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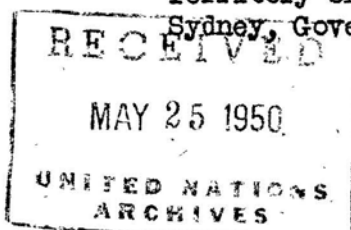
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27 March 1950

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA ON NAURU
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1949

Note by the Secretary-General: The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to each member of the Trusteeship Council two copies of the Report^{1/} of the Government of Australia on the administration of Nauru for the year ending 30 June 1949. The Report was received by the Secretary-General on 23 March 1950.

^{1/} Commonwealth of Australia. Report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the administration of the Territory of Nauru from 1st July 1948, to 30th June 1949. Sydney, Government Printer, 1950.



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1949

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

REPORT

TO

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED
NATIONS

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TERRITORY OF NAURU

From 1st July, 1948, to 30th June, 1949

(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, 1950



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The Territory of Nauru

ANNUAL REPORT, 1948-1949.

A.—BRIEF INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

Nauru Island is a small, isolated submarine mountain peak of coral formation situated in latitude $0^{\circ} 32'$ south of the Equator and longitude $166^{\circ} 55'$ east of Greenwich. The island, which has an area of 5,263 acres, is oval shaped, approximately twelve miles in circumference and is surrounded by a coral reef which is exposed at low tide. The width of the reef varies from 200 yards to 100 yards, the widest portion being to the north, whilst the narrowest skirts Anibare Bay to the east. On the seaward side the reef slopes away at an angle of approximately 45 degrees into the deep water of the Pacific Ocean. In many places along the reef, particularly on the north and east, there are coral pinnacles, standing singly or in clusters, giving a rugged appearance to the coastline.

On the landward side of the reef there is a narrow strip of sandy beach from where the ground rises slightly forming a fertile belt of land, ranging in width from 150 yards in some places to 300 yards in others, which completely encircles the island. On the inner side of the fertile belt a coral cliff formation rises to a height of from 40 to 100 feet above sea level, merging into a central plateau of pronounced undulations, ranging from a saucer-shaped depression to the west, known as Buada Lagoon, the lowest portion of the plateau, to features rising to a height of about 200 feet above sea level. The plateau contains the phosphate deposits which give the island its prominence. It originally consisted of high jagged coral pinnacles which have been concealed by Nature with phosphate. These pinnacles may rise from 30 to 50 feet in height from the floor of the old coral formation and the removal of phosphate from among them leaves a rugged, wasteland terrain. The lagoon, the surface of which is at sea level, is fed from water seepage through the surrounding coral rock. The water is brackish.

The uplands are covered with a tangled but not luxuriant vegetation in which the rugged trunks and dark leaves of the *tomano* tree (a variety of *Callophyllum inophyllum*) are the most striking. In the wet season the undergrowth is most pronounced, ferns and creepers growing at a rapid rate, but in rainless months the forest is more of the savannah type. Where the phosphate has been mined, coral pinnacles remain, but even these are gradually being covered by secondary growth. The environs of Buada Lagoon, the only habitated area on the plateau, contain many coconut and other fruit trees and is the only fertile spot on the island apart from the coastal belt. The latter, where it has not been cleared, bears the bulk of the fruit bearing trees, these being the coconut and pandanus palms. A girdle of heavily matted salt bush follows the line of the beach and hibiscus trees grow profusely along the foot of the cliffs.

The climate tends towards the sub-tropical despite the island's close proximity to the equator. Being a mere speck in a vast ocean with no large land masses to influence the weather, the island is favoured by sea breezes. However, there are extremes. For the greater part of the year the prevailing wind is the easterly trade, which gives place to the westerly monsoon from November till February. This cycle is not constant and although the year is divided into wet (November to February) and dry (March to October) seasons, the variation cannot be accepted with any certainty. The temperature range is from 76° at night to 94° during the day, and the average humidity about 80 per cent. Normally the rainfall is comparatively low for islands of the Pacific, the average for twenty years from 1920 to 1940, being 80.5 inches. However, falls of over 180 inches have been recorded (181.76 inches fell in 1940). The total rainfall in 1948 was 132.55 inches.

Sometimes two or three years may pass during which there is little or no westerly wind; sometimes westerly conditions may prevail for several months. The west wind brings the heavy rains, and although rain usually falls throughout the year, a short or poor westerly season sometimes means a serious drought, which has a deleterious effect on all plant life and affects the supply of drinking water. There is no natural water catchment

and the soil is highly porous. Although artificial means have been created to store water, the absence of rain is always a matter of concern. However, living conditions are not unpleasant. In addition to westerlies there are between August and October the doldrums, which are interspersed with violent squalls coming from any direction. A meteorological survey covering conditions over the last year is shown in Appendix XV.

The geographical relationship of Nauru to other Pacific areas is as follows:—

<i>Location.</i>		<i>Nautical miles.</i>	
Ocean Island	165
Tarawa	370
Kwajalein	565
Guadalcanal	675
Eniwetok	765
Rabaul	920
Truk	1,010
Midway Island	1,970
Sydney	2,200
Pearl Harbour	2,445
Tokyo	2,550
Hong Kong	3,000

A map of the island is published as Appendix XVI.

The island is divided for administrative purposes into fourteen districts (see map) each in charge of a Chief, with a Head Chief presiding over the District Chiefs. This sub-division dates from pre-European days when a form of district entities existed, although probably not as clearly defined as it is to-day. In the old days each small village had its own name, the head man (or woman) being someone of noble birth or one who had gained prestige by virtue of military prowess or by natural aptitude as a leader. These leaders gathered their adherents and established separate villages, creating spheres of influence either by conquest or by peaceful arrangement. The present district boundaries approximate to the "political" divisions obtaining at the time of the German annexation of the island in 1888.

The Nauruan population, living in the separate districts, are located mainly on the fertile (or coconut) belt of land between the beach and the coral cliff. There is also a village at Buada, the only inhabited area on the plateau, which apart from this single instance has never been considered by the indigenous people as suitable for settlement. The distribution of the indigenous population as at 30th June, 1949, with comparative figures for 1948, was as follows:—

District.	Number.		District.	Number.	
	1948.	1949.		1948.	1949.
Anabar	65	73	Denigomodu	63	67
Ijuw	37	43	Nibok	73	72
Anibare	40	41	Uaboe	146	147
Menen	176	185	Baiti	77	90
Yarren	151	188	Ewa	52	53
Boe	226	242	Anetan	77	83
Aiwo...	119	121	Buada	146	149
			Total	1,448	1,524

The main European settlements containing 224 men, women and children are located in Denigomodu and Aiwo Districts. In the latter District are also the Administration Headquarters, and the industrial plant and other facilities of the British Phosphate Commissioners. The Chinese community comprising employees of the British Phosphate Commissioners to the number of 1,417, is located in Denigomodu District and the Chinese employees of the Administration numbering 23, including the Chinese liaison officer and his family, are housed in Aiwo District. The only other settlements of non-indigenous inhabitants are the Administration residential area in Menen District which at present

contains 14 Europeans; the Roman Catholic Mission in Ewa District containing 4 Europeans; and the Protestant Mission in Aiwo District containing 5 Europeans (2 adults and 3 children).

A map showing the distribution of population is attached as Appendix XVI.

2.—ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF POPULATION.

The total population of the island at 30th June, 1949, was 3,269 persons, of whom 1,524 were Nauruans, 58 Gilbertese, 247 European, and 1,440 Chinese. The Nauruans represent a mixture of Micronesian, Melanesian and Polynesian types. In pre-European days, Gilbertese islanders occasionally found their way to Nauru and married into the local population, and since the discovery of the island by Europeans, the admixture has been increased in a small way by alien contacts.

The European migrant communities are mainly of British stock; the Chinese are from Hong Kong and Canton, while the Gilbertese (Micronesians) are from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, some 300 miles east of Nauru.

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

The Nauruans are of fine physique with a proud, upstanding bearing. They vary in the pigmentation of their skin, but on the whole they are brown-skinned, the shades varying to a lighter hue from that base. Their facial features are finer than the Melanesian. They have thick black hair, either straight or wavy and the shape of the nose and lips suggests a non-primitive ethnological background. They are not a tall race, the average height being about 5 feet 6 inches for men and two or three inches shorter for the women.

There is no information available as to the first inhabitants of Nauru. The present people commonly known as the Nauruans represent a mixture of physical types varying in pigmentation, in the character of the hair and the lips and in the shape of the eyes. There are no legends telling of immigrants from overseas and their origin myths according to Wedgwood (1) seem to indicate that they believed themselves to be autochthonous. Hambruch (2) distinguished between a Melanesian and a Polynesian type. The tendency of the Nauruans to put on flesh in middle life, characteristic of Polynesians but very rarely seen in the Western Pacific, is very noticeable in Nauru even in people who in other respects have Melanesian features. In the population, as a result of visiting whaling boats in pre-European times, and in addition to the fusions mentioned earlier, there are a number of people with European blood, mostly from Northern Europe, and descendants from two full-blooded American negroes who at one time resided in Nauru. The Nauruans as stated earlier, present a magnificent spectacle of physical fitness and strength, but despite their robust appearance, they are said to have little reserve vitality with which to combat disease when once they fall victims to it. The language of Nauru does not give any clue to the origin of the people. In its structure and in many of its words it does not appear to have any relationship to Polynesian and it has certain characters distinguishing it from typical Melanesian tongues.

The Nauruans are developing into a bi-lingual people, the languages both spoken and written, being English and the native tongue. English has been taught in the schools for twenty-five years and it is understood by all except the older Nauruans. Because of the familiarity of the indigenous people with English, it has not been found necessary for Europeans to learn the Nauruan language. Its arrangement of word order, *i.e.*, grammar, bears no relationship to any other. What strikes the foreigner as extremely difficult, is—

- (a) the pronunciation (the vowels have a multiplicity of sounds as also have the consonants);
- (b) the inter-relation of words (the Nauruan language has, *inter alia*, few formative words but relies on flexional extension of derivatives to express values according to species, form, amount or number);

(1) Camilla H. Wedgwood "Report on Research Work in Nauru" *Oceania*, June 1936, Vol. VI, No. 4.

(2) *Ergebnisse der Südsee—Expedition 1908–1910*, Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. G. Thilenius, 11 Ethnographic B. Mikronesien Band 1. Paul Hambruch, Nauru, Hamburg, 1914 and 1915.

- (c) the limited vocabulary (the native tongue on its own cannot convey the diversified expressions required for a higher civilization, and when used by the natives, they employ words borrowed from other languages); and
- (d) word order.

There is a tendency on the part of a number of more educated Nauruans to discard their own language as archaic and cumbersome, and to concentrate on English. No definite move has, however, yet been taken in this direction, and the Nauruan language is still used in the schools and also in administrative liaison with the native Council, in conjunction with English.

In a report on her research work in Nauru, Wedgwood said that she had written in the past tense because so much of the life of old Nauru has changed. Christianity has supplanted the old religious belief and practices and has so modified the ritual life that little of it could be learned.

All Nauruans have adopted Christianity and are members of one or other branch of the Christian Church. Two Missionary Societies operate in the Territory, the London Missionary Society which is Protestant, and the Mission of the Sacred Heart, which is Roman Catholic. The conversion to Christianity dates back to 1887 when a missionary arrived in response to an invitation by the natives to help combat a wave of lawlessness that was undermining the people. They did assist in bringing order, and the appeal of the Christian way of life gained many adherents to the new faith, finally resulting in a total conversion. Little is known of the Nauruans ritualistic life in the pre-European days. That they did believe in spirits and gods is, however, common knowledge; even to this day, despite the advances that have been made, there are many Nauruans who have beliefs and fears in spirits.

In her account of the social structure of the Nauruans, Wedgwood has given a great deal of information showing how social organization has been modified through culture contact.

She was told that the Nauruans were divided into twelve matrilineal exogamous clans, two of which, Irutsi and Iwi, have been extinct for about twenty years. Those remaining at the time of her study in 1935, were named Eamwit, Emea Eamwidumwit, Deboe, Eoaru, Eano, Emanum, Ranibok, Eamwidara and Iruwa. There are obscure associations between the clans and certain things which suggest that some kind of totemism might once have existed, *e.g.*, Eamwit is an eel; Eamwidumwit is a green grass-hopper; Deboe is a variety of large black fish; Eoaru is a plover; and Iwi is a "hair louse."

At the time of Wedgwood's study the various clans appeared to be more heavily represented in some of the village or district groups than in others. For instance, the Eamwidumwit clan, 19 males, 27 females = 46 were in Yarren, 28 males, 27 females = 55, were in Menen, and 34 males, 30 females = 64, were in Boe, while in Anetan, there were only 1 male, 2 females = 3; in Uaboe, only 1 male, 2 females = 3; and in Aiwo, only 2 males, 6 females = 8.

Wedgwood was told that in the pre-European days during wars on the Island a war leader could rely on the support of his fellow-clansmen. It was, in those days, a serious matter, for instance, to kill a man or woman of the powerful Eamwit clan, as it would incur the anger of every Eamwit on the Island and the fate of the killer was almost a foregone conclusion.

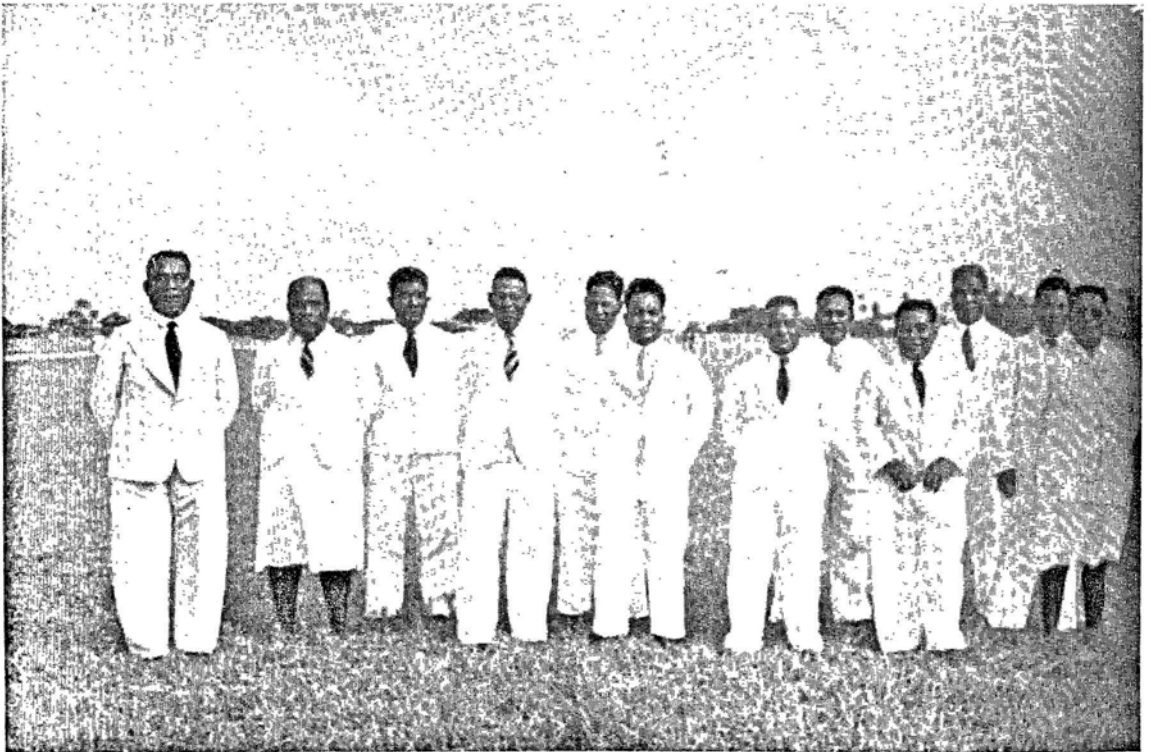
A child belongs to the clan of its mother, but the most important person in a boy's life is his father.

In Nauru, considerable stress is laid upon primo-geniture, and the most important man in the clan is the eldest son of the woman who traces her descent back through a line of eldest daughters to their original foundress—such a woman and her children are spoken of as being *temonibe* while people belonging to junior branches of the clan are *ameneyame*. Often it is difficult to determine clearly whether an individual is *temonibe* or *ameneyame*, as there is no hard and fast distinction between the two, and those whose position is on the borderline may be regarded as either, depending a lot on their personal character and popularity. Marriage is regulated partly by the clan and partly by genealogical relationship.

To face p. 10.



A Nauruan Wolf Cub Pack.



Nauruan Chiefs. Head Chief Detudamo is at the left.

Even to-day the clan is an exogamous unit, and, although it would be rash to say that marriage or sexual relations never occur between members of the same clan, such occurrences are rare or rarely come to light.

There was another social class in addition to the *temonibe* and *ameneiyame* and this was the *itsio* or serf-class, formerly prisoners of local wars or refugees from other groups. This class has disappeared, however, since administration by Europeans.

With regard to the term *temonibe*, used in connection with the clan system at Nauru, its English equivalent would be the expression "Lord." It signifies the most important person or family in the clan and was generally applied to the family of a woman who could trace her descent back through the line of eldest daughters to the original foundress. Frequently, during the nineteenth century, when warfare became increasingly important on the Island, certain men belonging to the junior branches of the clan came to be regarded as *temonibe* on account of their valour and skill in fighting, and sometimes eclipsed in importance the true clan leader. *Ameneiyame* is a difficult term for which to find an English equivalent, but is applied to Nauruans of slightly less importance than those described as *temonibe*. Generally, they were owners of considerable amounts of land and could mix freely with *temonibe*.

Under the present Administration, the *itsio* or serf-class people are no longer known but their descendants would comprise the non-landowners in the Territory.

Wedgwood gives a comprehensive account of various aspects of native organization and life.

