0	0
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL, TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURED FIBRES.					
Apparel and Attire	10 per cent.	15,461	0	0
Boots and Shoes	10 per cent.	5,029	0	0
Buckles and Buttons	10 per cent.	306	0	0
Umbrellas	10 per cent.	189	0	0
TOTAL CLASS VIII.(a)		20,985	0	0
CLASS VIII.—(b) TEXTILES.					
Textiles	10 per cent.	20,797	0	0
Floor coverings—Coir and grass	10 per cent.	219	0	0
Floor coverings—Other	10 per cent.	675	0	0
TOTAL CLASS VIII.(b)		21,691	0	0
CLASS VIII.—(c) YARNS AND MANUFACTURED FIBRES.					
Bags and sacks	Free	1,151	0	0
Cordage and twines	Free	6,329	0	0
Nets and netting	10 per cent.	518	0	0
Other manufactured fibres	10 per cent.	1,765	0	0
TOTAL CLASS VIII.(c)		9,763	0	0
CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS AND WAXES.					
Benzine, petrol, &c.	3d. per gal.	75,488	0	0
Kerosene—Lighting	3d. per gal.	11,091	0	0
Kerosene—Power	3d. per gal.	1,747	0	0
Lubricating Oil	3d. per gal.	12,342	0	0
Residual and all other fuel oils	4d. per gal.	22,604	0	0
Turpentine	10 per cent.	6	0	0
Turpentine	3d. per gal.	74	0	0
Castor Oil	Free	47	0	0
Linseed Oil	10 per cent.	151	0	0
Olive Oil	10 per cent.	7	0	0
Peanut Oil	10 per cent.	6	0	0
All other oils	10 per cent.	498	0	0
Greases	10 per cent.	1,043	0	0
Waxes	10 per cent.	13	0	0
TOTAL CLASS IX.		125,117	0	0
CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES (INCLUDING ADMIN).					
..	10 per cent.	1,771	0	0
CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES.					
Coal and Coke	Free	2,931	0	0
Minerals	10 per cent.	1,794	0	0
Stone (including Marble and slate)	10 per cent.	86	0	0
TOTAL CLASS XI.		4,811	0	0

IMPORTS—PERIOD—1ST JANUARY, 1947 TO 30TH JUNE, 1947—continued.

Particulars.	Quantity.	Rate of Duty.	Value.		
			£	s.	d.
CLASS XII.—(a) METALS AND METAL MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY—MACHINES AND MACHINERY.					
Adding machines, computing machines and typewriters	10 per cent.	1,514	0	0
Agricultural and dairying machinery	10 per cent.	1,395	0	0
Electrical machinery and appliances	10 per cent.	2,400	0	0
Electrical machinery and appliances	Free	21	0	0
Cable and wire, covered	10 per cent.	9,026	0	0
Lamps (filament) heating and cooking appliances	10 per cent.	229	0	0
Telephones, radio sets and parts	10 per cent.	4,706	0	0
Telephones, radio sets and parts	Free	1,773	0	0
Torches and bulbs	10 per cent.	1,036	0	0
Torches and bulbs	Free	54	0	0
Batteries and accumulators	10 per cent.	3,395	0	0
Electrical measuring and recording instruments	10 per cent.	509	0	0
Other electrical goods	10 per cent.	26,827	0	0
Mining Machinery	10 per cent.	37,483	0	0
Motive power machinery	10 per cent.	7,421	0	0
Pumps	10 per cent.	652	0	0
Pumps	Free	24	0	0
Sewing machines	Free	4,448	0	0
Weighing machines	10 per cent.	567	0	0
Woodworking machines	10 per cent.	1,984	0	0
All other machines and machinery	10 per cent.	10,015	0	0
TOTAL CLASS XII.(a)		115,479	0	0
CLASS XII.—(b) METALS AND METAL MANUFACTURES OTHER THAN MACHINERY.					
Bolts, nuts, rivets, &c.	10 per cent.	1,981	0	0
Enamelled ware (metal) n.e.i.	10 per cent.	239	0	0
Fire extinguishers, &c.	Free	255	0	0
Galvanized iron, flat and corrugated	10 per cent.	9,823	0	0
Hinges and fastenings	10 per cent.	2,355	0	0
Hoop iron	10 per cent.	31	0	0
Household and cooking utensils (Metal)	10 per cent.	5,662	0	0
Lamps and Lampware	10 per cent.	2,831	0	0
Nails and screws	10 per cent.	2,075	0	0
Plated ware and cutlery—Copra and trade knives	Free	369	0	0
Plated ware and cutlery—Copra and trade knives	10 per cent.	1,048	0	0
Plated ware and cutlery—Cutlery trade, n.e.i.	10 per cent.	2,889	0	0
Plated ware and cutlery—Other	10 per cent.	1,417	0	0
Structural iron and steel	10 per cent.	3,195	0	0
Water tanks and pipes	10 per cent.	4,121	0	0
Wire	10 per cent.	1,536	0	0
Wire netting	Free	323	0	0
Metals and metal manufactures, n.e.i.	10 per cent.	19,478	0	0
Tools of trade—Axes and hatchets	Free	973	0	0
Tools of trade—Hoes, spades and picks	Free	197	0	0
Tools of trade—All other	Free	6,983	0	0
TOTAL CLASS XII.(b)		67,781	0	0
CLASS XII.—(c) VEHICLES AND PARTS THEREFOR.					
Aeroplanes, parts, &c.	10 per cent.	17,586	0	0
Automobiles, parts, &c.	10 per cent.	10,652	0	0
Motor cycles, parts, &c.	10 per cent.	63	0	0
Cycles, parts, &c.	10 per cent.	732	0	0
Other parts, &c.	10 per cent.	955	0	0
TOTAL CLASS XII.(c)		29,988	0	0

