

Distr.
GENERALA/2651
20 August 1954

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Ninth session

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER: REPORT OF
THE SECRETARY-GENERALSummary of information transmitted by the Government of Australia^{1/}

In accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of General Assembly resolution 218 (III), the Secretary-General has prepared the following summary showing such changes in statistics and such other appreciable changes as have occurred in the year under review, together with relevant statistics for the previous two years. The summary supplements the full summary of information transmitted during 1952 which is contained in ST/TRI/SER.A/7/Add.1.^{2/}

The present summary relates to information transmitted in respect of Papua.

Unless otherwise stated, the information relates to the administrative year 1953, which ended on 30 June 1953. Where another year is mentioned without qualification, the reference is to the twelve months ending 30 June in the year specified.

The currency of Papua is the Australian pound, which equals 16s. (sterling) or US\$2.24.

^{1/} This summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

^{2/} United Nations: Non-Self-Governing Territories, Summaries and Analyses of information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1952, Vol. II, 1953.

PAPUA

Area

90,540 square miles

Population

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Indigenous:			
Enumerated	236,936	271,335	278,909
Estimated	<u>134,500</u>	<u>98,640</u>	<u>113,800</u>
	371,436	369,975	392,709
Non-indigenous	<u>4,530</u>	<u>4,242</u>	<u>4,482</u>
Total	375,966	374,217	397,191

Government

In January 1953, Acting Administrator D.M. Cleland was appointed Administrator. The area under Administration influence was increased by 530 square miles. As of 30 June 1953 the area under Administration control and influence was 82,540 square miles; the "restricted area" or territory penetrated by patrols only had been reduced to 8,000 square miles. District and town advisory councils are established giving non-indigenous residents an opportunity to advise on matters concerning districts and towns. Under the Native Village Councils Ordinance 1949-52 indigenous councils have been established at Hanuabada and Ealeba.

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Village officials (indigenous):			
Councillors	3,726	3,433	3,501
Constables	<u>1,709</u>	<u>1,604</u>	<u>1,604</u>
	5,435	5,037	5,105
European staff in Papua	274	290	318

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

Through co-operative societies, the indigenous inhabitants are encouraged to take an increasing part in the market economy of the Territory; approximately 20 per cent of the total exports of copra is now produced by the indigenous population. During the year, five new companies with a total nominal capital of £A 1,235,000 were incorporated locally and three companies incorporated outside Papua with a capital aggregating £A 4,860,000 were registered to operate in the Territory. Over £A 1,250,000 were spent by companies engaged in prospecting for petroleum. For 1953, the Australian grant to Papua amounted to £A 1,887,479, a large portion of which was spent on essential services such as wharves, roads and bridges, and power generation.

Agriculture and livestockPrincipal crops

	<u>1951</u>	<u>Area</u> <u>1952</u> (acres)	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Coconuts	33,808	34,480	34,595	9,404(tons)	9,628	10,279
Rubber	25,137	26,197	26,805	4,180,262(lbs.)	5,602,117	6,533,719
Rice	264	593	469	184(tons)	270	228
Cacao	511	578	1,027	-	39(cwt)	157
Sweet potatoes	301	318	221	664(tons)	1,042	822

Livestock (on holdings)

	<u>1951</u>	<u>Numbers</u> <u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Cattle	1,719	1,830	1,888
Sheep	15	320	347
Horses	304	332	404
Donkeys and mules	41	53	46
Pigs	317	303	432
Goats	1,252	1,592	1,608
Poultry	5,703	5,055	5,457

Forestry

Up to 30 June 1953, a total of 12 timber permits were granted under the Forestry Ordinance of 1950 involving a forest area of 65,963 acres. During the year, 11 sawmills were in operation consuming approximately 3 million superficial feet of logs as compared with 8 sawmills in the previous year consuming some 3,300,000 superficial feet of logs.

Fisheries

Imports of fish were:

	<u>1951</u>	Quantity <u>1952</u> (lbs.)	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	Value <u>1952</u> (£A)	<u>1953</u>
Fresh, dried and salted fish	26,492	20,822	32,793	3,077	2,698	4,685
Preserved fish	<u>273,564</u>	<u>631,181</u>	<u>529,984</u>	<u>25,668</u>	<u>60,756</u>	<u>58,577</u>
Total	300,056	652,003	562,777	28,745	63,454	63,262

The exports of trochus and other shells were:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Quantities (tons)	231.75	148.96	189.04
Value (£A)	44,797	19,281	41,220

Mining

Production

	Quantity	<u>1952</u> Value (£A)	Quantity	<u>1953</u> Value (£A)
Gold (oz.)	145.58	2,185	141	2,051
Manganese ore (tons)	67.55	1,689	42	1,053
Copper ore (tons)	8.5	662	1.2	350
Copper oxide (tons)	-	-	2.5	865
Zinc lead ore (tons)	60	900	-	-
Platinum (oz.)	3.45	114	-	-
Silver (oz.)	29.57	11	44	16

The value of principal mineral exports was:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (£A)	<u>1953</u>
Gold	3,715	2,185	2,051
Manganese ore	2,057	1,689	1,053
Copper ore	-	-	1,215

Power

The construction of hydro-electric power installations with an initial generating capacity of 2,000 kw. is in progress in Rouna near Port Moresby.