4.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

Apart from phosphate, the island is not well endowed with natural resources. In common with many other Pacific Islands of the coral formation, the soil is highly porous, there are no rivers, and rainfall is uncertain. The land is not suited for agriculture except on a minor domestic scale, and agriculture has never been practised by the Nauruans apart from the cultivation of the coconut and pandanus palms, which need little attention. The paw-paw tree grows well, but yields only a small harvest during the dry months. Other fruit-bearing trees include the mango, banana, plantains and lime trees, all of which are available in small quantities.

The phosphate deposits are the island's chief natural resource. Of the island's total area of 5,263 acres, 4,116 acres are phosphate bearing; of these 459 acres have already been mined. Since the discovery of the deposits, approximately 11½ million tons have been mined and at the pre-war output of nearly one million tons per year, the industry should continue for approximately another 70 years.

There is no fishing industry, although fish abound in the waters. Most of the islanders were once skilled fishermen, but the occupation is gradually falling into disfavour mainly because of more favourable forms of employment, and the aptitude of the Nauruan in this direction is on the wane. The few Nauruans who fish get a good return for their labour, mainly by selling their catch to the Europeans and Chinese. A co-operative society operated by the Nauruan, conducts fishing operations for supply to the indigenous people. The species in these waters are identical with those found in the Celebes, Gilberts and Santa Cruz Islands and include bonito, trevally, garfish, yellow tail, barracouta, flounder, flying fish, mullet, rock cod, oil fish, groper, marlin, sword-fish, eels, flute-mouth, long tom, moses perch, ray, and shark.

There is no indigenous livestock or game on the island. Cattle and horses were imported as an experiment in the first decade of this century, but it was found that the land could not supply their food requirements. There are no pastures. Pure-bred swine were introduced by the Administration in 1946, and the increase has been satisfactory. Hand-feeding, however, is necessary. The only other livestock is poultry and some goats, the husbandry of which is being developed. Wild bird life is not plentiful. It includes the white tern, black noddies, quail, a species of snipe and frigate birds.

The timber available on the island has no commercial use. The trunks and branches of the *tomano* tree are gnarled and twisted and of the hardwood variety, and cannot be adapted for any purpose apart from making small pieces of furniture. The coconut tree

is likewise not a commercial timber proposition. The palm fronds are suitable for thatching but because of the introduction of European type houses, the thatched hut is gradually disappearing. The pandanus tree produces a frond which is used for mat-making and for other native crafts.

5.—HISTORICAL SURVEY.

Nauru was discovered on 8th November, 1798, by Captain John Fearn of the *Hunter* on a voyage from New Zealand to the China Seas. The following extracts are taken from—

(i) The *Naval Chronicle*, Volume II., 1799, page 536—

A beautiful little island, perhaps four miles long (by double altitude) Lat. 0°20' S., Long. 167°18' East. This solitary spot was found extremely populous, although the nearest known land is placed by the charts about six equatorial degrees distant. The want of a meridional observation may have caused some error in latitude, but it is hoped not a great one. I named it "Pleasant Island."

(ii) The *Oriental Navigator* 1816.—Remarks of Captain John Fearn of the *Hunter* on a voyage from New Zealand towards the China Seas—

Thursday, 8th November.—At half an hour past meridian saw land from the deck, making like three small islands, the body of them north-north-west distant about six leagues.

At 2 p.m., finding I could not conveniently weather the land, which now proved to be an island, bore away to the westward; it being distant three leagues, and bearing north 13° east to north, 29° west, at with moment I twice saw the appearance of a breaker bearing north-east by north distant perhaps 4 miles or more.

At 5 p.m. the body of the island bore east, per compass, the breaker being distinct and only 3 miles.

At sunset the extremes of the island were distant about 5 miles. No such island being laid down in my charts, I presume to name it Pleasant Island.

NOTE :—The meridional observation of last noon was unfortunately lost by the officer on watch suffering the sun to pass, without giving notice; and the latitude of Pleasant Island must therefore rest on the authority of two altitudes, which make it lie in 0° 20' south, while the dead reckoning, little to be trusted in these seas, brings it in about 0° 27' south: the truth may be supposed between the two. Its longitude by chronometer at 9 a.m. on the 7th being 3½ hours before we saw the island was 167° 03', and, deduced from that, the longitude of Pleasant Island is near 167° 10' east.

Pleasant Island, so named from its aspect, is of a height to be seen from the deck 6 leagues; on a near view it shows a soil, rocky, and for the most part very cragged, appearing so at intervals among the trees, with which it is finely ornamented, but not thickly covered, excepting, however, its low part, close behind a fine beach that surrounds the island. This seems a girdle of larger coconut trees, which regularly lines the beach, and amongst them several smaller trees, of a beautiful deep green foliage; amongst these I saw houses in great numbers, the capacious size and regularity of which bespeaks the possessors not meanly lodged. About a dozen canoes, middle-sized, and of a goodly shape, with out-riggers on one side, came off to us, full 7 miles; and some of their men took hold of a rope's end, but would not venture close alongside. In rounding the island we passed through not less than 30 of these canoes, containing about 300 people: at the same time we saw many persons on the beach of the island, from which it may be conceived how well this little solitary spot is inhabited, considering it is not more than four or five miles long in any direction.

The natives of Pleasant Island are not so large as the New Zealanders, than whom they are darker coloured, and their countenance less noble; few of them had any beard. The hair of the head is bushy and black, but not woolly, in which they resemble the New Zealanders; but they all are free from any tattooing. They are naked, excepting a girdle, strung round with a sort of grass, about a foot in length, and forming a very short covering that just preserves decency. I observed no weapon in any of their canoes. Their behaviour was very courteous, and they strongly invited us to anchor on their island; as an inducement to which, they frequently displayed a fruit of the size and shape of a man's head, and of a deep bright green colour; one coconut, and only one, was held up with a like intention. They had no fish amongst them, a circumstance that greatly surprised me, as, from the appearance of their navy, I conclude they do subsist chiefly on fish, perhaps the only animal food they can get.

From their invitation to touch, and considering that the island lies right in the track, from New Zealand, or New Holland, to China, I think some ship may have been there before us; the nearest known land to this is Hopper's Island, which was no less than 6 or 7 equatorial degrees of longitude to the eastward of us.

Pleasant Island seems longest from north-east to south-west and appears clear all round, except at its north and south extremities, where there are breakers extending quarter of a mile. The appearance of a breaker which we saw bearing north-east by north is a subject for the consideration of those who may in future pass this Island.

1888.—The German warship *Eber* arrived on 1st October, 1888. On the following day the German flag was hoisted and the island was proclaimed German Territory. Subsequently, for administrative purposes, the island was regarded as being part of the Marshall Islands Protectorate.

1900.—The phosphate deposits on Nauru were discovered by Mr. (now Sir) Albert Ellis.

1905.—In 1905, the German Jaluit Gesellschaft with the approval of the German Government transferred its mining rights on Nauru to the Pacific Phosphate Company, receiving in exchange, certain trading stations in other German Islands, a number of shares in the new Company and a royalty per ton of phosphate exported.

1906.—The Pacific Phosphate Company commenced to mine the deposits on Nauru.

1914.—Nauru, which had been under German control and administration for twenty-six years was occupied on 6th November, 1914, by an Australian Expeditionary Force.

1919.—Under the Treaty of Peace, signed at Versailles on 28th June, 1919, Germany renounced all her rights and titles in respect of Nauru in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, who agreed that a Mandate for the Administration of the Island should be conferred upon His Britannic Majesty.

On 2nd July, 1919, the Governments of Great Britain, the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand concluded an Agreement which provided that the Administration of Nauru should be vested in an Administrator, that the first Administrator should be appointed for a term of five years by the Australian Government and that thereafter, the Administrator should be appointed in such manner as the three Governments should decide. The same agreement provided that the right, title and interest in the phosphate deposits of the Island purchased by the Governments of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand from the Pacific Phosphate Company should be vested in and worked and sold under the direction, management and control of a Board of three Commissioners called the British Phosphate Commissioners, one Commissioner being appointed by each Government concerned.

1920.—Resulting from the decision of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers at the Treaty of Versailles that a mandate for the Administration of Nauru should be conferred on His Britannic Majesty, the terms of the Mandate for Nauru were drawn up and deposited in the archives of the League of Nations on the 17th December, 1920.

1923.—A supplementary Agreement, dated 30th May, 1923, was entered into between the three Governments making further provision for the Administration of the Island of Nauru, under the terms of the Mandate, and in particular laid down the procedure to be followed by the Administrator in regard to the making of Ordinances for the good government of the Island.

1940.—In December, 1940, a German raider shelled the island, damaging port and inland installations after sinking five phosphate ships.

1941.—Evacuation of European women and children was effected.

Japanese planes bombed the island during December and the following months.

1942.—Evacuation of the majority of European and Chinese was effected in February, 1942.

On 26th August, 1942, Japanese forces occupied the island.

1943.—On 26th March, 1943, the Administrator of the Island, Lt.-Col. F. R. Chalmers, C.M.G., D.S.O., and four European companions were murdered by the Japanese. Between June and August of the year, 1,201 Nauruans were removed to Truk Atoll in the Carolines Group.

1945.—On 13th September, 1945, the Japanese Forces, numbering 3,735 members of the Japanese 67th Naval Garrison, surrendered to Australian Imperial Forces who re-occupied the island, which, after a short period of military control, came under civil jurisdiction on 1st November, 1945, under Mr. M. Ridgway as Administrator.

During the Japanese occupation, most of the industrial plant and buildings and all of the houses were destroyed.

The Nauruan population which stood at 1,848 at the time of the invasion, was reduced by malnutrition, starvation, disease and war atrocities, to 1,278 when the Australians returned. They were an enslaved people and all their political, social, economic and educational advances had come to a stop. The re-establishment of the pre-war *status quo* was commenced immediately after the re-occupation and this rehabilitation has been carried on since that date.

1946.—The shipment of phosphate which had stopped during the war years was resumed on 30th July, 1946.

1947.—On 1st November, 1947, the General Assembly of the United Nations acting in pursuance of Article 85 of the Charter, approved the terms of a Trusteeship Agreement submitted by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, to provide for the future administration and supervision of the Territory of Nauru under the United Nations International Trusteeship System.

The Administrator of Nauru attended the meetings of the General Assembly and Trusteeship Council of the United Nations in New York at which this Agreement was considered.

1948.—At the end of August, 1948, an Australian warship, H.M.A.S. *Shoalhaven* paid a brief visit to Nauru as part of a goodwill tour in the Pacific. The visit was appreciated by all on the Island, especially the Nauruans.

1949.—In March–April, 1949, the Acting Minister for External Territories, The Hon. Cyril Chambers, M.P., accompanied by the Secretary, Department of External Territories, paid an official visit to the Territory.

LIST OF ADMINISTRATORS.

Since the commencement of the administration of the island under the League of Nations Mandate the following Administrators, all appointed by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, have held office:—

<i>Administrator.</i>	<i>Term of Appointment.</i>
Brigadier-General T. Griffiths, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. ...	June, 1921, to June, 1927.
W. A. Newman, Esq., M.B.E.	June, 1927, to January, 1933.
Commander Rupert C. Garcia, R.A.N. (Retired)	January, 1933, to October, 1938.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Chalmers, C.M.G., D.S.O. ...	October, 1938, to March, 1943.
M. Ridgway, Esq.	August, 1945.

THE BRITISH PHOSPHATE COMMISSIONERS.

The present Commissioners are

W. M. Webster, Esq.	Appointed by the Government of Australia.
Sir Albert F. Ellis, C.M.G.	Appointed by the Government of New Zealand.
W. Bankes-Amery, Esq., C.B.E.	Appointed by the Government of the United Kingdom.

B.—STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS.

6.—STATUS OF THE TERRITORY.

The United Nations Trusteeship Agreement for Nauru dated 1st November, 1947, forms the basis for the administration of the Territory, and provides for its administration in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter and in such manner as to achieve in the Territory the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship system as set forth in Article 76 of the Charter.

The domestic administration of the Territory is governed by local laws made by the Administrator subject to confirmation by the Administering Authority.

During the year under review, the following legislation was enacted :—

Ordinance No. 1 of 1948—dated 17th September, 1948—*Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance 1948*.

This ordinance authorized the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry for investigation of any matter deemed desirable to be examined in the interest of the public welfare.

Ordinance No. 2 of 1948—dated 20th November, 1948—*Judiciary Ordinance 1948*—Amendment of *Judiciary Ordinance 1922–1935*.

This amending ordinance authorised the appointment of Judges to the Central Court of Nauru and further enabled the appointment of a person to sign indictments.

Rules of Court were made under the Judiciary Ordinance to establish a Roll of Barristers and Solicitors of the Central Court of Nauru and to define conditions of admission, etc.

Ordinance No. 1 of 1949—dated 15th June, 1949—*Oaths Ordinance 1949*—*Amendment of Oaths Ordinance 1912–1937*.

This amending ordinance authorized the tendering and taking of oaths before a Judge or Magistrate of the Central Court of Nauru.

7.—LEGISLATIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL SYSTEMS.

Full powers of legislation, administration and jurisdiction are vested in the Administrator appointed by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia on behalf of the Administering Authority.

The Administrator has power to make Ordinances to provide for the peace, order and good government of the Island, subject to the terms of the Agreement between the Administering Authority and particularly (but so as not to limit the generality of the foregoing provisions) to provide for the education of children, to establish and maintain the necessary police force and to establish and appoint courts and magistrates with civil and criminal jurisdiction. All Ordinances made by the Administrator are subject to confirmation or disallowance by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Administrator is required to conform to such instructions as he shall from time to time receive from the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

In the performance of his office, the Administrator is assisted by a European and Nauruan staff which includes the departmental heads who act as advisers and executives to the Administrator in their particular spheres, *i.e.*, public health, secretarial, educational, judicial, public works, etc., and the Nauruan Council of Chiefs. The Council of Chiefs under the chairmanship of the Head Chief, and consisting of a representative of each of the fourteen districts on the island, advises the Administrator on Nauruan matters.

The Chiefs are elected under suffrage rights applicable to all adults within their districts. They are entrusted by the Administrator with the initial responsibility for the maintenance of order in their districts and the control of affairs associated with local government. The constitution and powers of the Council of Chiefs are not defined by Ordinance but the duties of the individual Chiefs are set out in Administration Order No. 12 of 1921 and in the Native Administration Regulations.

The judicial system provides for a Court of Appeal (the Administrator), a Central Court and a District Court, each of which possesses civil and criminal jurisdiction. In addition, the Chiefs are empowered to deal with minor offences committed by Nauruans within their respective districts. For further details relative to the judicial organization in the Territory, see section 28.

STATUS OF THE INHABITANTS.

8.—NATIONAL STATUS.

No special national status has been granted to the indigenous inhabitants. They are regarded as Nauruan nationals and as "British Protected Persons." That is to say, they remain Nauruans with legal rights and obligations only in Nauru. For the purpose of description, when they move from the island they are classed as British Protected Persons and as such would be accorded the protection of the British Commonwealth of Nations, but not the rights of citizenship of a British subject.

9.—CITIZENSHIP: TYPES, RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

The indigenous population through their Council of Chiefs retain their customary right to confer Nauruan citizenship upon any native immigrant, who has conformed with the obligations respecting land tenure and marriage, in accordance with local native practice. Other immigrants such as Europeans and Chinese, retain their own individual national status.

10.—PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.

The people of Nauru enjoy in Australia and other British dominions, colonies, protectorates and dependencies, the same guarantee as regards the protection of their persons and property as do the peoples of Australia and other British Dominions and possessions.

11.—STATUS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Although, as stated previously, immigrants to the Territory retain their own individual national status, they are still subject to the laws of the island. A limited number of Natives from other Pacific Islands are also absorbed into the Nauruan population. (See section 9.)

12.—CIVIL REGISTRATION.

A civil register is kept by the Administration of Nauru. The registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages is compulsory under the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance* 1912, (Papua adopted). Owing to the small area of the island and the size of its population it has been possible to give full effect to the requirements of civil registration.

C.—INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS.

13.—APPLICATION OF TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS.

A list showing the Treaties, Conventions and Agreements applying to the Territory as at 30th June, 1949, is included as Appendix XIV to this Report. The list also indicates those entered into during the year under review.

14.—CO-OPERATION WITH UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS.

Australia, on behalf of the Administering Authority for the Territory of Nauru, ensures that relevant decisions of the organs of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies are conveyed to the Administration of the Territory and arranges for any desired information regarding the Territory to be obtained and submitted to the organizations concerned.

15.—INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES.

Apart from the operations of two Mission Societies which may be regarded as international, there were no activities by non-governmental bodies of an international character during the year.

16.—CO-OPERATION WITH NEIGHBOURING TERRITORIES.

Australia, on behalf of the Administering Authority, ensures that all appropriate territories under its administration are aware of latest developments in matters liable to affect the individual territories especially in relation to epidemiological outbreaks and other relevant scientific and technical matters.

Full co-operation is reciprocally operative between the Administration of the Territory and the neighbouring Administration of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Group. The direct association between these two Administrations is, in practice, limited to the movement of native individuals from one to the other.

17.—FEDERATION WITH OTHER TERRITORIES.

No arrangements have been made to associate or federate the Territory with other Territories for customs, fiscal or administrative purposes.

D.—INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY; MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER.

18.—INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY.

The Administering Authority has undertaken no obligations towards the Security Council with respect to the Territory of Nauru.

19.—MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER.

Order within the Territory is maintained by a police force consisting of a European officer as Director of Police and forty-four Nauruan native police recruited from the indigenous population. The establishment of the constabulary provides for one sergeant-major, two sergeants, two corporals, five lance corporals and thirty-four police constables. When on duty the police carry side-arms, but the police security equipment includes small arms weapons which are kept for emergency measures. As a security measure, small arms and ammunition held in the Territory are under strict Administration control.