IMPORTS—PERIOD—1st JANUARY, 1947 TO 30th JUNE, 1947—continued.

Particulars.	Quantity.	Rate of Duty.	Value.	
			£	s. d.
CLASS XIII.—RUBBER AND LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF, AND SUBSTITUTES THEREOF.				
Tyres and Tubes	10 per cent.	5,844	0 0
All other rubber manufactures	10 per cent.	6,699	0 0
Harness	Free	60	0 0
Leather belting	10 per cent.	362	0 0
All other leather and leather manufactures	10 per cent.	2,852	0 0
TOTAL CLASS XIII.			15,817	0 0
CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED.				
Boxes, trade and camphorwood	10 per cent.	694	0 0
Furniture—Wicker	Free	1,389	0 0
Furniture—Other	Free	6,924	0 0
Timber	10 per cent.	791	0 0
All other wood and wicker manufactures	10 per cent.	2,433	0 0
TOTAL CLASS XIV.			12,231	0 0
CLASS XV.—EARTHENWARE, CEMENT, CHINA, GLASS AND STONEWARE.				
Bricks and pottery	10 per cent.	29	0 0
Cement	10 per cent.	2,465	0 0
Other cement manufactures	10 per cent.	416	0 0
Earthenware and china	10 per cent.	1,309	0 0
Glass	10 per cent.	576	0 0
Glassware, n.e.i.	10 per cent.	1,805	0 0
All other earthenware	10 per cent.	166	0 0
TOTAL CLASS XV.			6,766	0 0
CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.				
Paper—Wrapping	Free	42	0 0
Paper	10 per cent.	69	0 0
Paper manufactures	10 per cent.	1,061	0 0
Stationery	10 per cent.	5,163	0 0
Books and periodicals	Free	5,109	0 0
Advertising material (paper)	Free	116	0 0
Advertising material (paper)	10 per cent.	1	0 0
Pictures and painting	Free	20	0 0
TOTAL CLASS XVI.			11,491	0 0
CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIME PIECES AND FANCY GOODS.				
Jewellery	10 per cent.	424	0 0
Timepieces	10 per cent.	1,037	0 0
Fancy goods—Articles used for games	10 per cent.	707	0 0
Fancy goods—Articles used for games	Free	61	0 0
Fancy goods—Toys, &c.	10 per cent.	277	0 0
Fancy goods—Trade goods, n.e.i.	10 per cent.	5,892	0 0
Pipes (smoking) and accessories	10 per cent.	2,306	0 0
Other	10 per cent.	2,998	0 0
TOTAL CLASS XVII.			13,702	0 0

IMPORTS—PERIOD—1st JANUARY, 1947 TO 30th JUNE, 1947—continued.

