

UNITED NATIONS  
TRUSTEESHIP  
COUNCIL



GENERAL

T/828  
31 January 1951

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SECRETARIES

INDEX UNIT

1 FEB 1951

Eighth session  
Item 3 (d) of the agenda

EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS

REPORT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA ON THE ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA FOR THE PERIOD  
1 JULY 1949 TO 30 JUNE 1950

Note by the Secretary-General: The following letter dated 30 January 1951 from the Acting Head of the Australian Mission to the United Nations was received by the Secretary-General and is hereby circulated to the Members of the Council with one copy of the Report on the Administration of the Territory of New Guinea (in three parts) for the period 1 July 1949 to 30 June 1950. The report was received by the Secretary-General on 30 January 1951.

The Acting Head of the Australian Mission to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia has transmitted under separate cover sixty stencilled copies of the report on the Administration of the Trust Territory of New Guinea for the period 1st July 1949 to 30th June 1950. This report is in three parts.

It has not been possible for the Government of Australia to furnish at this stage to the Secretary-General four hundred copies of this report as required under Rule 73 of the Rules of Procedure for the Trusteeship Council. However, the report is being printed in Australia and additional copies will be made available as soon as possible.

-----



1950

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

---

# REPORT

TO

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED  
NATIONS

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

From 1st July, 1949, to 30th June, 1950.

---

(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.)

*Wholly set up and printed in Australia by*

A. H. PETTIFER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, SYDNEY, 1951



1950

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

---

# REPORT

TO

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED  
NATIONS

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

From 1st July, 1949, to 30th June, 1950.

---

(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.)

*Wholly set up and printed in Australia by*

A. H. PETTIFER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, SYDNEY, 1951

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE#
A.—BRIEF INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION—	
1. Geographical—	
Physical ... ..	9
Political ... ..	9
2. Ethnic Composition of the Population ... ..	9
3. Racial, Linguistic, Religious and Social Structure ... ..	10
4. Natural Resources ... ..	10
5. History ... ..	10
B.—STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS—	
6. Status of the Territory ... ..	11
C.—INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS—	
7. Treaties, Conventions and Agreements ... ..	12
D.—INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY—	
8. Maintenance of Law and Order ... ..	13
E.—POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT—	
9. Structure of Administration ... ..	14
Legislature ... ..	14
Judicial Organization ... ..	14
The Public Service ... ..	14
Staff Training ... ..	16
10. Native Administration—	
Native Village Councils ... ..	16
11. District Administration ... ..	17
F.—ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT—	
12. Economic Organization ... ..	22
13. Native Economic Development ... ..	23
14. Public Finance ... ..	23
15. Taxation, Currency and Banking ... ..	24
16. Manufactures ... ..	24
17. Investment ... ..	24
18. Commerce and Trade ... ..	24
Customs Union and Tariff Relationship ... ..	25
Government Trading Agencies ... ..	25
19. Transport and Communications ... ..	25
Postal Services ... ..	25
Telephone Services ... ..	25
Roads and Bridle Paths ... ..	25
Air Services ... ..	26
Shipping ... ..	26
20. Land and Natural Resources ... ..	26
Geographical and Vulcanological Survey ... ..	26
Land Tenure and Classification ... ..	26
Town Areas ... ..	26
21. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries ... ..	27
22. Agricultural Experimental Stations ... ..	28
Lowlands Experimental Station, Keravat ... ..	28
Experimental Plantation, Garaina ... ..	29
23. Agricultural Extension ... ..	29
Ramu-Warapu Extension Project ... ..	30
24. District Agricultural Activities ... ..	30
25. Animal Husbandry... ..	32
26. Fisheries ... ..	32
27. Forests ... ..	33
28. Mining ... ..	35
Laws and Regulations of Mining ... ..	36
Reclaiming of Dredged Lands ... ..	36

CONTENTS—*continued.*

	PAGE,
G.—SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT—	
29. General Social Conditions ... ..	37
Social Structure ... ..	37
30. Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms ... ..	37
Voluntary Organizations ... ..	38
Indigenous Religions ... ..	38
Power of Arrest ... ..	38
31. Status of Women ... ..	39
32. Standards of Living ... ..	39
33. Labour Conditions and Regulations ... ..	39
The Native Labour Branch ... ..	39
Inspections ... ..	40
Number of Workers ... ..	40
Offences against Labour Laws... ..	41
Industrial Relations ... ..	41
Accidents and Deaths in Industry ... ..	41
Ration Scale ... ..	41
Recruitment of Workers ... ..	41
Areas closed to Recruitment ... ..	42
Forced Labour ... ..	42
Opportunities for Employment ... ..	42
Training of Skilled and Professional Workers ... ..	42
34. Co-operative Organization ... ..	42
35. Social Security and Welfare ... ..	43
36. Public Health ... ..	43
Disease Pattern ... ..	44
Native Admissions ... ..	44
Principal Causes of Hospitalization ... ..	44
Principal Causes of Death ... ..	45
Important Disease Death Rates in Percentages ... ..	45
European Health ... ..	46
Sanitation ... ..	47
Malaria ... ..	47
Quarantine ... ..	47
Medical Training ... ..	47
Medical Patrols ... ..	48
Infant and Maternal Welfare ... ..	48
Mission Activities ... ..	49
Vital Statistics ... ..	49
Infant Mortality Rates ... ..	50
37. District Medical Service ... ..	52
Mission Medical Service ... ..	61
38. Drugs ... ..	62
39. Alcohol and Spirits... ..	62
40. Housing and Town Planning ... ..	63
41. Penal Organization... ..	63
42. Population ... ..	63
H.—EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT—	
43. Schools ... ..	65
Language Problem ... ..	65
Non-Native Education ... ..	66
44. Education Systems and Programmes ... ..	66
Curricula ... ..	67
Syllabus for Native Schools ... ..	67
Syllabus for Non-Native Schools ... ..	68
Language Teaching ... ..	68
Native Teacher Training ... ..	68
45. Pupils and Teachers ... ..	68
Teachers ... ..	68
46. Adult and Community Education ... ..	69
Broadcasting ... ..	69
Visual Education ... ..	70
Literacy Campaigns ... ..	70
Supply of Literature ... ..	70
Adoption of Indigenous Language ... ..	71
Intellectual and Cultural Activities ... ..	71
Libraries ... ..	71
Indigenous Art and Culture ... ..	71

CONTENTS—*continued.*

	PAGE.
I.—RESEARCH—	
47. Summary of Research Activities ... ..	73
Relations with South Pacific Commission ... ..	74
Vocational Training ... ..	74
Visual Education ... ..	74
Literacy ... ..	74
Social Anthropology ... ..	74
J.—PUBLICATIONS—	
48. Ordinances and Regulations Adopted during 1949–1950 ... ..	75
K.—SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS—	
49. Trusteeship Council ... ..	76
L.—SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS—	
50. Main Events ... ..	77

## APPENDICES

	PAGE.
STATISTICAL SUMMARY ... ..	78
Appendix I.—POPULATION—	
Table 1.—Enumerated and Estimated Native Population ... ..	82
2.—Estimated Distribution of Non-Indigenous Population (by Districts) ... ..	83
3.—Nationality of Non-Indigenous Population ... ..	83
4.—Migration, Births and Deaths of Non-Indigenous Population ... ..	84
Appendix II.—GOVERNMENT—	
Table 1.—Public Service of Papua and New Guinea—Classified Positions ... ..	85
2.—Distribution of European Staff... ..	92
3.—Particulars of Districts and Patrol Activity ... ..	93
4.—Village Officials and Councillors ... ..	94
5.—Areas under Administration Control or Influence ... ..	94
6.—Native War Damage Compensation ... ..	94
7.—Monthly Rates of Pay and Allowances of the Native Constabulary ... ..	95
Appendix III.—JUSTICE AND PENAL ADMINISTRATION—	
Table 1 (1).—Cases Heard in the Supreme Court—	
(a) Criminal Jurisdiction ... ..	96
(b) Appellate Jurisdiction ... ..	97
(c) Civil Jurisdiction ... ..	97
(d) Probate Jurisdiction ... ..	97
(e) Appeals ... ..	97
(2).—Cases Heard in District Courts ... ..	98
(3).—Cases Heard in the Courts for Native Affairs ... ..	100
(4).—Cases Heard in the Warden's Court—Wau ... ..	100
2.—Prison Inmates ... ..	101
3.—Dietary Scales for Prisoners ... ..	101
Appendix IV.—PUBLIC FINANCE—	
Table 1.—Revenue and Expenditure during years 1937–38 to 1949–50 ... ..	102
2.—Revenue, years 1947–48 to 1949–50 ... ..	102
3.—Expenditure, years 1947–48 to 1949–50 ... ..	104
Appendix V.—TAXATION ... ..	103
Appendix VI.—TRADE—	
Table 1.—Imports and Exports year ended 30th June, 1950 ... ..	103
2.—Imports and Exports during years 1937–38 to 1949–50 ... ..	103
3.—Imports—by Classes and Ports of Entry ... ..	103
4.—Imports—Value by Classes and Items, according to Countries of Origin... ..	109
5.—Imports—Classes by Governmental and Private ... ..	113
6.—Exports—by Items ... ..	114
7.—Direction of Exports ... ..	115
8.—Value of Trade by Ports ... ..	115
9.—Overseas Vessels—Number and Tonnage ... ..	115
10.—Cargo Tonnages by Ports ... ..	115
Appendix VII.—ENTERPRISES AND BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS—	
Company Statistics ... ..	116
Appendix VIII.—HOUSING ... ..	116
Appendix IX.—PRODUCTION—	
Table 1.—Output of Principal Industries ... ..	117
2.—Administration Timber Production ... ..	117
3.—Agricultural Statistics ... ..	117
4.—Land Tenure ... ..	118
5.—Leasehold Lands ... ..	118
6.—Details of Leases ... ..	118

APPENDICES—*continued.*

	PAGE.
Appendix X.—LABOUR—	
Table 1.—Places where more than ten Natives employed ... ..	119
2.—Native Labourers in each District by category of Employment and District of Birth...	119
3.—Administration Native Employees in each District by District of Birth...	119
4.—Indentured Labourers in each District by District of Birth ... ..	120
5.—Non-Indentured Workers in Private Employment in each District by District of Birth ...	120
6.—Wages of Native Labourers by Occupations... ..	121
7.—Occupations of Native Labourers by District of Employment ... ..	122
8.—Occupations of Administration Native Employees by District of Employment...	123
9.—Occupations of Indentured Labourers by District of Employment ... ..	124
10.—Occupations of Non-Indentured Workers in Private Employment by District of Employment	124
11.—Female Native Employees ... ..	125
12.—Particulars relating to Administration Employees, Indentured and Non-Indentured Labourers in Private Employment ... ..	125
13.—Employers of Indentured Labourers in Each District ... ..	125
14.—Employers of Non-Indentured Labourers in each District ... ..	126
15.—Native Labour Inspections ... ..	126
16.—Deaths of Native Labourers ... ..	127
17.—Accidents in Industry Involving Native Employees ... ..	128
18.—Daily Ration Scale ... ..	130
19.—Administration Servants—Approved Wage Scale ... ..	132
20.—Contract of Service ... ..	135
21.—Areas closed to Recruiting ... ..	136
22.—Stevedoring Statistics ... ..	136
23.—Breaches of Native Labour Ordinance by Employers ... ..	137
24.—Breaches of Native Labour Ordinance by Employees ... ..	138
25.—Strikes and Industrial Disputes ... ..	139
Appendix XI.—COST OF COMMODITIES—	
Table 1.—Staple Foodstuffs ... ..	141
2.—Clothes and Domestic Items ... ..	141
Appendix XII.—PUBLIC HEALTH—	
Table 1.—Medical Personnel ... ..	142
2.—Hospitals and Clinics ... ..	142
3.—Administration Clinics and Medical Centres ... ..	143
4.—Mission Clinics and Medical Centres ... ..	145
5.—Natives Treated by Medical Patrols ... ..	146
6.—In-patients in Administration Hospitals ... ..	147
7.—In-patients in Administration Hospitals by Disease and District...	149
8.—Aid to Missions ... ..	159
9.—Expenditure Public Health ... ..	159
Appendix XIII.—EDUCATION—	
Table 1.—Administration Schools ... ..	160
2.—Administration Schools—European ... ..	160
3.—Administration Schools—Asian ... ..	160
4.—Administration Schools—Native ... ..	161
5.—Administration Schools—Part Native and Part Malay ... ..	161
6.—Mission Schools ... ..	162
7.—Pupils attending Mission Schools ... ..	162
8.—Teachers in Mission Schools ... ..	163
9.—Reconstruction Training Scheme Students ... ..	163
10.—Expenditure—Department of Education ... ..	164
11.—Aid to Missions ... ..	164
12.—Total Expenditure on Education ... ..	165
Appendix XIV.—CLIMATIC CONDITIONS ... ..	166
Appendix XV.—INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS ... ..	166
Appendix XVI.—RELIGIOUS MISSIONS—	
Table 1.—Missions Operating in the Territory ... ..	167
2.—Nationality—Non-Indigenous Missionaries ... ..	167
3.—Medical and Educational Activities ... ..	168

APPENDICES—*continued*.

	PAGE.
Appendix XVII.—COMMUNICATIONS—	
Table 1.—Internal Air Services ... ..	15
2.—Vehicular Road Mileages ... ..	16
Appendix XVIII.—SURVEYS OF FISHERIES POTENTIAL ... ..	17
Appendix XIX.—NATIVE CUSTOMS ... ..	17
Appendix XX.—INDEX ... ..	17
Appendix XXI.—MAPS —	
Uncontrolled Areas ... ..	17
Territory of Papua and New Guinea ... ..	17

---

# The Territory of New Guinea.

## ANNUAL REPORT, 1949—1950.

### A.—BRIEF INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION.

#### I. GEOGRAPHICAL.

##### PHYSICAL.

The Territory of New Guinea lies close to the Equator and entirely within the tropics. The land area is about 93,000 square miles. The Territory includes some 600 islands; structure and surface are diverse but mountainous terrain and dense vegetation are common features.

The climate is monotonous, the principal variation being that of the wind stream and its associated effects on seasonal rainfall. Statistics showing the rainfall, temperature and humidity of selected places within the Territory are given in Appendix XIV (page 162) of the Annual Report, 1948–1949.

A general description of the Territory is given in Section 1 (pages 7 and 8) of the Annual Report, 1948–1949.

##### POLITICAL.

For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into eight Districts :—

District.				Land Area (sq. miles).				Headquarters of District.			
Central Highlands	...	...	...	...	21,460	...	...	...	Goroka.		
Sepik	...	...	...	...	27,940	...	...	...	Wewak.		
Madang	...	...	...	...	7,900	...	...	...	Madang.		
Morobe	...	...	...	...	12,850	...	...	...	Lae.		
New Britain	...	...	...	...	14,150	...	...	...	Rabaul.		
New Ireland	...	...	...	...	3,820	...	...	...	Kavieng.		
Bougainville (formerly Kieta)	...	...	...	...	4,080	...	...	...	Sohano.		
Manus	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	Lorengau.		
Total Area of Territory...				...	93,000						

The boundaries of four Districts were changed during the year to bring together similar types of native people and for general administrative purposes :

- (1) The Nissan Islands (Green Is.) were transferred from the Kieta District to the New Ireland District;
- (2) Umboi (Rooke) Island and the Siassi Island Group were transferred from the New Britain District to the Morobe District;
- (3) The name of the Kieta District was changed on 13th February, 1950, to Bougainville District.

The areas of the Districts affected are—

District.				Area as at 30th June.			
				1949.		1950.	
				(sq. miles.)		(sq. miles.)	
Morobe	...	...	...	...	12,400	...	12,850
New Britain	...	...	...	...	14,600	...	14,150
New Ireland	...	...	...	...	3,800	...	3,820
Kieta (Bougainville)	...	...	...	...	4,100	...	4,080

#### 2. ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION.

A brief description of the types of indigenous people of the Territory is given in Section 2 (pages 8 and 9) of the Annual Report, 1948–1949.

The enumerated native population and a revised estimate of the uncounted population is shown in Appendix I, Table 1. A census of the indigenous population was in progress at 30th June, 1950, and will be continued on all administrative patrols until completed.

### 3. RACIAL, LINGUISTIC, RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

The main characteristics of the racial, linguistic and social structure of the indigenous inhabitants are described in Section 3 (page 9) of the Annual Report, 1948-49.

During the year anthropologists visited the Territory and carried out investigations in selected areas. They were—

Professor A. P. Elkin...	...	...	University of Sydney.
Dr. I. F. Hogbin	...	...	University of Sydney.
Mr. P. Lawrence	...	...	Australian National University.

As well as visits by anthropologists, field officers of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs recorded anthropological data discovered during the course of their patrols and some extracts are given in Appendix XIX to this Report.

### 4. NATURAL RESOURCES.

The natural resources of the Territory are described in Section 4 (pages 9 and 10) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949.

Copra is the important agricultural product and coffee and cocoa production is increasing.

Details of flora and fauna are also given in Section 4 (page 10) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949.

### 5. HISTORY.

An historical survey of the Territory is given in Section 5 (pages 10 and 11) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949.

On 1st July, 1949, the *Papua and New Guinea Act*, 1949, which had been passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia in March, 1949, was brought into operation. The Act provides for the administration of the Trust Territory in Administrative Union with the Territory of Papua.

In July and August, 1949, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia visited the Territory and in the course of a tour lasting from 27th July to 13th August visited the main centres. In all places there were gatherings of native people and in the more remote centres large numbers of them travelled many miles through rugged country to welcome him.

During March and April, 1950, the Minister for External Territories, the Honourable P. C. Spender, K.C., M.P., toured the Territory.

A Visiting Mission of the United Nations Trusteeship Council visited the Territory in May and June, 1950. The Mission comprised—

Sir Alan Burns, G.C.M.G. (United Kingdom);  
 Mr. Victorio D. Carpio (Philippines);  
 Mr. Tse-Kai Chang (China); and  
 M. Jacques Tallec (France).

The visit lasted from 10th May until 13th June, 1950.

---

## B.—STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS.

### 6. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY.

The Territory of New Guinea was formerly administered under Mandate from the League of Nations. The *Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act 1945-1946* was the basis of the Provisional Administration of the Territory until 30th June, 1949. This Act was repealed by the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949* which became law on 1st July, 1949. The latter Act approves the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship System. It declares the intention of the Commonwealth Parliament to be that the identity and status of the Territory of Papua as a possession of the Crown and the identity and status of the Territory of New Guinea as a Trust Territory shall continue to be maintained. The Act further provides for the Government of the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in an Administrative Union.

The status of the indigenous inhabitants, citizenship rights and the position regarding immigrant communities are described in Sections 8 to 11 (page 12) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949.

---

## C.—INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS.

### 7. TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS.

A list of Treaties, Conventions and Agreements applying to the Territory at 30th June, 1949, is given in Appendix XV of the Annual Report, 1948-1949. Treaties, Conventions and Agreements applied to the Territory during the period under review are contained in Appendix XV of this Report.

The Administering Authority has continued to co-operate with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

An Annual Report was submitted to the Food and Agriculture Organization in accordance with Article XI of its Constitution. Annual Reports on ratified conventions were also submitted to the International Labour Organization and the Narcotic Drugs Commission.

The Administration is co-operating with the Food and Agriculture Organization in its proposal to carry out a world census of agriculture during 1950.

During 1950, a South Pacific Conference was held at Suva, Fiji. A Delegation from New Guinea attended the Conference. The Delegation consisted of four indigenous people, Messrs. E. W. Ahnon, G. A. Kassi as Delegates and Messrs. K. Walo and A. Salin as Alternate Delegates.

Two members of the European staff of the Administration, Messrs. R. H. Boyan and S. H. Christian, accompanied the Delegation as Advisers.

A wide range of topics dealing with public health, social and economic development was discussed at the Conference and the New Guinea delegates took their part in the discussions. The Conference was the first official international conference at which the indigenous inhabitants of New Guinea were represented by their own people.

Apart from the South Pacific Commission, the only other activities carried out in the Territory by non-governmental bodies of an International character, are the continued operation of the various missionary societies.

---

## D.—INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY.

### 8. MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER.

The Administering Authority has not undertaken any obligations towards the Security Council with respect to the Territory.

A brief description of the New Guinea Police Force is given in Section 19 (pages 14 and 15) of the Annual Report, 1948–1949.

The following information relates to the year 1949–1950—

- (a) The strength of the European members of the Force was increased from 22 to 29 and the native personnel from 1,236 to 1,544;
- (b) Expenditure increased from £104,230 to £143,240 representing an increase from £91,981 to £125,668 for the Police Force, and for the upkeep of prisons, from £12,249 to £17,572;
- (c) The rates of pay of native personnel in the Force were increased as from 1st January, 1950. Particulars of the rates of pay, including allowances payable in the specialist branches of the Force, are set out in Appendix II, Table 7, of this Report.

A Police Contingent, including the Police Band, visited Australia and was honoured by being appointed to lead the Anzac Day March held in Sydney on 25th April, 1950, to commemorate the landing by Australian and New Zealand troops at Gallipoli during World War I. The Contingent also paraded in the main capital cities including Canberra and received commendation for its parade ground efficiency and the demeanour, bearing and carriage of its members.

There were no instances of collective violence or disorder during the period under review.

Arms and ammunition to the value of £4,566 were imported during the year. The bulk of these importations comprised shotguns and ammunition for sporting purposes.

---

## E.—POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT.

### 9. STRUCTURE OF ADMINISTRATION.

During the year, the Territory continued to be administered by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia in accordance with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13th December, 1946. The Territory was administered from 1st July, 1949, under the *Papua and New Guinea Act*, 1949 (see Section 5).

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonel J. K. Murray, B.A., B.Sc.Agr., continued in office as Administrator and from December, 1949, was advised and assisted by an Executive Council appointed in accordance with the Act.

The following officers were members of the Executive Council at 30th June, 1950—

Mr. S. A. Lonergan...	...	Government Secretary.
Mr. J. H. Jones	...	Secretary for Planning and Development.
Dr. J. T. Gunther	...	Director of Public Health.
Mr. I. F. Champion	...	Director of District Services and Native Affairs.
Mr. H. H. Reeve	...	Treasurer and Director of Finance.
Mr. W. C. Groves	...	Director of Education.
Mr. W. R. Humphries	...	Director of Native Labour.
Mr. W. Cottrell-Dormer	...	Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.
Mr. E. Holmes	...	Secretary for Lands, Surveys and Mines.
Mr. J. B. McAdam...	...	Director of Forests.

#### LEGISLATURE.

The Act includes provision for the establishment of a Legislative Council representative of all sections of the population. Until the Legislative Council is established, power to make Ordinances is vested in the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia.

#### JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION.

The judicial organization of the Territory is described in Sections 27 to 34 of the Annual Report, 1948-1949 (pages 23 and 24). During 1949-1950, an additional judge was appointed to the Supreme Court, making a total of four.

#### THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Papua and New Guinea Act provides for a territorial Public Service consisting of such officers, appointed by the Governor-General, as are necessary for the purposes of the Act and the good government of the Territory. The Public Service is regulated by a Public Service Ordinance and Regulations made thereunder.

The structure of the Administration was shown in diagrammatic form in Appendix II to the Annual Report, 1948-1949.

The following table shows the staffing organization in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea at 30th June, 1950—

Department or Branch.	Number of Classified Positions.	European Staff on duty at 30th June, 1950.
Department of the Government Secretary (Head—Government Secretary) (a) ... ..	69	43
Registrar-General's Branch (Head—Registrar-General) ... ..	11	9
Crown Law Office (Head—Crown Law Officer) ... ..	10	10
Police Force (Head—Superintendent) ... ..	68	64
Department of the Treasury (Head—Treasurer) ... ..	148	175
Department of District Services and Native Affairs (Head—Director) ...	421	359
Department of Native Labour (Head—Director) ... ..	28	26
Department of Education (Head—Director) ... ..	171	124
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries (Head—Director) ...	158	107
Department of Customs and Marine (Head—Superintendent) ... ..	66	55
Department of Forests (Head—Director) ... ..	92	48
Department of Public Health (Head—Director) ... ..	289	269
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines (Head—Secretary) ... ..	42	25
	1,573	1,314
Department of Public Works (b) ... ..	223	91

(a) Including staff of the Supreme Court.

(b) As from 1st July, 1947, arrangements were made with the Department of Works and Housing of the Commonwealth of Australia to take control of all public works in the Territory and the neighbouring Territory of Papua, as well as the major tasks of rebuilding the townships and other centres in both Territories. A Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Works and Housing was instituted with the appointment of a Director of Works for the Territory on 19th January, 1950.

The classified positions and salaries of the Public Service at 30th June, 1949, were shown in Appendix II to the Annual Report, 1948–1949. During the year 1949–1950 the following additional positions were created—

Department.	Classified Position (European).	No.	Salary Range.
Government Secretary ... ..	Price Controller ... ..	1	£900–£1,000.
	Deputy Price Controller ... ..	2	£786–£882.
	Secretary (Planning and Development) ... ..	1	} See Appendix II.
	Secretary (Works) ... ..	1	
Public Health ... ..	Dietitian (Female) ... ..	1	£418–£508.
Customs and Marine ... ..	Foreman Stevedore ... ..	2	£764–£809.

The salary ranges quoted in the Report are standard rates and do not include the following allowances applicable at 30th June, 1950—

(a) Cost of Living adjustments—

- (i) For adult males and married minors (males), plus £78 per annum.
- (ii) For adult females, minors (females) and unmarried minors (males)—19 and 20 years of age, plus £52 per annum.
- (iii) For minors (females) and unmarried minors (males) under 19 years of age, plus £39 per annum.

(b) Special Allowance, pending implementation of the new classification—

- (i) Married males, £70 per annum.
- (ii) Females and unmarried males, £45 per annum.

The position of Secretary, Planning and Development, was created on 17th August, 1949, and the occupant of that office to date has been concerned with preliminary work connected with planning, ordinary Departmental expansion and special projects. Planning will cover economic, social and political development of the Territory.

The classified positions and salaries of the Public Service as provided in a new classification of the Public Service approved on 23rd June, 1950, and to be effective from 1st July, 1949, but which has not yet been implemented, are shown in Appendix II, Table 1.

Apart from a small increase of European staff on duty at 30th June, 1950, and the creation of additional positions to meet the demands made on the Administration, no substantial changes in the composition of the staff were made during the year.

The number of indigenous inhabitants of the Territory of New Guinea employed by the Administration is set out below—

Members of the Police Force	...	...	...	...	...	1,544
General Labourers	...	...	...	...	...	7,172
Agricultural Workers	...	...	...	...	...	444
Medical and Hygiene Orderlies	...	...	...	...	...	735
Clerical and allied positions	...	...	...	...	...	135
Artisans, Seamen and Cooks	...	...	...	...	...	848
Teachers and Educational Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	101
						<hr/> 10,979 <hr/>

In addition, 12,365 Natives have been appointed by the Administration as officials in villages in the capacity of luluais, tultuls and medical tultuls (see Appendix II, Table 4).

*Staff Training*—The system of staff training at the Australian School of Pacific Administration as described in Section 27 of the Annual Report, 1948–1949, was amended by reducing the five months orientation course to an induction course of eight weeks followed by a further course of three weeks duration at Port Moresby. A total of 60 Cadet Patrol Officers passed through the induction courses during the year.

Fifteen Patrol Officers who attended the first two-year course at the Australian School of Pacific Administration returned to the Territory in February, 1950, and resumed duty. Thirty-three Patrol Officers are attending the second two-year course.

In order to assist in the interchange of ideas between senior officers of the Administration, to enable District Officers to keep in touch with latest developments and so that the Administrator and Heads of Departments may personally discuss matters with them, a conference of District Officers is held each year. During the year under review the Conference was held at Port Moresby.

#### 10. NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

##### NATIVE VILLAGE COUNCILS.

An Ordinance approved on 30th December, 1949, empowers the Administrator to establish Native Village Councils by proclamation and to provide for their constitution having regard to relevant native custom in the area. The main provisions of the Ordinance are summarised hereunder—

- (a) The duties of Councils include the maintenance of peace, order and good government in their areas and the Councils have such power and authority as are conferred by native customs and are not in conflict with the laws of the Territory or repugnant to the general principles of humanity.

Subject to the approval of a District Officer a Council may organize, finance or engage in business; carry out public works and provide social services.

- (b) A Council may make rules for the peace, order and good government of its area. Matters concerning which rules may be made include the protection of Natives from fraud or dangerous practices, public health, protection of flora, control of vermin and insect pests, reporting of births and deaths, movement of livestock, food for travellers, use of fire, measures to ensure an adequate food supply and, generally, matters which by native custom, such a Council would regulate, providing the custom does not conflict with the laws of the Territory.

A special section within the Department of District Services and Native Affairs has been established to implement legislation concerning local native government. An officer of the Native Authorities Section has been helping in the formation of Native Village Councils and the following areas are expected to be proclaimed Council areas during the coming year :—

Baluan	...	...	...	Manus District.
East Kara	...	...	...	New Ireland District.
Reimber	...	...	...	New Britain District.
Vunamami	...	...	...	New Britain District.

Throughout the Territory unofficial village councils are already functioning as purely advisory bodies. Officers of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs guide such groups and offer tuition in the ways of local government. They are being assisted towards the time when they will be able to assume the functions and responsibilities of official village councils.

## 11. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

Regular patrols were conducted in all Districts during the year in connection with general administration, the census of the indigenous inhabitants and the payment of War Damage claims. Some of the patrols, particularly in the Central Highlands District, were concerned with the extension and consolidation of Administration influence amongst the Natives and were most successful, being well received throughout and free from attack.

The position in respect of uncontrolled areas is described in Section 246 (page 91) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949. The uncontrolled areas were penetrated by patrols on a number of occasions during the year and friendly contact established with the people, many of whom expressed a desire for further patrols.

Towards the end of the year further extensive patrolling was undertaken in the area south of Mount Michael, and the whole area to the Papuan border south of Kainantu in the Central Highlands District. Another area south of Wabag to the Papuan border was visited.

The number of patrols totalled 157 involving 3,324 days (see Appendix II, table 3).

Matters of special interest in the patrol reports have been extracted and are included in Appendix XIX.

The area classed as "under complete Administration control" was increased during the year by over 4,000 square miles. The extent of the areas classed as "uncontrolled or penetrated by patrols only" decreased by over 5,000 square miles.

Appendix II, Table 5, shows the areas under various degrees of control or influence.

War Damage payments for the year amounted to £147,570, bringing the total amount paid since the inception of the scheme to £743,182. Appendix II, Table 6, shows the number and amount of claims paid in each District.

Payment has been completed in the Central Highlands District, and in New Ireland District all claims have been recorded and investigated though some remain to be paid.

The method of payment is that, when the claim has been approved, the paying officer explains to the Native the advantages of Savings Bank accounts and advises him that it would be to his advantage to have any amount over five pounds placed in a savings bank account in his name. A large percentage of Natives has adopted this suggestion.

The following is a resumé of general and administration activities in each District during the year.

### CENTRAL HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.

The District is divided into the Bena, Kainantu, Chimbu, Hagen, Wabag and Telefomin Sub-Districts. These Sub-Districts are in the charge of Assistant District Officers. During the latter part of 1947-1948, Administration influence was extended to the River Porgera west of Wabag. Since the closing of the Porgera Patrol Post in March, 1949, influence has been maintained by regular twice yearly patrols from Wabag. For the time being, Telefomin Sub-District is being administered as part of the Sepik District, as Telefomin is more easily supplied through the Sepik District Headquarters.

During the year a series of 35 patrols of varying duration were carried out. They involved 960 days in the field.

No formal village councils exist, although it is the practice to call groups of village elders into conference on various matters affecting the welfare of the people. In the Hagen and Chimbu Sub-Districts, administration is made easier because of the nature of the tribal organizations in which tribal and clan leaders wield an influence and authority unequalled in other parts of the District.

The attitude of the people generally continued to be good, and is reflected in their desire to co-operate with the Administration, the Missions and the European public. The general attitude is indicated by the fact that members of the native community who spoke to the United Nations Trusteeship Council Mission at Goroka in June, 1950, expressed the wish that they would like to see more Europeans come into the District.

There were no shortages of native foods during the year, and no communities had to be rationed. Food was plentiful in all Sub-Districts though an abnormally dry spell from May to August, 1949, caused a drop in food production in the Bena Sub-District and the Natives needed practically all they could produce, leaving little remaining for purchase by the Administration. A feature of agriculture in the Wabag Sub-District (particularly the Upper Lai Sector) is the long period that crops take to mature. Sweet potatoes take at least nine months.

Coffee from plots planted in villages during the war years was purchased by the Administration. About 2,000 pounds of coffee beans were produced in the Bena Sub-District and about 1,200 pounds in the Kainantu Sub-District.

Trade stores have been established throughout the District and increasing desire is apparent amongst the Natives to receive payment for their produce and labours in money. This desire is, of course, being met. Large quantities of native foods are sold by the Natives to the Administration and Missions. For example, about 65,000 pounds of such foods are purchased each month by the Administration in the Chimbu Sub-District. About 20,000 pounds of potatoes are purchased at Kainantu each month and forwarded to Lae and Madang. Large quantities of cabbages, lettuces, beans, carrots and other marketable vegetables are grown in the District, and assist in meeting the fresh vegetable demands of coastal towns. This is encouraging an increase in market gardening by the Natives.

In the Kainantu Sub-District, the interest of Natives in gold mining has steadily increased and, at the close of the year, groups totalling 156 Natives were producing gold by sluice-box methods. Fairly good returns are being obtained by all groups, and every encouragement is given by the Administration, which guards their interests and assists in marketing the gold.

Health generally was good during the year. Mass immunisation against tuberculosis was commenced, and the first patients were received at the new leprosarium in Hagen Sub-District.

The Administration conducts a native school at Kundiawa in the Chimbu Sub-District, in charge of two native teachers, but the school at Goroka was closed down temporarily early in 1950 to allow the two native teachers to receive further training. The Missions conduct schools at their stations throughout the District.

Roads in the District were maintained in moderately good condition, despite a particularly heavy wet season which caused serious landslides and bridge washaways. The main road from Wapenamunda through Wabag to Chirunki is nearing completion, and work has continued on the main vehicular road between Mount Hagen and Kundiawa which is expected to be completed within next year. Good progress has also been made on the main vehicular road from Kundiawa to Goroka. The roads from Kainantu to Aiyura and Arona were kept open during the year.

District requirements from the coast are supplied entirely by air transport. About one and a half million pounds weight of air-freight cargo was transported during the year.

At the Hallstrom Livestock and Fauna (Papua and New Guinea) Trust property at Nondugl, new areas of land were acquired, new pastures laid down, and extensive subdivision carried out. The lambing season commenced shortly before the close of the year and the indications are that the results will be satisfactory.

#### SEPIK DISTRICT.

The District has a larger land area than any other District, and its population is exceeded only by that of the Central Highlands. Administration control is being extended but is not yet complete.

Twenty-four patrols were conducted during the year, totalling 547 days, and covering most of the controlled and semi-controlled areas. In the Telefomin Sub-District, which is part of the Central Highlands District but is at present administered from the Sepik District, some valuable exploratory patrols were made and friendly relations established with many of the people.

In addition to the District Headquarters and four Sub-District Headquarters, namely Angoram, Aitape, Wewak and Maprik, patrol posts in the charge of Patrol Officers are maintained at Vanimo, Lumi and Dreikiker in the Aitape Sub-District, at Ambunti in the Angoram Sub-District and at Yangoru in the Maprik Sub-District.

The Natives are well housed and food is plentiful. In the coastal areas, villages have been rebuilt, with neat houses and well laid out streets ornamented with trees and shrubs. The tendency to abandon the traditional style of house is continuing, and communal houses are giving away to the small bungalow-type family house.

There were no food shortages during the year, though some areas have an annual lean period during the dry season. This period, however, is marked more by lack of variety than by actual shortage, for most of these places have substantial stands of sago which tide them over until the new garden crops are ready.

There are five trade stores in the District owned and operated by Natives, and a few Natives, gold mining on their own account, produced  $16\frac{1}{2}$  ounces during the year. The cultivation of rice is being extended and hulling machines were received towards the end of the year. Near to centres of European population, Natives are producing and selling quantities of foods. In Wewak and Angoram Sub-Districts, Natives are participating in saw-milling enterprises and received substantial remuneration for logs brought to the mills.

#### MADANG DISTRICT.

The District is divided into three Sub-Districts, namely Bogia, Madang and Saidor. Twelve patrols were conducted during the year, aggregating 190 days in the field. These patrols were mostly in the coastal areas, but the programme for the year 1950-1951 provides for a number of patrols to the hinterland.

Food was sufficient during the year and there was no need to ration any communities. About 50 acres of rice are being cultivated in the Amele-Gogol River area, and other small plots in Saidor and Bogia Sub-Districts. There is a definite desire on the part of the people to produce more rice for home consumption, and this desire is being met by the increased distribution of seed rice and the importation of hullers.

It is estimated that during the year the Natives of the District produced and sold about 350 tons of copra. The main source was Manam Island where the Natives produced some 15 tons of copra a month.

Road work included construction of one new road between Madang and Amele being built, the work being carried out by the Administration and the Lutheran Mission.

There are 13 native-owned and operated trade stores in the District, the most important of which on Manam Island is reported as showing a profit of some £500 to £700 per annum. A native-owned bakery on Kranket Island has an annual turnover of about £450. The people of Long Island, Karkar Island and Bagabag Island collect trochus shell, and a group of Natives near Madang is engaged in the cutting and selling of firewood. This project has an estimated turnover of £700 per annum. On Karkar Island the village of Marup is successfully operating a sawmilling enterprise with an estimated annual turnover of £800. One Mission-owned plantation and one Administration-owned plantation are being operated by Natives.

#### MOROBE DISTRICT.

The District is divided into the five Sub-Districts of Lac, Morobe, Wau, Mumeng and Finschhafen. Twenty-eight patrols were conducted during the year, totalling 642 days in the field. The District Officer visited all Sub-Districts at least twice. A patrol, in charge of an Assistant District Officer assisted by a Patrol Officer and members of the Native Constabulary, was made from the Wantoat Patrol Post to the Uni and Ifim Rivers at the headwaters of the Markham River. Most of the Natives seen had never previously been contacted by Europeans. The patrol was well received and friendly relations were established throughout the area.

Many coastal villages have small coconut plantations and at the higher elevations Natives are growing vegetables for sale to Europeans and Asiatics, and this form of enterprise is increasing.

Native houses generally are being constructed of improved design and often are partially of imported materials.

All vehicular roads in the District are in fair condition. The Wau-Labu Road which serves the goldfields area from Lae carried relatively heavy traffic and owing to the nature of the country required constant maintenance. A wharf is under construction at Lae and should be completed in the year following this Report. One wharf at Finschhafen has been repaired.

#### NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT.

The four Sub-Districts of this District are Kokopo, Gasmata, Talasea and Rabaul. The District includes an area of 600 square miles which is not fully under control. This area possesses a small nomad population which does not make permanent gardens or live in settled communities, and which evades patrols attempting to contact them. Special patrols have been planned to establish friendly relations with these people. Eighteen patrols were conducted during the year, totalling 499 patrol days in the field. A number of these was conducted from Pomio Patrol Post in the Gasmata Sub-District, and resulted in a consolidation of Administration influence over a large area.

During October, 1949, a severe earth tremor caused damage in the Rabaul and Kokopo areas. Some houses were completely destroyed and roads were blocked by landslides. There was no loss of life, but the damage amounted to many thousands of pounds. In February, 1950, heavy rains fell and in seven days 24 inches of rain were recorded; ten inches fell in a single evening and houses and roads suffered severely. The Coastal Road to Kokopo was destroyed and has not been reopened, as a permanent inland road is available. In May, 1950, heavy rains, accompanied by a 60 mile an hour gale, suddenly struck Rabaul, putting telephone and power lines out of action, causing damage to buildings and killing one native child.

A system of unofficial village councils has been functioning successfully in Rabaul since before the war and during the year similar councils were set up in the Kokopo Sub-District. An officer of the Native Authorities Section is at present stationed in that area preparing these councils for proclamation as official councils under the Native Village Councils Ordinance.

Copra production by Natives increased during the year, the total for the year being estimated at about 1,800 tons, valued at about £90,000. The industry is expected to expand still further.

The more sophisticated Natives have shown a keen interest in the planting of cacao, and during the year five new areas were planted under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. Natives produced about 2½ tons of cacao during the year. Seed rice was introduced to some villages with satisfactory results.

A market operated by Natives six days a week at Rabaul is a principal source of vegetables, fruit and livestock to the European, Chinese and Native residents and serves also as an important social centre for the native people. It is estimated that the turnover at the market for the year was about £50,000.

Another important source of native income is the hiring of motor trucks for stevedoring purposes. It is estimated that the return from this activity was about £12,000 for the year.

#### NEW IRELAND DISTRICT.

The District comprises the Sub-Districts of Kavieng and Namatanai. Twenty-four patrols were conducted during the year, aggregating 411 days in the field. There were also many day visits from Kavieng to the east and west coast villages. All villages in the District were visited at least once, and over 50 per cent. had three or more visits. A patrol post was opened at Dalum on the middle east coast.

Ninety per cent. of the native people are engaged wholly or partly in the copra industry. There are 832 small native-owned copra driers in the District, and Natives produced 35,280 bags of copra during the year, compared with 20,566 bags during 1948-1949, and 1,902 bags during 1947-1948. Other economic ventures on the part of the Natives include collection of trochus shell, shark fins and beche-de-mer and growing of rice.

Two new five-ton motor trucks, valued at £1,300 each, have recently been purchased by Natives. The total number of trucks now in use by Natives is eighteen.

A recreational project with a native club house was started in Kavieng in December, 1949. The Natives erected their club house by voluntary labour with the assistance of an Administration grant for the purchase of materials and indoor and outdoor recreational equipment. The project is now financially self-supporting through subscriptions by native members.

On the Island of New Hanover, there is a consumer co-operative trade store, and backloading of copra and native foods from this enterprise is already in progress. On the Islands of Mussau and Emira there is a native society which recently raised £2,200 to purchase and refit a boat. This vessel is a powered work-boat used to transport the Islanders' produce and stores to and from Kavieng.

#### BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT.

The District comprises the three Sub-Districts of Buka, Kieta and Buin. Thirteen patrols were conducted during the year totalling 217 days in the field. In addition, a number of short unrecorded patrols were made for payment of War Damage claims and conferences with Natives.

A rice growing project has been established by Natives in the Buin Sub-District. Two hullers supplied by the Administration are in use, and more are to be purchased. About 55 tons of copra are produced and sold monthly. Ten Trade Store Licences and one Copra Buyer's Licence are held, and a native-operated market has been established on Sohano Island. There are two small unregistered distributor co-operative societies on Buka Island which are functioning satisfactorily.

#### MANUS DISTRICT.

The whole of the Manus District is under control. Thirteen patrols were carried out during the year, aggregating 178 days in the field. A patrol post has been maintained throughout the year at Patusi on the south coast. The people on the islands off the north coast are increasing in numbers and have found it difficult to obtain sufficient fresh foods from the Natives of the coastal villages. Markets are maintained but these do not meet the full needs of the Islanders. Early in 1950 a conference was held between representatives from the Islands and from the mainland, and the ancient trade agreements were amended. It was agreed that the people from the mainland north coast would provide land so that the Island people might produce their own crops.

The village officials have been co-operative and are carrying out their duties satisfactorily. A number of unofficial village councils exist and are functioning in an advisory capacity. An officer of the Native Authorities Section has been posted to the District and is preparing the more advanced of these Councils for proclamation under the Native Village Councils Ordinance.

The people of the Eastern Islands are producing copra in small quantities; and those of Malai, Bipi and Peri villages are producing quantities of copra on European-owned plantations. Six Trade Store Licences are held by Natives.

European style buildings are gradually replacing the Manus "beehive" type of house, and former reef villages have been rebuilt on the land.

A school for European and Asiatic children was opened at Lorengau during the year. The Administration also conducts a central school for Natives at Lorengau, and another small school at Patusi is conducted by a native teacher under the supervision of the Patrol Officer in Charge. Missions also conduct schools in the District.

## F.—ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT.

### 12. ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION.

The economy of the Territory is predominantly agricultural and the commercial basis is primary production, the primary processing of such products, and mining. There are no major secondary industries and the processing of export crops is confined almost to the cutting and drying of copra, the fermentation and drying of cocoa beans and the relatively small manufacture of desiccated coconut. Distribution of consumer goods is almost wholly by non-indigenous importers and retailers, though the number of native owned and controlled co-operative and other stores is increasing. Gold mining is principally in the hands of European companies, the chief area being the Bulolo-Wau valley. The quantities and values of the principal exports are set out in Appendix VI, Table 6.

The Territory is dependent upon external sources of supply for practically all manufactured goods and foodstuffs apart from the locally-grown subsistence crops. The majority of the firms and companies engaged in merchandising, shipping and air services, agricultural production and mining are controlled by Europeans. Storekeeping and trading establishments, as well as tailoring and carpentry businesses, are conducted by Chinese.

No special position in the Territorial economy is enjoyed by non-indigenous groups apart from that acquired by the possession of high technical skill and ability and the availability of greater financial resources. There are no monopolies in the Territory and no concessions have been granted other than those available upon application under the various laws of the Territory.

The indigenous population is engaged mainly in subsistence agriculture and the greater proportion of any exchange or trade among them is carried on by the barter system. In the more remote areas the use of special shells as currency is recognised, while in settled areas there are people in employment for a money wage and a few who produce such cash crops as copra, cacao, vegetables, etc., on their own account. An increasing number is also engaging in other commercial activities such as trading, transport, etc. (see Section 11 and Section 13). It is not possible to compile an estimate of the national income with the bulk of the indigenous inhabitants following the present system of subsistence agriculture.

The greater part of the economic activities of the Territory continues to depend upon private enterprise which is encouraged to expand and seek new avenues of development. The possibility of development of a fibre industry producing jute, abaca and hibiscus is being investigated. In addition a company having a capital of £100,000 has been formed, its main object being the location and development of large capacity hydro-electric power schemes suitable for use in industry particularly aluminium production. Prospecting surveys by the Company will also embrace searches for bauxite and other minerals related to aluminium production.

Natives are encouraged to deposit their wages and other earnings in Savings Bank Accounts. Details of such accounts operated by the people at the 30th June, 1950, are—

District.	New Accounts, 1949-1950.		Total at 30th June, 1950.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
Central Highlands ... ..	278	863	778	6,968
Sepik ... ..	1,606	25,584	7,385	173,699
Madang ... ..	289	6,122	649	18,721
Morobe ... ..	316	7,358	2,158	25,267
New Britain ... ..	3,040	74,860	11,340	168,670
New Ireland ... ..	475	22,164	3,247	31,930
Bougainville ... ..	1,700	42,616	4,233	78,759
1. anus ... ..	107	689	451	1,562
Totals ... ..	7,811	180,256	30,241	505,576

## 13. NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The number of native people engaged in employment outside their villages continues to increase, and the demand for skilled tradesmen exceeds the supply.

Although in the past the native people have been interested primarily in the production of foodstuffs for local consumption, they are being encouraged to expand their activities and many, either individually or through co-operative or communal organizations, are engaged in pursuits which have the effect of developing and advancing their economy.

Native copra production is increasing and there is now a number of native-owned trade stores throughout the Territory. Some native-produced copra is sold to local traders, who subsequently re-sell it to the Australian New Guinea Production Control Board, but the major portion is sold direct to the Board. During the year, direct sales to the Board amounted to 3,208 tons valued at £155,588.

Generally, it is the economic policy to protect the interests of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory to the fullest extent possible, and to encourage them to participate as far as practicable in the economy of the Territory. The native people are taking advantage of the assistance and encouragement given to them to participate in agricultural, trading and other activities. There is a quickening of the tempo of native development and an awareness in the more advanced people that their labour is not the only thing they have to sell. In all their expansion and increased activities, the people are being assisted and guided by officers of the Administration.

## 14. PUBLIC FINANCE.

Revenue of the Administration was derived from the following sources —

	£
(i) Direct grant by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia...	2,281,140
(ii) Internal revenue of the Territory ... ..	942,077
Total ...	£3,223,217

A total grant of £4,396,395 was made by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea during the year 1949–1950, and of that amount the sum stated in (i) above was allocated directly to the Territory of New Guinea. The allocation for the year under review increased by £692,300 over the previous period. Details of the grants made available to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia are set out hereunder—

Item.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	£	£	£
Grant towards expenses, including Native welfare, development, war damage, and reconstruction ... ..	1,840,698	3,196,668	4,183,121
Equipment from Disposals Commission ... ..	26,824	...	...
Expenditure in respect of former Administrations ... ..	11,423	20,704	19,014
Reopened plantations—clearing secondary growth ... ..	50,711	...	...
Printing and Consolidation of Laws ... ..	11,793	5,919	1,250
Chair of Anthropology at Sydney University—contribution to cost ... ..	1,750	1,750	1,750
Australian School of Pacific Administration ... ..	16,225	20,947	17,753
Shipping Service ... ..	198,861	245,902	88,657
Classification of Public Service and Review of Organizations ... ..	158	1,235	...
New Guinea Civilian War Pensions and Education Benefits ... ..	23,301	27,013	25,965
Native Reconstruction Training ... ..	75,564	100,192	...
Library Services ... ..	1,342	995	1,000
Restoration of plantations, land and roads ... ..	...	76,202	31,242
Maintenance of Lighthouse Services ... ..	...	3,275	26,643
Total ... ..	£ 2,269,650	3,709,802	4,396,395

These grants are not repayable and do not bear interest.

Details of the revenue and expenditure of the Territory of New Guinea are given in Appendix IV.

## 15. TAXATION, CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The position in respect of Taxation, Currency and Banking is set out in Sections 53-65 (pages 28-30) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949.

The Native Village Councils Ordinance passed during the year provides that subject to the approval of the Administrator councils are empowered to collect fees and taxes which shall be paid into a fund, called village treasury fund, for communal projects and to carry on the affairs of the Council.

## 16. MANUFACTURES.

The principal item manufactured in the Territory is desiccated coconut. Production increased from 215 tons to 652 tons during the year.

Some household and office furniture is made for local use in small joinery shops, using local timbers.

The native people are being assisted to produce more cash crops and to participate to the fullest extent in the industrial life of the Territory. Besides their small copra drying units, and the making of clay pots, nets and string bags, which are exchanged amongst themselves, the indigenous people are encouraged to engage in the manufacture of small items of furniture and the sale of native carvings such as plates, stools and walking sticks.

The expansion of technical training and the growth of co-operative activities should result in the gradual increase of native enterprises.

## 17. INVESTMENT.

The *Companies Ordinance* 1933-1938 provides for the registration of companies under two headings, viz.—“foreign companies” which are incorporated outside the Territory but carry on business in the Territory; and “local companies,” which are incorporated and carry on business within the Territory.

As at 30th June, 1950, 48 local companies were operating in the Territory, the nominal capital of which totalled £3,717,750.

Nine new companies with a total nominal capital of £230,000 were incorporated during the year. The objects of these companies included plantations, building construction, an hotel, timber leases, a bakery, general trading and a taxi and transport company.

At 30th June, 1950, 45 foreign companies were registered in the Territory; their objects included plantations, general trading, mining, oil drilling, airlines, banking, insurance and engineering.

The nominal capital of the companies incorporated outside the Territory totalled £60,056,388 and \$6,000,000. Many of these companies are operating by means of agents (usually a local firm) and the exact amount of capital actually invested in the Territory is not known.

During the year, 30 new firms were registered under the provisions of the *Business Names Ordinance* 1935. Particulars of local and foreign companies and their nominal capital are given in Appendix VII.

## 18. COMMERCE AND TRADE.

External trade for the year was £9,026,777 which is an increase of £1,430,647 over 1948-1949. Imports increased by £397,926 and exports by £1,032,721, as shown hereunder—

	1948-1949.	1949-1950.
	£	£
Imports ... ..	4,393,873	4,791,799
Exports (including exports not of local origin) ...	3,202,257	4,234,978
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,596,130	9,026,777
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Excess of Imports ... ..	1,191,616	556,821

The value of exports of local origin at £3,675,827 shows an increase over the previous year of £1,042,899. The principal items contributing to this increase are—

	£
Coconuts—whole ... ..	1,435
Coconut—desiccated ... ..	91,769
Copra ... ..	746,062
Gold ... ..	228,997

With the exception of native-produced copra amounting to some 3,208 tons valued at £155,588, the whole of the agricultural products exported are from plantations operated by non-indigenous inhabitants. The native people are being encouraged to produce more copra and are being assisted by education and instruction in improved methods of cultivation and marketing.

#### CUSTOMS UNION AND TARIFF RELATIONSHIP.

All receipts from imports and exports to and from the Territory are recorded separately and no customs union exists with the metropolitan country or with the neighbouring territory of the Administering Authority. No customs agreements of any kind have been entered into with the territories and no preferences are given in the Customs Tariff of the Territory on imported goods.

#### GOVERNMENT TRADING AGENCIES.

Apart from the Australian New Guinea Production Control Board, whose functions and composition are described in Section 73 (page 31) of the Annual Report for 1948–1949, there are no government trading agencies.

### 19. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

General information concerning postal facilities, telephone and radio services, roads, air transport, meteorological services and shipping is given in Section 113 (pages 49–51) of the Annual Report 1948–1949. The following information relates to these facilities during the year 1949–1950.

#### POSTAL SERVICES.

Full postal and telegraphic facilities continue to be provided at the centres listed in the 1948–1949 Report with the exception that Kandrian replaced Gasmata, following the transfer of Sub-District Headquarters from the latter. Internal airmail services are listed in Appendix XVII, Table 1.

#### TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The number of subscribers increased at all centres where exchanges are provided, the most notable being at Lae which gained a further 85 subscribers and Rabaul which gained 78.

The following additional radiotelephone outstations were connected to the group centres Lae, Madang and Rabaul :—

<i>Lae.</i>	<i>Madang.</i>	<i>Rabaul.</i>
Gizarum.	Atemble.	Djaul.
Milfordhaven.	Baiyer Valley.	Fead Is.
Wantoot.	Cumbi.	Fulleborn.
	Lumi.	Kandrian (replaces Gasmata).
	Marienberg.	Keravat.
	Mingehde.	Lakurumau.
	Murui.	Pondo.
	Sissano.	Powell Harbour.
	Vanimo.	Raua.
	Wahgi.	Samo.
		Walindi.

#### ROADS AND BRIDLE PATHS.

There are 1,931 miles of vehicular roads and 1,804 miles of bridle paths in the Territory. Particulars are contained in Appendix XVII, Table 2. Heavy rains and frequent landslides made maintenance a problem and bridges were frequently damaged by the flooding of creeks and rivers.

## AIR SERVICES.

Communications throughout the Territory improved during the year as a result of increased internal air services and additional flights to and from Australia.

There are 75 aerodromes throughout the Territory including a number of small airstrips opened in the Central Highlands and Sepik Districts. At present the whole of the Central Highlands District and the interior of the Sepik, Madang and Morobe Districts are supplied entirely by air transport.

## SHIPPING.

A regular passenger and freight service between Australia and the Territory was maintained by vessels including the "Bulolo" and the "Malaita" of the Burns Philp Line.

Three barges were brought into commission to facilitate copra handling in Rabaul Harbour which is the main port of the Territory.

## 20. LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

### GEOLOGICAL AND VULCANOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Details of geological investigations carried out before the outbreak of war, and reports of such investigations, are given in Section 81 (page 32) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949. A Resident Geologist, seconded from the Bureau of Mineral Resources of the Commonwealth of Australia, took up duty in November, 1949. A start has been made on a survey of the geological resources of the Territory. Visits were paid to the Morobe Goldfields and an examination was made of the sulphur deposits at Lolobau Island, near Talasea and Kasolali in the New Britain District.

It has been decided to rebuild the Vulcanological Observatory on its former site at Rabaul, and this work is expected to be completed next year. The recording of vulcanological data was resumed in April, 1950. After an initial survey to acquaint the Resident Vulcanologist with the area, some 50 temperature points were established in and around the crater areas of Rabaul. Weekly readings are maintained at those points.

The collection of seismic data re-commenced late in June, 1950, when a heavy motion Amori seismograph was installed at Rabalankaia, Matupi and Sulphur Creek craters. Additional types of seismograph will be installed next year.

### LAND TENURE AND CLASSIFICATION.

Information relating to the laws and customs affecting land tenure among the indigenous inhabitants and the tenure and acquisition of land in the Territory is given in Sections 83-88 (pages 34-37) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949.

The Territory is estimated to contain 93,000 square miles (59,520,000 acres) of which 915,804 acres had been alienated from the Natives at 30th June, 1950. The alienated land comprises 519,380 acres of freehold, 160,573 acres of leasehold, 209,240 acres held by the Administration and 26,611 acres held by the Director of District Services and Native Affairs as Trustee for Natives.

### TOWN AREAS.

New boundaries were declared for the towns of Lae and Madang. The new boundaries include the land that will come within the scope of the plans being developed for these towns.

Further progress was made with the rehabilitation of the town of Lae and tenders were invited for the lease of residence and business allotments for a term of 99 years. There are now 124 residence allotments and 26 business allotments allocated for use by the Administration, Commonwealth Government Departments or Instrumentalities or leased to individuals or business firms.

Twenty residence areas outside the town boundary, each of five acres, have been made available for leasing for a term of 99 years and, of these, 13 had been granted at the end of the year.

In the town of Madang 68 residence allotments were surveyed and 52 of these have been allocated for use by the Administration, Commonwealth Government Departments or Instrumentalities or leased to individuals or business firms.

No leases were granted in the town of Rabaul in view of the intention to remove the Administrative Headquarters of the District to another site. Areas of land made available since the resumption of Civil Administration have an annual licence tenure.

The number of annual licences granted during the year for residential allotments, pending final survey, was as follows:—

Kavieng ...	...	...	...	...	1
Kokopo ...	...	...	...	...	1
Lae ...	...	...	...	...	70
Lorengau ...	...	...	...	...	1
Madang ...	...	...	...	...	18
Rabaul ...	...	...	...	...	28
Wau ...	...	...	...	...	2
Wewak ...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	...	...	...	...	123

## 21. AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES.

The administration of the public services connected with agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries in the Territory is the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. The functions of the various Divisions of the Department are given in Section 96 (page 41) of the Annual Report, 1948–1949.

Two officers have returned to the Territory after completing a course at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, and spending a year observing in various tropical countries. A third officer is at present undergoing similar training. A cadet training scheme has been carried on during the year under review. Cadets are, in the main, holders of diplomas from Australian Agricultural Colleges and receive training and experience in the Territory. Ten cadets were in training in the Territory on the 30th June, 1950.

Training of Natives in agriculture and animal husbandry continued during the year. On the 1st July, 1949, there were eight Auxiliary Training Centres (attached to Missions and assisted by the Department) in operation, and four centres of the Department. The Auxiliary Centres had a total enrolment of 327 and Departmental Centres, 72. An Auxiliary Training Centre was opened at Mamaregu in September, 1949, with an enrolment of 10, increasing the following month to 23. Pupils are trained in practical methods of agriculture and livestock husbandry.

During the year the Hallstrom Livestock and Fauna (Papua and New Guinea) Trust was formed. The objects of the Trust are the establishment and operation of livestock stations in the Territory, the training of Natives in the care, use and propagation of livestock, the promotion of the use of livestock and livestock products in the Territory, particularly by Natives, the collection, study and distribution of indigenous fauna and other ancillary activities. The Trust received from the founder, Mr. E. J. Hallstrom, a farm and flock of approximately one thousand sheep at Nondugl near Kerowagi in the Central Highlands District. A school for training Natives in the use of wool has been held at the farm.

The principal development in the work of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries during 1949–1950 took place in the field of agricultural extension, although steady progress was made in the development of all departmental establishments.

The increase in the export of copra indicates further rehabilitation of planted coconut areas which had suffered from war damage. There have been new plantings amounting to 800 acres in the Bougainville District, and replanting of war devastated plantations is proceeding in a number of areas, particularly in the Madang District. Re-establishment of native groves which were completely devastated during the war is continuing.

Several large stands of *Ficus elastica* are located in the Territory and there are some small plantings of *Hevea*. Preparations have been made for the vegetative multiplication of imported high-yielding *Hevea* clones.

Cacao exports showed an increase although the quantity is still small. A considerable amount of new planting is in progress, particularly on Gazelle Peninsula, where cacao is being interplanted with coconuts. Native plantings of this crop are expanding in the Gazelle Peninsula and in the Madang District.

Coffee prices remained at a high level during the year and further plantings of Arabian type (Jamaica Blue Mountain) were made in the Central Highlands. Native cultivation of coffee is expanding in the vicinity of Madang and Finschhafen.

Rice production by native growers continued to expand during the year, particularly in the vicinity of Madang, Rabaul, Buin, Wewak and Aitape. At the present time only upland types are in use. A number of small plantings has been made on plantations and by Missions.