For the purposes of establishing a miniature rifle sporting club, four B.S.A. .22 rifles and 10,000 rounds of .22 ammunition were imported during the year. No other arms or ammunition were imported into the Territory.

The police come under the Public Service of the Territory and are entitled to sick, holiday, and other benefits, in addition to free uniform and barrack accommodation. Expenditure in salaries and wages for the twelve months covered by this Report totalled £4,705.

In addition to the regular police, there is a reserve of special volunteer European and Nauruan constables who may be sworn in at any time should any situation warrant their recruitment.

20.—COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE OR DISORDER.

There have been no instances of collective violence in the Territory during the twelve months covered by the Report.

During the period, however, full inquiry and investigation was made into the circumstances surrounding a disturbance at the Chinese settlement in June, 1948, and which culminated in the deaths of four Chinese and the wounding of others.

On 8th and 9th June, 1948, forty-seven Chinese were charged before the Central Court of Nauru with rioting. All were found guilty and sentenced to three years imprisonment with hard labour. Ten of the offenders were also charged with and found guilty of extortion by threat and were fined £5 each and ordered to refund the money extorted. The gaol accommodation at Nauru is not adequate for such a large number of prisoners. The offenders were, therefore, deported from the island and their sentences were suspended on deportation.

During the course of his judgment at the trial of the forty-seven Chinese, the Magistrate recommended that the activities and internal functioning of the Chinese Community be investigated. By notice in the *Government Gazette* of 24th July, 1948, the Administrator appointed a Commission of three to inquire into certain matters relating to the administration of Chinese Community funds and to trading and other activities within the Chinese settlement at Nauru. Although the inquiry disclosed some evidence of irregular dealings, the findings were not conclusive enough to warrant further action.

However, the engagements of the two interpreters employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners were terminated. At the time of the disturbance those interpreters occupied the offices of President and Treasurer of the Committee elected by the Chinese Community to organize social and other activities in the settlement.

A Coroner's inquiry was held into the deaths of the four Chinese. In the case of the two Chinese who were killed during the disturbance in the Chinese settlement the Coroner returned an open verdict. He found in regard to the two Chinese who died as a

result of bayonet wounds received at the gaol that the wounds had been inflicted by a Nauruan native constable and the Coroner committed the constable for trial on two charges of unlawful killing. The Coroner added a rider to his finding to the effect that he considered that excessive force was used by the special guard at the gaol compound.

Special arrangements were made for a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea to proceed to Nauru to hear the charge against the Nauruan constable, and high-ranking legal persons from Australia were also sent to the Territory to be prosecuting and defending Counsel for the hearing. The constable was acquitted on the first charge. As evidence given at the first trial related in some measure to the second trial, the Judge felt unable to proceed with the second charge and adjourned the case.

Further special arrangements were then made for the second trial to be heard by the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory. He proceeded to Nauru in July, 1949, for this purpose. The legal persons who were prosecuting and defending Counsel at the first trial returned to the Territory for the second trial.

At this trial the Nauruan constable was also acquitted.

Inquiry was also conducted by Mr. T. S. Crawford, K.C., ex-Senior Crown Prosecutor for New South Wales, into the allegations that excessive force had been used by the special guards at the gaol compound. He reported that his inquiry showed that excessive force had been used by the special Nauruan guards and that the Nauruan Sergeant-Major of the guard had in a measure contributed to the action by the special constables.

The Commissioner pointed out, however, that sufficient *prima facie* evidence was not available to lay specific charges against any of the guards, and that, moreover, the extenuating circumstances of the situation should be taken into account in determining the matter.

After consideration of the Commissioner's report and observations and a report by the Administrator, it was decided that no further action should be taken against the guards or the Sergeant-Major.

A general inquiry into the circumstances leading up to and surrounding the disturbance was also made by a special commissioner appointed by the Administrator.

As a result of these inquiries the Administering Authority is satisfied that the disturbance was primarily attributable to the activities of the militant and undesirable element among the Chinese workers to be deported, aggravated to an extent by the actions of the Chinese interpreters in their dealings as President and Treasurer of the Chinese Community Committee.

In a later part of this Report further details are given as to the arrangements for the recruitment and repatriation of Chinese workers and as to the disturbance on 7th June, 1948.

Although the relatives of the Chinese who lost their lives as a result of the disturbance were not legally entitled to compensation, the British Phosphate Commissioners made *ex gratia* payments to the relatives equal to the payments that would have been made had the Chinese been killed as a result of an accident in the course of their employment, *i.e.*, one (1) year's wages to the family of each employee.

E.—POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT.

21.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Administration of the Territory has as its aim, the progressive development of the inhabitants of the island in accordance with the basic objectives of the Charter. No special legislative steps have as yet been taken in support of this goal, but the whole structure of the Administration has this end in view.

22.—STRUCTURE OF TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Territorial Administration, of which the Administrator is the head, consists of six departments, namely Secretariat and Accounts, Police, Native Affairs, Education, Public Health and Public Works. Details of the staffing of these Departments are shown in Appendix II.

The Secretariat and Accounts Department is responsible for the general administrative functions, including the Postal and Communication Services of the Territory. The Police Department is charged with the maintenance of law and order and the conduct of court work, while the Native Affairs Department is entrusted with the detailed matters affecting the indigenous population. As it has so far proved impossible to obtain the services of a fully qualified surveyor, the duties of the Lands Department are at present in the hands of the Native Affairs Department. The Departments of Education, Public Health and Public Works fulfil the normal functions within the Administration, that their designation infers. The Nauruan Staffs in each Department are given every opportunity and encouragement to master the functions and principles of their respective branches.

The Nauruan Council of Chiefs has direct contact with the Administrator. The Department of Native Affairs which has been created in the post-war reconstruction of Civil Administration, works closely with the Nauruan Council of Chiefs, providing them with advice on all matters coming within their competence, including the principles and qualities of leadership and the various aspects of government. The Head Chief also has direct access to the Administrator on matters affecting policy.

23.—CHANGES IN COMPOSITION OF STAFF.

An important change during the year was the appointment of the Nauruan Head Chief as Native Affairs Officer in charge of the Native Affairs Department. Towards the end of the period, the European Director of Public Health resigned his appointment, and pending the appointment of a successor arrangements were made with the British Phosphate Commissioners for the medical officer of that organization to assist in the medical work of the Administration, including the supervision of the activities of the Native medical practitioners. The appointment of a certificated mothercraft nurse became effective during the period and has enabled the expansion of pre-natal and post-natal facilities for all mothers and young children.

The European schoolmistress resigned during the year, and up till the close of the period of Report, a replacement had not been obtained.

24.—SUFFRAGE LAWS.

The need for suffrage laws applies only to the indigenous population in their election of District Chiefs. One election was held during the year, to elect a Chief for the District of Boe in place of the former Chief who resigned. All adult persons, male and female, enrolled are entitled to vote, under secret ballot.

25.—EMPLOYMENT OF INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

There are 477 male Nauruans over the age of 16 years. Of these, at the end of the year under review, 230 were employed by the Administration, 104 by the British Phosphate Commissioners, and 45 were under engagement to the Nauru Co-operative Society.

In the Administration, the degree of responsibility assumed by the indigenous staff varies from Departmental Head to junior assistants, and within this ambit are skilled and trained employees. Nauruans are carrying out duties of Native medical practitioners (trained at the Central Medical School, Suva), electrical and mechanical tradesmen, wireless operators, building tradesmen, accounts clerks, draughtsmen, welders, hospital orderlies, primary school teachers, postal clerks and police. Others, including apprentices and improvers, are gaining experience in the various vocations and trades.

Female Nauruans are also employed by the Administration in occupations conforming to their sex, which include such callings as telephone attendants, trainee nurses and kindergarten school teachers.

26.—CUSTOMS REGULATING BEHAVIOUR AND CONDITIONS.

Under Section 10 of the *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance 1922-1938*, it is provided that the institutions, customs and usages of the Nauruans shall not be affected by the laws of the island and shall be permitted to continue in existence so far as they are not repugnant to the general principles of humanity. Nauruan custom is given full recognition by the Administration of the Territory, but the Nauruan has been so eager to adopt in full an alien civilization, including its general political framework, that the application of purely Nauruan custom in a political sense is fast disappearing.

The Nauruan Council of Chiefs is a development from the old feudal system but whereas before any forms of disagreement would invariably lead to war, now there is peaceful discussion ending in a majority decision. As far as it is known, the Nauruans in pre-European days did not have a judicial system; there were no forces for the preservation of law and order and no penal organization. Misconduct was a matter of public ridicule which in the eyes of the Nauruans resulted in a form of banishment from the community of any offender. Modern accepted practices in these procedures are now part of the Nauruan's life. Customs relating to land ownership and tenure, inheritance and matriarchy are still observed and recognised.

27.—ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

The structure of the Administrative Organization has been outlined in section 22. Within the various Departments, the employees are trained and led in the detailed functions necessary efficiently to conduct the activities of administration.

In each Department, there are juniors being taught the fundamentals and principles of their various callings from which they may advance to executive positions. Even at the present stage the detailed work of administration is in the hands of Nauruans. To further the opportunity of Nauruans, candidates are selected by elimination tests associated with general aptitude for advanced education in Australia so that they ultimately may play their part in local leadership. At present there are two students undergoing medical training at the Central Medical School in Suva and four students receiving secondary education in Australia.

At the monthly meetings held between the Administrator and the Council of Chiefs, full expression is given to debate, the presentation of agenda, discussion of any phase of the administrative organization and guidance in the principles to be observed by the Council. The Department of Native Affairs functions as an advisory office to the Council and the Nauruans generally. By means of lectures and circulars the people are being trained towards progressive development.

28.—JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION.

The following courts exercise jurisdiction in the Territory :—

- (1) Court of Appeal.
- (2) Central Court.
- (3) District Court.
- (4) Native Court.

The Court of Appeal provides for any person or persons who have been convicted by the Central Court, the right to appeal against such conviction to the Administrator. The Central Court is a Court of record possessing civil and criminal jurisdiction, and has power and authority in the administration of the law similar to a Supreme Court of an Australian State or a Judge thereof. The Central Court has cognizance of all civil pleas and has jurisdiction within the island, to hear and determine all actions whatsoever real, personal and mixed. This Court also has in its criminal jurisdiction, cognizance and jurisdiction of and over all crimes and offences against the law.

The District Court has civil jurisdiction in the following matters and causes :—

- (a) Actions for the price of goods sold;
- (b) Actions for moneys payable for work and labour done;
- (c) Actions for the repayment of money lent and for interest thereon;
- (d) Actions for money payable for rent or for the hire of any property;
- (e) Actions for the repayment of money paid by the plaintiff to the defendant at the defendant's request;
- (f) Actions for the payment of money received by the defendant for the use of the plaintiff;
- (g) Actions for the payment of money by the defendant to the plaintiff upon an account stated and mutually agreed to between them;
- (h) Actions for damages for the breach of any contract not enumerated above;
- (i) Actions for damage done to the plaintiff or his property by animals the property of the defendant or in his custody or control;
- (j) Actions for damage caused to the plaintiff or his property through the negligence of the defendant or his servants acting under his orders or in the scope of their employment;

provided that in any such action the debt or claim does not exceed £15 inclusive of interest where interest is claimed.

The District Court also has criminal jurisdiction in respect of all offences, provided that no punishment in excess of a fine of £50, or imprisonment in excess of twelve months, with or without hard labour, shall be awarded by the Court.

The Native Court has civil and criminal jurisdiction in offences of a minor nature and is limited to inflicting fines of not more than 20s.

There is no differentiation on the basis of race or sex in the administration of justice in the Territory. English is the official language of the Court of Appeal, Central and District Courts, and Nauruan in the Native Court. Interpreters in Chinese, Nauruan or Gilbertese are employed as the particular instance warrants.

29.—CONSTITUTION OF COURTS.

Under the *Judiciary Ordinance 1922-1948*, provision is made for the constitution of the following Courts in the Territory :—

- (i) Court of Appeal. (The Administrator)
- (ii) Central Court.
- (iii) District Court.

The Central Court consists of such judge or judges or such magistrate or magistrates as may be appointed thereto by the Administrator. Up to the present, only one Judge has been appointed. He does not reside on the island, but was specially brought to the Territory from Papua-New Guinea, to hear the murder charge against the Nauruan Constable Agoko.

There are three Magistrates of the Central Court of Nauru and any one of them may be called upon to hear any civil or criminal case before the Court. Each is a European.

An appeal to the Administrator shall be from any judgment of the Central Court. The Administrator, after hearing the appeal, may confirm, cancel or vary the judgment. The appeal shall be made in writing within four days from the date of judgment and shall set forth the grounds of appeal.

The District Court consists of such magistrate or magistrates as may be appointed thereto by the Administrator. At present there are two magistrates of this Court, one a European and the other a Nauruan. The latter deals only with cases involving the indigenous inhabitants.

Any person or persons convicted by the District Court, and sentenced to—

(a) a fine of not less than £5; or

(b) imprisonment;

may appeal against such conviction to the Central Court. The appeal must be made in writing, to the Administrator, within four days from the date of conviction and must set forth the grounds on which the appeal is made.

The Native Court, established by Regulations made under the provisions of the *Native Administration Ordinance 1922*, consists of the Chief of each District who has, within his jurisdiction, power to deal with minor offences committed by Nauruans within their respective Districts. "Minor offences," may include, for example:—

Failing to keep house and surroundings in a clean and sanitary condition;

Riding a bicycle without a light or bell;

Being absent from general meeting;

Creating a disturbance, and such like.

The power of appointment and removal of judges and magistrates rests with the Administrator. There is no differentiation on the basis of race as to eligibility for appointment to judicial positions within the Territory, and there are no limitations as to the tenure of members. Two members of the Administration Staff exercise judicial functions, one as magistrate of the Central Court and the other as magistrate of the District Court. The latter is also coroner.

30.—METHODS OF TRIAL.

In any civil action, the selection of the court is dependent upon the scope of the action and is regulated by the provisions of the Judiciary Ordinance. Civil proceedings are commenced by the plaintiff obtaining from court officials a writ of summons, which is served upon the defendant, stating the nature of the complaint together with a command that the defendant enter an appearance at Court if he or she wishes to defend the suit. The merits of the respective cases are addressed to the Court, either by the parties themselves, or by Counsel and the judgment of the Court is delivered.

In any criminal proceedings, offences are punishable by judges or magistrates in either the Central or District Court, depending upon the nature of the offence. Cases which are punishable summarily are brought before the District or Lower Court where the information and charge is laid. If the plea is "not guilty," evidence is taken, and the case proceeds either to conviction and sentence, or to a dismissal. If the offence is beyond the magisterial jurisdiction of the lower Court, the case is remanded to the Central Court, after the evidence has been taken from witnesses for the prosecution and from any whom the accused might wish to call, but he is not asked to plead. An indictment is then prepared in which the offence is described and also the Court and time of trial. Proceedings on an indictable offence may be initiated without a hearing in the lower Court.

All arraigned persons have the privilege of the basic tenet of British judicial procedure and must be proven guilty before any conviction can be recorded.

When the case comes on for trial the accused is brought before the Court and arraigned. He thereupon pleads. Witnesses for the prosecution and the defence give their evidence, taken orally, the magistrate sums up the case and delivers his verdict. The writ of *habeas corpus* applies in all criminal proceedings. The jury system has not yet been applied to the Territory.

A convicted prisoner may appeal against the verdict or against the severity of the sentence.

The ascertainment of fact used in the disposition of cases is governed by rules of evidence in accordance with the *Evidence Act, 1905 (Australia adopted)*.

31.—RECOGNITION OF LOCAL CUSTOMARY LAWS.

As indicated in section 26 of this Report, local institutions, customs and usages, not being inconsistent with the general principles of humanity, are recognised by all Courts of competent jurisdiction.

32.—RIGHT TO OFFICIATE IN COURTS AND TRIBUNALS.

There are no limitations restricting the appointment of any national to a judiciary position. Those charged with magisterial authority must, however, hold the necessary qualifications and credentials for installation to such positions. The magisterial appointments to the Higher Courts have so far all been Europeans, while in the Lower Court with limited jurisdiction all magisterial appointments, except one, are Nauruans.

The jury system, as mentioned earlier, has not as yet been adopted in the Territory.

33.—INDIGENOUS TRIBUNALS.

There are two District Court magistrates on the island, one of whom is a member of the indigenous population and deals with offences committed by his own people. His powers correspond to those laid down in the Judiciary Ordinance (see section 28) and in no way vary from those exercised by his European colleague. The District Chiefs have power to deal in their districts, with Nauruans charged with misdemeanours of a minor nature, but the punishment they can impose does not exceed a fine of twenty shillings. These offences are usually breaches of local written regulations.

Any Nauruan sentenced by the District Court to a term of imprisonment serves his sentence in the Administration gaol on the island.

34.—APPLICATION OF JUSTICE.

Equal treatment in the administration of justice is afforded to all nationals in the Territory.

F.—ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT.

35.—GENERAL ECONOMIC POSITION.

The Territory's economy is entirely dependent on the raising and export of phosphate, which is the island's sole industry and source of income. The effect of the industry is far-reaching, as it provides remunerative employment for the indigenous population, a large immigrant community, and also large extra-territorial staffs.

The working of the phosphate deposits at Nauru by the British Phosphate Commissioners has created, in addition to the Administration and the Nauru Co-operative Society, a third avenue of employment in the Territory for the indigenous inhabitants. The Administration, employing mainly members of the Nauruan population, has maintained a large staff since the re-occupation of the island to cope with the reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes. All expenses of the Administration are defrayed from the island revenue and proceeds of the sales of phosphate. Similarly, the British Phosphate Commissioners, who are charged with the mining and shipment of the phosphate deposits at Nauru, have continued the restoration of destroyed plant and settlements with the object of bringing the output of phosphate back to normal.