Particulars.	Quantity.	Rate of Duty.	Value.	
			£	s. d.
CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.				
Photographic goods—Cinema	1d. per 100 ft.	373	0 0
Photographic goods—Cinema	10 per cent.	226	0 0
Photographic goods—Other	10 per cent.	543	0 0
Photographic goods—Other	1½d. per 100 ft.	263	0 0
Surgical and Dental instruments and appliances	Free	823	0 0
Cotton and wool, surgical dressings	10 per cent.	1	0 0
Cotton wool and surgical dressings	Free	762	0 0
Scientific, Chemical and Mathematical instruments and apparatus	Free	549	0 0
Talking machines and records	10 per cent.	174	0 0
TOTAL CLASS XVIII...		3,714	0 0
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS.				
Medicines and drugs	Free	7,181	0 0
Carbonic acid gas and ammonia (in cylinders)	10 per cent.	98	0 0
Carbonic acid gas and ammonia (in cylinders)	Free	28	0 0
Disinfectants	Free	375	0 0
Fertilizers	Free	1	0 0
Perfumery and toilet preparations (non-spirituous)	10 per cent.	4,819	0 0
Salt (household)	10 per cent.	1,054	0 0
Spirits and spirituous preparations—Essences, flavours, &c.	10 per cent.	97	0 0
Spirits and spirituous preparations—Essences, flavours, &c.	Free	6	0 0
Spirits and spirituous preparations—Toilet preparations	14s. per gal.	110	0 0
Spirits and spirituous preparations—Methylated	Free	115	0 0
All other chemicals	10 per cent.	1,675	0 0
TOTAL CLASS XIX.		15,559	0 0
CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Arms—Revolvers and pistols	10 per cent.	104	0 0
Arms—Rifles	10 per cent.	356	0 0
Arms—Shot-guns	10 per cent.	817	0 0
Ammunition—Revolver and pistol	10 per cent.	2	0 0
Ammunition—Rifle	10 per cent.	11	0 0
Ammunition—Shot-gun	10 per cent.	319	0 0
Explosives—Gelignite	10 per cent.	304	0 0
Explosives—Dynamite	10 per cent.	55	0 0
Explosives—Ligdyn	10 per cent.	26	0 0
Explosives—Detonators	10 per cent.	114	0 0
Explosives—Fuses	10 per cent.	1	0 0
Explosives—Other	10 per cent.	42	0 0
Boats, launches and fittings, life-belts and lifebuoys	Free	2,300	0 0
Brushware	10 per cent.	624	0 0
Dressings and polishes	10 per cent.	601	0 0
Matches	10 per cent.	6,936	0 0
Musical instruments and parts	10 per cent.	636	0 0
Packing for engines and boilers	10 per cent.	249	0 0
Pitch and Tar	10 per cent.	1,290	0 0
Soap—Toilet	10 per cent.	537	0 0
Soap—Other	10 per cent.	2,132	0 0
Articles for use in religious services, n.e.i.	Free	4,051	0 0
Articles for education purposes, n.e.i.	Free	2,451	0 0
Articles unspecified	10 per cent.	7,482	0 0
Articles unspecified	Free	8,838	0 0
Articles unspecified	Free	80	0 0
TOTAL CLASS XX		40,358	0 0

**EXPORTS FOR TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA—PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1947 TO
30th JUNE, 1947.**

Port.					Value.		
					£	s.	d.
Kavieng	..	..	..	..	29	0	0
Lae	..	..	..	..	200,031	0	0
Rabaul	..	..	..	..	51,255	0	0
Madang	..	..	..	..	52,182	0	0
					303,497	0	0

EXPORTS—PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1947—30th JUNE, 1947.