During the year the Department dealt with a number of enquiries covering a very wide range of commercial crops by firms and individuals interested in the investment of capital in the Territory. Keen interest is being shown in the possible production of fibres (including jute and Manila hemp), oilseeds, cacao and spices.

Steady natural increase occurred among cattle, sheep, horses, donkeys and goats imported during the several preceding years. In particular it is to be noted that Romney Marsh sheep imported to the Central Highlands are lambing satisfactorily. The programme of pig distribution from stock bred on the Department's stations has been continued.

Plans for the provision of suitable forms of rural credit for small-scale development are nearing completion. During the year the Australian New Guinea Production Control Board operated branches at Madang and Rabaul and receiving depots at Lae, Kavieng, Kokopo and Lorengau.

## 22. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

### HIGHLANDS EXPERIMENTAL STATION, AIYURA.

Experimental and extension work was developed during the year with cinchona, coffee, tea, food crops, introductions, livestock, reforestation and primitive spinning and weaving.

Experimental work on cinchona bark extraction was a continuation of the examination of possible simple methods of extracting cinchona bark in the field. Work was directed along these lines because of the relatively small quantity and poor quality of the bark at Aiyura and the high transport costs involved.

A field laboratory was established to enable assay work to be carried out on the spot as well as experimental work in connection with totaquin extraction. On the basis of promising preliminary laboratory results, a large part of the work during the year was devoted to simple methods applicable to green bark (involving extraction with aqueous media).

Tea and coffee plants have been distributed to villages and isolation seed production areas have been planted.

The experiment of observing soil productivity was maintained and the early croppings have given an indication of soil uniformity of the area. The rapid deterioration of soil clean-cleared from virgin forest is a significant factor when considering land use in the Central Highlands District.

Plant introductions included high shade species, notably *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius* and non-climbing species particularly *Vigna oligosperma* which shows promise as ground cover for the early stages of plantations. *Trifolium pratense*, a clover species which seeds freely in the dry season and makes abundant leafy growth, was also planted.

Four acres of *Araucaria cunninghamii* seedlings were planted on grassy sloping land as part of the reforestation programme.

Goats and sheep have been pastured with the neighbouring village where their treatment can be controlled by the Manager of Aiyura. Requests from local Natives for these animals and for pigs increased and the natural increase from station pigs were immediately sold at a low charge.

The group engaged in rural training continued work throughout the year. They are being taught English in addition to agricultural practice. Two men and their wives were trained in methods of primitive spinning and weaving and work on wool clipped from the station flock.

### LOWLANDS EXPERIMENTAL STATION, KERAVAT.

Good progress was made in increasing the cultivated area of the station and in consolidating the work of rehabilitation.

### Cacao.

Seventy-four acres are planted with cacao and trials of introductions and Keravat selections were maintained and regularly measured. Giant snails and root rot destroyed many plants necessitating many replacements and destroying uniformity within plots.

### Other Crops.

Twenty-five acres are under coffee and the *Robusta Arabica* and Kent's Hybrid plots progressed favourably. Another 35 acres are planted with oil palms, and 20 acres with kapok and the following species — coconuts, rubber, spices, Manila hemp, jute, cotton, tobacco, cover crop, sweet potatoes, rice and yams. Of the spices, newly planted pepper progressed particularly well.

### Investigation of Pests.

The Entomologist carried out investigations of a wide range of pests of coconuts, cacao and oil palms in the Gazelle Peninsula. Of particular interest is the discovery of a new Mirid (*Bryocoropsis novabrittaniae* China) infesting cacao, the genus to which it belongs having been previously thought to occur only in West Africa. The special interest attached to this finding lies in the fact that it appears to be just transferring its attention to cacao as a food plant. The Entomologist considers that there is every possibility that this species may eventually assume the same status in the areas as *Sahlbergella* and *Distantiella* have on the Gold Coast, and a close study is being made. The Entomologist investigated several Australian local species of carnivorous snails with a view to assessing their value for use against the pest.

### EXPERIMENTAL PLANTATION, GARAINA.

Development of the tea project at this centre was continued during the year. Work consisted of the extension of the trial plucking area, which now contains 45,000 plants under various spacing trials. A 26-acre garden of tea seed-bearers was maintained.

During the year a plant introduction section was developed and nursery plantings of coffee (*Arabica*), cinchona and cascara were made with a view to obtaining information concerning local performance of these crops. A number of temporary and permanent shade species are also under trial.

Contact was maintained with overseas institutions for the exchange of seeds and information.

Approximately 144 lbs. of vegetable seeds comprising 21 varieties, together with 360 lbs. of bean seed, were distributed from the station during the year.

### 23. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION.

During the year extension work among the native peoples living in their villages was developed by means of field projects.

One such project was undertaken in the lower Gogol Valley and Amele Plateau areas of the Madang District. The people concerned are ethnologically Papuan and include some 25 communities in a single language group.

Particular attention is being devoted to rice cultivation and groundnuts. Seeds or planting material of pigeon peas, sorghum and improved types of maize and sweet potato were distributed with successful results. The cultivation of vegetables, such as tomatoes and french beans for sale in Madang is being encouraged. The people also showed interest in coffee and cacao and plantings of both have been successfully carried out.

### THE DAGUA-WOKINARA EXTENSION PROJECT.

A second project is being carried out in the Dagua-Wokinara area of the Sepik District along the coast west of Wewak. About 3,000 Natives of Melanesian origin are involved.

Approximately £1,500 has been contributed by subscription as a fund for the purchase of agricultural equipment, tools and processing machinery for the project. The fund is administered as a Commonwealth Savings Bank account by three trustees, comprising a native President and Secretary and the Agricultural Extension Officer at Wewak. Rice milling equipment has been ordered and will be set up in the area.

The cultivation of rice and groundnuts is well established and sales of the latter crop have been made to the Administration at Wewak. Vegetables are also grown for sale in Wewak.

Pigs (Berkshire and Tamworth) and poultry (ducks and fowls) are being raised under controlled management conditions. Live fencing, using rosewood (*Pterocarpus indicus*), is in vogue for penning stock.

Associated with the interest in agricultural progress is a genuine desire for better living conditions generally. Villages are very neat, houses being laid out in orderly arrangement amid well kept lawns and tree groves. Each house has its own detached kitchen and latrine. A clinic staffed by locally trained native personnel is being established with the assistance of the Department of Health.

#### THE RAMU-WARAPU EXTENSION PROJECT.

Another extension project in the Sepik District is being conducted in the Ramu-Warapu area west of Aitape. Some 3,000 Melanesian people in the vicinity of Sissano Lagoon are involved.

Rice cultivation has been successfully established and a hand huller has been in operation for nine months. Small consignments of locally produced rice have been sold to the Administration at Aitape. The country around the head of Sissano Lagoon is ideally suited to irrigated rice production, and the Ramu people on their own initiative have made tentative efforts at stream control and check-bank construction.

Groundnuts and sorghum are also under cultivation, and vegetables are produced for sale in Aitape. The people are expanding their flocks of ducks, the land bordering the shores of Sissano Lagoon being very suitable for this purpose. Fishing and fish processing are also being encouraged within the framework of the general extension project.

The establishment of a Native cacao project in the Gazelle Peninsula has been welcomed by the people who have been marketing their own copra for a number of years and see in cacao an opportunity of a secondary permanent cash crop which may assist their economic stability in future years.

The haphazard, indiscriminate planting of individual groves is discouraged and five villages in close proximity to one another and accessible by a motor transport road were chosen as a trial in the establishing of communal village plantations. The people of these villages showed a great willingness to plant the cacao, and it was decided that each village would choose a site for its crop of an area of not less than 10 acres. It was left to the people to decide through the Village Councils what land they wished planted. Once the site was chosen it was inspected to ascertain whether it would be suitable for growing cacao. At one village (Lunga Lunga) an area of 10 acres had been cleared and planted with temporary shade by February, 1950. A small area was planted with cacao in June, 1950. Germination was good and there was very little snail damage. A second village (Maliawan) also had 10 acres cleared and planted with temporary shade by February, 1950. Cacao was planted during May and June. A third village (Volavolo) had eight acres planted with cacao during May and June, 1950.

A partial count has already given a total of more than 45,000 native-owned trees on the Gazelle Peninsula with many yet uncounted. Individuals are known to have from 20 to 7,000 trees varying from three months old to maturity.

Towards the close of the year an officer was appointed to Bo in the Namatanai Sub-District of the New Ireland District for the purpose of organising native copra production in surrounding areas. Preliminary work indicates that the production potential from native groves in the area is in the vicinity of 1,000 tons per annum.

#### 24. DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

Besides the experimental stations at Aiyura, Keravat and Garaina and the extension projects referred to in Section 23, District Agricultural Stations are located throughout the Territory.

At the close of the year there were three stations in the Sepik District. A new station being developed at Bainyik on the southern slope of the Prince Alexander mountains between Wewak and the Sepik River is intended as the principal station of the District as it is centrally located amidst the heaviest population density and in proximity to the best agricultural areas. With the opening of the Bainyik Station, modifications of the functions at Wewak and Aitape Stations were made.

Wewak is now used mainly for pig and poultry production and distribution with demonstration of improved methods of farming and livestock husbandry. Strip cropping, contour cultivated hillsides, the use of cover crops, the resting of fallow land under legume cover and the use and manufacture of composts are all being demonstrated in conjunction with the production of animal foodstuffs. Improved types of pigs are being distributed both for sale to natives and as boars to provide service to native-owned sows.

Experience over recent years has shown that the land in the vicinity of Aitape is not suitable for general agricultural use, most of the land available being rather sterile coastal sand. The station is used as a staging station for stock entering the Aitape Sub-District and as a base for the extension work amongst the native people. A rice milling plant is being established at Aitape where central milling is to be carried out.

Work at Bainyik has mainly been concentrated to date on the erection of buildings and the clearing of cultivation and nursery. The station is initially to be developed for food crop production, particularly the introduction of storable cereals and suitable pulses into the local dietary. Demonstration and trial plots of various commercial perennials will be established and the station will become a centre for livestock production.

In the Madang District the development of the station at Madang continued. This station serves as a training and demonstration centre for a wide variety of crop and stock production. A number of annual and perennial crops, both of the subsistence and commercial type, are in cultivation, and a dairy herd, a goat herd, a piggery and a donkey line for transport are maintained. Demonstrations of rotational cropping and of the use of cover crops on resting land have been established. Constant training in the methods of handling livestock is given.

In the Morobe District the Station at Bubia in the Lower Markham Valley is well established. Cultivation and trial of subsistence and commercial crops, particularly rice, jute and cacao are the particular functions of this station. Livestock is not maintained, as the District contains a number of stock stations of the Animal Industry Division. Seed production is well established at Bubia and requirements over a wide area of the Territory have been supplied during the year. Detailed local trials with a wide range of rice varieties have been continued.

In Bougainville District, development of a Central Agricultural Station at Sohano was continued during the year. Pig production and food and cash crop demonstration and trials, are the particular functions of this station. The pig extension programme, which involves both the sale of pigs and the provision of boars for service, has resulted in an upgrading of native-owned pigs.

Except for the distribution of pigs, extension activities have been concentrated in the Siwai and Buin areas, which compose the greater part of the area known as the Greater Buin Plain. This plain consists for the most part of flat alluvial deposits dissected near the mountains (Southern Crown Prince Range) by numerous deeply gorged streams some of which level out near the coast and flow into swamps. The whole area is covered with luxurious tropical rain forest, and natural grasslands are rarely seen.

Rice had been grown in this area before the recent war, but it was not until recently that the people became interested in growing this crop themselves. Rice is now looked upon as a future cash crop, however. Plantings were made from seed obtained from the Japanese during their occupation. Later, seed from the Mekeo District of Papua was distributed, and flourishing crops of rice are now being harvested in many villages of the Buin and Siwai areas.

In July, 1949, a stationary engine and a Planters No. 3 Rice Huller were put into operation at the Buin Station and hulling of native-grown rice began. A milling plant was later established in the Siwai area at the request of the Natives.

As large milling machinery does not provide for quick introduction of rice into the daily diet of the Natives, it being possible to locate these mills only in certain centres, action was taken to secure a number of hand-driven hullers. These hullers, which are sold to the Natives at cost price, are proving very popular and are assisting small groups to introduce rice to their diet.

The station at Lorengau in the Manus District was maintained during the year, the principal functions being the demonstration of cultivation methods and of various introduced crops of a subsistence type. Attention has been given to the cultivation of cash crops of an annual type and to some trials of contour banking.

## 25. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

## STATIONS OPERATING.

A farm and stock staging station is operating at Kurakakaul near Rabaul to serve the New Britain, New Ireland, Bougainville and Manus Districts. At Lae there is a station for the receipt and distribution of stock and veterinary supplies. At Nadzab, near Lae, a breeding station is established. In the Central Highlands District land has been acquired for a breeding station in the valley of the Baiyer River about 30 miles north of Mt. Hagen, and for a farm in the vicinity of Goroka. Work has continued at the breeding and transit station at Arona near Aiyura.

## RESEARCH WORK.

The Administration is investigating the possibility of breeding cattle more suited to territory conditions than the breeds generally available in Australia. The Director of Veterinary Research of Queensland visited the Territory during the year to plan investigations preparatory to a further visit when he will advise particularly on cattle tick and cattle tick eradication and control.

Transport of produce to wharves, airstrips, and centres of population on any scale requires native-operated pack animals, and encouraging results in the use of donkeys and horses are being obtained. The market for pig bristles and pig skins and potential production will be investigated next year. Particular attention is being given to the use of animals in improving native agriculture.

Although local consumption of animal products approaches £1,000,000 per annum, livestock industries are lagging owing to the high cost of importation and uncertain profit return. There is some commercial production of pig meat, eggs and poultry, and two dairies are being established.

The Veterinary Parasitologist has made observations on a fly, as yet unidentified, which gives rise to a serious myiasis. He is collating observations on the spread and eradication of cattle ticks and also making observations on cattle tick. In herds at Aiyura and Mt. Hagen encouraging results have been obtained. Other herds have been maintained free from infection by cattle tick since their establishment. A site near Port Moresby has been selected for a veterinary laboratory which will provide diagnostic services for the Trust Territory. With the recruitment of regional staff, subsidiary or field laboratories will be established at Lae, Rabaul and in the Central Highlands District.

## MEAT PROCESSING.

There are no commercial processing works in the Territory. The simple methods of food preservation used by the indigenous inhabitants are described in Section 106 (page 47) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949.

## 26. FISHERIES.

Much valuable work has been carried out in fisheries investigation during the year, the main features being—

- (a) The continuation of the Fisheries Survey commenced in 1948;
- (b) The visit by an Inland Fisheries Specialist;
- (c) Visit by a Food Preservation Specialist of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

Mr. W. H. Schuster, an Inland Fisheries Expert, made available through the courtesy of the Government of the United States of Indonesia, visited the Territory during May, 1950. He investigated localities in the vicinity of Lae and Angoram to make an appraisal of indigenous fisheries resources and to advise on the possibility of using pond-farming methods.

From April to June, 1950, Mr. K. Anderson, a Food Preservation Specialist of Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, studied fishing and fish preservation methods in many parts of the Territory, including Rabaul, Manus, Lae and Angoram. His work will provide valuable information on this aspect of the native fishing industry.

## 27. FORESTS.

The programme for the erection of permanent buildings throughout the Territory by both Government and private interests has resulted in increasing demands for the better quality groups of sawn timber, and there is still a shortage of seasoned timbers suitable for flooring, weather-boards and joinery.

There are 19 sawmills in the Territory which produced 1,000,000 superficial feet of timber during the year. The royalty value of logs harvested during the year was £9,019 19s. 3d.

In the same period 384,000 superficial feet of sawn timber were imported into the Territory, the bulk being landed at Rabaul and 926,399 superficial feet of logs were exported to Australia.

No new timber permits were issued during the year.

During the year the European staff of the Department of Forests increased from 40 to 48. With a view to recruiting Natives for the higher field duties of the Department, a force of 21 trainees was built up during the year under the tutelage of the Regional rest Officer, Rabaul. Training to date has been concentrated on nursery and planting work at Keravat, but arrangements have been made with the Department of Education to strengthen the basic education of the trainees. Some survey experience has been afforded to these trainees and as they become competent they will be posted for service as specialist labourers and foremen. The number of Natives employed by the Department of Forests is 315.

The course for the training of native sawyers was continued at the Yalu sawmill near Lae, and 28 trainees were awarded certificates of proficiency.

## ADMINISTRATION SAWMILLS.

Sawmills are operated by the Administration at Yalu and Keravat.

The output of sawn timber from the Yalu mill was greater than the previous year although the log intake was nearly 800,000 superficial feet lower. The output was 1,015,600 superficial feet and sales yielded £22,948.

Log supplies are rapidly moving away from the mill and an additional mile of dry weather road was constructed. Very wet conditions in the early months of 1950 interfered seriously with logging operations.

Production at Keravat sawmill lagged during the year when it became necessary to close the mill for three months for extensive rebuilding. Log intake was 1,320,416 superficial feet from which 450,000 superficial feet of sawn timber were produced, yielding £10,244 in revenue. The mill itself is now in good order and in May converted 200,000 superficial feet of logs.

During the year a new Canadian carriage and a six-foot breaking-down saw were installed. The construction of a new bridge across the Keravat River will enable greater logging activity. A new logging road at a ruling grade of 1 in 12 has been located and will be constructed early next year.

## SURVEYS.

The Reserve Settlement Officer took up duties in December, 1949. A reconnaissance survey was made of the timber resources of the Central Highlands District covering an area of 5,400 square miles. In addition detailed work has been carried out in the Trans-Busu area near Lae, purchase of which will be completed early next year. Work preliminary to the purchase of the remaining pine stands of the Bulolo-Upper Watut divide was initiated and 11 miles of demarcating traverse were run.

## SILVICULTURE.

During the year an area of cut-over bush totalling 68 acres was felled, burned and cleared at Bulolo, but dry conditions restricted planting operations. There are 25,000 tubed stock awaiting rain before planting, and a further 20,000 seedlings in the nursery ready for tubing. This stock will be sufficient to plant the cleared area.

The main stock in the Bulolo nursery is Hoop and Klinki pine. The total bed area is 13,200 square feet which will be expanded to 20,000 square feet.

Routine tendings were accorded the 10 acres of Kamarere plantations established at Keravat in July, 1948. The plantation has made excellent growth and dominants showing 17-19 inches girth breast-height are frequent. This is exceptionally fast growth for two years.

Operation of a teak nursery was begun and, using native trainees, some 10,000 teak seedlings (*Tectona grandis*) were raised and potted. An area of approximately 24 acres of cut-over bush was felled, and at the close of the year some 12 acres of teak plantation had been established.

An area of 15 acres has been kept clear under some mature Kamarere trees. A heavy germination occurred in April and this is providing stock for extension of the plantation. A good seed collection of Kamarere (*E. deglupta*) was made at Waterfall Bay and the seeds distributed for planting.

#### BOTANICAL.

A commencement was made in transferring the nursery stock to the new area which will form the basis of a Botanic Gardens in the township of Lae. Work in the nursery has been on a small scale. A small quantity of Kamarere has been raised, also a few exotic species of *Eucalyptus*, *Calitris* and several local species, including *Terminalia* (two species), *Pterocarpus indicus*, *Bischofia javanica* and *Barringtonia*.

Two major botanical collections have been made during the past year. Specimens totalling 265 were collected by the Forest Botanist during a visit of three months' duration to the Sepik District, and 211 in the vicinity of the Forestry Station at Bulolo, while smaller collections were made in the Central Highlands and Lae areas.

The numbers collected were—

Lae Area...	...	...	...	...	58
Central Highlands	...	...	...	...	17
Bulolo	...	...	...	...	211
Sepik River Area	...	...	...	...	265
Total	...	...	...	...	551

Ten replicates of each number are collected. From these replicates 7,000 sheets were prepared of which 551 were reserved for the herbarium and 2,189 distributed overseas as follows—

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England	...	...	...	...	527
Arnold Arboretum, Massachusetts, U.S.A.	...	...	...	...	536
The Government Botanist, Brisbane, Australia	...	...	...	...	556
The Division of Plant Industry, C.S.I.R.O., Canberra, Australia	...	...	...	...	570
					2,189

#### RESEARCH.

The Department has continued to supply authenticated specimens for marine borer testing by the Division of Forest Products of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. A supply of material for the establishment of local marine borer tests and "graveyard" tests on the durability of local species is being collected.

#### LEGISLATION.

A brief description of the main provisions of the *Forestry Ordinance* 1936-1937 was given in Section 90 (page 37) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949.

## 28. MINING.

The quantity of gold produced during the year amounted to 84,958·135 fine oz. valued at £1,210,225 distributed as follows—

Mineral Field.					Quantity. Fine oz.	Value. £
Central Highlands	...	...	...	...	735·474	10,713
Sepik	...	...	...	...	752·647	10,843
Morobe	...	...	...	...	83,343·981	1,186,790
Bougainville	...	...	...	...	126·033	1,879
Total	...	...	...	...	84,958·135	1,210,225

The revenue derived from royalty on gold amounted to £58,595 10s. 6d.

The price of gold was increased from £10 15s. 3d. to £15 9s. 10d. per fine ounce as from 19th September, 1949.

## THE MOROBE GOLDFIELD.

Production of bullion from the Morobe Goldfield during the year amounted to 123,070 ounces and realised 83,344 fine ounces gold and 36,189 fine ounces silver valued at £1,197,202. This was considerably less than the previous year when 132,444 ounces bullion, realising 89,764 fine ounces gold and 38,591 fine ounces silver, valued at £974,540, were produced. The higher value of the bullion exported during the year, as compared with previous years, is explained by the increase in the price of fine gold as from the 19th September, 1949.

Statistics of production are compiled from the statutory declarations made by producers and/or their agents prior to export of the bullion from the Territory; and the final figures of fine ounces and actual values are compiled from mint returns and account sales submitted to the Mining Warden after realization for final determination of royalty payable.

Alluvial mining, as distinct from dredging, produced 21,611 ounces bullion which realized 14,448 fine ounces of gold valued at £207,424 (representing 17·13 per cent. of the total fine gold production of the year), and 5,202 fine ounces silver valued at £1,501, total value being £208,925.

In June, 1949, there were 17 individual miners operating on this field. This number was reduced to 14 at 30th June, 1950, but only 12 of them declared bullion for export during the year. The main reasons for this are the high costs of mining plant, the lack of suitable native labour and the general overall high production costs. All alluvial miners on the field employ native labourers.

Dredge mining produced 100,794 ounces bullion which realized 68,624 fine ounces gold and 30,758 fine ounces silver valued at £984,101.

Production from dredging represented 80·6 per cent. of the year's total production. At the beginning of the year Bulolo Gold Dredging Co. Ltd. had its full complement of eight dredges in operation. No. 1 dredge ceased operations on 28th July, 1949, after exhausting its gravel reserves, and No. 5 dredge capsized in the pond on the 22nd November, 1949.

Three dredges operated for most of the year under most difficult digging conditions. During the year 13,101,600 cubic yards were treated, an increase of 1,715,500 cubic yards over 1948–1949, although only six dredges operated for the greater part of the year. Value per yard of the gravels handled showed a decrease on the previous year and whereas yardage handled increased, gold production decreased by 4,305 ounces bullion, equivalent to 3,620 fine ounces gold and 465 fine ounces silver.

Production of gold from lode mining was very limited, and amounted to 666 ounces bullion which realized 272 fine ounces gold and 229 fine ounces silver valued at £4,174. This represents 0·33 per cent. of the total production of fine ounces.

## OTHER GOLDFIELDS.

Activity on other fields was slight. There was an increase in the number of indigenous miners operating in the Central Highlands mineral field and, at the close of the year, 156 Natives were so engaged. The main parties operating are—

- (a) a party of 29 Finschhafen people working for alluvial gold ore on the Wanton Creek, Kainantu Sub-District;
- (b) a syndicate of 35 local Natives, organized by Soka of Paranko, Finschhafen, working on Ornapinka Creek for alluvial gold; and
- (c) Forty-one local Natives led by their Paramount Luluai, Anarai of Bunamo, working alluvial gold on the Upper Yanki Creek.

The total production of these parties was—gold, 156 fine ounces, silver, 11 fine ounces.

Only one miner worked on the Bougainville goldfield and then only spasmodically. Work on the Sepik goldfield is confined to two claims which were operated before the war and one native operator, who produced 4.7 fine ounces of gold.

## ACCIDENTS.

Twenty-nine accidents were reported for the 12 months. Of these, three involving Natives occurred at sawmills operated by the gold-mining companies. They were not classed as mining accidents, but enquiries were held into the causes of the accident in two cases by the Warden. One was fatal, a native labourer being killed while loading logs on to a lorry in the bush.

Of the 26 mining accidents, 16 involved 16 Europeans and one Native and the remaining 10 involved 12 Natives. Enquiries were held in all cases in which the injured person, as a result of incapacity, was unable to perform his duties for 14 days or more. Of the seven mining accidents occurring in 1949–1950 necessitating enquiries, one was fatal. Two Natives fell from a suspension bridge while assisting the owner of the lease to lay a pipe line across it, and one of the Natives succumbed to his injuries. Of the others, one European dredgehand suffered eye injuries and another received a broken arm from the whip from a taut dredge rope. All other accidents were of a minor nature. Compensation, as assessed, was paid in all instances.

Four accidents without bodily injury were reported. Two concerned plant used in connection with underground workings, and two concerned dredges, one of which overturned.

## LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF MINING.

The rights to surface and sub-soil resources are determined under the provisions of the Mining Ordinance of the Territory which include the payment of fees for rights, licences and leases and for the payment of a royalty of 5 per cent. on all gold won. Fees and royalty are payable to the revenue of the Administration for the use and benefit of the Territory and its inhabitants.

The *Mines and Works Regulations Ordinance 1935–1941* provides for the regulation and inspection of mines and applies to all works operating in connection with mining or in the winning or the treatment of minerals.

## RESOILING OF DREDGED LANDS.

The greater part of the dredgeable area in the Bulolo Valley has already been worked and the future life of the company working this area will depend almost entirely upon two deep digging dredges which are operating low-level gravels below the ground previously worked by the smaller dredges. In view of this double-dredging and the thinness of the overburden, coupled with the nature of the gravels, which are generally very coarse with a high percentage of boulders, it is doubtful if resoiling of the Bulolo Valley is practicable. No provision is made in existing legislation for resoiling of land damaged in mining operations, but the matter is under consideration.

---

## G.—SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT.

### 29. GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The social pattern of indigenous society in the Territory renders the need for social services less pressing than it is in some countries. The love of children and respect for the aged assure that the most vulnerable groups are adequately provided for; there is work for all in the village and all who work, share in the production which ensures housing and subsistence. Nevertheless, the Administration is constantly promoting the social welfare of the native people, particularly through the activities of the Departments of Public Health, Education, Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and District Services and Native Affairs. The Administration also subsidized the work of the various missionary organizations in the fields of health and education to the extent of £54,126 during the year.

There are few activities of the Administration that are not calculated in some degree to advance either directly or indirectly the social welfare of the indigenous people. The policy of the Administration is to provide them with better health and better education.

In all Districts there is a Native Welfare Committee, under the chairmanship of the District Officer. Members of the committees are drawn from officers of the Administration, private citizens and, in some Districts, from amongst prominent Natives of the area. In some places buildings have been equipped as recreation centres, and radio broadcast and receiving sets are being supplied by the Administration. Games and sporting events are arranged, and in the urban and near-urban areas, regular football and other competitions are held.

One Welfare Society of all native membership is the Native Recreation Centre at Kavieng, New Ireland District. The centre was formed with the assistance of the New Ireland District Native Welfare Committee and a grant by the Administration. The clubhouse was erected mainly by the use of voluntary labour. Some of the grant was spent on purchasing building materials, but the major portion was used to purchase a radio broadcast and receiving set, baseball kit, table-tennis set, footballs and other sporting equipment.

A committee of native members was constituted from local village Natives, employees of the Administration and commercial interests. A Club was formed, with a membership fee of five shillings a year and, at 30th June, 1950, there were 308 members. The Club Committee has arranged a football competition in which there are 14 teams, and later hopes to arrange inter-District competitions with Rabaul and Manus. Lectures and talks on various subjects have been given by both Europeans and Natives. Periodicals, maps, wall-posters and educational charts have been obtained.

### SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

Generally speaking, the family is the basic unit in social organization in the Territory. Such a family is not merely a biological group as Europeans understand the term, but usually a wider group of blood and marriage and, in some cases, adopted connexions. Usually such extended families live in the same village or hamlet though they may live in scattered villages or hamlets. The family group is recognised as a unit and their rights and obligations are carefully watched and are given legal backing by the Government in so far as their customs are not contrary to the laws of the Territory or repugnant to humanity. Subsistence economy with a limited range of individual wealth is found in all except the most urban areas. The native people are strongly attached to their lands. It may be said in general terms that the social structure has not been fundamentally altered since the arrival of Europeans in the Territory.

Information concerning population movements, immigration and vagrancy laws is given in Sections 122–128 (pages 54–55) of the Annual Report, 1948–1949.

### 30. HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS.

All elements of the population are secure in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, without discrimination as to race, sex, language and religion. Information on this matter and on the expression of public opinion and freedom of the press in the Territory is given in Sections 136–138 (page 57) of the Annual Report, 1948–1949.

A mimeographed newspaper, the "Territorian" is published in English mainly for the benefit of the non-indigenous population. It is published fortnightly in Port Moresby and circulates throughout the Territory.

In addition, these newspapers are also distributed—

"Papua and New Guinea Villager," published monthly in English, printed by the Government Printer for the Department of Education and distributed to all Districts.

"Lagasai," published in pidgin by the District Education Office, Uti, Kavieng.

"Lae Garamut," published in pidgin by the District Education Office, Lae. Weekly circulation 1,500 copies.

"Rabaul News," published in English and pidgin by the District Education Office, Rabaul, weekly.

"Frend Bilong Mi," published in pidgin by the Catholic Mission, Alexishafen. Monthly circulation 700 copies in Madang, Sepik and Central Highlands Districts.

"Kris Medang Totor," printed in the "Graged" dialect each month by the Lutheran Mission, Madang. 1,000 copies circulated in Madang District.

"Aakesing," published in the "Kote" language by the Lutheran Mission, Madang; 1,500 copies are distributed monthly to the Finschhafen and Rai coast people.

"Coral Sea Union Tidings," an English paper produced monthly by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. Approximately 500 copies are distributed in the Madang and Central Highlands Districts.

"Katolik," a weekly pamphlet published in pidgin by the Catholic Mission, Vunapope.

The indigenous inhabitants are especially catered for in broadcasting sessions arranged in vernacular languages, pidgin, and English, and transmitted over a broadcasting station controlled by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. News sessions incorporating both local and international affairs are regular features of such broadcasts. In addition, it is the duty of District Officers and their staffs to keep the people of their Districts fully informed of the aims and plans of the Administration in promoting their political, social, economic and educational advancement.

#### VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS.

A list of the various Missions operating in the Territory on 30th June, 1950, together with details of their activities are shown in Appendix XVI. In addition to their work in the teaching and preaching of religion, Missions conduct medical and educational work amongst the indigenous inhabitants. No restrictions are imposed on missionaries or missionary activities in the Territory, except in respect of such areas as come under the provision of the uncontrolled Areas Ordinance.

#### INDIGENOUS RELIGIONS.

The religious beliefs of the indigenous people receive the protection and consideration accorded to all native customs under the provisions of the *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance* 1921-1939.

#### POWERS OF ARREST.

A person taken into custody for an offence must be brought before a court or a Justice as soon as possible after being taken into custody. Protection for the interests of arrested persons is the right to a writ of *Habeas Corpus* in all cases of illegal imprisonment or detention without legal justification. The powers of arrest and curfew are being examined in conjunction with the review of the Criminal Code and the Police Offences Ordinance.

The situation in the Territory regarding right of petition, safety of persons and property and the personal freedom of the inhabitants is dealt with in Sections 145-147 (page 59) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949.

### 31. STATUS OF WOMEN.

The status of women in native society varies with the particular social group. In many indigenous societies women have considerable indirect influence and it is customary for a man to consult his wife or female relatives on matters of importance. In the indigenous society each sex is dependent upon the other and the division of labour is arranged to provide for the man and the woman to do the work for which they are best suited. An example of the division of labour between the sexes is given in Appendix XIX.

Women have the same legal capacity as men. A wife is not responsible for her husband's debts but a husband is liable for his wife's debts in many instances. In indigenous society women's rights are controlled by local custom and in the Territory such social groups are many and there is little uniformity in such rights.

Existing legislation provides that a woman may not be indentured for work but a woman may engage in all but heavy work as a non-indentured employee. Details of the number of women so employed during the year are given in Appendix X, Table 11.

During the year a Women's Central Committee was formed to co-ordinate the activities of all Departments of the Administration promoting the welfare of women and girls.

As well as receiving instruction in normal school subjects, women have participated in the mass literacy project, and have been trained in spinning, weaving, basket-work, sandal-making and other handicrafts, including improvement in techniques of local crafts.

### 32. STANDARDS OF LIVING.

As the majority of the native people follow a subsistence economy with any surplus of one crop or produce being exchanged or bartered, it is not practicable to conduct cost-of-living surveys. In the case of a worker, he and his family (if residing with him) are clothed and fed and the expense of the employer; he receives free medical and hospital attention and at the completion of his period of employment his employer pays his fares home to his village. A list showing the retail prices of the principal items of foodstuffs at the main centres is given in Appendix XI.

The diet of the majority of the inhabitants depends upon local production. Under the guidance of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, village people are being encouraged to grow and use a greater variety of vegetable and animal foodstuffs than they had previously done. Of these, the introduction of "hill" or "upland" rice has been popular and the area planted with rice is expanding.

There have been some changes in the type of dwellings, European-type houses being constructed in some localities. Generally, housing is adapted to suit local conditions and particularly the materials readily available in each locality. The aim of the Administration is gradually to improve the traditional houses rather than to introduce radical changes. Village people are encouraged to keep their villages clean and orderly.

### 33. LABOUR CONDITIONS AND REGULATIONS.

#### THE NATIVE LABOUR BRANCH.

The classification of the Public Service which was approved on 23rd June, 1950, details of which are shown in Appendix II, Table 1, provides for the establishment of a Native Labour Branch within the Department of the Government Secretary. The functions of the former Department of Native Labour in respect of the control and management of native labour compounds for Administration employees and the supervision of the work performed by Administration employees will revert to the Department of District Services and Native Affairs in conformity with the practice that was observed prior to 1942.

The Branch will conduct inspections of employment conditions at all places of employment, both Administration and private. It will advise employers and workers on their obligations to one another, assist in the establishment and maintenance of harmonious relationships between employers and employees and mediate in industrial disputes.

Administration officers are required to keep in touch with employers, to register names and particulars of workers seeking employment, and to assist them in travelling to places of employment.

The legislation relating to native labour in force at 30th June, 1950, is the *Native Labour Ordinance* 1946, and the Regulations thereunder. Details of the main provisions of this legislation are given at Section 151 (page 60) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949. The Native Labour Ordinance is at present under review and it is expected a new Ordinance will be promulgated next year.

#### INSPECTIONS.

During the year inspections of places of employment were made and approximately one-third of the total number of Natives in employment were inspected. Details are given in Appendix X, Table 15.

#### NUMBER OF WORKERS.

At the close of the year 32,251 native workers were in employment in the Territory, distributed among 3,090 employers. Details of the occupations of the employees are given in Appendix X.

Although the supply of labour is not yet equal to the demand the position continues to improve and the availability of workers from the Central Highlands District has had a marked effect. The reported shortages of labour have fallen from 8,000 in 1948-1949 to 4,314 in 1949-1950.

The general trend in relation to labour is illustrated by the following summary—

				1947-1948.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.
Number Indentured	...	...	...	9,048	10,677	11,236
Non-Indentured Workers	...	...	...	8,774	11,198	11,580
Administration Employees	...	...	...	8,102	8,344	9,435
Total	...	...	...	25,924	30,219	32,251
Central Highlands Natives in Employment in New Guinea						
	...	...	...	3,274	2,528	5,571
Workers from the Central Highlands District are distributed as under—						
<i>New Guinea.</i>						
Central Highlands District	...	...	...	...	2,605	
Sepik District	...	...	...	...	4	
Madang District	...	...	...	...	1,225	
Morobe District	...	...	...	...	722	
New Britain District	...	...	...	...	517	
New Ireland District	...	...	...	...	79	
Bougainville District	...	...	...	...	84	
Manus District	...	...	...	...	335	
					5,571	
						5,571
<i>Papua.</i>						
Central Division	...	...	...	...	986	
Gulf Division	...	...	...	...	16	
					1,002	
						1,002
Total	...	...	...	...	...	6,573

The main problems with respect to labour and working conditions in the Territory are—

- shortages of supplies, especially building materials, in most areas. Workers' accommodation is improving but many employers are obliged to house their employees in bush material structures owing to the shortage of sawn timber;
- the movement of workers to and from some areas is restricted to the availability of coastal shipping. Air movement of workers has overcome this difficulty to some extent;
- a shortage of skilled labour exists but with the establishment of more technical training schools the position will be relieved in time.

## OFFENCES AGAINST LABOUR LAWS.

Particulars of breaches of labour laws by employers and employees are given in Appendix X. Legal action was taken against employers in 18 cases of which four were dismissed and in 14 cases convictions were recorded.

Fifty-three labourers were charged with being absent without reasonable excuse from their employment; of these 47 were convicted of the offence and six were acquitted and discharged. The fines imposed on the 47 absentees amounted in all to £34 and the number of work-days lost to employers totalled 1,389.

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

Ten disputes involving 226 workers were brought before the notice of Inspectors and dealt with during the year.

One dispute involving 134 workers arose because dried peas, which were unprocurable at the time, were not substituted by an extra issue of rice or wheatmeal and the workers complained. An extra issue of rice was made and the dispute settled.

Claims regarding overtime figured in four other disputes. The workers' claims were found to be sound and payment of overtime was made and the disputes settled. Particulars of all disputes are given in Appendix X, Table 25.

## ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS IN INDUSTRY.

Fourteen workers lost their lives through accident or misadventure during the year. In each case compensation was paid to the relatives.

Four cases of minor injury were investigated by Inspectors and in three cases compensation was awarded. In view of the large number of Natives employed in so many diverse occupations the number of accidents is not high.

Pneumonia, malaria and tuberculosis accounted for the majority of deaths. The percentage of deaths amounted to .356 per hundred in respect of a total of 32,251 workers in employment. Details of accidents and deaths of workers are given in Appendix X, Table 16.

## RATION SCALE.

A new ration scale (Appendix X, Table 18) was introduced in August, 1949, to provide workers with a diet containing more of the items that can be produced locally.

## RECRUITMENT OF WORKERS.

Increased wages, improved diet and housing, the provision of sporting amenities and use of transport to transfer workers to the place of employment, all serve to encourage the native inhabitants to offer their services for employment.

The Administration, by notification to village officials and elders, by announcements in broadcasts during the Native Peoples' Session, and by notification in vernacular and other papers, advises inhabitants of available employment. However, no attempt is made to interfere with the inhabitants' rights to choose for themselves whether they shall seek employment or remain at home in their villages.

Workers do not leave the Territory of Papua and New Guinea in search of employment. However, some Natives go from the Trust Territory to Papua to work. The minimum prescribed wage for men and women is the same. It is the practice, however, to pay male workers a higher rate than females but it is very seldom that females are required to perform the same work as males. The law of supply and demand operates without prejudice to any group of workers. Indebtedness amongst wage earners and salaried workers is negligible and does not present any problem.

The conditions and safeguards concerning the engagement of workers are prescribed by the Native Labour Ordinance and Regulations. Workers required by private organizations are engaged either by the employer himself or by persons in his employ. A licence to engage workers must first be obtained and the applicant must lodge a personal security of £50 for the due observance of the provisions of the Native Labour Ordinance and Regulations. On the 30th June, 1950, 184 Licences were in force.

Workers required for service with the Administration are engaged by officers of the Administration.

## AREAS CLOSED TO RECRUITMENT.

The Native Labour Ordinance provides that the District Officer of each District will make a survey of the native population within the District to determine the maximum number that may be recruited or removed without endangering the interests of the population. This survey is continuous.

A District Officer may prohibit entirely or in part the engagement of or removal of Natives from designated villages. The Director of Native Labour may prohibit for a specified term or until further notice, either absolutely or subject to conditions, the engagement of workers in any area.

Particulars of areas in which workers may not be engaged are given in 'Appendix X, Table 21.

## FORCED LABOUR.

The *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949 provides that forced labour is prohibited in the Territory except in such circumstances as are permitted by the Convention Concerning Forced and Compulsory Labour of the International Labour Organization.

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT.

There is ample work for all who desire it. Workers are quite free to choose the occupation in which they desire to work. There were 467 workers from the territory of Papua employed in the Trust Territory as at 30th June, 1950. Of these 98 were employed by the Administration and 369 were in private employment.

## TRAINING OF SKILLED AND PROFESSIONAL WORKERS.

The Administration and the Missions have provided opportunities for workers to be trained in technical trades and other forms of skilled work. Details of professional and medical training facilities are given in those sections of the Report that deal with Health and Education.

## 34. CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION.

The *Co-operative Societies Ordinance* 1948 was proclaimed to come into force on 27th August, 1949. Because of a legal technicality involving the relationship between the *Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act* 1945-1946 and the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949, it was found that the Co-operative Societies Ordinance required re-enactment. The purpose of the Ordinance is to regularize and provide a legal basis for the registration and supervision of the many communal and group economic enterprises which are being conducted throughout the Territory.

Two officers of the Registry of Co-operative Societies of the State of New South Wales were seconded to the Co-operative Section of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs for 12 months and visited many areas in the Territory. The work of these officers greatly assisted the Administration. Two Patrol Officers who are performing duty with the Co-operative Section undertook a six months' course of training in co-operative procedure at the Registry of Co-operative Societies of New South Wales.

A school has been established for the training of Native Co-operative Inspectors and the training of Natives in co-operative procedures.

An officer of the Co-operative Section made a preliminary survey of the Bougainville District. Inquiries were also made regarding the possibility of the introduction of copra marketing societies in the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain District. An officer is at present stationed in the New Ireland District where the economic advancement of the Natives has been rapid, and two large societies are producing copra and operating trade stores. The leaders of these societies are being trained in the proper method of conducting their societies' business. Many other Natives who desire to form co-operative societies are having the correct procedures explained to them.

In the Central Highlands District three societies are engaged in gold mining.

Most co-operative activity in the Territory is centred around the production of copra and the conduct of trade stores, and these forms of activity exist in most Districts.

A large number of native-owned trade stores operate throughout the Territory. Some of these are individually owned and others work on a co-operative basis. Whenever a trade store is established officers of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs do whatever is possible to advise and guide the storekeepers.

### 35. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE.

As indicated in other sections of this Report, the social pattern of the indigenous society is such that special legislation dealing with social services has not been found necessary. Free medical treatment and hospitalization is available for all. In addition, wherever it has been necessary to do so, the Administration has provided assistance free to indigenous inhabitants whose means of subsistence have failed. The general objective in the immediate future in the social security field is a general raising of the standard of living by the improvement of health, housing, food, educational and working conditions of the people.

In accordance with local native custom orphaned children, practically without exception, are cared for by either the maternal or paternal relatives. The love of children inherent in the indigenous inhabitants almost precludes the possibility of their being abandoned or delinquent children. Children who might be classified as abandoned or delinquent would be cared for and trained by the various Mission bodies.

### 36. PUBLIC HEALTH.

There has been general improvement in the medical services. Staff has been increased, new institutions have been established, adequate supplies of modern equipment and drugs have been available, and a commencement has been made with the erection of new hospitals. In-patients increased by 14 per cent., whilst the hospital death-rate decreased from 1.23 per cent. to 1.12 per cent. Medical patrols increased to the extent that a recorded 10 per cent. more indigenous inhabitants were seen and nearly 8 per cent. more were treated during patrols. In addition, 95,000 Natives were seen, and treated when necessary, during the anti-tuberculosis campaign conducted in the Central Highlands District. Medical aid was brought to at least 8,000 Natives during the medical survey undertaken in the New Ireland District during the year. The total number of Administration village aid posts in the Territory is now 172, an increase of 130 over the number of posts as at the 30th June, 1949. There has been a marked increase in the medical activities of the several Mission organizations operating in the Territory.

European in-patients increased from 1,261 admissions with 10 deaths in 1948-1949 to 1,531 admissions with 10 deaths in 1949-1950. Asian admissions increased from 195 with nine deaths in 1948-1949 to 338 with six deaths in 1949-1950.

A committee including the Director of Public Health of the Territory (Dr. John Gunther), Dr. W. Kirkland of the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, Sydney and Dr. E. T. Brennan, formerly Director of Public Health in the Territory of New Guinea, was appointed to make an investigation of the hospital requirements of the Territory. The Committee visited many parts of the Territory, particularly those places where it was proposed that hospitals should be erected. At the close of the year the Committee was engaged in the preparation of its report.

The policy of the Administration is—

- (a) to control infectious disease in the village by all methods of sanitation and treatment;
- (b) to treat all diseases and develop specialist services to improve the welfare of all persons;
- (c) to train an increasing number of indigenous inhabitants so that they may take an increasing part in the public health programme; and
- (d) to expand, especially, infant and maternal welfare services.

#### STAFF.

The marked improvement in the staff position of the Department of Public Health is due largely to the decision to employ graduates from European Universities. The shortage of medical practitioners in Australia made it apparent that to build up the staff of the Department in the Territory other fields of recruitment had to be explored. Attempts were made to secure medical practitioners in Great Britain, and whilst several officers were secured from this source, the number required for service in the Territory was not available. At first it was intended to seek recruits from International Relief Organization camps in Europe and in the preliminary inquiries that were made the Senior Medical Officer of the Australian Military Mission in Germany rendered valuable assistance. During the course of these inquiries it became known that already in Australia, working at many pursuits during the early period of their immigration to that country, were a number of graduates from European Universities. Applications were invited from these graduates with the result that 37 were appointed and took up duty in 1950.

After being selected for service in the Territory, the appointees attended a special orientation course at the Australian School of Pacific Administration at Sydney. Subsequently, they proceeded to Port Moresby where a further short course designed to give them knowledge of the organization of the Administration and an understanding of the indigenous inhabitants was attended.

Difficulty is still being experienced in obtaining trained nurses, medical assistants, pharmacists, health inspectors, technicians and dental mechanics, but the new classification of the Public Service of the Territory which has given improved salary and other conditions is expected to improve the position.

#### DISEASE PATTERN.

In considering the disease pattern and the principal causes of hospitalization and of death, certain factors must first be taken into consideration—

- (a) Accurate vital statistics are not yet available;
- (b) To the great mass of the people no modern transport system is available which would allow easy access to hospital or to medical aid posts for the purpose of obtaining treatment;
- (c) The indigenous inhabitants generally have not come to accept readily the benefits of modern medicine; and
- (d) Amongst the indigenous inhabitants there is general unintentional lethargy and neglect of the sick or wounded.

Thus any unrecorded causes of death and sickness that may occur in villages might bring an entirely different picture from that portrayed by the hospital returns.

*Native Admissions*—During the year 57,366 indigenous inhabitants were admitted to Administration hospitals and of these 641 (or 1.12 per cent.) died.

*Principal Causes of Hospitalization*—Of the causes of admission 60 per cent. were due to external injuries, diseases of the skin and areolar tissue, septic sores and infections, and yaws, whilst the three principal causes of admission—tropical ulcer (12,345 or 21.5 per cent.), yaws (10,911 or 19.02 per cent.) and malaria (5,435 or 9.5 per cent.) represent approximately 50 per cent. of the total number of admissions.

Two hospitals in the Gazelle Peninsula of the New Britain District accounted for 20 per cent. of the total admissions; 7,632 (or 13.3 per cent.) were admitted to the hospital at Rabaul and 4,158 (or 7.25 per cent.) to the hospital at Kokopo. Eighteen classified diseases which were each responsible for 1 per cent. and above of admissions were responsible for 81.4 per cent. of the total admissions from 226 classified causes of admission.

#### *Principal Causes of Admission to Hospital.*

Disease.	Number Admitted.	Percentage of total Admissions.
Tropical Ulcer ... ..	12,345	21.5
Yaws ... ..	10,911	19.02
Malaria ... ..	5,435	9.5
Pneumonia ... ..	3,089	5.4
Scabies ... ..	2,898	5.05
Septic Sores and Infections ... ..	1,639	2.9
Abscesses ... ..	1,501	2.6
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections ... ..	1,243	2.2
Lacerations ... ..	1,054	1.9
Dysentery (Bacillary) ... ..	980	1.7
Diarrhoea ... ..	862	1.5
Tinea ... ..	812	1.42
Coryza ... ..	721	1.26
Gonorrhoea ... ..	686	1.2
Wounds ... ..	680	1.2
Arthritis ... ..	600	1.05
Leprosy ... ..	591	1.03
Conjunctivitis ... ..	573	1.0
Total ... ..	46,620	81.43

*Principal Causes of Death.*—Three diseases, pneumonia (189 or 29·5 per cent. of deaths), malaria (73 or 11·4 per cent. of deaths) and pulmonary tuberculosis (59 or 9·2 per cent. of deaths) were responsible for about 50 per cent. of the death rate in Administration hospitals.

*Principal Causes of Death.*

Disease.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of total Deaths.
Pneumonia ... ..	189	29·5
Malaria ... ..	73	11·4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	59	9·2
Dysentery ... ..	52	8·1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	33	5·1
Malnutrition and Beri Beri ... ..	25	4·0
Leprosy ... ..	12	1·87
Burns ... ..	12	1·87
Fractures ... ..	12	1·87
Tropical Ulcer ... ..	11	1·70
Nephritis ... ..	9	1·40
Infectious Diarrhoea ... ..	7	1·1
Anaemia ... ..	7	1·1
Total	501	78·21

*Disease Death Rates*—The death rates against the diseases are shown below—

*Important Disease Death Rates in Percentages.*

Disease.	Number Admitted.	Number Died.	Per cent. Deaths.
Tetanus ... ..	9	5	55·6
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	76	33	43·5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	277	59	21·3
Poisons (Arsenical) ... ..	62	6	9·7
Nephritis ... ..	97	9	9·3
Malnutrition and Beri Beri ... ..	275	25	9·1
Pneumonia ... ..	3,089	189	6·1
Dysentery ... ..	980	52	5·3
Anaemia ... ..	161	7	4·3
Fractures ... ..	410	12	2·9
Burns ... ..	462	12	2·6
Leprosy ... ..	591	12	2·03
Whooping Cough ... ..	352	5	1·4
Malaria ... ..	5,435	73	1·39
Diarrhoea ... ..	862	7	0·81
Wounds ... ..	680	5	0·73

Tetanus and cerebro-spinal meningitis have maintained high death rates. This is due to the fact that the patients are brought to hospital when almost moribund. The death rate against pulmonary tuberculosis remains high with 59 deaths from 277 cases admitted—or 9·2 per cent. of the total deaths. It is possible that some of the deaths related to malnutrition have actually been due to tuberculosis. Of the 275 persons admitted for malnutrition and beri beri 25 died giving a death rate of 9·1 per cent. Pneumonia, which is fourth on the list of diseases responsible for admissions, has the major death rate of 189 out of 3,089 admissions; or 6·1 per cent. Pneumonia is therefore responsible for 29·5 per cent. of the total deaths; whilst malaria, which is responsible for 5,435 admissions and 73 deaths (1·39 per cent.) represents 11·4 per cent. of the total death rate.

The average daily in-patient rate of 4,617, which includes 124 leper patients at the Anelaua leprosarium, shows that 0·4 per cent. of the indigenous inhabitants are seeking hospitalization each day. An examination of these figures cannot be carried further at present because 20 per cent. of these admissions were made in the Rabaul-Kokopo area where very much less than 20 per cent. of the total population lives. The success of hospitalization in the Rabaul-Kokopo area is due to a good road system and the fact that Rabaul has for long been the centre of administration activity in the Gazelle Peninsula. Consequently, the population there has become conscious of hospital benefits. The hospital at Rabaul is used as a base hospital to which patients are transferred from other areas for specialist treatment, particularly surgical treatment.

Six deaths occurred in the Rabaul hospital during May, 1950, due to poisoning by N.A.B. injections. The Coroner's Inquiry had not been completed at the close of the year.

*Tropical Ulcers and Scabies.*—Many causes of hospitalization, such as yaws and much of the tropical ulcers and scabies, which are responsible for 5.05 per cent. of admissions to hospital can best be treated in the village. Action is being taken to bring this about by the establishment of village aid posts and, as stated previously, 172 of these posts are now operating. Notwithstanding the treatment to be given by the village aid posts tropical ulcer will, undoubtedly, for some time to come, remain a major cause of hospitalization. There is much to be done in establishing the full etiology of this complaint and although, as medical services progress, there will be curtailment of admissions, the larger ulcers will require surgical treatment and hospital admission for that purpose will be necessary. The campaigns that are to be established to combat yaws are expected greatly to reduce the admission rate of the disease—19.02 per cent. at present. The admission rate in respect of this disease is added to by parents and friends of patients who accompany them to hospital. It is the practice to admit these people to hospital in order that they may receive sustenance and accommodation. At the same time the opportunity is taken to give them a course of N.A.B. injections with the result that the figures for treatment of yaws are increased.

Malaria is still a problem but it is hoped that by improving village sanitation, including mosquito control and the use of suppressive drugs, the incidence of this disease will be decreased.

#### EUROPEAN HEALTH.

The health of the European community has on the whole been good. The table set out below gives the principal causes of admission to hospital. There was no disease significantly causing death in the ten reported, though there were three deaths in six cases of compound fracture.

#### *Principal Causes of Admission—European.*

Disease.	Number Admitted.	Percentage of total Admissions.
Malaria ... ..	275	17.96
Confinement ... ..	108	7.05
Tropical Ulcer ... ..	69	4.51
Septic Sores and Infections ... ..	57	3.72
Tonsillitis ... ..	46	3.00
Dermatitis ... ..	38	2.48
Neuropathic States ... ..	37	2.42
Spontaneous Abortion ... ..	37	2.42
Dysentery ... ..	36	2.35
Fractures (simple and compound) ... ..	33	2.16
Lacerations ... ..	25	1.63
Pyrexia (unknown origin) ... ..	24	1.57
Measles ... ..	23	1.50
Cellulitis ... ..	22	1.44
Burns ... ..	21	1.37
Appendicitis ... ..	20	1.31
Sprains ... ..	19	1.24
Abscesses ... ..	18	1.18
Renal Colic ... ..	18	1.18
Tinea ... ..	17	1.11
Pneumonia ... ..	15	0.98
Total ... ..	958	62.58

## SANITATION.

Health Inspectors are stationed at Rabaul, Lae and Madang, and others are to be stationed at each of the towns in the Territory. The duties of Health Inspectors include the inspection of building construction and premises—more especially premises for the preparation and sale of foodstuffs—the inspection of meats and foodstuffs, the control of slaughtering of animals, the control of garbage and night-soil collection and disposal, and mosquito control and hygiene. Health Inspectors are to have their duties expanded to assist specially trained medical officers in measures to control malaria. This mosquito control which at present operates in the towns of the Territory is being extended outside the town limits and will gradually spread to control in native villages.

## MALARIA.

The approach to the control of malaria, which remains a major problem, envisages—

- (i) special courses of training for all members of the field staff of the Department of Public Health;
- (ii) mosquito control by—
  - (a) village sanitation, distribution of *Gambusia affinis* and the use of larval spray; and
  - (b) organizing school children in weekly competitions; and
- (iii) intensification of *cinchona* spp. culture, the extraction of totaquin and its widest possible distribution for use in villages as a suppressive.

## QUARANTINE.

Every care is taken to guard against the introduction of disease from places beyond the Territory, more particularly the countries of East Asia. The practice is to require certificates of current calf lymph vaccination from all persons, to provide adequate measures against the introduction of rats, and to grant only a limited port to port quarantine to any vessel that has been less than 18 days on the voyage from the last port in East Asia. In the case of vessels arriving from Australia less formality is required though the process of granting pratique is followed in respect of all vessels arriving from places outside the Territory. Aircraft arriving from Australia are not required to undertake quarantine procedure other than to report any cases of illness amongst passengers and members of the crew. Aircraft from places other than Australia are required to observe full quarantine procedure. During the year no known quarantinable disease entered the Territory through lack of vigilance on the part of quarantine officers although an aircraft passenger was the cause later of a localised epidemic of measles (*morbilli*).

## MEDICAL TRAINING.

The policy that an increasing number of indigenous inhabitants will be trained to take responsible positions in the Administration has been continued.

One student is attending a course for Assistant Medical Practitioners at the Central Medical School at Suva, Fiji. He commenced the course in January, 1947, and is expected to graduate and return to the Territory during 1952. It has been accepted that there is a necessity to have a Central Medical School at a place less distant than Suva, and as a result of examination, it has been decided that a school will be provided at Port Moresby, in association with the Base Hospital that is to be constructed there. The school will take students from the Trust Territory and will cater for 100 students. It is expected that 20 native assistant medical practitioners will graduate each year. At this rate of graduation, it will take 20 years to meet the requirements of the Territory. As graduates become available they will assume full control of the native hospitals in Sub-Districts. They will also visit villages and bring the field services that are necessary to control diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, venereal disease, leprosy, yaws and hookworm, and to improve village sanitation and bring infant and maternal welfare. It is expected that the first group of native assistant medical practitioners will graduate from the Central Medical School at Port Moresby during the year 1956.

Training of native medical assistants and native hygiene assistants has continued at the schools established at Rabaul, Lae, Wewak, Goroka and Mt. Hagen. Graduation from these schools is as follows—

	1948.		1949.		1950.		Totals.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Rabaul ... ..	...	...	...	...	108	9	108	9
Lae ... ..	37	3	...	...	43	3	80	6
Wewak ... ..	...	...	...	...	81	3	81	3
Goroka ... ..	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Mt. Hagen ... ..	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	...
Total ... ..	49	3	...	...	256	15	305	18

At the 30th June, 1950, 315 trainees were attending five schools. The schools for the native medical assistants and native hygiene assistants were established originally under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme. When the Scheme terminated in June, 1949, the schools were taken over by the Administration and will be maintained as permanent institutions. The Commonwealth Reconstruction Scheme provided the means for implementation of the policy that medical aid be brought to the indigenous inhabitants in their villages throughout the Territory and has assisted greatly in the establishment of village aid posts and village hygiene services.

It is intended to establish a Directorate of Medical Training which will supervise the training of indigenous inhabitants as medical orderlies (male and female), technical orderlies, instructors, infant welfare assistants (female), and hygiene orderlies. At the present time the training of orderlies is undertaken at all hospitals. Though training is at present limited mostly to males, each hospital employs a number of females, who it is intended will form the nucleus of a native nursing service.

#### MEDICAL PATROLS.

During the year 131,471 indigenous inhabitants were examined in their villages by members of the staff of the Department of Public Health on patrol. The anti-tuberculosis teams that operated in the Central Highlands District during the year gave medical treatment wherever necessary. Similarly, the Infant and Maternal Welfare Service, whilst conducting the survey of women on the East Coast of the New Ireland District, gave whatever medical treatment was necessary. Patrols in the remote areas of the Central Highlands District were made in company with officers of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs, and in reporting on these patrols the European Medical Assistant, who was in charge, stated—

“During the trip I estimate that I saw over 3,500 people. These were mostly men and youths and would represent the extent of the population of the areas in close proximity to our encampments. On the outward patrol from Mt. Hagen 2,000 natives gathered at Ponogama in the Ialobu Basin and on the return journey we saw only those natives whose abodes were close by the route that we travelled. The patrol passed across the Wahgi Valley and in this area the cultivation and number of people that were seen indicated a large population in the south-east and north-west regions. The Assistant District Officer estimates that the population in these regions would be about 10,000. The health, physical and dental standards of the people that were seen are very high.”

The conduct of patrols continues to be the best method of providing the great mass of the people with medical treatment and this will continue to be the case until road systems will allow the easy transport of patients to hospital. It is the aim that every Native be seen within his own environment twice a year and that he be given under those conditions treatment which ordinarily should not require admission to hospital.

#### INFANT AND MATERNAL WELFARE.

There is a very great need for the rapid expansion of Infant and Maternal Welfare Services. Expansion has been prevented mainly by a shortage of trained staff but endeavours are being made to overcome the shortage. The greatest wastage occurs in infant life—a wastage that requires correction in order to increase the population of the Territory.

Accurate and comprehensive vital statistics are not available but it is clear that the infant mortality rate is extremely high.

The Infant and Maternal Welfare Section of the Department of Public Health was formed in 1948. At the 30th June, 1950, the full-time staff of the section comprised—

two medical officers;

three trained nurses;

four assistants and five native trainees, all being females.

Regular welfare clinics have been conducted at Rabaul, Lae, Wau, Madang and Kavieng. The initial programme envisaged a period of research and estimates before expansion into the field. This period is nearing completion and with a firm approach to the problem now established, it is anticipated that there will be widespread expansion during the next year.