During the year there was a further marked improvement in the economic position owing to increased exports of phosphate, which were more than double the tonnage exported in 1947-1948. The results are shown in the following table :—

	Phosphate Shipped.	Value.	Royalty payable to the Administration and to or on behalf of the Nauruans.
	tons.	£	£
30th June, 1947 ...	96,473	192,946	5,627
30th June, 1948 ...	263,507	527,014	20,862
30th June, 1949 ...	680,746	1,174,287	53,893

In addition to royalties mentioned in column 4 above, the following amounts are also included in the selling price of phosphate :—

	£
(i) Commutation of payments due by the British Phosphate Commissioners in respect of Customs duties and other charges of the Administration	12,000
(ii) Provision for rehabilitation finance at the rate of 6d. per ton on phosphate	17,019
(iii) Provision for Nauruan Housing Scheme finance—6d. per ton (commenced 12th May, 1949)	2,518
	<u>£31,537</u>

The total amount payable from phosphate proceeds in respect of the Administration and the Nauruans during 1948-1949 was, therefore, £85,430. The corresponding figure for 1947-1948 was £39,450.

The royalty consists of 6d. per ton to the Administration to cover general administrative expenses, and 1s. 1d. per ton to or on behalf of the Nauruans. The royalty received during 1948-1949 totalled £47,694, being—

	£
(i) to the Administration—at 6d. per ton, £15,061 and £2,724 in respect of phosphate taken from Administration lands... ..	17,785
(ii) to or on behalf of the Nauruans	29,909
	<u>£47,694</u>

Payment of royalty is made quarterly and at the close of each year payment in respect of the final quarter would be outstanding.

Copra production and fishing are two industries that are capable of minor development.

36.—MAJOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The reconstruction programme for the rehabilitation of the phosphate industry, in operation since the end of the war, includes extension of the facilities that existed pre-war.

Details of the organization charged with the development of the phosphate industry are shown in sections 5, 42 and 45.

In April, 1949, arrangements were made to finance the construction of 250 new houses for occupation by the indigenous inhabitants. The estimated cost of these houses is £200,000 and the initial finance was provided by the British Phosphate Commissioners in the form of a loan repayable with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Repayment will be effected from the proceeds from phosphate sales (see section 35).

37.—DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

The phosphate industry provides the only avenue for the economic progress of the indigenous inhabitants. Copra production and fishing are capable of minor development.

38.—RESEARCH INTO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Surveys are made each year in respect of the phosphate deposits. The most recent statistics are shown in section 81.

39.—PLANNING ORGANIZATIONS.

The economic planning in the Territory cannot be pursued in the ordinary sense by developing new economic avenues to replace or augment existing fields. Phosphate is the sole product of the island, and, to meet the economic needs of the future, special trust funds have been created. The establishment of the first fund dates from 1927, when a phosphate royalty agreement covering a period of twenty years came into operation. The royalty agreed upon at that time provided for the payment of $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each ton of phosphate shipped, of which the sum of 2d. was set aside for investment each half-year at compound interest for a period of twenty years, on behalf of the landowners concerned. Royalty payments were disbursed half-yearly with the exception of the 2d. per ton, which was invested for the long term. The same agreement stipulated that at the end of the twenty years term, the moneys under investment were to be compounded, reinvested, and interest thereon paid every six months to the particular landowner or his heirs. A new agreement, which has operated from 1st July, 1947, retains provision for this fund, which at 30th June, 1949, amounted with interest to £101,593, and in addition, creates a new community fund, known as the Nauruan Community Long Term Investment Fund, to which has been allotted 2d. from the total royalty payable on each ton, for investment until the year 2000. The balance in this fund at 30th June, 1949, was £6,530. Phosphate remaining on the island has been assessed as being in the vicinity of 70,000,000 tons.

The geological formation of the Territory results in almost three-quarters of the total land area having no practical value other than as the source of a single industry upon which the whole economic structure depends.

40.—ECONOMIC EQUALITY.

The administration of the Territory and the development of its natural resources have as their aim progressive advancement towards the basic objectives outlined in Article 76 (d) of the Charter.

41.—ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF OTHER NATIONALS.

The only nationals, other than those of the Administering Authority, engaged in economic activities within the Territory are Chinese employed under contract in the phosphate industry.

42.—ECONOMIC PRIVILEGES.

In 1919 the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, entered into an agreement under which they acquired by commercial purchase from the Pacific Phosphate Co. Ltd., a British Company incorporated in London, the rights, title and interest in the phosphate deposits at Nauru and also at Ocean Island. The agreement provided for the vesting of the undertaking in a Board of three Commissioners, one appointed by each of the partner Governments. This body is known as the British Phosphate Commissioners. Also under this agreement it is provided that the phosphate deposits shall be worked and sold under the direction, control and management of the British Phosphate Commissioners.

The Reports and Accounts of the British Phosphate Commissioners for the year ended 30th June, 1949, in respect of these activities are included as Appendix VII (iii).

43.—ECONOMIC POLICY.

The Administering Authority, through the Administrator of the Territory, pursues an economic policy of protection and development of the indigenous inhabitants. The development of an entirely Nauruan operated Co-operative Society is sponsored and guided by the Administration.

44.—NATURE AND EXTENT OF CONCESSIONS.

The rights, title and interest in the phosphate deposits at Nauru are vested in the British Phosphate Commissioners pursuant to the agreement of 1919. See section 40.

45.—LEGAL STATUS OF ENTERPRISES.

The only enterprise operated in the Territory by other than the indigenous inhabitants is the British Phosphate Commissioners. So far as the Administration of the Territory is concerned, the Commissioners are regarded as an enterprise subject to the laws of the island.

46.—NATIONAL INCOME ESTIMATES.

National income estimates are not available. It is not practicable for the Administration to establish and maintain the statistical records that would be necessary for the compilation of such estimates.

47.—SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The increase in phosphate production and export has more than doubled the amount of royalty payable to landowners when compared with the previous twelve months. The immediate advantage of this increase is enjoyed by those owners whose land is being mined. These factors, combined with full employment on the island, have enabled a progressive advance in the standard of living.

The commencement of a housing project which, on completion, will provide conditions and standards of living far in advance of any yet enjoyed by the Nauruan people generally, must ultimately show its effect on the social life of the indigenous population. Further details relating to housing are contained in sections 116, 119 and 203.

Full employment and the increased income of a section of the community by reason of higher royalty payments, have the effect of extending the reliance placed by the indigenous inhabitants on imported products, rather than on the development of local and natural sources of sustenance.

As the result of full employment certain purely native pursuits are slowly falling into disuse.

PUBLIC FINANCE, MONEY AND BANKING.

48.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Under Article 2 of the agreement between the Governments of the Administering Authority, dated 2nd July, 1919, it is provided that all expenses of the Administration (including the remuneration of the Administrator and of the Commissioners), so far as they are not met by other revenue, shall be defrayed out of the proceeds of the sales of phosphate. Pursuant to this provision, an amount of 6d. per ton on all phosphate exported is paid to the Administration by the British Phosphate Commissioners towards public expenditure. This totalled £15,061 for the year 1948–1949. In addition, the British Phosphate Commissioners pay the Administration at the rate of £12,000 per annum as a commuted payment to cover customs duty on dutiable goods imported by the Commissioners and fees and charges for which the Commissioners are liable under the laws of the Territory. Funds from the rehabilitation advance of £200,000 are also made available by the British Phosphate Commissioners as required. During the year £73,000 of this advance was required to meet the expenses of reconstruction and to assist in meeting the higher public expenditure following increased wages, social benefits and other administrative costs. The advance and the interest thereon will be repaid over a period of years by an additional royalty at the rate of 6d. per ton on the phosphate exported. The amount of repayment during 1948–1949 was £15,061.

The funds received by the Administration during 1948–1949 totalled £107,204. Of that amount £102,785 was paid directly to the Administration by the British Phosphate Commissioners, being £17,785 royalty on phosphate, £12,000 commuted payment in respect of customs duty, etc., and £73,000 from the rehabilitation loan. (See also Appendix IV.)

Individual taxation was limited to a Capitation Tax which realized £1,823. Of this, an amount of £145 was derived from the indigenous inhabitants, and was transferred to the Nauru Royalty Trust Fund, to be used solely for the benefit of the Nauruans.

Expenditure covers the normal administrative requirements, such as secretarial activities, general services, maintenance of law and order, medical and educational functions, and, in addition, the cost of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Departmental expenditure embodying both functional and rehabilitation activities is shown hereunder:—

Department.	Salaries.	General Expenses.	Stores, etc.	Works and Services.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Secretariat	10,172	6,342	4,631	3,770	24,915
Police and Judiciary	5,234	1,612	202	864	7,912
Native Affairs	1,475	85	50	706	2,316
Medical	4,749	60	4,053	863	9,725
Education*	788	40	13	...	841
Works	12,518	1,686	29,450	16,310	59,964
Total	£ 34,936	9,825	38,399	22,513	105,673

*For Native Education, see Nauru Royalty Trust Fund (Appendix IV (F)).

The Administration controls a Trust Fund which is distinct from general public revenue and expenditure. It is maintained from the proceeds of a royalty of 3d. per ton on phosphate exports, and is applied exclusively for the benefit of the Nauruan community. Income of this fund amounted to £7,675, including the transfer of £145 Capitation Tax derived from Nauruan taxpayers, and expenditure accounted for £6,145. For details see Appendix IV (F).

49.—BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS.

Normally draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure are prepared by the Administration on the basis of anticipated receipts and planned expenditure. The estimates are forwarded to the Minister for External Territories for review and approval, and Appropriation Ordinances are thereafter promulgated and notified in the *Nauru Government Gazette*.

Supplementary estimates are prepared at the close of the financial year to cover any excess expenditure, the same procedure as to approval being followed.

An estimated budget for the succeeding year, together with the comparison of the preceding estimate and actual results, is:—

	1948-1949.		1949-1950.	
	Estimate.	Actual.	Estimate.	
	£	£	£	
<i>Revenue.</i>				
Royalty on Phosphate	25,000	17,785	21,250	
Other Revenue	13,925	16,419	23,175	
Rehabilitation Advance	50,000	73,000	17,000*	
<i>Expenditure.</i>				
Salaries and the like	32,000	34,936	34,500	
General Expenses	7,500	9,825	8,000	
Stores and Materials	25,000	38,399	25,000	
Works and Services	20,000	22,513	20,000	

*NOTE.—At 1st July, 1949 the amount of the rehabilitation advance of £200,000 still available was £17,000. On the foregoing estimates for 1949-1950 there would be a deficit of £20,369 at 30th July, 1950. Further finance to cover any deficit at that date is being arranged.

The above estimate of revenue is based on an expected production and export of 850,000 tons of phosphate. On this basis the position of the Nauru Royalty Trust Fund is estimated as follows:—

	1948-1949.		1949-1950.	
	Estimate.	Actual.	Estimate.	
	£	£	£	
Opening Balance	9	9	1,539	
Revenue (Royalty and Capitation Tax)	8,300	7,675	10,625	
Expenditure	8,000	6,145	8,000	
Closing Balance	309	1,539	4,164	

Further details are given in Appendix IV (F).

50.—SOURCE OF FUNDS.

Owing to the abnormal conditions of rehabilitation and reconstruction, expenditure exceeded normal revenue, and, as indicated in section 48, an amount of £73,000 was drawn from the special Reconstruction Advance.

The rehabilitation advance of £200,000, and interest thereon at the rate of 3½ per cent., will be repaid in approximately fifteen years by the imposition of a levy of 6d. per ton on phosphate exported from Nauru. This levy is in addition to the payment of 6d. per ton to the Administration and the 13d. to the Nauruans. The advance was made by the British Phosphate Commissioners, who arrange repayment when effecting sales of phosphate.

51.—GRANTS-IN-AID.

No grants or advances have been made by the Administering Authority.

52.—CAPITAL POSITION.

The expenses of reconstruction and rehabilitation resulted in the early exhaustion of funds accumulated prior to the occupation of the Territory by the Japanese and have prevented the re-establishment of reserves. The present position is further illustrated in Appendix IV (A).

53.—CURRENCY AND BANKING.

Australian currency is legal tender within the Territory and is imported, as required, by the British Phosphate Commissioners. The Administration receives any required advances from this source. Cheques are drawn on Australian Banks.

A Branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia functions within the Territory. It is operated through the Administration Post Office. No other banking facilities exist on the island.

54.—ISSUANCE AND CIRCULATION OF CURRENCY.

There are no laws governing the issuance and circulation of currency.

55.—CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

The amount of currency in circulation is not controlled and fluctuates according to conditions. (See section 53.)

56.—BANKING FACILITIES.

A Branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia operates at Nauru and caters for all depositors on the island. At the conclusion of the year under report, there were 873 Nauruan depositors, with total deposits amounting to £19,411, an increase of 131 accounts and £5,472 in net deposits during the year. Interest is paid on each account at the rate of £2 per cent. per annum on balances up to £500 and £1 per cent. per annum on further amounts up to £1,000.

57.—CREDIT FACILITIES.

The Native-controlled Nauru Co-operative Society is financially self-supporting and no credit facilities are necessary in regard to the island population. The British Phosphate Commissioners arrange their own finance in connection with the phosphate industry.

58.—EXCHANGE.

As the metropolitan currency is used in the Territory no exchange difficulties exist or are liable to arise. Rules of exchange and transfer of currency are the same as apply in the Commonwealth of Australia.

TAXATION.

59-62.—COLLECTION.

The only direct taxation applicable in the Territory is a Capitation Tax. Under the *Capitation Tax Ordinance 1922-1923* every male person on the island between the ages of sixteen and sixty years is required, when he has continuously resided thereon for two months, to pay an annual Capitation Tax in accordance with the following schedule :—

Each Adult Male Nauruan	...	...	15s. per annum.
Each Adult Male Chinese	...	...	20s. per annum.
All Other Adult Males	...	...	40s. per annum.

The following persons are exempt from the above provisions :—

- (a) Any minister of religion regularly officiating as such in the Territory;
- (b) Any person in the permanent employ of the Administration; or
- (c) Any person or class of persons exempted by the Administrator, by notice in the *Government Gazette*.

Any person liable to pay the Capitation Tax who neglects to pay the same for one month after it has become due is liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds or in default to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months. The Tax becomes due immediately the liability to pay the same has attached and thereafter in each year on the first day of April.

The indigenous inhabitants pay the tax through their District Chiefs to the Administration Accountant.

Capitation Tax collected during the year ended 30th June, 1949, was as follows :—

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Amount of Tax.</i>		
	£	s.	d.
European... ..	264	0	0
Nauruan	144	15	0
Chinese	1,414	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,822	15	0
	<hr/>		

The question of the continuance of this tax is under examination. Compulsory labour is not exacted in default of the tax. The tax is payable in cash and only one instance of default in its collection was experienced during the year. The defaulter was fined 5s. The Capitation Tax paid by the Nauruans is credited to the Nauru Royalty Trust Fund which is used solely for the benefit of the indigenous inhabitants.

Indirect taxation is confined to import duties levied on a small number of items and to the export levy on phosphate shipments referred to in section 48. Import duties are set out in detail in Appendix VI (E).

63-64.—TRIBUTE, CASH LEVIES.

Chiefs are not authorised to exact tribute or other levies. The Capitation Tax is the same throughout the island and the amount collected from the indigenous inhabitants is transferred to the Nauru Royalty Trust Fund as explained in section 48. District Chiefs are paid a monthly allowance of £5 10s. by the Administration in addition to dependants' allowances.

65.—OTHER INDIRECT TAXATION.

Indirect taxation is confined to import duties and an export levy on phosphate, as described in sections 59-62.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

66.—INTERNATIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS.

No international agreements with respect to trade were concluded during the year.

67.—EXISTENCE OF CUSTOMS UNIONS.

The Territory does not form part of a customs union with the Administering Authority or any other dependencies.

68.—RECIPROCAL CUSTOMS AGREEMENTS.

There are no customs agreements with neighbouring Territories.

69.—GENERAL STRUCTURE OF COMMERCIAL LIFE.

The customary requirements for normal domestic life are met from two main establishments, one owned and operated by the indigenous community and the other owned by the British Phosphate Commissioners who employ Nauruans, Europeans and Chinese in its operation.

The Nauru Co-operative Society is conducted by a Nauruan manager and staff under the direction of the Council of Chiefs which acts as the Board of Management. The Society engages in general trading activities open to all sections of the community and conducts its business at a main store and a number of branches. The British Phosphate Commissioners also conduct a retail trading establishment which is likewise open to all sections of the community.

Nauruan fishermen and fruit vendors meet portion of the demand for fresh food supplies.

70.—PROMOTION OF EXTERNAL TRADE.

The sale of phosphate is the only external trade of the island and the marketing of this product is controlled by the British Phosphate Commissioners.

71.—FEATURES OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

The domestic trade in the Territory depends upon the importation of goods required by the population of the island. Other than fishing, fruit and vegetable growing, and the husbandry of pigs and poultry, all on a minor scale, there is no local production for domestic needs.

72.—DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS.

Each of the two commercial organizations in the Territory has its own buying agents abroad, who fulfil, as far as it is possible, the orders placed with them. Both trading enterprises on the island are open to all sections of the community.

73.—GOVERNMENT TRADING AGENCIES.

There are no Administration trading agencies or entities in the Territory.

74.—CORPORATIONS OPERATING IN THE TERRITORY.

The British Phosphate Commissioners and the Nauru Co-operative Society are the only trading organizations in the Territory and are regarded as enterprises subject to the laws of the island.

75.—MARKETING METHODS.

The marketing of phosphate, the only exportable commodity in the Territory, is the subject of agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. The destination of exports during the year is shown in Appendix VI. Phosphate is distributed by the British Phosphate Commissioners to commercial enterprises in the country of destination, for manufacture into superphosphate for farmers.