Item.	Quantity.	Australia.	Hong Kong.	Papua.
		£	£	£
Articles exported for repair .. ..	..	1,318 0 0	..	..
Cocoa Beans	36 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lb.	5,045 0 0	..	..
Coffee	5,898 lb.	366 0 0	..	..
Copra	1,758 tons 15 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lb.	50,228 0 0	..	..
Empty returns .. ..	..	1,387 0 0	..	..
Furniture and personal effects .. ..	..	150 0 0	..	..
Gold bullion	27,766 oz. 6 dwt.	177,915 0 0	..	..
Peanuts	1 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lb.	3 0 0	..	..
Rubber	4,692 lb.	276 0 0	..	..
Green snail shell	6 tons 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lb.	544 0 0	..	..
Trochus shell	174 tons 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lb.	19,524 0 0	..	..
Sundries—				
Aeroplanes, parts, &c. .. ..	..	2,500 0 0	..	..
Apparel .. ..	..	43 0 0	..	..
Auto parts .. ..	..	4,200 0 0	..	..
Books .. ..	..	3 0 0	..	..
Boots and Shoes .. ..	..	43 0 0	..	..
Bread cutter .. ..	..	12 0 0	..	..
Drapery .. ..	..	3 0 0	..	..
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers .. ..	..	..	478 0 0	..
Electric light fittings .. ..	..	11 0 0	..	..
Foodstuffs of animal origin .. ..	..	..	412 0 0	..
Foodstuffs of animal origin .. ..	..	..	..	378 0 0
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin .. ..	..	..	1,061 0 0	..
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin .. ..	..	..	..	610 0 0
Galvanized iron .. ..	..	52 0 0	..	..
Household cooking utensils .. ..	..	4 0 0	..	..
Household cooking utensils .. ..	..	..	..	75 0 0
Household personal effects .. ..	..	07 0 0	..	..
Household personal effects .. ..	..	..	..	380 0 0
Machinery and machines .. ..	..	15,433 0 0	..	..
Machinery and machines .. ..	..	..	512 0 0	..
Metal manufactures .. ..	..	887 0 0	..	..
Metal manufactures .. ..	..	..	..	22 0 0
Metal manufactures .. ..	..	..	1,491 0 0	..
Native drawings .. ..	..	5 0 0	..	..
Other wood manufactures .. ..	..	2 0 0	..	..
Parachutes .. ..	..	90 0 0	..	..
Radio sets and parts .. ..	..	69 0 0	..	..
Shot guns .. ..	..	110 0 0	..	..
Textiles .. ..	..	5 0 0	..	..
Timber	100 sq. ft.	2 0 0	..	..
Tools .. ..	..	91 0 0	..	..
Tractors .. ..	..	90 0 0	..	..
Typewriters .. ..	..	155 0 0	..	..
Tyres and tubes .. ..	..	1,075 0 0	..	..
Vehicles and parts .. ..	..	10,599 0 0	..	..
Vehicles and parts .. ..	..	..	5,721 0 0	..
		292,357 0 0	9,675 0 0	1,465 0 0
		TOTAL VALUE 303,497 0 0		

VII. ENTERPRISES AND BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS.

Statistics under this heading are not available.

VIII. HOUSING.

Statistics under this heading are not available.

IX. PRODUCTION.

NON-INDIGENOUS PLANTATIONS.(a)

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1940.

								Total.
Number of plantations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	517
Area of plantations	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. hectares	212,855
Area under cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. hectares	110,546
Coco-nuts—								
Area planted	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. hectares	105,899
Area bearing	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. hectares	85,372
Yield—Copra	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. tons	71,583
Yield—Desiccated	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. tons	696
Other crops—								
Area planted	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. hectares	4,647
Area bearing	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. hectares	2,465
Yield ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. tons	2,265
Interplanted crops—								
Area planted	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. hectares	1,770
Area bearing	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. hectares	654
Yield ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. tons	662
Live-stock—								
Horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	1,323
Mules ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	7
Cattle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	20,494
Sheep ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	1,184
Goats ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	9,327
Pigs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	6,160
Miscellaneous (Dogs and Poultry) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	10,795

(a) No similar information is available for the year 1946-1947 and will not be available until a complete survey is made. Large areas of established plantations and most of the live-stock were destroyed during war operations.