#### MISSION ACTIVITIES.

Much work in the field has been done by the Missions who have been subsidised financially and given their requirements in infant foods and drugs. The amount of work undertaken by the Missions in this field has not yet been fully reported to the Administration. The work that is being done by the Missions is of the greatest importance and its value to the work of infant and maternal welfare is very great.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

The method of obtaining vital statistics applied in the first place in the Sepik River area gives a basic rate for a generation and provides for future comparisons. The method is to question all women singly as to their obstetric history—

(a) the number of pregnancies;

(b) the number of miscarriages or abortions;

(c) the number of still births (arrived dead approximately at term);

(d) the number born alive (breathed and cried); and

(e) the number who died before they could walk and whilst still at the breast.

It will be seen that there are many variables, including memory, which will affect results. However, the trend can be shown eventually by computing the number of deaths in infancy per known number of live births and relating this figure to a thousand live births.

The application of the method to villages of the Sepik River and in the New Ireland District during the year gave results as follows:—

#### *Infant Mortality Rates.*

Village Groups	Sepik River.						New Ireland District.		
	Middle Sepik.	Murik Lakes.	Wokinara.	Wapi.	Karawari.	Milwauti.	Kabien.	Kara.	Notsi-Nalik.
Women seen ...	125	155	150	84	46	707	141	323	344
No. of Pregnancies ...	505	465	477	291	99	1,996	420	998	926
Abortions ...	3	22	3	5	1	12	27	23	9
Live Births ...	456	407	446	283	97	1,944	360	862	866
Still Births ...	46	36	28	3	1	40	33	113	51
Died in one month ...	77	66	87	29	24	180	...	...	...
Died in twelve months	130	30	58	32	10	61	51	108	142
Infant Mortality Rate ...	454	236	325	216	351	124	142	125	164

From these figures it will be seen how greatly the rate varies from group to group. More detailed figures would show how greatly it varied from village to village.

# INFANT MORTALITY.

The figures on infant mortality are not representative of the Territory as a whole nor could a figure for the Territory be estimated. From information that is available it seems that the infant mortality rate of the Territory (excluding those mountain people who are free from malaria and have a reasonably high nutrition standard) would be between 250 and 300. Based on circumstantial evidence it seems that the causes of death are malaria, intestinal infections and respiratory disease. The latter cause is probably most apparent during the dangerous weaning period. An attempt to correlate infant mortality rates with the area spleen rate (children) is as follows —

Group.	Infant Mortality Rate.	Neo Natal Mortality.	Splenic Index.
Middle Sepik ... ..	454	169	52
Karawari River ... ..	351	247	60
Wokinara ... ..	325	195	37
Murik Lakes ... ..	236	162	30
Wapi ... ..	216	103	83
Eretai ... ..	158	152	88
Wigotei ... ..	108	72	37
Mivantei ... ..	133	110	55
Hapsein ... ..	103	93	52
Tolgeti ... ..	78	78	69
Aekil ... ..	44	22	94

# B.C.G. VACCINATION.

It has been planned that *Bacillus Clamette Guerin* (B.C.G.) vaccination should be used in the Territory more and more as the organization of the Department of Public Health is developed. It became necessary, however, to quicken the pace of the use of B.C.G. in order to meet the desire of the inhabitants of the Central Highlands District to engage in employment in coastal areas. The past isolation of the Natives of the Central Highlands District indicated that their communities would be free from tuberculosis and it was made a condition of their employment in coastal areas that each Native was to receive vaccination against tuberculosis before leaving the Central Highlands District. The medical officer who was placed in charge of the B.C.G. vaccination in the Central Highlands District has reported as follows —

“The Central Highlands area has been investigated thoroughly and the results are shown in the table given below. The most striking feature is that in this area there is still a large population unexposed to tuberculosis and living under conditions which are such that if tuberculosis were to penetrate it would become almost epidemic.

There is a great deal of inter-village and inter-sub-district traffic for the purpose of trade. It is interesting to note the effect of coastal contact on the natives of the Central Highlands District. This contact dramatically raises the incidence. It is possible to trace the gradient of infection from distant village to villages near the south. Natives in the Kainantu Sub-District have always had more contact with the coast than other Natives of the Central Highlands and it will be noted that incidence in the case of the Kainantu Native is much higher.”

# Mantoux Positivity in Central Highlands.

Area.	Group.	Total.	Positivity. Per cent.
Goroka ...	Station Natives ... ..	653	10.4
Goroka ...	Coastal Contacts ... ..	25	56.0
Goroka ...	Village Natives (near) ... ..	503	0.7
Goroka ...	Village Natives (distant) ... ..	1,546	0.24
Mt. Hagen ...	Station Natives ... ..	448	7.1
Mt. Hagen ...	Coastal Contacts ... ..	14	7.0
Mt. Hagen ...	Village Natives ... ..	291	0.18
Chimbu ...	Station Natives ... ..	322	14.9
Chimbu ...	Coastal Contacts ... ..	14	20.0
Chimbu ...	Village Natives ... ..	1,842	0.21
Kainantu ...	Station Natives ... ..	583	15.8
Kainantu ...	Village Natives ... ..	390	2.8

In the Central Highlands District there is a large population in danger of becoming infected and under conditions where it would be almost impossible to prevent spread of the disease. It is a problem entirely separate from that of the coastal areas. Owing to its nature, emphasis must be placed on the protection of the highlands area. Tuberculosis is a problem of great importance in all coastal areas. There is always a tendency to underestimate its incidence because detection lies only in the use of complicated laboratory and X-Ray procedures on an extensive scale. In the area investigated by X-Ray at least one out of every 10 Mantoux positive Natives are actually tubercular. This gives an idea of the immensity of the problem in the coastal area.

The organization for B.C.G. vaccination was established and maintained with difficulty. A wet vaccine is used and supplies are forwarded each week by air from the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories in Melbourne reaching the parties in the field within three days. In some cases it is necessary that supplies be dropped by parachute to field parties operating in mountain areas. It is hoped that a freeze-dried vaccine will be produced enabling greater use of the vaccine. Mantoux tests have also been made in the Lae and Finschhafen areas of the Morobe District and B.C.G. vaccination will be extended to other parts of the Territory during this year. Vaccinations given to the 30th June, 1950, totalled 95,300.

The opportunity was taken to conduct surveys in the New Ireland District during the year. These surveys were made by—

- (a) a tuberculosis survey team of the South Pacific Commission consisting of a medical officer, a bacteriologist and a radiographer;
- (b) Miss Sheila Malcolm, Nutritionist of the South Pacific Commission; and
- (c) Dr. J. J. Refshauge and Miss S. Rodway, trained nurse.

Reports of the Tuberculosis Survey Team and of the Nutritionist are not yet available but permission has been given by the South Pacific Commission to quote certain working figures found in the research into the broader subject.

*Mantoux Test (using old Tuberculin 1/100).*

Age Group.					Number Tested.	Number Positive.	Percentage Positive.
							Per cent.
0 - 1	...	...	...	...	80	6	7.5
1 - 3	...	...	...	...	106	10	9.4
3 - 5	...	...	...	...	150	20	13.3
5 - 10	...	...	...	...	421	132	31.4
10 - 14	...	...	...	...	261	109	41.8
14 - 17	...	...	...	...	181	107	59.1
17 - 20	...	...	...	...	149	84	56.4
20 - 30	...	...	...	...	512	333	65.0
30 - 40	...	...	...	...	655	478	73.0
Over 40	...	...	...	...	557	366	65.7
Total	...	...	...	...	3,072	1,645	53.5

The general findings of the Nutritionist are summarized as follows—

				Australian Infants average gain per month (approx.).	Native (New Ireland) Infants average gain per month (approx.).
Birth	...	...	...	7½-8 lb.	3½-4 lb.
1 month	}	...	...	3 lb.	5½ lb.
2 months		...	...		
3 months	...	...	...	1 lb. 7 oz.	10 oz.
4 months	...	...	...	1 lb. 7 oz.	1 lb. 8 oz.
5 months	...	...	...	1 lb. 7 oz.	15 oz.
6 months	...	...	...	1 lb. 4 oz.	1 lb.
7 months	...	...	...	1 lb. 4 oz.	1 lb. 6 oz.
8-13 months	...	...	...	5 lb. 11 oz.	1 lb. 3 oz.
14-24 months	...	...	...	6 lb.	6 lb. 3 oz.

This shows that for the native infant the 8th–13th month period is bad in comparison with the Australian infant and a danger period.

The summary of the general findings of the survey conducted by Dr. J. J. Refshauge and Nurse S. Rodway are as follows—

- (a) Percentage of anaemic people is not as high as the impression gained but it is gross;
- (b) Malaria is an important factor in health and the major cause of death;
- (c) Sterility as against abortion is one factor guiding the low pregnancy rate per woman;
- (d) Abortion in women without children has been proved conclusively *not* to be the cause, but it may play a part in the limited families;
- (e) Gonorrhoea plays a large part in sterility;
- (f) Promiscuity and sterility are bound together intimately;
- (g) Women do not want children but the reason has not yet been ascertained;
- (h) Male sterility plays a definite part but the extent is not yet known; and
- (i) Depopulation is due to—
  - (i) low pregnancy rate; and
  - (ii) high mortality rate of infants and children.

The general findings of the several surveys provide an increased knowledge on which a plan for correction can be based. The first steps that have been taken are to institute on the East Coast of the New Ireland District a mobile Infant and Maternal Clinic under the charge of a fully trained nurse; to give aid to the Mission operating in the area and to establish a number of Village Aid Posts.

In addition, frequent medical patrols are being made throughout the area giving treatment for hookworm infestation and instituting improved methods of village sanitation and malaria control. When the reports of the surveys become available they will be the basis of a much wider approach to the problem of depopulation in the area.

During the time the surveys were being made in the New Ireland District, a special patrol was conducted on Tabar Island off the East Coast of New Ireland. An earlier patrol had reported that the pre-war population of 1942 (late in the year 1941) had decreased at the 30th June, 1949, by 434 persons. The population of Tabar Island in the year 1912 is stated to have been 8,000 persons. The reason for the decrease of the population over the eight years from 1941–1949 has not yet been ascertained as the patrol is not complete. It does not seem that the decrease is due to epidemic disease during the time that Tabar Island was occupied by the Japanese as there is no information at present of such an occurrence. The patrol is giving mass treatment for malaria, yaws, hookworm, dysenteric organisms, gonorrhoea and anaemia in order to gauge the psychological and physical response of the people.

### 37. DISTRICT MEDICAL SERVICE.

A medical service operates in each Administrative District under the control of a Medical Officer who is located at the headquarters of the District. The duties of the Medical Officer in charge of the District comprise the control of all medical services, including hospital services, the organization of disease prevention services—particularly by the conduct of patrols which at the same time give medical treatment—and maintenance of village aid posts.

Hospitals are maintained at District and Sub-District Headquarters and also at other centres of population. Natives employed by the Department of Public Health at the 30th June, 1950, totalled 1,511, classified as follows—

Medical Assistant ... ..	186
Medical Assistant (Female) ... ..	15
Hygiene Assistant ... ..	108
Hygiene Orderly ... ..	17
Medical Orderly ... ..	436
Medical Orderly (Female) ... ..	27
Technical Orderly ... ..	7
Medical Orderly (Probationer) ... ..	207
Medical Orderly (Probationer Female) ... ..	29
Instructor ... ..	12
Carpenter ... ..	15
Clerk ... ..	9
Driver ... ..	23
Storeman ... ..	12
Cook ... ..	57
Labourer ... ..	351
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,511</b>

Thirty-nine Chinese were employed at the 30th June, 1950, classified as follows—

Nurse (Female) ... ..	26
Pathology Assistant ... ..	1
Hygiene Assistant ... ..	6
Storeman ... ..	2
Typist ... ..	1
Fitter ... ..	1
General Assistant ... ..	2
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>39</b>

#### VILLAGE AID POSTS.

Native medical assistants and hygiene assistants work in their own or any adjacent villages. Medical assistants are supplied with equipment and drugs and are trained to practice first aid to meet emergencies in the common diseases. Their work is checked by European medical staff who conduct patrols to the villages. Hygiene assistants are responsible for the hygiene of the village and to give encouragement to the people of the village in the improvement of their personal hygiene and food culture.

#### HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

The percentage of the total native hospital admissions that were treated in each District is as follows—

	1948-1949.	1949-1950.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Central Highlands ... ..	17.5	17.36
Sepik ... ..	17.7	17.53
Madang ... ..	9.8	9.23
Morobe ... ..	17.3	15.65
New Britain ... ..	24.0	27.27
New Ireland ... ..	5.7	6.48
Bougainville ... ..	5.2	3.93
Manus ... ..	2.8	2.55
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The following is a summary of medical facilities and activities in the various Districts—

#### CENTRAL HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.

At 30th June, 1950, the European medical staff totalled 15, including four Medical Officers.

Details of the patients treated at the hospitals in the District during the year are as follows—

##### (a) Natives—

Sub-District ... ..	Chimbu.		Bena Bena.	Mt. Hagen.	Kainantu.	Wabag.	Total.
Hospital ... ..	Chimbu.	Kerowagi.	Goroka.	Hagen.	Kainantu.	Wabag.	
Number of beds ... ..	200	100	200	200	100	30	830
Daily average In-patients ... ..	147·7	87·1	115·1	24·4	110·9	32·3	...
Total In-patients ... ..	2,518	1,460	2,450	856	2,056	617	9,957
Total deaths ... ..	59	25	24	22	23	5	158
Total Out-patients ... ..	507	...	249	327	364	1,330	2,777

##### (b) Asians—Nil.

##### (c) Europeans—Thirty-nine out-patients were treated at Goroka.

Fifty-eight village aid posts are established in the District. The number of natives inspected in their villages by medical patrols during the year was 20,886 and of these 2,283 were given treatment.

Training schools for native medical assistants and hygiene assistants are maintained at Goroka and Mount Hagen, and native hospitals are established at Goroka, Chimbu, Kerowagi, Mount Hagen, Kainantu and Wabag. During the year a hospital established at Kup was closed and is now maintained as a village aid post and visited regularly by the Medical Officer stationed at Kerowagi. The hospital at Kup was closed following the opening of the Kerowagi hospital which serves a greater population. Native patients requiring special surgical treatment are conveyed to the hospitals at Lae and Port Moresby.

A leprosy hospital is in the course of construction at Togaba, near Mount Hagen, and will receive patients early in the year 1950-1951. The hospital is an Administration institution and will be staffed by members of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

The disease pattern varies greatly from that of the coastal Districts. The Central Highlands District comprises a system of large valleys enclosed by high ranges. Some parts have dense population and the country varies in agricultural wealth from rich to poor. A suitable food is kau kau (sweet potato) which is grown in moderate abundance. The physiques of the people of the Central Highlands District are generally superior to the people of the coast. Tuberculosis is almost absent. Malaria is lightly endemic to epidemic in the Wahgi Valley but is of no great significance elsewhere in the District and is not found amongst Natives of the Bena Bena area. The District has the lowest rate for admission to hospital for tropical ulcer.

The following table shows, in respect of each of the principal diseases, the percentage rate of total admissions, the percentage death rate of the disease and the percentage rate of deaths from each disease to total deaths in the District—

	Rate of total admissions. Per cent.	Death rate of disease. Per cent.	Rate of deaths to total deaths. Per cent.
Yaws ... ..	12·48	Nil	Nil
Malaria ... ..	12·0	0·25	1·9
Pneumonia ... ..	11·09	7·52	52·5
Scabies ... ..	7·11	Nil	Nil
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	6·77	Nil	Nil
Diarrhoea ... ..	4·02	0·75	1·9
Gonorrhoea ... ..	3·81	Nil	Nil
Coryza ... ..	3·58	Nil	Nil

					Rate of total admissions. Per cent.	Death rate of disease. Per cent.	Rate of deaths to total deaths. Per cent.
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	3.34	3.9	8.23
Lacerations	...	...	...	...	3.30	Nil	Nil
Abscesses	...	...	...	...	2.09	Nil	Nil
Tropical Ulcer	...	...	...	...	2.05	Nil	Nil
Leprosy	...	...	...	...	1.9	0.53	0.63
Wounds	...	...	...	...	1.85	1.1	1.26
Septic Sores and Infections	...	...	...	...	1.71	Nil	Nil
Burns	...	...	...	...	1.68	3.0	3.16
Hookworm	...	...	...	...	1.51	Nil	Nil
Fractures	...	...	...	...	0.95	1.05	0.63
Arthritis	...	...	...	...	0.84	Nil	Nil
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	0.56	Nil	Nil
Tinea	...	...	...	...	0.45	Nil	Nil
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	0.41	24.4	6.3
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	0.19	21.05	2.53

The 23 diseases, as specified above, account for 83.69 per cent. of all admissions to hospitals; 76.52 per cent. of deaths are due to the seven diseases—

						Per cent.
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	52.5
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	8.23
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	...	6.3
Burns	...	...	...	...	...	3.16
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	...	2.53
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	1.9
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1.9

Pneumonia, with 11.09 per cent. of all admissions and responsible for 52.5 per cent. of deaths, is by far the most important disease. Whilst malaria was responsible for 12 per cent. of all admissions only 0.25 per cent. of these died. This represented 1.9 per cent. of total deaths in the District as against 11.4 per cent. of the total deaths from this disease in the Territory. By reason of the climate and the limited pockets of the disease it is unlikely that malaria will become any great problem. The higher percentage of admission to hospital is probably due to the fact that the people have not yet attained the fairly satisfactory immunity developed by continual infections and recurrences occurring in the more hyper-endemic areas. Thus the disease in the Central Highlands District has not the sharp attack of the hyper-endemic areas, is longer of duration and causes the people to seek entry to hospital. From questioning of the people it appears that malaria was present before the first explorers and Administration patrols entered the District.

Leprosy is widespread and has been present for so long that there is a name for the disease in all the local languages. At present 500 lepers are known. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission volunteered to construct a hospital and farm colony on behalf of the Administration and this is now taking shape at Togaba, near Mount Hagen. Sawmills, tractors and other equipment have been provided by the Administration and gardens are being constructed so as to make the colony almost self-supporting. The institution will be non-denominational and conducted by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission for and at the cost of the Administration, which will control diagnosis, admissions, treatment and discharge.

Coryza and upper-respiratory-tract infections are common. This is due to the climate and the pattern of the living of the people. Scabies, most probably a recently introduced disease, is also fairly common.

As far as can be ascertained dysentery and infectious diarrhoea were unknown in the District prior to 1943, at which time there was a serious outbreak. Since then they had remained lightly endemic with sporadic circumscribed epidemics. The Natives are greatly conscious of the ills of dysentery and seek early treatment in hospital or scatter in family groups to garden hamlets and establish their own quarantine. Sixteen deaths, 10.13 per cent. of the total deaths, occurred as the result of a dysenteric condition, though

the percentage of deaths against those infected with the disease was 3.9 per cent. in diagnosed dysentery and 0.75 per cent. in the condition known as infectious diarrhoea. This compares favourably with 5.3 per cent. and 0.81 per cent. respectively for the whole Territory. Approximately one-third of the dysentery and slightly less than half of the diarrhoea patients admitted to hospital throughout the Territory were in the Central Highlands District.

For six months of the year Anti-Tuberculosis Teams travelled widely in the District and gave treatment to 95,000 Natives.

#### SEPIK DISTRICT.

At 30th June, 1950, the European medical staff comprised—

Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	5
Trained Nurse (Female)	...	...	...	...	2
Trained Native Welfare Nurse (Female)	...	...	...	...	1
Medical Assistant	...	...	...	...	8
Total	...	...	...	...	16

Details of the patients treated at the hospitals in the District during the year are as follow—

##### (a) Natives—

Sub-District ... ..	Aitape.			Angoram.	Maprik.	Wewak.	Total.
Hospital.	Aitape.	Dreikiker.	Lumi.	Angoram.	Maprik.	Wewak.	
Number of beds ... ..	240	100	150	215	160	200	1,065
Daily average In-patients ... ..	160.2	119.3	229	83.6	56.9	97.1	...
Total In-patients ... ..	1,391	2,048	1,751	1,369	1,474	2,023	10,056
Total deaths ... ..	14	2	14	23	5	23	81
Total Out-patients ... ..	1,008	2,133	648	630	786	374	5,579

(b) *Asians*—Nine out-patients were treated at Wewak.

(c) *Europeans*—Ninety-seven in-patients were treated at Wewak and Angoram. Four beds are maintained at Wewak hospital and the daily average of in-patients was 2.1. Two cases were fatal.

Twenty-three village aid posts are established in the District. The number of Natives inspected in their villages by medical patrols during the year was 42,276 and of these 6,679 were given treatment.

Training schools for native medical assistants and hygiene assistants are maintained at Boram near Wewak. Native hospitals are maintained at Wewak, Angoram, Aitape, Dreikiker, Lumi and Maprik.

Medical services in the District improved during the year and further expansion is planned in order to make adequate the distribution of hospitals. Expansion will be not only in the Sepik River area but also inland from Vanimo. At the present time Natives living in the middle and upper reaches of the Sepik River are treated by patrols and those requiring hospital treatment are conveyed to the hospital at Angoram.

A hospital will be established in the Middle Sepik River area during 1950–1951. The hospital at Vanimo which was closed temporarily during the year will be reopened during 1950–1951. A hospital was established at Lumi during the year.

No epidemic occurred in the District during the year. Tropical ulcer was the principal cause of admission to hospital and at Dreikiker, was responsible for 1,273 admissions out of a total of 2,048 admissions.

## MADANG DISTRICT.

At 30th June, 1950, the European medical staff comprised—

Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	3
Trained Nurse (Female)	...	...	...	...	3
Medical Assistant	...	...	...	...	7
Health Inspector	...	...	...	...	1
Pathology Technician	...	...	...	...	1
X-Ray Technician	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	16

Details of the patients treated at the hospitals in the District during the year are—

(a) *Natives*—

Sub-District	...	...	...	...	Bogia.		Madang.	Saidor.	Total.
Hospital	...	...	...	...	Bogia.	Karkar.	Madang.	Saidor.	
Number of beds	...	...	...	...	250	150	325	100	825
Daily average In-patients	...	...	...	...	173.3	96.1	115.3	62.4	...
Total In-patients	...	...	...	...	2,190	685	1,604	819	5,298
Total deaths	...	...	...	...	17	15	27	10	69
Total Out-patients	...	...	...	...	2,958	4,924	828	519	9,229

(b) *Asians*—Twenty out-patients and four in-patients were treated at Madang. No deaths were recorded.

(c) *Europeans*—Six hundred and forty-two out-patients and 87 in-patients were treated at Madang and Bogia. Ten beds are maintained at Madang hospital and the daily average of in-patients was 3.9. Two cases were fatal.

Fifteen village aid posts are established in the District. The number of Natives inspected in their villages by medical patrols during the year was 13,657 and of these 2,672 were given treatment.

Native hospitals are maintained at Madang, Saidor, Kar Kar and Bogia and it is proposed that another be established in the Ramu River Basin. A leprosy hospital is to be established at Bogia, and at Madang.

There is no special feature in the disease pattern of the Madang District—it conforms to the general pattern of the Territory. No epidemic occurred during the year. Of the total admissions to the Bogia Native Hospital approximately 4 per cent. were due to leprosy. It is intended to increase the number of medical patrols during the coming year and establish additional village aid posts.

## MOROBE DISTRICT.

At the 30th June, 1950, the European medical staff totalled 44 and included—

Medical Officers,  
Nurses,  
Medical Assistants,  
A Dental Officer,  
Health Inspector,  
Pharmacists and Technicians.

Details of the patients treated at the hospitals in the District during the year are—

(a) *Natives*—

Sub-District ... ..	Lae.		Finsch- hafen.	Morobe.	Mumeng.	Wau.	Total.
Hospital ... ..	Kaiapit.	Malahang.	Finsch- hafen.	Morobe.	Mumeng.	Wau.	
Number of beds ... ..	36	300	200	100	250	100	986
Daily average In-patients ... ..	41·8	201·2	156·1	50·1	201·1	57·6	...
Total In-patients ... ..	890	2,851	1,786	625	2,355	468	8,995
Total deaths ... ..	2	34	26	11	27	4	104
Total Out-patients ... ..	525	892	1,280	816	336	464	4,213

(b) *Asians*—Eight hundred and fifty-three out-patients and 57 in-patients were treated at the Morobe hospital. Daily average in-patients was 1·87 and four cases were fatal.

(c) *Europeans*—

Sub-District ... ..	Lae.	Mumeng.	Finschhafen.	Wau.	Total.
Hospital ... ..	Lae.	Mumeng.	Finschhafen.	Wau.	
Number of beds ... ..	30	...	...	10	40
Daily average In-patients ... ..	11·7	...	...	3·18	...
Total In-patients ... ..	613	...	...	114	727
Total deaths ... ..	5	...	...	1	6
Total Out-patients ... ..	3,495	87	65	326	3,871

Thirty-three village aid posts are established in the District. The number of Natives inspected in their villages by medical patrols during the year was 28,559 and of these 3,997 were given treatment.

Training schools for native medical assistants and hygiene assistants are conducted at Malahang near Lae.

Native hospitals are maintained at Lae, Wau, Finschhafen, Kaiapit, Morobe and Mumeng. Medical services were expanded during the year as staff became available. A hospital was constructed at Otibanda by the Natives of the area and this is staffed by native medical orderlies who are visited regularly by European officers. The enthusiasm with which the people of the remote Otibanda area established the medical post augurs well for the time when medical services are further expanded in the area. A hospital at Mumeng was reconstructed during the year and a newly constructed native hospital was acquired from New Guinea Goldfields Ltd. at Wau. It is expected that construction of the Base Hospital at Lae will be commenced when necessary arrangements are completed.

Mild epidemics of chicken-pox, measles and influenza occurred throughout the District without any report of death from these causes. In the Finschhafen area, only three deaths occurred from 344 cases of whooping cough admitted to hospital and the epidemic was met by widespread patrols and mass vaccinations of Pertussis vaccine. The measures restricted the disease to the Finschhafen Sub-District and the adjacent islands and prevented spread to the more difficult terrain of the hinterland and the inland of New Britain.

Pneumonia took toll throughout the District, whilst at Mumeng native hospital, tropical ulcer was responsible for 1,062 admissions in a total of 2,355 admissions to hospital. There is no ready explanation of this high admission rate from the rugged mountains of the Buangs although road-making and maintenance activity on the highway between the coast and Wau was undoubtedly a contributing cause.

## NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT.

At the 30th June, 1950, the European medical staff totalled 37 including four medical officers.

Details of the patients treated at the hospitals in the District during the year are—

(a) *Natives*—

Sub-District ... ..	Gasmata.		Kokopo.	Rabaul.	Talasea.	Total.
Hospital ... ..	Kandrian.	Pomio.	Kokopo.	Rabaul.	Talasea.	
Number of beds ... ..	180	180	360	390	200	1,310
Daily average In-patients ...	124.1	133.6	248.2	763.9	74.2	...
Total In-patients ... ..	1,653	973	4,158	7,632	1,232	15,648
Total deaths ... ..	17	8	24	67	14	130
Total Out-patients ... ..	425	453	1,072	19,489	555	21,994

(b) *Asians*—Two hundred and six out-patients and 212 in-patients were treated at Rabaul. Daily average of in-patients at Rabaul hospital was 5.1 and one death was recorded.

(c) *Europeans*—One thousand three hundred and ninety-eight out-patients and 420 in-patients were also treated at Rabaul and Talasea.

Thirty beds are maintained at Rabaul hospital and the daily average of in-patients was 8.1. No deaths were recorded.

The number of Natives inspected in their villages by medical patrols during the year was 8,729 and of these 3,932 were given treatment.

Training schools for native medical assistants and hygiene assistants are conducted at Nonga, near Rabaul.

Native hospitals are maintained at Rabaul, Kokopo, Talasea, Kandrian and Pomio. There was considerable expansion of medical services to Natives and to Asians in Rabaul during the year. The hospitals in Rabaul operate as Base Hospitals for the Bismarck Archipelago and the Bougainville District. A major achievement has been the securing of the confidence of the native women and children and the success that attended the provision of an obstetric ward at the Rabaul Native Hospital. In addition to the increased treatment at Administration hospitals, the medical work of Missions continues to expand and includes the provision of infant and maternal welfare services. The services that are being provided, coupled with the fertility of the Gazelle Peninsula, augur well for health and increasing population in the area. The services in the Rabaul-Kokopo area form the basis for plans for the extension of medical activities in other Districts of the Territory.

The disease pattern of the New Britain District follows closely the disease pattern of the Territory as a whole.

## NEW IRELAND DISTRICT.

At 30th June, 1950, the European medical staff comprised—

Medical Officer ... ..	2
Trained Nurse (Female) ... ..	1
Trained Infant Welfare Nurse (Female) ...	1
Medical Assistant ... ..	3
Total ... ..	7

Details of the patients treated at the hospitals in the District during the year are—

(a) *Natives*—

Sub-District ... ..	Kavieng.			Namatanai.	Total.
Hospital ... ..	Anelaua.	Kavieng.	Taskul.	Namatanai.	
Number of beds ... ..	200	500	100	200	1,000
Daily average In-patients ... ..	...	155.3	84.6	96.8	...
Total In-patients ... ..	130	1,722	1,076	788	3,716
Total deaths ... ..	6	28	7	8	49
Total Out-patients ... ..	...	1,698	286	1,268	3,252

(b) *Asians*—Five hundred and eight out-patients and 65 in-patients were treated in Kavieng and Namatanai. Daily average of in-patients at Kavieng hospital was 1.3 and one death was recorded.

(c) *Europeans*—Two hundred and eleven out-patients and 34 in-patients were also treated at Kavieng and Namatanai. Twelve beds are maintained at Kavieng hospital and the daily average of in-patients was 0.35. No deaths were recorded.

Ten village aid posts are established in the District. The number of Natives inspected in their villages by medical patrols during the year was 8,029 and of these 1,211 were given treatment.

Native hospitals are maintained at Kavieng, Namatanai and Taskul. A leprosy hospital established by the Mission at Anelaua and which is staffed by the Roman Catholic Mission treated 307 patients during the year. Two native hospitals in the charge of Europeans and three aid posts are maintained by Missions.

During the year special attention was given to the problem of depopulation in the New Ireland District and information concerning special surveys that were made, is given in Section 36 of this Report.

Yaws, tropical ulcer and malaria were the principal causes of admission to hospital. No epidemics occurred during the year.

BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT.

At 30th June, 1950, the European medical staff comprised—

Medical Officer ... ..	2
Trained Nurse (Female) ... ..	1
Trained Infant Welfare Nurse (Female) ... ..	1
Medical Assistant ... ..	5
Total ... ..	9

Details of the patients treated at the hospitals in the District during the year are as follows—

(a) *Natives*—

Sub-District ... ..	Kieta.		Buin.	Buka.	Total.
Hospital ... ..	Kieta.	Wakunai.	Buin.	Sohano.	
Number of beds ... ..	230	200	230	535	1,195
Daily average In-patients ... ..	79	54.5	56.1	62.9	...
Total In-patients ... ..	743	326	414	771	2,254
Total deaths ... ..	12	7	5	14	38
Total Out-patients ... ..	1,507	209	387	680	2,783

(b) *Asians*—Twenty-two out-patients were treated during the year.

(c) *Europeans*—One hundred and twenty-six out-patients and 11 in-patients were treated at Sohano and Kieta. Four beds are maintained at Sohano hospital and the daily average of in-patients was 0.13. No deaths were recorded.

Twenty-one village aid posts are established in the District. The number of Natives inspected in these villages by medical patrols during the year was 8,334 and of these 527 were given treatment.

Native hospitals are maintained at Sohano, Buin, Kieta and Wakunai and a leper hospital staffed by the Marist Mission is established at Torokina.

Ten native hospitals in the charge of trained Europeans and 10 aid posts are maintained by Missions.

A feature of the medical services in the Bougainville District was the increasing activity of the Missions.

The disease pattern is similar to the general pattern of the Territory. No epidemics occurred during the year.

#### MANUS DISTRICT.

At 30th June, 1950, the European medical staff comprised—

Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	1
Trained Nurse (Female)	...	...	...	...	4
Medical Assistant	...	...	...	...	3
Pathology Technician	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	9

Details of the patients treated at the hospitals in the District during the year are—

	Natives.	Asians.	Europeans.
Sub-District ... ..	Lorengau.	.....	Lorengau.
Hospital ... ..	Lorengau.	.....	Lorengau.
Number of beds ... ..	150	.....	16
Daily average of In-patients ... ..	63.5	.....	1.98
Total In-patients ... ..	1,462	.....	104
Total deaths... ..	12	.....	.....
Total Out-patients ... ..	1,465	.....	550

There are as yet no village aid posts established in the District.

The number of Natives inspected in their villages by medical patrols during the year was 1,001 and of these 172 were given treatment. A native hospital is maintained at Lorengau.

There is no special feature in the disease pattern of the Manus District. Yaws was the principal cause of admission to hospital—31.2 per cent. of all admissions. This disease will be treated more extensively by officers on patrol and by the establishment of village aid posts.

Depopulation occurs in the Western Islands of the District and a special survey was commenced in April, 1950.

#### MISSION MEDICAL SERVICES.

The religious Missions continued to play a very important part in bringing health to the indigenous inhabitants. It is not possible fully to gauge the work of the Missions as so much is done quietly and is not reported to the Administration. The Administration continues to subsidise those Missions that bring trained medical personnel into the field on full-time duty. Such personnel are located after consultation with the Director of Public

Health. The method of subsidy is designed to give a greater spread to the medical services of the Territory. Missions are encouraged to practice infant and maternal welfare and this most essential work is spreading greatly. Drugs and infant foods are supplied, free of charge, to the Missions.

The subsidies to Missions are assessed at £650 a year for each medical practitioner and £250 a year for each approved trained nurse. In 1949-1950 the Administration paid £25,746 to the Missions—£13,809 in subsidies and £11,937 by way of medical supplies. The Missions report having expended an amount of £29,254 from their own funds during the year.

During the year 1949-1950 Missions treated 17,867 in-patients at 29 hospitals.

In addition to the conduct of general medical services some Missions have agreed to construct and maintain hospitals for the treatment of leprosy and tuberculosis on behalf of the Administration. The full cost of construction and maintenance is met by the Administration which retains supervision of the diagnosis, admission, treatment and discharge. Three leper hospitals are maintained in this manner at—

Anelaua (New Ireland District) staffed by the Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus;

Torokina (Bougainville District) staffed by the Marist Mission;

Togaba (Central Highlands District) staffed by the Mission of Seventh Day Adventists (under construction).

At these hospitals 384 lepers have been under treatment.

### 38. DRUGS.

The manufacture, sale, exportation, importation, labelling and distribution of drugs and pharmaceuticals is regulated by legislation which is described in Section 190 (page 172) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949. The population of the Territory is not addicted to the use of narcotic drugs, and the only drug importations during the period were for approved medical purposes.

The following Conventions relating to narcotics are applicable to the Territory—

- (i) International Opium Convention 1912.
- (ii) International Convention Relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol, 1925.
- (iii) International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, 1931 and Protocol of 1948.

### 39. ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS.

The quantities of spirits and alcoholic liquors imported into the Territory during the years 1947-1948 to 1949-1950, were—

Item.	1947-1948 Imp. Gall.	1948-1949 Imp. Gall.	1949-1950 Imp. Gall.
Ale, beer, stout, cider, etc. ... ..	47,712	198,689	260,775
Spirits—			
Brandy ... ..	3,149	2,460	1,852
Gin ... ..	16,254	.....	4,691
Rum ... ..	8,109	11,509	14,214
Whisky ... ..	6,696	7,221	5,541
Wines—			
Sparkling ... ..	312	298	326
Other ... ..	8,377	3,865	2,482
Sacramental ... ..	.....	1,889	1,493
Other Spirits ... ..	2,506	828	745
Total ... ..	93,115	226,759	292,129

No alcoholic or intoxicating liquor is manufactured or produced in the Territory for sale. The supply or sale of liquor to Natives is prohibited.

#### 40. HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

Generally the indigenous inhabitant constructs his dwelling of materials readily available in the locality where he lives, and the type of house varies with each locality and the materials available. In urban areas, houses have been constructed on European lines of materials salvaged from war-time installations, but in most areas the traditional materials have been used. Field officers of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs show the village people how to improve the design and construction of their houses, and the general standards are gradually being raised.

Among the non-indigenous population a better supply of building materials resulted in many dwellings and other buildings being erected during the year.

Local timbers were used wherever possible. However, there are not enough buildings for all purposes, and at the close of the year the Administration was investigating the use of pre-fabricated and pre-cut buildings as hospitals, residences, schools and offices.

The only legislation affecting housing or town planning enacted during the year was an amendment to the Building Regulations providing for a change in the composition of the Rabaul Building Board, which now consists of the District Officer, New Britain District, the Senior Medical Officer, Rabaul, and the Regional Works Officer, Department of Works and Housing.

The Administration is being kept informed of the latest developments in the design of tropical buildings through the Commonwealth Department of Works and Housing, and steps are being taken to raise the general standards of accommodation in accordance with modern methods used in other tropical countries.

The Town Plan for Lae was completed during the year, and the construction of permanent buildings in the first section of the town continued throughout the year. The contour survey of the area selected for the new Administrative Headquarters of the New Britain District near Kokopo was completed, but at the close of the year the design for the town had not been finalized. The Town Plan for Madang advanced a further stage during the year, and it is expected that this plan will be finalized early in 1951.

#### 41. PENAL ORGANIZATION.

Details of the penal and correctional institutions established under the *Prisons Ordinance 1923-1938* are given in Section 207 (page 77) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949.

A description of prison conditions and the measures taken to safeguard the health and hygiene of prisoners is contained in Section 208 (page 77) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949.

Juvenile prisoners are accorded special treatment but the number of offenders is relatively small and the offences are usually petty thefts, with occasional house-breaking.

Any prisoner known or believed to be less than 18 years of age is classified as a juvenile offender. Such prisoners are given separate opportunities for corrective instruction and general improvement and are segregated from adult prisoners. Arrangements are made for juvenile prisoners to be given instruction in general education and practical training through the Department of Education.

The types of labour provided for in a sentence of imprisonment and the kinds of work in which prisoners are used are described in Sections 210-211 (page 78) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949.

In no circumstances may an indigenous inhabitant who is a prisoner be sent outside the Territory to serve his sentence of imprisonment. European prisoners serving a sentence of more than six months are generally removed from the Territory under the *Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act 1923-1935* of the Commonwealth of Australia to serve their sentences in a prison in Australia.

The nature of the penalties, other than fines or imprisonment which may be imposed is set out in Section 213 (page 79) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949.

#### 42. POPULATION.

The pre-war system of collecting data regarding vital statistics was based mainly on the compilation of a quinquennial census, which was checked annually to observe births and deaths. This census was not complete as a considerable portion of the Territory was at that time either uncontrolled or unexplored.

A census is being conducted at present in areas under Administration control and should be completed by the end of June, 1951. The information being collected in the course of the current census includes details as to ages, sexes, relationships, births, deaths and absentees from villages (those absent at work and at school). Village officials, teachers, native missionaries or any literate person capable of maintaining accurate records, will record births and deaths in the villages. Native Village Councils constituted under the *Native Village Councils Ordinance* 1949, will maintain a register of births and deaths within the area of the Council's jurisdiction.

Certain areas of the Territory are known to have problems of depopulation. Outstanding amongst these is the New Ireland District and special attention was given to that District during the year. During the period from 1929-1932 a demographic survey was made by Mr. E. W. P. Chinnery, then Anthropologist in the service of the Administration. Much information was gathered by Mr. Chinnery and during the year under review it became possible to secure his services for the conduct of a demographic survey of the same area. Mr. Chinnery's survey was not completed at the end of the year, but a preliminary report shows that whilst in the 1929 census there were 8,645 people in the areas of his survey, there were only 6,302 in the same area in 1950.

---

## H.—EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT.

## 43. SCHOOLS.

During the year, an additional six Administration schools were established, making a total of 50. In the same period Mission schools increased from 1,790 to 2,360. The majority of the Mission native schools are village schools.

## STAFF.

The position in regard to teaching staff was—

Administration—					1948-1949.	1949-1950.
European	...	...	...	...	24	35
Native	...	...	...	...	85	80
Mixed Race	...	...	...	...	2	5
Asian	...	...	...	...	8	6
					<hr/> 119	<hr/> 126
Missions—						
European	...	...	...	...	71	143
Native	...	...	...	...	2,348	3,020
Mixed Race	...	...	...	...	...	6
Asian	...	...	...	...	2	6
					<hr/> 2,421	<hr/> 3,175
Totals	...	...	...	...	<hr/> 2,540	<hr/> 3,301

No standards are at present prescribed for native teachers.

The number of pupils attending schools were—

Administration—					1948-1949.	1949-1950.
European	...	...	...	...	155	208
Native	...	...	...	...	2,309	2,204
Mixed Race	...	...	...	...	55	66
Asian	...	...	...	...	350	349
					<hr/> 2,869	<hr/> 2,827
Missions—						
European	...	...	...	...	...	16
Native	...	...	...	...	64,101	85,467
Mixed Race	...	...	...	...	415	114
Asians (included above)	...	...	...	...	...	302
					<hr/> 64,516	<hr/> 85,899
Totals	...	...	...	...	<hr/> 67,385	<hr/> 88,726

There is a general upward trend in the total numbers attending schools. The principal reason for the lesser numbers attending Administration schools, although extra schools have been opened, is to be found in the numbers of indigenous inhabitants of specific religious persuasion who formerly received instruction in Administration schools but who, now that more denominational schools have been established, are attending the latter.

## LANGUAGE PROBLEM.

The use of English appears to be the ultimate solution to the problem of linguistic diversity in the Territory. It is not practicable, however, to bring about universal fluency and literacy in English immediately or in any short period. Dr. Capell, an authority of international standing on languages of the South West Pacific has undertaken for the Administration a Territory-wide linguistic survey, and the policy in regard to languages for particular areas will be based on his findings and recommendations. Three points of policy are already clear, *viz.*, the need for Education Officers in certain areas to master a local vernacular, the advisability of adopting standard vernaculars and encouraging unification of dialects and the use of the vernaculars instead of pidgin for adult education, since pidgin is a hindrance to the future spread of English and is unsuitable as a means of higher instruction in cultural and technical fields.

## NON-NATIVE EDUCATION.

Primary schools for European children are established wherever an average attendance of six children can be maintained. Correspondence tuition through Australian State Education Departments is arranged for children living in areas remote from established schools. A syllabus adapted to the circumstances of the Territory has been adopted in European schools, and in Social Studies special attention is paid to the history and progress of the Territory and its people. Full use is being made of radio, films, libraries, music and physical education.

Asian schools are maintained wherever the population warrants it. The syllabus closely follows that in use in European schools, with such adaptation as is necessitated by the children's limited knowledge of English. Staffing and equipment are on the same scale as for European schools.

### 44. EDUCATION SYSTEMS AND PROGRAMME.

The present educational systems are—

- (a) education through Administration organizations;
- (b) education through Mission organizations, subsidised by the Administration and inspected by Administration officers.

Programmes provide for projects under both systems in the fields of general education for children, vocational education and adult education in a number of spheres. The Department of Education includes a General Division to organize and direct the schooling of children, to prepare students for vocational training, to train teachers, and to participate in adult education. It also includes a Technical Division to organize manual training in schools and for adults, and to organize and direct vocational training for skilled tradesmen, technicians, and technical instructors.

Mission organizations, assisted by Administration subsidies, carry out educational projects related to the work of both these Divisions. Officers of the Divisions inspect and report on the progress of such projects.

The aims of the educational programmes are—

- (a) universal literacy and as high a standard of general education as possible;
- (b) the training of as many individuals as are required for the practice of skilled trades and professions.

Details of the organization of the Department of Education are described in Section 221 (pages 81–82), Annual Report, 1948–1949. No changes took place during the year under review. Five new school buildings were constructed during the year for the Administration, and investigations are being made into the possibility of securing pre-fabricated school buildings from overseas.

Grants-in-aid are paid by the Administration to the Missions in respect of their educational activities. The total amount of grants-in-aid for the year 1949–1950 was £82,310, including £53,930 for technical training in approved centres.

The grants were made on the following basis—

#### (1) *For approved European Specialist Staff—*

Grants-in-aid for approved European staff are made as shown below (provided that each individual is approved by the Director of Education and on the recommendation of the Mission concerned, to carry out the particular office for which the grant is made, and has in fact carried it out to the satisfaction of the Mission and the Department of Education for the full period in respect of which certification is made),

- (a) Education Liaison Officer, male £500 per annum, female £430 per annum.
- (b) Master or Mistress of Method, male £450 per annum, female £400 per annum.
- (c) English (Language) Master or Mistress, male £450 per annum, female £400 per annum.
- (d) Technical Instructor, male £450 per annum.
- (e) Woman Kindergarten Teacher, Domestic Interests for Girls and Women—£400 per annum.
- (f) Woman Teacher, Specialist in Kindergarten and Junior School Methods—£400 per annum.

*Pro rata* payments are made wherever considered necessary.

(2) *Grants in respect of types of school and attendance thereat—*

These grants are calculated on a unit basis, each unit to consist of fifty pupils or students in regular attendance.

The grants are as follows—

- (a) Village schools, per unit per annum—£10.
- (b) Intermediate schools (non-boarding), per unit per annum—£20.
- (c) Intermediate schools (boarding), per unit per annum—the amount of subsidy per unit paid under this heading for the current financial year will depend upon the amount available after other categories have been met. It should, however, be in the vicinity of £50–£60 per unit.
- (d) Higher Training Institutions (boarding), per unit per annum—£100.

## CURRICULA.

Within the scope of the General Division there are five types of schools for Natives, representing four levels of work. They are as follows—

(a) *Village Schools—*

Conducted by Missions; under Administration subsidy, and giving four years' instruction. These schools use vernaculars as media of instruction. In their fourth year, instruction in the reading and writing of English is commenced.

(b) *Village Higher Schools—*

These schools may be conducted by both Administration and Missions and give a four-year course, following on from the Village School course. Vernaculars or English may be used as media of instruction. The reading and writing of English is taught as a subject throughout the course.

(c) *Area Schools—*

Area schools may be conducted by both Administration and Missions. Their course is of four years, and the same syllabus as that for village higher schools is used. This type of school serves a number of villages belonging to a single cultural and linguistic grouping, and considerable emphasis is placed on its being used as a centre from which education may extend into the adult sphere.

(d) *Central Schools—*

Conducted by the Administration and Missions. The course in this type of school is of two years and English is the medium of instruction. It is intended that each Central School should include a Manual Training Annexe. Central Schools for girls are conducted by Mission organizations. Domestic training is included in the work of some of these schools.

(e) *Higher Training—*

Higher Training Centres are conducted by both the Administration and the Missions. Courses are of three years. In each such centre, there is a group doing a one-year course of pre-vocational training, preparatory to teacher-training course or courses in institutions giving training in medicine and other skills. Teacher-training courses are of two years.

Also within the scope of the General Division are primary schools for Europeans, Asians and Part-Natives. These are conducted by the Administration and the Missions.

The Technical Division is responsible for—

## (a) Technical Training Centres;

## (b) Liaison with the General Division in respect of Manual Training Annexes.

Manual Training Annexes give instruction in crafts involving the use of hand-tools and such equipment and materials as may usually be available to Natives in their village life. Technical Training Centres give instruction involving the use of more elaborate equipment and materials, their intention being to train students for employment or for the independent practice of trades.

## SYLLABUS FOR NATIVE SCHOOLS.

The revised syllabus of work for native schools was issued in January, 1950, covering respectively Village Vernacular schools and Village Higher schools. The syllabus, which is applicable to both Administration and Mission schools, provides a yard-stick against which the proficiency of pupils can be measured.

## SYLLABUS FOR NON-NATIVE SCHOOLS.

A new syllabus has been issued for European and Asian schools. The Social Studies Syllabus prescribes that teachers should pay a considerable amount of attention to the history and geography of the Territory.

## LANGUAGE TEACHING.

Curricula include the teaching of English from the commencement of school courses. For the first three years (in Village schools), the approach is conversational. In the fourth year, instruction is commenced in the reading and writing of English.

Native vernaculars (or pidgin) are used as media of instruction during the four years of the Village School course, and may be so used during the four years of the Village Higher School course. In all other types of schools English is the medium of instruction. In a number of cases attendance at Village Schools involves the learning of a vernacular other than the pupil's mother tongue. The main languages concerned are—

*Morobe District*—Yabem, Kate.

*Madang District*—Graged, Amele.

*Central Highlands District*—Kuman, Medlpa, Tjaga.

*New Ireland District*—Kuanua.

*New Britain District*—Kuanua.

Research carried out by Dr. Capell, Reader in Oceanic Languages at the University of Sydney, indicates that in most cases these languages are suitable for extension and are being suitably used.

Pidgin, the most widely used *lingua franca* of the Territory, is the medium of instruction in some schools.

## NATIVE TEACHER TRAINING.

Teacher training continued during the year at the Higher Training Institution at Keravat where 84 Natives are receiving their initial training. Most of these students are completing their second year.

Work has commenced on the establishment of a Higher Training Institution at Finschhafen in the Morobe District and students will be enrolled during the early part of the year 1950–1951.

In the case of persons for whom higher education than that available in the Territory is warranted, provision is made for them to attend institutions in Australia.

## 45. PUPILS AND TEACHERS.

At the present time it is not practicable to supply a map showing the distribution in relation to population density of the various types of schools and the number of pupils in attendance in each area.

No school fees are required in any Administration or Mission school. No special school transport arrangements are necessary, except where students attend schools and training institutions distant from their homes. In these cases transport to the school is arranged at the cost of the Administration.

Regular health services are arranged for all students, either through Administration or Mission medical officers and hospitals, or in the cases of minor ailments, through medical aid posts.

## TEACHERS.

The number of European staff as at 30th June, 1950, was—

Education Officers (male)	...	...	32
Education Officers (female)	...	...	21
			—
Total	...	...	53
			—

The European teachers in European, Native and Asian Schools are qualified and certified by an Education Department of a State of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Native teachers employed in Administration schools include a number who received their education at Administration or Mission schools before the war.

Many of them have had a considerable length of service and where possible have been given a refresher course. Other teachers have been engaged since and attended a short course at the Higher Training Institution at Keravat. These new teachers will attend an additional course as soon as possible.

The majority of the Native teachers in Mission schools were trained before the war and there has not yet been any great addition to their numbers owing to the difficult post-war rehabilitation period through which the Missions had to pass.

There are not yet enough teachers, indigenous and non-indigenous, to meet the demand for education. A training scheme for Cadet Education Officers (European) is now in operation. The scheme provides for the training, over a two-year course, of young Australian men and women who have attained the matriculation standard of an Australian University. During the first year the cadets attend the Australian School of Pacific Administration, where the studies include comparative Colonial Administration, Anthropology and other subjects that have special bearing on New Guinea. At the conclusion of the first year's period of training the Cadets spend a brief period in the Territory before commencing twelve months' study at the Teachers' College, Sydney, Australia.

For European teaching staff, the Trained Primary Teachers' Certificate of the Australian States, or approved equivalent, represents the minimum qualification for appointment; for administrative appointment, including District Education Officers, and for inspectorial positions, a University degree and the Diploma of Education or a Trained Teacher's Certificate are required. For specialist positions, *e.g.*, broadcasting, visual education, libraries, special qualifications and training of a technical nature related to the particular work are required.

The salary scales of the teachers employed by the Department of Education are shown in Appendix II.

Rates of pay for Chinese teachers vary according to the nature of appointment. The present head teacher of the Chinese School at Rabaul, who is under the supervision of the District Education Officer, receives £396 per annum, and assistant teachers are on commensurately lower scales.

The maximum pay for a native teacher is at present £16 per month plus maintenance, including maintenance of families in special cases, but a higher grade supervisory teacher earns a maximum of £20, plus maintenance.

#### 46. ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION.

Plans prepared for adult or mass education provide for integrated work by a number of Departments and include provision for the utilization of radio, films, publications and other media of mass communication. In practice, the Broadcasts, Visual Education and Publications' Sections of the Department provide for adult interests in health, agricultural and general education.

Preparatory work has been commenced in the Maprik Education Area, Sepik District, where it is proposed to extend (into the adult sphere) educational work of the kind that is carried out in the Area School. Dr. Capell, carrying out research for the Department, made a study of the Maprik vernacular during the year, and recordings of language and music were made for broadcasting. The Area Education Officer is designing a vernacular news sheet adapted to the needs and interests of the area. His work is being carried out with the co-operation of the Department of Public Health and the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

#### BROADCASTING.

During the year a broadcast service of half an hour daily (holidays and week-ends excepted) was maintained for adult native listeners. The programme is known as "The Native Peoples' Session." Preparation, presentation and financing of the programme is the responsibility of the Department of Education. Transmission facilities are provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and technical supervision by the Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department. Native announcers, script writers and translators are used in this work. The session is conducted in pidgin.

### Programmes now include—

(a) *News*—A factual news service of ten minutes duration is given daily. The service aims to provide daily one item of world interest, one item of Australian interest and six or seven items of local importance.

(b) *Feature Programmes*—Feature programmes have been substituted for talks. Three basic techniques—interview, actuality and dramatisation—are used. Subjects include health and hygiene, agriculture, fisheries and animal husbandry, world around us, social studies, co-operatives, local councils and dramatisations of items in the news requiring further explanation.

(c) *Indigenous Legends*—All programmes include legends, derived directly from native contribution. Steps are being taken to encourage and preserve these legends and also to disseminate them together with associated news items to Departmental pidgin newspapers (Rabaul, Lae, Kavieng). In this way the Broadcast Section will ultimately act both as a repository for native legend and as a clearing house for material for republication.

(d) *Indigenous Songs and Music*—About 90 per cent. of the music, both vocal and instrumental used in the Native Peoples' Session is of native origin. The remaining 10 per cent. is chiefly folk music of various countries. Wire recordings have been made in the Central Highlands, Rabaul and New Ireland areas. A library of processed discs has been established. These discs will be available for sale to, or exchange with, anthropological societies.

### VISUAL EDUCATION.

During the year 65 film titles were added to the Administration's film library, making a total of 275 films available for screenings. The Visual Education Section provided screenings for 16-millimetre sound films at 23 screening points, including schools, missions, native hospitals, police barracks, native labour compounds and plantations.

Attendances during the year ended 30th June, 1950, were—

				No. of Screenings.	European.	Natives.	Total.
Rabaul	...	...	...	45	638	12,693	13,331
Kavieng	...	...	...	36	408	11,606	12,014
Manus	...	...	...	21	103	9,680	9,783
Wewak	...	...	...	33	232	12,415	12,647.
Madang	...	...	...	63	1,754	20,290	22,044
Lae	...	...	...	45	770	8,310	9,080
Missions—Films supplied by the Administration	...	...	...	18	436	17,407	17,843
Other Organizations — Films supplied by the Administration				7	39	721	760
Total	...	...	...	268	4,380	93,122	97,502

### LITERACY CAMPAIGNS.

The experimental mass literacy campaign initiated by Dr. Laubach, under the auspices of a Mission organization with the assistance of the Administration, has been carried on with considerable success at Ogelbeng, Central Highlands District. The chief difficulty has been in the provision of suitable vernacular reading material for the newly literate, and it is not proposed to extend this work until sufficient material suitable for translation has been collected.

*Supply of Literature*—A Mass Literacy Editorial Committee, including Administration officers and representatives of Missions, has been established. The functions of the committee are to collect and distribute literature suitable for use in any area where a mass literacy campaign is being or is to be conducted.

The Department of Education produces one English and three pidgin periodicals. There are English sections in three vernacular periodicals issued by Missions.

The Missions publish periodicals in the following vernaculars—

Kuanua (New Britain District).  
Yabem (Morobe District).  
Kate (Morobe District).  
Graged (Madang District).  
Medlpa (Central Highlands District).

Books for educational and religious purposes have been published in a number of vernaculars. Under certain conditions, arrangements for publication are made by the Department of Education and costs involved are borne by the Administration. At present, a series of school readers in the Kuanua language of New Britain District is in course of publication. The Administration series of school readers in English is being reprinted.

#### ADOPTION OF INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE.

The question of language is a complex problem in the Territory where the multiplicity of tongues and dialects makes communication and instruction difficult.

A list of languages which have been established in written form has been compiled from reports by Dr. Capell. It is not complete, as the reports do not yet cover any areas in the Manus, New Ireland and Bougainville Districts; the languages included have usually been used in Mission education. The list is—

*Central Highlands District*—Medlpa, Kuman.  
*Sepik District*—Kairiru, Maprik, Arapesh, Boikin.  
*Madang District*—Graged, Amele, Manam.  
*Morobe District*—Kate, Yabem, Azera.  
*New Britain District*—Kuanua.

Linguistic research is being carried on, as opportunity permits, by Dr. Capell. Missionaries are also carrying on very valuable research, and the results of their work are related by Dr. Capell to his own field results and co-ordinated in his reports.

#### INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

The life of the native inhabitants is, in many areas, artistically rich, and it is intended to make every effort to maintain their interest in their own cultural inheritance. In practice, however, this is often extremely difficult, since artistic activities are usually closely linked with religious, clan and other interests, which are likely to be modified and called into question by the people themselves as their views on general social organization change. Some research into the art forms of the people have been carried out, and use has been made of resulting material, particularly in the programmes of the Higher Training Institutions.

#### LIBRARIES.

The Public Library Service is administered by the Department of Education. Two Regional Libraries have been established, one at Lae and one at Rabaul. Each is under a trained librarian, with a Principal Librarian in charge of the Library Service as a whole. The libraries are open to the public daily.

All residents, including Asians, mixed-race people and Natives, are entitled to make use of the Public Libraries. Regular library-hours are conducted at Rabaul for Chinese school children.

#### INDIGENOUS ART AND CULTURE.

The Special Services Division of the Department of Education includes a Music Section and an Art and Handicrafts Section. These sections conduct research in their respective spheres and design programmes for special educational activities intended to maintain interest in indigenous art and culture.

A Handicrafts Officer of the Women's Branch of the Department of Education tours the Territory advising teachers concerning the inclusion of local crafts in school work. It has been possible to interest local experts in giving instruction and guidance in the practice of their crafts in schools. At the same time, the Handicrafts Officer works with adults in the villages, encouraging their interest in their own crafts and introducing such new forms and techniques as they may wish.

The Broadcasts Section of the Department makes use of indigenous music in its daily sessions, and for this purpose many recordings have been made in different localities. The people's interest in their own music is further encouraged by inter-village and inter-school choral competitions. Folklore is, wherever possible, included in publications and attention is given to it in schools.

An art and handicrafts exhibition was organised during the year, and in this a prominent place was given to the work of the indigenous inhabitants. Students of Administration and Mission educational institutions were encouraged to take part. There is a Science Association and an Arts Council in the Territory, both of them being interested in spreading a knowledge of indigenous culture by means of meetings, discussions and exhibitions. There are no theatres, but dramatic performances have been organised in various schools.

#### ARCHAEOLOGY.

There are no archaeological expeditions at present at work in the Territory. The law relating to the protection of New Guinea antiquities, relics, curios and articles of ethnological and anthropological interest or scientific value remains as set out in section 242 (page 88) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949.

#### FLORA AND FAUNA.

Legislation dealing with the preservation of flora and fauna is described in section 243 (page 88) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949.

---

## I.—RESEARCH.

### 47. SUMMARY OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.

All Departments of the Administration are engaged in research and investigation in association with their administrative functions. Information regarding such work is given in the appropriate sections of the Report. Specific mention is made of the following—

- (1) Census of population—(Section 2).
- (2) The Administration is co-operating with the Food and Agriculture Organisation in its proposal to carry out a world census of agriculture during 1950. This census covers both native and plantation agriculture—(Section 7).
- (3) A geologist seconded from the Commonwealth Bureau of Mineral Resources took up duty in November, 1949, and a survey of the geological resources of the Territory has been commenced—(Section 20).
- (4) It has been decided to rebuild the vulcanological observatory at Rabaul. Recordings were commenced in April, 1950—(Section 20).
- (5) Certain botanical collections have been made during the year—(Section 27).
- (6) Plant introduction, experimental work and crop trials are being carried out at the low level experimental station at Keravat and at the high level station at Aiyura, and elsewhere. Particular reference is made to cinchona, coffee, cacao, tea, fibres, and oil palms.  
A field laboratory has been established at Aiyura.
- (7) Entomological and soil fertility investigations are being carried out concurrently with the work mentioned under (6).
- (8) The experimental tea plantation at Garaina will enable the economics of tea production in the Territory to be examined—(Section 22).
- (9) A reconnaissance forestry survey has been carried out by forestry officers in certain areas—(Section 47).
- (10) Timber is being tested as to durability, etc., by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation Division of Forest Products—(Section 27).
- (11) Investigations into marine and freshwater fisheries and a survey of native methods of fish preservation have been carried out—(Section 26 and Appendix XVIII).
- (12) Material of anthropological interest is being collected continuously by patrol officers in the course of their duties—(See Appendix XIX).
- (13) Dr. A. Capell, Reader in Oceanic Languages at the University of Sydney, continued his linguistic research work during the year—(Section 43).
- (14) During the year a survey was made by the Department of External Territories of the financial credit facilities available to the Territory.
- (15) Large scale tubercular testing in the Highlands preparatory to B.C.G. inoculation—(Section 36).
- (16) Investigation into hospital requirements of the Territory by a Committee of Inquiry—(Section 36).
- (17) Investigations into technical problems associated with mosquito control—(Section 36).
- (18) Procedure developed for the collection of vital statistics—(Section 36).
- (19) Survey by medical officer and trained nurse into factors contributing to depopulation in the New Ireland District—(Section 36).
- (20) Survey into the depopulation of the Western Islands of the Manus District—(Section 36).