76.—CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF EXPORTS.

There are no marketing methods other than those outlined in section 75.

77.—TARIFF RELATIONSHIP.

The Territory has its own Customs Tariff and there is no tariff relationship between it and the metropolitan or any other country. No preferential treatment has been accorded to the Territory's imports and exports in relation to the metropolitan area of the Administering Authority, its colonies or other dependencies.

No policies have been pursued during the year under review affecting :—

- (a) customs duties or other taxes on imports and exports;
- (b) import and export licences and quotas; or
- (c) subsidies.

78.—PROTECTION FROM FLUCTUATIONS IN WORLD DEMAND.

No measures have been adopted or are considered necessary to protect the phosphate industry from fluctuations in world demand.

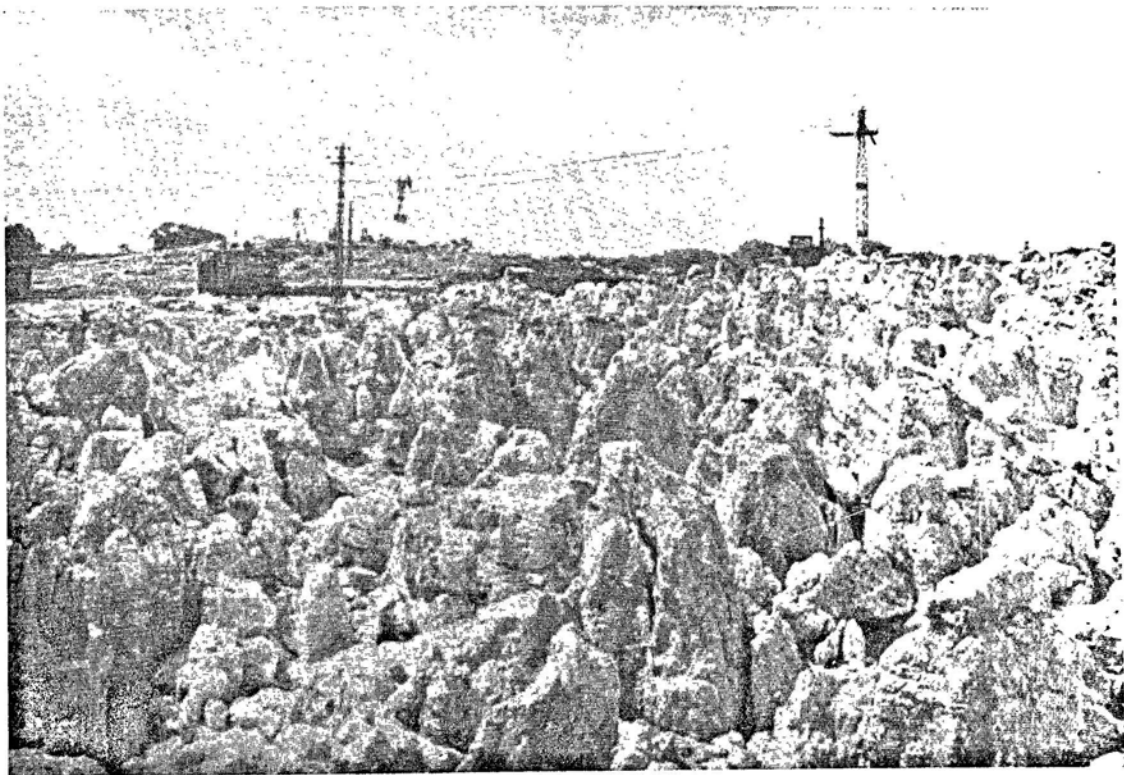
MONOPOLIES.

79.—FISCAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE MONOPOLIES.

Administrative monopolies are confined to those normally associated with a governing body, e.g., postal and communications services.

80.—PRIVATE MONOPOLIES.

The British Phosphate Commissioners have sole right to mine the phosphate deposits of the Territory.



Worked-out field showing coral pinnacles left after the Phosphate has been removed.



View of the Interior of the Island showing Phosphate workings in foreground, Buada Lagoon in the centre and the ocean in the background.

LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

81.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

The British Phosphate Commissioners calculate annually the amount of phosphate mined for that period, and the remainder of unworked phosphate land on the island. The particulars at the close of the period are as follows :—

	Area.	Phosphate.	
		In Acres.	Estimated tons per Acre.	Tons.
(a) Coconut Land on flat and rocky non-phosphate land	993	.....	.....
(b) Buada Lagoon and surrounding Coconut land	154	12,000	1,848,000
(c) Rocky land containing phosphate	585	.....	1,009,000
(d) Phosphate remaining in partly worked land ... ..	...	.....	292,746
(e) Worked or partly worked land 385·836			
(f) Worked or partly worked land which has been surrendered to landowners 115·226...			
	501·062	24,031	12,041,158
(g) Unworkable land surrendered to land owners 17·059		.....	.....
(h) Balance : being unworked phosphate land, of which 746·213 acres are held under lease	3,012·819	24,000	72,309,096
Total	5·263	.....	87,500,000

The total figure in the first column represents the area in acres of the island. The number of tons of phosphate to each acre of mineral-bearing land (see column 2) is purely yardstick based on experience over the last twenty years. This estimate accordingly influences the total appraised tonnage, and as such, must be accepted as an approximation. By using the above figures as a gauge and assessing the eventual maximum output at 1,000,000 tons per year, the phosphate industry on Nauru should last for at least another twenty years.

82.—CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

Apart from the phosphate deposits on the island, there are no other natural resources. Where the phosphate has been worked out, the land has been converted into waste land, studded with coral pinnacles, which are gradually being covered with secondary growth. The plateau, however, which, apart from the visible or hidden pinnacles, is one huge deposit of phosphate, is not, and has never been, arable land, nor has it been settled upon by the indigenous population, except around Buada Lagoon. It is not practicable to level the worked-out fields as part of a land reclamation project.

83.—LAND TENURE AMONG INDIGENOUS INHABITANTS.

The system of land tenure is governed by native custom and practically the whole of the island, with the exception of small allotments held by the Administration and Missions, is owned by individual owners. There is no vacant land on the island, nor is any land communally owned. Each landowner acquired rights of his or her lands by virtue of heredity; the owners enjoy full rights of disposal subject to the laws of the Territory, alienation being governed by local custom. Any disputes regarding land ownership are settled by a Lands Committee, composed entirely of members of the indigenous population. All matters affecting land tenure are accepted as the preserve of the indigenous people and are protected as such by the Administration.

Individual ownership of land is something which the Nauruans have cherished for many years. It is still fully recognized and carries with it full rights of disposal, subject to the laws of the Territory. Thus all land on the island, with the exception of a few freeholds, is held by Nauruan owners. The discovery of phosphate made the land extremely valuable, carrying with it compensation for surface rights in mining, and royalties for

every ton of phosphate taken from the ground. In the past, the Nauruans' belief in absolute rights of ownership was sometimes carried to extremes, e.g., fishing places had their individual owners, as did such intangible possessions as songs, dances, legends, and the right to use certain ornaments and designs.

84.—LAWS AND CONDITIONS OF LAND TENURE.

The rights and interests of the indigenous inhabitants in respect to their lands are protected under the provisions of the *Lands Ordinance 1921-1939*, which makes it illegal for any sale, lease, contract or agreement with regard to land to be concluded unless the consent of the Administrator has been first obtained. The need for safeguards became imperative with the discovery of the valuable phosphate deposits, and the necessary legislation was passed shortly after the granting of the League of Nations mandate to the Mandatory Powers.

The Lands Ordinance, besides its protective stipulations, contains clauses showing the rates to be paid for the lease of phosphate land and non-phosphate land. These charges were the result of an agreement made between the native landowners, the Administrator, and the British Phosphate Commissioners, as to the general rates to be paid. A new agreement was signed on 23rd May, 1947, the main provisions of which, concerning rates for transactions on phosphate-bearing land, are as follows:—

Phosphate-bearing lands may be leased to the British Phosphate Commissioners subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The Commissioners to have the right—

- (1) to lease any phosphate-bearing land on the island of Nauru, to mine the phosphate thereon to any depth desired, and to use or export such phosphate;
- (2) to remove any trees on any phosphate-bearing land leased for mining purposes;
- (3) to remove, subject to the approval of the Administrator and the owner, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, any trees on any other phosphate-bearing land required by the Commissioners to be cleared for use in connection with the operations of the Commissioners;
- (4) of way over any unworked, partly-worked or worked-out phosphate-bearing land required by the Commissioners for or in connection with the operations of the Commissioners, subject to the approval of the Administrator and the owners, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld.

The Administrator determines what lands shall be classed as phosphate-bearing lands for the purpose of (1), (2), (3), and (4) above.

(b) The Commissioners to pay—

- (i) a lump sum at the rate of £45 per acre (with a minimum payment of £7 10s. for any such smaller area) for any phosphate-bearing land leased;
- (ii) a royalty of 1s. 1d. (one shilling and one penny) per ton of phosphate exported according to the certified weight of the quantity shipped, of which—
 - 6d. (sixpence) per ton is paid to Nauruan landowner(s) concerned;
 - 3d. (threepence) per ton is paid to the Administrator, to be used solely for the benefit of the Nauruan people;
 - 2d. (twopence) per ton is paid to the Administrator, to be held in trust for the landowner(s) and invested for a period of twenty years at compound interest. At the end of twenty years the then capital to remain invested and the interest to be paid each half-year to the person on whose behalf it was invested, or, if deceased, to his (or her) children, or to whomsoever he (or she) may have willed it;

2d. (twopence) per ton is paid to the Administrator, to be held in trust for the Nauruan community, and invested until the year 2000 at compound interest. The purpose of this Trust is to provide moneys for a Reserve Fund to be used solely for the benefit of the Nauruan people when revenue from phosphate royalties has ceased.

The provisions of the Ordinance in respect to non-phosphate-bearing land (mainly the coastal strip and unworkable phosphate-bearing land) permit the lease of land, subject to the approval of the Administrator under the following conditions:—

The Commissioners to pay—

- (1) a rental at the rate of £3 per acre per annum (with a minimum rental of £1 per annum for any such smaller area) for any non-phosphate-bearing land leased; and
- (2) compensation in respect of trees removed, as follows:—
 Coconut trees each 2s. 6d. to 25s., according to growth.
 Pandanus trees each 2s. to 16s., according to growth.
 Tomano trees 2s. to 20s., according to growth.
 Almond trees 2s. to 10s., according to growth.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Administrator has the power to fix special rates for leasing of non-phosphate-bearing lands in exceptional cases where he considers the rates specified are not equitable.

The administrative organization provides for a survey office under a qualified land surveyor, responsible for the theodolite survey of all lands. Provision is also made for a staff of Nauruan draughtsmen, who, in addition, act as representatives for the landowners in the siting of boundaries. Approximately 50 per cent. of the island has been surveyed, and the remainder has been covered by a chain and compass traverse. Unfortunately many records and charts were destroyed by the Japanese during their occupation of the island, survey pegs were uprooted, and stone walls defining boundaries were obliterated. Many of these losses, however, have been made good since the reoccupation, as the result of the early appointment of an Investigating Officer (Lands and Estates) within the Native Affairs Department.

All transactions affecting land, involving title thereto, are notified in the *Government Gazette*. The record system includes information as to the name of the particular piece of land, its survey block number where the land has been surveyed, the area of the land, the owners thereof and their respective shares, whether the land is phosphate or coconut land, and whether it is leased.

85.—POPULATION PRESSURE.

There is no population pressure on the island. See Appendix XVI for distribution of the population.

86.—ACQUISITION OF LAND.

There are no laws governing the compulsory acquisition of land. To date, all land requirements for public purposes have been the subject of negotiation between the landowner and the Administration. The indigenous inhabitants, through their Council of Chiefs, have always reached agreement in regard to land matters. No land was acquired for public purposes during the year.

87.—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND.

Land in the Territory is subdivided as follows:—

	Acres.		
	Phosphate Bearing.	Non-Phosphate Bearing.	Total.
(a) Owned by indigenous inhabitants	4,010	1,135·645	5,145·645
(b) Owned by Administration	106	4·000	110·000
(c) Owned by the British Phosphate Commissioners ... ..	...	2·355	2·355
(d) Owned by the Missions ... ..	...	5·000	5·000
Total area of Island	4,116	1,147	5,263

every ton of phosphate taken from the ground. In the past, the Nauruans' belief in absolute rights of ownership was sometimes carried to extremes, *e.g.*, fishing places had their individual owners, as did such intangible possessions as songs, dances, legends, and the right to use certain ornaments and designs.

84.—LAWS AND CONDITIONS OF LAND TENURE.

The rights and interests of the indigenous inhabitants in respect to their lands are protected under the provisions of the *Lands Ordinance* 1921–1939, which makes it illegal for any sale, lease, contract or agreement with regard to land to be concluded unless the consent of the Administrator has been first obtained. The need for safeguards became imperative with the discovery of the valuable phosphate deposits, and the necessary legislation was passed shortly after the granting of the League of Nations mandate to the Mandatory Powers.

The Lands Ordinance, besides its protective stipulations, contains clauses showing the rates to be paid for the lease of phosphate land and non-phosphate land. These charges were the result of an agreement made between the native landowners, the Administrator, and the British Phosphate Commissioners, as to the general rates to be paid. A new agreement was signed on 23rd May, 1947, the main provisions of which, concerning rates for transactions on phosphate-bearing land, are as follows:—

Phosphate-bearing lands may be leased to the British Phosphate Commissioners subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The Commissioners to have the right—

- (1) to lease any phosphate-bearing land on the island of Nauru, to mine the phosphate thereon to any depth desired, and to use or export such phosphate;
- (2) to remove any trees on any phosphate-bearing land leased for mining purposes;
- (3) to remove, subject to the approval of the Administrator and the owner, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, any trees on any other phosphate-bearing land required by the Commissioners to be cleared for use in connection with the operations of the Commissioners;
- (4) of way over any unworked, partly-worked or worked-out phosphate-bearing land required by the Commissioners for or in connection with the operations of the Commissioners, subject to the approval of the Administrator and the owners, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld.

The Administrator determines what lands shall be classed as phosphate-bearing lands for the purpose of (1), (2), (3), and (4) above.

(b) The Commissioners to pay—

- (i) a lump sum at the rate of £45 per acre (with a minimum payment of £7 10s. for any such smaller area) for any phosphate-bearing land leased;
- (ii) a royalty of 1s. 1d. (one shilling and one penny) per ton of phosphate exported according to the certified weight of the quantity shipped, of which—
 - 6d. (sixpence) per ton is paid to Nauruan landowner(s) concerned;
 - 3d. (threepence) per ton is paid to the Administrator, to be used solely for the benefit of the Nauruan people;
 - 2d. (twopence) per ton is paid to the Administrator, to be held in trust for the landowner(s) and invested for a period of twenty years at compound interest. At the end of twenty years the then capital to remain invested and the interest to be paid each half-year to the person on whose behalf it was invested, or, if deceased, to his (or her) children, or to whomsoever he (or she) may have willed it;

2d. (twopence) per ton is paid to the Administrator, to be held in trust for the Nauruan community, and invested until the year 2000 at compound interest. The purpose of this Trust is to provide moneys for a Reserve Fund to be used solely for the benefit of the Nauruan people when revenue from phosphate royalties has ceased.

The provisions of the Ordinance in respect to non-phosphate-bearing land (mainly the coastal strip and unworkable phosphate-bearing land) permit the lease of land, subject to the approval of the Administrator under the following conditions:—

The Commissioners to pay—

- (1) a rental at the rate of £3 per acre per annum (with a minimum rental of £1 per annum for any such smaller area) for any non-phosphate-bearing land leased; and
- (2) compensation in respect of trees removed, as follows:—
 - Coconut trees each 2s. 6d. to 25s., according to growth.
 - Pandanus trees each 2s. to 16s., according to growth.
 - Tomano trees 2s. to 20s., according to growth.
 - Almond trees 2s. to 10s., according to growth.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Administrator has the power to fix special rates for leasing of non-phosphate-bearing lands in exceptional cases where he considers the rates specified are not equitable.

The administrative organization provides for a survey office under a qualified land surveyor, responsible for the theodolite survey of all lands. Provision is also made for a staff of Nauruan draughtsmen, who, in addition, act as representatives for the landowners in the siting of boundaries. Approximately 50 per cent. of the island has been surveyed, and the remainder has been covered by a chain and compass traverse. Unfortunately many records and charts were destroyed by the Japanese during their occupation of the island, survey pegs were uprooted, and stone walls defining boundaries were obliterated. Many of these losses, however, have been made good since the reoccupation, as the result of the early appointment of an Investigating Officer (Lands and Estates) within the Native Affairs Department.

All transactions affecting land, involving title thereto, are notified in the *Government Gazette*. The record system includes information as to the name of the particular piece of land, its survey block number where the land has been surveyed, the area of the land, the owners thereof and their respective shares, whether the land is phosphate or coconut land, and whether it is leased.

85.—POPULATION PRESSURE.

There is no population pressure on the island. See Appendix XVI for distribution of the population.

86.—ACQUISITION OF LAND.

There are no laws governing the compulsory acquisition of land. To date, all land requirements for public purposes have been the subject of negotiation between the landowner and the Administration. The indigenous inhabitants, through their Council of Chiefs, have always reached agreement in regard to land matters. No land was acquired for public purposes during the year.

87.—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND.

