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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:  
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF  
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Pacific Territories<sup>1/</sup>

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA

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<sup>1/</sup> Information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the Netherlands on Netherlands New Guinea. The summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

## NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA

Information for the year ending 31 December 1954 on Netherlands New Guinea was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the Netherlands on 23 September 1955. The following is a summary of the information under the headings of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted under Article 73 e.

### AREA

416,000 square kilometres (approximately)

### POPULATION

The total population, including inhabitants of areas not yet under regular administration, is estimated to be 700,000.

#### Population estimate for areas under regular administration

	1950	1952	1953	1954 (Dec.)
		(thousands)		
Papuans				
Registered	250	274	263	281
Unregistered	50	111	129	96 a/
Europeans	8	12	13	14
Asians	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>
Total	321	412	420	407

a/ The decrease is attributed to an increase in registered Papuans and a more correct estimate of those not registered.

### GOVERNMENT

A provisional constitution was promulgated in 1949. The inhabitants of New Guinea, with the exception of foreigners, have the status of Netherlands or of Netherlands subjects.

General administration is conducted by a Governor appointed by and responsible to the Crown. The Governor is assisted by a council composed of Heads of the eight Departments: Internal Affairs, Finance, Social Affairs, Public Health, Cultural Affairs, Agriculture and Fisheries, Transport and Energy and Public Works and Construction.

The Council of Heads of Departments includes the Public Prosecutor and the officers commanding the Navy and the Army as associate members. The Governor consults the Council on draft ordinances, estimates, decrees containing general administrative measures and extraordinary matters of an important nature. Until the New Guinea Council (provided for by the territorial constitution) is set up, ordinances are enacted by the Governor in agreement with the Council of Heads of Departments.

Legal jurisdiction is divided between "government jurisdiction" and "indigenous jurisdiction". Wherever possible, the indigenous courts administer justice in accordance with customary law, subject to adaptation to the spirit of modern law. During the year a draft was completed for the uniform regulation of the indigenous jurisdiction for the whole Territory.

In 1954, the composition of the Council for Native Education, an advisory body set up in 1950, was revised in order to strengthen the non-official element. One member is Papuan. Advisory Councils for the promotion of specific indigenous interests were established in 1951 in three divisions.

The participation of Papuans in government services is encouraged. In 1954 of a total of fifty-two districts and seventeen sub-districts, twenty-one and ten respectively were headed by Papuan officers. Of 110 administrative assistants, sixty-three were Papuans. Forty-five were attending the school for administrative services.

## E C O N O M I C   C O N D I T I O N S

In 1954, imports were available from Australia, Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan providing larger and more accessible supplies. The trade situation, coupled with reductions in import duties and increases in salaries, led, particularly in urban centres, to increases in standards of living.

The export of indigenous products such as copra, crocodile skins and copal increased 23 per cent in volume and 27 per cent in value compared to 1953. The export of crude oil increased from 266,000 tons in 1953 to 501,000 tons in 1954.

## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for agriculture and stockbreeding. In 1954, a section for agrarian regional projects was created in the Department. The agriculture and stockbreeding division had a staff of ninety-eight and a budget of N.G. Fl. 1,695 thousand.<sup>1/</sup>

The soil is generally poor. Indigenous agriculture is mainly extensive (shifting cultivation). Under this system, however, soil fertility can be preserved since a short period of occupation is followed by a long period of rest. In the more densely populated areas a permanent form of soil utilization is necessary, requiring guidance from the authorities and the planning of agrarian regional projects.

A Soil Conservation Ordinance was enacted in 1954 which provides for the preservation of forests, reafforestation and other measures in areas where shifting cultivation adversely affects soil fertility.

Land tenure legislation provides for the protection of the rights of the Papuan population, prohibiting the alienation of land to non-Papuans. Land-title to non-Papuans may be granted for building purposes only if the indigenous rights have been voluntarily surrendered in return for reasonable compensation. At the end of 1954, land occupied by non-Papuans included 5.19 hectares in freehold, 42 hectares as leasehold and 2,523.45 hectares under building rights.