## RELATIONS WITH THE SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION.

Australia is actively collaborating with the South Pacific Commission, a regional body on which Australia, France, Holland, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America are represented. The Research Council is the operative body of the Commission and under a number of items of its programme, field work has been carried out in the Territory. The following can be cited—

(1) *Infant feeding and nutrition*—An Australian nutritionist is carrying out investigations for the Commission into—

- (a) diet of infants from birth to weaning;
- (b) infant growth rate from birth to weaning;
- (c) general matters relevant to the above, *e.g.*, taboos on food, etc.

Work was carried out by the nutritionist in New Ireland and New Britain during the year.

(2) *Tuberculosis*—A special team was appointed to compare—

- (a) the different antigens and methods used in tuberculin tests;
- (b) the radiographic appearance in different races at different ages;

with a view to producing simple techniques suitable for use under field conditions. The bacteriologist in the team was an Australian. Research work was carried out in New Guinea during part of the year.

(3) *Vocational Training*—An investigation into present facilities for vocational training and means of meeting future requirements of the South Pacific area was carried out by an expert appointed by the Commission. Part of his investigations was carried out in Papua and New Guinea.

(4) *Visual Education*—An Australian was appointed by the Commission to make an enquiry into visual education in the various dependent territories of the South Pacific. Part of the field investigation was carried out in New Guinea.

(5) *Literacy*—An expert appointed by the Commission made a survey of the South Pacific region with a view to determining the most suitable methods of teaching literacy in the area. The findings of the expert will, no doubt, be of great value to the New Guinea Administration.

(6) *Social Anthropology*—A review of research in social anthropology in New Guinea and Melanesia, with particular attention to future research needs, is being carried out by an Australian anthropologist.

## GOVERNMENT ANTHROPOLOGIST.

Provision is being made in the Territorial Public Service for both a male and a female anthropologist.

---

## J.—PUBLICATIONS.

### 48. ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS ADOPTED DURING 1949–1950.

Ordinances made under the *Papua and New Guinea Act*, 1949, during the period 1st July, 1949, to 30th June, 1950, were as follows—

(a) Applicable to the Trust Territory of New Guinea only—

No. 5 of 1950 *Customs Tariff (New Guinea) Ordinance* 1950.

(b) Applicable to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea—

No. 1 of 1949 *Ordinance Interpretation Ordinance* 1949.

No. 2 of 1949 *Supreme Court Ordinance* 1949.

No. 3 of 1949 *Public Service Ordinance Adaptation Ordinance* 1949.

No. 4 of 1949 *Liquor Ordinance* 1949.

No. 6 of 1949 *Supply Ordinance (No. 2)* 1949–50.

No. 7 of 1949 *Prices Regulation Ordinance* 1949.

No. 8 of 1949 *Administration Employees' Compensation Ordinance* 1949.

No. 9 of 1949 *Hallstrom Live-Stock and Fauna (Papua and New Guinea) Trust Ordinance* 1949.

No. 10 of 1949 *Appropriation Ordinance* 1949–50.

No. 11 of 1949 *Native Village Councils Ordinance* 1949.

No. 3 of 1950 *Supply Ordinance (No. 1)* 1950–51.

The Administrator is authorised to make Regulations under the Ordinances of the Territory. The following Regulations have been made during the period under review—

No. 2 of 1949 Co-operative Societies Regulations. Papua and New Guinea Gazette No. 6—27th August, 1949.

No. 3 of 1949 Amendment to the Native Labour Regulations. Papua and New Guinea Gazette No. 8—7th September, 1949.

No. 4 of 1949 Amendment of Native Labour Regulations. Papua and New Guinea Gazette No. 8—7th September, 1949.

No. 8 of 1949 Amendment of Native Labour Regulations. Papua and New Guinea Gazette No. 10—5th October, 1949.

No. 9 of 1949 Amendment of Licenses Regulations 1934. Papua and New Guinea Gazette No. 10—5th October, 1949.

No. 1 of 1950 Amendment of Coastal Shipping, Ports and Harbours Regulations. Papua and New Guinea Gazette No. 4—6th February, 1950.

No. 2 of 1950 Amendment of the Building Regulations. Papua and New Guinea Gazette No. 4—6th February, 1950.

No. 3 of 1950 Amendment of Native Administration Regulations 1924. Papua and New Guinea Gazette No. 14—20th May, 1950.

No. 4 of 1950 Amendment of Native Labour Regulations. Papua and New Guinea Gazette No. 18—1st July, 1950.

---

## K.—SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

### 49. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL.

The observations, conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly arising out of the examination of the Annual Report, 1948-1949 have been noted and considered by the Administering Authority.

Where consideration of the observations, conclusions and recommendations had been completed at the time of the preparation of the present Report, information is given in the various sections of the Report of action taken in regard thereto.

Where consideration of any items covered by the observations, conclusions and recommendations had not been completed, the matter is still under examination and information as to action taken thereon will be communicated to the Trusteeship Council when the subject matter has been concluded.

In noting the observations of the Trusteeship Council, particularly concerning the general development of the Territory, reference is made to the statement by the Australian Minister for External Territories (Hon. P. C. Spender, K.C., M.P.) to the Australian Parliament on 1st June, 1950, when he outlined the policy of the Administering Authority for the advancement of the indigenous inhabitants and the development of the resources of the Territory. The progress made during the year 1949-1950, in regard to political, economic social and educational advancement is recorded in the relevant sections of the Report.

Information as to the further progress that has been made subsequent to the period covered by the present Report and as to any of the observations made by the Trusteeship Council following the examination of the Annual Report, 1948-1949, that have not been covered in the present Report will be supplied during the examination by the Trusteeship Council of the Report.

---

## L.—SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

### 50. MAIN EVENTS.

The Administration staff increased from 1,174 in 1948–1949 to 1,405 in 1949–1950.

Natives in employment increased from 30,219 to 32,251.

Health services have continued to expand and a notable increase was in the number of trained medical officers who joined the Department of Public Health.

Medical patrols contacted 131,471 Natives of whom 21,453 received treatment. The total expenditure on health services was £608,674, an increase of £119,805 over 1948–1949.

Expenditure on education and library services amounted to £242,031 and six additional Administration schools were opened during the year.

Imports and exports to a total of £9,026,777 were handled at the ports of the Territory.

---

## STATISTICAL APPENDICES.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

No. of Administrative Districts in the Territory—8.

No. of Judges in the Territory—4.

Total Area of the Territory—93,000 square miles.

APPENDIX I.  
POPULATION.

										1948-1949.	1949-1950.
<i>Native Population—</i>											
Enumerated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	677,905	770,055
Estimated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300,000	301,050
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	977,905	1,071,105
<i>Non-Indigenous Population—</i>											
<i>Estimated—</i>											
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,412	6,201
Non-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,788	2,479
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,200	8,680

(Tables 1 and 2; Pages 82 and 83.)

APPENDIX II.  
GOVERNMENT.

Total Official European Staff in New Guinea (Page 92)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548	656
<i>Details of Patrols—</i>											
Total Number of Patrols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	157
Total Number of Patrol Days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,551	3,324
Total Number of Inspections by District Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	123

\* Unknown.

(Page 93.)

<i>Total Number of Village Officials—</i>											
Luluais	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	4,328
Tultuls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	4,573
Medical Tultuls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	3,464
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,274*	12,365

\* Composition not known.

Total Number of Village Councillors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,551	1,957
										Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.
Total area under Administration Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,682	60,820
Total area under Administration Influence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,051	11,280
Total area under partial Influence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,240	2,610
Total area penetrated by Patrols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,027	18,290

(Page 94.)

<i>War Damage Claims—</i>											
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	9,838
Amount	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	£147,570
Total as at 30th June, 1950—											
Number, 59,616; Amount, £743,182.											

(Page 94.)

APPENDIX III.  
PENAL ADMINISTRATION.

<i>Supreme Court—</i>											
Total Number Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	172
Total Number Convicted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	144
Total Number Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	17
Total Number Nolle Prosequi Entered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	11

(Table 1 (1), page 96.)

*District Courts—*

<i>Europeans—</i>											
Tried	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	250 (12)
Convicted...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	222
<i>Asians—</i>											
Tried	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	71 (4)
Convicted...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	68
<i>Natives—</i>											
Tried	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627	659 (155)
Convicted...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	618

(Table 1 (2), page 98.)

APPENDIX IV.											
PUBLIC FINANCE.											
										£	£
Initial Surplus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155,259	.....
Total Revenue Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,438,045	3,223,217
Total Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,593,304	3,223,217

(Table 1, page 102.)

												£	£
Total Imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,393,873	4,791,799
Total Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,202,257	4,234,978
Total Trade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,596,130	9,026,777
(Table 1, page 108.)													
Total Number of Vessels Entered and Cleared					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	216
Total Tonnage Entered and Cleared				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403,782	466,554
(Table 9, page 115.)													
Total Tonnage of cargo handled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156,868	146,526*
(Table 10, page 115.)													

APPENDIX VII.

									1948-1949.	1949-1950.
Total Number of Local Companies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		48
Total Nominal Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		£3,717,750
Total Number of Foreign Companies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		45
Total Nominal Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		£60,056,388 and \$6,000,000

(Page 116.)

Total Value of the Output of Principal Industries								...	...	...	...	...	£2,632,928	£3,675,827
(Table 1, page 117.)														
<i>Land Tenure—</i>												Acres.	Acres.	
Total Area of New Guinea								...	...	...	...	...	59,520,000	59,520,000
Land held by Natives								...	...	...	...	...	53,607,942	58,604,196
Land alienated								...	...	...	...	...	912,058	915,804
(Table 4, page 118.)														
<i>Land Leases—</i>														
Total number of Leases								...	...	...	...	...	1,621	1,710
Area of Leases in acres								...	...	...	...	...	158,252	160,573
(Table 5, page 118.)														

Total Number of Medical Personnel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,226	1,330
(Table 1, page 142.)									
Total Number of Hospitals and Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	424
(Table 2, page 142.)									
<i>Administration Clinics and Medical Centres—</i>									
Total Number of Medical Attendants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	189
Total Number of Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,350	24,685
(Table 3, page 143.)									
<i>Mission Clinics and Medical Centres—</i>									
Total Number of In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,325	17,867
Total Number of Out-patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436,996	811,462
(Table 4, page 145.)									
Total Number of Natives treated by Medical Patrols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,903	21,453
(Table 5, page 146.)									
Total Number of In-patients treated in Administration Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,741	59,235
Total Number of Fatal Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	657
(Table 6, page 147.)									
Total Value of Medical Aid given to Missions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£25,075	£25,746
(Table 8, page 159.)									
Total Expenditure on Public Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£488,869	£608,674 9s. 11d.
(Table 9, page 159.)									

## APPENDIX XIII.

## EDUCATION.

							1948-1949.	1949-1950.
Total Number of Administration Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	50
Total Number of Administration Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	126
Total Number of Administration Pupils (Table 1, page 160.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,869	2,827
Total Number of Mission Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,746	2,310
Total Number of Mission Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,421	3,175
Total Number of Mission Pupils ... (Table 6, page 162.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,516	85,581
Total Number of Reconstruction Training Scheme Students (Table 9, page 163.)				...	...	...	1,535	985
Total Expenditure by Department of Education (Table 10, page 164.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£84,740	£242,031
Total Value of Educational Aid to Missions (Table 11, page 164.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£63,150	£82,310
Total Expenditure on Education... (Table 12, page 165.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£183,372	£348,592

## APPENDIX XVI.

## RELIGIOUS MISSIONS.

Total Number of Non-Indigenous Missionaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	511	532
Estimated Number of Mission Adherents (Table 1, page 167.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	416,400	463,650
Total Expenditure by Missions on Medical Activity	...	...	...	...	...	...	£46,965	£55,000
Total Expenditure by Missions on Education (Table 3, page 168.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£111,425	£148,233

## APPENDIX XVII.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

Total Mileage of Vehicular Roads (Table 2, page 170.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,931
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------	-------

## APPENDIX I.

## POPULATION.

## 1. ENUMERATED AND ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

District.	Sub-District.	Enumerated.*									Estim- ated.	Grand Total.
		Children.			Adults.			Persons.				
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Central Highlands ...	Kainantu ...	6,501	5,347	11,848	7,464	8,705	16,169	13,965	14,052	28,017	22,000	50,017
	Chimbu ...	23,917	18,823	42,740	35,649	32,287	67,936	59,566	51,110	110,676	90,000	200,676
	Wabag ...	4,802	3,867	8,669	8,665	7,803	16,468	13,467	11,670	25,137	50,000	75,137
	Hagen ...	6,012	4,600	10,612	7,992	7,601	15,593	14,004	12,201	26,205	40,000	66,205
	Bena Bena	12,381	9,922	22,303	20,183	20,137	40,320	32,564	30,059	62,623	28,000	90,623
	Telefomin	450	437	887	889	964	1,853	1,339	1,401	2,740	1,700	4,440
	Total ...	54,063	42,996	97,059	80,842	77,497	158,339	134,905	120,493	255,398	231,700	487,098
Sepik ...	Angoram ...	6,491	5,496	11,987	9,624	9,121	18,745	16,115	14,617	30,732	19,800	50,532
	Aitape ...	12,197	9,791	21,988	19,133	15,589	34,722	31,330	25,380	56,710	...	56,710
	Wewak ...	3,271	2,803	6,074	6,256	4,850	11,106	9,527	7,653	17,180	...	17,180
	Maprik ...	7,303	5,901	13,204	12,743	10,778	23,521	20,046	16,679	36,725	4,200	40,925
	Total ...	29,262	23,991	53,253	47,756	40,338	88,094	77,018	64,329	141,347	24,000	165,347
Madang ...	Bogia ...	9,065	5,702	14,767	11,750	7,990	19,740	20,815	13,692	34,507	8,000	42,507
	Madang ...	10,492	6,553	17,045	15,174	8,879	24,053	25,666	15,432	41,098	2,000	43,098
	Saidor ...	3,242	2,154	5,396	4,153	2,577	6,730	7,395	4,731	12,126	6,000	18,126
	Total ...	22,799	14,409	37,208	31,077	19,446	50,523	53,876	33,855	87,731	16,000	103,731
Morobo ...	Lao ...	7,927	7,003	14,930	12,196	11,058	23,254	20,123	18,061	38,184	200	38,384
	Morobo ...	707	649	1,356	993	855	1,848	1,700	1,504	3,204	2,750	5,954
	Wau ...	1,744	1,502	3,246	1,927	1,848	3,775	3,671	3,350	7,021	15,000	22,021
	Mumeng ...	3,323	3,035	6,358	4,074	3,714	7,788	7,397	6,749	14,146	5,000	19,146
	Finschhafen	13,129	12,172	25,301	14,719	14,888	29,607	27,848	27,060	54,908	5,500	60,408
	Total ...	26,830	24,361	51,191	33,909	32,363	66,272	60,739	56,724	117,463	28,450	145,913
New Britain ...	Kokopo ...	3,658	2,238	5,896	6,783	5,892	12,675	10,441	8,130	18,571	...	18,571
	Gasmata ...	5,095	4,456	9,551	6,093	6,142	12,235	11,188	10,598	21,786	300	22,086
	Talasea ...	4,093	3,644	7,737	5,158	5,023	10,181	9,251	8,667	17,918	600	18,518
	Rabaul ...	4,727	3,817	8,544	6,365	6,201	12,566	11,092	10,018	21,110	...	21,110
	Total ...	17,573	14,155	31,728	24,399	23,258	47,657	41,972	37,413	79,385	900	80,285
New Ireland ...	Kavieng ...	3,445	3,197	6,642	7,620	6,357	13,977	11,065	9,554	20,619	...	20,619
	Namatanai	2,504	2,172	4,676	5,391	4,267	9,658	7,895	6,439	14,334	...	14,334
	Total ...	5,949	5,369	11,318	13,011	10,624	23,635	18,960	15,993	34,953	...	34,953
Bougainville ...	Buka ...	2,802	2,804	5,606	5,686	4,737	10,423	8,488	7,541	16,029	...	16,029
	Kieta ...	2,212	1,915	4,127	3,568	3,254	6,822	5,780	5,169	10,949	...	10,949
	Buin ...	3,261	2,329	5,590	4,551	4,072	8,623	7,812	6,401	14,213	...	14,213
	Total ...	8,275	7,048	15,323	13,805	12,063	25,868	22,080	19,111	41,191	...	41,191
Manus ...	.....	2,556	2,392	4,948	3,833	3,806	7,639	6,389	6,198	12,587	...	12,587
Grand Total ...		167,307	134,721	302,028	248,632	219,395	468,027	415,939	354,116	770,055	301,050	1,071,105

\* These figures are based on the results of the census up to 30th June, 1950. The census is still proceeding in most Districts.

2. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION: ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

180-181

District.	European (a).										Non-European (a).										Total Non-Indigenous.									
	Children.					Adults.					Persons.					Children.					Adults.					Persons.				
	Males.		Fe- males.		Total.	Males.		Fe- males.		Total.	Males.		Fe- males.		Total.	Males.		Fe- males.		Total.	Males.		Fe- males.		Total.	Males.		Fe- males.		Total.
	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.		Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.		Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.		Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.		Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.		Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	
Central Highlands	29	41	70	144	60	173	101	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sepik ...	12	21	33	172	43	215	184	64	248	8	8	16	21	11	32	29	19	48	20	29	29	49	193	54	247	213	83	296	...	...
Madang ...	45	42	87	275	133	408	320	175	495	33	29	62	46	35	81	79	64	143	78	71	149	321	108	489	399	239	638	...	...	...
Morobe ...	173	158	331	1,379	577	1,956	1,552	735	2,287	40	46	86	175	53	228	215	99	314	213	204	417	1,554	630	2,184	1,767	834	2,601	...	...	...
New Britain ...	136	114	250	671	548	1,219	807	662	1,469	134	151	285	803	489	1,292	937	640	1,577	270	265	535	1,474	1,037	2,511	1,744	1,302	3,046	...	...	...
New Ireland ...	16	23	39	120	68	188	136	91	227	74	43	117	123	60	183	197	103	300	90	66	156	243	128	371	333	194	527	...	...	...
Bougainville ...	10	20	30	99	79	178	109	99	208	12	13	25	32	13	45	44	26	70	22	33	55	131	92	223	153	125	278	...	...	...
Manus ...	11	9	20	942	31	973	953	40	993	4	3	7	14	6	20	18	9	27	15	12	27	956	37	993	971	49	1,020	...	...	...
Total ...	482	428	860	3,802	1,539	5,341	4,234	1,967	6,201	305	293	598	1,214	667	1,881	1,519	960	2,479	737	721	1,458	5,016	2,206	7,222	5,753	2,927	8,680	...	...	...

(a) By nationality (i.e., allegiance).

3. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION: NATIONALITY (i.e., ALLEGIANCE) (a).

	Nationality.										1947 (b).				1949 (c).		1950 (c).	
	European—		British		Other		Total European		Asian—		Chinese		Other		Total Asian		Other	
European—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asian—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Asian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stateless	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) As at 30th June in each year.

(b) Census figure.

(c) Estimate.

4. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION: MIGRATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS, BY NATIONALITY, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950, AND ESTIMATED AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Nationality.	Estimated Population as at 30th June, 1949.			Births.			Immigration.			Total Increase.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Argentinian ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian ... ..	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British ... ..	3,324	1,474	4,798	56	48	104	3,322	1,183	4,505	3,378	1,231	4,609
Chinese ... ..	1,040	742	1,782	65	56	121	58	26	84	123	82	205
Czechoslovakian ... ..	1	3	4	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3
Danish ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Dutch ... ..	37	41	78	1	...	1	13	3	16	14	3	17
Filipino ... ..	246	9	255	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	2
Finnish ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French ... ..	10	10	20	...	...	...	5	3	8	5	3	8
German ... ..	109	78	187	4	2	6	16	13	29	20	15	35
Irish ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Italian ... ..	1	4	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Japanese ... ..	9	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuanian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	2	4
Norwegian ... ..	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Polish ... ..	70	...	70	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11
Russian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Samoan ... ..	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swedish ... ..	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Swiss ... ..	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Ukrainian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
United States of America	150	72	222	4	1	5	25	10	35	29	11	40
Others ... ..	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stateless ... ..	165	137	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	5,180	2,584	7,764	130	108	238	3,467	1,244	4,711	3,597	1,352	4,949

Nationality.	Deaths.			Emigration.			Total Decrease.			Net Increase (a).			Estimated Population as at 30th June, 1950.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.
Argentinian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Austrian ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	— 2	...	— 2(b)	...	2	6
Belgian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
British ... ..	16	3	19	2,870	973	3,843	2,886	976	3,862	498	255	753	3,822	1,729	5,551
Chinese ... ..	5	4	9	62	15	77	67	19	86	56	63	(b) (c) 119	1,096	805	1,901
Czechoslovakian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	4	7
Danish ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Dutch ... ..	...	...	...	8	1	9	8	1	9	6	2	8	43	43	86
Filipino ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	247	10	257
Finnish ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
French ... ..	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	3	3	10	13	23
German ... ..	2	1	3	17	2	19	19	3	22	— 4	12	8 (c)	105	90	195
Irish ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
Italian ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	5
Japanese ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12
Lithuanian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	2	4
Norwegian ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	4	...	4
Polish ... ..	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	3	...	3	73	...	73
Russian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Samoan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
Swedish ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3
Swiss ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	5
Ukrainian ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America	...	...	...	22	9	31	22	9	31	7	2	9	157	74	231
Others ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	— 1	— 1	— 2	...	...	...
Stateless ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	137	302
Total ... ..	24	8	32	3,000	1,001	4,001	3,024	1,009	4,033	573	343	916	5,753	2,927	8,680

(a) The sign — indicates a decrease.

(b) One former Austrian national became a naturalized British subject during the year.

(c) Five former German nationals became naturalized British subjects during the year.

## APPENDIX II.

## GOVERNMENT.

## 1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA : CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

NOTE—The salary ranges quoted are standard rates and do not include the following allowances—

(a) Cost of Living adjustments applicable at 30th June, 1950—

(i) For Adult Male Officers and Married Minors (Males) ... .. plus £136 per annum.

(ii) For Adult Female Officers, Minors (Females) and Unmarried Minors (Males), 19 and 20 years of age ... .. plus £91 per annum.

(iii) For Minors (Females) and Unmarried Minors (Males) under 19 years of age ... .. plus £68 per annum.

(b) Territorial Allowance payable on the following basis :—

(i) Married Male Officers ... .. £175 per annum.

(ii) Unmarried Officers 18 years of age and over ... .. £150 per annum.

(iii) Officers under 18 years of age other than Male Married Officers ... .. £75 per annum.

Department or Branch.	Classified Position (European).	No.	Salary Range.
			£
Government Secretary ... ..	Government Secretary ... ..	1	1,344—1,531
	Secretary (Planning and Development) ... ..	1	1,156—1,344
	Secretary (Works)* ... ..	1	1,064—1,219
	* This position in the interim replaces the position of Director, in the dormant classification of the Department of Works.		
Central Administration Branch ... ..	Assistant Government Secretary ... ..	1	944—1,034
	Administrative Officer ... ..	1	764— 854
	Statistical Officer ... ..	1	696— 794
	Senior Clerk ... ..	1	651— 741
	Clerk (Planning and Development) ... ..	1	651— 741
	Clerk (Executive Council) ... ..	1	561— 651
	Clerk (Correspondence) ... ..	1	516— 606
	Clerk (Records) ... ..	1	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	1	336— 426
	Clerk ... ..	1	114— 381
	Typist Grade II ... ..	1	282— 294
Administrator's Personal Staff ... ..	Typist Grade I ... ..	2	116— 270
	Official Secretary ... ..	1	651— 741
	Clerk ... ..	1	381— 471
	Typist Grade II ... ..	1	282— 294
Public Service Branch ... ..	Typist Grade I ... ..	1	116— 270
	Assistant Inspector ... ..	1	764— 854
	Clerk ... ..	1	516— 606
	Clerk ... ..	1	426— 516
	Clerk ... ..	2	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	3	336— 426
	Clerk ... ..	3	114— 381
	Typist Grade II ... ..	1	282— 294
	Typist Grade I ... ..	1	116— 270
Native Labour Branch ... ..	Mess Manager ... ..	1	332
	Chief Inspector ... ..	1	944—1,034
	Assistant Chief Inspector ... ..	1	696— 794
	Senior Inspector ... ..	5	606— 696
	Inspector ... ..	15	381— 606*
	Clerk ... ..	1	426— 516
	Clerk (Statistics) ... ..	1	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	1	336— 426
	Clerk ... ..	1	114— 381
	Typist Grade I ... ..	1	116— 270
Police and Prisons Branch ... ..	*Advancement beyond £471 subject to proficiency.		
	Commissioner ... ..	1	944—1,034
	Superintendent ... ..	3	651— 741
	Inspector 1st Class ... ..	8	651— 696
	Inspector 2nd Class ... ..	9	516— 606
	Sub-Inspector ... ..	42	381— 471
	Typist Grade I ... ..	1	116— 270
	Total ... ..	125	

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA : CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AS AT  
30TH JUNE, 1950—continued.

Department or Branch.	Classified Position (European).	No.	Salary Range.
Health ... ..	Director ... ..	1	£ 1,281—1,469
	Assistant Director—		
	Medical Services ... ..	1	1,094—1,281
	Hygiene ... ..	1	1,094—1,281
	Medical Training ... ..	1	1,094—1,281
	Senior Medical Officer ... ..	3	1,034—1,219
	Specialist Medical Officer—		
	Tuberculosis ... ..	1	854—1,156
	Pathology ... ..	3	854—1,156
	Radiology ... ..	1	854—1,156
	Leprosy ... ..	1	854—1,156
	Surgery ... ..	1	854—1,156
	Ophthalmology ... ..	1	854—1,156
	Medical Officer ... ..	48	854—1,034
	Dental Officer ... ..	4	764— 854
	Senior Pharmacist ... ..	1	651— 741
	Pharmacist Grade II ... ..	4	561— 651
	Pharmacist Grade I ... ..	4	381— 561
	Health Inspector Grade II ... ..	7	500— 590
	Health Inspector Grade I ... ..	3	392— 482
	Dental Mechanic ... ..	4	374— 398
	Receptionist (Female) ... ..	4	192— 204
	Senior Matron ... ..	1	462— 498
	Matron ... ..	3	402— 426
	Senior Nurse ... ..	8	318— 342
	Nurse ... ..	47	270— 294
	Radiographer Grade II ... ..	4	434— 470
	Radiographer Grade I ... ..	5	398— 434
	Pathological Assistant Grade II ... ..	8	434— 470
	Pathological Assistant Grade I ... ..	8	398— 434
	Senior Medical Assistant ... ..	6	572— 626
	Medical Assistant Grade III ... ..	20	428— 452
	Medical Assistant Grade II ... ..	35	380— 404
	Medical Assistant Grade I ... ..	45	332— 356
	Administrative Officer ... ..	1	651— 741
	Clerk ... ..	1	516— 606
	Clerk ... ..	1	426— 516
	Clerk ... ..	1	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	4	336— 426
	Clerk ... ..	7	114— 381
	Typist Grade II ... ..	1	282— 294
	Typist Grade I ... ..	6	116— 270
	Storeman Grade II ... ..	3	320— 332
	Storeman Grade I ... ..	3	290— 314
	Dietitian (Female) ... ..	1	318— 342
	Nutritionist—Bio-Chemist (Female) ... ..	1	319— 544
	Technician (X-Ray) Equipment ... ..	1	398— 422
	Technician (Hospital Equipment) ... ..	1	398— 422
	Librarian (Female) ... ..	1	274— 409
	Physiotherapist (Female) ... ..	1	319— 364
	Surgical Fitter Grade III ... ..	1	398— 422
	Total ... ..	319	
District Services and Native Affairs ...	Director ... ..	1	1,156—1,344
	Assistant Director ... ..	3	884— 974
	District Officer Grade III ... ..	2	884— 974
	District Officer Grade II ... ..	10	764— 854
	District Officer Grade II (Magistrate) ... ..	3	764— 854
	District Officer Grade I ... ..	5	651— 741
	Assistant District Officer ... ..	50	606— 651
	Patrol Officer ... ..	150	291— 606
	Cadet Patrol Officer ... ..	60	162— 381
	Anthropologist ... ..	1	764— 854
	Anthropologist (Female) Grade I ... ..	1	454— 544
	Registrar (Co-operative Societies) ... ..	1	764— 854
	Assistant Registrar ... ..	2	651— 741
	Co-operative Officer ... ..	7	561— 651
	Assistant Co-operative Officer ... ..	6	426— 516
	Senior Native Authorities Officer ... ..	1	651— 741
	Native Authorities Officer ... ..	4	606— 651
	Clerk ... ..	1	516— 606
	Clerk ... ..	2	426— 516
	Clerk ... ..	8	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	14	336— 426
	Clerk ... ..	10	114— 381
	Typist Grade II ... ..	1	282— 294
	Typist Grade I ... ..	10	116— 270
	Superintendent ... ..	3	404— 458
	Overseer ... ..	10	332— 386
	Total ... ..	366	

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA : CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AS AT  
30TH JUNE, 1950—*continued*.

Department or Branch.	Classified Position (European).	No.	Salary Range.
Treasury ... ..	Treasurer and Director of Finance ... ..	1	£ 1,156—1,344
	Assistant Treasurer... ..	1	944—1,034
	Accountant ... ..	1	884— 974
	Sub—Accountant ... ..	1	696— 794
	Clerk ... ..	4	516— 606
	Clerk ... ..	6	471— 561
	Clerk ... ..	1	426— 516
	Clerk ... ..	7	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	1	336— 426
	Clerk ... ..	3	114— 381
	Typist Grade II ... ..	1	282— 294
	Typist Grade I ... ..	1	116— 270
	Assistant (Female) Grade II ... ..	1	216— 228
	Assistant (Female) Grade I ... ..	3	108— 204
	Accounting Machinist (Female) Grade I ... ..	3	116— 270
Stores and Transport Branch ... ..	Superintendent ... ..	1	764— 854
	Assistant Superintendent ... ..	1	561— 651
	Stores Officer ... ..	5	426— 516
	Clerk (Costing) ... ..	1	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	6	336— 426
	Clerk ... ..	4	114— 381
	Storekeeper Grade II ... ..	1	368— 380
	Storekeeper Grade I ... ..	4	344— 356
	Storeman Grade II ... ..	16	320— 332
	Storeman Grade I ... ..	10	290— 314
	Mechanic (Typewriter) ... ..	1	326— 350
	Typist Grade I ... ..	5	116— 270
	Transport Officer Grade II ... ..	1	494— 530
	Transport Officer Grade I ... ..	2	464— 500
	Motor Mechanic ... ..	3	350— 374
Government Printing Office ... ..	Government Printer ... ..	1	651— 741
	Clerk ... ..	1	336— 426
	Foreman ... ..	1	476
	Operator-Compositor ... ..	1	428— 440
	Reader-Compositor ... ..	1	416— 428
	Machinist ... ..	2	386— 398
	Compositor ... ..	1	386— 398
	Ruler and Binder ... ..	1	386— 398
	Typist Grade I ... ..	1	116— 270
Posts and Tele-communications Branch, Postal Services	Officer-in-Charge Postal Services ... ..	1	651— 741
	Inspector (Postal Services) ... ..	1	561— 651
	Senior Postal Clerk Grade I ... ..	2	404— 471
	Clerk ... ..	1	336— 426
	Clerk ... ..	1	114— 381
	Typist Grade I ... ..	1	116— 270
	Postmaster Grade II ... ..	3	494— 561
	Postmaster Grade I ... ..	3	338— 428
	Senior Postal Assistant ... ..	2	326— 362
	Postal Assistant ... ..	6	302— 362
	Postal Officer ... ..	3	266— 314
	Monitor ... ..	1	264— 300
	Telephonist ... ..	5	116— 234
Posts and Tele-communications Branch, Tele-communications Services	Divisional Engineer ... ..	1	764— 854
	Engineer ... ..	1	449— 629
	Clerk ... ..	1	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	1	336— 426
	Clerk ... ..	1	114— 381
	Typist Grade I ... ..	1	116— 270
	Draftsman ... ..	1	291— 606
	Line Inspector ... ..	1	458— 548
	Line Foreman Grade II ... ..	2	428
	Line Foreman Grade I ... ..	1	380
	Lineman Grade II ... ..	10	332
	Lineman Grade I ... ..	2	272— 320
	Radio Inspector ... ..	1	381— 606
	Supervising Technician (Radio) ... ..	1	476— 512
	Senior Technician (Radio) ... ..	5	416— 440
	Technician (Radio) ... ..	6	356— 380
	Senior Radio Telegraphist ... ..	8	428— 446
	Radio Telegraphist ... ..	4	308— 416
	Radio Telephone Operator ... ..	5	326— 362
	Radio Traffic Assistant ... ..	6	266— 314
	Supervising Technician (Telephone) Grade I ... ..	1	476— 512
	Senior Technician (Telephone) ... ..	3	416— 440
	Technician (Telephone) ... ..	5	356— 380
	Storeman Grade I ... ..	1	290— 314
	Total ... ..	205	

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA : CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950—*continued*.

Department or Branch.	Classified Position (European).	No.	Salary Range.
Crown Law Department ... ..	Crown Law Officer ... ..	1	£ 1,064—1,219
	Deputy Crown Law Officer ... ..	1	890— 980
	Legal Officer Grade III ... ..	1	752— 830
	Legal Officer Grade II ... ..	2	632— 728
	Legal Officer Grade I ... ..	2	162— 608
	Clerk ... ..	1	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	1	114— 381
	Typist Grade II ... ..	1	282— 294
	Typist Grade I ... ..	2	116— 270
Registrar-General's Branch ... ..	Registrar General ... ..	1	696— 794
	Draftsman Grade I ... ..	2	381— 606
	Senior Clerk and Deputy Registrar General ... ..	1	426— 516
	Clerk ... ..	1	336— 426
	Clerk ... ..	1	114— 381
Public Curator's Branch ... ..	Public Curator ... ..	1	696— 794
	Senior Clerk and Deputy Public Curator ... ..	1	426— 516
	Inspector ... ..	1	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	1	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	1	114— 381
Supreme Court ... ..	Registrar ... ..	1	471— 561
	Clerk ... ..	2	114— 381
	Typist Grade II ... ..	1	282— 294
	Total ... ..	27	
Education ... ..	Director ... ..	1	1,064—1,219
	Assistant Director ... ..	1	884— 974
	Officer-in-Charge ... ..	3	824— 914
	Inspector of Schools ... ..	2	764— 854
	Administrative Officer ... ..	1	651— 741
	Education Officer Class IV ... ..	10	696— 741
	Education Officer Class III ... ..	20	651— 696
	Education Officer Class II ... ..	31	561— 651
	Education Officer Class I (A) ... ..	36	471— 561
	Education Officer Class I (B) ... ..	10	381— 471
	Officer-in-Charge (Women's Division) ... ..	1	702— 792
	Education Officer (Female) Class III ... ..	2	589— 634
	Education Officer (Female) Class II ... ..	9	499— 589
	Education Officer (Female) Class I (A) ... ..	16	409— 499
	Education Officer (Female) Class I (B) ... ..	5	319— 409
	Principal Librarian ... ..	1	651— 696
	Librarian (Female) ... ..	6	274— 409
	Assistant (Female) (Library) ... ..	6	108— 228
	Cadet Librarian (Female) ... ..	1	114— 319
	Clerk ... ..	1	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	2	336— 426
	Clerk ... ..	4	114— 381
	Storeman Grade II ... ..	2	320— 332
	Typist Grade II ... ..	1	282— 294
	Typist Grade I ... ..	6	116— 270
	Cadet Education Officer ... ..	10	114— 381
	Total ... ..	188	
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries ... ..	Director ... ..	1	1,064—1,219
	Assistant Director ... ..	1	884— 974
Administrative Branch ... ..	Administrative Officer ... ..	1	651— 741
	Clerk (Accounts) ... ..	1	516— 606
	Supply Officer ... ..	1	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	1	426— 516
	Clerk ... ..	1	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	1	336— 426
	Clerk ... ..	1	114— 381
	Publications Officer ... ..	1	426— 516
	Biometrician ... ..	1	516— 606
	Librarian (Female) ... ..	1	274— 409
	Mechanic ... ..	1	368— 392
	Typist Grade II ... ..	1	282— 294
	Typist Grade I ... ..	2	116— 270
	Cadet Agriculture Officer ... ..	25	114— 381
Chemical and Industrial Section ... ..	Biochemist ... ..	1	381— 606
	Soils Chemist ... ..	1	381— 606
	Soil Survey Officer ... ..	1	381— 606
	Agricultural Engineer ... ..	1	381— 606
	Technical Assistant ... ..	1	291— 471

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA : CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AS AT  
30TH JUNE, 1950—*continued*.

Department or Branch.	Classified Position (European).	No.	Salary Range.
Division of Animal Industry ... ..	Chief of Division ... ..	1	£ 824— 914
	Registrar (Stock and Brands) ... ..	1	516— 606
	Clerk ... ..	1	426— 516
	Clerk ... ..	1	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	1	114— 381
	Typist Grade I ... ..	1	116— 270
	Veterinary Officer Grade III ... ..	1	764— 854
	Veterinary Officer Grade II ... ..	1	696— 794
	Veterinary Officer Grade I ... ..	1	606— 696
	Animal Husbandry Officer Grade III ... ..	1	764— 854
	Animal Husbandry Officer Grade II ... ..	1	696— 794
	Animal Husbandry Officer Grade I ... ..	1	606— 651
	Pathologist-Bacteriologist ... ..	1	696— 794
	Parasitologist ... ..	1	696— 794
	Laboratory Officer ... ..	1	381— 606
	Manager Grade III ... ..	1	561— 651
	Manager Grade II ... ..	2	471— 561
	Manager Grade I ... ..	4	381— 471
	Overseer Grade II ... ..	4	284— 374
	Overseer Grade I ... ..	3	254— 302
	Animal Husbandry Assistant ... ..	4	284— 374
	Senior Stock Inspector ... ..	1	561— 651
	Stock Inspector ... ..	3	381— 471
Division of Plant Industry ... ..	Chief of Division ... ..	1	824— 914
	Clerk ... ..	1	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	1	114— 381
	Typist Grade I ... ..	1	116— 270
	Economic Botanist ... ..	1	764— 854
	Plant Introduction Officer ... ..	1	651— 741
	Plant Pathologist Grade I ... ..	1	606— 651
	Entomologist Grade II ... ..	1	651— 741
	Entomologist Grade I ... ..	1	606— 651
	Manager Grade III ... ..	2	561— 651
	Manager Grade II ... ..	1	471— 561
	Manager Grade I ... ..	1	381— 471
	Agricultural Officer Grade I ... ..	3	471— 606
	Curator, Parks and Gardens ... ..	1	381— 471
	Overseer Grade II ... ..	1	284— 374
	Overseer Grade I ... ..	3	254— 302
	Nurseryman ... ..	1	284— 374
	Technical Assistant ... ..	1	291— 471
Division of Agricultural Extension ... ..	Chief of Division ... ..	1	824— 914
	Clerk ... ..	1	426— 516
	Clerk ... ..	1	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	1	336— 426
	Clerk ... ..	1	114— 381
	Agricultural Officer Grade III ... ..	1	651— 741
	Agricultural Officer Grade II ... ..	5	606— 651
	Agricultural Officer Grade I ... ..	12	471— 606
	Assistant Agricultural Officer ... ..	19	381— 471
	Typist Grade I ... ..	1	116— 270
Division of Production and Marketing ... ..	Chief of Division ... ..	1	824— 914
	Production Officer ... ..	1	651— 741
	Marketing Officer ... ..	1	651— 741
	Clerk ... ..	1	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	1	114— 381
	Typist Grade I ... ..	1	116— 270
	Produce Inspector Grade II ... ..	1	471— 561
	Produce Inspector Grade I ... ..	4	381— 471
	Manager Grade II ... ..	2	471— 561
	Manager Grade I ... ..	2	381— 471
	Overseer Grade I ... ..	2	254— 302
	Project Manager ... ..	6	381— 471
Total ... ..		172	
Lands, Surveys and Mines ... ..	Secretary ... ..	1	1,004—1,094
	Administrative Officer ... ..	1	651— 741
	Clerk ... ..	1	426— 516
	Clerk (Registrar-Mines) ... ..	1	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	3	336— 426
	Clerk ... ..	3	114— 381
	Typist Grade I ... ..	3	116— 270
	Chief Draftsman ... ..	1	674— 741
	Draftsman Grade II ... ..	1	606— 651
	Draftsman Grade I ... ..	5	381— 606
	Cadet Draftsman ... ..	1	114— 381
	Tracer (Female) ... ..	1	116— 270
	Chief Surveyor ... ..	1	674— 741
	Surveyor ... ..	4	606— 651

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA : CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AS AT  
30TH JUNE, 1950—*continued.*

Department or Branch.	Classified Position (European).	No.	Salary Range.
Lands, Surveys and Mines—continued			
	Chainman ... ..	4	£ 350
	Mining Warden ... ..	1	651— 741
	Mining Inspector ... ..	2	606— 696
	Senior Geologist ... ..	1	696— 794
	Geologist Grade II ... ..	1	651— 741
	Geologist Grade I (Vulcanologist) ... ..	1	381— 606
	Total ... ..	37	
Works ... ..			
	Director ... ..	1	1,004—1,094
	Assistant Director ... ..	1	824— 914
	Engineer Grade III ... ..	2	674— 741
	Engineer Grade II ... ..	2	606— 651
	Architect Grade II ... ..	1	606— 651
	Architect Grade I ... ..	1	381— 606
	Clerk ... ..	1	426— 516
	Clerk ... ..	2	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	1	336— 426
	Works Supervisor ... ..	2	561— 651
	Works Foreman ... ..	1	434— 470
	Blacksmith ... ..	1	356— 380
	Mechanic Grade III ... ..	2	392— 440
	Mechanic Grade II ... ..	2	368— 404
	Storekeeper-in-Charge ... ..	1	471— 561
	Foreman Storeman Grade III ... ..	1	434— 470
	Stores Officer ... ..	2	350— 362
	Storeman Grade II ... ..	2	320— 332
	Total ... ..	26	
Forests ... ..			
	Director ... ..	1	944—1,034
	Assistant Director and Silviculturalist ... ..	1	824— 914
	Forest Engineer and Utilisation Officer ... ..	1	764— 854
	Forest Botanist ... ..	1	764— 854
	Regional Forest Officer ... ..	2	651— 741
	Administrative Officer ... ..	1	516— 606
	Reserve Settlement Officer ... ..	1	606— 696
	Chief Draftsman ... ..	1	606— 651
	Forest Officer ... ..	4	381— 606
	Technical Assistant ... ..	2	291— 471
	Draftsman Grade I ... ..	2	381— 606
	Forest Ranger ... ..	4	476— 512
	Assistant Forest Ranger ... ..	4	356— 440
	Plant Ecologist and Assistant Botanist ... ..	1	561— 651
	Clerk ... ..	1	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	2	336— 426
	Clerk ... ..	2	114— 381
	Cadet Forest Officer ... ..	8	114— 381
	Librarian and Air Photo Interpreter (Female) ... ..	1	274— 409
	Typist Grade I ... ..	3	116— 270
Sawmills ... ..			
	Mill Manager ... ..	2	662
	Engine Driver Mechanic ... ..	2	380— 416
	Saw Doctor ... ..	2	380— 416
	Sawyer Grade II ... ..	6	338— 386
	Sawyer Grade I ... ..	7	302— 338
	Tractor-Operator Mechanic ... ..	7	338— 386
	Mechanic Motor Transport and Equipment ... ..	1	380— 416
	Bush Supervisor ... ..	2	338— 386
	Tallyman-Orderman ... ..	2	290— 338
	Wood Machinist ... ..	1	338— 386
	Kiln-Operator ... ..	1	290— 338
	Total ... ..	76	
Customs and Marine ... ..			
	Chief Collector ... ..	1	944—1,034
Customs Branch ... ..			
	Assistant Chief Collector ... ..	1	764— 854
	Collector Grade II ... ..	3	561— 606
	Collector Grade I ... ..	2	471— 561
	Clerk ... ..	5	381— 471
	Clerk ... ..	9	336— 426
	Clerk ... ..	4	114— 381
	Typist Grade I ... ..	1	116— 270

NOTE—This Departmental classification and organization will be dormant during the period that the Commonwealth Department of Works and Housing is responsible for carrying out Public Works for the Administration.

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AS AT  
30TH JUNE 1950—*continued*.

Department or Branch.				Classified Position (European).						No.	Salary Range.
Marine Branch				...	...	...	...	...	...		£
				Officer-in-Charge	...	...	...	...	...	1	651— 741
				Harbour Master	...	...	...	...	...	2	606— 651
				Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	2	114— 381
				Foreman Stevedore	...	...	...	...	...	2	606— 651
				Master-Engineer Grade II	...	...	...	...	...	15	380— 410
				Master-Engineer Grade I	...	...	...	...	...	4	368— 398
				Wharf Officer	...	...	...	...	...	1	332— 386
				Master m.v. "Laurabada"	...	...	...	...	...	1	518— 608
				Engineer m.v. "Laurabada"	...	...	...	...	...	1	476— 548
Prices Branch				...	...	...	...	...	...		
				Officer-in-Charge (Prices)	...	...	...	...	...	1	764— 854
				Prices Officer	...	...	...	...	...	2	651— 741
				Typist Grade I	...	...	...	...	...	1	116— 270
				Total	...	...	...	...	...	59	

2. OFFICIAL EUROPEAN STAFF: NUMBER BY DEPARTMENT AND PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Department or Branch.	Central High- lands.	Sepik.	Mad- ang.	Morobe.	New Britain.	New Ireland.	Bou- gain- ville.	Manus.	Total, New Guinea.	Terri- tory of Papua.	H.Q.— (Common to Papua and New Guinea).	De- tached.	Total, Papua and New Guinea.
Government Secretary	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	37	2	40
Crown Law Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Supreme Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Registrar-General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
Police	1	2	1	11	10	1	1	2	29	22	7	6	64
Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	1	44
Posts and Telegraphs	...	2	5	14	17	...	...	1	39	11	28	2	80
Stores	...	...	...	11	13	...	...	...	24	...	21	...	45
Government Printing Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
District Services and Native Affairs	29	29	20	38	38	12	12	11	189	93	19	58	359
Native Labour	...	...	1	3	3	1	1	...	9	6	9	2	26
Education	...	7	3	12	22	3	4	2	53	16	35	20	124
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	12	3	5	11	12	1	3	2	49	22	27	9	107
Customs and Marine	...	...	2	6	11	...	...	2	21	1	31	2	55
Forests	...	...	...	21	14	...	...	...	35	...	7	6	48
Public Health	15	16	16	44	37	7	9	9	153	38	58	20	269
Lands, Surveys and Mines	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	18	1	25
Public Works	...	...	...	19	27	...	...	2	48	...	41	2	91
Total	57	59	53	196	205	25	30	31	656	209	408	132	1,405

3. PARTICULARS OF DISTRICTS, OF PATROLS CONDUCTED, AND NUMBER OF INSPECTION VISITS BY DISTRICT OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.

District.	Headquarters.	Sub-Districts.	Patrol Posts.	No. of Patrols.	No. of Patrol Days.	Inspections by District Officers.
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS ...	GOROKA ...	Kainantu ... Chimbu ... Wabag ... Hagen ... Bena Bena ... Telefomin (a) ...	..... ..... ..... ..... Minj ... Henganofi ... .....	5 2 4 4 3 3 4 1	95 104 135 92 65 75 74 57	37
Total ...	...	6	2	26	697	37
SEPIK ...	WEWAK ...	Angoram ... Aitape ... ..... ..... Wewak ... Maprik ... .....	..... Ambunti ... ..... Vanimo ... Lumi ... Dreikiker ... ..... Yangoru ...	4 5 1 3 2 3 2 2	111 122 5 31 25 55 94 12 35	27
Total ...	...	4	5	23	490	27
MADANG ...	MADANG ...	Bogia... Madang ... Saidor ...	..... ..... .....	6 2 4	88 57 45	2
Total ...	...	3	.....	12	190	2
MOROBE ...	LAKE ...	Lae ... ..... Morobe ... Wau ... Mumeng ... Finschhafen ... .....	Kaiapit ... Wantoot ... ..... ..... ..... ..... Wasu ...	2 4 1 3 10 3 3 2	79 111 81 30 183 36 70 52	15
Total ...	...	5	3	28	642	15
NEW BRITAIN ...	RABAU ...	Kokopo ... Gasmata ... ..... Talasea ... Rabaul ...	..... ..... Pomio ... ..... .....	4 6 4 4 ...	96 118 183 102 ...	15
Total ...	...	4	1	18	499	15
NEW IRELAND ...	KAVIENG ...	Kavieng ... ..... Namatanai ...	..... Dalum ... Taskul ... .....	9 ... 4 11	158 ... 41 212	18
Total ...	...	2	2	24	411	18
BOUGAINVILLE ...	SOHANO ...	Buka ... Kieta ... Buin ...	..... ..... .....	2 6 5	78 85 54	4
Total ...	...	3	.....	13	217	4
MANUS ...	LORENGAU ...	Lorengau ... .....	..... Patusi ...	8 5	110 68	5
Total ...	...	1	1	13	178	5
Total ...	8	28	14	157	3,324	123

(a) Telefomin is part of Central Highlands District but is at present administered by the District Officer, Sepik District. (See page 17.)

The above Table shows only those patrols for which formal patrol reports were submitted. The following number of days were also spent on patrol—Central Highlands 320, Sepik 150, New Britain 650 (mostly in Rabaul and Kokopo areas), and a number of day visits were made in all Districts. (See Section 11, pages 17-21.)

## 4. NUMBER OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND COUNCILLORS AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

District.	Luluais.	Tultuls.	Medical Tultuls.	Total Village Officials.	Councillors.	Total Village Officials and Councillors.
Central Highlands ...	250	300	...	550	...	...
Sepik ... ..	1,215	1,389	1,118	3,722	96	550
Madang ... ..	560	470	390	1,420	...	3,818
Morobe ... ..	737	844	784	2,365	...	1,420
New Britain ...	634	681	398	1,711	921	3,286
New Ireland ...	382	361	370	1,113	369	2,080
Bougainville ...	440	420	246	1,106	479	1,592
Manus ... ..	110	108	160	378	52	1,158
					40	418
Totals ... ..	4,328	4,573	3,464	12,365	1,957	14,322

## 5. AREAS UNDER ADMINISTRATION CONTROL OR INFLUENCE\* AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1949, AND 1950.

(Areas are in square miles.)

District.	Total Area.		Area under Control.		Area under Influence.		Area under Partial Influence.		Area penetrated by Patrols.	
	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.
Central Highlands ...	21,460	21,460	4,467	6,000	5,211	4,500	782	1,800	11,000	9,160
Sepik ... ..	27,940	27,940	14,084	10,240	2,016	4,200	900	...	10,940	7,500
Madang ... ..	7,900	7,900	6,240	6,600	1,660	1,300	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	12,400	12,850	9,561	10,100	1,161	1,000	558	750	1,117	1,000
New Britain ... ..	14,600	14,150	13,630	13,180	...	280	...	60	970	620
New Ireland ... ..	3,800	3,820	3,800	3,820	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	4,100	4,080	4,100	4,080	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	800	800	800	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	93,000	93,000	56,682	60,820	10,051	11,280	2,240	2,610	24,027	18,290

\* See Section 246 (page 91) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949.

## 6. NATIVE WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION: CLAIMS AND PAYMENT DURING 1949-1950 AND TOTAL AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

District.	1949-1950.		Total as at 30th June, 1950.	
	Number of Claims.	Amount Paid.	Number of Claims.	Amount Paid.
Central Highlands ...	...	£	...	£
Sepik ... ..	...	...	367	3,603
Madang ... ..	2,741	34,367	20,438	215,665
Morobe ... ..	210	2,946	10,334	68,932
New Britain ... ..	59	2,588	5,103	75,962
New Ireland ... ..	2,220	30,968	4,993	74,768
Bougainville ... ..	1,864	26,895	10,341	126,601
Manus ... ..	2,532	48,727	6,360	153,559
	212	1,079	1,680	34,092
Total ... ..	9,838	£147,570	59,610	£743,182

## 7. MONTHLY RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES\* OF THE NATIVE CONSTABULARY.

(Effective from the first day of January, 1950.)

General Branch.			Specialists.										
			Rank.	Clerks, W/T Operators and Instructors.		Armourers and Carpenters.		Drivers, Boot Repairers and Tailors.		Mechanics.		Bandsmen.	
Rank.	Year of Service.	Pay.		Pay.	Allow- ance.	Pay.	Allow- ance.	Pay.	Allow- ance.	Pay.	Allow- ance.	Pay.	Allow- ance.
Constable ...	1st	s. 25	Constable ... ..	s. 25	s. ...	s. 25	s. ...	s. ...	s. ...	s. 25	s. ...	s. 25	s. ...
Constable ...	2nd	35	Constable, Group 1...	25	55	25	95	25	35	25	115	25	35
Constable ...	3rd	45	Constable, 2nd Year	25	65	...	...	25	45	...	...	25	45
Constable ...	4th	50	Constable, 3rd Year...	25	75	...	...	25	55	...	...	25	55
Constable ...	5th	55	Constable, Group 2...	25	115	25	195	25	75	25	215	25	75
Constable ...	10th	60	Constable, 2nd Year	25	125	...	...	25	85	...	...	25	85
Constable ...	15th	65	Constable, 3rd Year	25	135	...	...	25	95	...	...	25	95
Constable ...	20th	70	Constable, Group 3...	25	175	25	255	25	115	25	275	25	115
Constable ...	25th	75	Constable, 2nd Year	25	185	...	...	25	125	...	...	25	125
Constable ...	30th	80	Constable, 3rd Year...	25	195	...	...	25	135	...	...	25	135
Lance-Corporal ...	1st	100	Constable, Group 4...	25	225	25	315	25	155	25	335	25	155
Lance-Corporal ...	& 2nd.		Constable, 2nd Year	25	235	...	...	25	165	...	...	25	165
Lance-Corporal ...	3rd	120	Constable, 3rd Year...	25	245	...	...	25	175	...	...	25	175
Corporal ...	1st	130	Lance-Corporal ...	110	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	90
Corporal ...	& 2nd.		Lance-Corporal, 2nd	110	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	100
Corporal ...	3rd	150	Year.										
Sergeant ...	1st	180	Lance-Corporal, 3rd	110	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	110
Sergeant ...	& 2nd.		Year.										
Sergeant ...	3rd	220	Corporal ... ..	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	50
			Corporal, 2nd Year...	150	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	60
Sergeant-Major, 2nd Class.	1st	250	Corporal, 3rd Year ...	150	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	70
	& 2nd.		Sergeant ... ..	210	80	210	190	...	...	210	180	210	30
	3rd	290	Sergeant, 2nd Year...	210	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	50
Sergeant-Major, 1st Class.	All	350	Sergeant, 3rd Year...	210	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	70
	Years.		Sergeant-Major, 2nd	290	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	10
			Class.										
			Sergeant-Major, 2nd	290	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	30
			Year.										
			Sergeant-Major, 3rd	290	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	50
			Year.										
			Sergeant-Major, 1st	400	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	400	...
			Class.										

\* Amounts of Pay and Allowances stated in shillings.

## 4. NUMBER OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND COUNCILLORS AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

District.	Luluais.	Tultuls.	Medical Tultuls.	Total Village Officials.	Councillors.	Total Village Officials and Councillors.
Central Highlands ...	250	300	...	550	...	550
Sepik ...	1,215	1,389	1,118	3,722	96	3,818
Madang ...	560	470	390	1,420	...	1,420
Morobe ...	737	844	784	2,365	921	3,286
New Britain ...	634	681	396	1,711	369	2,080
New Ireland ...	382	361	370	1,113	479	1,592
Bougainville ...	440	420	246	1,106	52	1,158
Manus ...	110	108	160	378	40	418
Totals ...	4,328	4,573	3,464	12,365	1,957	14,322

## 5. AREAS UNDER ADMINISTRATION CONTROL OR INFLUENCE\* AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1949, AND 1950.

(Areas are in square miles.)

District.	Total Area.		Area under Control.		Area under Influence.		Area under Partial Influence.		Area penetrated by Patrols.	
	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.
Central Highlands ...	21,460	21,460	4,467	6,000	5,211	4,500	782	1,800	11,000	9,160
Sepik ...	27,940	27,940	14,084	16,240	2,016	4,200	900	...	10,940	7,500
Madang ...	7,900	7,900	6,240	6,600	1,660	1,300	...	...	...	...
Morobe ...	12,400	12,850	9,561	10,100	1,164	1,000	558	750	1,117	1,000
New Britain ...	14,600	14,150	13,630	13,180	...	280	...	60	970	630
New Ireland ...	3,800	3,820	3,800	3,820	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ...	4,100	4,080	4,100	4,080	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manus ...	800	800	800	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	93,000	93,000	56,682	60,820	10,051	11,280	2,240	2,610	24,027	18,290

\* See Section 246 (page 91) of the Annual Report, 1948-1949.

## 6. NATIVE WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION: CLAIMS AND PAYMENT DURING 1949-1950 AND TOTAL AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

District.	1949-1950.		Total as at 30th June, 1950.	
	Number of Claims.	Amount Paid.	Number of Claims.	Amount Paid.
Central Highlands ...	...	£ ...	367	£ 3,603
Sepik ...	2,741	34,367	20,438	215,665
Madang ...	210	2,946	10,334	58,932
Morobe ...	59	2,588	5,103	75,962
New Britain ...	2,220	30,968	4,993	74,768
New Ireland ...	1,864	26,895	10,341	126,601
Bougainville ...	2,532	48,727	6,360	153,559
Manus ...	212	1,079	1,680	34,092
Total ...	9,838	£147,570	59,616	£743,182

## 7. MONTHLY RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES\* OF THE NATIVE CONSTABULARY.

(Effective from the first day of January, 1950.)

General Branch.			Specialists.										
			Rank.	Clerks, W/T Operators and Instructors.		Armourers and Carpenters.		Drivers, Boot Repairers and Tailors.		Mechanics.		Bandsmen.	
Rank.	Year of Service.	Pay.		Pay.	Allow- ance.	Pay.	Allow- ance.	Pay.	Allow- ance.	Pay.	Allow- ance.	Pay.	Allow- ance.
Constable ...	1st	s. 25	Constable ...	s. 25	s. ...	s. 25	s. ...	s. ...	s. ...	s. 25	s. ...	s. 25	s. ...
Constable ...	2nd	35	Constable, Group 1...	25	55	25	95	25	35	25	115	25	35
Constable ...	3rd	45	Constable, 2nd Year	25	65	...	...	25	45	...	...	25	45
Constable ...	4th	50	Constable, 3rd Year...	25	75	...	...	25	55	...	...	25	55
Constable ...	5th	55	Constable, Group 2...	25	115	25	195	25	75	25	215	25	75
Constable ...	10th	60	Constable, 2nd Year	25	125	...	...	25	85	...	...	25	85
Constable ...	15th	65	Constable, 3rd Year	25	135	...	...	25	95	...	...	25	95
Constable ...	20th	70	Constable, Group 3...	25	175	25	255	25	115	25	275	25	115
Constable ...	25th	75	Constable, 2nd Year	25	185	...	...	25	125	...	...	25	125
Constable ...	30th	80	Constable, 3rd Year...	25	195	...	...	25	135	...	...	25	135
Lance-Corporal ...	1st	100	Constable, Group 4...	25	225	25	315	25	155	25	335	25	155
Lance-Corporal ...	& 2nd.		Constable, 2nd Year	25	235	...	...	25	165	...	...	25	165
Lance-Corporal ...	3rd	120	Constable, 3rd Year...	25	245	...	...	25	175	...	...	25	175
Corporal ...	1st	130	Lance-Corporal ...	110	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	90
Corporal ...	& 2nd.		Lance-Corporal, 2nd	110	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	100
Corporal ...	3rd	150	Year.			...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sergeant ...	1st	180	Lance-Corporal, 3rd	110	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	110
Sergeant ...	& 2nd.		Year.			...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sergeant ...	3rd	220	Corporal ...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	50
Sergeant-Major, 2nd Class.	1st	250	Corporal, 2nd Year...	150	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	60
Sergeant-Major, 2nd Class.	& 2nd.		Corporal, 3rd Year ...	150	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	70
Sergeant-Major, 2nd Class.	3rd	290	Sergeant ...	210	80	210	190	...	...	210	180	210	30
Sergeant-Major, 1st Class.	All Years.	350	Sergeant, 2nd Year...	210	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	50
Sergeant-Major, 1st Class.			Sergeant, 3rd Year...	210	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	70
Sergeant-Major, 1st Class.			Sergeant-Major, 2nd	290	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	10
Sergeant-Major, 1st Class.			Class.			...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sergeant-Major, 1st Class.			Sergeant-Major, 2nd	290	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	30
Sergeant-Major, 1st Class.			Year.			...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sergeant-Major, 1st Class.			Sergeant-Major, 3rd	290	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	50
Sergeant-Major, 1st Class.			Year.			...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sergeant-Major, 1st Class.			Sergeant-Major, 1st	400	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	400	...
Sergeant-Major, 1st Class.			Class.			...	...	...	...	...	...		