Industry

The principal manufacturing industries are limited to the preparation of copra, desiccated coconut and ribbed smoked sheet rubber. Their exports were.

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (tons)	<u>1953</u>
Copra	11,181	14,540	12,240
Desiccated coconut	591	789	1,336
Rubber	2,185	2,850	2,911

Transport and communicationsTransport:

Roads: The mileage of vehicular roads increased from 776 miles in 1951 and 866 in 1952 to 935 miles in 1953; 664 miles are suitable for medium and heavy traffic as compared with 625 in the previous year.

Air: A network of air transport throughout the Territory and regular flights between Port Moresby and the Australian mainland are maintained.

Sea: Overseas vessels entered and cleared at Papuan ports:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number	252	196	255
Tonnage	513,126	400,344	480,920
Tonnage of cargo (including overseas air freight)	89,877	99,474	79,840

Communications

Telephone: A telephone exchange was opened at Samarai in February 1953. A total of 1,320 telephone services were operating, an increase of 291 during 1953. Considerable progress was made in providing underground cable reticulation in the Port Moresby area.

Public finance

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (£A)	<u>1953</u>
Revenue:			
Internal receipts	646,838	904,492	889,792
Grant by Commonwealth Government	1,908,253	2,159,500	1,887,479
Total revenue	2,645,091	3,063,992	2,777,271
Expenditure	2,820,091	3,083,823	2,808,095

Principal categories of revenue:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (£A)	<u>1953</u>
Customs	364,417	586,399	501,923
Postal	30,313	40,851	95,299
Land revenue	15,089	25,117	35,947
Agriculture	56,568	68,135	57,572

International trade

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (£A)	<u>1953</u>
Total imports	4,642,988	5,858,223	4,918,269
Total exports	1,923,289	2,789,157	2,322,905

Principal imports

Foodstuffs of animal and vegetable origin	1,276,833	1,770,164	1,490,001
Metals and machinery	1,437,253	1,849,726	1,288,215
Oils, fats, paints and varnishes	195,791	298,851	352,801
Apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres	521,431	497,081	334,250

Principal exports

Rubber	820,177	1,244,259	736,073
Copra	644,532	958,109	848,177
Coconut, desiccated	105,509	124,934	320,073

Direction of trade

The exports of locally produced goods practically all went to Australia, which supplied 74.5 per cent of Papua's imports in 1953 while the United States and the United Kingdom supplied 6.7 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Status of women

In April 1953 a Papuan woman teacher attended the Second South Pacific Conference at Noumea, New Caledonia, as a member of the territory's delegation, and presented a paper on "The Role of Women and Women's Organizations in the Community".

Labour and employment

The number of places where more than 10 indigenous workers were employed was: 118 in 1950; 280 in 1952; 270 in 1953.

<u>Category of employment</u>	<u>Number employed</u>		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Indentured labourers	2,679	-	-
Labourers under agreement	3,619	8,083	8,371
Casual workers	6,457	7,873	6,530
Administration employees	<u>4,339</u>	<u>5,118</u>	<u>4,782</u>
Total	17,094	21,074	19,683

Migrant labour

Workers from Trust Territory of New Guinea employed in Papua	2,077	2,564	2,395
Papuan workers employed in New Guinea	382	903	547

Wages

Average monthly wage rates (plus rations, clothing, equipment and hospital services) in sample employment were:

	<u>Administration employees</u>						<u>Privately employed (under agreement)</u>					
	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Domestic (male)	36	0	43	2	20	6	31	2	21	4	38	8
General labourer	25	0	22	11	20	0	20	9	20	3	20	11
Rubber tappers	-	-	19	10	20	9	18	9	21	7	24	7
											(casual.)	
Seamen and ferrymen	57	6	27	10	35	8	24	6	30	1	30	7
Carpenters	107	6	108	1	128	10	87	6	87	4	90	0

<u>Labour inspection</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number of places inspected	82	138	38
Number of workers covered	319	7,945	3,207
Number of breaches discovered	-	486	182
Number of prosecutions and convictions	-	1	none

Co-operative societies

<u>Number and membership</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number	101	80	103
Membership	12,435	10,541	17,172
Turnover capital (in £A)	96,571	152,300	276,090