### Principal crops

Sago is the principal food crop in the lowlands; tubers (sweet potatoes, cassava, yams) are the principal diet of the Papuans in the highlands. Rice is of primary importance for immigrants; there is an annual requirement of 5,000 tons; all is imported except 200 tons locally-grown crops (1954). A project was initiated in 1954 for mechanized rice production combined with cattle breeding. An experimental farm of about 400 hectares is to be first established, eventually to comprise an area of 12,000 hectares.

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<sup>1/</sup> The Netherlands New Guinea guilder (N.G. Fl.1) is on par with the Netherlands guilder (Fl.1) which is equal to US \$0.26.1/2 or 1 sh. 10 1/2.

Production

	Area (hectares)			Production (1,000 kilogrammes)		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
Maize	-	100	100	-	100	100
Groundnuts	70	100	100	70	100	100
Rice	300	310	180	300	350	200 <sup>a/</sup>
Copra	10,000	10,000	10,000	3,157	3,217	4,370
Nutmeg and mace	2,000	2,000	2,000	168	211	242
Vegetables and fruit	200	200	200	1,000	1,000	1,000

<sup>a/</sup> Milled.

Livestock

	1950	1952	1953	1954
		(numbers in hundreds)		
Horses	5	6	6	6
Cattle (horned)	6	9	9	12
Goats	...	16	16	17
Chicken	300	400	400	450
Ducks	...	34	34	34

Stockbreeding is limited owing mainly to the lack of cattle fodder and to general transport and labour problems.

There is no agricultural indebtedness in the form of pledging of land. In the first half of 1954 the copra production at Sarimi stagnated because of debts to middlemen. Government intervention resulted in the successful introduction of a debt-redemption scheme and the abolition of the system of advances. The creation of an indigenous credit system depends on the introduction of co-operative trading in indigenous agriculture. During the year assistance amounting to N.G. Fl. 104,860 was provided for the purchase, preparation and sale of indigenous agricultural products. Since 1952 bona fide farmers may acquire mechanical equipment on hire-purchase terms.

Agricultural research is carried out at the experimental centre at Kota Nica and at smaller centres. The equipment at the Kota Nica centre has been improved. During the year, the Soil Science Bureau mapped 121,000 hectares and laboratory tested 786 soil samples.

Practical courses in agriculture were reorganized to meet the requirements of agrarian regional projects and to reach the village communities. For indigenous agriculture, agrarian regional projects are being planned. In 1955 the first three co-operative mechanized family farms will be set up, each comprising 5 hectares.

During 1954, two experts, one from the Netherlands and one from the South Pacific Commission undertook research in the field of indigenous food-production and consumption. In the copra area of Sarmi, improvements in the storage, transport and purchase system have led to an increase in production from 187 tons in 1952 to 377 tons in 1953 and 424 tons in 1954. In the copra area in the South Coast, 5,300 selected nuts were planted. Cocoa nurseries have been laid out in several districts. There are 185 farms of European smallholders with a total area of 1,110 hectares, producing primarily vegetables, fruits, eggs and pigs.

#### FORESTRY

Efforts are being made to change from government-forestry exploitation to exploitation by private enterprise. Exploitation by Papuans on a co-operative basis is therefore encouraged. Hand sawmills set up by the Government are being transferred to Papuans trained on the job. In 1954, the government sawmill at Hollandia was also transferred to private ownership.

Forestry training is given at Kota Nica for lower-grade personnel. Ten students were attending the two-year course in 1954. The development programme includes the setting up of a medium wood manufacturing industry. For this purpose, 20,000 hectares of forest will be reserved. In 1954 an inventory was made of about 8,000 hectares. Production of sawn and/or cut timber amounted to 9,970 cubic metres in 1954, compared to 10,244 cubic metres in 1953 and 8,140 cubic metres in 1952.

#### FISHERIES

Subsistence fishing is restricted to the vicinity of the coastal villages. Fish from surplus catches is sold fresh or dried. The export of mother-of-pearl shells and tripangs increased.

Experimental investigations into the occurrence of tunny-fish were completed. Research included an inventory of the fauna of surrounding waters of the Territory and the testing of tow-net trawl-fishing. The South Pacific Commission gave a grant-in-aid for exploring the fish fauna of the inland waters and lakes.