Land in the Territory is subdivided as follows:—

	Acres.		
	Phosphate Bearing.	Non-Phosphate Bearing.	Total.
(a) Owned by indigenous inhabitants	4,010	1,135.645	5,145.645
(b) Owned by Administration	106	4.000	110.000
(c) Owned by the British Phosphate Commissioners ... ..	...	2.355	2.355
(d) Owned by the Missions ... ..	...	5.000	5.000
Total area of Island	4,116	1,147	5,263

The indigenous inhabitants enjoy the right of freehold to their lands by virtue of heredity. The titles to the land owned by the Administration and the British Phosphate Commissioners date from the former German Government of the Territory and were continued in the right of the Administration and Commissioners respectively by sections 5 and 6 of the *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance* 1922-1938. Lands owned by the Missions are the result of grants made by the Nauruans to the two religious bodies on the island. All the land held by the non-indigenous inhabitants is in use for commercial, residential or administrative purposes. The phosphate land owned by the Administration is being mined and the royalties thereof paid into Administration funds.

The proportion of non-phosphate land under rental is as follows:—

	Acres.
Leased to the Administration	33·549
Leased to the British Phosphate Commissioners	120·433
	<hr/>
	153·982
	<hr/>

Most of these lands are held under lease until the year 2000.

In addition to the non-phosphate land, the British Phosphate Commissioners hold under agreement 1,124·6 acres of phosphate-bearing land. The agreement regarding phosphate lands provides for the return to the landowners of all phosphate lands once these have been mined. A total of 132 acres has been surrendered as being worked out or unworkable land. Worked-out phosphate fields constitute the wastelands of the island.

88.—CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.

There are no forest, arable, pasture or meadow lands on the island. Details regarding areas under mineral development are shown in preceding sections. See Appendix IX for diagrammatic indication of distribution of lands in the Territory.

89.—EXTENT OF RURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Rural indebtedness is unknown on Nauru.

FORESTS AND MINES.

90-95.—PROVISIONS REGARDING FORESTS AND MINES.

There are no forests on Nauru. Mining activity in the Territory is confined to the open cut working of phosphate deposits, which are owned by the indigenous inhabitants, and leased by them to the British Phosphate Commissioners. The area in which the deposits are to be found is of rocky coral formation—which has no practical value for agricultural purposes. Reclamation of the land after extraction of the phosphate is not practicable.

AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

96.—ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

The island is not suited for pastoral or agricultural purposes. There is no fishing industry, but a ready market for the sale of fish exists on the island among its 1,700 immigrant peoples, and the indigenous inhabitants are also keen on a fish diet. However, with the choice of more interesting employment, the local fishing trade remains insignificant and reliance is of necessity placed on the imported commodity. The Nauruan community generally obtains sufficient fresh fish for their needs. Animal husbandry is confined solely to the breeding of swine, poultry, and a few goats.

97.—ACREAGE DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is not practised on the island.

98.—LAND FOR NON-EXPORT CROPS.

The only land utilized for non-export crops consists of plots, usually fractions of an acre, used by Chinese gardeners for the growing of vegetables for private purposes. These are found in scattered places along the eastern portion of the plateau, on land leased for mining by the British Phosphate Commissioners. The crops are mainly beans and spinach, and are used solely by the individual grower.

99.—METHODS OF CULTIVATION.

As indicated earlier in this report, there is a minimum of agriculture and possibilities for the future are negligible.

100.—DEFICIENCIES OF FOOD AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

The Territory is entirely dependent upon outside sources for its supply of food. The indigenous people at one time did exist on the products of the island, their diet in those days consisting mainly of coconuts and fish. With the introduction of civilized ways their tastes have expanded and local products are used now only to supplement the adopted diet. Having their own trading store and access to other sources of supply on the island, the Nauruans subsist on a compromise diet between European and local foods, the major portion of their diet being imported from Australia and New Zealand. Local foods, besides coconuts and fish, also include poultry, and to a lesser extent, pork.

101.—COMPULSORY FOOD PRODUCTION.

There are no laws to compel the indigenous inhabitants to plant food or economic crops. As stated previously, the island is not suited for agriculture, except the cultivation of coconuts and pandanus, and other tropical fruits in small but insufficient quantities. There is an abundance of coconut trees, more than sufficient for local requirements, particularly since food from that source is no longer accepted by the natives as an essential commodity.

The Administration encourages the planting of fruit trees and vegetable gardens for domestic purposes.

102.—CONTROL OF PLANT AND ANIMAL DISEASES.

Control of plant and animal disease is effected as necessary in accordance with the limited requirements of the Territory. Importation of livestock is permitted only with appropriate certification of freedom from disease.

103-104.—LOCAL FISHING SUPPLIES.

Activity in fishing by individuals increased during the year. No difficulty is experienced in disposing of the catch and both the indigenous and immigrant peoples benefit from the supplies. No ichthyological survey has been undertaken, but the surrounding waters of the island appear to abound with many species of edible fish, and the present inroad into this source of food is of no consequence. The development of a fishing industry on a commercial basis seems impracticable owing to the absence of any market within reasonable distance.

105.—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

There are no animals indigenous to the island. Small numbers of selected swine and goats were imported in the past three years, and have formed the nucleus of small herds totalling less than 120 animals. The absence of locally produced stock feed and grazing lands prevent unlimited expansion of herds.

Poultry is plentiful and its husbandry is being vigorously developed. The domestic fowl is kept by most Nauruan families and ducks have been imported for breeding purposes.

The major obstacles precluding large scale stock breeding are, (a) the absence of pastures, (b) inadequate water supplies, (c) the smallness of the island.

106.—MEAT PROCESSING.

Meat processing on the island is only on a minor scale. The British Phosphate Commissioners occasionally import swine and sheep for slaughtering. There are no more than fifty of each of these species imported at the one time. The bulk of the island's meat supplies are refrigerated, imported from Australia or New Zealand. Adequate cold storage facilities exist on the island.

INDUSTRY.

107.—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

There are no manufacturing industries in Nauru.

108.—LOCAL HANDICRAFTS.

The indigenous inhabitants, mainly the womenfolk, are adept in making plaited-mats, baskets, palm-covered cushions, and other curios which are used either for private purposes or for sale. Limited natural resources do not permit the development of this pursuit beyond its present modest stage.

109.—DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

Apart from the phosphate industry there are no other forms of industrial activity capable of development on an economic scale.

110.—DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST TRAFFIC.

Nauru is not open to tourist traffic as ordinary passenger transport services to the island and accommodation facilities on the island are non-existent. The only shipping service is that directly connected with the phosphate industry.

INVESTMENTS.

111.—INVESTMENTS OF PRIVATE CAPITAL.

The only outside capital invested in the Territory is that by the British Phosphate Commissioners (an agency of the Australian, New Zealand and United Kingdom Governments) in plant and equipment associated with the working of the phosphate deposits.

112.—NATURE AND EXTENT OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS.

See section 111.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

113.—FACILITIES AND SERVICES.

(a) *Posts*.—The Nauru Administration Post Office provides full Postal, Money Order and Savings Bank facilities for the European, Chinese and Nauruan population, and is the accepting office for overseas radio telegrams and radio telephone bookings. (See (d) below.)

The establishment is housed in a temporary structure in the settlement area on the western side of the island. It is staffed by a European Postmaster and three Nauruan assistants, with additional necessary assistance provided by various other Administration Departments for the handling of occasional large mails from Australia. The telephone exchange (for details of which see (b) below) is located in the Post Office building.

Mails are exchanged with Sydney and Melbourne in Australia, with New Zealand, with Ocean Island, and infrequently with Tarawa in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, and Fiji. Normal carriage of mails is provided by ships owned or chartered by the British Phosphate Commissioners, but three times during the year aircraft visited Nauru from Australia, each time carrying a quantity of first-class mail matter. Inward mails from Australia are received approximately twice each month; outward mails are despatched more frequently. There is no internal mail service, nor is any delivery of mail provided for. The bulk of mail handled at Nauru is exchanged with Australia, this comprising about 90 per cent. of all mail matter received or despatched. During the year 33,010 postal articles were received and 21,971 were despatched.

Nauru has its own stamp issue in fourteen values, respectively as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. The current set of stamps has remained unchanged in design for twenty-six years, the only variations being the issue commemorating the Jubilee of His Majesty King George V in 1935 (an overprint in four values of the normal stamps), and a special commemorative issue of four values, struck in 1937 on the occasion of the coronation of His Majesty King George VI. The stamps are printed by the Note Printing Branch of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. Melbourne, Victoria.

Within the Post Office there is an agency of the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, utilized by the Nauruans for the investment of moneys accruing from phosphate royalties and other sources. In an endeavour to safeguard the Nauruans from unwise or excessive expenditure, a control is maintained over withdrawals of money. The control takes the form of a maximum permissible limit, variable in proportion to the balance at credit, on the free withdrawal which any depositor may make during one month. For any further transaction the written permission of the Head Chief must first be obtained. The control relates only to moneys from phosphate royalty or from the proceeds of deceased estates.

Available information concerning the number of Nauruan accounts open at the Savings Bank Agency, together with credit balances from the year 1941, are shown below:—

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Total of Credit Balances.
		£
31st December, 1941	855	12,154
1st January, 1942 to 30th June, 1946	Figures not available.	.....
30th June, 1947	674	12,608
30th June, 1948	742	13,939
30th June, 1949	873	19,411

Savings Bank deposits during the year totalled £67,331, while withdrawals amounted to £55,874.

(b) *Telephone*.—The needs of official and commercial interests in the Territory for local telephone facilities are met by a fifty-line manually-operated telephone exchange, located in the Post Office. The equipment is of a temporary nature, imported from Australia in 1946, and installed pending the installation of more up-to-date facilities.

The present equipment is operated by three Nauruan females working daily in shifts from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Normal operation is from Monday to Saturday inclusive each week, but additional service is made available to meet the needs of shipping movements in the loading of phosphate.

Maintenance of the telephone installations is carried out by Nauruans under the guidance of a European Postmaster-Technician.

(c) *Telegraph and Cable*.—There are no telegraph or cable services operating in the Territory.

(d) *Radio Facilities*.—Nauru radio, call sign "VKT," is owned by the Administration and operated by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd., by arrangement with the Administration. It is the only medium of "Radiogram" communication with overseas countries. It embraces a radio-telephone service with Australia and with London via Australia. A teleradio service also exists between Nauru and Ocean Island for the convenience of the British Phosphate Commissioners.

The Station is staffed by one European Officer-in-Charge, three Nauruan telegraphists and one Nauruan radio mechanic. The latter holds a 2nd Class Commercial Operator's Certificate of Proficiency obtained in Australia, whilst the three telegraphists, although not certificated, are most efficient.

Hours of operation are from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Mondays to Saturdays inclusive, and 10 a.m. to 11 a.m., 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. on Sundays. All traffic intended for Australia or for any other country is forwarded direct to Sydney radio, with whom six schedules are worked daily. Schedules are also maintained with Suva radio once, Tarawa radio once, and Ocean Island radio twice daily. All these schedules are operated on high frequency. In addition, four listening watches are kept for ships at sea on the International Distress Wave, and two schedules are maintained daily for ships, known to have high frequency equipment. The overseas radio-telephone service is open twice each day, Mondays to Saturdays inclusive, from 12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m., and 3.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

The radio-telephone service is not connected to the island's internal telephone system, as the lines in use on that exchange are of a temporary nature. However, a telephone booth has been constructed in the station building which gives the public using the telephone service complete privacy.

Installation of aeradio equipment to provide facilities for communication with aircraft whilst in flight to or from Nauru Island, and also navigation aid, was undertaken by the Australian Civil Aviation Authorities by arrangement with the Nauru Administration, and completed on the 15th December, 1947. Although the activities of Nauru aeradio (VZNI) are distinct from those of Nauru radio, the operation and maintenance of all equipment is the responsibility of the Officer-in-Charge, Nauru Radio.

The facilities provided for the use of aircraft are (a) a medium frequency homing beacon, (b) a high frequency point to point communication service, and (c) a high frequency ground to air communication service. The homing beacon has a range of 400 miles in any direction, the service of which is available to all incoming aircraft. There is, however, no continuous watch, but it is put into operation whenever aircraft are expected.

(e) *Roads, Bridle-Paths and Tracks*.—The island is adequately served with road communications, none of which, however, could be classified as first grade, but are suitable for local requirements. A 16-foot wide road encircles the island, from which tracks lead to all settlements. This road is capable of bearing pneumatic-tyred vehicles up to ten tons at an average speed of twenty miles per hour. A 10-12-foot road runs across the lower portion of the island commencing at the cliff top west of Buada Lagoon, and joining the coastal road immediately north of Anibare Bay. This road, however, is not in constant use. Another plateau road skirting the edge of the cliff on the south, links Menen District with Buada Lagoon and the harbour area, passing *en route* the wireless station. The western portion of the flat lands and plateau, wherein the industrial plant and phosphate diggings are found, are adequately served with roads of about 12-15 feet in width.

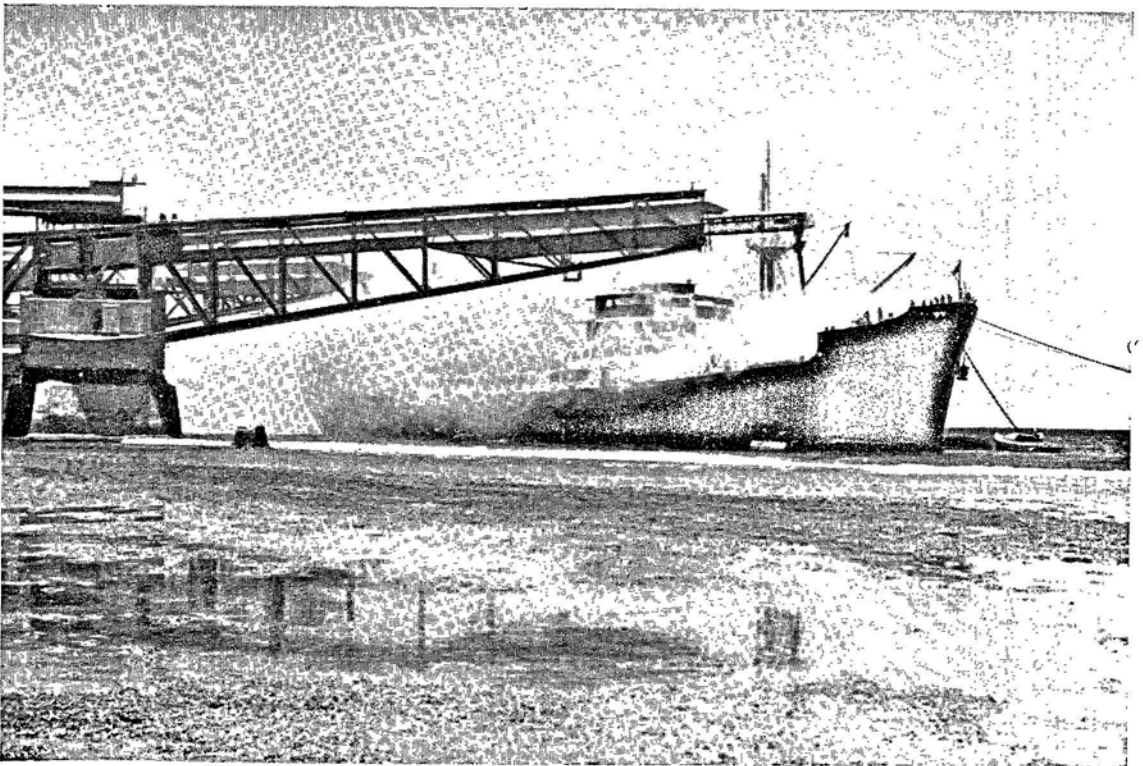
Paths and tracks lead off roads to various points on the island. Many of these are merely foot-tracks, used by Nauruans in their movement from one village to another.

When more important reconstruction works are completed, it is proposed to construct a properly formed road around the island. This will follow the course of the existing road.

(f) *Railroads*.—There is at present a total of $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles of 3-foot gauge railway line on the island, all on the plateau, and connecting the mining areas with the storage bins, plant and driers. Plans are in hand to add another five miles of line in connection with the opening of new fields. All of these railroad installations have been restored since the end of the war, as the Japanese during their occupation had uprooted all the lines and destroyed the rolling stock and traction engines. The lines are controlled and operated by the British Phosphate Commissioners.



Housing settlement occupied by the Chinese employees of the British Phosphate Commissioners.



Loading Phosphate, with both arms of the Cantilever in use.

(g) *Air Transport*.—There is no regular air service to Nauru. However, three flights by land-based DC3 Douglas aircraft were made to the island from Australia during the year under review, two under charter to the British Phosphate Commissioners and the other by arrangement with the Administration. Passengers and mail were carried on each flight to and from the island. The route travelled on these flights was from Sydney via Port Moresby and Guadalcanal.

(h) *Civil Airfields*.—The airfield is located along the shore on the south-west side of the island. The runway, extending north-west-south-east on a magnetic bearing of 301° is 4,300 feet long and 300 feet wide, has a coral foundation and coral gravel surface, and is covered with natural grasses. The strip is operationally capable of taking aircraft up to the C-47 Douglas type (twin-engined). Existing safety facilities include an aeradio and homing beacon.

An airstrip which was built by the Japanese during the occupation of the island may be developed by arrangement with the Australian Civil Aviation Authorities as a Short Range Regular International Airport, which would involve the permanent acquisition from the Nauruans of the area concerned. A complete survey of the land involved has recently been undertaken, which will enable the proposal to be further examined.

(i) *Meteorological Services*.—No meteorological station has yet been established on the island but meteorological observations as follows are made and recorded five times each day :—

Atmospheric pressures.

Temperatures.

Humidity.

Precipitation.

Wind Velocity and Direction.

The collated information is transmitted by radio four times daily to the Meteorological Bureau, Melbourne. Details of the weather intelligence recorded during the year are shown in Appendix XV.