Town and rural planning and housing

The shortage of housing remains a problem in towns. To improve the situation, a Housing Loan Scheme has been introduced which provides for the granting of financial assistance with an upper limit of £A 2,000. The planning and development of Port Moresby and its subsidiary areas is controlled by a Town Planning Board established under the Town Planning Ordinance 1952.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

<u>Crime statistics</u> (cases tried before the Courts)	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Supreme Court			
Charged	153	190	225
Convicted	124	156	179
Discharged	24	26	34
<u>Nolle prosequi</u> entered	5	8	11
Court of Petty Sessions			
Europeans:	a)	a)	a)
Tried	152	151	148
Convicted	124	146	136
Indigenous:	a)	a)	a)
Tried	668	735	769
Convicted	469	684	458
Courts of Native Matters			
Tried	3,459	3,876	4,413
Convicted	3,269	3,718	4,183

a) include cases committed for trial to Supreme Court

Treatment of offenders

There are six main prisons. Prisoners are classified as: First Class - debtors and persons imprisoned for contempt of Court; Second Class - prisoners awaiting trial or under remand; Third Class - Prisoners under sentence of imprisonment; Fourth Class - prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour. Female prisoners are housed entirely separate from male prisoners.

Public healthExpenditure

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (£A)	<u>1953</u>
Administration:			
Public health (including aid to missions)	499,867	481,559	381,200
Hospital buildings	-	-	16,014
Missions (from their own funds)	<u>8,977</u>	<u>10,239</u>	<u>27,827</u>
Total known expenditure	508,844	491,798	425,041

Medical and health staff

	<u>1951</u>		Number <u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	Gov.	Priv.	Gov.	Priv.	Gov.	Priv.
Doctors	19	4	19	4	20	4
Dentists	2	-	-	2	1	2
Nurses	33	34	21	43	25	48
Medical assistants	55	-	63	1	80	1
Native medical orderlies	364	-	376	-	304	-
Others	<u>349</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	904		918		985	

Institutions

	Number		Number		Number	
	Gov.	Priv.	Gov.	Priv.	Gov.	Priv.
European hospitals	2	1	2	1	2	1
Native hospitals	16	15	16	15	15	15
Aid posts or medical centres	98	65	121	69	126	72
Welfare clinics	27	35	66	35	62	44
Leprosaria	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	261		328		340	

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

General

Education is free to boys and girls in both Administration and Mission schools. There is no secondary education for European children in Papua, but during 1953 financial assistance was granted in respect of 117 such pupils for secondary education in Australia. The Education Ordinance 1952 makes

provision for the control and direction of secular education by the Administration and for the setting up of Education Advisory Board and District Education Committees to advise on educational matters.

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u> <u>(£A)</u>	<u>1952</u> <u>(£A)</u>	<u>1953</u> <u>(£A)</u>
Administration (including aid to Missions)	133,154	138,394	184,589
Training scheme	35,540	22,509	15,896
Missions (from their own funds)	<u>28,235</u>	<u>34,099</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	196,929	195,002	200,485

Schools, teachers and pupils

<u>Schools</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Administration schools	16	21	29
Mission schools	<u>777</u>	<u>799</u>	<u>846</u>
Total	793	810	875

<u>Teachers</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Administration schools:			
European	16	23	26
Indigenous	44	54	72
Mission schools:			
European	167	166	187
Indigenous and other	<u>1,050</u>	<u>1,097</u>	<u>1,313</u>
Total	1,277	1,340	1,598

<u>Pupils</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Administration schools	887	1,859	1,617
Mission schools	<u>40,646</u>	<u>40,290</u>	<u>43,708</u>
Total	41,533	42,149	45,325

Adult education

At the Sogeri Education Centre, a one-year secondary school course followed by a one-year teacher training course was provided for the training of indigenous teachers. The secondary course at this centre was extended to two years, to be followed by a one-year teacher-training course which will later be extended to two years. Short refresher courses for Mission teachers

were also introduced. At the Idubada Technical Training Centre, instruction in carpentry and joinery, automotive mechanics, sheet metal work, plumbing, boat-building and cane-work continued during 1953. A programme of research into indigenous languages and their use in education was inaugurated.

Cultural institutions

At Port Moresby and Samarai public libraries are maintained and during the year facilities were used by some 25,057 borrowers. The number of libraries operating in village schools, clubs, hospitals, Administration and Mission centres increased to 43 in 1953.

Mass communications

The circulation of the monthly paper "Papua and New Guinea Villager" published by the Department of Education has increased to 3,650 copies a month. The Australian Broadcasting Commission's Station at Port Moresby transmits a programme called the "Native Peoples' Session" for Papuan listeners on both medium and short wave bands.