\* Amounts of Pay and Allowances stated in shillings.

## APPENDIX III.

## JUSTICE AND PENAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. Cases tried before the Courts of the Territory during the period 1st July, 1949, to 30th June, 1950, were as follows—

## (1). SUPREME COURT.

(a) *In its Criminal Jurisdiction.*

Offence.	Charged.	Convicted.	Dis- charged.	Nolle Prosequi Entered.	Sentence.
Wilful murder ... ..	49	41 (a)	6	2	Sentences ranged from 5 years I.H.L.* to death pronounced and death recorded.
Murder ... ..	21	21 (b)	...	...	Own recognizance of £25 to appear and receive judgment when called upon to 8 years I.H.L.*
Unlawfully killing ... ..	14	11 (c)	3	...	Own recognizance of £5 to be of good behaviour and keep the peace for 12 months (default of entering into recognizance to be imprisonment for 1 year) to 2 years 6 months I.H.L.*
Attempting unlawfully to kill ... ..	1	...	1	...	...
Doing grievous bodily harm ... ..	4	4	...	...	Own recognizance of £10 to receive judgment when called upon to 5 years I.H.L.*
Unlawful assault occasioning bodily harm ...	10	8	1	1	2 weeks light labour to 9 months' imprisonment.
Unlawfully wounding ... ..	2	2	...	...	6 months I.H.L.* and 1 year I.H.L.*
Unlawfully assaulting ... ..	1	1	...	...	Rising of Court.
Rape ... ..	10	10 (d)	...	...	18 months to 8 years I.H.L.*
Unlawfully and indecently assaulting... ..	2	2	...	...	2 and 6 years respectively.
Unlawfully and indecently dealing with a girl under the age of 17 years ... ..	1	...	1	...	.....
Unlawfully and indecently dealing with a girl under the age of 12 years ... ..	7	5 (e)	1	1	18 months to 6 years.
Unlawful carnal knowledge of girl under the age of 12 years ... ..	1	1 (f)	...	...	10 years I.H.L.*
Wilful exposure of person ... ..	1	1	...	...	1 year imprisonment.
Unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of 17 years ... ..	1	...	...	1	.....
Entering the curtilage of a dwelling house of another with intent indecently to insult or offend a female inmate thereof ... ..	10	8 (g)	...	2	.....
Incest ... ..	1	1	...	...	2 years 6 months I.H.L.*
Permitting incest ... ..	1	...	...	1	.....
Sodomy ... ..	1	1	...	...	2 years I.H.L.*
Attempted bestiality ... ..	1	1	...	...	12 months I.H.L.*
Arson ... ..	1	...	...	1	.....
Stealing ... ..	13	9	3	1	9 months to 2 years I.H.L.*
Stealing as a servant ... ..	5 (h)	4	1	...	Own recognizance in sum of £100 with two sureties in sum of £50 each to receive judgment whenever called upon within 3 years after date of conviction to 9 months I.H.L.*
Receiving ... ..	5	4	...	1	18 months I.H.L.*, each accused.
Forgery ... ..	3	3	...	...	1 year and 6 months I.H.L.*
False pretences ... ..	1 (2 counts).	1	...	...	Own recognizance of £100 to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for 2 years. To be imprisoned until the recognizance is entered into but such imprisonment not to exceed 6 months.
Having gold in possession without lawful excuse ... ..	1	1	...	...	6 months I.H.L.*
Breaking and entering a dwelling house with intent to commit a crime therein ... ..	2	2 (j)	...	...	3 years 6 months and 4 years I.H.L.*
Breaking and entering a storehouse ... ..	2	2	...	...	3 years I.H.L.*, each accused.

\* Imprisonment with hard labour.

(a) Includes 5 accused upon whom sentence of death was pronounced, 33 accused against whom sentence of death was recorded, and 3 accused who were found not guilty of wilful murder but guilty of murder only.

(b) Includes 3 accused who were found not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter.

(c) Includes 5 accused who were found not guilty of unlawfully killing but guilty of assault occasioning bodily harm.

(d) Includes 1 European accused found not guilty of rape but guilty of attempted rape; this accused was sentenced to 4 years I.H.L.

(e) Includes 3 accused charged with committing the offence against European children; also includes an accused indicted on two counts who was found guilty on both counts and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment on the first count and 2 years imprisonment on the second count, such imprisonment to be cumulative (the age of the European child in this instance was 3 years and 1 month).

(f) This accused was found guilty of attempted unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of 12 years; the age of the girl was 3 years and 1 month (a European girl).

(g) Includes 1 accused who appeared on four counts.

(h) Includes 1 accused indicted on three counts, and includes 1 accused appearing on two indictments, each containing three counts.

(j) One accused was charged with committing this offence in the night time.

NUMBER OF CASES TRIED, BY RACE, BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT IN ITS CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

						Charged.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Nolle Prosequi Entered.
Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	4	1
Asians	...	...	...	...	...	4*	3	1	...
Other Non-Natives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natives	...	...	...	...	...	156	134	12	10
Total	...	...	...	...	...	172	144	17	11

\* All Chinese.

(b) Supreme Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction.

Two appeals were lodged. One was against a conviction in the Court for Native Affairs at Wewak—this appeal was discontinued. The other appeal lodged is against a conviction of a European in the District Court at Wewak—this appeal had not come on for hearing by 30th June, 1950, having been lodged near the close of the year.

(c) Supreme Court in its Civil Jurisdiction.

Common Law—

- 11 Writs of Summons were issued.
- 1 Civil action was tried.
- 9 Motions and Petitions originating matters were heard.

Matrimonial Causes—

- 6 Petitions for dissolution of marriage were filed.
- 3 Orders of decree nisi were made during the period

(d) Supreme Court in its Probate Jurisdiction.

The following grants were made during the year—

Probate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Reseals of Probate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Letters of Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Letters of Administration with the will annexed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Orders to Administer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Orders to Administer with the will annexed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37

(e) Appeals from the Supreme Court of Papua and New Guinea.

One appeal from a decision of the Supreme Court of Papua and New Guinea was heard by the High Court of Australia. The appeal was unanimously dismissed by the High Court.

## (2). DISTRICT COURTS.

Breach of	Europeans.		Asians.		Natives.	
	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.
<b>ARMS, LIQUOR AND OPIUM PROHIBITION ORDINANCE—</b>						
Drinking ... ..	...	...	5	5	...	...
Possession of firearms ... ..	...	...	...	...	47	47
Supplying intoxicating liquor to Natives ... ..	3	2	7	7	1	...
<b>BOTANICAL RESERVES ORDINANCE—</b>						
Collecting firewood without permission ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
Lighting a fire ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	3
<b>CUSTOMS ORDINANCE—</b>						
Conveying Prohibited imports ... ..	...	1	7	7	...	...
Default Summons ... ..	3	1	...	...	...	...
<b>DESERTED WIVES AND CHILDREN ORDINANCE</b> ... ..						
...	2	2	...	...	...	...
<b>DISTRICT COURTS ORDINANCE</b> ... ..						
...	...	...	...	...	1	1
<b>DOG ORDINANCE</b> ... ..						
...	2	2	...	...	...	...
<b>EXPLOSIVE ORDINANCE—</b>						
Possession of explosives ... ..	...	...	1	1	6	6
Use of explosives ... ..	...	...	...	...	6	6
Sales of explosives ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
<b>FIREARMS REGULATIONS—</b>						
Possession of unregistered firearms ..... ..	2	2	...	...	...	...
<b>GENERAL SANITATION REGULATIONS—</b>						
Voiding urine in a public place ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	4
<b>INFECTIOUS DISEASES REGULATIONS</b> ... ..						
...	1	...	...	...	...	...
<b>LIQUOR ORDINANCE—</b>						
Distilling liquor ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	3
Selling liquor without a licence ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Closing premises without consent ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Liquor on unlicensed premises ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...
<b>MINING ORDINANCE</b> ... ..						
...	...	...	...	...	(1)*	...
<b>MOTOR TRAFFIC ORDINANCE—</b>						
Dangerous driving ... ..	12	11	1	1	12	11
Failing to produce licence ... ..	4	4	...	...	2	2
Driving under influence ... ..	6	6	...	...	...	...
Driving without licence ... ..	14	14	2	2	37	35
Permitting unlicensed driver ... ..	6	6	3	3	4	4
Driving vehicle without registration plates ... ..	3	3	6	6	1	1
Obtaining licence falsely ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...
Unlawfully using vehicle ... ..	16	16	...	...	...	...
Failing to pay fare ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...
Failing to stop after accident ... ..	3	2	...	...	2	2
Failing to return expired plates ... ..	20	18	10	10	15	15
Driving unregistered vehicle ... ..	4	4	...	...	12	12
Exceeding passenger limit ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	5
Speeding ... ..	2	2	...	...	...	...
Driving without lights ... ..	7	7	...	...	3	3
Driving vehicle without silencer ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...
Driving vehicle without efficient brakes ... ..	1	1	1	1	5	5
Driving vehicle without suitable horn or alarm ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
Failing to keep to left hand side ... ..	...	...	2	2	10	10
Failing to give hand signal ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
Failing to give right of way ... ..	2	2	...	...	1	1
Interfering with notice ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Allowing unauthorized person to be carried ... ..	...	...	...	...	12	12
<b>NATIVE LABOUR ORDINANCE —</b>						
Absent from work without reasonable excuse ... ..	...	...	...	...	53	47
Failing to perform duty ... ..	...	...	...	...	48	48
Entering into contract whilst bound by contract ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
Causing friction between labourers and employer ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Refusing or failing without cause, to commence work under contract ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Native giving or accepting money for recruitment of Native ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflicting corporal chastisement ... ..	9	7	...	...	...	...
Claims for compensation in respect of injury or death ... ..	7	5	...	...	...	...
Failing to issue equipment ... ..	2	2	1	1	...	...
Failing to notify injury ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...
Failing to provide housing ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...
Working labourers overtime without permission ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...
Unlawful use of fire ... ..	...	...	2	2	...	...

\* Bracketed numbers. These cases were committed for trial to the Supreme Court.

(2). DISTRICT COURTS—*continued.*

Breach of	Europeans.		Asians.		Natives.	
	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.
<b>POLICE OFFENCES ORDINANCE—</b>						
Drunkenness ... ..	26	26	2	2	...	...
Abusive Language ... ..	2	2	3	3	6	5
Indecent language ... ..	6	6	1	1	2	2
Threatening behaviour ... ..	3	3	1	1	3	3
Riotous behaviour ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...
Offensive behaviour ... ..	2	1	...	...	1	1
Riding bicycle without light ... ..	1	...	1	1	18	18
Passing valueless cheques ... ..	12	12	...	...	...	...
Unlawful possession ... ..	5	3	1	...	30	29
Malicious injury to property ... ..	2	2	...	...	8	4
Attempting to poison ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
Failing to keep to left hand side of road ... ..	...	...	2	2	14	14
Throwing missiles to public danger ... ..	1	1	...	...	2	2
Insufficient means of support ... ..	3	3	...	...	...	...
Unlawfully on premises ... ..	1	1	...	...	13	13
Stealing ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
Armed with an offensive weapon between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...
<b>PRISONS ORDINANCE—</b>						
Supplying prisoner ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	4
Escaping ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Communicating with prisoner ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
<b>QUEENSLAND CRIMINAL CODE (ADOPTED)—</b>						
Unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under 17 years of age ... ..	...	...	...	...	(1)*	...
Indecently dealing with a girl under 17 years of age ... ..	...	...	...	...	(1)	...
Indecently dealing with a girl under 12 years of age ... ..	...	...	...	...	1 (8)	...
Unnatural offences towards animals ... ..	...	...	...	...	(1)	...
Perjury ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Incest ... ..	...	...	...	...	(2)	...
Indecent behaviour ... ..	...	...	...	...	(1)	...
Wilful murder ... ..	...	...	...	...	(49)	...
Murder ... ..	...	...	...	...	(21)	...
Manslaughter ... ..	...	...	...	...	(1)	...
Unlawfully killing ... ..	...	...	...	...	1 (13)	1
Attempting suicide ... ..	1	1	...	...	1	1
Unlawfully wounding ... ..	...	...	...	...	(7)	...
Assault ... ..	32 (1)	25	8 (2)	7	20 (8)	18
Rape ... ..	(1)	...	...	...	(9)	...
Indecent assault ... ..	...	...	...	...	(2)	...
Forcibly take away children under 14 ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Arson ... ..	...	...	...	...	(1)	...
Stealing ... ..	12 (8)	9	(2)	...	212 (7)	200
Breaking and entering ... ..	...	...	...	...	3 (4)	1
Fraudulently obtaining ... ..	(1)	...	...	...	2	2
Receiving stolen goods ... ..	(1)	...	...	...	1 (4)	1
Forgery ... ..	...	...	...	...	(3)	...
Indecent practices between males ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Unlawfully killing an animal ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
Sodomy ... ..	...	...	...	...	(1)	...
<b>QUEENSLAND CRIMINAL CODE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE—</b>						
Being in a dwelling with intent indecently to insult a female inmate ... ..	...	...	...	...	(10)	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>250 (12)</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>71 (4)</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>659 (155)</b>	<b>618</b>

\* Bracketed numbers. Those cases were committed for trial to the Supreme Court.

## (3.) COURTS FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Offences against Native Administration Regulations.	Regulation Number.	Tried.	Convicted.
Default of payment of money adjudged to be paid by Court ... ..	51 B	1	1
Concerning ownership of land ... ..	59	5	5
Failing to obtain medical attention for child ... ..	67 A	40	40
Neglecting to carry out instructions regarding planting of crops... ..	79 A (3)	1	1
Living away from quarters provided ... ..	80 (1)	14	14
Absent from quarters between hours of 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. ... ..	80 (2)	111	106
Within town boundaries without permission between the hours of 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. ... ..	80 (3)	66	65
Creating noise after 9 p.m. ... ..	80 (4)	3	2
Contempt of Court ... ..	81 (1)	16	16
Giving false evidence ... ..	81 (2)	1	1
Escaping from custody whilst under legal arrest ... ..	82 (a)	25	25
Assisting escape from custody ... ..	82 (b)	1	1
Escaping from gaol ... ..	82 (c)	29	29
Assisting escape from gaol ... ..	82 (d)	3	3
Supplying prisoner without permission ... ..	82 (e)	20	17
Assault ... ..	83 (a)	469	466
Spreading false reports ... ..	83 (b)	27	25
Threatening, abusive, insulting or indecent language ... ..	83 (c)	35	34
Threatening, abusive, insulting or indecent behaviour ... ..	83 (d)	83	79
Riotous behaviour ... ..	83 (e)	668	635
Possession of article capable of wounding ... ..	83 A	1	1
Enticing or abducting wife from husband ... ..	84 (1)	15	14
Adultery ... ..	84 (2)	280	271
Compelling or enticing native woman to have sexual intercourse... ..	85	4	4
Accepting gift for allowing male native to have sexual intercourse with female under authority ... ..	86	1	1
Prostitution ... ..	87	3	3
Disobeying order to report for medicals ... ..	88 (3)	2	1
Leaving hospital without authority ... ..	88 (3)	18	18
Failing to report for medical examination ... ..	88 A (2)	3	3
Failure by village official to take native for medical treatment after ordered to do so ... ..	89 (2)	2	2
Failure by village official to report an epidemic ... ..	90	4	4
Failing to take sick native to hospital after being ordered to do so ... ..	91 (a)	1	1
Failing to observe quarantine ... ..	91 (d)	9	9
Stealing ... ..	95 (1)	107	90
Receiving stolen property ... ..	95 (2)	5	5
Failing to report found property ... ..	96	1	1
Practising sorcery ... ..	97	16	16
Threatening any native with sorcery ... ..	97 (b)	3	3
Procuring another native to practise sorcery ... ..	97 (c)	1	1
Possessing implements used in sorcery ... ..	97 (d)	11	11
Bribing native official ... ..	98	1	1
Cruelty in carrying animals ... ..	100	1	1
Unlawfully killing an animal ... ..	101 (5)	1	1
Unlawful burying ... ..	102 (1)	11	11
Gambling ... ..	103	279	274
Being in possession of or drinking intoxicating liquor ... ..	104	96	96
Indecent practices between males ... ..	105	20	20
Careless use of fire ... ..	106	17	17
Failing to compensate owner, on being ordered to do so, after damaging property by fire ... ..	107	1	1
Sanitation of villages ... ..	112 A	1	1
Failing to report for census ... ..	113	28	23
Concealing other native as regards census ... ..	114	5	5
Failing to produce child for census ... ..	115	2	2
Failing to render assistance, after order, in apprehending native required on warrant ... ..	117	5	5
Neglecting to carry out order given by village official ... ..	119	97	97
Failure by village medical orderly to give treatment ... ..	121 (3)	1	1
Wrongful use of Government authority ... ..	124	2	2
Remaining in town area without employment ... ..	129	5	5
Total ... ..	...	2,678	2,587

## (4.) WARDEN'S COURT—W.A.U.

## Civil cases involving mining.

Offence.	No. Charged.	No. Convicted.	No. Discharged.	Judgment.
Failure to furnish a return, within the prescribed time, of actual price received for gold exported.	2	1	1	Fined £1. Section (3) of Mining Ordinance, 1928-1940.
Failure to report a mining accident within the prescribed time.	1	1	...	Fined £5. Section (62) (1) of Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance, 1935-1941.

2. PRISONS: NUMBER COMMITTED AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES, BY PRISON, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Prison.	European.		Asian.		Native.		Total No. Committed.	Average No. of Inmates Weekly.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Goroka ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,417	59	1,476	219
Wewak ... ..	1	...	...	...	120	2	123	52
Madang ... ..	...	...	1	...	67	1	69	29
Lae ... ..	8	...	...	...	172	4	184	53
Wau-Bulolo ... ..	...	...	...	...	119	15	134	55
Rabaul ... ..	4	...	6	...	143	4	157	109
Kavieng ... ..	...	...	...	...	113	1	114	27
Sohano ... ..	...	...	...	...	41	1	42	16
Manus ... ..	1	...	...	...	37	...	38	2
Total ... ..	14	...	7	...	2,229	87	2,337	562

3. DIETARY SCALES FOR PRISONERS.

Details of the dietary scales for prisoners were given in the 1948-49 Report, pages 111-112.

## APPENDIX IV.

## PUBLIC FINANCE.

## 1. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEARS 1937-38 TO 1939-40 AND 1947-48 TO 1949-50.

Revenue and Expenditure.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Initial Surplus ... ..	61,906	59,692	17,948	112,985	155,259	...
Revenue—						
Internal Receipts ... ..	506,398	460,836	496,689	589,709	849,205	942,077
Grant by Commonwealth Govern- ment of Australia ... ..	...	...	...	1,109,494	1,588,840	2,281,140
Total Revenue Fund ... ..	568,304	520,528	514,637	1,812,188	2,593,304	3,223,217
Expenditure ... ..	508,612	502,580	500,614	1,656,929	2,593,304	3,223,217
Closing Surplus ... ..	59,692	17,948	14,023	155,259	...	...

## 2. REVENUE BY ITEMS DURING THE YEARS 1947-48, 1948-49 AND 1949-50.

Source.	Revenue.		
	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	£	£	£
Customs—			
Import ... ..	335,276	424,541	435,189
Export ... ..	16,446	118,306	188,246
Harbour Dues and Wharfage ... ..	10,670	15,398	14,783
Stevedoring ... ..	54,264	47,898	65,612
Storage ... ..	73	3,585	136
Other Customs ... ..	1,889	29,441	15,699
Total ... ..	418,618	639,169	719,665
Licences—			
Arms Permits ... ..	280	390	386
Dynamite Explosives ... ..	9	14	12
Fishery ... ..	20	1	8
Liquor, Billiards ... ..	1,049	2,466	2,197
Motor ... ..	4,667	7,376	8,706
Recruiters ... ..	342	555	360
Trading and Business ... ..	1,412	2,497	2,467
Other Licences ... ..	369	483	823
Total ... ..	8,148	13,782	14,959
Stamp Duties—			
Probate and Succession ... ..	1,131	16,077	5,521
Other Stamp Duties ... ..	181	1,573	1,550
Total ... ..	1,312	17,650	7,071
Postal—			
Sale of Stamps ... ..	14,457	17,050	22,626
Rent of Telephones ... ..	3,116	4,471	2,828
Radiograms ... ..	3,156	5,097	4,391
Radiotelephone Fees ... ..	34	144	360
Other Postal Receipts... ..	586	2,347	1,361
Total ... ..	21,349	29,109	31,566
Land Revenue—			
Lease Rents ... ..	5,420	6,768	7,858
Sale of Allotments ... ..	...	1,243	2,019
Survey Fees ... ..	47	108	328
Trading Allotment Licences ... ..	279	254	393
Rent of Buildings ... ..	3	6	541
Titles ... ..	14	...	...
Other Land Receipts ... ..	15	393	110
Total ... ..	5,778	8,772	11,249

## 2. REVENUE BY ITEMS DURING THE YEARS 1947-48, 1948-49 AND 1949-50—continued.

Source.	Revenue.		
	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
<b>Mining Receipts—</b>	£	£	£
Rentals—Miners' Homestead Leases ... ..	434	192	159
Rentals—Other Leases ... ..	853	5,577	8,585
Rentals—Claims ... ..	10,850	3,966	716
Survey Fees ... ..	16	12	305
Royalty ... ..	35,582	49,053	58,596
Miners' Rights ... ..	345	189	206
Fees, Applications, etc. ... ..	551	163	(a)
Other Mining Receipts ... ..	271	273	585
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>48,902</b>	<b>59,425</b>	<b>69,152</b>
<b>Fees and Fines—</b>			
Native Labour Fees ... ..	1,338	1,636	2,104
Judicial Fees and Fines ... ..	1,533	2,235	2,600
European Hospital ... ..	2,455	5,215	8,815
Native Hospital ... ..	2,365	911	1,549
Sanitary ... ..	317	1,502	2,028
Registration Fees ... ..	279	491	689
Immigration Ordinance ... ..	1	...	4
Police Disciplinary Fines ... ..	54	34	106
Dental Fees ... ..	8	265	462
Other Fees and Fines ... ..	17	70	51
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>8,367</b>	<b>12,359</b>	<b>18,408</b>
<b>Sale of Stores—</b>			
General Stores ... ..	25,138	12,383	6,508
Medical Stores ... ..	1,619	2,145	1,608
Government Printer ... ..	243	129	157
Native Education ... ..	...	...	9
Other Stores ... ..	2	29	1,799
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>27,002</b>	<b>14,686</b>	<b>10,081</b>
<b>Forestry—</b>			
Timber Licences, Permits and Royalties ... ..	8,464	8,104	7,647
Sale of Timber ... ..	34,339	38,089	26,971
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>42,803</b>	<b>46,193</b>	<b>34,618</b>
<b>Agriculture—</b>			
Sale of Produce—Administration Plantations ... ..	...	3	316
Sale of Produce—Station Plantations ... ..	370	5	...
Sale of Produce—Experimental Plantations ... ..	...	192	17
Sale of Livestock ... ..	...	1,169	3,622
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>3,955</b>
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>			
Earnings—Government Vessels ... ..	418	430	1,083
Intestacy Commission... ..	1,357	619	276
Unclaimed Moneys ... ..	376	3,439	4
Appropriation of Former Years ... ..	1,011	1,191	2,192
Electric Light and Power Supply ... ..	...	4	3,029
Sale of Water ... ..	288	145	352
Hire of Plant ... ..	...	296	1,891
Other ... ..	3,610	567	12,526 (b)
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>7,060</b>	<b>6,691</b>	<b>21,353</b>
<b>Total Internal Receipts ... ..</b>	<b>589,709</b>	<b>849,205</b>	<b>942,077</b>
<b>Grant by Commonwealth Government of Australia ... ..</b>	<b>1,109,494</b>	<b>1,588,840</b>	<b>2,281,140</b>
<b>Total Revenue ... ..</b>	<b>1,699,203</b>	<b>2,438,045</b>	<b>3,223,217</b>

(a) Not recorded separately.

(b) Includes repayment which cannot legally be credited to an Appropriation.

## 3. EXPENDITURE OUT OF REVENUE, BY ITEMS, DURING THE YEARS 1947-48, 1948-49 AND 1949-50.

Service.	Expenditure.		
	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	£	£	£
Special Appropriations—			
Administrator ... ..	1,348	1,500	1,495
Judges ... ..	1,618	2,615	3,219
Total ... ..	2,966	4,115	4,714
Government Secretary—			
Salaries ... ..	5,551	7,850	17,082
Contingencies ... ..	1,915	3,476	10,050
Total ... ..	7,466	11,326	27,132
Administrator's Office—			
Salaries ... ..	952	1,567	1,633
Contingencies ... ..	1,380	2,741	2,670
Total ... ..	2,332	4,308	4,303
Crown Law Office—			
Salaries ... ..	3,085	3,320	3,855
Contingencies ... ..	614	1,512	1,513
Total ... ..	3,699	4,832	5,368
Supreme Court—			
Salaries ... ..	562	775	1,360
Contingencies ... ..	854	1,883	3,193
Total ... ..	1,416	2,658	4,553
Registrar-General—			
Salaries ... ..	2,816	3,267	3,902
Contingencies ... ..	244	322	477
Total ... ..	3,060	3,589	4,379
Police—			
Salaries ... ..	11,073	18,305	23,070
Contingencies ... ..	57,761	73,676	102,598
Total ... ..	68,834	91,981	125,668
Prisons—			
Salaries ... ..	...	...	...
Contingencies ... ..	5,889	12,249	17,572
Total ... ..	5,889	12,249	17,572
Treasury—			
Salaries ... ..	7,624	11,916	15,912
Contingencies ... ..	1,573	3,239	4,966
Total ... ..	9,197	15,155	20,878
Posts and Telegraphs—			
Salaries ... ..	18,186	22,003	26,229
Contingencies ... ..	22,537	35,883	47,353
Total ... ..	40,723	57,886	73,582
Government Stores—			
Salaries ... ..	4,524	8,126	11,769
Contingencies ... ..	2,788	10,248	9,744
Total ... ..	7,312	18,374	21,513
Government Printer—			
Salaries ... ..	1,281	2,116	2,051
Contingencies ... ..	4,242	2,870	8,123
Total ... ..	5,523	4,986	10,174
District Services and Native Affairs—			
Salaries ... ..	85,916	109,197	137,946
Contingencies ... ..	271,196	338,688	309,383
Total ... ..	357,112	447,885	447,329
Registry of Co-operative Societies—			
Salaries ... ..	...	(a)	3,522
Contingencies ... ..	...	(a)	2,426
Total ... ..	...	(a)	5,948

3. EXPENDITURE OUT OF REVENUE, BY ITEMS, DURING THE YEARS 1947-48, 1948-49 AND 1949-50—  
continued.

Service.	Expenditure.		
	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	£	£	£
Public Health—			
Salaries ... ..	51,970	72,678	109,583
Contingencies ... ..	8,098	13,719	26,779
Total ... ..	60,068	86,397	136,362
Customs—			
Salaries ... ..	14,074	18,529	24,212
Contingencies ... ..	58,864	66,321	125,704
Total ... ..	72,938	84,850	149,916
Lands, Surveys and Mines—			
Salaries ... ..	8,995	13,013	13,467
Contingencies ... ..	2,160	2,923	3,751
Total ... ..	11,155	15,936	17,218
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—			
Salaries ... ..	13,883	22,502	31,770
Contingencies ... ..	5,551	9,943	10,841
Total ... ..	19,434	32,445	42,611
Public Works—			
Salaries ... ..	54,325	57,278	79,036
Contingencies ... ..	48,152	29,554	71,711
Total ... ..	102,477	86,832	150,747
Forestry—			
Salaries ... ..	8,283	18,909	11,508
Contingencies ... ..	4,406	5,259	4,568
Total ... ..	12,689	24,168	16,076
Education—			
Salaries ... ..	12,697	23,083	38,717
Contingencies ... ..	39,560	58,868	13,779
Total ... ..	52,257	81,951	52,496
Public Library Service—			
Salaries ... ..	1,108	2,079	2,562
Contingencies ... ..	483	710	843
Total ... ..	1,591	2,789	3,405
Native Labour—			
Salaries ... ..	15,288	23,233	29,084
Contingencies ... ..	11,144	42,209	12,167
Total ... ..	26,432	65,442	41,251
Miscellaneous Services, Department of Treasury—			
Exchange on Remittances ... ..	160	47	43
Deportations and Aid to Destitute Persons ... ..	224	361	904
Administration Officers' Messes ... ..	6,100	10,189	19,956
Audit Establishment and Expenses ... ..	2,933	4,443	4,800
Gratuities and Rewards ... ..	...	...	399
Wages Due to Natives under Pre-War Contracts of Service ... ..	13,741	2,445	27
Furniture and Equipment Issued to Officers Supplied with Administration Accommodation ... ..	...	13,032	25,840
Subsidy, Air Service ... ..	...	650	50
Price Control ... ..	760	1,211	(b)
Equipment from Commonwealth Disposals ... ..	27,031	...	...
Total ... ..	51,039	32,378	52,019
Miscellaneous Services, Department of District Services and Native Affairs—			
Compensation to Natives for War Damage and Injuries ... ..	227,664	323,221	213,704
Foundation Day Celebrations ... ..	...	...	10
Native Recreation Centres ... ..	...	87	226
Registry of Co-operative Societies ... ..	...	810	(c)
Total ... ..	227,664	324,118	213,940

3. EXPENDITURE OUT OF REVENUE, BY ITEMS, DURING THE YEARS 1947-48, 1948-49 AND 1949-50—  
continued.

Service.	Expenditure.		
	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	£	£	£
Miscellaneous Services, Department of Public Health—			
Subsidies for Missions—Medical Officers ... ..	1,462	3,683	1,896
Medical Aid to Missions—Nursing Sisters, Drugs and Dressings... ..	13,436	18,731	27,477
Air Freights ... ..	4,677	11,042	12,995
Hospitals—Instruments, Stores and Drugs, including Dental Equipment ... ..	53,270	170,428	103,935
Hospitals—Foodstuffs ... ..	31,703	76,099	92,637
Hospitals—Native Wages, Rations, Equipment and Transport... ..	42,550	56,115	80,621
Hygiene—Malaria Control ... ..	10,415	5,888	7,966
Hygiene—Sanitation Services ... ..	...	13,260	25,499
Native Medical Assistants, Village Aid Posts, Equipment and Transport ... ..	...	1,174	8,788
Transport of Patients by Air and Sea (within the Territory) ... ..	...	1,218	1,966
Asian Pay and Allowances ... ..	2,570	1,624	5,824
Nutrition Survey ... ..	3,598	...	...
Total ... ..	163,681	359,262	369,604
Miscellaneous Services, Department of Public Health, Native Reconstruction Training Scheme—			
Office Requisites, etc. ... ..	...	...	470
Trainees' Wages, Rations, Equipment and Transport ... ..	...	...	16,061
Class Materials, Text Books, etc. ... ..	...	...	3,191
Salaries ... ..	...	...	3,182
Maintenance of Buildings ... ..	...	...	264
Total ... ..	...	...	23,168
Miscellaneous Services, Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—			
Purchase of Agricultural Implements and Equipment ... ..	1	991	1,362
Purchase of Livestock and Equipment therefor and Stock Feeds ... ..	770	1,985	9,464
Purchase of Technical Equipment ... ..	...	84	28
Purchase of Seeds and Plants ... ..	28	222	31
Livestock Breeding Stations ... ..	6,568	12,021	26,947
Experimental Stations ... ..	12,012	24,122	20,086
Native Agricultural Projects ... ..	365	1,849	1,231
Government Plantations ... ..	...	8,572	7,020
District Agricultural Stations ... ..	7,193	14,870	27,640
Parks and Gardens ... ..	465	8	23
Purchase of Fishing Equipment ... ..	...	...	61
Fisheries Resources Survey ... ..	...	9,884	13,204
Animal Staging Stations ... ..	...	2,860	3,494
Production Inspection Service ... ..	...	...	11
Insecticides and Fertilizers ... ..	...	181	...
Animal Health Stations ... ..	274	...	858
Animal Quarantine Stations and Dips ... ..	...	...	240
Animal Industry, Equipment and Stores ... ..	...	...	157
Air Freight on Livestock ... ..	...	...	299
Hallstrom Trust—Technical Services ... ..	...	...	380
Fish Oil Industry ... ..	672	...	...
Total ... ..	28,348	77,649	106,536
Miscellaneous Services, Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Native Reconstruction Training Scheme, Rural—			
Office Requisites, etc. ... ..	...	...	48
Trainees' Wages, Rations, Equipment and Transport ... ..	...	...	6,002
Class Materials, Text Books, etc. ... ..	...	...	13
Salaries ... ..	...	...	1,450
Maintenance of Buildings ... ..	...	...	19
Total ... ..	...	...	7,532
Miscellaneous Services, Department of Forests—			
Tools and Equipment other than for Sawmills ... ..	9	101	299
Purchase of Seed ... ..	...	13	104
Botanical Wood Technology—Photo Laboratory, Equipment only ... ..	409	690	200
Nursery Construction and Maintenance ... ..	...	94	359
Reforestation—Native Pay, Rations, Equipment and Transport ... ..	...	486	2,137
Forest Surveys—Native Pay, Rations, Equipment and Transport ... ..	...	181	730
Research, Experiments and Tests ... ..	...	61	239
Sawmill Maintenance and Operating Expenses (including Salaries) ... ..	20,865	22,869	42,444
Total ... ..	21,283	24,495	46,512

3. EXPENDITURE OUT OF REVENUE, BY ITEMS, DURING THE YEARS 1947-48, 1948-49 AND 1949-50—  
continued.

Service.	Expenditure.		
	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	£	£	£
Miscellaneous Services, Department of Education—			
Visual Education—Purchase and Maintenance of Projectors and Hire of Films	...	...	1,225
School Equipment, Furnishing and Freight thereon	...	...	3,371
European Correspondence Tuition	...	...	698
Bursaries—Post-Primary Education	...	...	143
School Prizes and Special Grants—European	...	...	20
Fares and Incidentals—European School Children	...	...	575
Asian and Part-Native Education—Wages of other than European Teachers...	...	...	4,831
Training of Asians and Part-Natives in Australia	...	...	111
Native Education—Native Teachers' Wages and Maintenance	...	...	6,786
Native Education—Maintenance of Native Students in Administration Schools	...	...	19,229
Part-Time Special Native Classes and Payments to Instructors...	...	...	942
Adult Education—Activities and Equipment	...	...	532
Educational Grants-in-Aid to Missions	...	...	28,472
Broadcasting	...	...	226
School Prizes and Special Grants—Native	...	...	20
Total ...	...	...	67,181
Miscellaneous Services, Department of Education, Native Reconstruction Training Scheme, Technical—			
Office Requisites, etc.	...	...	788
Trainees' Wages, Rations, Equipment and Transport	...	...	52,307
Subsidies and Allowances to Missions	...	...	56,193
Class Materials, Text Books, etc.	...	...	2,336
Salaries	...	...	7,002
Maintenance of Buildings	...	...	324
Total ...	...	...	118,950
Miscellaneous Services, Department of Public Works—			
Maintenance of Buildings	7,084	30,761	52,242
Maintenance of Plant, Machinery and Equipment	3,252	30,290	53,075
Maintenance of Wharves (Minor)	3,403	81	2,916
Maintenance and Running Costs of Water Supply	1,443	3,150	7,667
Maintenance and Running Costs of Power Houses and Reticulation Mains	20,921	28,606	56,292
Maintenance of Roads and Bridges (except Wau-Labu Road)	15,338	42,156	60,740
Repairs of Administration Vessels	2,951	13,829	17,638
Maintenance of Motor Transport	31,067	62,635	52,818
Maintenance of Aerodromes	719	2,845	3,461
Maintenance of Furniture and Office Equipment (including Typewriters)	...	(Cr.) 15	400
Overhead Operation Costs of Fixed Workshops, Consumable Stores, Electricity Charges, etc., which cannot be charged to Jobs	...	2,559	6,115
Maintenance of Wau-Labu Road	85,944	...	...
Total ...	172,122	216,897	313,364
Capital Works and Services—			
Purchase and Lease of Land for Administration Purposes	40,691	20,248	33,336
Purchase of Administration Vessels	567	889	18,315
Sawmill Construction—Yalu	...	2,822	939
Sawmill Construction—Keravat	713	440	791
Purchase of Motor Transport	6,905	18,299	81,333
Township Reconstruction	...	11,653	35,481
Wharf Reconstruction	22,711	24,582	62,248
Housing and Office Accommodation	...	29,796	105,703
Hospitals—Major Replacement and New Construction	3,779	21,320	50,286
School and Educational Buildings	1,190	1,457	9,635
Workshops, Power Houses, and Stores	5,558	4,556	5,527
Purchase of Plant, Machinery and Equipment	5,396	73,195	13,821
Minor New Works	12,694	20,883	11,396
Wau-Labu Road—Major Reconstruction	...	155,962	80,937
Markham River Bridge	...	1,396	10,850
Reconstruction of Roads (other than Wau-Labu Road)	...	415	141
Temporary Housing	14,197	...	...
Post Office Exchange and Telecommunications Building	126	...	...
Water Supply—New Works	25	...	...
Electric Light and Power Lines—New Works	184	...	...
Construction of Subsidiary Aerodromes	...	...	174
Buildings and Equipment for Native Reconstruction Training Scheme	...	...	303
Unforeseen	114,736	387,913	521,216
	3,486	10,438	(d)
Total Expenditure out of Revenue	£ 1,656,929	2,593,304	3,223,217

## NOTES—

- (a) 1948-49 expenditure shown under Miscellaneous Services, Department of District Services and Native Affairs.  
 (b) Included in Government Secretary expenditure for 1949-50.  
 (c) 1949-50 expenditure shown separately under Registry of Co-operative Societies.  
 (d) Unforeseen expenditure for 1949-50 recorded under Departmental headings.

## APPENDIX V.

## TAXATION.

No direct taxes are levied in the Territory.

## APPENDIX VI.

## TRADE.

## 1. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Imports and Exports.										£	£
Imports—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,791,799
Exports—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	New Guinea Produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,675,827	
	Items not of New Guinea origin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308,157	
	Specie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	
Total Exports											4,234,978
TOTAL TRADE											9,026,777

## 2. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING THE YEARS 1937-38 TO 1940-41, AND 1947-48 TO 1949-50.

										1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
										£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,642,467	1,340,835	1,268,097	962,129	3,105,098	4,393,873	4,791,799
Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,995,169	2,973,895	3,681,120	3,247,585	1,927,075	3,202,257	4,234,978
TOTAL TRADE										4,637,636	4,314,730	4,949,217	4,209,714	5,032,173	7,596,130	9,026,777

## 3. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950 : VALUE BY CLASSES AND PORTS OF ENTRY.

Class.		Port of Entry.					Total Value.
		Madang.	Lae.	Rabaul.	Kavieng.	Lorengau.	
I.	Foodstuffs of animal origin, excluding living animals	£ 166,017	£ 216,640	£ 325,696	£ 3,137	£ 11,028	£ 722,518
II.	Foodstuffs of vegetable origin; non-alcoholic beverages, and substances used in making	146,269	165,983	354,036	6,146	19,953	692,387
III.	Spirituos and alcoholic liquors	21,493	62,555	75,307	4,765	17,919	182,039
IV.	Tobacco and preparations thereof	37,829	56,103	158,000	4,532	12,565	269,029
V.	Live animals	308	12,864	155	...	22	13,349
VI.	Animal substances (mainly unmanufactured, not foodstuffs)	294	...	98	...	...	392
VII.	Vegetable substances and fibres	820	2,649	1,775	58	297	5,599
VIII.	Apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres	97,353	121,368	331,407	4,423	10,946	565,497
IX.	Oils, fats and waxes	44,573	118,906	125,177	56	253	288,965
X.	Paints and varnishes	7,514	17,524	13,524	52	4,825	43,439
XI.	Stones and minerals, including ores and concentrates	15	6,622	2,819	...	...	9,456
XII.	Metal, metal manufactures and machinery	121,705	530,571	469,415	4,809	37,863	1,164,363
XIII.	Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	3,649	37,757	19,370	451	1,217	62,444
XIV.	Wood and wicker, raw and manufactured	25,170	34,946	77,614	636	3,513	141,879
XV.	Earthenware, cement, china, glass and stoneware	9,793	24,503	27,776	582	1,810	64,464
XVI.	Paper and stationery...	14,771	20,677	26,210	604	3,075	65,337
XVII.	Jewellery, timepieces and fancy goods	12,077	23,820	42,740	1,321	1,886	81,844
XVIII.	Optical, surgical and scientific instruments	4,505	32,716	36,785	860	385	75,251
XIX.	Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	9,512	38,766	51,165	749	4,734	104,926
XX.	Miscellaneous	48,821	58,763	122,219	1,926	6,892	238,621
TOTAL		772,488	1,583,733	2,261,288	35,107	139,183	4,791,799

4. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950 : VALUE BY CLASSES AND ITEMS,  
ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

Classification of Imports.				Total Value.	Countries of Origin.						
					Australia.	China.	Hong Kong.	India.	United Kingdom.	United States of America.	Other Countries.
Quantity.				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CLASS I—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN (EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS)—											
lb.											
Bacon and hams ... ..				96,845	13,390	13,374	...	7	...	...	9
Butter ... ..				236,850	40,285	40,272	...	3	...	...	10
Cheese ... ..				46,547	5,662	5,641	...	...	...	...	21
Fish, n.e.i. ... ..				1,015,762	63,814	23,767	570	5,316	...	978	2,837
Fish, fresh, salted and dried ... ..				42,628	4,522	3,759	284	412	...	32	...
Meats, fresh ... ..				1,588,908	102,450	102,332	...	57	...	19	37
Meats, preserved ... ..				3,959,380	424,882	422,606	660	1,423	...	...	82
Milk and cream ... ..				296,370	24,929	24,656	...	...	...	...	...
Other animal foodstuffs ... ..				...	42,584	41,030	506	707	...	322	...
TOTAL, CLASS I ... ..				722,518	677,437	2,020	7,925	...	1,351	2,956	30,829
CLASS II—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING—											
Biscuits, cakes and puddings ... ..				32,553	27,604	519	1,884	...	2,489	44	13
Confectionery ... ..				15,133	13,126	136	616	...	938	317	...
Fruit and vegetables, fresh ... ..				23,353	23,096	91	144	...	...	...	22
Fruit and vegetables, preserved... ..				36,640	31,802	1,149	2,974	...	275	82	358
Grain and pulse—											
Flour ... ..				2,946,276 lb.	66,587	66,550	...	37	...	...	...
Rice ... ..				9,258 tons	330,397	330,281	35	81	...	...	...
Other ... ..				1,639,578 lb.	36,170	35,657	65	440	...	...	8
Feed for cattle and poultry ... ..				...	2,384	2,384	...	...	...	...	...
Jams and jellies ... ..				...	4,291	4,258	...	...	33	...	...
Nuts ... ..				...	1,342	1,114	11	187	...	30	...
Pickles, sauces, vinegar, etc. ... ..				...	7,806	6,213	334	505	...	130	609
Spices, etc.... ..				...	2,028	1,087	42	340	380	24	...
Sugar ... ..				1,257 tons	65,365	64,294	1,059	7	...	...	2
Other vegetable foodstuffs ... ..				...	25,663	20,573	887	3,632	38	416	41
Aerated waters, mineral waters and cordials ... ..				...	8,739	8,629	...	29	...	71	...
Cocoa and chocolate ... ..				...	3,260	3,166	...	...	...	94	...
Coffee and chicory ... ..				27,851 lb.	6,386	2,161	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ..				96,292 lb.	24,290	6	57	15	8,027	...	...
TOTAL, CLASS II ... ..				692,387	642,001	4,385	10,891	8,445	4,500	1,095	21,070 (*)
CLASS III—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS—											
Gal.											
Ale, beer, stout, cider, etc. ... ..				260,775	136,607	24,183	1,855	44,100	...	10,719	...
Spirits—											
Brandy ... ..				1,852	4,098	2,414	...	...	...	8	...
Gin ... ..				4,691	6,850	3,203	...	...	...	3,647	...
Whisky ... ..				5,541	110,820	3,297	...	...	...	7,523	...
Rum ... ..				14,214	16,260	15,314	...	...	...	78	...
Wine—											
Sparkling ... ..				326	997	639	...	...	...	58	...
Other ... ..				2,482	2,992	2,875	5	...	...	46	...
Sacramental ... ..				1,493	892	892	...	...	...	...	...
Other spirits ... ..				...	2,523	866	14	...	...	46	...
TOTAL, CLASS III ... ..				182,039	53,683	1,874	44,100	...	22,125	...	60,257
CLASS IV—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF—											
lb.											
Cigarettes ... ..				65,158	49,286	9,542	...	...	...	29,318	10,398
Cigars ... ..				555	1,400	590	...	37	99	10	...
Tobacco—											
Trade ... ..				423,197	179,316	...	...	...	...	...	179,316
Other ... ..				73,826	39,027	24,902	...	...	...	12,056	2,069
TOTAL, CLASS IV ... ..				269,029	35,034	...	37	99	41,384	191,783	692
CLASS V—LIVE ANIMALS—											
No.											
Dogs ... ..				29	290	290	...	...	...	...	...
Poultry ... ..				2,306	381	381	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle ... ..				82	7,192	7,192	...	...	...	...	...
Birds ... ..				9	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
Pigs... ..				9	215	215	...	...	...	...	...
Horses ... ..				9	477	477	...	...	...	...	...
Goats ... ..				103	221	221	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep ... ..				551	4,563	4,563	...	...	...	...	...
Bees ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, CLASS V ... ..				13,349	13,349	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS VI—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED, NOT FOODSTUFFS) ... ..											
TOTAL, CLASS VI ... ..				392	392	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* See footnote on page 110.

4. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950: VALUE BY CLASSES AND ITEMS,  
ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN—*continued.*

Classification of Imports.	Quantity.	Total Value.	Countries of Origin.						
			Australia.	China.	Hong Kong.	India.	United Kingdom.	United States of America.	Other Countries.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>CLASS VII—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FIBRES—</b>									
Corks and cork manufactures ... ..		190	104	16	54	...	...	...	16
Gums and resins ... ..		287	283	...	4	...	...	...	...
Plants, trees, bulbs and seeds ... ..		1,663	1,625	6	32	...	...	...	...
Starch ... ..		2,582	2,402	...	180	...	...	...	...
Other vegetable substances ... ..		877	822	2	53	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL, CLASS VII</b> ... ..		<b>5,599</b>	<b>5,236</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>CLASS VIII—APPAREL, TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURED FIBRES—</b>									
<i>(a) Apparel.</i>									
Apparel ... ..		114,957	50,116	12,185	40,436	596	4,693	6,200	731
Boots and Shoes ... ..		18,455	12,999	1,112	2,155	...	2,096	65	28
Buckles and buttons ... ..		587	309	69	162	...	10	28	9
Umbrellas ... ..		2,782	288	530	1,826	...	67	68	3
<i>(b) Textiles.</i>									
Textiles ... ..		282,761	61,669	31,156	94,820	18,421	32,219	4,531	39,945
Floor coverings—									
Coir and grass ... ..		2,512	627	178	1,503	33	14	...	157
Other ... ..		4,256	2,494	446	329	587	358	42	...
<i>(c) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres.</i>									
Bags and sacks ... ..		87,140	22,377	...	...	64,763	...	...	...
Cordage and twine ... ..		9,695	8,599	28	27	174	867	...	...
Nets and netting ... ..		6,349	5,244	51	146	...	908	...	...
Other manufactured fibres ... ..		36,003	23,631	380	2,291	109	2,548	285	1,759
<b>TOTAL, CLASS VIII</b> ... ..		<b>565,497</b>	<b>193,353</b>	<b>46,135</b>	<b>143,695</b>	<b>84,683</b>	<b>43,780</b>	<b>11,219</b>	<b>42,632</b>
<b>CLASS IX—OILS, FATS AND WAXES—</b>									
	Gal.								
Benzine, petrol, etc. (†) ... ..	1,294,109	130,268	145	...	...	...	...	11,334	118,789 (*)
<b>Kerosene—</b>									
Lighting ... ..	245,200	20,959	536	...	...	...	...	7,158	13,265 (*)
Power ... ..	8,419	621	...	...	...	...	...	167	454 (*)
Lubricating oil ... ..	176,227	43,108	2,442	...	...	...	1	27,698	12,967 (*)
Residual oils and all other fuel oils ... ..	1,045,340	76,309	8,391	...	...	...	...	16,464	51,454 (*)
Turpentine (substitutes) ... ..	3,497	567	440	...	...	...	...	88	39
Turpentine (pure) ... ..	1,323	276	200	...	...	...	...	...	76
Castor oil ... ..	19	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed oil ... ..	5,699	4,393	4,393	...	...	...	...	...	...
Olive oil ... ..	50	231	130	...	...	...	...	...	101
Peanut oil ... ..	73	144	59	8	56	...	...	...	21
All other oils ... ..	...	4,316	3,299	3	3	...	189	728	94 (*)
Greases ... ..	...	6,580	3,993	...	...	...	160	2,353	74 (*)
Waxes ... ..	...	1,160	1,050	1	74	...	31	4	...
<b>TOTAL, CLASS IX</b> ... ..		<b>288,965</b>	<b>25,111</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>65,994</b>	<b>197,334</b>
<b>CLASS X—PAINTS AND VARNISHES</b> ... ..									
		43,439	40,958	197	110	50	1,809	315	...
<b>TOTAL, CLASS X</b> ... ..		<b>43,439</b>	<b>40,958</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>CLASS XI—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES—</b>									
Coal and coke ... ..	336 tons	1,116	1,116	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minerals ... ..	...	165	165	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone, including marble and slate ... ..	...	8,175	8,127	...	5	...	...	...	43
<b>TOTAL, CLASS XI</b> ... ..		<b>9,456</b>	<b>9,408</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>CLASS XII—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY—</b>									
<i>(a) Machinery and Machines.</i>									
Adding machines, computing machines and typewriters ... ..		11,997	4,718	...	33	...	2,050	3,071	2,125
Agricultural and dairying machinery ... ..		12,308	9,913	...	...	...	2,395	...	...
Agricultural and dairying implements, hand operated ... ..		1,057	104	...	...	...	953	...	...
Electrical machinery and appliances ... ..		21,876	17,312	...	...	...	1,229	3,330	5
Cable and wire, covered ... ..		15,443	15,215	...	...	...	28	200	...
Lamps (filament), heating and cooking appliances ... ..		2,473	2,378	13	...	...	32	10	40
Telephones, radio sets and parts ... ..		23,858	16,534	6	...	...	859	4,666	1,793
Torches and bulbs ... ..		12,085	1,763	1,390	6,264	...	161	2,461	46
Batteries and accumulators ... ..		27,950	24,321	200	2,213	...	...	1,209	7
Electrical measuring and recording instruments ... ..		2,769	2,224	...	...	...	153	392	...
Other electrical goods ... ..		32,683	29,898	...	22	...	1,960	757	46
Mining machinery ... ..		64,019	16,762	...	...	...	143	47,114	...
Motive power machinery ... ..		28,668	18,148	...	...	...	9,973	481	66

(\*) Includes imports from United States of Indonesia: Class II. spices, etc., £18; Class IX, benzine, petrol, etc., £64,536; kerosene, lighting, £5,850; kerosene, power, £265; lubricating oil, £9,720; residual oil and all other fuel oils, £10,176; all other oils, £65; greases, £42. Total imports, £90,672.

(†) Imports of benzine, petrol, etc., for the year ended 30th June, 1949, shown in the previous Annual Report as "9,913,884 gals." should have read "2,845,938 gals."

4. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950 : VALUE BY CLASSES AND ITEMS,  
ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN—*continued.*

Classification of Imports.	Quantity.	Total Value.	Countries of Origin.					
			Australia.	China.	Hong Kong.	India.	United Kingdom.	United States of America.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(a) Machinery and Machines—continued.								
Pumps—								
Water ... ..	545	545	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery ... ..	5,026	4,034	51	17	...	2	818	104
Sewing machines ... ..	8,716	1,403	...	85	...	7,122	106	...
Weighing machines ... ..	2,948	2,726	...	12	...	190	20	...
Woodworking machines ... ..	5,222	4,694	...	...	...	...	528	...
All other machines and machinery ... ..	101,916	47,924	...	...	...	6,427	39,362	8,203
(b) Metals and Metal Manufactures Other than Machinery.								
Bolts, nuts and rivets, etc. ... ..	4,444	2,692	...	...	...	9	1,743	...
Enamelled ware (metal), n.e.i. ... ..	10,726	4,808	1,169	3,979	...	768	...	2
Fire extinguishers, etc. ... ..	5,622	5,432	...	...	...	...	190	...
Galvanised iron, flat and corrugated ... ..	58,601	18,741	...	32	...	...	430	39,398
Hinges and fastenings ... ..	5,022	4,557	27	199	...	...	118	121
Hoop iron ... ..	68	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household and cooking utensils... ..	13,870	10,752	1	731	...	1,676	142	563
Lamps and lampware ... ..	14,408	8,452	378	2,791	...	441	87	2,259
Nails and screws ... ..	15,958	7,223	407	518	...	123	705	6,982
Plated ware and cutlery—								
Copra and trade knives ... ..	21,217	6,279	...	...	...	13,717	756	465
Trade, n.e.i. ... ..	6,037	2,557	38	296	24	2,985	...	137
Other ... ..	20,076	7,101	231	904	...	8,869	695	2,276
Structural iron and steel ... ..	18,264	13,282	...	...	...	307	...	4,675
Water tanks and pipes ... ..	4,711	3,873	115	...	...	...	723	...
Wire and steel rope ... ..	9,992	6,148	51	...	...	279	3,514	...
Wire—other ... ..	13,686	7,742	...	...	...	1,891	86	3,967
Wire netting ... ..	1,574	901	...	...	...	570	...	103
Metals and metal manufactures, n.e.i. ... ..	126,789	95,867	1,178	3,375	408	7,870	14,617	3,474
Tools of trade—								
Axes and hatchets, n.e.i. ... ..	14,216	5,888	...	...	...	2,926	...	5,402
Hoes, picks and spades ... ..	6,334	5,192	...	...	...	1,142	...	...
All other ... ..	29,288	21,114	15	305	...	3,641	1,548	2,665
(c) Vehicles and Parts therefor.								
Aeroplane parts, etc. ... ..	86,636	47,821	...	...	...	10,800	28,015	...
Automobiles, parts, etc. ... ..	235,467	88,735	...	47	...	83,666	59,479	3,540
Motor cycles, parts, etc. ... ..	4,668	2,021	...	...	...	2,361	260	26
Cycles, parts, etc. ... ..	22,496	16,524	...	327	...	5,294	263	88
Other parts, etc. ... ..	32,634	22,100	...	266	...	1,866	8,402	...
TOTAL, CLASS XII	1,164,363	636,486	5,270	22,416	432	184,878	226,298	88,583
CLASS XIII—RUBBER AND LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF, AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR—								
Tyres and tubes ... ..	34,142	30,481	119	410	...	1,743	1,389	...
All other rubber manufactures ... ..	13,752	7,572	119	366	...	365	5,327	3
Harness ... ..	3,070	3,070	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather belting ... ..	2,463	2,406	27	30	...	...	...	...
All other leather and leather manufactures ... ..	9,017	3,548	968	4,391	...	24	86	...
TOTAL, CLASS XIII	62,444	47,077	1,233	5,197	...	2,132	6,802	3
CLASS XIV—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED—								
Boxes, trade and camphorwood... ..	15,136	391	5,337	9,407	...	...	...	1
Furniture—								
Wicker ... ..	4,129	128	545	3,463	...	...	...	3
Other ... ..	50,525	40,930	1,091	6,399	...	1,864	37	204
Timber ... ..	21,722	18,391	...	...	...	...	...	3,331
All other wood and wicker manufactures ... ..	50,357	32,000	2,014	11,320	...	919	16	4,088
TOTAL, CLASS XIV	141,879	91,840	8,987	30,589	...	2,783	53	7,627
CLASS XV—EARTHENWARE, CEMENT, CHINA, GLASS AND STONEWARE—								
Bricks and pottery ... ..	761	701	...	58	...	1	...	1
Cement ... ..	24,040	17,603	...	1,778	...	22	...	4,637
Other cement manufactures ... ..	12,478	8,445	...	...	...	3,999	34	...
Earthenware and china ... ..	6,214	3,183	403	787	...	1,507	238	96
Glass ... ..	4,561	4,220	70	184	...	83	...	4
Glassware, n.e.i. ... ..	13,895	8,947	350	2,694	...	1,079	112	713
All other earthenware ... ..	2,515	2,111	94	169	...	136	...	5
TOTAL, CLASS XV	64,464	45,210	917	5,670	...	6,827	384	5,456
CLASS XVI—PAPER AND STATIONERY—								
Paper, plain and wrapping ... ..	2,150	1,477	98	185	...	260	40	90
Paper manufactures ... ..	15,262	10,250	138	743	...	333	3,446	352
Stationery ... ..	36,577	28,713	962	2,284	...	2,515	1,709	394
Books and periodicals ... ..	10,221	5,280	302	466	...	234	3,685	254
Advertising material (paper) ... ..	468	323	25	66	...	21	7	26
Pictures and paintings ... ..	659	278	118	252	...	11	...	...
TOTAL, CLASS XVI	65,337	46,321	1,643	3,996	...	3,374	8,887	1,116

4. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950: VALUE BY CLASSES AND ITEMS,  
ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN—*continued.*

Classification of Imports.  Quantity.	Total Value.  £	Countries of Origin.						
		Australia.	China.	Hong Kong.	India.	United King- dom.	United States of America.	Other Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>CLASS XVII—JEWELLERY, TIMEPIECES AND FANCY GOODS—</b>								
Jewellery ... ..	8,274	2,542	1,859	3,159	...	79	581	54
Timepieces ... ..	15,425	5,383	563	1,619	...	533	688	6,639
Fancy goods—								
Articles used for games ... ..	13,645	6,928	1,343	2,659	27	624	1,945	119
Toys ... ..	4,926	2,144	199	1,453	...	581	516	33
Trade goods, n.e.i. (including trade beads) ... ..	12,217	4,903	86	1,019	...	137	319	5,753
Pipes (smoking) and accessories... ..	11,727	1,775	81	120	...	189	193	9,369
Fancy goods—other ... ..	15,630	4,058	3,166	7,078	...	584	316	428
<b>TOTAL, CLASS XVII</b> ... ..	<b>81,844</b>	<b>27,733</b>	<b>7,297</b>	<b>17,107</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2,727</b>	<b>4,558</b>	<b>22,395</b>
<b>CLASS XVIII—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—</b>								
Photographic goods—								
Cinema ... ..	3,040	2,597	...	...	...	285	158	...
Other ... ..	10,969	7,814	...	196	...	359	1,561	1,039
Films for exhibition ... .. 6,147,990 ft.	29,735	12,566	...	...	...	307	16,862	...
Surgical and dental instruments and appliances ... ..	10,432	9,482	...	...	...	249	560	141
Cotton wool and surgical dressings ... ..	10,635	9,173	...	...	...	1,008	434	20
Scientific, chemical and mathematical instruments and apparatus ... ..	7,962	5,663	...	2	...	61	2,236	...
Talking machines and records ... ..	2,478	1,649	7	81	...	476	155	110
<b>TOTAL, CLASS XVIII</b> ... ..	<b>75,251</b>	<b>48,944</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,745</b>	<b>21,960</b>	<b>1,310</b>
<b>CLASS XIX—DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS—</b>								
Medicines and drugs ... ..	53,350	43,666	275	1,117	...	4,314	3,886	92
Carbonic acid and ammonia gas cylinders ... ..	4,699	4,569	...	...	...	119	...	11
Carbonic acid and ammonia gas ... ..	928	920	...	...	...	...	8	...
Disinfectants ... ..	2,092	2,091	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fertilizers ... ..	1,112	1,112	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perfumery and toilet preparations (non-spirituous) ... ..	20,843	14,717	801	3,170	...	1,164	306	635
Salt (household) ... ..	5,262	5,119	...	...	...	143	...	...
Spirits and spirituous preparations—								
Essences, flavours, etc. ... .. 7 gals.	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toilet preparations ... .. 7 gals.	74	68	...	6	...	...	...	...
Methylated ... .. 4,661 gals.	852	852	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other chemicals ... ..	15,062	12,104	280	601	1,602	125	251	699
<b>TOTAL, CLASS XIX</b> ... ..	<b>104,926</b>	<b>85,270</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>4,894</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>5,865</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>1,488</b>
<b>CLASS XX—MISCELLANEOUS—</b>								
Arms—								
Revolvers and pistols ... ..	60	34	...	...	...	7	8	11
Rifles ... ..	356	287	...	...	...	...	69	...
Shotguns ... ..	1,173	484	...	...	...	225	409	55
Ammunition—								
Revolver and pistol ... ..	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rifle ... ..	192	78	...	...	...	...	106	8
Shotgun ... ..	2,720	1,144	...	...	...	1,494	82	...
Explosives—								
Gelignite ... ..	3,977	3,977	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dynamite ... ..	213	172	...	41	...	...	...	...
Ligdyn ... ..	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
Detonators ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuses ... ..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fireworks ... ..	2,232	9	529	1,683	...	11	...	...
Other ... ..	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boats, launches and fittings, life-belts and life-buoys... ..	45,329	36,721	...	475	...	...	8,133	...
Brushware ... ..	3,881	3,611	5	80	...	185	...	...
Dressings and polishes ... ..	3,278	3,200	...	5	...	73	...	...
Matches ... ..	24,469	12,425	3,861	5,843	...	1,114	84	1,142
Musical instruments and parts ... ..	7,452	4,097	467	695	...	1,078	360	755
Packing for engines and boilers ... ..	773	747	...	...	...	26	...	...
Pitch and tar ... ..	337	337	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap—								
Toilet ... ..	5,651	5,371	...	22	...	155	103	...
Other ... ..	16,462	15,551	...	790	...	...	121	...
Articles for use in religious services, n.e.i. ... ..	10,472	3,934	...	...	...	55	5,647	836
Articles for educational purposes, n.e.i. ... ..	7,442	3,032	...	...	...	424	2,183	1,803
Articles unspecified ... ..	23,079	20,071	364	1,059	...	924	593	68
Articles unspecified, free ... ..	78,875	74,271	12	307	...	1,301	726	2,258
<b>TOTAL, CLASS XX</b> ... ..	<b>238,621</b>	<b>189,751</b>	<b>5,238</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7,072</b>	<b>18,624</b>	<b>6,936</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b> ... ..	<b>4,791,799</b>	<b>2,914,594</b>	<b>86,595</b>	<b>308,367</b>	<b>95,338</b>	<b>333,733</b>	<b>565,385</b>	<b>487,787</b>

5. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950: VALUE BY CLASSES SHOWING GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE IMPORTS.