(j) *Shipping, Ports, and Inland Waterways*.—There are no inland waterways in the Territory, and all vessels visiting Nauru are moored at buoys placed in deep water about one thousand feet from the edge of the reef on the western side of the island. Ships are boarded by the Port Health Officer on arrival, and, on pratique being granted, by the Customs Boarding Officer. With very few exceptions vessels are owned or chartered by the British Phosphate Commissioners, and are engaged in the sea carriage of phosphate from Nauru.

Stores, fresh and dry, machinery, building materials and equipment connected with the raising and export of phosphate, are all imported from or via Australia, New Zealand or Hong Kong. Imports are discharged from moored ships to lighters which are towed by powered barges or launches into the boat harbour and discharged by three fixed cranes.

There are no watering or fuelling facilities for ships at the Port of Nauru, and stores held do not exceed island requirements.

During the year under review the reconstruction of the cantilever equipment was completed, thus enabling the loading of vessels, weather conditions permitting, to be effected in one day. In loading by this means, vessels are moored 150 feet from the reef's edge, where the feeding arms of the cantilever pour the phosphate direct into the ship's holds. Two arms of the cantilever operate simultaneously and are geared to deliver at over 1,500 tons of phosphate per hour.

The table below indicates the number of ships entered at the Port of Nauru and the total of gross registered tonnages thereof, for the period between the re-occupation of Nauru in September 1945, and June 1947, together with the same figures for the year ended 30th June, 1948, and year ended 30th June, 1949.

	Number of Ships Entered.			Total of Gross Registered Tonnages.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
13th September, 1945, to 30th June, 1947	53	1	54	336,330	2,232	338,562
30th June, 1948	78	1	79	498,904	4,080	502,984
30th June, 1949	87	13	100	538,428	59,217	597,645

Of the total gross registered tonnage entered during the year, seven vessels aggregating 2 186 gross tons were not directly associated with phosphate carriage. In addition, one naval vessel, H.M.A.S. "Shoalhaven," made a courtesy visit to the Territory.

114.—DISTINCTIONS IN USE OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES.

There is no public transport at Nauru. Transport within the Territory is provided by motor vehicles and bicycles individually owned. Railroads in the Territory are specifically associated with the phosphate industry.

Postal and radio communications are conducted by the Administration and are available to all.

115.—EXTERNAL TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION CONNEXIONS.

Shipping connexions with external points are all under the direction of the central office in Melbourne of the British Phosphate Commissioners who own or have under charter the ships entering Nauru. There is no shipping based permanently at Nauru. The phosphate ships provide communication from Nauru to Ocean Island, Australia and New Zealand.

Details of radio connexions are shown in section 113 (*d*).

PUBLIC WORKS.

116.—GENERAL PROGRAMME OF WORKS.

Further development and progress in the reconstruction of the public and community works was possible during the year despite the continued shortage of building materials. All public works are undertaken by Nauruan tradesmen and unskilled labour, under the supervision and guidance of three European leaders, assisted by six Chinese craftsmen.

The following projects were commenced, continued or completed during the year:—

Schools.—Completion of a district school at Nibok, capable of housing 100 pupils. The present enrolment is seventy and arrangements have been made for additional accommodation as necessary.

Construction of a district school at Boe, comprising two buildings and a kindergarten annexe. Enrolment in this district is eighty and accommodation is available for over 100 pupils.

Commencement of a district school at Menen. This school should be completed before the end of 1949.

Medical.—Construction of two clinics for the Baby Welfare service, one in Ewa District and one in Anetan District. It is planned to provide three additional clinics in other areas at present served with temporary facilities.

Water Conservation.—The school buildings were designed to serve as catchment sheds for a district community water supply. One 10,000-gallon underground concrete cistern has been constructed and current plans provide for 20,000 gallon capacity at each district catchment.

Native Housing.—Commencement was made on a project for constructing 250 houses for occupation by the indigenous population.

These dwellings will replace progressively the temporary and makeshift structures which have been the only means of accommodation possible since re-occupation. There are two basic designs for the houses—one providing two bedrooms and the other four bedrooms. In addition to sleeping facilities each house will have a living room twenty-four feet by twelve feet, a kitchen and an ablution cubicle. Water conservation from the roof catchment is provided by one 1,100-gallon heavy steel tank at each house and this supply is piped to the kitchen and ablutions. Cooking facilities will be installed in the form of a fuel stove and drainage of domestic liquid waste will be piped to sealed underground pits, where the extremely porous nature of the sandy soil enables complete soakage.

Sanitary arrangements will be by way of external latrine structures and sewerage disposal is provided for either by deep pit latrines or water closets according to availability of water supply.

The project commenced in May, 1949, and considerable progress had been made on the first twenty houses by 30th June, 1949.

Staff Quarters.—Of the three permanent staff quarters referred to in the previous report, two have been completed and occupied. The third is almost complete despite lengthy delays resulting from difficulty in obtaining building materials.

Three semi-detached buildings for occupation by unmarried staff have been completed and the erection of a staff messroom commenced.

Nauruan Domaneab.—Construction of the "People's Meeting Place" or Domaneab was delayed by the non-availability of roofing and other structural materials. Resumption of work became possible late in the year, and completion is anticipated in September, 1949.

Throughout the year a programme of maintenance, repairs, additions and general improvement to public buildings, plant and equipment was carried out. Every sphere of public works, in the form of water conservation, offices, schools, hospitals, sanatoria, workshops and dwellings, motor vehicles, mechanical equipment, roads and general services, was represented in the overall maintenance programme.

Future plans provide for establishment of permanent offices, gaol, workshops, completion of staff quarters, complete sanitation, electric and water reticulation for Nauruan houses, additional school and medical accommodation and district community amenities.

G.—SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT.

GENERAL.

117.—SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES.

The Administration is the chief instrument in the Territory for furthering the social advancement of the indigenous inhabitants, and with it are associated the endeavours of the Missions in support of this aim. The co-ordination of social welfare is achieved by the Administrator through his staff, each member of whom is charged with duties providing, *inter alia*, for the social improvement of the inhabitants. The activities of the Administration in the educational, medical, labour and cultural spheres are all related to the social welfare and advancement of the Nauruans.

The indigenous inhabitants have available to them many of the social benefits enjoyed by the immigrant communities, and their present standard of living indicates the extent to which such benefits have been absorbed. Assistance in the application of social principles is obtained from the Nauruan Council of Chiefs, which also acts as sponsor and adviser on social matters.

Financial provisions for social welfare are made both from the general revenue of the Administration and from the royalties paid into the Nauru Royalty Trust Fund for use directly for the benefit of the Nauruan people.

118.—PRINCIPAL TARGETS IN SOCIAL WELFARE.

The principal target of the Nauru Administration is the social advancement of the indigenous inhabitants towards an increasing participation in the administration of the Territory and the enjoyment of an improved standard of living.

Many of the social improvements aimed at are closely linked with economic advancement, and progress in both of these directions was made during the year.

The main individual project of the Administration is the completion of a housing scheme for the accommodation of the indigenous population. As indicated in section 116, a commencement was made with this scheme towards the end of the period under report.

The establishment of an infant welfare service and reconstruction of school buildings, to the extent that all districts are now served, were achieved during the year. Extensions to the district water catchment facilities were also provided.

No substantive social legislation was enacted during the year.

119.—EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL WELFARE.

The expenditure from revenue which was applied directly for the benefit of the indigenous inhabitants, for the year ended 30th June, 1949, totalled £12,109. In addition, £6,145 was similarly applied from the Nauru Royalty Trust Fund.

Factors in the economic activity of the island which have effected the standard of living include the increased phosphate royalties, increases in salaries and wages and the availability of wider ranges of consumer goods and other commodities.

Within each of the fourteen districts are the Nauruan Native settlements with houses built on land owned by the occupier. The majority of dwellings at present are built from timber and galvanised iron, salvaged from the remains of pre-war European houses, dismantled and used elsewhere by the Japanese, but they have an advantage over the previous native material houses in that they allow of water catchment from the roofs. The erection of European-type dwellings for the Nauruan population should encourage a higher standard of living through the practice of a domestic hygiene not previously practicable. Many of the household appurtenances used by Europeans have been adopted by the Nauruans and are increasing in line with economic advancement.

Imported European foods are gradually replacing Native produce. The people are not agriculturally minded; even in their Native state, the subsistence from the soil consisted mainly of coconuts and pandanus. The island is unsuited for any large scale agricultural pursuit as the soil is rocky and highly porous and the fertile portions are few. Thus the island is completely dependent upon outside supplies. The island does not contain any game. Before the Japanese invasion there were many swine, but all traces of these were removed by the Japanese during the period of their occupation. Swine, herds and poultry husbandry have been restored since the war, poultry at present being in abundance. Fish abound around the shores and was once the staple diet of the Nauruans, but few fishermen operate now, despite encouragement by the Administration.

120.—PROBLEMS OF EX-SERVICEMEN.

The problem of ex-servicemen does not exist in Nauru. The island was occupied by the Japanese and the whole of the indigenous population was taken prisoner.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

121.—RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

The general social and religious structure of the Nauruan people is described in section 3. There are no distinctions, privileges or restrictions obtaining among the indigenous inhabitants, all of whom belong to the same ethnic family.

122-123.—SLAVERY PRACTICES.

Slavery and practices akin to it are unknown on Nauru.

124.—CONDITIONS GOVERNING MOVEMENT.

Within the Territory there is a general freedom of movement amongst all sections of the population. There is a statutory provision which is liberally interpreted to control the movement of the indigenous inhabitants between 10 p.m. and sunrise.

Immigrant communities are not permitted, however, to settle in areas other than those prepared for them. There are Chinese and European settlements, on land which is held under lease from the Nauruan landowners. This measure is designed to preserve Nauruan interests, particularly in view of the limited land that is available.

Movement of the indigenous inhabitants outside the Territory is discouraged but not forbidden. A number of Nauruans have relatives and friends in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, many of which are isolated and visited only rarely by shipping, so that travellers may take months to reach their destination, causing burdens and inconveniences at stopping places en route. Those factors are pointed out to Nauruans who express a desire to visit those islands and unless the reason for travelling is a sound one, travel facilities are not granted.

125.—CONSEQUENCES OF CHANGES AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The changes and movement in the population are so slight as to be of no social or economic consequence in the Territory.

126.—FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

The flow of foreign migration is restricted to the labour needs of the Administration and the British Phosphate Commissioners. Once the labour requirements of these organizations have been filled, any subsequent migration is limited to the extent of replacing employees whose contracts have expired or who have terminated their engagements. Thus every year, a certain number of Chinese are returned to their homeland on the expiration of their labour agreements and new men are brought from Hong Kong. The net increase in population during the last twelve months was 107.

There is no illegal immigration, and the immigrant communities are acknowledged by the Nauruans as necessary to the economic development of the island. To the extent that foreign migration might involve other Pacific Islanders, the Council of Chiefs seeks and is given the prerogative of decision on entry and departure.

127.—LIMITATIONS ON IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

The limits on immigration and emigration are indicated in sections 124 and 126.

128.—VAGRANCY LAWS.

Vagrancy is unknown on Nauru.

STANDARDS OF LIVING.

129.—COST OF LIVING SURVEYS.

Cost of living indices are prepared periodically by the Administration to determine the family living costs of the indigenous inhabitants in order that the wages and dependants' allowances payable to the indigenous inhabitants may be adjusted accordingly. The last survey was made in June, 1948, and on 1st July, 1948, wages were adjusted upwards to meet the resultant trend.

There has been a tendency on the part of the Nauruans to dispense with what was once their staple diet, namely, fish, coconuts and pandanus, all of which are easily accessible and plentiful, in favour of the purchasable provisions from the trade stores.

Briefly the cost of living indices are based on the dietetic intake considered adequate for local needs and exceeds the requirements recommended by medical authorities. The calorific requirements for an adult male and adult female are taken into account, together with the requirements considered necessary for children (adjusted on a sliding scale according to the age of the children), and the resultant figure of the calorific intake necessary for family units of various sizes is apportioned between local foods (entailing no cost) and purchase of provisions from trade stores suitably weighted according to their utility. In this manner family food costs are ascertained and wages and dependants' allowances adjusted accordingly.

130.—CONSUMPTION CHANGES.

There has been no survey made of this nature, but it is known that there has been a general increase in the consumption of the Chinese and indigenous inhabitants. Although the rations of the Chinese workers employed on the island are governed by the terms of their respective agreements, in actual fact the rations they receive are larger and more varied. Apart from these foods, the Chinese on their own initiative conduct cook-shops within their own community, and their diet is supplemented with special delicacies in this manner. The consumption of the indigenous inhabitants has, because of increased wages, tended to become diversified and more reliant on imported provisions.

Details of the food ration issued to the Chinese employees of the British Phosphate Commissioners are contained in Appendix X.

131.—IMPROVEMENTS IN STANDARDS OF LIVING.

The changes that have taken place in nutrition, clothing and general living standards follow the tempo of improvements in economic standards, and vary with the earning capacity of the individual. Provision for the basic needs of the Chinese people is contained in the *Chinese and Native Labour Ordinance 1922-1924*. This legislation prescribes conditions in respect of nutrition, housing, hours of work, wages, breaches of contract, etc. Information relating to housing for the indigenous people is given in sections 116, 118 and 203.

Apart from improvements in the standard of living of the Nauruans, anticipated as a result of the introduction of the housing scheme, the institution of an infant welfare service early in the year has already led to an improvement in the health of the child population, and had good effects on nutritional standards through the education of the parents.

To face p. 47.



Reclaiming historical records buried in the foundations of the old DOMANEAB which was destroyed during the war. The records have since been placed in the new DOMANEAB.

Newly erected DOMANEAB (Meeting place of the People).



STATUS OF WOMEN.

132.—GENERAL.

The status of women belonging to the immigrant communities is the same as that enjoyed in their own countries. Amongst the indigenous inhabitants, women enjoy the same status as men and are entitled to the same rights. There is no differentiation on the basis of sex in any matter except employment. Women are engaged as nurses, domestics, typistes, and in other sedentary pursuits. They enjoy the same educational facilities as men with the exception that no women have yet been sent overseas for higher education. Native custom, under which tribal descent is matrilineal, permits the appointment of women to the office of Chief, but in practice the male is the more prominent in the public life of the island. Women share the land resources of the island equally with the male members of the population.

133.—LEGAL CAPACITY OF WOMEN.

Women share equal rights with men. A husband is responsible for his wife's debts when she has incurred them in the purchase of necessaries or when she has acted with his authority as his agent. The wife, however, is not responsible for debts incurred by her husband. Wives are not compellable witnesses in actions against their husbands.

134.—EXTENT OF FEMALE EMPLOYMENT.

There are no laws debarring women from any occupation. The principles followed in most of the civilized countries governing the employment of women are applied in the Territory. Women indigenous to the island are engaged in occupations conforming to their sex and include such callings as nursing, domestic science, teaching, office work and telephonists.

135.—WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

The employment of Nauruan women in the Administration is still in its infancy. At the present time there are nurses, school teachers, sewing mistresses, typistes, telephone exchange attendants, and clerks. In addition, there are two European women employed by the Administration, one a Secretary-Typiste and the other a Mothercraft Nurse.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOM.

136.—HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOM.

All elements of the population share without discrimination in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedom as outlined in Article 76c of the United Nations Charter.

137.—AGENCIES FOR EXPRESSION OF PUBLIC OPINION.

There is complete freedom of expression within the Territory.

The indigenous inhabitants are given every opportunity for the expression of public opinion through their Domaneab (meeting-place of the people). Domaneab meetings, usually under the chairmanship of the Head Chief, are held weekly for the purposes of debates, public discussion, tabling of grievances or any matter affecting the well-being of the people. Resolutions passed at these gatherings are collated and recorded by the Council of Chiefs for submission to the Administrator. District meetings, under district chiefs, are also held each week, where gazetted notices are read, directions promulgated, and complaints examined. Free access to the Administrator is available to any member of the public.

138.—FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

There are no newspapers published locally. The only publication is the *Government Gazette*, which is issued weekly and at such other times as may be necessary. The *Gazette* prints information of general import, but does not include press news. Newspapers of other countries are freely admitted through the mails and the Administration supplies the Council of Chiefs with daily papers and periodicals.

139.—DISSEMINATION OF NEWS.

Information under this heading has already been dealt with in part in the preceding section. In addition to newspapers, films are another important medium through which the Administration disseminates knowledge. A regular display of 16-mm. sound films is maintained throughout the Territory. The screenings are effected twice weekly and are predominantly of documentary and educational subjects. In addition, once weekly, a screening of purely entertainment films is also provided for the indigenous and Chinese immigrant communities.

Consideration is being given to the establishment of a broadcasting station, and at present the comparative advantages of re-diffusion and radio broadcast are being examined. It is expected developments in this direction will be effected in the near future.

140.—VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Branches of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements exist on the island and are popular amongst the indigenous adolescents. During the year a party of twelve Nauruan Scouts, under the leadership of the Local Commissioner for Scouting, proceeded to Australia to attend the Pan-Pacific Jamboree held in Victoria, in January, 1949. While in Australia the boys attended scout camps at various centres and were afforded every opportunity for sightseeing tours with a view to broadening their knowledge and experience generally.

141.—FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND CONSCIENCE.

Full freedom of thought and conscience and the free exercise of religious worship and instruction are ensured to all inhabitants.

142.—MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES.

There are two missionary organizations active within the Territory—the London Missionary Society (Protestant), and the Mission of the Order of the Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic). No restrictions are placed on the activities of either Mission. Neither of these bodies engages in medical welfare work; but during the year the Sacred Heart Mission established a primary school which was registered on 12th May, 1949, in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations made under the *Compulsory Education Ordinance* 1921–1925. Three qualified teachers are in attendance.