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

1st July to 30th June.			Copra.		Copra Refuse.		Desiccated Coco-nut.		Coco-nuts.		Coco-nut Fibre.		Peanuts.		Ivory Nuts.		Cocoa Beans.		Coffee Beans.		Rubber.	
			Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1938-39	..	..	73,345	727,949	114	570	1,590	69,960	259	1,554	38	190	7	105	..	..	235	6,580	38	843	54	4,050
1939-40(a)	..	..	59,368	504,627	652	2,934	1,781	89,050	231	1,386	103	515	9	135	1	7	315	11,340	63	2,060	119	13,328
1940-41	..	..	49,901	266,970	333	536	1,877	93,850	239	1,279	65	325	10	257	..	..	292	11,680	74	5,525	146	19,027
1941-42(b)	..	..	23,000	185,000	..	..	850	42,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	344	11,980	30	2,100	60	6,720
			(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
1942-43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1943-44(c)	..	..	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
1944-45(d)	..	..	3,285	98,974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	101	14	2,503
			(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	..	..	..	..
1945-46	..	..	6,562	196,680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.16	860	30	2,800	15.7	2,637
1946-47	..	..	4,405	154,175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.5	6,547	26.9	2,500	16	2,688

(a) Production 1939-1940, 70,583 tons. (b) Japanese occupation January, 1942—The figures given for 1941-1942 are estimates only in respect of the period 1st July to 31st December, 1941. (c) Japanese occupation. (d) From February, 1945 to 30th June, 1945, certain areas recovered from Japanese were available for production.

MINING.

A commencement was made with the rehabilitation of the mining industry and 27,966 ounces of gold bullion (estimated value £A.179,548) were exported during the year. (Exports for 1940-1941 were 440,877 ounces valued at £2,797,226.)

X. LABOUR.

The indigenous workers employed in industry at 30th June, 1947, were—

Industries.	1940-1941.	1946-1947.
Plantations	17,196	5,096
Mining	6,438	2,426
Administration	1,845	5,161
Domestics	2,960	1,624
Shipping, Commerce and Industry	5,408	1,500
Miscellaneous	240	209
	34,087	16,016

In addition, 1,357 natives were in the Police Force at 30th June, 1947.

RATIONS.

The ration scale to be supplied to native labourers as part of remuneration is published in the Regulations made under the *Native Labour Ordinance* 1946.

XI. COST OF LIVING.

Information under this heading is not available.

XII. PUBLIC HEALTH.

OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL MEDICAL PERSONNEL.

Designation.	Official.				Non-Official*.				Total.
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Medical Officers	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	11
Dentists .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Qualified Nurses .. ..	..	13	..	..	..	47	..	..	60
Medical Assistants	51	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	53
Native Medical Orderlies .. ..	..	..	302	5	..	..	..	..	307
Sanitary Inspectors	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Laboratory Workers	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
Other Medical	9	3	322	26	..	..	..	..	360
Other Sanitation .. ..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	72
	68	17	699	31	10	47	..	..	872

* Incomplete.

HOSPITALS AND CLINICS.

Classification.	Government.	Private.	Mission*.	Total.
European Hospitals	3	1	..	4
Native Hospitals	30	2	11	43
Asiatic Hospitals	3	..	..	3
Aid Posts .. .. .	..	..	39	39
Welfare Clinics	1	..	2	3
Leprosarium	1	..	..	1
	38	3	52	93

* Complete figures unavailable.