## MINING

The Netherlands New Guinea Petroleum Company is the only mining enterprise. Crude oil production increased from 264,895 tons in 1949 to 258,350 tons in 1952, to 262,027 in 1953 and to 554,265 tons in 1954.

During 1954, Government prospected for minerals such as coal, nickel, cobaltic laterite.

## POWER AND INDUSTRY

The Electricity Supply Bureau operates eight power stations; a few smaller stations are run by the local administration, the Netherlands New Guinea Petroleum Company and other companies have their own plants. At the end of the year its total capacity was 2,395 kilowatts. A new supply station with a capacity of 1,080 kw was put into operation at Hollandia Port.

The Economic Affairs Division of the Department of Finance is concerned with industry. Aside from the Netherlands New Guinea Petroleum Company, enterprises include workshops, sawmills, a carpentry factory, printing works and slip ways for small vessels, all operated by the Government. Papuans are engaged in plaiting, wood-working, pottery and metal work, non-Papuans manage a small number of middle class businesses.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

### Roads

Roads in the urban areas total 350 kilometres. In 1954 there were in use 596 passenger cars, 33 buses and 555 trucks.

### Air transport

The Royal Dutch Airlines operates local flights, in addition to a weekly service between Biak and Sydney and a tri-weekly service between Biak and Amsterdam. In 1954, Quantas Empire Airways operated one flight in every two weeks. During the year work was started on three airfields and several small airfields were completed, suitable for small aeroplanes in a further step to open up the interior..

### Sea-borne shipping

The Government operates vessels for use in inland waterways and ports, for government services and for coastal shipping. The Royal Steam Packet Company operates three vessels sailing on the North and South coasts and connecting Sorong with Singapore. Regular services are also maintained between the Netherlands and the Territory. A six-weekly service with Australia was opened. A total of 4,079 vessels including government vessels, with a total gross tonnage of 4,577,027 metric tons arrived and cleared at the Territory's ports in 1954. Corresponding figures were 2,438 vessels and 3,111,000 metric tons in 1952 and 3,837 vessels and 4,096,000 metric tons in 1953.

### Communications

A total of 24,276 kilogrammes of mail was received from abroad, as compared to 14,550 kilogrammes in 1952. The local aerial postal service handled 50,840 kilogrammes of mail in 1954 as compared to 39,000 kilogrammes in 1952.

The number of telephone connexions at Hollandia, Sentani, Biak, Manokwari and Sorong-Doom increased from 416 in 1953 to 804 in 1954. Arrangements were made for the opening of a public radio telephone service between Hollandia and Biak, Sorong and Merauke. A 250-watt transmitter for telephone communications with coastal vessels was installed at Hollandia.

### PUBLIC FINANCE

	1950 (millions of Netherlands	1952 New Guinea guilders)	1953	1954
Revenue	23.7	46.8	49.9	48.9
Expenditure	47.0	68.3	89.4	106.5

Contributions from the metropolitan country to the territorial budget amounted for the years 1950 to 1954 to approximately N.G. Fl. 182.5 million or about N.G. Fl. 36.5 million annually.

In 1954, important tax revisions and reductions were introduced in order to encourage economic development. Existing excise duties were withdrawn; import duties on most of the essential goods were reduced or temporarily suspended; company taxes were also changed in order to stimulate business.



## BANKING AND CREDIT

The only bank in the Territory has branches at Hollandia and Sorong. It is arranging to open another branch at Merauke.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

	1952 (thousands of Netherlands New Guinea guilders)	1953	1954
General imports	62,453	76,715	74,216
General exports	11,404	12,987	31,415
<u>Principal imports<sup>a/</sup></u>			
Food and beverages	5,282	9,328	10,649
Rice	4,670	2,508	4,646
Textiles and footwear	2,486	4,566	4,833
<u>Principal exports</u>			
Crude oil	8,661	8,909	26,444
Copra	1,104	1,815	2,129
Crocodile skins	383	673	1,014

<sup>a/</sup> Excluding imports of government and petroleum companies

## S O C I A L   C O N D I T I O N S

Papuan society is characterized by material cultural deficiencies and by a lack of the authority and organization on which economic and social development can be based. However, the isolation of Papuan society has come to an end. Western ways of living and imported goods have opened a new field of interests causing a migration of villagers to the urban centres and the influx of new ideas to village life.