Class.		Governmental.	Private.	Total.	Duty Collected.
		£	£	£	£
I.	Foodstuffs of Animal Origin (Excluding Living Animals) ... ..	174,220	548,298	722,518	42,973
II.	Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin, Non-Alcoholic Beverages and Substances Used in Making ... ..	167,540	524,847	692,387	30,184
III.	Spiritous and Alcoholic Liquors ... ..	6,703	175,336	182,039	72,395
IV.	Tobacco and Preparations thereof ... ..	30,475	238,554	269,029	94,123
V.	Live Animals ... ..	3,188	10,161	13,349	.....
VI.	Animal Substances (mainly unmanufactured, not foodstuffs) ... ..	.....	392	392	39
VII.	Vegetable Substances and Fibres ... ..	741	4,858	5,599	325
VIII.	Apparel, Textiles and Manufactured Fibres ... ..	49,036	516,461	565,497	42,294
IX.	Oils, Fats and Waxes ... ..	2,155	286,810	288,965	24,189
X.	Paints and Varnishes ... ..	14,758	28,681	43,439	2,868
XI.	Stones and Minerals, including Ores and Concentrates ... ..	8,103	1,353	9,456	25
XII.	Metals, Metal Manufactures and Machinery ... ..	221,475	942,888	1,164,363	83,764
XIII.	Rubber and Leather and Manufactures thereof and Substitutes therefor ... ..	16,308	46,136	62,444	4,582
XIV.	Wood and Wicker, Raw and Manufactured ... ..	35,152	106,727	141,879	6,590
XV.	Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass and Stoneware ... ..	15,925	48,539	64,464	4,854
XVI.	Paper and Stationery ... ..	7,353	57,984	65,337	4,496
XVII.	Jewellery, Timepieces and Fancy Goods ... ..	1,193	80,651	81,844	8,065
XVIII.	Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments ... ..	20,921	54,330	75,251	1,860
XIX.	Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers ... ..	35,570	69,356	104,926	3,409
XX.	Miscellaneous ... ..	17,575	221,046	238,621	8,154
TOTAL ... ..		828,391	3,963,408	4,791,799	435,189

6. EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950: QUANTITY, VALUE AND DESTINATION BY ITEMS.

Item.	Quantity.	Value.	Destination.
New Guinea Produce—		£	
Animals, living .....	...	477	Australia. £463. U.S.A., £14.
Beche-de-mer ... ..	10 lb.	1	Australia.
Birds, living ... ..	...	338	Australia.
Candlenuts ... ..	2 cwt.	2	Australia.
Cocoa Beans ... ..	207 tons	31,247	Australia.
Coconut, desiccated ... ..	652 tons.	123,142	Australia.
Coconut Fibre ... ..	8 tons.	258	Australia.
Coconuts ... ..	88 tons.	2,707	Australia.
Coffee Beans ... ..	15 tons.	2,797	Australia.
Copra ... ..	47,094 tons.	2,264,114	Australia. 13,576 tons £653,824. U.K. 31,756 tons £1,523,534. Sweden. 1,762 tons £86,756.
Copra Refuse ... ..	105 tons.	4,629	Australia.
Curios ... ..	...	388	Australia. £197. Germany. £28. Holland. £50. Switzerland £100. U.S.A. £13.
Films ... ..	970 ft.	157	Australia.
Fish—Samples ... ..	...	50	Australia.
Specimens ... ..	...	100	Australia.
Galip Nuts ... ..	12 cwt.	20	Australia.
Ginger Root ... ..	40 lb.	10	Australia.
Gold Bullion and Native Gold ... ..	85,052 oz.	1,211,569	Australia.
Silver ... ..	36,326 oz.	10,129	Australia.
Hides and Skins ... ..	...	23	Australia. £20. Germany. £3.
Plants, Trees and Shrubs ... ..	...	3	Australia. £2. Fiji. £1.
Shell—Green Snail ... ..	10 tons.	432	Australia.
Trochus ... ..	308 tons.	16,636	Australia.
Timber—Logs ... ..	926,399 su. ft.	5,291	Australia.
Sawn ... ..	21,420 su. ft.	1,040	Papua.
Samples ... ..	108 su. ft.	5	Australia.
Wool ... ..	1,355 lb.	262	Australia.
Total New Guinea Produce ... ..		3,675,827	
Items Not of New Guinea Origin—		£	
Aircraft Parts ... ..	...	14,976	Australia.
Airstrip Matting ... ..	...	12,911	China.
Articles for Repair ... ..	...	65,678	Australia, £65,492. Hong Kong, £66. Switzerland £95. U.K., £25.
Aviation Spirit ... ..	1,408 gals.	227	B.S.I.P.
Disinfectant ... ..	...	400	Australia.
Earthmoving Equipment ... ..	...	9,288	Australia.
Electrical ... ..	...	7,648	Australia.
Empty Returns ... ..	...	27,122	Australia, £18,599. U.K., £8,523.
Fancy Goods ... ..	...	2,197	Australia, £99. B.S.I.P., £1,822. U.S.A., £276.
Films ... ..	4,387,020 ft.	34,002	Australia, 4,383,512 ft. £33,868. U.S.A., 3,508 ft. £134.
Foodstuffs ... ..	...	1,528	Australia, £12. B.S.I.P., £1,449. U.K., £67.
Furniture and Personal Effects ... ..	...	18,173	Australia, £17,793. Germany, £100. New Zealand, £80. Fiji, £50. U.S.A., £150.
General Salvage ... ..	...	48,713	Australia.
Machinery ... ..	...	35,862	Australia.
Metal Manufactures ... ..	...	57,520	Australia, £7,520.
Metal Scrap ... ..	...	36,187	New Zealand £50,000. Australia, £35,187. U.K., £1,000.
Photographic Equipment ... ..	...	853	Australia.
Pontoon Cubes ... ..	...	1,900	Australia.
Quonsett and Saar Huts ... ..	...	87,225	Australia.
Tools ... ..	...	390	Australia.
Tyres and Tubes ... ..	...	1,654	Australia.
Vehicles and Parts ... ..	...	93,181	Australia.
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	1,080	Australia, £1,002. B. S. I. P. £43 China, £1. Hong Kong, £33. U.K., £1.
Total, Items not of New Guinea Origin ... ..	...	558,715	
Specie ... ..	...	436	Australia.
Total Exports ... ..	...	4,234,978	

## 7. DIRECTION OF EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Country.	Value.		
	New Guinea Produce.	Re-Exports.	Total Exports.
	£	£	£
Australia ... ..	2,064,288	482,098	2,546,386
British Solomon Islands Protectorate ... ..	.....	3,541	3,541
China ... ..	.....	12,912	12,912
Fiji ... ..	1	50	51
Germany ... ..	31	100	131
Holland ... ..	50	.....	50
Hong Kong ... ..	.....	99	99
New Zealand ... ..	.....	50,080	50,080
Papua ... ..	1,040	.....	1,040
Sweden ... ..	86,756	.....	86,756
Switzerland ... ..	100	95	195
United Kingdom ... ..	1,523,534	9,616	1,533,150
United States of America ... ..	27	560	587
Total ... ..	£ 3,675,827	559,151	4,234,978

## 8. VALUE OF TRADE, BY PORTS, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Imports and Exports.	Port.					Total Value.
	Madang.	Lae.	Rabaul.	Kavieng.	Lorengau.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ... ..	772,488	1,583,733	2,261,288	35,107	139,183	4,791,799
Exports—						
New Guinea Produce ... ..	518,055	1,237,409	1,833,642	77,963	8,758	3,675,827
Re-Exports ... ..	54,947	221,299	145,067	.....	137,838	559,151
Total Exports ... ..	573,002	1,458,708	1,978,709	77,963	146,596	4,234,978
Total Trade ... ..	1,345,490	3,042,441	4,239,997	113,070	285,779	9,026,777

## 9. OVERSEAS VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED NEW GUINEA PORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 1950.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.		Vessels Cleared.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British ... ..	105*	220,353	93*	210,891	198	431,244
Other ... ..	9	17,655	9	17,655	18	35,310
Total ... ..	114	238,008	102	228,546	216	466,554

\* Five British vessels were still in Territorial waters at the 30th June, 1950. The remaining seven British vessels cleared inwards to Territory ports and remained in the Territory for the coastal trade.

## 10. TONNAGE OF CARGO HANDLED AT NEW GUINEA PORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.\*

	Port.				Total.
	Lae.	Rabaul.	Madang.	Lorengau.	
Tonnage Discharged ... ..	19,670	38,487	10,871	4,198	73,226
Tonnage Laden ... ..	10,833	42,927	15,839	3,701	73,300
Total Handled ... ..	30,503	81,414	26,710	7,899	146,526

\* Figures include overseas air-freight.

APPENDIX VII.

Particulars of incorporated and trading establishments and enterprises operating in the Territory, as at 30th June, 1950.

LOCAL COMPANIES.

Objects.	No.	Nominal Capital.
		£
Commercial ... ..	29	2,588,750
Plantations ... ..	11	307,500
Air Line Operators ... ..	3	610,000
Mining and Oil Prospecting ... ..	4	161,500
Insurance ... ..	1	50,000
Total ... ..	48	3,717,750

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Objects.	No.	Nominal Capital.
		£
Commercial ... ..	14	19,320,000
Plantations ... ..	9	515,000
Air Lines Operators ... ..	1	5,000,000
Mining and Oil Prospecting ... ..	12	13,141,388 (and \$6,000,000)
Insurance ... ..	8	13,300,000
Banking ... ..	1	8,780,000
Total ... ..	45	£60,056,388 (and \$6,000,000)

APPENDIX VIII.

HOUSING.

Available information concerning occupied dwellings classified according to type was given in the 1948-1949 Report, page 127.

## APPENDIX IX.

## PRODUCTION.

## 1. PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES: OUTPUT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Industry.	Exports.*	
	Quantity.	Value.
Cocoa beans ... ..	207 tons	£ 31,247
Coconut, desiccated ... ..	652 tons	123,142
Coffee beans ... ..	15 tons	2,797
Copra ... ..	47,094 tons	2,264,114
Mining—		
Gold ... ..	85,052 oz.	1,211,569
Silver ... ..	36,326 oz.	10,129
Shell ... ..	318 tons	17,068
Timber—		
Logs ... ..	926,399 su. ft.	5,291
Sawn ... ..	21,420 su. ft.	1,040
Total ... ..	.....	3,666,397
Other Products ... ..	.....	9,430
Total Domestic Exports ... ..	.....	3,675,827

\* Figures of production are not available, but exports absorbed practically all output of the products mentioned in the table with the exception of timber.

## 2. TIMBER PRODUCTION BY ADMINISTRATION SAWMILLS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Sawmill.	Log Intake.	Sawn Output.	Sales.		
			Administration.	Private.	Total.
Keravat ... ..	super feet. 1,320,380	super feet. 473,690	£ 9,603	£ 778	£ 10,381
Yalu... ..	1,872,990	1,015,653	13,036	9,912	22,948
Total ... ..	3,193,370	1,489,343	22,639	10,690	33,329

## 3. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

	Total.	Districts.							
		Central Highlands.	Sepik.	Madang.	Morobe.	New Britain.	New Ireland.	Bougainville.	Manus.
Area of Plantations (a) ... ..	acres. 535,073	acres. 1,394	acres. 25,013	acres. 63,717	acres. 12,402	acres. 203,235	acres. 123,574	acres. 70,700	acres. 35,038
Number of plantations (b)—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Coconuts ... ..	284	...	6	34	9	91	98	36	10
Cacao ... ..	11	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...
Coffee ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Interplanted coconuts/cacao ... ..	69	...	...	11	2	36	14	6	...
Interplanted cacao/coffee ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Not in production (c) ... ..	142	2	13	16	4	7	54	15	31
Mixed farms ... ..	32	5	3	3	5	11	2	3	...
Total plantations ... ..	541	7	22	64	24	154	168	61	41
Pastoral and grazing properties ... ..	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Livestock (Administration-owned)									
Cattle ... ..	290	100	...	14	115	61	...	...	...
Sheep ... ..	967	967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horses ... ..	66	56	...	3	6	1	...	...	...
Donkeys ... ..	29	...	...	12	17	...	...	...	...
Goats ... ..	62	30	...	14	16	2	...	...	...
Pigs ... ..	322	61	43	12	139	50	...	17	...

(a) Areas are subject to adjustment on completion of survey.

(b) Estimates only based on pre-war figures pending completion of a census of plantations.

(c) Includes plantations which suffered severe war damage and have not been re-opened since the war and new areas not yet in production.

## 4. LAND TENURE, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Tenure.	Acres.	Acres
Total area of New Guinea ... ..	.....	59,520,000
Land held by Natives ... ..	.....	58,604,196
Land alienated—		
(1) held by private non-indigenous inhabitants—		
(a) freehold ... .. 519,380	.....	.....
(b) leasehold ... .. 160,573	679,953	.....
(2) held by the Administration ... ..	209,240	.....
(3) Native Reserves (*) ... ..	26,611	.....
Total area alienated ... ..	.....	915,804

\* Vested in the Director of District Services and Native Affairs as Trustee for Natives.

## 5. LAND HELD UNDER LEASE, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Class of Lease.	Number of Leases.	Area in Acres.
Agricultural leases ... ..	456	143,509
Pastoral leases ... ..	3	9,496
Residence and business leases ... ..	418	454
Special leases ... ..	58	854
Mission leases ... ..	455	1,606
Leases granted to Chinese in towns ... ..	214	58
Long period leases from German regime (*) ... ..	106	4,596
Total ... ..	1,710	160,573

\* Owing to lost records this figure is not certain. It is known that most leases in the German time commenced from 1912 onwards and were usually for a maximum of 30 years. Therefore most long term leases granted by the German Administration would have expired. Five known leases have been deducted from the figures brought forward during the period under review.

## 6. LEASES GRANTED BY CLASSES AND DISTRICTS.

Class of Lease.	Central Highlands.		Sepik.	Madang.		Morobe.		New Britain.	New Ireland.		Bougainville.		Manus.	Total.	
	No.	Area.		No.	Area.	No.	Area.		No.	Area.	No.	Area.		No.	Area.
		acres.			acres.		acres.			acres.		acres.			acres.
(a) Granted during the year ended 30th June, 1950.															
Agricultural ... ..	5	1,324	...	...	...	3	942	...	1	28	...	...	...	9	2,294
Pastoral ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence or Business ... ..	...	...	...	6	3	68	90	...	...	...	1	5	...	75	98
Special ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	145	...	2	145
Mission ... ..	5	22	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	1	5	...	7	32
Granted to Chinese in Towns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Total ... ..	10	1,346	...	6	3	72	1,037	...	1	28	5	156	...	94	2,570
(b) Granted during the period October, 1945 to 30th June, 1950.															
Agricultural ... ..	7	1,394	...	1	170	5	1,092	...	4	279	...	...	...	17	2,935
Pastoral ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	7,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7,805
Residence or Business ... ..	...	...	...	10	20	91	98	...	...	...	1	5	...	102	123
Special ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	145	...	2	145
Mission ... ..	8	37	...	1	5	2	10	...	...	...	1	5	...	12	57
Granted to Chinese in Towns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Total ... ..	15	1,431	...	12	195	99	9,005	...	4	279	5	156	...	135	11,066

## APPENDIX X.

## LABOUR.

## 1. NUMBER OF PLACES WHERE MORE THAN TEN NATIVES WERE EMPLOYED, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

District.	Employers.		
	Administration.	Private Employers.	Total.
Central Highlands ... ..	16	26	42
Sepik ... ..	15	22	37
Madang ... ..	11	52	63
Morobe ... ..	27	112	139
New Britain ... ..	20	118	138
New Ireland ... ..	12	90	102
Bougainville ... ..	5	34	39
Manus ... ..	12	4	16
Total ... ..	118	458	576

## 2. NUMBER OF NATIVE LABOURERS IN EACH DISTRICT, BY CATEGORY OF EMPLOYMENT AND DISTRICT OF BIRTH, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

District.	Administration.		Private Employers.						Grand Total.	
			Indentured.		Non-Indentured.		Total.			
	Born in.	Em- ployed in.	Born in.	Em- ployed in.	Born in.	Em- ployed in.	Born in.	Em- ployed in.	Born in.	Em- ployed in.
Central Highlands ...	2,079	1,610	2,445	5	1,047	1,088	3,492	1,093	5,571	2,703
Sepik ...	3,005	682	4,228	119	2,408	775	6,636	894	9,641	1,576
Madang ...	631	805	1,318	2,357	1,674	1,591	2,992	3,948	3,623	4,753
Morobe ...	1,718	2,459	1,746	3,099	1,438	1,982	3,184	5,081	4,902	7,540
New Britain ...	797	1,821	1,068	3,313	1,936	3,102	3,004	6,415	3,801	8,236
New Ireland ...	453	687	140	1,327	1,006	1,260	1,146	2,587	1,599	3,274
Bougainville ...	444	406	223	822	1,615	1,630	1,838	2,452	2,282	2,858
Manus ...	210	965	12	194	143	152	155	346	365	1,311
Papua (a) ...	98	...	56	...	313	...	369	...	467	...
Total ...	9,435	9,435	11,236	11,236	11,580	11,580	22,816	22,816	32,251	32,251 (b)

(a) The Territory of Papua.

(b) In addition 1,544 Natives were employed in the Police Force.

## 3. NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATION NATIVE EMPLOYEES IN EACH DISTRICT, BY DISTRICT OF BIRTH AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

District of Employment.	District of Birth.									
	Central Highlands.	Sepik.	Madang.	Morobe.	New Britain.	New Ireland.	Bougainville.	Manus.	Papua. (a)	Total.
Central Highlands ... ..	1,557	13	11	11	4	1	6	4	3	1,610
Sepik ... ..	...	674	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	682
Madang ... ..	131	29	583	35	8	1	...	1	17	805
Morobe ... ..	30	747	18	1,618	3	1	...	3	39	2,459
New Britain ... ..	18	907	13	8	767	46	31	2	29	1,821
New Ireland ... ..	50	210	4	6	8	403	1	2	3	687
Bougainville ... ..	...	6	...	...	4	1	394	1	...	406
Manus ... ..	293	419	2	39	3	...	12	197	...	965
Total ... ..	2,079	3,005	631	1,718	797	453	444	210	98	9,435 (b)

(a) The Territory of Papua.

(b) In addition 1,544 Natives were employed in the Police Force.

4. NUMBER OF INDENTURED LABOURERS IN EACH DISTRICT, BY DISTRICT OF BIRTH, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

District of Employment.	District of Birth.									Total.
	Central Highlands.	Sepik.	Madang.	Morobe.	New Britain.	New Ireland.	Bougainville.	Manus.	Papua.*	
Central Highlands ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sepik ... ..	...	118	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	119
Madang ... ..	1,094	406	857	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,357
Morobe ... ..	692	973	175	1,257	...	...	...	...	2	3,099
New Britain ... ..	499	1,148	159	428	1,009	4	2	10	54	3,313
New Ireland ... ..	29	977	127	2	57	135	...	...	...	1,327
Bougainville ... ..	84	456	...	59	2	...	221	...	...	822
Manus ... ..	42	150	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	194
Total ... ..	2,445	4,228	1,318	1,746	1,068	140	223	12	56	11,236

\* The Territory of Papua.

5. NUMBER OF NON-INDENTURED WORKERS IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT IN EACH DISTRICT, BY DISTRICT OF BIRTH, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

District of Employment.	District of Birth.									Total.
	Central Highlands.	Sepik.	Madang.	Morobe.	New Britain.	New Ireland.	Bougainville.	Manus.	Papua.*	
Central Highlands ... ..	1,043	7	11	20	1	...	3	...	3	1,088
Sepik ... ..	4	768	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	775
Madang ... ..	...	86	1,467	25	1	...	...	...	12	1,591
Morobe ... ..	...	359	21	1,335	5	2	2	3	255	1,982
New Britain ... ..	...	969	142	7	1,881	53	3	18	29	3,102
New Ireland ... ..	...	169	31	39	35	951	20	4	11	1,260
Bougainville ... ..	...	31	...	1	12	...	1,586	...	...	1,630
Manus ... ..	...	19	2	11	...	...	1	118	1	152
Total ... ..	1,047	2,408	1,674	1,438	1,936	1,006	1,615	143	313	11,580

\* The Territory of Papua.

6. WAGES OF NATIVE LABOURERS, BY OCCUPATION AND CATEGORY OF EMPLOYMENT, AS AT  
30TH JUNE, 1950.

Occupation.	Administration Employees.		Privately Employed Workers.				Total.
			Indentured.		Non-Indentured.		
	Number.	Average Wage.*	Number.	Average Wage.*	Number.	Average Wage.*	
Baker ... ..	2	£ s. d. 2 0 0	23	£ s. d. 2 8 0	4	£ s. d. 2 0 0	29
Blacksmith. ... ..	1	4 0 0	4	1 0 0	2	1 5 0	7
Boiler Attendant ... ..	...	...	2	1 7 6	...	...	2
Carpenter ... ..	86	4 13 9	17	5 1 6	179	9 4 6	282
Chainman ... ..	1	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	1
Clerk ... ..	70	4 9 6	5	0 17 6	6	4 9 2	81
Cook ... ..	106	1 14 8	115	0 18 3	122	1 14 6	343
Domestic—							
Male ... ..	27	1 2 10	515	1 2 0	2,006	1 9 1	2,548
Female ... ..	3	1 2 6	...	...	88	0 18 10	91
Educational Assistant ... ..	5	5 17 6	...	...	...	...	5
Educational Assistant—Probationary ... ..	6	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	6
Teacher ... ..	50	4 16 3	...	...	...	...	50
Teacher—Probationary ... ..	29	2 18 0	...	...	...	...	29
Instructor—Technical ... ..	11	7 12 6	...	...	...	...	11
Engine Driver ... ..	28	3 13 0	1	1 10 0	11	4 1 10	40
Engineer ... ..	4	3 15 0	...	...	4	3 10 0	8
Factory Worker ... ..	3	3 0 0	505	0 15 3	130	0 19 7	638
Ferryman ... ..	2	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	2
Foreman ... ..	26	2 17 8	9	2 0 0	53	1 19 2	88
Forest Worker ... ..	74	1 5 0	63	0 15 0	...	...	137
General Labourer ... ..	7,172	1 3 6	4,212	0 19 10	3,676	1 2 4	15,060
Interpreter ... ..	12	2 0 0	1	0 16 0	5	1 10 0	18
Linesman (Electrical and Telephone) ... ..	26	2 8 0	...	...	4	1 15 0	30
Machinist ... ..	1	1 0 0	...	...	2	2 5 0	3
Mechanic ... ..	26	2 8 0	...	...	32	4 17 1	58
Medical Orderly—							
Male ... ..	436	4 7 0	13	1 0 0	27	2 7 0	476
Female ... ..	27	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	27
Medical Orderly Probationary—							
Male ... ..	207	0 17 8	...	...	...	...	207
Female ... ..	29	0 16 5	...	...	...	...	29
Medical Orderly—Technical ... ..	7	5 5 0	...	...	...	...	7
Instructor—Technical ... ..	12	6 5 0	...	...	...	...	12
Hygiene Orderly ... ..	17	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	17
Messenger ... ..	15	1 2 6	...	...	...	...	15
Miner's Labourer ... ..	...	...	906	0 17 2	454	1 2 4	1,360
Motor Transport Driver ... ..	153	3 4 4	14	2 17 10	220	4 8 6	387
Painter ... ..	6	3 1 0	...	...	23	3 1 9	29
Plantation and Agricultural Worker ... ..	359	1 3 5	4,483	0 15 9	4,007	0 18 6	8,849
Plumber ... ..	1	11 0 0	...	...	...	...	1
Printing Trade Worker ... ..	...	...	...	...	11	1 2 0	11
Radio Operator ... ..	2	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	2
Radio Technician ... ..	2	12 10 0	...	...	...	...	2
Sawmill Hand ... ..	129	1 2 2	80	0 16 4	62	1 6 0	271
Sawyer ... ..	21	1 12 7	23	0 15 0	83	1 2 9	127
Seaman ... ..	135	2 9 0	206	0 17 2	166	1 16 5	507
Ship Master ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	10 0 0	1
Seamstress ... ..	...	...	...	...	11	1 0 0	11
Steward ... ..	28	1 9 2	14	0 15 0	60	1 14 0	102
Stockman ... ..	8	1 11 3	...	...	32	1 6 0	40
Storeman ... ..	38	1 15 0	18	1 2 2	91	1 17 0	147
Telephone Operator ... ..	22	3 8 3	7	1 0 0	8	1 5 0	37
Telephone Technician ... ..	10	5 1 5	...	...	...	...	10
Total ... ..	9,435	...	11,236	...	11,580	...	32,251

\* Per month.

## 7. OCCUPATIONS OF NATIVE LABOURERS, BY DISTRICT OF EMPLOYMENT, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Occupation.	District of Employment.								Total.
	Central Highlands	Sepik.	Madang.	Morobe.	New Britain.	New Ireland.	Bougainville.	Manus.	
Baker ... ..	...	...	2	27	1	...	...	...	30
Blacksmith ... ..	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Boiler Attendant ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Carpenter ... ..	23	3	16	121	77	28	13	1	282
Chainman ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clerk ... ..	2	10	7	19	23	8	10	2	81
Cook ... ..	2	12	25	170	39	20	64	4	343
Domestic—									
Male ... ..	108	129	192	923	703	243	175	75	2,548
Female ... ..	3	3	...	17	14	39	15	...	91
Educational Assistant ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5
Education Assistant—Probationary ... ..	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	6
Teacher ... ..	...	9	3	...	24	9	3	2	50
Teacher—Probationary ... ..	...	1	1	...	20	4	2	1	29
Instructor—Technical ... ..	...	3	...	2	2	1	3	...	11
Engine Driver ... ..	...	5	11	12	7	1	4	...	40
Engineer ... ..	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	8
Factory Worker ... ..	...	...	497	106	35	...	...	...	638
Ferryman ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Foreman ... ..	27	...	8	17	20	8	8	...	88
Forest Worker ... ..	2	...	...	135	...	...	...	...	157
General Labourer ... ..	1,737	904	911	4,003	2,731	1,593	2,287	894	15,060
Interpreter ... ..	14	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	18
Linesman (Electrical and Telephone) ... ..	...	1	8	4	7	10	...	...	30
Machinist ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
Mechanic ... ..	3	3	5	26	15	...	5	1	58
Medical Orderly—									
Male ... ..	92	77	61	76	65	36	60	9	476
Female ... ..	5	3	8	4	2	1	4	...	27
Medical Orderly—Probationary									
Male ... ..	32	52	25	9	38	23	16	12	207
Female ... ..	8	1	9	3	4	3	1	...	29
Medical Orderly—Technical ... ..	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	7
Instructor—Technical ... ..	4	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	12
Hygiene Orderly ... ..	8	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	17
Messenger ... ..	3	1	8	3	...	...	...	...	15
Miner's Labourer ... ..	284	...	...	1,076	...	...	...	...	1,360
Motor Transport Driver ... ..	7	9	28	148	121	34	23	17	387
Painter ... ..	...	...	2	22	5	...	...	...	29
Plantation and Agricultural Worker ... ..	155	278	2,823	249	3,847	1,165	65	267	8,849
Plumber ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Printing Trade Worker ... ..	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
Radio Operator ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Radio Technician ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Sawmill Hand ... ..	33	20	6	104	108	...	...	...	271
Sawyer ... ..	76	...	...	25	15	11	...	...	127
Seaman ... ..	...	25	55	100	214	17	83	13	507
Ship Master ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Scamstress ... ..	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	11
Steward ... ..	1	4	3	54	28	...	...	12	102
Stockman ... ..	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Storeman ... ..	26	18	7	40	33	13	10	...	147
Telephone Operator ... ..	...	...	11	19	6	1	...	...	37
Telephone Technician ... ..	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	10
Total ... ..	2,703	1,576	4,753	7,540	8,236	3,274	2,858	1,311	32,251

8. OCCUPATIONS OF ADMINISTRATION NATIVE EMPLOYEES, BY DISTRICT OF EMPLOYMENT, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Occupation.	District of Employment.								Total.
	Central Highlands.	Sepik.	Madang.	Morobe.	New Britain.	New Ireland.	Bougainville.	Manus.	
Baker ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blacksmith ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Carpenter ...	16	1	11	6	27	18	6	1	86
Chainman ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clerk ...	2	10	7	14	23	5	7	2	70
Cook ...	9	10	14	33	21	7	8	4	106
Domestic—									
Male ...	...	5	6	...	3	3	5	5	27
Female ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
Educational Assistant ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5
Educational Assistant—Probationary ...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	6
Teacher ...	...	9	3	...	24	9	3	2	50
Teacher Probationary ...	...	1	1	...	20	4	2	1	29
Instructor—Technical ...	...	3	...	2	2	1	3	...	11
Engine Driver ...	...	5	10	2	6	1	4	...	28
Engineer ...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4
Factory Worker ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Ferryman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Foreman ...	14	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	26
Forest Worker ...	2	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	74
General Labourer ...	1,333	465	564	2,052	1,185	502	177	894	7,172
Interpreter ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12
Linesman (Electrical and Telephone) ...	...	1	8	...	7	10	...	...	26
Machinist ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Mechanic ...	2	3	5	11	3	...	1	1	26
Medical Orderly—									
Male ...	82	77	61	55	64	36	52	9	436
Female ...	5	3	8	4	2	1	4	...	27
Medical Orderly Probationary—									
Male ...	32	52	25	9	38	23	16	12	207
Female ...	8	1	9	3	4	3	1	...	29
Medical Orderly—Technical ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	7
Instructor—Technical ...	4	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	12
Hygiene Orderly ...	8	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	17
Messenger ...	3	1	8	3	...	...	...	...	15
Motor Transport Driver ...	7	8	20	40	47	10	4	17	153
Painter ...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	6
Plantation and Agricultural Worker ...	19	8	...	74	165	34	59	...	359
Plumber ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Radio Operator ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Radio Technician ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Sawmill Hand ...	33	...	6	1	89	...	...	...	129
Sawyer ...	...	...	...	...	10	11	...	...	21
Seaman ...	...	8	13	51	26	...	33	4	135
Steward ...	1	4	...	...	11	...	...	12	28
Stockman ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Storeman ...	10	5	3	6	5	3	6	...	38
Telephone Operator ...	...	...	11	4	6	1	...	...	22
Telephone Technician ...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	10
Total ...	1,610	682	805	2,459	1,821	687	406	965	9,435

9. OCCUPATIONS OF INDENTURED LABOURERS, BY DISTRICT OF EMPLOYMENT, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Occupation.	District of Employment.								Total.
	Central Highlands.	Sepik.	Madang.	Morobe.	New Britain.	New Ireland.	Bougainville.	Manus.	
Baker ... ..	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	23
Blacksmith ... ..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Boiler Attendant ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Carpenter ... ..	...	...	...	14	...	2	1	...	17
Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	5
Cook ... ..	...	1	1	95	1	10	7	...	115
Domestic—Male ... ..	5	21	21	415	52	...	1	...	515
Engine Driver ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Factory Worker ... ..	...	...	403	102	...	...	...	...	505
Forest Worker ... ..	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	63
Foreman ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	9
General Labourer ... ..	...	93	99	1,318	976	923	803	...	4,212
Interpreter ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Medical Orderly—Male ... ..	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	13
Miner's Labourer... ..	...	...	...	906	...	...	...	...	906
Motor Transport Driver ... ..	...	...	1	7	4	...	2	...	14
Plantation and Agricultural Workers ... ..	...	...	1,794	4	2,122	369	...	194	4,483
Sawmill Hand ... ..	...	...	...	78	2	...	...	...	80
Sawyer ... ..	...	...	...	20	3	...	...	...	23
Seaman ... ..	...	3	37	9	150	1	6	...	206
Steward ... ..	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	14
Storeman ... ..	...	1	1	6	...	10	...	...	18
Telephone Operator ... ..	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Total ... ..	5	119	2,357	3,099	3,313	1,327	822	194	11,236

10. OCCUPATIONS OF NON-INDENTURED WORKERS IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, BY DISTRICT OF EMPLOYMENT, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Occupation.	District of Employment.								Total.
	Central Highlands.	Sepik.	Madang.	Morobe.	New Britain.	New Ireland.	Bougainville.	Manus.	
Baker ... ..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Blacksmith ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Carpenter ... ..	7	2	5	101	50	8	6	...	179
Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	6
Cook ... ..	...	1	10	42	17	3	49	...	122
Domestic—									
Male ... ..	103	103	165	508	648	240	169	70	2,006
Female ... ..	3	3	...	16	12	39	15	...	88
Engine Driver ... ..	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	11
Engineer ... ..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Factory Worker ... ..	...	...	94	4	32	...	...	...	130
Foreman ... ..	13	...	8	16	16	...	...	...	53
General Labourer ... ..	404	346	248	633	570	168	1,307	...	3,676
Interpreter ... ..	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Linesman (Electrical and Telephone) ... ..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Machinist ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Mechanic ... ..	1	...	...	15	12	...	4	...	32
Medical Orderly—Male ... ..	10	...	...	8	1	...	8	...	27
Miner's Labourer... ..	284	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	454
Motor Transport Driver ... ..	...	1	7	101	70	24	17	...	220
Painter ... ..	...	...	2	21	...	...	...	...	23
Plantation and Agricultural Worker ... ..	136	270	1,029	171	1,560	762	6	73	4,007
Printing Trade Worker ... ..	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
Sawmill Hand ... ..	...	20	...	25	17	...	...	...	62
Sawyer ... ..	76	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	83
Seaman ... ..	...	14	5	40	38	16	44	9	166
Seamstress ... ..	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	11
Ship Master ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Steward ... ..	...	...	3	40	17	...	...	...	60
Stockman ... ..	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Storeman ... ..	16	12	3	28	28	...	4	...	91
Telephone Operator ... ..	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Total ... ..	1,088	775	1,591	1,982	3,102	1,260	1,630	152	11,580

## 11. NUMBER OF FEMALES EMPLOYED, BY OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYER, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Occupation.	Employer.		
	Administration.	Private.	Total.
Domestic ... ..	3	88	91
Medical Orderly ... ..	27	...	27
Medical Orderly—Probationary ... ..	29	...	29
Medical Assistant ... ..	15	...	15
Seamstress ... ..	...	11	11
Teacher—Trainee ... ..	2	...	2
Total ... ..	76	99	175

## 12. FURTHER PARTICULARS IN RESPECT OF ADMINISTRATION EMPLOYEES, INDENTURED LABOURERS AND NON-INDENTURED LABOURERS IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT.

Particulars.	Districts.								Total.
	Central Highlands.	Sepik.	Madang.	Morobe.	New Britain.	New Ireland.	Bougainville.	Manus.	
Administration Employees (a)—									
Number working at 1st July, 1949 ...	1,343	847	1,231	1,669	1,799	616	420	419	8,344
Number recorded during year ...	1,609	346	330	1,805	1,131	235	132	1,145	6,733
Number paid off as medically unfit ...	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	3	9
Number of deaths ... ..	...	1	4	12	...	...	1	6	24
Number paid off ... ..	1,341	507	752	1,001	1,109	164	145	590	5,609
Number working at 30th June, 1950...	1,610	682	805	2,459	1,821	687	406	965	9,435
Indentured Labourers—									
Number working at 1st July, 1949 ...	3	100	2,340	3,194	3,045	1,398	510	87	10,677
Number recorded during year ...	5	123	2,387	3,160	3,401	1,372	859	198	11,505
Number paid off as medically unfit ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	6
Number of deaths ... ..	...	1	13	9	24	6	7	...	60
Number of deserters not yet apprehended ... ..	...	...	1	2	9	...	2	...	14
Number paid off and cancelled ...	3	103	2,356	3,244	3,100	1,434	536	90	10,866
Number under indenture at 30th June, 1950 ... ..	5	119	2,357	3,099	3,313	1,327	822	194	11,236
Non-Indentured Labourers in private employment—									
Number in employment at 1st July, 1949 ... ..	1,248	576	1,524	1,916	2,880	1,950	927	177	11,198*
Number recorded during year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... (b)
Number paid off as medically unfit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... (b)
Number of deaths ... ..	...	...	5	6	7	6	7	...	31
Number paid off ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... (b)
Number working at 30th June, 1950...	1,088	775	1,591	1,982	3,102	1,260	1,630	152	11,580

(a) In addition 1,544 Natives were employed in the Police Force.

(b) Not known.

## 13. NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS OF INDENTURED LABOURERS IN EACH DISTRICT, BY NUMBER OF LABOURERS, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

District.	Number of Employers employing 1-5, 6-10, etc., Indentured Labourers.														Total.
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201 or over.	
Central Highlands ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sepik ... ..	11	2	13	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Madang ... ..	18	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	1	3	31
Morobe ... ..	79	5	4	4	1	1	4	...	...	...	6	2	1	3	110
New Britain ... ..	676	122	23	12	11	11	11	11	13	8	7	11	4	2	922
New Ireland ... ..	5	2	3	13	10	1	4	7	4	...	8	1	...	...	58
Bougainville ... ..	3	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	2	5	...	1	...	18
Manus ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5
Total ... ..	794	133	43	30	51	13	22	18	20	10	31	15	7	8	1,195

**17. ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY INVOLVING NATIVE EMPLOYEES DURING THE YEAR ENDED  
30TH JUNE, 1950.**

Industry.	Number of Workers Involved.	Death or Injury.	Nature and Cause of Accident.	Compensation.
Administration— Stevedoring ... ..	1	Death ...	The barge on which worker was employed sank. Worker jumped into the water and was crushed between the sinking barge and a ship.	£60 ex-gratia to deceased's next-of-kin.
Stevedoring ... ..	1	Injury ...	Worker sprained ankle when he slipped on a barge on which he was engaged in stevedoring duties.	Worker suffered no permanent disability. Compensation not applicable.
Electrical ... ..	1	Death ...	Worker came into contact with live overhead power cable whilst in the course of his normal duties.	£60 ex-gratia to deceased's next-of-kin.
Building ... ..	1	Injury ...	Whilst travelling to work on the back of a truck a 44-gallon petrol drum rolled on to worker's leg causing a fractured left lower tibia and fibula and a dislocation of the left ankle.	£40 ex-gratia to worker.
Timber ... ..	1	Death ...	Worker was a passenger on a truck which skidded and overturned on a wet and greasy road. Deceased was killed instantly.	£60 ex-gratia to deceased's next-of-kin.
Agriculture ... ..	1	Death ...	Worker sustained a lacerated foot when he stepped on to a gardening hoe, resulting in tetanus infection which caused his death.	£60 ex-gratia to deceased's next-of-kin.
Road Maintenance ...	1	Death ...	Whilst proceeding on the back of a truck to his place of work the worker was struck by a leaning coconut palm causing internal injuries which resulted in his death.	£60 ex-gratia to deceased's next-of-kin.
Road Maintenance ...	1	Injury ...	Whilst proceeding on the back of a truck to his place of work the worker was struck on the arm by a leaning coconut palm resulting in injuries which necessitated the amputation of the arm.	£40 ex-gratia to worker.
Building ... ..	1	Death ...	The worker was found beneath a large bridge panel which had fallen on him during the night. It appeared that he had taken shelter beneath the bridge which was being constructed. Worker concerned was walking to hospital for treatment.	£60 ex-gratia to deceased's next-of-kin.
Copra and Rubber Marketing.	1	Injury ...	Whilst greasing a conveyer belt the worker's hand was caught between chain and cog. Injuries sustained were the loss of the first joints of two fingers.	Pending.
Privately Employed— Mining— Gold ... ..	1	Death ...	Whilst laying water pipes across a bridge some 50 feet above the river, the bridge wires twisted without warning precipitating the worker on to the stones and gravel of the river bed causing instant death.	£60 to deceased's next-of-kin.
Gold ... ..	1	Injury ...	Whilst laying water pipes across a bridge some 50 feet above the river, the bridge wires twisted without warning precipitating the worker on to the stones and gravel of the river bed. Worker sustained a broken wrist, scalp injuries and minor face injuries.	Worker suffered no permanent disability. Compensation not applicable.
Gold ... ..	1	Death ...	When assisting to load logs on to a truck a log slipped down the ramp striking worker on the hip.	£60 to deceased's next-of-kin.
Gold ... ..	1	Death ...	Whilst engaged on construction of building deceased fell from roof causing injury to spine, death resulting from injuries sustained.	£60 to deceased's next-of-kin.
Agriculture— Copra ... ..	2	Death ...	Whilst ferrying a canoe load of wood across a bar, canoe capsized and the bodies of the two workers were lost. It was presumed they were drowned.	£60 each worker. Payments to deceased's next-of-kin not yet finalised.
Copra ... ..	1	Death ...	Worker was travelling on a truck loaded with heavy girders which overturned. The worker received injuries which caused his death.	£60 to deceased's next-of-kin.
Copra ... ..	1	Injury ...	Whilst cranking a truck the engine back-fired causing the starting handle to fly around striking the worker on the wrist. Worker sustained a fractured wrist.	£2 to worker.

17. ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY INVOLVING NATIVE EMPLOYEES DURING THE YEAR ENDED  
30TH JUNE, 1950—*continued*.

Industry.	Number of Workers Involved.	Death or Injury.	Nature and Cause of Accident.	Compensation.
Copra ... ..	1	Death ...	Deceased stood on rusty nail, whilst carrying out normal duties. Injury sustained caused tetanus infection from which death resulted.	£60 awarded. To be paid to deceased's next-of-kin at the rate of £12 per year for five years.
Copra ... ..	1	Death ...	Worker found dead at the base of a cliff. It was thought that worker had slipped and fallen from a pathway at the top of cliff.	£50 to deceased's next-of-kin.

Total Number of Deaths ... .. 14

Total Number of Injuries ... .. 6



## 18. DAILY RATION SCALE FOR NATIVE LABOURERS, PRESCRIBED BY REGULATION.

## DAILY RATION SCALE.

## ITEM 6.

Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2/7 oz., or
Molasses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 oz., or
Treacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 oz., or
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.

## ITEM 7.

Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2/7 oz., or
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/2 oz.

## ITEM 8.

Salt (fortified with calcium carbonate—1 oz. of calcium carbonate to 1 lb. of salt)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/2 oz.
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------

## ITEM 9.

Fresh fruit, <i>e.g.</i> , papaw, tomatoes, bananas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb., or
Green vegetables (gibka, pumpkin tips, taro, cabbage, bamboo shoot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/2 lb., or
Green maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 cobs, or
Pit pit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb., or
Synthetic Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Synthetic, 25 milligrams..

## ITEM 10.

Oily solution—sufficient to provide 3,000 International Units of Vitamin A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

## ITEM 11.

Water—Pure potable water from an approved source and entirely for drinking...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 pints.
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------

Special Scale for Central Highlands District.—See Appendix X, page 140 of 1948-49 Annual Report.

## 19. ADMINISTRATION SERVANTS—APPROVED WAGE SCALE.

(Effective as from 1st January, 1950.)

## WAGE RANGE (CALENDAR MONTH).

Position.	Year or Grade.	Minimum.	Increments.	Maximum.	Set Wage. (No increments)
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Agricultural Assistant ...	Probationer ...	...	Standard Scale ...	...	...
Agricultural Instructor ...	Grade I ...	4 0 0	Five annual increments of 10s. to ...	6 10 0	...
Animal Husbandry Assistant ...	Grade II ...	7 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	8 10 0	...
	Grade III ...	10 0 0	" " " " ...	11 10 0	...
	Grade IV ...	13 0 0	" " " " ...	14 10 0	...
	Grade V ...	16 0 0	One annual increment of 10s. and one of £1 ...	17 10 0	...
<b>ARTISANS—SECTION 1—</b>					
Electrician ...	Probationer ...	...	Standard Scale ...	...	...
Fitter and Turner ...	Grade I ...	...	...	...	7 0 0
Shipwright ...	Grade II ...	...	...	...	12 0 0
Mechanic ...	Leading Hand ...	...	...	...	15 0 0
	Foreman ...	...	...	...	18 0 0
<b>ARTISANS—SECTION 2—</b>					
Blacksmith ...	Probationer ...	...	Standard Scale ...	...	...
Carpenter ...	Grade I ...	...	...	...	6 0 0
Painter ...	Grade II ...	...	...	...	11 0 0
Plumber ...	Leading Hand ...	...	...	...	14 0 0
Rigger ...	Foreman ...	...	...	...	17 0 0
Sailmaker ...					
Signwriter ...					
<b>Boot and Saddle Repairer</b>					
	Grade I ...	3 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	4 10 0	...
	Grade II ...	5 0 0	" " " " ...	6 10 0	...
	Grade III ...	7 0 0	" " " " ...	8 10 0	...
	Grade IV ...	9 0 0	" " " " ...	10 10 0	...
<b>Clerk</b>					
	Probationer ...	...	Standard Scale ...	...	...
	Grade I ...	4 0 0	Five annual increments of 10s. to ...	6 10 0	...
	Grade II ...	7 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	8 10 0	...
	Grade III ...	10 0 0	" " " " ...	11 10 0	...
	Grade IV ...	13 0 0	" " " " ...	14 10 0	...
<b>Clerk Operator</b>					
	...	4 0 0	Five annual increments of 10s. to ...	6 10 0	...
<b>Cook</b>					
	Probationer ...	...	Standard Scale ...	...	...
	Grade I ...	2 10 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	4 0 0	...
	Grade II ...	4 10 0	" " " " ...	6 0 0	...
	Grade III ...	6 10 0	" " " " ...	8 0 0	...
	Grade IV ...	8 10 0	" " " " ...	10 0 0	...
	Grade V ...	10 10 0	" " " " ...	12 0 0	...
<b>Co-operative Inspector</b>					
	1st Year ...	...	...	...	17 0 0
	2nd Year ...	...	...	...	18 0 0
	3rd Year ...	...	...	...	20 0 0
<b>Draughtsman Assistant</b>					
	Probationer ...	...	Standard Scale ...	...	...
	Grade I ...	4 0 0	Five annual increments of 10s. to ...	6 10 0	...
	Grade II ...	7 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	8 10 0	...
	Grade III ...	10 0 0	" " " " ...	11 10 0	...
	Grade IV ...	13 0 0	" " " " ...	14 10 0	...
<b>Driver, Motor Transport</b>					
(To be graded by Director of Public Works.)	Grade I ...	3 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	4 10 0	...
	Grade II ...	5 0 0	" " " " ...	6 10 0	...
	Grade III ...	7 0 0	" " " " ...	8 10 0	...
	Grade IV ...	9 0 0	" " " " ...	10 10 0	...
<b>Engine Driver and Winchman</b>					
(To be graded by Director of Public Works and Stevedoring Authority.)	Probationer ...	...	Standard Scale ...	...	...
	Grade I ...	3 10 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	5 0 0	...
	Grade II ...	5 10 0	" " " " ...	7 0 0	...
	Grade III ...	8 0 0	" " " " ...	9 10 0	...
	Grade IV ...	10 0 0	" " " " ...	11 10 0	...
<b>Factory Machinist</b>					
(Not elsewhere provided for.)	Grade I ...	2 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	3 10 0	...
	Grade II ...	4 0 0	" " " " ...	5 10 0	...
	Grade III ...	6 0 0	" " " " ...	7 10 0	...
<b>Forestry Assistant</b>					
	Probationer ...	...	Standard Scale ...	...	...
	Grade I ...	4 0 0	Five annual increments of 10s. to ...	6 10 0	...
	Grade II ...	7 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	8 10 0	...
	Grade III ...	10 0 0	" " " " ...	11 10 0	...
	Grade IV ...	13 0 0	" " " " ...	14 10 0	...
	Grade V ...	16 0 0	One annual increment of 10s. and one of £1 to ...	17 10 0	...

19. ADMINISTRATION SERVANTS—APPROVED WAGE SCALE—*continued.*(Effective as from 1st January, 1950)—*continued.*WAGE RANGE (CALENDAR MONTH)—*continued.*

Position.	Year or Grade.	Minimum.	Increments.	Maximum.	Set Wage. (No increments.)
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Heavy Plant Operator ... (To be graded by Director of Public Works.)	Grade I ...	9 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	10 10 0	...
	Grade II ...	11 0 0	" " " " ...	12 10 0	...
	Grade III ...	13 0 0	" " " " ...	14 10 0	...
	Grade IV ...	15 0 0	One annual increment of 10s. and one of £1 to ...	16 10 0	...
Interpreter ...	Grade I ...	1 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	2 10 0	...
	Grade II ...	3 0 0	" " " " ...	4 10 0	...
	Grade III ...	5 0 0	" " " " ...	6 10 0	...
	Grade IV ...	7 0 0	" " " " ...	8 10 0	...
Laboratory Assistant ... (Agricultural.)	Probationer ...	...	Standard Scale ...	...	...
	Grade I ...	4 0 0	Five annual increments of 10s. to ...	6 10 0	...
	Grade II ...	7 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	8 10 0	...
	Grade III ...	10 0 0	" " " " ...	11 10 0	...
	Grade IV ...	13 0 0	" " " " ...	14 10 0	...
	Grade V ...	16 0 0	One annual increment of 10s. and one of £1 to ...	17 10 0	...
Linesman ... (Telephone and Electrical)	Probationer ...	...	Standard Scale ...	...	...
	Grade I ...	4 0 0	Five annual increments of 10s. to ...	6 10 0	...
	Grade II ...	7 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	8 10 0	...
	Grade III ...	10 0 0	" " " " ...	11 10 0	...
	Foreman ...	13 0 0	" " " " ...	14 10 0	...
Laundryman ...	Probationer ...	...	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	3 0 0	1 0 0
	Grade I ...	1 10 0	" " " " ...	5 0 0	...
	Grade II ...	3 10 0	" " " " ...	...	...
Labourer— General ...	(a) 1st Year (no previous experi- ence) ...	...	.....	...	1 0 0
	1st Year (previous experience) or 2nd Year (a) ...	...	.....	...	1 10 0
	2nd Year (previous experience) or 3rd Year (a) ...	...	No further increase ...	...	2 0 0
	3rd Year ...	...	.....	...	2 10 0
Sanitary ...	2nd Year ...	...	.....	...	3 0 0
	3rd Year ...	...	No further increase ...	...	3 10 0
	3rd Year ...	...	.....	...	...
General (Foreman) ... (a) 10 men or less (b) 11 to 20 men (c) 21 to 30 men (d) Over 30 men	Grade I (a) ...	2 10 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	4 0 0	...
	Grade II (b) ...	4 10 0	" " " " ...	6 0 0	...
	Grade III (c) ...	6 10 0	" " " " ...	8 0 0	...
	Grade IV (d) ...	8 10 0	" " " " ...	10 0 0	...
	Grade IV (d) ...	8 10 0	" " " " ...	10 0 0	...
Messenger and/or Cleaner ...	1st Year ...	...	.....	...	1 0 0
	2nd Year ...	...	.....	...	1 10 0
	3rd Year ...	...	.....	...	2 0 0
	4th Year ...	...	.....	...	2 10 0
	5th Year ...	...	No further increase ...	...	3 10 0
Operator (Radio Telegraph) ... (To be graded by Divisional Engineer.)	Probationer ...	...	Standard Scale ...	...	...
	Grade I ...	4 0 0	Five annual increments of 10s. to ...	6 10 0	...
	Grade II ...	7 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	8 10 0	...
	Grade III ...	10 0 0	" " " " ...	11 10 0	...
	Grade IV ...	13 0 0	" " " " ...	14 10 0	...
Probationer ... (This is a standard scale for all probationers, except when otherwise shown. Probationer does not mean a full time student in a school.)	1st Year ...	...	.....	...	1 0 0
	2nd Year ...	...	.....	...	1 10 0
	3rd Year ...	...	.....	...	2 0 0
Postal Assistant ...	Grade I ...	2 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	3 10 0	...
	Grade II ...	4 0 0	" " " " ...	5 10 0	...
	Grade III ...	6 0 0	" " " " ...	7 10 0	...
	Grade IV ...	8 0 0	" " " " ...	11 10 0	...
	Grade V ...	13 0 0	" " " " ...	14 10 0	...

19. ADMINISTRATION SERVANTS—APPROVED WAGE SCALE—continued.  
(Effective as from 1st January, 1950)—continued.

WAGE RANGE (CALENDAR MONTH)—continued.

Position.	Year or Grade.	Minimum.	Increments.	Maximum.	Set Wages. (No increments.)
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printer's Assistant ... ..	Probationer ... ..	...	Standard Scale ... ..	...	...
	Grade I ... ..	4 0 0	Five annual increments of 10s. to ...	6 10 0	...
	Grade II... ..	7 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	8 10 0	...
	Grade III ... ..	10 0 0	" " " " ...	11 10 0	...
Seaman ... ..	Ordinary ... ..	1 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	2 10 0	...
	A.B. ... ..	3 10 0	" " " " ...	5 0 0	...
	Bosun ... ..	6 10 0	" " " " ...	8 0 0	...
Ship's Master (Qualified) ... ..	Vessel—				
	Tons register gross 5 to 10 .....	9 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	10 10 0	...
	Over 10 to 30 ... ..	11 10 0	" " " " ...	13 0 0	...
	Over 30 to 60 ... ..	14 0 0	Two "annual" increments of 10s., two of £1 to ... ..	17 0 0	...
	Over 60 to 120 ... ..	18 0 0	Two annual increments of £1 to ...	20 0 0	...
Steward and/or Waiter ... ..	Probationer ... ..	...	.....	...	1 0 0
	Steward or Waiter ... ..	1 10 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	3 0 0	...
	Senior Steward or Head Waiter ... ..	3 10 0	" " " " ...	5 0 0	...
Surveyor's Chainman ... ..	Probationer ... ..	...	Standard Scale ... ..	...	...
	Grade I ... ..	4 0 0	Five annual increments of 10s. to ...	6 10 0	...
	Grade II... ..	7 0 0	" " " " ...	8 10 0	...
	Grade III ... ..	10 0 0	" " " " ...	11 10 0	...
Storekeeper ... ..	Probationer ... ..	...	Standard Scale ... ..	...	...
	Grade I ... ..	4 0 0	Five annual increments of 10s. to ...	6 10 0	...
	Grade II... ..	7 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	8 10 0	...
	Grade III ... ..	10 0 0	" " " " ...	11 10 0	...
TEACHER—					
Teacher and Instructor ... ..	Probationer ... ..	...	Standard Scale ... ..	...	...
	Grade I ... ..	4 0 0	Five annual increments of 10s. to ...	6 10 0	...
	Grade II... ..	7 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	8 10 0	...
	Grade III ... ..	10 0 0	" " " " ...	11 10 0	...
	Grade IV ... ..	13 0 0	Four annual increments of 10s. and one of £1 ... ..	16 0 0	...
Supervisory Teacher ... ..	1st Year ... ..	...	.....	...	17 0 0
	2nd Year ... ..	...	.....	...	18 0 0
	3rd Year ... ..	...	.....	...	20 0 0
TECHNICIAN—					
Telephones and Radio ... ..	Probationer ... ..	...	Standard Scale ... ..	...	...
	Grade I ... ..	4 0 0	Five annual increments of 10s. to ...	6 10 0	...
	Grade II... ..	7 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	8 10 0	...
	Grade III ... ..	10 0 0	" " " " ...	11 10 0	...
	Grade IV ... ..	13 0 0	" " " " ...	14 10 0	...
	Grade V ... ..	16 0 0	One annual increment of 10s. and one of £1 ... ..	17 10 0	...
Telephonist ... ..	Probationer ... ..	...	.....	...	1 0 0
	Grade I ... ..	3 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	4 10 0	...
	Grade II... ..	5 0 0	" " " " ...	6 10 0	...
	Grade III ... ..	7 0 0	" " " " ...	8 10 0	...
	Senior Telephonist ... ..	9 0 0	" " " " ...	10 10 0	...
PUBLIC HEALTH, DEPT. OF—					
Medical Orderly; Ambulance Assistant; Dental Orderlies... ..	Probationer ... ..	...	Standard Scale ... ..	...	...
	Grade I ... ..	4 0 0	Five annual increments of 10s. to ...	6 10 0	...
	Grade II... ..	7 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	8 10 0	...
	Grade III ... ..	10 0 0	" " " " ...	11 10 0	...
Nursing Assistant; Laboratory Assistant; X-Ray Assistant, Pharmaceutical Assistant; Health Inspector; Malaria Control Assistant; Dental Assistant.					
	1st Year ... ..	...	.....	...	1 0 0
	2nd Year ... ..	...	.....	...	1 10 0
	3rd Year ... ..	...	.....	...	2 0 0
	4th Year ... ..	...	.....	...	3 0 0
	5th Year ... ..	...	.....	...	4 0 0
	Grade I ... ..	5 0 0	Six annual increments of 10s. to ...	8 0 0	...
	Grade II... ..	8 10 0	Eight annual increments of 10s. to ...	12 10 0	...
	Grade III ... ..	13 0 0	Four annual increments of 10s. and one of £1 ... ..	16 0 0	...

19. ADMINISTRATION SERVANTS—APPROVED WAGE SCALE—*continued.*(Effective as from 1st January, 1950)—*continued.*WAGE RANGE (CALENDAR MONTH)—*continued.*

Position.	Year or Grade.	Minimum.	Increments.	Maximum.	Set Wage. (No increments.)
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Medical Instructor ... ..	Grade I ... ..	12 0 0	Six annual increments of 10s. to ...	15 0 0	...
	Grade II... ..	16 0 0	Two annual increments of £1 to ...	18 0 0	...
	Grade III ... ..	19 0 0	One increment of £1 to ... ..	20 0 0	...
Wardsman ... ..	Probationer ... ..	...	.....	...	1 0 0
	Wardsman ... ..	3 0 0	Three annual increments of 10s. to ...	4 10 0	...
Medical and Hygiene Assistant (working in villages without rations) ... ..	Grade I ... ..	...	.....	...	5 10 0
	Grade II... ..	...	.....	...	7 10 0

## PROBATIONERS—

The Standard Scale for Probationers is—

First year, £1 (set wage). Second year, £1 10s. (set wage). Third year, £2 (set wage).

## FIRST APPOINTMENTS—

All new appointees to commence as probationers and serve full probation period except in cases where, as the result of an efficiency test, it is considered that a servant is suitable for appointment as a Second or Third year Probationer, or to a grade. In such cases an application for higher appointment may be submitted by the Head of a Department to the Chairman of the Wages Board together with a declaration that the servant concerned has passed an efficiency test as prescribed by the Head of that Department.