There was provision in the hospitals for 70 beds for Europeans and for Natives 6,785.
The patients in the hospitals during the year were :—

		In-patients.	Out-patients.
European	..	1,236	1,787
Non-European	..	96,603	45,689

DISEASES TREATED IN HOSPITALS OR MEDICAL CENTRES FOR YEAR ENDED, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Disease.	Total Number of Cases.			Cases Fatal.			Cases Uncured.			Cases Cured.		
	European.	Asiatic.	Native.	European.	Asiatic.	Native.	European.	Asiatic.	Native.	European.	Asiatic.	Native.
Yaws .. ..	..	1	14,422	..	..	4	..	..	872	..	1	13,546
Tropical Ulcers ..	45	14	9,332	..	..	14	2	1	1,361	43	13	7,937
Injuries	36	10	2,592	2	..	14	..	..	115	34	10	2,463
Scabies .. ..	..	1	3,310	..	..	1	..	..	194	..	1	3,115
Malaria	247	46	3,158	1	1	31	1	..	102	245	45	3,025
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .. ..	..	1	100	..	..	41	..	..	5	..	1	54
Pneumonia	9	10	2,706	..	..	148	..	..	89	9	10	2,469
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection ..	1	8	1,366	..	..	2	..	..	49	1	8	1,315
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	6	191	..	3	74	..	..	23	2	3	91
Skin disease	121	20	2,433	..	..	..	1	..	153	120	20	2,280
Leprosy .. ..	..	..	411	..	..	24	..	..	296	..	..	91
Other Diseases ..	775	357	56,107	3	10	220	8	3	575	764	344	55,312
Totals	1,236	474	96,128	6	14	573	12	4	3,834	1,218	456	91,721

XIII. EDUCATION.

Available statistics relating to Administration educational establishments are shown hereunder. The Religious Missionary Societies operating in the Territory continue to take an important part in the field of education but statistics relating to those activities to 30th June, 1947, are not available.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—EUROPEAN.

Place.	Type of School.	Number of Children.			Age.	Number of European Teachers.			Subjects Taught.
		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Rabaul ..	Elementary and Primary	5	7	12	5-11	..	1	1	General
Lae ..	Primary ..	6	5	11	6-11	1	..	1	General
Madang ..	Elementary and Primary	2	6	10	{ 4-11 13-15 }	..	1	1	General
	Secondary ..	2	..						
Bulolo ..	Elementary and Primary	4	8	12	5-10	..	1	1	General
Wau ..	Elementary and Primary	5	4	9	5-11	..	1	1	General
		24	30	54		1	4	5	

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—CHINESE.

Place.	Type of School.	Number of children.	Number of Teachers.				Subjects.
			Male.	Female.	Race.	Total.	
Kavieng ..	Primary ..	68	..	2	Chinese	2	English and General
Rabaul ..	Primary ..	450	8	9	Chinese	17	English and General
Madang ..	Primary ..	20	..	1	Chinese	1	English and General
		538	8	12		20	

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—NATIVE.

Place.	Type of School.	Number of Children.			Number of Teachers.		Subjects.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Race.	
Rabaul Area—							
Nodup ..	Primary and Vernacular	89	32	121	3	Native	General
Matupi ..	Primary, Vernacular and Technical	89	68	157	4	Native	General and Technical
Pila Pila ..	Primary and Vernacular	211	..	211	3	Native	General
Raluana ..	Primary and Vernacular	95	43	138	4	Native	General
Tavui ..	Primary and Vernacular	74	13	87	2	Native	General
Tavui-Liu ..	Primary and Vernacular	42	9	51	2	Native	General
Mioko ..	Primary and Vernacular	61	23	84	1	Native	General
Malaguna ..	Primary, Vernacular and Technical	22	9	31	2	Native	General and Technical
Talawat ..	Primary and Vernacular	62	12	74	1	Native	General
Toma ..	Primary and Vernacular	23	17	40	1	Native	General
Keravat ..	Central ..	52	..	52	2	Native	General Technical
Rabaul ..	Technical ..	20	..	20			
Manus District—							
Inrim ..	Vernacular ..	13	..	13	1	Native	General
Sepik District—							
Boram ..	Primary and Vernacular	99	..	99	2	Native	General
Aitape ..	Vernacular ..	23	..	23	1	Native	General
		975	226	1,201	29		

The approximate percentages of age groups of children under instruction in the Rabaul Area are—

Up to 8 years—7 per cent., 11 to 14 years—22 per cent., 15 to 27 years—23 per cent. and the denominational percentages are—Methodist—79.9 per cent., Roman Catholic—16.1 per cent., Seventh Day Adventist—4 per cent.

Particulars regarding Manus District and Sepik District are incomplete.