## HUMAN RIGHTS

The most important human rights, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, are guaranteed by law. The Papuan population is protected by the territorial constitution against arbitrary action by no matter whom.

## STATUS OF WOMEN

In Papuan society the status of women is still rather low. The situation is changing particularly under influence of the Missions. Much is expected from the girls' continuation schools and clubs for women and girls.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

An Adviser for Co-operatives in the Department for Home Affairs is in charge of the co-operative movement. There are three registered and several unregistered societies. One registered society has 800 members and a working capital of N.G. Fl. 25,000. The most recent society is a consumers co-operative with 670 members and a share-capital of N.G. Fl. 8,000.

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The Labour Division of the Department of Social Affairs is responsible for the implementation of labour legislation. There is a shortage of workers. The greater part of the Papuan workers come from outside the urban conglomerations. They are usually recruited by recruiting organizations. A revised Recruiting Ordinance was promulgated in 1954.

A Residence Urban Centres Ordinance promulgated in 1954 empowers the Government to restrict the uncontrolled migration to towns of unskilled rural workers in order to prevent the growth of urban proletariat.

In 1954 there were 12,500 registered Papuan workers or a little over 4 per cent of the total registered population. Of the 12,500 workers about 7,600 or 61 per cent originated from a sub-division other than the one in which they were employed.

	Government			Various Private Employers		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
Registered indigenous workers	4,211	3,645	5,079	8,343	7,068	7,421

Three trade unions have been organized thus far, the largest has 1,200 members.

No labour disputes of importance occurred during 1954. Among the indigenous workers 252 man-days and among the non-indigenous group 173 man-days were lost.

## WAGES

Average wages indigenous workers (Hollandia Port)	1952	1953 (Guilders per day a/)	1954
Unskilled workers	1.50 - 2.00	1.00 - 2.50	1.00 - 2.50
Trained workers	3.50 - 5.00	3.50 - 5.00	3.50 - 5.00
Apprentice craftsmen	2.50 - 3.50	2.50 - 3.50	2.50 - 3.50
Skilled craftsmen	4.50 - 6.00	4.50 - 7.50	4.50 - 7.50

a/ In addition free food and accommodation are provided or the equivalent in money.

## TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The demand for living space in 1954 could only be met partially by new construction. Many old buildings had to be kept in use. A serious handicap is the shortage of skilled labour. For Hollandia Port a zoning plan was finalized in December 1953.

Number of dwelling units built

	1952	1953	1954
Privately	24	22	48
Under local supervision	74	58	26
Under supervision of Directorate of Reconstruction	<u>232</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>158</u>
	330	203	232

## SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

People without sufficient means receive free medical care in hospitals and dispensaries. Employers are responsible for free medical treatment of recruited workers.

During the year, 153 persons received support on the basis of the war-victim regulations.

Social welfare is in the first instance the responsibility of the Churches and private organizations. There is a section for Social Welfare in the Department of Social Affairs.

### Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

In Papuan society acts of violence and moral offences occur more frequently than offences against property which are only few. The number of cases brought before indigenous courts increased from 978 in 1953 to 1,205 in 1954, an increase resulting from an extension of administration and the improved functioning of the police.

#### Number of persons sentenced

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Assault	169	221	326	436
Crimes against morals	50	76	110	111
Theft	134	131	158	232
Crimes against public order	47	17	17	39
Embezzlement	23	2	5	12
Insulting behaviour (libel)	21	17	22	28

### PUBLIC HEALTH

On 1 November 1953, the Department of Public Health became a separate organization.

#### Expenditure

	1952 (in thousands of guilders)	1953	1954
Recurrent	2,612	3,218	3,940
Capital (excluding construction and maintenance)	12	52	80

#### Medical and Health Staff

	1952		1953		1954	
	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private
Registered physicians	25	5	35	5	37 <sup>a/</sup>	13
Dentists	4	2	4	2	4	3
Nurses of senior training	50	7	56	15	69	8
Certificated nurses:						
Indigenous	28	-	37	-	46	{ 17
Non-indigenous	5	10	6	10	4	
Partially trained nurses:						
Indigenous	305	-	346	-	350	{ 85
Non-indigenous	26	109	17	109	11	

<sup>a/</sup> Including two medical assistants.