## PROMOTIONS—

- (i) Promotion from Probationer to Grade I, from a lower to a higher grade or to a leading hand or foreman will only be made after the servant concerned has satisfactorily passed the prescribed efficiency test.
- (ii) Servants should go through the annual increments before becoming eligible for promotion to a higher grade, but in very special cases a departure from the practice may be made by the Wages Board on representation by the Head of a Department provided the efficiency test, referred to in (i) immediately preceding, has been made and passed.
- (iii) Appointment will always be made on the minimum wage provided for the grade.

## 20. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

*Native Labour Ordinance, 1946.*

## CONTRACT OF SERVICE.

See Appendix X, page 142 of the Annual Report, 1948–1949.

## 21. PARTICULARS OF AREAS CLOSED TO RECRUITING DURING YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Villages, Areas and Sub-Districts Closed to Recruiting.	Date Closed.	Periods and Conditions of Closure.	Areas Re-opened to Recruiting.
Timbun Village (Sepik River) ...	5th June, 1946 ...	Closed to recruiting till further notice—may be recruited with the written consent of the District Officer.	.....
Wutong, Yako, Krisa, Osol, Kiliweis, Isi, Siki, Auli, Imbrinis, Sumonmini, Musu, Varima, Kilipau, Ossima, Imboi, Pibi, Vanimo, Elau, Ilop, Awol, Ombula and Samararu (Villages in Vanimo Area of Aitape Sub-District), District of Sepik.	28th February, 1949. 8th September, 1949.	Closed to recruiting for period of six months. Extended further six months period...	..... Opened 7th March, 1950.
Bebei, Dumpu, Wambun and Kaigulen (Villages in Dumpu Area), District of Madang.	1st June, 1949 ...	Closed to recruiting for period of six months.	Opened 1st January, 1950.
Kumalu Nos. 1 and 2 (Village of Mumeng Sub-District), District of Morobe.	1st January, 1948	Not to be recruited except with written permission of the District Officer, Lae. Period—two years as from 1st January, 1948.	Opened 1st January, 1950.
Prohibition against recruiting in any area having an altitude not less than 3,500 feet above sea level of any Native for any employment in, or removal to, or through, any area having an altitude less than 3,500 feet above sea level.	13th November, 1947.	Prohibited until further notice. Department of Native Labour may issue written authority to recruit.	Except that by notice in Gazette No. 1 of 1950, Natives from the Central Highlands District may be employed anywhere in the Territory, subject to certain conditions.
New Ireland ... ..	1st January, 1948	Not to be recruited except for service within home district—may be recruited for outside services with written permission of the District Officer. Period—three years as from 1st January, 1948.	.....
Bougainville District ... ..	1st January, 1948	Not to be recruited except for service within home district—may be recruited for outside services with written permission of the District Officer. Period—three years as from 1st January, 1948.	.....
Tasman, Mortlock and Fead Islands...	16th February, 1950.	Closed to recruiting by declaration under Section 11 of Native Labour Ordinance, 1946.	.....

## 22. STEVEDORING DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Port.	Labour Units Employed.	Tonnage Discharged.	Tonnage Loaded.	Number of Ships Worked.	Number of Days Engaged on Stevedoring Work.
Madang ... ..	23,807	9,220	10,381	17	57
Lae ... ..	37,958	19,541.5	8,281.5	33	95.6
Rabaul ... ..	68,172	34,166	47,334	47	230.5
Kavieng ... ..	1,090	389	2,019	3	10
Lorengau ... ..	22	...	30	1	1
Total ... ..	131,049	63,316.5	68,045.5	101	394.1

**23. BREACHES OF THE NATIVE LABOUR ORDINANCE, 1946 BY EMPLOYERS DURING THE YEAR  
ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.**

District.	Offence.	Section or Regulation Violated.	Number of Breaches and Penalties Imposed.
Central Highlands ...	.....	.....	.....
Sepik ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Madang ... ..	Corporal chastisement ... ..	Sec. 115 (2) ...	1 convicted and fined £2.
Morobe ... ..	Corporal punishment ... ..	Sec. 115 (2) ...	1 convicted and fined £4.
	Working labourers on a Sunday without permission.	Reg. 34 (4) ...	1 convicted and fined £25.
	Failure to produce a copy of Native Labour Ordinance, 1946.	Sec. 137 ...	1 case withdrawn. 1 convicted and fined £5. 1 convicted and fined £5.
New Britain ... ..	Corporal chastisement ... ..	Sec. 115 (2) ...	1 not guilty.
	Failure to issue pannikins to labourers ...	Reg. 16 ...	1 convicted and fined £5.
	Did knowingly harbour an absentee labourer	Sec. 112 ...	1 case withdrawn.
New Ireland ... ..	Corporal chastisement ... ..	Sec. 115 (2) ...	1 not guilty.
			1 convicted and fined £2.
			1 convicted and fined £2.
			2 convicted and fined £5.
	Failure to report an injury to a worker ...	Sec. 88 ...	1 convicted and fined 10s.
	Failure to issue pannikins to labourers ...	Reg. 16 ...	1 convicted and fined £1.
	Failure to provide nousing for workers ...	Reg. 26 ...	1 convicted and fined £4.
	Failure to issue blankets to workers ...	Reg. 16 ...	1 convicted and fined £5.
Bougainville ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Manus ... ..	.....	.....	.....

**Summary—**

Total number of cases ... .. 18.  
Total number of convictions ... .. 14.  
Total number of dismissals ... .. 4.

**24. BREACHES OF THE NATIVE LABOUR ORDINANCE, 1946 BY EMPLOYEES DURING THE YEAR  
ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.**

District.	Offence.	Section or Regulation Violated.	Number of Breaches and Penalties Imposed.
Central Highlands ...	.....	.....	.....
Sepik ... ..	Bribing by money to Native for Natives to sign on under Contract of Service. Failure to perform work ... .. Failure to commence work under a Contract of Service.	Sec. 17 (2) ... Sec. 113 ... Sec. 107 (1) (a) ...	1 case dismissed. 1 convicted and fined 10s. 1 convicted and fined 20s.
Madang ... ..	Absent from work without a reasonable excuse. Failure to perform duties allotted to them and which was their duty under Contract of Service to perform.	Sec. 107 (1) (b) ... Sec. 113 ...	1 convicted and fined 1s. 1 convicted and fined 20s. 22 convicted and fined 5s.
Morobe ... ..	Absent from work without a reasonable excuse.  Did cause friction between labourers and employer.	Sec. 107 (1) (b) ...  Sec. 114 (a) ...	9 convicted and fined 7s. 6d. 1 convicted and fined 10s. 1 convicted and fined 20s. 2 discharged and ordered to return to work. 1 not guilty.
New Britain ... ..	Absent from work without a reasonable excuse.   Failure to use means of returning home ... ..  Did knowingly enter into a Contract of Service whilst under indenture to another employer. Failure to perform work which was duty under Contract of Service to perform. Carelessly performing work ... ..	Sec. 107 (1) (b) ...   Sec. 85 ... ..  Sec. 105 (2) ... Sec. 113 ... Sec. 113 ...	5 convicted and fined 15s. 3 convicted and fined 20s. 4 convicted and fined 30s. 4 convicted and fined 40s. 2 convicted and fined 60s.—(Repeated offences.) 14 convicted and no penalty imposed. 1 convicted, cautioned and discharged. 4 not guilty. 2 held in custody until transport became available to enable return to their home villages. 1 convicted and fined 15s. 1 convicted and fined 40s. 13 convicted and fined 7s. 6d. 1 convicted and fined 7s. 6d.
New Ireland ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Bougainville ... ..	Failure to perform work ... ..  Unlawful use of fire ... .. Absent from place of employment without reasonable excuse.	Sec. 113 ...  Sec. 106 ... Sec. 107 (1) (b) ...	9 convicted and fined 5s. 2 convicted and fined 7s. 6d. 2 convicted and fined 15s. 1 convicted and fined 20s.
Manus ... ..	.....	.....	.....

**Summary—**

Total number of cases ... 110.  
Total number of convictions ... 102.  
Total number of dismissals ... 8.

## 25. STRIKES AND INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Employer.	Number of Workers Involved	Date Dispute Began.	Cause of Dispute.	Outcome of Dispute.	Date Dispute Terminated.	Comments.
Qantas Empire Airways—Lae	134	16-6-50	Workers claimed rations issued were insufficient.	After a full investigation all workers returned to work.	16-6-50	Investigations proved that owing to a general shortage of supplies in the area some items in Ration Scale were unable to be issued. Bulk issues of other items increased until all ration items available. Also regular cooks were detailed and arrangements made for rations to be issued daily.
New Guinea Coy. Ltd. as agents for Directorate of Shipping—Rabaul.	12	29-6-50	Workers complained that their hours of work were excessive and refused to work after 4 p.m. on 28-6-50.	After a full investigation all workers returned to work.	29-6-50	At the time to cease work certain duties were still required to be performed by the workers. Due to the influence of a Native foreman the workers refused to work overtime. The District Labour Officer informed the employer that all work performed outside the prescribed working hours must be endorsed in an Overtime Register and the workers paid for such work. Wherever possible permission of District Labour Officer for the working of overtime is necessary. (Reg. 34).
Burns Philp (N.G.) Ltd.—Rabaul.	7	10-6-50	Crewmen walked off a ship approximately two hours before sailing time claiming that their contracts were due to expire in a few days.	Workers agreed to sail.	10-6-50	Employer's attention drawn to the fact that six Contracts of Service expired in three days' time and one in nine days. Employer had overlooked this fact. As it was impossible to engage further crew at such short notice these seven workers agreed to complete this voyage—taking approximately 10 days. Payment to be made for the extra days worked.
Tovurua Pltn. B. B. Perriman Kokopo.	14	25-4-50	Misunderstanding between labourers and Attesting Officer as to the place of employment.	All workers eventually returned to work.	...	The workers left their place of employment and proceeded to the nearest District Labour Officer (RABAU) claiming that they were of the opinion that when engaged they were to be employed at a place other than the place where they were working. Labourers were prosecuted for being A.W.L. and during legal proceedings evidence was brought that the place of employment had been explained fully to them before attestation. Labourers convicted, no penalty imposed.
T. A. Schilling Matupi Pltn. Madang.	8	31-10-50	Workers claim that working conditions were unsatisfactory; that they were required to work hours in excess of prescribed working hours; they were receiving short issues of food and proper medical attention was not being provided.	Three workers admitted to hospital by direction of District Labour Officer. Others returned to work.	1-11-49	The complaint was fully investigated and the District Labour Officer ordered the employer to endorse all overtime in an Overtime Register and to pay workers for overtime performed, and permission to work overtime must be obtained in future. Allegations regarding food shortages were not justified and the employer was advised that he must provide medical treatment for workers. Employer warned that future breaches of Native Labour Ordinance would result in prosecution.
Kulon Pltns. Ltd. Burns Philp Co. Kimidan Pltn. New Ireland.	10	24-5-50	Due to the destruction by fire of a machine which normally prepared coconuts for treatment, these workers were required to do this work.	All workers returned to work.	24-5-50	The workers claimed they were not acquainted with the work they were required to do. The arbitrator explained to the workers that the employer could introduce any system which he considered most efficient for the working of his property. Explanation given to workers about loss of machine.
Administration Public Works Kavieng.	15	25-10-49	Workers dissatisfied with wages and tobacco issue.	Workers all returned to work.	25-10-49	Complaint initiated by Foreman on behalf of some recent recruits. The arbitrator explained that rates of pay and tobacco issues were standard for all Administration servants and could not be altered.
Department of Navy H.M.A.S. Tarangau, Manus.	4	14-3-50	Alleged annual leave not granted when due.	Natives proceeded on approved annual leave.	15-3-50	An officer of the Navy when interviewed stated that due to lack of sea transport and not having authority to repatriate by air, the workers could not proceed on leave when due. Authority for air transport now to hand and workers proceeded on leave.

25. STRIKES AND INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES—*continued.*

Employer.	Number of Workers Involved	Date Dispute Began.	Cause of Dispute.	Outcome of Dispute.	Date Dispute Terminated.	Comments.
Burns, Philp (N.G.) Ltd. as agents for Directorate of Shipping, Madang.	8	13-9-49	Workers complained that they were working excessive hours.	All workers returned to work.	14-9-49	Workers justified in complaint. Master was informed that workers were to work prescribed working hours only, and all overtime work to be paid for or time off in lieu granted and District Labour Officer's permission obtained.
T. A. Schilling Matupi Pltn., Madang.	14	15-6-50	Ordered back to work by employer because they ceased duty before "knock off" time.	All workers returned to work.	15-6-50	Workers informed that they were to work the prescribed working hours, which they did not understand fully being new recruits from Highlands.

## APPENDIX XI.

## COST OF COMMODITIES.

The average retail selling price of various items of native foodstuffs, clothing and articles in general use are given in the table below. It is emphasised that indentured labourers are supplied with rations and equipment in accordance with the Native Labour Regulations, free of charge by the employer. Native people living in their villages depend upon subsistence crops and purchase few items of foodstuff.

## 1. STAPLE FOODSTUFFS, ETC.

Item Unit.	Average Retail Selling Price.							
	Goroka.	Wewak.	Madang.	Lae.	Rabaul.	Kavieng.	Sohano.	Lorengau.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rice ... .. lb.	2 0	10½	9	9	8½	8	9	9
Wheatmeal ... lb.	2 0	...	8	8½	3	6	6	2
Peas ... .. lb.	1 9	...	9	...	1 1	1 0	7½	9
Meat per tin ... ..	3 10	3 0	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 6	2 3	2 6
Dripping ... .. lb.	5 3	1 0	2 2	2 2	2 1	2 2	2 9	2 3
Sugar ... .. lb.	2 0	1 0	8½	8½	9	9	9	9
Tea ... .. lb.	10 0	8 0	14 0	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 0	8 0
Salt ... .. lb.	1 6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Fresh Vegetables ... lb.	2	1	2	3	6	3	2	6
Tobacco (Trade) ... Stick	1 0	8	7	7½	8	7	7	9
Matches ... .. box	3	3	1	1	1	1½	1	2
Soap ... .. lb.	2 6	2 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	1 4	2 0

## 2. CLOTHES AND DOMESTIC ITEMS.

Items Unit.	Average Retail Selling Price.							
	Goroka.	Wewak.	Madang.	Lae.	Rabaul.	Kavieng.	Sohano.	Lorengau.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Lavalavs ... .. each	10 0	8 0	5 10	7 0	6 0	5 5	7 0	11 0
Shorts (Khaki) ... pair	12 0	14 0	6 11	10 0	7 6	12 0	8 0	14 0
Shirts ... .. each	20 0	12 0	4 6	14 6	14 3	.....	12 0	21 0
Blanket ... .. each	20 0	22 0	15 1	13 0	11 0	12 8	15 0	21 8
Mosquito Net ... .. each	...	17 0	23 10	27 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	34 8
Plato ... .. each	2 6	2 0	1 6	2 2	2 6	2 0	2 0	3 4
Pannikin ... .. each	2 0	1 0	1 1	1 5	1 3	1 0	2 0	1 2
Spoon ... .. each	2 0	2 0	8	1 1	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 2
Kitbag ... .. each	14 0	15 0	10 2	10 4	9 1	5 6 (*)	7 0	17 4

\* Second-hand kitbags only available.

## APPENDIX XII.

## PUBLIC HEALTH.

## 1. MEDICAL PERSONNEL : OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Designation.	Official.				Non-Official. (*)				Total.
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Physicians—Surgeons ... ..	35	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	42
Dentists ... ..	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Qualified Nurses ... ..	...	31	...	...	...	49	...	...	80
Medical Assistants ... ..	71	1	186	15	5	...	...	...	278
Native Medical Orderlies ... ..	...	...	643	56	...	...	...	...	699
Sanitation Inspectors ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pharmacists ... ..	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6
Laboratory Assistants ... ..	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	16
Other Medical ... ..	...	3	11	26	...	26	...	...	66
Other Dental ... ..	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Other Sanitation ... ..	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	131
Total ... ..	128	35	979	97	13	78	...	...	1,330

\* Figures incomplete. Complete returns from Missions and Private Enterprise are not available.

## 2. HOSPITALS AND CLINICS, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Medical Institution.								Administration.	Private.	Mission.	Total.
European Hospitals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	10
Native Hospitals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1	29	65
Asian Hospitals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Aid Posts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	136	308
Welfare Clinics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	27	34
Leprosaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	4
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	2	194	424

### 3. ADMINISTRATION CLINICS AND MEDICAL CENTRES: NUMBER OF MEDICAL ATTENDANTS AND PATIENTS.

District.	Clinics or Medical Centres.	No. of Medical Attendants.	No. of Patients.
Central Highlands ... ..	Aibinimunda ... ..	1	344
	Aiyura ... ..	1	449
	Arona ... ..	1	313
	Asaroka ... ..	1	unknown.
	Awagi ... ..	1	unknown.
	Baiyer River ... ..	1	unknown.
	Banz ... ..	1	unknown.
	Bemal ... ..	1	unknown.
	Borola ... ..	1	220
	Chirunki ... ..	1	450
	Chuave ... ..	1	unknown.
	Deri ... ..	1	unknown.
	Diga ... ..	1	unknown.
	Hangenafi ... ..	2	379
	Ipidimunda ... ..	1	unknown.
	Karliwa ... ..	1	unknown.
	Karmag ... ..	1	unknown.
	Keri ... ..	1	unknown.
	Kimiga ... ..	1	unknown.
	Kimbagu ... ..	1	unknown.
	Kinkio ... ..	1	unknown.
	Kombul ... ..	1	unknown.
	Komanka ... ..	1	unknown.
	Koranka ... ..	1	551
	Korfena ... ..	1	unknown.
	Korma ... ..	1	unknown.
	Kormanigu ... ..	1	unknown.
	Ku ... ..	2	unknown.
	Kubalis ... ..	1	341
	Kugiliga ... ..	1	unknown.
	Kujip ... ..	1	unknown.
	Kulga ... ..	1	unknown.
	Kuli ... ..	1	unknown.
	Kunabau ... ..	1	316
	Kuno ... ..	1	unknown.
	Kup ... ..	2	unknown.
	Kuramil ... ..	1	unknown.
	Mabulgar ... ..	1	unknown.
	Maninga ... ..	1	unknown.
	Melbuwagis ... ..	1	unknown.
	Mingende ... ..	1	unknown.
	Minj ... ..	1	unknown.
	Mogei ... ..	1	unknown.
	Mugugu ... ..	1	unknown.
	Nondugl ... ..	2	359 (incomplete).
	Palimb ... ..	1	unknown.
	Rakamunda ... ..	1	382
	Ramdi ... ..	1	unknown.
	Siku ... ..	1	302
	Sonofi ... ..	1	269
	Sua ... ..	1	466
	Suwaira ... ..	1	358
	Tuman ... ..	1	unknown.
	Ulga ... ..	1	unknown.
	Wapenamunda ... ..	1	232
	Yamga ... ..	1	unknown.
	Yugonda ... ..	1	329
	Yulimofi ... ..	1	unknown.
Sepik ... ..	Ali Island ... ..	1	unknown.
	Bir ... ..	1	unknown.
	Biwat ... ..	1	58 (incomplete).
	Boram School ... ..	...	692
	But ... ..	1	165 (incomplete).
	Goineri ... ..	1	unknown.
	Gwalip ... ..	1	259
	Kaboibus ... ..	1	164
	Kamneitu ... ..	2	unknown.
	Kanganamon ... ..	1	270 (incomplete).
	Kumpahun ... ..	1	206 (newly opened).
	Kunjinginini ... ..	1	150 (newly opened).
	Malik ... ..	1	248
	Mui ... ..	1	76 (newly opened).
	Supari ... ..	1	232
	Trebu ... ..	1	146 (incomplete).
	Wamoim ... ..	1	439
	Wanimo ... ..	3	unknown.
	Warimba ... ..	1	193 (incomplete).
	Wasera ... ..	1	271
	Woginara ... ..	1	162 (incomplete).
	Yangoru ... ..	1	543
	Yaponda ... ..	3	1,550 (incomplete).
Madang ... ..	Aringau ... ..	1	518
	Bouga ... ..	1	unknown.
	Buru ... ..	1	unknown.
	Dugumur ... ..	1	497
	Dumpu ... ..	1	unknown.
	Efu ... ..	1	668
	Gal ... ..	2	729
	Goguo ... ..	1	unknown.

3. ADMINISTRATION CLINICS AND MEDICAL CENTRES: NUMBER OF MEDICAL ATTENDANTS AND PATIENTS—*continued.*

District.	Clinics or Medical Centres.	No. of Medical Attendants.	No. of Patients.
Madang— <i>cntd.</i>	Mawau ...	1	unknown.
	Mebu ...	1	unknown.
	Mindiri ...	1	unknown.
	Mur ...	1	725
	Sapara ...	1	561
	Sibog ...	1	unknown.
	Sirinibu ...	1	unknown.
Morobe	Arifarin ...	1	136 (incomplete).
	Asini ...	1	unknown.
	Bobdubi ...	2	unknown.
	Borinbanen ...	1	213 (incomplete.)
	Busama ...	1	unknown.
	Busu ...	1	unknown.
	Butibum ...	1	unknown.
	Galumi ...	1	145 (incomplete).
	Guruf ...	1	130 (incomplete).
	Katika ...	1	562
	Kela ...	1	unknown.
	Kari ...	1	unknown.
	Kolimata ...	1	250 (incomplete).
	Komiatum ...	1	unknown.
	Lae ...	3	1,392
	Malahang School ...	...	742
	Mapos ...	1	unknown.
	Maralinam ...	1	unknown.
	Massa ...	1	518
	Mugisung ...	1	161 (incomplete).
	Nambariwa ...	1	190 (incomplete).
	Nanda ...	1	484 (incomplete).
	Nanduo ...	1	293
	Ragiampon ...	1	385 (incomplete).
	Saman ...	1	unknown.
	Sangam ...	1	unknown.
	Sanzuman ...	1	215 (incomplete).
	Sio ...	2	711
	Tamigudu ...	2	491 (incomplete).
	Tokenen ...	1	unknown.
	Wakop ...	2	unknown.
	Wasu ...	1	708
	Zenag ...	1	unknown.
New Britain	Gabawa ...	1	unknown.
	Kelial ...	1	unknown.
	Kalinga ...	1	unknown.
	Koimumu ...	1	unknown.
	Natambu ...	1	unknown.
	Pora Pora ...	1	unknown.
	Rambambat ...	1	319 (incomplete).
	Ratongor ...	1	504 (incomplete).
	Taraboa ...	1	unknown.
	Tavuiliu ...	3	554 (incomplete).
	Walo ...	1	unknown.
	Witu ...	1	unknown.
New Ireland	Dampit ...	1	unknown.
	Kapatarum Islands ...	1	unknown.
	Kaselok ...	1	unknown.
	Lemusmus ...	1	unknown.
	Muliana ...	1	unknown.
	Naipos ...	1	unknown.
	Sos (Tabar Island) ...	1	unknown.
	Takadan ...	1	unknown.
	Tanga ...	1	unknown.
	Tatau Island ...	1	unknown.
Bougainville	Aita ...	1	unknown.
	Boku ...	2	unknown.
	Bulsotoro ...	1	unknown.
	Deria ...	1	unknown.
	Gagam ...	1	unknown.
	Genga ...	1	unknown.
	Keriaki ...	1	unknown.
	Konuamapisi ...	1	unknown.
	Kutapi ...	1	unknown.
	Lemankua ...	1	unknown.
	Lemanmann ...	1	unknown.
	Moino ...	1	unknown.
	Motu ...	1	unknown.
	Namikio ...	1	unknown.
	Panakei ...	1	unknown.
	Petats ...	1	unknown.
	Sisivi ...	1	unknown.
	Siuru ...	1	unknown.
	Tahai Tahai ...	1	unknown.
	Tokinot ...	1	unknown.
	Waitabuna ...	1	unknown.
Total		189	24,685

## 4. MISSION CLINICS AND MEDICAL CENTRES: NUMBER OF PATIENTS.

District.	Clinic or Medical Centre. (a)	No. of In-Patients. (b)	No. of Out-Patients. (c)
Central Highlands ... ..	Bena Bena ... ..	.....	3,788
	Baiyer Valley ... ..	.....	6,238
	Egor ... ..	.....	7,728
	Kumul ... ..	.....	1,538
	Moruma ... ..	.....	2,043
	Ogelbeng ... ..	305	51,182
	Omkali ... ..	.....	9,201
	Raipinka ... ..	.....	648
Madang ... ..	Yani ... ..	.....	2,653
	Amele ... ..	.....	25,383
	Awelkon (Rooke Island) ... ..	1,334	13,523
	Bangu ... ..	.....	1,923
	Biliau ... ..	.....	9,612
	Bogesin ... ..	.....	3,571
	Bunabun ... ..	.....	2,873
	Karkar ... ..	648	22,585
Morobe ... ..	Narer ... ..	.....	15,915
	Ragetta ... ..	.....	10,051
	Boana ... ..	.....	6,046
	Buangi ... ..	.....	1,255
	Finschhafen ... ..	2,741	15,882
	Hopoi ... ..	.....	9,282
	Kaipit ... ..	.....	13,026
	Kalasa ... ..	.....	4,822
New Britain ... ..	Malalo ... ..	.....	3,125
	Omaura ... ..	.....	1,670
	Ulap ... ..	442	9,146
	Bila ... ..	.....	5,334
	Bitokara ... ..	1,440	16,958
	Guma ... ..	.....	19,291
	Kambubu ... ..	23	4,143
	Kilenge ... ..	.....	9,376
New Ireland ... ..	Malmal ... ..	.....	1,123
	Paparatava ... ..	.....	11,952
	Pililo ... ..	414	10,360
	Qualim ... ..	.....	49,099
	Rakanda ... ..	.....	6,014
	Topo ... ..	.....	20,738
	Ulamona ... ..	.....	14,674
	Unea Island ... ..	.....	16,100
Bougainville ... ..	Uvol ... ..	.....	4,209
	Valoka ... ..	1,365	45,109
	Votovol ... ..	.....	21,390
	Vunairima ... ..	262	27,164
	Vunapope (males) ... ..	2,473	23,150
	Vunapope (females) ... ..	848	25,311
	Watnabara (Duke of York) ... ..	569	45,678
	Anir Island ... ..	.....	6,251
Bougainville ... ..	Boliu ... ..	.....	3,767
	Kunadan ... ..	854	11,684
	Lihir Island ... ..	746	14,739
	Mapua (Tabar Island) ... ..	.....	2,430
	Asitavi ... ..	.....	1,575
	Hahela ... ..	.....	17,385
	Hanahan ... ..	716	20,735
	Hantua ... ..	.....	1,488
Bougainville ... ..	Kequesu ... ..	247	2,660
	Koau ... ..	.....	4,418
	Koromira ... ..	85	3,183
	Lemanmans ... ..	.....	1,827
	Mamaregu ... ..	751	4,179
	Monoitu ... ..	456	21,349
	Mugtai ... ..	.....	7,862
	Muriraku ... ..	.....	6,786
Bougainville ... ..	Pikei ... ..	.....	7,879
	Rumba ... ..	.....	691
	Skotolan ... ..	278	18,021
	Tearouki ... ..	94	1,023
	Torokina ... ..	268	1,071
	Tubiana ... ..	.....	534
	Tunuru ... ..	223	13,497
	Turiboiru ... ..	285	3,336
Manus ... ..	Drasusum ... ..	.....	1,120
	Total known ... ..	17,867	811,462

(a) Number of medical attendants not known.

(b) Number of patients not known for all clinics and medical centres.

(c) The figures supplied in respect of out-patients are, in most instances for the number of treatments given and not the number of individual patients.

5. NUMBER OF NATIVES TREATED BY MEDICAL PATROLS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.

District.	Area Patrolled.	Number Seen.	Number Treated.
Central Highlands ... ..	Hengenofo-Sua ... ..	9,368	403
	Komano ... ..	1,816	197
	Southern Komano ... ..	4,959	928
	Gadsu ... ..	2,093	730
	Dununtina Valley ... ..	2,650	25
Sepik ... ..	Sissano ... ..	2,085	16
	Morialto ... ..	54	54
	Animagai-Lambuain ... ..	3,296	344
	Malik ... ..	134	13
	Urim ... ..	1,629	176
	Gawanga ... ..	5,591	727
	Wapi ... ..	1,186	135
	Kabriman ... ..	1,100	363
	Palei ... ..	330	20
	Wapi ... ..	1,590	96
	Miniauti ... ..	3,420	210
	Wewak Subdistrict ... ..	3,959	94
	Muhang ... ..	5,007	1,033
	Kairuru ... ..	580	41
	Maprik ... ..	3,249	239
	Pora Pora ... ..	2,031	1,726
	East of Wewak ... ..	3,239	810
	Aitape ... ..	972	449
	Minwauti ... ..	1,904	96
	Palei ... ..	920	37
Madang ... ..	Long Island ... ..	346	184
	Sibag ... ..	481	74
	Biliau-Mindiri ... ..	907	55
	Marakum-Mebu-Sorang ... ..	1,882	77
	Wab ... ..	106	3
	Bagasin ... ..	8,532	2,021
	Tangu-Josephstaal and Ramu ... ..	1,403	258
Morobe ... ..	Mapi ... ..	2,626	71
	Siassi ... ..	1,531	160
	Hube ... ..	5,080	374
	Lower Buangs ... ..	3,222	356
	Upper Buangs ... ..	2,397	330
	Deduwa ... ..	1,441	73
	Mapi ... ..	670	.....
	Siassi ... ..	3,293	240
	Ono and Bubo Valleys ... ..	3,320	1,595
	Hube ... ..	4,302	439
	Biaru Valley ... ..	673	339
New Britain ... ..	Pulie River—Alimbit ... ..	2,283	333
	Melkoi-Mengen ... ..	1,100	313
	Duke of York Island ... ..	2,711	2,630
	Nakanai ... ..	2,635	656
New Ireland ... ..	West Coast Area ... ..	2,764	738
	Korematilik-Sosson ... ..	1,658	139
	Au-Paterina ... ..	1,580	137
	Ungat-Taskul ... ..	1,787	165
	Upuos and Enang Islands ... ..	165	19
	Tingwon (Portland Island) ... ..	75	13
Bougainville ... ..	Teop ... ..	2,298	46
	Siwi ... ..	1,733	42
	East Coast ... ..	1,028	219
	Nagavissi-Siwai ... ..	2,930	195
	Korovana ... ..	345	25
Manus ... ..	Eastern Islands ... ..	1,001	172
	Total ... ..	131,471	21,453

6. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, BY DISEASE, DURING  
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Disease.	Total Number of Cases.				Cases Fatal.			
	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.
<b>EXTERNAL INJURIES—</b>								
Burns ... ..	21	...	462	483	1	...	12	13
Contusions ... ..	9	2	346	357	...	...	...	...
Lacerations ... ..	25	9	1,054	1,088	...	...	1	1
Wounds ... ..	6	2	680	688	...	...	5	5
Others ... ..	12	1	358	371	...	...	3	3
Total ... ..	73	14	2,900	2,987	1	...	21	22
<b>DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND AREOLAR TISSUE—</b>								
Abscess ... ..	18	1	1,501	1,520	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis ... ..	22	3	462	487	...	...	...	...
Onychia ... ..	2	...	355	357	...	...	...	...
Scabies ... ..	...	...	2,898	2,898	...	...	...	...
Tinea ... ..	17	2	812	831	...	...	...	...
Tropical Ulcers ... ..	69	13	12,345	12,427	...	...	11	11
Other ... ..	73	5	500	578	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	201	24	18,873	19,098	...	...	11	11
<b>DISEASES CAUSED BY INFECTION OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFICALLY LISTED—</b>								
Coryza ... ..	7	...	721	728	...	...	...	...
Influenza ... ..	2	...	276	278	...	...	...	...
Malaria ... ..	275	39	5,435	5,749	...	...	73	73
Tuberculosis (other) ... ..	...	...	75	75	...	...	7	7
Leprosy ... ..	...	...	591	591	...	...	12	12
Leprosy Observations ... ..	...	...	191	191	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	1	352	353	...	...	5	5
Septic Sores and Infections ... ..	57	4	1,639	1,700	...	...	...	...
Yaws ... ..	...	1	10,911	10,912	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	23	4	430	457	...	...	...	...
Other ... ..	51	1	264	316	...	...	10	10
Total ... ..	415	50	20,885	21,350	...	...	107	107
<b>DISEASES CAUSED BY METAZOAN PARASITES—</b>								
Hookworm ... ..	2	1	326	329	...	...	...	...
Others ... ..	...	...	129	129	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	2	1	455	458	...	...	...	...
<b>DISEASES AND INJURIES OF BONES, JOINTS, MUSCLES FASCIAE AND BURSAE—</b>								
Arthritis—all types ... ..	4	2	600	606	...	...	...	...
Fractures—all types ... ..	33	1	410	444	3	...	12	15
Rheumatism ... ..	5	2	91	98	...	...	...	...
Other ... ..	39	3	497	539	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	81	8	1,598	1,687	3	...	12	15
<b>DISEASES OF THE EYE—</b>								
Conjunctivitis ... ..	4	1	573	578	...	...	...	...
Other ... ..	5	2	251	258	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	9	3	824	836	...	...	...	...
<b>DISEASES OF THE EAR—</b>								
Otitis ... ..	16	1	434	451	...	...	...	...
Other ... ..	4	...	7	11	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	20	1	441	462	...	...	...	...
<b>DISEASES OF THE BREAST—</b>								
All types ... ..	1	...	100	101	...	...	...	...
<b>DISEASES OF THE GLANDS AND INTERNAL SECRETION AND METABOLISM—</b>								
Beri Beri ... ..	...	...	34	34	...	...	2	2
Malnutrition ... ..	1	...	241	242	...	...	23	23
Other ... ..	...	...	42	42	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	1	...	317	318	...	...	25	25

6. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, BY DISEASE, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950—*continued.*

Disease.	Total Number of Cases.				Cases Fatal.			
	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS—								
All types ... ..	20	4	298	322	...	...	8	8
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—								
All types ... ..	29	...	29	58	2	...	7	9
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—								
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ... ..	2	...	76	78	...	...	33	33
Other ... ..	62	7	157	226	1	2	9	12
Total ... ..	64	7	233	304	1	2	42	45
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—								
Bronchitis ... ..	12	2	255	269	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ... ..	15	9	3,089	3,113	...	...	189	189
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary ... ..	7	6	277	290	...	2	59	61
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections ... ..	5	...	1,243	1,248	...	...	...	...
Other ... ..	15	4	210	229	...	...	1	1
Total ... ..	54	21	5,074	5,149	...	2	249	251
DISEASES OF THE TEETH, GUMS, MOUTH, ETC.—								
New Guinea Mouth ... ..	...	...	101	101	...	...	...	...
Other ... ..	58	42	334	434	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	58	42	435	535	...	...	...	...
DISEASES OF STOMACH AND INTESTINES—								
Diarrhoea ... ..	5	1	862	868	...	...	7	7
Dysentery ... ..	36	8	980	1,024	...	...	52	52
Other ... ..	85	81	445	611	...	1	9	10
Total ... ..	126	90	2,287	2,503	...	1	68	69
DISEASES OF THE LIVER, GALL BLADDER, SPLEEN AND PANCREAS—								
All types ... ..	10	1	90	101	1	...	16	17
DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS—								
All types ... ..	43	13	175	231	1	...	9	10
DISEASES OF THE MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION—								
Gonorrhoea ... ..	1	...	391	392	...	...	...	...
Granuloma Venereum ... ..	...	...	56	56	...	...	3	3
Other ... ..	6	3	269	278	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	7	3	716	726	...	...	3	3
DISEASES AND DISORDERS OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION—								
Gonorrhoea ... ..	...	...	295	295	...	...	...	...
Granuloma Venereum ... ..	...	...	58	58	...	...	...	...
Other ... ..	18	6	68	92	...	1	2	3
Total ... ..	18	6	421	445	...	1	2	3
EFFECTS OF CONCEPTION—								
Confinement ... ..	108	25	361	494	...	...	7	7
Other ... ..	50	6	136	192	...	...	15	15
Total ... ..	158	31	497	686	...	...	22	22
POISONING—								
All types ... ..	26	2	145	173	1	...	9	10
TUMOURS OR NEW GROWTHS—								
All types ... ..	115	17	100	232	...	...	11	11
DEFORMITIES AND CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS—								
All types ... ..	...	...	473	473	...	...	19	19
Grand Total ... ..	1,531	338	57,366	59,235	10	6	641	657

7. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, BY DISEASE AND DISTRICT,  
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Diseases.	Total Number of Cases.				Cases Fatal.			
	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.
<b>EXTERNAL INJURIES—</b>								
<b>Burns—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	167	167	...	...	5	5
Sepik ... ..	3	...	101	104	...	...	2	2
Madang ... ..	1	...	23	24	...	...	1	1
Morobe ... ..	6	...	44	50	1	...	2	3
New Britain ... ..	10	...	96	106	...	...	2	2
New Ireland ... ..	1	...	14	15	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	21	...	462	483	1	...	12	13
<b>Contusions—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	74	74	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	6	1	63	70	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	1	118	119	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	3	...	13	16	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	9	2	346	357	...	...	...	...
<b>Lacerations—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	4	...	329	329	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	4	...	145	149	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	1	...	89	90	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	12	...	182	194	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	8	2	146	156	...	...	1	1
New Ireland ... ..	...	7	64	71	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	46	46	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	53	53	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	25	9	1,054	1,088	...	...	1	1
<b>Wounds—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	184	184	...	...	2	2
Sepik ... ..	...	...	142	142	...	...	2	2
Madang ... ..	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	2	...	94	96	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	3	2	167	172	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	28	28	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	1	...	37	38	...	...	1	1
Total ... ..	6	2	680	688	...	...	5	5
<b>Other Diseases—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	53	53	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	88	88	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	22	22	...	...	1	1
Morobe ... ..	4	...	61	65	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	4	...	96	100	...	...	1	1
New Ireland ... ..	...	1	13	14	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	11	11	...	...	1	1
Manus ... ..	4	...	14	18	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	12	1	358	371	...	...	3	3
<b>DISEASES OF THE SKIN, AND AREOLAR TISSUE—</b>								
<b>Abscess—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	208	208	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	1	...	226	227	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	1	...	200	201	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	10	...	217	227	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	5	1	378	384	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	1	...	138	139	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	81	81	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	53	53	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	18	1	1,501	1,520	...	...	...	...
<b>Cellulitis—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	78	78	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	3	...	92	95	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	1	...	71	72	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	10	...	51	61	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	5	2	113	120	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	1	21	22	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	3	...	25	28	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	22	3	462	487	...	...	...	...

7. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, BY DISEASE AND DISTRICT,  
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950—*continued.*

Diseases.	Total Number of Cases.				Cases Fatal.			
	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.
<b>DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND AREOLAR TISSUE—<i>continued.</i></b>								
<b>Onychia—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	1	...	71	72	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	1	...	18	19	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	...	...	119	119	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	...	110	110	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	2	...	355	357	...	...	...	...
<b>Scabies—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	708	708	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	715	715	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	462	462	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	...	...	416	416	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	...	379	379	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	120	120	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	75	75	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	2,898	2,898	...	...	...	...
<b>Tinea—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	44	44	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	1	...	158	159	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	64	64	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	12	...	218	230	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	2	...	193	195	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	2	29	31	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	1	...	19	20	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	1	...	87	88	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	17	2	812	831	...	...	...	...
<b>Tropical Ulcers—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	204	204	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	15	...	2,665	2,680	...	...	3	3
Madang ... ..	2	...	1,093	1,095	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	35	2	1,927	1,964	...	...	2	2
New Britain ... ..	15	10	4,878	4,903	...	...	3	3
New Ireland ... ..	...	1	783	784	...	...	3	3
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	565	565	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	2	...	230	232	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	69	13	12,345	12,427	...	...	11	11
<b>Other Diseases—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	79	79	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	5	...	100	105	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	7	...	35	42	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	16	2	71	89	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	28	1	162	191	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	2	28	30	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	1	...	18	19	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	16	...	7	23	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	73	5	500	578	...	...	...	...
<b>DISEASES CAUSED BY INFECTION OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFICALLY LISTED—</b>								
<b>Coryza—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	357	357	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	67	67	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	...	...	187	187	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	7	...	39	46	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	29	29	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	7	...	721	728	...	...	...	...
<b>Influenza—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	124	124	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	2	...	127	129	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	2	...	276	278	...	...	...	...

7. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, BY DISEASE AND DISTRICT,  
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950—*continued.*

Diseases.	Total Number of Cases.				Cases Fatal.			
	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.
<b>DISEASES CAUSED BY INFECTION OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFICALLY LISTED—<i>continued.</i></b>								
<b>Malaria—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	1,191	1,191	...	...	3	3
Sepik ... ..	9	...	366	375	...	...	5	5
Madang ... ..	19	...	215	234	...	...	9	9
Morobe ... ..	139	16	721	876	...	...	17	17
New Britain ... ..	86	13	2,364	2,463	...	...	23	23
New Ireland ... ..	11	10	183	204	...	...	6	6
Bougainville ... ..	1	...	275	276	...	...	9	9
Manus ... ..	10	...	120	130	...	...	1	1
Total ... ..	275	39	5,435	5,749	...	...	73	73
<b>Tuberculosis—other—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	17	17	...	...	3	3
Madang ... ..	...	...	6	6	...	...	2	2
Morobe ... ..	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	...	13	13	...	...	2	2
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	75	75	...	...	7	7
<b>Leprosy—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	189	189	...	...	1	1
Sepik ... ..	...	...	41	41	...	...	1	1
Madang ... ..	...	...	108	108	...	...	2	2
Morobe ... ..	...	...	9	9	...	...	1	1
New Britain ... ..	...	...	65	65	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	154	154	...	...	7	7
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	591	591	...	...	12	12
<b>Leprosy Observation—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	191	191	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	191	191	...	...	...	...
<b>Whooping Cough—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	2
Sepik ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	...	1	349	350	...	...	3	3
New Britain ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	1	352	353	...	...	5	5
<b>Septic Sores and Infections—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	170	170	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	6	...	637	643	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	9	...	18	27	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	17	...	435	452	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	18	2	295	315	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	1	2	29	32	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	1	...	40	41	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	5	...	15	20	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	57	4	1,639	1,700	...	...	...	...
<b>Yaws—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	1,243	1,243	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	2,566	2,566	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	1,234	1,234	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	...	1	1,648	1,649	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	...	2,516	2,516	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	928	928	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	320	320	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	456	456	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	1	10,911	10,912	...	...	...	...

7. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, BY DISEASE AND DISTRICT,  
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950—*continued*.

Diseases.	Total Number of Cases.				Cases Fatal.			
	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.
<b>DISEASES CAUSED BY INFECTION OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFICALLY LISTED—<i>cont.</i></b>								
<b>Measles—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	192	192	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	112	112	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	23	4	107	134	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	23	4	430	457	...	...	...	...
<b>Other Diseases—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	61	61	...	...	3	3
Sepik ... ..	2	...	63	65	...	...	1	1
Madang ... ..	1	...	16	17	...	...	2	2
Morobe ... ..	13	...	23	36	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	29	1	65	95	...	...	2	2
New Ireland ... ..	1	...	8	9	...	...	1	1
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	26	26	...	...	1	1
Manus ... ..	5	...	2	7	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	51	1	264	316	...	...	10	10
<b>DISEASES CAUSED BY METAZOAN PARASITES—</b>								
<b>Hookworm—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	150	150	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	1	...	21	22	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	1	1	18	20	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	39	39	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	2	1	326	329	...	...	...	...
<b>Other Diseases—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	41	41	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...
New Briain ... ..	...	...	37	37	...	...	...	...
New Iretand ... ..	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	129	129	...	...	...	...
<b>DISEASES AND INJURIES OF BONES, JOINTS, MUSCLES, FASCIÆ AND BURSÆ—</b>								
<b>Arthritis—all types—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	84	84	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	1	...	220	221	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	119	119	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	3	1	48	52	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	...	98	98	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	4	2	600	606	...	...	...	...
<b>Fractures—all types—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	95	95	...	...	1	1
Sepik ... ..	4	...	44	48	1	...	2	3
Madang ... ..	1	...	22	23	...	...	1	1
Morobe ... ..	17	1	62	80	2	...	2	4
New Britain ... ..	9	...	128	137	...	...	5	5
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	1	...	23	24	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	1	...	12	13	...	...	1	1
Total ... ..	33	1	410	444	3	...	12	15
<b>Rheumatism—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	2	1	39	42	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	2	1	15	18	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	5	2	91	93	...	...	...	...

7. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, BY DISEASE AND DISTRICT,  
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950—*continued.*

Diseases.	Total Number of Cases.				Cases Fatal.			
	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.
<b>DISEASES AND INJURIES OF BONES, JOINTS, MUSCLES, FACIAE AND BURSAE—<i>continued.</i></b>								
Other Diseases—								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	90	90	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	6	...	68	74	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	1	...	38	39	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	19	1	91	111	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	10	1	133	144	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	1	32	33	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	3	...	18	21	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	39	3	497	539	...	...	...	...
<b>DISEASES OF THE EYE—</b>								
Conjunctivitis—								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	56	56	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	1	...	91	92	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	1	...	105	106	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	1	...	218	219	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	1	1	27	29	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	4	1	573	578	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases—								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	59	59	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	1	...	21	22	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	3	1	94	98	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	1	18	19	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	1	...	5	6	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	5	2	251	258	...	...	...	...
<b>DISEASES OF THE EAR—</b>								
Otitis—								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	81	81	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	1	...	63	64	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	2	...	39	41	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	9	...	75	84	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	3	1	105	109	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	1	...	14	15	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	39	39	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	16	1	434	451	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases—								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	4	...	3	7	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	4	...	7	11	...	...	...	...
<b>DISEASES OF THE BREAST—</b>								
All types—								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	1	...	15	16	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	1	...	100	101	...	...	...	...
<b>DISEASES OF THE GLANDS AND INTERNAL SECRETION AND METABOLISM.</b>								
Beri Beri—								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	7	7	...	...	1	1
Madang ... ..	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	...	6	6	...	...	1	1
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	34	34	...	...	2	2

7. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, BY DISEASE AND DISTRICT  
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950—continued.

Diseases.	Total Number of Cases.				Cases Fatal.			
	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.
<b>DISEASES OF THE GLANDS AND INTERNAL SECRETION AND METABOLISM—cont.</b>								
<b>Malnutrition—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	41	41	...	...	10	10
Sepik ... ..	...	...	48	48	...	...	5	5
Madang ... ..	...	...	69	69	...	...	1	1
Morobe ... ..	1	...	27	28	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	...	19	19	...	...	3	3
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	9	9	...	...	3	3
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	24	24	...	...	1	1
Manus ... ..	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	1	...	241	242	...	...	23	23
<b>Other Diseases—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	31	31	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	42	42	...	...	...	...
<b>DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD FORMING ORGANS—</b>								
<b>All types—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	22	22	...	...	2	2
Sepik ... ..	1	...	71	72	...	...	1	1
Madang ... ..	3	...	36	39	...	...	1	1
Morobe ... ..	5	...	28	33	...	...	1	1
New Britain ... ..	6	4	62	72	...	...	2	2
New Ireland ... ..	2	...	33	35	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	40	40	...	...	1	1
Manus ... ..	3	...	6	9	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	20	4	298	322	...	...	8	8
<b>DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—</b>								
<b>All types—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	1	...	4	5	1	...	2	3
Madang ... ..	5	...	5	10	1	...	3	4
Morobe ... ..	14	...	5	19	...	...	1	1
New Britain ... ..	6	...	4	10	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	2	...	7	9	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1
Total ... ..	29	...	29	58	2	...	7	9
<b>DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—</b>								
<b>Cerebro-spinal Meningitis—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	17	17	...	...	4	4
Sepik ... ..	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	1	...	5	6	...	...	4	4
Morobe ... ..	1	...	9	10	...	...	3	3
New Britain ... ..	...	...	36	36	...	...	17	17
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	4	4	...	...	3	3
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Manus ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Total ... ..	2	...	76	78	...	...	33	33
<b>Other Diseases—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	30	30	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	5	...	10	15	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	5	...	18	23	...	...	1	1
Morobe ... ..	25	2	13	40	1	2	...	3
New Britain ... ..	20	3	44	67	...	...	3	3
New Ireland ... ..	3	2	33	38	...	...	4	4
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	6	6	...	...	1	1
Manus ... ..	4	...	3	7	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	62	7	157	226	1	2	9	12
<b>DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—</b>								
<b>Bronchitis—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	38	38	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	3	...	9	12	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	5	...	20	25	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	2	...	62	64	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	2	28	30	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	36	36	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	2	...	12	14	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	12	2	255	269	...	...	...	...

7. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, BY DISEASE AND DISTRICT  
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950—*continued.*

Diseases.	Total Number of Cases.				Cases Fatal.			
	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.
<b>DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM</b>								
<i>—continued.</i>								
<b>Pneumonia—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	1,104	1,104	...	...	83	83
Sepik ... ..	1	...	230	231	...	...	12	12
Madang ... ..	1	...	208	209	...	...	17	17
Morobe ... ..	10	3	495	508	...	...	30	30
New Britain ... ..	2	4	597	603	...	...	25	25
New Ireland ... ..	...	2	230	232	...	...	6	6
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	163	163	...	...	11	11
Manus ... ..	1	...	62	63	...	...	5	5
Total ... ..	15	9	3,089	3,113	...	...	189	189
<b>Tuberculosis, Pulmonary—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	37	37	...	...	11	11
Madang ... ..	2	...	47	49	...	...	7	7
Morobe ... ..	2	1	73	76	...	1	17	18
New Britain ... ..	2	4	63	69	...	...	10	10
New Ireland ... ..	...	1	19	20	...	1	6	7
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	32	32	...	...	8	8
Manus ... ..	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	7	6	277	290	...	2	59	61
<b>Upper Respiratory Tract Infections—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	674	674	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	3	...	70	73	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	1	...	74	75	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	...	390	390	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	1	...	5	6	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	5	...	1,243	1,248	...	...	...	...
<b>Other Diseases—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	29	29	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	1	...	20	21	...	...	1	1
Morobe ... ..	5	...	23	28	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	6	4	97	107	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	3	...	2	5	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	15	4	210	229	...	...	1	1
<b>DISEASES OF THE TEETH, GUMS, MOUTH, PHARYNX, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES—</b>								
<b>New Guinea Mouth—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	101	101	...	...	...	...
<b>Other Diseases—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	65	65	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	3	...	47	50	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	3	...	21	24	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	30	...	71	101	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	17	38	67	122	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	4	26	30	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	5	...	11	16	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	58	42	334	434	...	...	...	...
<b>DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES—</b>								
<b>Diarrhoea—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	400	400	...	...	3	3
Sepik ... ..	1	...	110	111	...	...	2	2
Madang ... ..	...	...	71	71	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	2	...	67	69	...	...	2	2
New Britain ... ..	...	1	161	162	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	32	32	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	2	...	4	6	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	5	1	862	868	...	...	7	7

7. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, BY DISEASE AND DISTRICT  
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950—*continued.*

Diseases.	Total Number of Cases.				Cases Fatal.			
	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.
<b>DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES—<i>continued.</i></b>								
<b>Dysentery—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	333	333	...	...	13	13
Sepik ... ..	1	...	111	112	...	...	12	12
Madang ... ..	...	...	115	115	...	...	7	7
Morobe ... ..	29	3	144	176	...	...	13	13
New Britain ... ..	5	2	216	223	...	...	6	6
New Ireland ... ..	...	3	22	25	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	23	23	...	...	1	1
Manus ... ..	1	...	16	17	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	36	8	980	1,024	...	...	52	52
<b>Other Diseases—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	120	120	...	...	2	2
Sepik ... ..	2	...	57	59	...	...	1	1
Madang ... ..	13	1	45	59	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	30	1	30	61	...	1	...	1
New Britain ... ..	28	76	124	228	...	...	4	4
New Ireland ... ..	3	3	47	53	...	...	1	1
Bougainville ... ..	1	...	10	11	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	8	...	12	20	...	...	1	1
Total ... ..	85	81	445	611	...	1	9	10
<b>DISEASES OF THE LIVER, GALL-BLADDER, SPLEEN, AND PANCREAS—</b>								
<b>All types—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	27	27	...	...	5	5
Sepik ... ..	...	...	12	12	...	...	4	4
Madang ... ..	1	1	15	17	1	...	3	4
Morobe ... ..	3	...	7	10	...	...	1	1
New Britain ... ..	5	...	25	30	...	...	2	2
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	1
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	10	1	90	101	1	...	16	17
<b>DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS—</b>								
<b>All types—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	47	47	...	...	2	2
Sepik ... ..	...	...	22	22	...	...	1	1
Madang ... ..	1	1	8	10	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	19	...	15	34	1	...	1	2
New Britain ... ..	15	6	47	68	...	...	2	2
New Ireland ... ..	...	6	24	30	...	...	2	2
Bougainville ... ..	2	...	11	13	...	...	1	1
Manus ... ..	6	...	1	7	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	43	13	175	231	1	...	9	10
<b>DISEASES OF THE MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION—</b>								
<b>Gonorrhoea—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	219	219	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	39	39	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	48	48	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	1	...	12	13	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	1	...	391	392	...	...	...	...
<b>Granuloma Venereum—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	18	18	...	...	1	1
Madang ... ..	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	...	8	8	...	...	2	2
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	56	56	...	...	3	3
<b>Other Diseases—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	64	64	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	31	31	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	1	...	65	66	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	2	1	23	26	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	2	1	34	37	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	1	43	44	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	1	...	6	7	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	6	3	269	278	...	...	...	...

7. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, BY DISEASE AND DISTRICT,  
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950—*continued.*

Disease.	Total Number of Cases.				Cases Fatal.			
	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.
<b>DISEASES AND DISORDERS OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION—</b>								
<b>Gonorrhoea—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	160	160	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	41	41	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	295	295	...	...	...	...
<b>Granuloma Venereum—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	58	58	...	...	...	...
<b>Other Diseases—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	21	21	...	...	2	2
Sepik ... ..	1	...	5	6	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	9	...	13	22	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	...	6	22	28	...	1	...	1
New Ireland ... ..	6	...	5	11	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	18	6	68	92	...	1	2	3
<b>EFFECTS OF CONCEPTION—</b>								
<b>Confinement—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	47	47	...	...	3	3
Sepik ... ..	4	...	11	15	...	...	...	...
Madang ... ..	20	1	25	46	...	...	...	...
Morobe ... ..	57	7	52	116	...	...	...	...
New Britain ... ..	21	9	169	199	...	...	3	3
New Ireland ... ..	2	8	19	29	...	...	1	1
Bougainville ... ..	1	...	36	37	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	3	...	2	5	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	108	25	361	494	...	...	7	7
<b>Other effects—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	26	26	...	...	6	6
Sepik ... ..	2	...	13	15	...	...	3	3
Madang ... ..	9	...	15	24	...	...	1	1
Morobe ... ..	23	1	20	44	...	...	2	2
New Britain ... ..	13	4	42	59	...	...	...	...
New Ireland ... ..	1	1	11	13	...	...	3	3
Bougainville ... ..	1	...	6	7	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	50	6	136	192	...	...	15	15
<b>POISONING—</b>								
<b>All types—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Sepik ... ..	2	...	17	19	...	...	1	1
Madang ... ..	1	...	24	25	...	...	1	1
Morobe ... ..	20	...	28	48	1	...	...	1
New Britain ... ..	2	1	68	71	...	...	7	7
New Ireland ... ..	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Manus ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	26	2	145	173	1	...	9	10
<b>TUMORS OR NEW GROWTHS—</b>								
<b>All types—</b>								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	17	17	...	...	2	2
Sepik ... ..	5	...	7	12	...	...	2	2
Madang ... ..	8	...	7	15	...	...	2	2
Morobe ... ..	71	7	13	91	...	...	2	2
New Britain ... ..	23	9	43	75	...	...	2	2
New Ireland ... ..	3	1	2	6	...	...	...	...
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	10	10	...	...	1	1
Manus ... ..	5	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	115	17	100	232	...	...	11	11

7. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, BY DISEASE AND DISTRICT,  
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950—*continued.*

Disease.	Total Number of Cases.				Cases Fatal.			
	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.	European.	Asian.	Native.	Total.
DEFORMITIES AND CONGENITAL MAL- FORMATIONS—								
All types—								
Central Highlands ... ..	...	...	92	92	...	...	4	4
Sepik ... ..	...	...	72	72	...	...	3	3
Madang ... ..	...	...	21	21	...	...	2	2
Morobe ... ..	...	...	127	127	...	...	4	4
New Britain ... ..	...	...	71	71	...	...	2	2
New Ireland ... ..	...	...	69	69	...	...	2	2
Bougainville ... ..	...	...	6	6	...	...	1	1
Manus ... ..	...	...	15	15	...	...	1	1
Total ... ..	...	...	473	473	...	...	19	19

## 8. MEDICAL AID TO MISSIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Mission.	Financial Grants.	Medical Supplies.	Total.
	£	£	£
Assemblies of God ... ..	...	...	...
Australian Lutheran Mission ... ..	562	368	930
Baptist New Guinea Mission ... ..	473	429	902
Bismarck Archipelago Mission (Seventh Day Adventist) ... ..	1,125	662	1,787
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word ... ..	...	2	2
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ... ..	...	...	...
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus ... ..	3,194	1,616	4,810
East and West Indies Bible Mission ... ..	...	11	11
Evangelical Lutheran Mission ... ..	...	...	...
Franciscan Mission (Catholic) ... ..	437	268	705
Lutheran Mission New Guinea ... ..	3,066	1,462	4,528
Marist Mission Society (Catholic) ... ..	2,536	2,014	4,550
Melanesian Mission (Anglican) ... ..	...	...	...
Methodist Missionary Society of Australasia ... ..	1,250	2,189	3,439
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand ... ..	604	1,610	2,214
New Guinea Lutheran Mission (Missouri Synod) ... ..	...	153	153
Seventh Day Adventist Mission (North-East New Guinea) ... ..	562	1,153	1,715
South Sea Evangelical Mission (Undenominational) ... ..	...	...	...
Total ... ..	13,809	11,937	25,746

## 9. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH DURING YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Spent by—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ADMINISTRATION—		
Public Health—General (including aid to Missions) ... ..	529,134 14 10	
Hospital Buildings ... ..	50,285 15 1	
Total ... ..	.....	579,420 9 11
MISSIONS (FROM THEIR OWN FUNDS)—		
Australian Lutheran Mission ... ..	534 0 0	
Catholic Mission of Most Sacred Heart of Jesus ... ..	17,845 0 0	
Evangelical Lutheran Mission ... ..	24 0 0	
Franciscan Mission (Catholic) ... ..	1,232 0 0	
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea ... ..	5,960 0 0	
Marist Mission Society (Catholic) ... ..	2,500 0 0	
Methodist Missionary Society of Australasia ... ..	1,022 0 0	
New Guinea Lutheran Mission (Missouri Synod) ... ..	137 0 0	
Other Missions ... ..	Not known	
Total known expenditure by Missions ... ..	.....	29,254 0 0
Total known expenditure ... ..	.....	608,674 9 11

## APPENDIX XIII.

## EDUCATION.

## 1. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Type of School.	No. of Schools.	Pupils.					Teachers.				
		European.	Asian.	Native.	Part Native.	Total.	European.	Asian.	Native.	Part Native.	Total.
EUROPEAN—											
Primary ... ..	8	208	...	...	...	208	11	...	...	...	11
ASIAN—											
Elementary "A" ...	4	...	349	...	...	349	9	6	...	...	15
NATIVE—											
Higher Training ...	1	...	...	84	...	84	2	...	1	...	3
Technical Training Annex	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Central ... ..	6	...	...	519	...	519	7	...	21	...	28
Area ... ..	19	...	...	1,176	...	1,176	1	...	43	...	44
Sub-area ... ..	2	...	...	109	...	109	...	...	4	...	4
Village ... ..	6	...	...	316	...	316	1	...	11	1	13
PART-NATIVE—											
Elementary "B" ...	3	...	...	...	66	66	3	...	...	4	7
Total ... ..	50	208	349	2,204	66	2,827	35	6	80	5	126

## 2. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS—EUROPEAN—AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Place.	Type of School.	Pupils (Age 5-14 years).			Teachers.			Subjects Taught.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Wewak ... ..	Primary ...	9	6	15	...	1	1	Normal subjects as taught in Australian Schools.
Dreger Harbour ...	Primary ...	5	3	8	...	1	1	
Madang ... ..	Primary ...	8	17	25	...	1	1	
Lae ... ..	Primary ...	25	18	43	...	2	2	
Wau ... ..	Primary ...	7	13	20	...	1	1	
Bulolo ... ..	Primary ...	32	28	60	1	2	3	
Rabaul ... ..	Primary ...	14	13	27	...	1	1	
Keravat ... ..	Primary ...	6	4	10	...	1	1	
Total ... ..		106	102	208	1	10	11	

## 3. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS—ASIAN—AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Place.	Type of School.	Pupils (Age 5-18 years).			Teachers.			Subjects Taught.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Lae ... ..	Elementary "A" ...	23	21	44	2	1	3	English, Arithmetic, Social Studies, Art, Handwork, Music.
Rabaul ... ..	Elementary "A" ...	263	...	263	3	7	10	
Kavieng ... ..	Elementary "A" ...	15	15	30	1	...	1	
Sohano ... ..	Elementary "A" ...	6	6	12	...	1	1	
Total ... ..		307	42	349	6	9	15	

## 4. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS—NATIVE—AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Place.	Type of School.	Pupils.				Teachers.							
						Sex.			Race.				
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Euro- pean.	Asian.	Part Native.	Native.	
WEWAK AREA—													
Angoram ... ..	Sub-Area ... ..	53	...	53	5-9	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Maprik ... ..	Area ... ..	44	...	44	10-13	4	...	4	1	...	...	3	
Boram ... ..	Central ... ..	96	...	96	13-16	6	...	6	1	...	...	5	
MADANG—													
Tusbab ... ..	Central ... ..	107	...	107	13-16	5	...	5	1	...	...	4	
RABAU AREA—													
Keravat ... ..	Higher Training	84	...	84	Adult	3	...	3	2	...	...	1	
Keravat ... ..	Central ... ..	106	...	106	13-16	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	
Matupit ... ..	Area ... ..	50	40	90	10-13	2	2	4	...	...	...	4	
Nodup ... ..	Area ... ..	75	26	101	10-13	3	2	5	...	...	...	5	
Pila Pila ... ..	Area ... ..	112	...	112	10-13	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Rabuana ... ..	Village ... ..	...	25	25	5-9	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	
Raluana ... ..	Area ... ..	23	17	40	10-13	2	2	4	...	...	...	4	
Toma ... ..	Area ... ..	99	...	99	10-13	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Tavui ... ..	Area ... ..	49	13	62	10-13	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Tavui-Liu ... ..	Area ... ..	40	...	40	10-13	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Malabunga ... ..	Area ... ..	70	...	70	10-13	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Mioko ... ..	Area ... ..	90	...	90	10-13	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Talivat ... ..	Village ... ..	21	16	37	5-9	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Lunga Lunga ... ..	Village ... ..	70	...	70	5-9	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	
Makada ... ..	Village ... ..	45	...	45	5-9	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Police Compound ... ..	Village ... ..	42	6	48	5-9	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Vunalir ... ..	Village ... ..	85	6	91	5-9	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	
TALASEA AREA—													
Bola ... ..	Area ... ..	67	...	67	10-13	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	
Kaliai ... ..	Area ... ..	15	...	15	10-13	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Kombi ... ..	Area ... ..	51	...	51	10-13	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Sai'i ... ..	Area ... ..	32	...	32	10-13	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Sag Sag ... ..	Area ... ..	51	36	87	10-13	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
BOUGAINVILLE—													
Buin ... ..	Central ... ..	41	...	41	13-18	6	1	7	2	...	...	5	
Buin ... ..	Technical Train- ing Annex.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	
NEW IRELAND—													
Utu ... ..	Central ... ..	67	...	67	13-16	5	...	5	2	...	...	3	
Paruai (Kora) ... ..	Area ... ..	48	...	48	10-13	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	
Madina (Nalik) ... ..	Area ... ..	49	...	49	10-13	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Vassangra (Bagotan) ... ..	Area ... ..	50	...	50	10-13	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Lossu (Lotsi) ... ..	Area ... ..	29	...	29	10-13	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Anelaua ... ..	Hospital*	56	...	56	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	
MANUS—													
Lorengau ... ..	Central ... ..	100	2	102	13-16	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	
Total ... ..	...	2,017	187	2,204	...	83	10	93	12	...	1	80	

\* Considered as a sub-area school.