Medical and Health Staff (continued)

	1952		1953		1954	
	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private
Certificated midwives	2	3	4	4	2	2
Partially trained						
Midwives	3	-	-	-	...	...
Sanitary inspectors	1	-	1	-	...	...
Laboratory technicians and student analysts	7	-	7	-	6	...
Pharmacists	1	-	1	-	1	...
Assistant pharmacists	4	1	4	1	8	1
Others (almost all indigenous)	316	7	316	7	330	...

Institutions

	1952				1953				1954			
	Govt		Private		Govt.		Private		Govt.		Private	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
General hospitals	13	875	2	295	13	898	2	295	16	950	2	295
Auxiliary hospitals	10	209	1	20	10	186	1	20	6	120	1	20
Dispensaries (out-patients)	62	-	25	-	64	-	...	-	67	-	...	-

There are three leprosaria and one mental hospital.

In addition to three-year courses for training Papuan nurses (New Guinea certificate) at Hollandia and Sorong, a new course was introduced for the training for village nurses conducted by Dutch nurses, with a view to reducing infant mortality in the villages. There are three such courses at present.

The most important endemic diseases are malaria and framboesia. Experiments with residual spraying took place in the Sentani area near Hollandia. On this basis an anti-malaria campaign covering some hundred thousand persons and sponsored by UNICEF will be started in 1955. A mass campaign against framboesia supported by UNICEF will also be undertaken in 1955.

Food surveys undertaken in 1953 indicate that in many regions the diet of the people contains little thiamine and protein, and that the albumen content needs supplementing. Imported rice is now being vitaminized.

Infant mortality figures for the Nimboran area show rates of 15.4 per cent for 1952, 21.7 per cent for 1953 and 17.3 per cent for 1954.

## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education is not yet compulsory. The main reason is the low level of development and the wide dispersion of the population over large and inaccessible areas.

The differentiation in schools is based on the surroundings in which the schools operate and particularly the diversity of Papuan society. The number of Papuan children attending school at the end of the year was approximately 35,000, i.e. 46.6 per cent of the children of school age (5 to 12) among the registered population. Education is free in all schools with the exception of a number of town schools. In 1954 a draft was completed for an "Education and Subsidy Ordinance" laying down the organization and objectives of education and the rights and obligations of private organizations. The educational system as it has developed through the years, consists of two principal equal elements: public education by the government, and private education managed primarily by missions.

A South Pacific Commission expert visited the territory to advise on methods of after-care for children who have left school and on adult education. Public education is limited to 18 schools, including one village school, eleven primary schools, two post-primary schools and one junior technical school. Private institutions subsidized by the Government provide 520 village schools, fifteen continuation schools, ten primary schools, two secondary schools, four junior technical schools and four training schools for teachers.

There are, in addition, a number of unsubsidized schools run by private institutions (missions), comprising approximately 220 village schools, some nursery schools and two housewifery schools.

### Expenditure<sup>a/</sup>

	1950	1952	1953	1954
	(thousands of Netherlands New Guinea guilders)			
Recurrent			3,649	5,273
Capital			480	653

Expenditure of missions for 1954 was estimated at Fl,300,000.

a/ By the Department of Cultural Affairs.

## EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

There are two groups of schools: (a) rural schools, including village, "continuation", junior-secondary and junior-technical schools, and training schools for village teachers and (b) urban schools, including European and primary, post-primary and junior technical schools. In view of the complicated structure of the majority of Papuan languages and the absence of a written literature, Malay has been introduced as the lingua franca and as the medium of instruction. Dutch is increasingly taught as a subject and used as medium of instruction in several of the schools. During the year progress was made in adapting text-books to local needs. Pamphlets were prepared on malaria control and domestic hygiene for use in schools and as popular reading material.

The number of village schools declined from 527 in 1953 to 521 in 1954 as a result of the merging of schools with an insufficient number of pupils. The village schools are the nucleus of the educational system in the territory. They differ in level depending on the degree and intensity of contact with the outside world. In certain village schools the length of the course was extended from three to four years with the aim of introducing a four-year course for all village schools in the future. "Continuation" schools are boarding schools with a three-year course divided into schools for boys and schools for girls. The "continuation" schools receive outstanding graduates from village schools. They prepare candidates for admission to training schools for village teachers, or medical courses and training courses for agricultural and forestry officials. One co-educational continuation school was opened during the year.

The primary schools are situated in urban centres and offer a six-year course. In European primary schools, the medium of instruction is Dutch; in the general primary schools Dutch becomes the medium of instruction in the third year but is given as a language course in the beginning. Two general primary schools were opened during the year.

In 1954 a second post-primary school was opened at Manokwari.

A technical school for all groups of the population was opened at Hollandia-Port in 1954. Various government and private institutions give special courses, seventeen in number, including public administration, police, agriculture, forestry, public health, aviation, traffic control, meteorology and navigation.

The curriculum of the training schools for village teachers will be increased from two to three years in 1955. The percentage of unqualified village teachers has been reduced from 31.3 per cent in 1951 to 18.5 per cent in 1954. The number of Papuan Village teachers was 330 in 1954 or 46 per cent of a total of 721 teachers as compared to 283, or 40.5 per cent in 1952. The number of pupils in training schools for village teachers increased from 186 in 1953 to 220 in 1954.

### Schools

	<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1954</u>	
	Govt.and Aided	Private	Govt.and Aided	Private	Govt.and Aided	Private
Primary.	554	90	560	111	557	222
Post-primary	2	-	2	-	4	-
Junior technical	2	-	2	-	4	-
Teacher training	4	-	4	-	4	-
Other	-	9	14 <sup>a/</sup>	13	17 <sup>a/</sup>	13

<sup>a/</sup> Including courses in administration, police, forestry, agriculture, public health, and navigation.

### Pupils

	Papuan						Non-Papuan					
	Boys		Girls	Boys		Girls	Boys		Girls	Boys		Girls
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
Govern- ment and aided schools:												
Primary	15,297	15,105	15,125	10,798	11,169	11,338	1,092	1,249	1,351	830	996	1,135
Post- primary	65	71	65	1	5	7	64	52	117	48	53	100
Junior technical	102	119	154	-	-	-	2	2	50	-	-	-
Teacher training	138	136	162	16	6	9	11	32	37	8	12	12



Teachers

	Papuan	<u>1952</u>		Papuan	<u>1953</u>		Papuan	<u>1954</u>	
		Euro-pean	Non-Euro-pean		Euro-pean	Non-Euro-pean		Euro-pean	Non-Euro-pean
Govt. and aided schools:									
Primary	293	83	446	347	93	403	354	112	413
Post-primary	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	14	-
Junior technical	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	9	1
Teacher training	-	7	3	-	9	2	-	7	2

Private Schools

	<u>Pupils</u>				<u>Teachers</u>			
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Village	3,000	3,500	5,100	7,942	90	90	112	216
Other	576	586	824	908	26	30	36	33

ADULT EDUCATION

At Hollandia courses for adults have for several years been organized on the initiative of Papuan leaders. The government contributes teaching materials. A literacy course was started during 1954 at Merauke by the teachers of the general primary school; several such courses were given at Sorong led by prominent Papuans in co-operation with the missions.

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

There are football clubs, boy scouts' associations and youth-clubs.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

Aside from school libraries which loan books to the public as well as to students, public libraries exist at Hollandia-Port and Manokwari. During the year, the library at Manokwari was taken over by private interests. The Office of Papuan Affairs houses a scientific library which is intended to become a Central Government Library.

## MASS COMMUNICATIONS

The Government publishes a weekly paper in Malay, a daily and a weekly in Dutch. A periodical for the civil administration, also in Dutch, is published once every three months.

There are five permanent cinemas and five mobile projectors. Four projectors are in use for film strips and slides for educational purposes.

In 1954 radio broadcasting with daily programmes for Papuans was increased from twenty-three and one-half hours to thirty-three hours weekly.