## 5. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS—PART-NATIVE AND PART-MALAY—AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Place.	Type of School.	Pupils (Age 5-16 years).			Teachers.				
					Sex.			Race.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	European.	Part-Native.
Kokopo ...	Elementary "B"*	6	7	13	...	3	3	1	2
Rabaul ...	Elementary "B"	14	33	47	...	3	3	1	2
Lorengau ...	Elementary "B"	2	4	6	...	1	1	1	...
Total ...	...	22	44	66	...	7	7	3	4

\* Subjects taught are English, Arithmetic, Handwork, Social Studies and Singing.

## 6. MISSION SCHOOLS AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Mission.	Schools.						
	Village.	Intermediate.	Higher Training.	European.	Mixed Race.	Asian.	Total.
Assemblies of God ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Australian Lutheran Mission ... ..	24	1	1	...	...	...	26
Baptist New Guinea Mission ... ..	No statistics available up to time of publication.						
Bismarck Archipelago Mission (Seventh Day Adventist) ... ..	67	4	1	...	...	...	72
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word ... ..	202	3	...	...	...	...	205
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ... ..	236	4	...	...	1	...	241
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus ... ..	269	21	5	...	2	1	298
East and West Indies Bible Mission ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Evangelical Lutheran Mission ... ..	8	1	...	...	...	...	9
Franciscan Mission (Catholic) ... ..	13	6	1	...	...	...	20
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea ... ..	535	25	5	2	...	1	568
Marist Mission Society (Catholic) ... ..	255	25	...	...	...	...	280
Melanesian Mission (Anglican) ... ..	4	1	...	...	...	...	5
Methodist Missionary Society of Australasia ... ..	379	10	1	...	...	...	390
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand ... ..	120	7	1	...	...	...	128
New Guinea Lutheran Mission (Missouri Synod) ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Seventh Day Adventist Mission (North-East New Guinea) ... ..	51	9	1	...	...	...	61
South Sea Evangelical Mission (Undenominational) ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total ... ..	2,169	118	16	2	3	2	2,310

## 7. NATIVE AND PART-NATIVE PUPILS ATTENDING MISSION SCHOOLS AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Mission.	Pupils (a).														
	Village.			Intermediate.			Higher Training.			Part Native.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Assemblies of God ... ..	44	18	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	18	62
Australian Lutheran Mission ... ..	406	304	710	103	...	103	40	...	40	...	...	...	549	304	853
Baptist New Guinea Mission ... ..	Statistics not available.														
Bismarck Archipelago Mission (Seventh Day Adventist) ... ..	976	641	1,617	151	74	225	83	...	83	...	...	...	1,210	715	1,925
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word ... ..	4,051	3,244	7,295	...	152	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,051	3,396	7,447
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ... ..	10,594	6,964	17,558	325	...	325	...	...	...	19	17	36	10,938	6,981	17,919
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus ... ..	...	...	11,745	...	...	2,100	...	...	598	...	...	78	...	...	14,521
East and West Indies Bible Mission ... ..	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
Evangelical Lutheran Mission ... ..	197	24	221	73	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	24	294
Franciscan Mission (Catholic) ... ..	522	468	990	640	511	1,151	28	...	28	...	...	...	1,190	979	2,169
Lutheran Mission New Guinea ... ..	11,970	5,846	17,816	827	72	899	238	...	238	...	...	...	13,035	5,918	18,953
Marist Mission Society (Catholic) ... ..	1,800	800	2,600	1,657	600	2,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,457	1,400	4,857
Melanesian Mission (Anglican) ... ..	71	49	120	40	11	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	60	171
Methodist Missionary Society of Australasia ... ..	5,547	4,876	10,423	454	35	489	108	...	108	...	...	...	6,109	4,911	11,020
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand ... ..	2,387	216	2,603	501	82	583	67	...	67	...	...	...	2,955	298	3,253
New Guinea Lutheran Mission (Missouri Synod) ... ..	80	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	80
Seventh Day Adventist Mission (North-East New Guinea) ... ..	1,307	205	1,512	387	77	464	46	8	54	...	...	...	1,740	290	2,030
South Sea Evangelical Mission (Undenominational) ... ..	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Total ... ..	39,969	23,635	75,369	5,168	1,614	8,882	610	8	1,216	19	17	114	45,766	25,294	85,581
	(b)	(b)		(b)	(b)		(b)	(b)		(b)	(b)		(b)	(b)	

(a) Sixteen European and 302 Asian children also attended Mission Schools.

(b) Totals not complete as division into sexes not given by some Missions.

## 8. TEACHERS IN MISSION SCHOOLS, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Missions.	Teachers.								
	European.			Native and Other.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Assemblies of God ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Australian Lutheran Mission ... ..	1	...	1	31	...	31	32	...	32
Baptist New Guinea Mission ... ..	No statistics available.								
Bismarck Archipelago Mission (Seventh Day Adventist) ... ..	2	1	3	82	...	82	84	1	85
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word ... ..	...	2	2	202	...	202	202	2	204
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ... ..	4	9	13	444	4	448	448	13	461
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus ... ..	8	27	35	420	19	439	428	46	474
East and West Indies Bible Mission ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Evangelical Lutheran Mission ... ..	1	...	1	11	...	11	12	...	12
Franciscan Mission (Catholic) ... ..	11	4	15	33	3	36	44	7	51
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea ... ..	8	4	12	601	2	603	609	6	615
Marist Mission Society (Catholic) ... ..	19	10	29	500	...	500	519	10	529
Melanesian Mission (Anglican) ... ..	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10
Methodist Missionary Society of Australasia ... ..	3	3	6	384	4	388	387	7	394
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand ... ..	8	7	15	178	4	182	186	11	197
New Guinea Lutheran Mission (Missouri Synod) ... ..	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
Seventh Day Adventist Mission (North-East New Guinea) ... ..	3	3	6	96	...	96	99	3	102
South Sea Evangelical Mission (Udenominational) ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total ... ..	71	72	143	2,996	36	3,032	3,067	108	3,175

## 9. RECONSTRUCTION TRAINING SCHEME STUDENTS, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Institution.	Scholastic.	Domestic.	Technical.							
			Cane Workers.	Carpentry.	Mechanics.	Plumbing.	Saw Milling.	Clerical.	Other.	Total.
Administration (5) ... ..	40	...	23	70	30	2	...	17	...	182
Missions (7) ... ..	481	125	...	160	17	...	...	6	14	803
Total ... ..	521	125	23	230	47	2	...	23	14	985

## 10. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

## DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE 1949-50.

	£	£
Salaries—		
Departmental ... ..	38,717	
Public Library Services ... ..	2,562	
Contingencies—		41,279
Office requisites, etc. ... ..	1,845	
Travel and subsistence ... ..	5,386	
Native wages, etc. ... ..	3,981	
Furniture and fittings ... ..	622	
Motor transport ... ..	1,744	
Library ... ..	98	
Publications, productions ... ..	103	
	13,779	
Public Library services ... ..	843	14,622
Miscellaneous Services—		
Visual education ... ..	1,225	
School equipment ... ..	3,371	
European correspondence ... ..	698	
Bursaries—post-primary education ... ..	143	
Subsidies—European schools ... ..	.....	
School prizes and special grants, European ... ..	20	
Fares and incidentals—European school children ... ..	575	
Asian and part-native education—wages of other than European teachers ... ..	4,831	
Training of Asians and part-natives in Australia ... ..	111	
Native education—native teachers' wages and maintenance ... ..	6,786	
Native education—maintenance of students in Administration schools ... ..	19,229	
Part-time special native classes—payment to instructors ... ..	942	
Adult education ... ..	532	
Educational grants in aid to Missions ... ..	28,472	
Broadcasting ... ..	226	
Education Advisory Committee ... ..	.....	
Examination fees—European and Native ... ..	.....	
School music—equipment and instruction ... ..	.....	
School prizes and special grants—Native... ..	20	67,181
Native Reconstruction Training Scheme (Technical)—		
Office requisites, etc. ... ..	788	
Trainee wages, rations, equipment and transport ... ..	52,307	
Subsidies and allowances to Missions ... ..	56,192	
Class materials, text books, etc. ... ..	2,336	
Salaries ... ..	7,002	
Maintenance of buildings ... ..	324	
		118,949
Total ... ..	£	242,031

## 11. EDUCATIONAL AID TO MISSIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Mission.	General Grant.	Reconstruction Training.	Total.
	£	£	£
Assemblies of God ... ..	100	.....	100
Australian Lutheran Mission ... ..	680	.....	680
Baptist New Guinea Mission ... ..	100	.....	100
Bismarek Archipelago Mission (Seventh Day Adventist) ... ..	1,840	2,855	4,695
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word ... ..	1,510	8,719	10,229
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ... ..	3,250	3,403	6,653
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus ... ..	4,930	10,419	15,349
East and West Indies Bible Mission ... ..	100	.....	100
Evangelical Lutheran Mission ... ..	350	.....	350
Franciscan Mission (Catholic) ... ..	2,190	1,574	3,764
Lutheran Mission New Guinea ... ..	3,900	.....	3,900
Marist Mission Society (Catholic) ... ..	3,290	8,089	11,379
Melanesian Mission (Anglican) ... ..	280	.....	280
Methodist Missionary Society of Australasia ... ..	3,620	1,116	4,736
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand ... ..	1,030	5,484	6,514
Seventh Day Adventist Mission (North-East New Guinea) ... ..	1,110	12,271	13,381
South Sea Evangelical Mission (Undenominational) ... ..	100	.....	100
Total ... ..	28,380	53,930	82,310

## 12. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.

	£	£
ADMINISTRATION—		
Education—general (including aid to missions) ... ..	119,677	
Public library services ... ..	3,405	
School buildings (excluding maintenance) ... ..	9,635	
		132,717
NATIVE RECONSTRUCTION TRAINING SCHEME—		
Department of Education—Technical—(including subsidies and allowances to missions) ...	118,949	
Department of Public Health ... ..	23,168	
Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries—Rural ... ..	7,532	
Buildings and Equipment ... ..	303	
		149,952
MISSIONS—(from their own funds)—		
Assemblies of God ... ..	25	
Australian Lutheran Mission ... ..	605	
Bismarck Archipelago Mission (Seventh Day Adventist) ... ..	6,070	
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word ... ..	13,229	
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ... ..	9,000	
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus ... ..	19,700	
East and West Indies Bible Mission ... ..	25	
Evangelical Lutheran Mission ... ..	720	
Franciscan Mission (Catholic) ... ..	2,373	
Lutheran Mission New Guinea ... ..	4,016	
Marist Mission Society (Catholic) ... ..	2,900	
Methodist Missionary Society of Australasia ... ..	5,150	
Seventh Day Adventist Mission (North-East New Guinea) ... ..	2,100	
South Sea Evangelical Mission (Undenominational) ... ..	10	
Other Missions ... ..	unknown	65,923
Total Known Expenditure ... ..		348,592

APPENDIX XIV.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

Particulars of mean monthly and yearly rainfall, temperature and humidity at selected stations were given in the Annual Report, 1948-1949 (page 162).

APPENDIX XV.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS.

The following list shows the international agreements applied to the Territory in the period under review. Those applied to the Territory before 1st July, 1949, are listed in Appendix XV (page 163), of the Annual Report, 1948-1949.

Description and Date of Signature.	Applying as from.
ECONOMIC— International Wheat Agreement (23rd March, 1949) ... ..	1st July, 1949.
NARCOTIC DRUGS— Protocol bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13th July, 1931, as amended by the Protocol of 11th December, 1946, (19th November, 1948).	1st December, 1949.
SOCIAL— Protocol amending the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, of 18th May, 1904, and the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic of 4th May, 1910. ... ..	8th December, 1949.

## APPENDIX XVI.

## RELIGIOUS MISSIONS.

## 1. RELIGIOUS MISSIONS OPERATING IN THE TERRITORY, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Name of Mission.	Index Letter.	Headquarters.	District of Operation.	Number of Non-Indigenous Missionaries.	Estimated Number of Adherents. (a)
Assemblies of God ... ..	A.	Maprik ...	Sepik ...	4	4,000
Australian Lutheran Mission ... ..	B.	Rooke Island ...	New Britain ...	3	5,000
Baptist New Guinea Mission ... ..	C.	Baiyer River ...	Central Highlands	(b)	(b)
Bismarck Archipelago Mission (Seventh Day Adventist) ... ..	D.	Rabaul ...	New Britain, New Ireland, Bougainville, Manus.	11	4,400
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word ... ..	E.	Wewak ...	Sepik, Central Highlands.	63	40,000
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ... ..	F.	Alexishafen ...	Madang ...	57	40,000
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus ... ..	G.	Rabaul ...	New Britain, New Ireland, Manus.	170	65,000
East and West Indies Bible Mission ... ..	H.	Mt. Hagen ...	Central Highlands	2	250
Evangelical Lutheran Mission ... ..	I.	Lorengau ...	Manus ...	1	(b)
Franciscan Mission (Catholic) ... ..	J.	Aitape ...	Sepik ...	17	5,000
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea ... ..	K.	Lae ...	Morobe, Madang.	56	105,000
Marist Mission Society (Catholic) ... ..	L.	Torokina ...	Bougainville ...	76	32,000
Melanesian Mission (Anglican) ... ..	M.	Arawe ...	New Britain ...	2	6,000
Methodist Missionary Society of Australasia ... ..	N.	Rabaul ...	New Ireland, New Britain.	30	41,000
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand ... ..	O.	Buin ...	Bougainville ...	16	22,000
New Guinea Lutheran Mission (Missouri Synod) ... ..	P.	Wabag .....	Central Highlands	15	87,000
Seventh Day Adventist Mission (North-East New Guinea). ... ..	Q.	Madang ...	Madang ...	7	6,000
South Sea Evangelical Mission (Undenominational) ... ..	R.	Wewak ...	Sepik ...	2	1,000
Total ... ..	...	.....	.....	532 (c)	463,650 (a)

(a) These are estimates.

(b) Figures not available.

(c) Excludes the number in respect of the Mission for which information is not available.

## 2. NATIONALITIES OF NON-INDIGENOUS MISSIONARIES, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Nationality.	Number of Non-Indigenous Missionaries, by Missions. (a)																		Total.
	A.	B.	C.(b)	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.	Q.	R.	
Australian ... ..	4	...	...	...	17	...	...	2	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	2	7	2	50
Austrian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Belgian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
British ... ..	...	...	3	11	...	...	35	...	...	14	...	18	2	30	16	...	...	...	129
Canadian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Czechoslovakian ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dutch ... ..	...	...	...	...	8	9	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
French ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
German ... ..	...	...	...	...	17	30	82	...	1	3	13	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	157
Irish ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Italian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Luxembourgesse ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Polish ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Swiss ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
United States of America ... ..	...	...	...	...	16	15	10	...	...	...	25	31	...	...	10	...	...	...	107
Other ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ... ..	4	3	...	11	63	57	170	2	1	17	56	76	2	30	16	15	7	2	532

(a) For names of Missions represented by the index letters, see table 1 above.

(b) Figures not available.

3. MEDICAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF RELIGIOUS MISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Mission.	Medical Activity.			Educational Activity.						
	Expenditure.			No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Teachers.	Expenditure.			
	Aid by Adminis- tration.	From own Funds.	Total.				Aid by Adminis- tration.	Recon- struction Training.	From own Funds.	Total.
	£	£	£				£	£	£	£
Assemblies of God ... ..	...	(a)	...	1	62	2	100	...	25	125
Australlan Lutheran Mission ... ..	930	534	1,464	26	853	32	680	...	605	1,285
Baptist New Guinea Mission ... ..	902	(a)	902	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	...	(a)	100(b)
Bismarck Archipelago Mission (Seventh Day Adventist) ... ..	1,787	(a)	1,787	72	1,925	85	1,840	2,855	6,070	10,765
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word ... ..	2	(a)	2	205	7,447	204	1,510	8,719	13,229	23,458
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ... ..	...	(a)	...	241	17,919	461	3,250	3,403	9,000	15,653
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus ... ..	4,810	17,845	22,655	298	14,801	474	4,930	10,419	19,700	35,049
East and West Indies Bible Mission ... ..	11	(a)	11	1	17	1	100	...	25	125
Evangelical Lutheran Mission ... ..	...	24	24	9	294	12	350	...	720	1,070
Franciscan Mission (Catholic) ... ..	705	1,232	1,937	20	2,169	51	2,190	1,574	2,373	6,137
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea ... ..	4,528	5,960	10,488	569	18,991	615	3,900	...	4,016	7,916
Marist Mission Society ... ..	4,550	2,500	7,050	280	4,857	529	3,290	8,089	2,900	14,279
Melanesian Mission ... ..	...	(a)	(a)	5	171	10	280	...	(a)	280(b)
Methodist Missionary Society of Australasia ... ..	3,439	1,022	4,461	390	11,020	394	3,620	1,116	5,150	9,886
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand ... ..	2,214	(a)	2,214	128	3,253	197	1,030	5,484	(a)	6,514
New Guinea Lutheran Mission (Missouri Synod) ... ..	153	137	290	4	80	5	...	...	(a)	...
Seventh Day Adventist Mission (North- east New Guinea) ... ..	1,715	(a)	1,715	61	2,030	102	1,110	12,271	2,100	15,481
South Sea Evangelical Mission (Undenominational).	...	(a)	(a)	1	10	1	100	...	10	110
Totals ... ..	25,746	20,254(c)	55,000(c)	2,311	85,899	3,175	28,380	53,930	65,923(c)	148,233(c)

- (a) Not known.  
(b) Excluding expenditure, the amount of which is not known, from the Mission's own funds.  
(c) Excluding expenditure from their own funds by Mission for which information is not available.

APPENDIX XVII.  
COMMUNICATIONS.

1. INTERNAL AIR AND AIR MAIL SERVICES.

Service.	Route.	Frequency.
Rabaul — Port Moresby ... ..	Direct ... ..	Fortnightly — Departs Rabaul each alternate Thursday.
Rabaul — Sohano ... ..	Rabaul — Sohano — Kieta — Buin — Kieta — Sohano — Rabaul.	Fortnightly — Aircraft departs Rabaul A.M. Tuesday, returning P.M. same day.
Rabaul — Talasea — Kandrian ...	Rabaul — Talasea — Kandrian — Jaquinet Bay — Rabaul.	Fortnightly — Aircraft departs Rabaul A.M. Wednesday, returning P.M. same day.
Lae — Port Moresby ... ..	Lae — Goroka — Wau — Port Moresby	Weekly — Aircraft departs Lae P.M. Tuesday, and returns A.M. Wednesday.
Lae — Rabaul — Kavieng via Wewak	Lae — Madang — Wewak — Rabaul — Kavieng — Rabaul (night stop) — Wewak — Madang — Lae.	Weekly — Aircraft departs Lae A.M. Monday, and returns P.M. Tuesday.
Lae — Rabaul via Wewak ... ..	Lae — Wewak — Rabaul — Wewak — Lae.	Weekly — Aircraft departs Lae A.M. Wednesday, and returns P.M. Thursday.
Lae — Manus — Rabaul via Wewak	Lae — Madang — Wewak — Manus — Kavieng — Rabaul — Kavieng — Manus — Wewak — Madang — Lae.	Weekly — Aircraft departs Lae A.M. Thursday, and returns P.M. Saturday.
Lae — Kavieng — Manus via Rabaul	Lae — Finschhafen — Rabaul — Kavieng — Manus — Kavieng — Rabaul (night stop) — Finschhafen — Lae.	Weekly — Aircraft departs Lae A.M. Wednesday, and returns A.M. Thursday.
Lae — Wewak ... ..	Lae — Madang — Angoram — Wewak	Bi-weekly — Tuesday and Friday.
Lae — Highlands ... ..	Lae — Kaiapit — Aiyura — Arona — Kainantu — Goroka — Mt. Hagen — Chimbu — Baiyer River — Nondugl — Kup — Wabag.	Bi-Weekly — Wednesday and Friday.
Lae — Wau ... ..	Lae — Bulolo — Wau ... ..	Daily — (Sundays excepted).
Lae — Highlands ... ..	Lae — Kainantu — Aiyura — Goroka — Mt. Hagen — Chimbu — Wabag.	Approximately weekly.
Lae — Garaina ... ..	Direct ... ..	Weekly — Wednesday.
Lae — Mumeng ... ..	Direct ... ..	Daily (Sundays excepted).
Lae — Mumeng ... ..	Direct ... ..	Approximately tri-weekly.
Lae — Finschhafen ... ..	Direct ... ..	Approximately bi-weekly.
Madang — Highlands ... ..	Madang — Kainantu — Goroka — Chimbu — Mt. Hagen — Wabag.	Daily — (Sundays excepted).
Madang — Highlands ... ..	Madang — Wabag — Kup — Nondugl — Kerowagi — Mt. Hagen — Goroka — Kainantu.	Bi-weekly — Monday and Thursday.
Wewak — Madang ... ..	Wewak — Angoram — Awar — Nubia (Bogia) — Dylup — Madang — Dylup — Nubia — Awar — Angoram — Wewak.	Weekly — Wednesday, leaves Wewak 7.30 a.m. Leaves Madang 12 noon.
Wewak — Vanimo ... ..	Wewak — Aitape — Vanimo ... ..	Weekly — Thursday.
Wewak — Ambunti ... ..	Direct ... ..	Weekly — Friday.
Wewak — Lumi ... ..	Wewak — Maprik — Yangoru — Lumi	Weekly — Saturday.

NOTE.—In addition to the above internal services, air mails close at the Post Office, Lae, at 8 p.m. each Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday for Australia and Papua and at 8 p.m. each Thursday for Rabaul. Airmails close at Rabaul for Australia, New Guinea and Papua at 2.30 p.m. Monday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Friday; in addition an air mail is despatched at 11 a.m. each alternate Tuesday.

## 2. VEHICULAR ROADS.

District.						Total Mileage.	Mileage Suitable Medium to Heavy Traffic	Mileage Suitable Traffic up to 1 ton.	Mileage Suitable Jeeps only.
Central Highlands	...	...	...	...	...	358	5	50	303
Sepik	...	...	...	...	...	191	30	90	71
Madang	...	...	...	...	...	97	77	20	...
Morobe	...	...	...	...	...	229	194	15	20
New Britain	...	...	...	...	...	500	120	230	150
New Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	335	260	...	75
Bougainville	...	...	...	...	...	167	12	155	...
Manus	...	...	...	...	...	54	35	4	15
Total						1,931	733	564	634

## APPENDIX XVIII.

## SURVEYS OF FISHERIES POTENTIAL.

Realising the importance of increasing the amount of animal protein in the diet of the natives, the Administration initiated or continued three separate surveys or investigations into the fisheries resources of New Guinea during 1949-50. These were—

- (1) the M.V. "Fairwind" marine fisheries survey. This was continued from the previous year;
- (2) a survey of inland fisheries;
- (3) an investigation of native methods of fish preservation.

## THE M.V. "FAIRWIND" MARINE FISHERIES SURVEY.

This survey was carried out by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization's Fisheries Division and was completed during the year. Briefly the work of this survey covered the following—

- (a) Examination and charting of fishing grounds, the testing of different areas by various gear, the assessment of fishing grounds for species to be caught and determination of their abundance and seasonal fluctuation, with a view to possible exploitation.
- (b) Survey and documentation of existing native fishing industry, including examination of methods of catching, handling, processing and marketing of fish and the types and construction of indigenous gear.
- (c) Collection of fish specimens and their identification as a basis to the preparation of a catalogue of the fish fauna of the Territory. Also some compilation of biological data on the principal fish species to indicate their distribution, feeding and breeding habits.
- (d) Characteristics of the water masses of the surrounding seas based on temperature readings, analysis of water samples and of plankton from tow nettings.

## SURVEY OF INLAND FISHERIES.

At the request of the Administration and with the approval of the Indonesian Government Mr. W. Schuster, Dutch Fish Culture expert from the Laboratorium Penjelidikan, Laut Pasar Ikan, Djakarta, Indonesia, carried out in conjunction with the Fisheries Division of the C.S.I.R.O. a survey of inland fisheries of New Guinea.

This survey had as its main objective the examination of existing inland fisheries and of possible localities for the establishment of hatcheries and ponds for fish culture, which although providing an excellent source of protein involves greater organisation and capital than orthodox fishing.

## INVESTIGATION OF NATIVE METHODS OF FISH PRESERVATION.

In response to a request from the Administration, an officer of the Division of Food Preservation and Transport of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization carried out a survey of native methods of fish preservation in New Guinea during March-June, 1950.

The objects of the survey were—

- (a) to evaluate the methods at present in use;
- (b) to determine what improved methods might be introduced to increase the storage life of the fish and make it available—
  - (i) for smoothing out seasonal fluctuations in supply; and
  - (ii) for distributing to inland, protein-deficient communities.

The survey disclosed that fish preservation in the Territories was confined to a crude fire-drying technique. The amount processed was controlled by the availability of markets for distribution, the ability of inland populations to provide articles for barter, the limited means of transport at the disposal of the natives and their general abhorrence of regular work.

The quality of the dried fish was poor, largely due to the lack of knowledge of methods of handling under the existing climatic conditions and the obvious limitations of fire drying. In most areas it was the custom to partially dry the fish so that it was still palatable but had a maximum storage life of a few days, while in other areas, specifically the Sepik River, economic considerations necessitated considerably longer periods of storage and the fish was hard dried and considerably less palatable.

The simplest improved method of preservation that can be envisaged is salting, perhaps combined with drying and smoking in suitable combination.

## APPENDIX XIX.

## NATIVE CUSTOMS.

Careful studies continue to be made of the customs and practices of the native people in order to avoid ill-considered innovations.

## SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

Mr. E. W. P. Chinnery, former Government Anthropologist of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, visited the New Ireland District to undertake a demographic study of the native population. Mr. Chinnery had carried out a similar study in 1929. Although his report has not yet been published, his preliminary observations on the social organization as he found it during his recent visit, are interesting—

“As to the social organization generally, I have as yet found no outstanding disruption of any kind in clan and marriage systems. They appear to have withstood well the passing of the years and disruption of the war. Cultural life, arts and crafts, and the knowledge and activities required in food production, however, appear to have been hit so hard since 1929 that everything possible will have to be done by the population itself, and its friends and advisers, to restore and build up again what is needed in the interests of the future. As to the disappearance of old customs, I saw indications in some villages of attempts to revive the malagan cult.\* In such places the cult apparently had never quite died.

There is no doubt, however, that some of the people believe in it and are striving for the renewal of ceremonial life, especially the malagan, which has never been forbidden by the Government.† Some of the old men expressed the belief that a renewal of the activities would revive their interests and spirits. The activities and ceremonies connected with this cult created among the people a feeling of friendship and brotherhood. They believed that this malagan cult made men healthy and gave happiness to the village.”

## MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

A Patrol Officer, in reporting on a patrol through the Yongumul area of the Chimbu Sub-district of the Central Highlands District gives the following information concerning the marriage customs of the people—

“A young girl, about 6 or 7 years of age, may be marked for later marriage to a man, by the man or his people killing a pig and taking it with a gold-lip mother of pearl shell to the girl's parents. Some statements heard indicated that some years later the engagement should be confirmed by a similar gift from the girl's people to the man, though I was unable to verify this. When the girl reaches the age of puberty she is expected to marry the man. Should she not wish to, the engagement is broken by a return of all gifts made. If the marriage is to take place, the man gathers the necessary bride price from his own, and his friends' and relatives' possessions. This is then “lined”‡ in the man's hamlet to receive the approval of his parents and headmen. Should it be thought insufficient more will be added.

When it is considered large enough, the man takes it to the girl's hamlet and “lines” it on the ground, displaying it to the best possible advantage. While her parents and relatives sit behind, the girl then inspects the gifts and portions them out amongst her relatives. If it is insufficient, more must be brought, or the engagement may still be broken. If it is enough, then after the correct apportioning, the girl goes with the man to his house, amid loud lamentations, and is considered married. During the course of the marriage, after events such as child-birth, big harvests, or important festivals, the girl's people return some of the bride price, until finally all but the mother of pearl shells are returned. It appears that in the old days only a few of these shells were included in the bride price, and they were not returned, but now they are far more plentiful, a much larger number of them is given, and most of them are returned.”

## ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Many customs and beliefs followed by the natives are recorded during the patrols, and these extracts are some of the more interesting aspects.

A Patrol Officer in reporting on a patrol through a remote area in the Bena Sub-district of the Central Highlands District, gives the following information concerning the adoption of children—

“Couples who find themselves childless after a number of years often adopt children, both male and female, from another group or someone in their own group, who has a number of them. These children are usually purchased but not infrequently stolen, with the result that mothers keep a wary eye on their young, who are not often let out of sight.

Aged couples, whose progeny have all married, also buy children or rear one of their son's or daughter's, usually the former. This is more often done when their own children have all been girls, who have married into other groups, leaving the parents all alone.”

\* Malagan.—A cult in which selected men played an important part. These people who carved the malagan were highly respected citizens for they knew the seasons for fish and crops; direction of tides, etc.; and were generally a model to the society, being able to display their knowledge without shame. The malagan feast was held after a burial. When the malagan was placed on the fence of the cemetery the ceremonial began.

The second period of malagan was for the purpose of sheltering children—mainly of chiefs—in their first years, from harmful outside influences. They were kept in a specially secluded house in which the malagan was to be made, tended solely by their parents. It was during this time that they learnt the customs, laws and habits of their tribe.

† The Missions take the view that “if you make malagan that means you worship another god, and if you are rich with the treasures on the earth, in future you will find nothing in the kingdom of the Lord.”

‡ Laid out in a line for inspection.

## SORCERY.

An Assistant District Officer described sorcery in the Upper Watut area of the Morobe District, as follows—

“Sergeant Anki and the members of the Native Constabulary detachment at Otibanda appear quite convinced of the reality and power of the sorcery practised by the local natives, and efforts on my part to dissuade them were unsuccessful. That they were all worried is shown by the fact that they will talk for hours to see if some punishment can be inflicted on the alleged sorcerers and sorceresses.

Apparently the power to work ‘magic’ is confined to certain members of the community, who may be either males or females. They are taught the practice while still young by an elder relative who has the knowledge, and it is known by other members of the community that they are sorcerers. The actual ‘magic’ may be carried by medium of a pig, a bird, a moruk,\* a snake, or even an aeroplane; and it is believed that it is impossible to kill one of these animals if it is being used to carry a ‘magic.’ However, the most common method of transmission is by the ‘look.’ There are reputedly two degrees of ‘magic.’ One, in which a stick, arrow, nail, stone or similar article is said to be driven into the chest or head, may not be fatal, whereas the method by which a portion of flesh is removed from inside the body is invariably fatal, unless the actual sorcerer can be prevailed to collect the flesh from its hiding place (usually in a stream or the ground), and return it to the body of the victim. This returning of the flesh may also be accomplished by medium of a pig, a snake, a bird, or a moruk, but it is most commonly effected by the actual sorcerer or sorceress responsible. There are said to be numerous persons having a knowledge of sorcery who refrain from exercising their powers, and it is only through these persons that the perpetrator of any act of sorcery can be discovered. Their services are in great demand and, on viewing a victim and pointing out the sorcerer responsible, they usually receive some form of payment. There is no doubt that this proves a fairly lucrative business for some.

One luluai, Ananiango of Yauwipo, who has the power of discovering sorcerers, always accompanies the native police while they are in the bush as a protective measure in case one of them is stricken by sorcery.

A case quoted by Sergeant Anki occurred when a certain native woman, marked as the sorceress responsible for the sickness of her child, was induced to return the flesh which had allegedly been taken by ‘magic’ from inside the child’s chest; thereupon the child immediately felt better and quickly recovered.

The removing of a portion of spear was reported by Constable Kupruwan as having taken place in his presence, the victim being his wife who, however, subsequently died. It was accomplished by the actual sorceress responsible, the procedure being as follows: the woman chewed the bark of a certain tree, at the same time muttering some form of spell and, having expectorated on her hands, proceeded to massage the chest of the affected woman, finally producing the broken tip of an arrow which was said to have been in the chest. In my opinion this was a case of deft sleight of hand.

A similar occurrence was reported by Sergeant Anki as having been worked on Lance-Corporal Boigara in his presence, this time the object removed being a small stick. The procedure in this case was identical with that quoted above and Lance-Corporal Boigara said that on seeing the stick he immediately felt quite well; probably a combination of suggestion and faith healing. Although all sickness, even when followed by death, is not attributed to ‘magic’ it is thought that the natives’ belief in sorcery is a direct result of their lack of comprehension of various diseases.

There has been no evidence presented yet of any person being discovered committing a ceremony of sorcery, and I am of the opinion that the unfortunate people accused of being sorcerers or sorceresses are forced to perform the curative rites by either threats or actual physical violence, and quite possibly, have less knowledge of sorcery than their accusers.

I have been warned by both ex-Sergeant Watsau and by the wife of Sergeant Anki, who is a local native, against accepting food or water from hostile natives as they apparently possess the knowledge of a powerful, tasteless natural poison extracted from the leaf of a certain tree. However, this cannot be related to the local sorcery rites and is regarded as quite a separate matter by the natives themselves.”

## MYTHS.

The myths of the natives of the Territory are collected by officers of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs, as part of their normal duties. They are recorded that they may not be lost as a new generation of natives grows up in closer contact with Europeans, while the old men die, and their rich store of legend with them.

The following is a myth of the people of Ali Island, in the Sepik District, and concerns the origin of their island—

“The original inhabitants of Ali lived in the bush near Sumo. One day two women and five men went to Serra. On their return journey they had to cross the river Raintjil. In order to cross this river they had to walk over a breadfruit tree which spanned the river. While crossing over this log they were caught by the tide and swept out to sea and floated down the coast. The tree drifted until it came to a place corresponding to the present day position of Ali. Here it came to rest with its top pointing in the general direction of Aitape. Sand began to pile on the log and the natives became frightened and climbed on top of the log. The sand still continued to be piled up until there came a time when an island was formed and this is how Ali came to be in existence. The natives left on this newly formed island were the ancestors of the present-day natives.

After the formation of the island, coconuts began to grow out of the ground, and the place where they first grew was called Aitelai No. 1. The children of the original two women migrated to all parts of the island. Having no material with which to build their houses they took the leaves from the coconut trees growing at Aitelai No. 1. They then named their various hamlets Puiyat, Tourala, Taitalio, La-Ai, Arei and Malung. After having named the individual places they all met and called the island Ali.”

\* A cassowary.

The legend reproduced below is from Warimis in the Bogia Sub-district of Madang District, and is the story of Irangai, the snake which killed all the people—

"A long time ago a very old woman had a taro garden. She was always complaining that a big pig kept on stealing her taro. One morning when she went to her garden she found that a very large snake had killed the pig and was coiled around the body. The old woman summoned all the villagers and suggested that the pig be eaten but the snake should be allowed to go free. The majority ruled otherwise and decided to kill the snake too. Two small children, brother and sister, were told to watch the snake while all the other people went to collect water and firewood in preparation for the feast which was to be held. When all the people had gone away the snake turned into a man and said to the two children, "If your people do eat me something will happen which will kill all of them. When I am killed take some of my intestines, get some native beads, some skin from a tortoise and place all of these things on a banana leaf and spit on them. Tell your people what I have said." The man then became a snake again. When all the people came back the children told them what the snake-man had said. The people laughed and killed the snake and a great feast was held. The children did not eat anything. Very shortly it began to rain, a high wind sprang up and thunder and lightning was very severe. When the snake-man was talking to the children he told them that when a certain something commenced to happen they were to climb a short coconut which he had pointed out. The two remembered this and when the rain kept on coming down, and the rivers began to rise and flood the whole country-side, they climbed the coconut. As the water rose so did the coconut. The water rose to a very great height and all the people were drowned except the two children. After many days the rain ceased and the water began to go down. The children threw small unformed nuts down to find out if the water had gone completely. After a short time they descended to the ground and found that they were the only two alive. What was important to them was the fact that the water had put out all the fires. They had no fire to cook their food. They called a dog and told him to go to Manam Island and bring some fire back. (Manam Island is about three hours by boat from this station. It is now quiet; steam only issuing from the top.)

The dog tried many times to bring some fire back but the seas were too rough and time and time again he failed. In the meantime the children called a parrot named Igrimor and told him to go to Manam Island and bring back fire. The parrot went but the fire was too hot and burnt his beak red and he had to drop the fire. (There are many parrots in this area and they have red beaks. The natives believe that their beaks are red because of what happened to Igrimor.) After many attempts the dog succeeded at last in bringing some fire to the children and so they were able to cook their food. Seeing that there were no other people left the brother and sister decided that they should marry and produce children; thus replacing, in time, those who had been drowned as a result of eating the snake."

The death by drowning of all but the selected few, as a punishment for wrong-doing, is a concept already familiar to us from our own Christian doctrine.

#### DIVISION OF LABOUR.

A report by an Assistant District Officer of a patrol in Wabag Sub-district of the Central Highlands District indicates the division of labour amongst the people contacted, and refutes the allegation, sometimes made, that the native woman is a "beast of burden." The division here shown is similar to, though not identical with, that found amongst most native communities in the Territory—

"As in other communities, so, in the Enga and Gaul, there is a fair division of labour between male and female". Investigation revealed the following—

##### *Work done by Males.*

##### *Work done by Females.*

#### 1. *House Building—*

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| (a) Felling, carriage and erection of posts and timbers. | (a) Carriage of cut kunai grass. |
| (b) Cutting of kunai grass for thatching.                |                                  |
| (c) Thatching.   |                                  |

#### 2. *Domestic Work—*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (a) Preparation of food for certain ceremonial occasions. | (a) Care of young infants.                     |
| (b) Drawing water for own needs.                          | (b) Drawing water for own needs.               |
| (c) Slaughter and distribution of pigs.                   | (c) Care of pigs.                              |
| (d) Hewing and carriage of firewood.                      | (d) Collection and carriage of light firewood. |

#### 3. *Gardening—*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (a) Felling timber.  | (a) Furtherance of soil preparation.   |
| (b) Clearing undergrowth.                                      | (b) Planting of certain crops: sweet potato, corn, pit-pit, beans, peas, taro, 'kumu.' |
| (c) Grass cutting.   | (c) Weeding of Gardens.  |
| (d) Fencing.   | (d) Harvesting of crops planted by themselves.   |
| (e) Initial tillage.   |  |
| (f) Planting of certain crops: sugar, bananas, yams, pandanus. |  |
| (g) Harvesting of crops planted by themselves.                 |  |

#### 4. *Miscellaneous—*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (a) Fighting.   | (a) Sewing of string bags (includes the manufacture of 'rope'). |
| (b) Hunting.  | (b) All clothing manufacture.                                   |
| (c) Collecting fruit and nuts where tree climbing is necessary. | (c) Education of female children."                              |
| (d) Manufacture of weapons.                                     |   |
| (e) Burial of deceased natives.                                 |   |
| (f) Bridge-building.  |   |
| (g) Education of male children.                                 |   |

## PEACEFUL PENETRATION.

During the year a patrol was conducted from the Wantoat Patrol Post to Umi and Ifiew Rivers at the headwaters of the Markham River. Most of the natives had never previously been visited by Europeans.

"As regards the natives contacted during the patrol, one could not have wished for a friendlier type in their own quiet way—and there was not one single untoward incident with them. As they had only sufficient for their own needs, native foods were hard to come by at Maubangin and Gumbaiong; the little they could spare being sold to us piece by piece—quite a change from Wantoat and the Highland areas.

Shortly after arrival at Maubangin, I was confronted with rather a difficult position as it was found that the majority of the natives whom it was desired to interrogate were absent at Burin. It was a good five days trip to Burin and no native foods were available along the track as there was no population. The ration position was already causing some concern and there were not the numbers of natives available to move even reasonable quantities of rice and meat. After a discussion with Wibok, headman of Maubangin, I came to the conclusion that he was a good honest man and one who could be relied on, the same applying to his assistant, Engak. Both these men were quite definite that the men I wanted to interview would report without the necessity of the patrol going through to Burin. They considered that should the patrol go through to Burin the men would probably disappear into the bush, so prolonging the patrol indefinitely. Engak said he would go and collect the men required, and Wibok approved of his going. I decided to accept their advice. On the 2nd September, the trust placed in Wibok and Engak was justified when they returned to Maubangin with the natives that I wanted to interrogate. Wibok was highly pleased at the turn of events—he had told me to wait and the men would be brought in without bother—and so it came to pass."

A further instance of the progress being made with the people of the uncontrolled areas is contained in the report of a patrol which was made to the Bena Sub-district of the Central Highlands District and contacted many natives not previously visited by a European. The officer reported—

"They had previously been of a cannibalistic tendency, wearing the thigh-bones, leg-bones and other parts of the human structure as ornaments; the Lance-Corporal who had been posted to Henganofi had gone down near their area and stopped for two or three days getting some of them to come to him. This they had done and during the ensuing conversation he had told them that cannibalism was frowned upon by the Administration. They had immediately removed their gruesome ornaments with the excuse that they had not known better and were prepared to dispense with this form of activity. Being interested to see how lasting this promise had been I questioned them at some length and am fairly confident that they are not indulging themselves as before. It would be difficult to say if there have been any incidents of late, but as some of them stated, 'we have not had any fights here for some months and so have not had any chance to acquire the necessary victims.' Other natives near this area were questioned in this regard and they asserted that they had not heard of any such instances for some time."

Tribal fighting has almost ceased, and now only exists in very remote areas. The following extracts from a report on a patrol near the eastern boundary of the Mount Hagen Sub-district of the Central Highlands District typified the situation existing in most semi-controlled areas—

"Usually it is not a full scale fight between rival tribes, but a quarrel within the tribe between two small factions over a woman, a pig, a shell, etc. Rarely does it develop into more than a brawl with fists and pieces of wood, and very quickly someone sees that it is going too far, reports it to the constable in charge of the local patrol post, and the whole thing ends as quickly as it sprang up, with the offenders readily admitting their guilt.

There is a very apparent realisation by the natives that fighting is outlawed by the Administration, and though often led astray by their own primitive passions, they desire to endeavour to avoid and to abandon tribal fighting. In fact, it can be said they have gone a long way to achieve this. Fighting now is not a matter of bows and arrows and shields and premeditated attacks, but of sudden quarrels and bickering."

## PATROLS IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.

The patrols carried out by various members of the Administration have accomplished much valuable work both in accumulating data for the Administration's information as to the customs, etc., of the various tribes, and, in one or two cases, making contact with new areas. For example, one patrol conducted was in the Kainantu Sub-district as far south as Papua, thus paving the way for expansion of Administration influence down to the border. The following extracts from the report indicate some of the customs of the Fore people, the chief tribe met on this patrol :—

"(They) effect the same mode of dress as the Kukukuku\* tribes of the upper Tauri-Vailala regions, men and women dressing almost alike. The grass 'sporran' worn fore, and sometimes aft, with the thighs exposed, with beaten bark cape drawn in at the top and worn either from the top of the head or from the shoulders.

The burial customs of these peoples are somewhat unusual. Upon decease a person is kept for two or three days then buried upright in the ground, feet downwards, head completely covered. Burials take place in the gardens, never in the village. Upon the death of a man or woman the surviving husband or wife, as the case may be, cuts off a joint of his or her first, second, or third finger, the same applying in the case of the death of a son or daughter when both husband and wife sever a finger joint.

Villages are generally built in strategic and commanding positions on spurs and ridges, the houses being constructed of grass, cane-grass and bamboo. The houses are of circular design with conical roof, walls being only about two feet high from the ground and having an inner wall of cane-grass for protection against arrows. No centre pole is used, and fires are built in the centre of the house to minimise fire risk to the building. Houses stand about 10 feet high with a ground diameter of approximately 12 feet to the outer walls. Most of the villages are surrounded by a stockade type of fence, 10 feet high with small lookout platforms 7 or 8 feet from the ground, built on the outside of the fence at the best vantage spots. Small trapdoors allow the person detailed as lookout to return inside the stockade. At the more vulnerable points around the village the fence is reinforced by two more similar fences positioned some 20 feet behind the other. On the inside of these secondary fences small platforms are arranged 4 or 5 feet from the ground, from which archers can fire through suitably arranged openings in almost any direction.

---

\* "Kukukuku" is merely a colloquial term and has no ethnological significance.

Prior to this patrol, little contact had been made with the natives of the Fore linguistic group, most of the villages having not previously been patrolled. The natives afforded the patrol every assistance and were eager to understand more of the Administration and European ways. Of the villages not before contacted only three showed any hostility to the patrol, the remainder showing a shy, reserved curiosity. Friendly relations were established with the natives of all Fore villages within the ambit of the patrol and a foundation of confidence in the Administration laid."

The men from all villages in one area have since walked into Kainantu and voluntarily surrendered their bows and arrows.

In the Bena Sub-district, a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the area was made possible through the agency of a patrol into the uncontrolled areas south of Mount Michael, towards the Papuan border. The patrol was well received.

Patrols in the Wabag Sub-district were for the purpose of consolidating and extending Administration influence. Extracts from reports of patrols through the uncontrolled areas of Wabag are as follows—

"At Kubalis, much discussion centred on road construction. A request for more shovels was readily granted, and the initial results seen on the return journey were highly satisfactory. So great seems the desire to use this constructional project (which will soon link Kubalis with Wabag) as a means of overcoming group fighting, that one is inclined to refer to it as 'Peace Highway.' That the natives have adopted this attitude towards this voluntary work is indeed pleasing, and I doubt whether the propaganda value of it can be over-exploited in other groups."

Patrols are delayed in some areas by the lack of guides, which is mainly due to the existence of hostility between villages. The result of this is described in the following patrol report:—

"The professed hostility between Naigumare and Rurisu, which was the reason for the former declining to act as guides, was made very evident on arrival at Rurisu. Before reaching Dui Creek, the Rurisu people could be heard shouting out to each other, and full defensive measures had been taken by the time we neared the hamlets. The stick 'drawbridge' across their defensive pits had been withdrawn, leaving a cavity some ten feet wide at the top and tapering for a depth of fifteen feet between the patrol and a party of men armed with spears and bows and arrows which were drawn as Corporal Totori and I came into sight. No arrows were fired and passage was afforded the patrol after a rest and parley on the ceremonial ground. The Rurisu people thought the patrol to be a party of strangers whom the Naigumare people had enlisted to aid them. A minor incident occurred when a newly arrived warrior drew his bow as the patrol departed. Coolness on the part of Constable Siwi prevented anything from eventuating.

A similar armed welcome was accorded the patrol at Mugu where Corporal Totori, on reaching the clearing of the settlement, calmly rested on his rifle and nonchalantly scratched his head. These people claimed initial fear of the party of strangers for their reaction, but were soon willing helpers in the erection of the camp whilst the women later assembled with an adequacy of food."

---

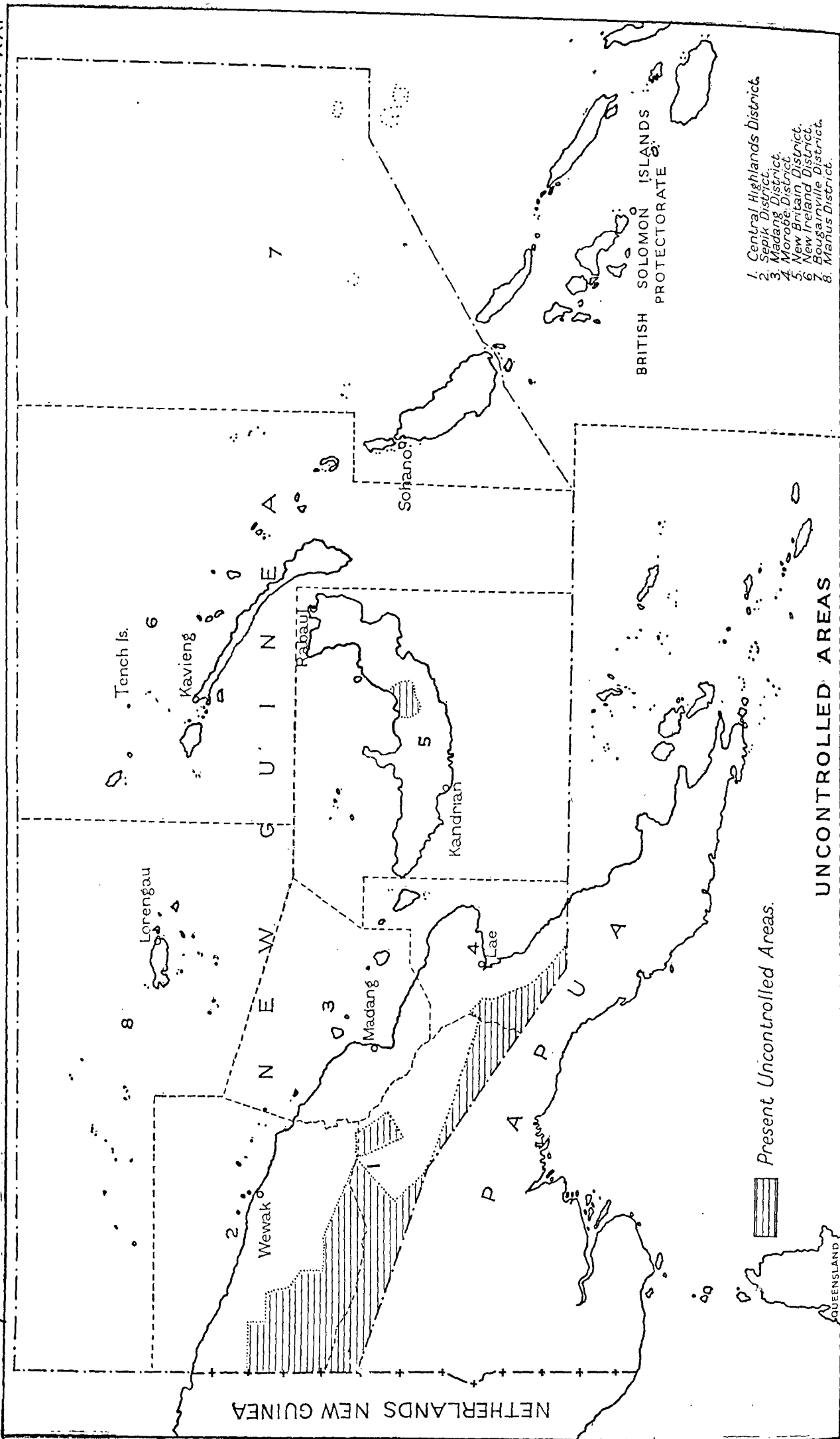
## APPENDIX XX.

## INDEX.

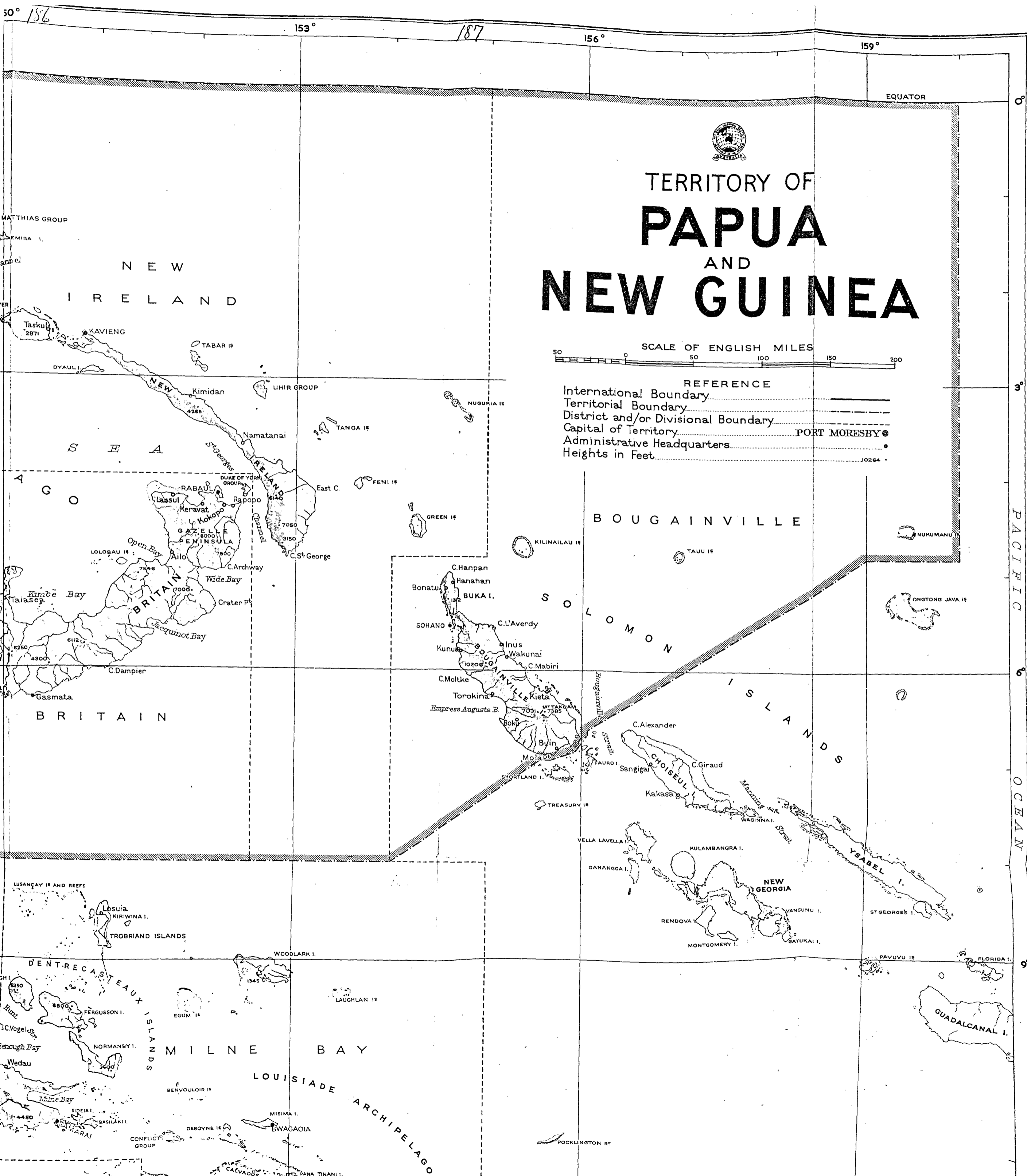
References are to questions in the Provisional Questionnaire of the Trusteeship Council (Document T/44).

Question.	Page.	Question.	Page.	Question.	Page.	Question.	Page.
1	9	63	24	125	37	185	52-62
2	9	64	24	126	37	186	52-62
3	10	65	24	127	37	187	47
4	10	66	...	128	37	188	47
5	10	67	25	129	39	189	47
6	11	68	25	130	39	190	62
7	14	69	25	131	39	191	62
8	11	70	25	132	39	192	62
9	11	71	24, 25	133	39	193	62
10	11	72	24	134	39	194	62
11	11	73	25	135	39	195	62
12	...	74	24	136	39	196	63
13	12	75	...	137	37	197	43
14	12	76	42	138	37, 38	198	43
15	12	77	25	139	38	199	43
16	...	78	...	140	38	200	43
17	17	79	...	141	38	201	43
18	13	80	...	142	38	202	43
19	13	81	26	143	38	203	63
20	13	82	...	144	38	204	63
21	16	83	26	145	38	205	63
22	15	84	26	146	38	206	63
23	15, 16	85	26	147	38	207	63
24	...	86	26	148	37	208	63
25	16	87	26	149	40	209	63
26	16	88	26	150	...	210	63
27	16	89	...	151	40-43	211	63
28	14	90	34	152	40	212	63
29	14	91	33, 34	153	41	213	63
30	14	92	35	154	41	214	63
31	14	93	36	155	41	215	63
32	14	94	36	156	41	216	63
33	14	95	36	157	41	217	63
34	14	96	27	158	41	218	63
35	22	97	27, 28	159	42	219	66
36	22	98	...	160	42	220	66
37	22, 23	99	30, 31	161	42	221	66
38	73	100	...	162	42	222	66
39	23	101	...	163	42	223	65
40	23	102	29	164	43	224	...
41	22	103	32	165	41	225	66, 67
42	...	104	32	166	41	226	67
43	23	105	32	167	41	227	68
44	...	106	32	168	42	228	68
45	...	107	24	169	43	229	68
46	22	108	24	170	43	230	68
47	23	109	24	...	{ 43, 47	231	68, 69
48	23	110	...	171	{ 48, 52	232	69
49	23	111	24	...	{ 73, 74	233	...
50	23	112	24	172	51	234	69
51	23	113	25, 26	173	49	235	70
52	...	114	...	174	43	236	70
53	24	115	...	175	47	237	71
54	24	116	...	176	...	238	71
55	22	117	37	177	44	239	...
56	24	118	37	178	...	240	71
57	...	119	37	179	...	241	72
58	24	120	...	180	51	242	72
59	24	121	37	181	50, 51	243	75
60	24	122	42	182	48	244	73
61	24	123	42	183	51	245	76
62	24	124	37	184	...	246	77
						247	77

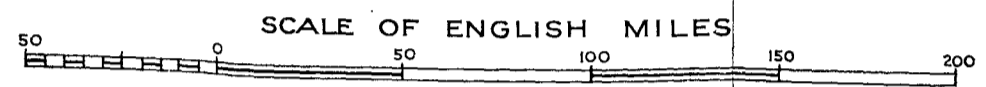
178-79







TERRITORY OF  
**PAPUA**  
AND  
**NEW GUINEA**



REFERENCE	
International Boundary	—
Territorial Boundary	---
District and/or Divisional Boundary	----
Capital of Territory	PORT MORESBY
Administrative Headquarters	•
Heights in Feet	10264