The London Missionary Society is in the charge of an Australian Minister, who is accompanied by his wife and three children. Personnel of the Mission of the Sacred Heart comprise a Swiss Priest and three Sisters of the Order. The indigenous population is entirely of the Christian faith, with approximately two-thirds professing allegiance to the Protestant faith, and the remainder to the Roman Catholic. The immigrant Chinese community has not evidenced Christian beliefs and any beliefs or observance of religious dogmas is not publicised. Religious ceremonies are permitted without let or hindrance.

No financial assistance was granted during the year to either Mission towards either medical or educational work.

143.—EXISTENCE OF INDIGENOUS RELIGIONS.

There are no traces remaining on Nauru of any indigenous religion. Little is known of the ritualistic life in the pre-Christian days of the island, but it is now well accepted that belief in spirits, mediums, and gods was then observed. Some of the older people have vague recollections of the ceremonies that used to be performed, the prayer formulæ, and the existence of altar-stones, but because of the contempt shown by the young towards any resurrection of things of the past, they are reluctant to impart their knowledge. Christianity was introduced into the Territory more than sixty years ago and has been entirely accepted.

144.—LAWS GOVERNING POWERS OF ARREST.

The laws governing powers of arrest are contained in the *Judiciary Ordinance* 1922-1948 and the Criminal Code (Queensland Adopted).

A person taken into custody for an offence must be brought before a Court of Justice as soon as practicable thereafter. The main 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.

145.—RIGHT OF PETITION.

The right of petition is one which is well understood by all sections of the community. Any inhabitant in the Territory may petition the Administrator on any matter.

146.—LAWS REGARDING SAFETY OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.

All elements of the population are subject to the same laws with regard to the safety of their persons and their property.

147.—RESTRICTIONS ON PERSONAL FREEDOM OF INHABITANTS.

Apart from the temporary restrictions on persons convicted of misdemeanours and crimes and sentenced to imprisonment, the only limitation on personal freedom is that provided for under the *Movement of Natives Ordinance* 1921-1922, which restricts the movement of natives and Chinese outside their Districts or Settlement areas late at night. The restrictions are generously interpreted and the majority of breaches are dealt with by Nauruan Magistrates.

In appropriate circumstances, exceptions to the restrictions are sanctioned.

148.—RESTRICTION ON REPORTING.

No restrictions of any kind have been imposed by the Administering Authority on the rights of nationals, corporations and associations of members of the United Nations to engage in the writing, reporting, gathering and transmission of information for dissemination abroad and to publish materials.

LABOUR CONDITIONS AND REGULATIONS.

149.—PROBLEMS OF LABOUR AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

The smallness of the indigenous population raises a major problem in respect to the labour requirements of the phosphate industry, and since the industry's inception on the island it has required the importation of outside labour to provide the means for the successful working of the mineral deposits. The industrialization attendant upon modern methods demands skilled labour in addition to unskilled, both of which are unavailable locally in requisite numbers.

Further details are given in section 160.

150.—APPLICATION OF CONVENTIONS, ETC.

The following International Labour Conventions have been applied to the Territory :—

No. 27.—Convention concerning the Marking of the Weight on Heavy Packages transported by Vessels.

No. 29.—Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour.

The question of the application to the Territory of a number of other Conventions, including those adopted by the Thirtieth Session of the International Labour Conference, was under examination but had not been determined at the close of the period under review.

151.—LABOUR LEGISLATION.

(a) *Contracts and Sanctions.*—Every contract for service or work in the Territory of Nauru by Chinese, Nauruans and other Pacific Islanders, is made in accordance with the provisions of the *Chinese and Native Labour Ordinance 1922-1924*, which prescribes minimum conditions and standards for the general benefit of the employees. Every contract entered into by these groups must be made in the presence of and subject to the approval of the Administrator, who ensures that the employee understands and is fully aware of the conditions contained therein. Chinese are engaged under contract for one year. Indigenous inhabitants of the Territory voluntarily present themselves for work with any of the three employing organizations, namely, the Administration, the British Phosphate Commissioners, or the Nauru Co-operative Society. Such employment is arranged by the Native Affairs Office, and it is either of a permanent or casual nature, depending on the requirements of each organization and the qualifications of the applicant.

Europeans employed in the Territory are engaged by the organization requiring their employment, their contracts being as mutually agreed.

(b) *Industrial Relations.*—There are no formally constituted bodies or organizations of either employers or employees established within the Territory to consider matters affecting employment, etc. Employees making representations to their employers on matters relating to their employment, and the problems, are freely discussed until a settlement is reached.

(c) *Remuneration, including payments in kind.*—Wages are paid regularly in the currency of the Territory. In the case of the immigrant labour, daily rations are provided in addition to wages.

(d) *Hours of Work, Rest Period, Holidays, etc.*

(i) *Chinese Employees.*—The working week is of 44 hours, spread over five and one-half days. The daily period of duty is 8 hours, excluding a meal break of 1½ hours. All additional time is paid at overtime rates. A total of six Chinese holidays of commemoration or festival are granted per year. Recreational facilities include a sports ground and playing areas, recreation rooms, open-air theatre, where sound films are screened weekly without charge, reading and writing rooms, and private restaurants.

(ii) *Gilbertese Employees.*—The weekly hours of work are 44 over five and one-half days. The midday meal break in the 8-hour day is 1½ hours. Duty in excess of 44 hours per week is paid at overtime rates.

Ten public holidays per year are granted and the Gilbertese are accepted by and join with the indigenous population for recreational pursuits.

(iii) *Nauruan Employees.*—Nauruan employees work on a weekly basis of 44 hours, with overtime rates for any excess time worked. In addition to a recreational leave entitlement of 14 days per annum, there are ten prescribed public holidays. One day per month sick leave is credited to all employees. Nauruans employed by the Administration on clerical duties observe the same hours as European officers similarly engaged.

Sports grounds, cinema screenings and meeting-places have been established for the Nauruans, who have ample opportunities and facilities for recreation of both a physical and sedentary nature.

(iv) *European Employees.*—Prescribed hours for Administration staff are 36 and 44 hours, according to whether the duties performed are clerical or manual.

European employees of the British Phosphate Commissioners operate on a 40-hour week. Generally European employees are granted three months' leave after 21 months' service. Recreation facilities provided include cinema screenings, playing areas, recreation rooms and library.

(e) *Housing and Sanitary Conditions.*—Comfortable quarters are provided for all immigrant employees, the Nauruans residing in their own villages. The Chinese are housed in European-type dwellings and not less than 300 cubic feet of internal air space and 50 square feet of superficial floor area are allotted to each person. The provision of suitable quarters and sanitary conveniences is required by the *Chinese and Native Labour Ordinance 1922-1924*.

The bulk of the labour effort is outdoor. Indoor employees are housed in airy and bright offices and workshops, and where evening and nightshift work is necessary, ample light is installed.

All places of employment are adequately served with sanitary and other amenities conducive to health and cleanliness.

(f) *Inspections.*—Inspection of conditions affecting labour are fully provided for in the *Chinese and Native Labour Ordinance 1922-1924*, and the Administration is active in ensuring that these requirements are fulfilled.

(g) *Medical Inspections.*—All employees undergo a medical inspection prior to engagement. Free medical attention and hospitalization are available as required during the term of engagement.

(h) *Workers' Compensation.*—There is a contractual obligation on the employer to provide workers' compensation in the event of injury or death of an employee arising from his employment. Provision for compensation in cases of injury or death of an immigrant worker is provided in the terms of the contract of engagement. Nauruans are similarly entitled to workers' compensation.

(i) *Employment of Women, Children and Young Persons.*—Women are employed by the Administration in occupations conforming with their sex. See sections 132, 134 and 135. Under the provisions of the *Compulsory Education Ordinance 1922-1925*, children are required to attend school until they attain the age of sixteen years.

(j) *Recruitment of Workers.*—See section 160. The indigenous inhabitants voluntarily present themselves for employment within the Territory.

(k) *Restrictions on Movement of Workers.*—As indicated in section 147, the movement of workers within the Territory is restricted to the extent of the general restrictions on the movement of Chinese and Nauruans.

(l) *Labour Passes or Work-books.*—Labour passes are unknown at Nauru, but under the terms of the *Chinese and Native Labour Ordinance 1922-1924*, provision is made for the employer to notify each labourer at the end of each week the number of extra hours of work performed by him.

(m) *Technical Training and Apprenticeship.*—Legislation has not yet been introduced but an apprenticeship scheme exists for the benefit of the Nauruan population. Lads between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years are eligible for apprenticeship to any trade, provided they possess the required basic education. The apprenticeship term covers five years, at the expiration of which classification as qualified tradesmen is assured. The scheme provides for day and night classes, attendance at which is compulsory.

152.—ORGANIZATION OF LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

There is no specific Labour Department as such in the Territory, but the Native Affairs Branch acts as the Labour Bureau for the indigenous inhabitants and as a liaison office between employer and employee. The immigrant labour is under contract and the interpretation of contract conditions is effected by negotiation between the parties.

153.—OFFENCES AGAINST LABOUR LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

There were no charges against employers during the year for breaches of labour laws or regulations. There were, however, 116 convictions against employees for breaches of the *Chinese and Native Labour Ordinance 1922-1924*. (See section 155.)

154.—LABOUR PROBLEMS.

In addition to the statutory responsibilities of both employers and employees under the provisions of the *Chinese and Native Labour Ordinance 1922-1924* and to the defined contractual obligations of both in respect to immigrant labour, a general policy of discussion and conciliation is followed in any labour problem which presents itself. In relation to the indigenous employees the Council of Chiefs interests itself in labour matters, and in conjunction with the Administration, ensures that accepted standards are maintained.

155.—INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

Generally, during the year, relations between employers and employees were satisfactory. However, one instance of a difference of opinion in labour conditions occurred with a section of Chinese labour engaged by the British Phosphate Commissioners. The employees, after some months work, objected to certain conditions of their contract, and adopted a go-slow policy. They were not supported by others of their countrymen engaged on similar work under identical contracts, and after discussion it was felt that the demands made by the employees were unreasonable. Court action for breach of contract followed, and this accounted for the unusually high number of cases convicted for breaches of the *Chinese and Native Labour Ordinance 1922-1924*. (See section 153.) On conviction, the offenders were fined varying amounts, according to the persistence of their breaches. Ultimately the employees' demands were modified, following which the employer granted concessions of an extra-contract nature. After evidence of good faith on the part of the employees, the fines imposed on them were remitted.

Towards the close of the year the Council of Chiefs represented the desire of the indigenous employees for an increase in wages. The matter is receiving consideration.

156.—SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR.

The insufficiency of the indigenous labour necessitates the recruitment of labour from outside the island in order to meet the requirements of its economy. A high percentage of the adult male Nauruans is regularly employed, while the remainder engage in casual tasks or follow private pursuits, such as fishermen and fruit-sellers. Work is available for all Nauruans who seek it.

The provision of congenial working conditions, together with the Administration's encouragement and teachings, is expected to attract the indigenous inhabitant now in employment and future generations to continue to seek remunerative employment in the interest of their own self advancement.

157.—RECRUITMENT OF LABOUR WITHIN THE TERRITORY.

There is no recruiting of labour in the Territory. The indigenous inhabitants offer voluntarily for employment.

158.—EFFECT ON VILLAGE LIFE OF ABSENCE OF WORKERS.

As the indigenous workers are able to return daily to their village homes, their absence during working hours has no ill-effect on village life.

159.—LABOUR FOR ESSENTIAL WORKS.

The law does not provide for compulsory labour for essential public works and services. The only compulsory labour within the Territory is that performed by prisoners who have been convicted of breaches of the legislation and sentenced to terms of imprisonment with hard labour. The labour is directed to tasks of community benefit, principally the maintenance of public roads.

160.—RECRUITMENT FROM OUTSIDE THE TERRITORY.

(a) *Chinese*.—The bulk of the semi-skilled and unskilled labour utilized in connection with the mining and shipment of phosphate from the island comes from China. The Chinese are recruited in Hong Kong by an agent representing the British Phosphate Commissioners, in accordance with the demand for such labour in the Territory. Recruits, before final selection, are examined by an official of the Government of Hong Kong, who reads and explains to them the terms of the agreement of engagement. The new employees

are conveyed by sea free of charge to Nauru, where the agreement is again read and further explained to them under the direction of the Administrator, who, when satisfied that each intending employee is fully aware of the terms of the engagement, approves and witnesses the signatures to the agreement.

The agreement is made and entered into subject to the provisions of the *Chinese and Native Labour Ordinance* 1922–1924, and of any and of all Ordinances of the Administration of Nauru which may be in force at the time the agreement is signed.

The *Chinese and Native Labour Ordinance* contains provisions for the adequate quartering of all immigrant labour; the supply of rations; the availability of medical and hospital facilities; the observance of public health regulations; the hours of employment and overtime conditions; the free repatriation of labourers at the expiry of their contract and for re-engagement if both parties so desire.

On arrival at the island the workers are required to enter quarantine for observation, after which they are housed in a Chinese settlement. Chinese employees of the Administration are housed in the Administration settlement.

On completion of their contracts those who desire to return or who are not re-engaged are provided with free return passages to their homes.

The movement of Chinese workers during the year was :—

Population at 1st July, 1948	...	...	...	1,370
Arrivals during 1948–1949	...	...	...	106
				1,476
Repatriation during 1948–1949	...	...	33	
Deaths during 1948–1949	...	...	3	
				36

Population at 30th June, 1949 1,440 (including 2 women and 2 children).

(b) *Gilbertese*.—Of the 50 Gilbertese in the employ of the Administration at 1st July, 1948, 45 elected to return to their homes on the completion of their contract in September, 1948. The remaining 5 entered into new contracts of service with the Administration for a further year. Free repatriation was provided for those returning to their homes.

At 30th June, 1949, only 5 Gilbertese were in the employ of the Administration.

(c) *Europeans*.—The basis of employment of European immigrant employees by both the Administration and the British Phosphate Commissioners is also by contract between employer and employees. At 1st July, 1948, the European population totalled 247, of whom 122 were employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners and 10 by the Administration, 2 are Missionaries, and there are 113 women and children. Normal movements during the year resulted in the population remaining at 247 at 30th June, 1949, but the composition had changed to 114 British Phosphate Commissioners staff, 9 Administration staff, 5 Missionaries, and 119 women and children.

161.—OPPORTUNITY FOR EMPLOYMENT.

Existing employment facilities are more than adequate for the utilization of the services and skill of any Nauruan seeking employment. Where labour requirements cannot be met from the local inhabitants, the necessary additional labour is obtained from outside sources.

162.—TRAINING OF SKILLED AND PROFESSIONAL WORKERS.

Overseas secondary education was re-introduced at the beginning of 1948, when two students, selected from a competitive examination, proceeded to Australia for higher studies. At the beginning of 1949 a further three students, again selected in a similar manner, proceeded to Australia for this purpose. In addition, two Nauruan students were admitted to the Central Medical School, Suva, where they will train as Native Medical Practitioners. On completion of their studies, these Nauruans, both from Australia and Suva, will return to Nauru, where they will take up positions with the Administration.

Training of other Nauruans for participation in the economic and social advancement of the Territory is achieved through practical experience gained during the course of their employment in the various Departments of the Administration.

See also section 151 (*m*) for details of apprenticeship training on the island.

163.—ASSISTANCE IN FINDING EMPLOYMENT.

Full employment for all workers is available in the Territory. All Nauruans who desire employment register at the Native Affairs Office, which acts as a labour bureau for the indigenous inhabitants, and suitable employment is found for each applicant.

164.—EMPLOYMENT OUTSIDE THE TERRITORY.

There is no necessity for the indigenous inhabitants to seek work outside the Territory, nor have they expressed any desire to do so.

165.—EQUALITY OF REMUNERATION FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

As indicated in sections 134 and 145, women are engaged only in strictly feminine occupations, so that the question of equal remuneration for work of equal value as between men and women does not apply in the Territory.

166.—DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION.

There is no discrimination in employment in the Territory on the grounds of nationality, religion, or tribal association. Indigenous inhabitants in employment are engaged in such tasks as are suited to their individual educational standards and general aptitude; immigrant labour being employed in those occupations where indigenous labour is either inadequate or insufficiently qualified.

Remuneration for the various avenues of employment is determined on individual responsibility and capacity for the performance of the task involved.

167.—EXTENT OF INDEBTEDNESS AMONG WAGE EARNERS.

Indebtedness among wage earners and salaried workers is not prevalent to a serious extent, and it has not been necessary to take measures in connection therewith.

168.—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS.

There is only one co-operative organization on Nauru, namely, the Nauru Co-operative Society, which owns and operates a co-operative trading store. The Society was formed in 1922 by the indigenous inhabitants and it is registered under the provisions of the *Native Co-operative Societies Ordinance 1935*. The policy of the Society is controlled by the Nauruan Council of Chiefs, with the Administrator of the Territory acting as adviser. A copy of the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for year ended 30th June, 1949, is included as Appendix VII (ii).

The co-operative store arranges its buying from Australia and fixes the margin of profit. Profits are not distributed to any individuals but are used solely in the conduct of the store.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

169.—ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Health Department is responsible for the provision of adequate medical and surgical care, hospitalization, etc., for the indigenous population, and the furtherance of the medical welfare of all sections of the community.

To this end the Administration maintains a small general hospital, one out-patient clinic, one leper settlement, one tuberculosis sanatorium, a quarantine station, and an ambulance service with an establishment of one vehicle.

The Department employs a total of thirty-two (32) Nauruans, under the immediate control of a Director of Public Health, a fully qualified medical practitioner.

In March, 1949, the European Director of Public Health completed his period of service with the Administration and elected to return to Australia. Since that time, pending the appointment of a successor to this position, the Health Department has been functioning under the immediate supervision of the three native medical practitioners, who have the benefit of guidance and assistance from the qualified medical officer employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners.

At the close of the period under review, the Nauruan staff of the Public Health Department consisted of the following :—

Medical—

Registered Native Medical Practitioners, male, Nauruan (Graduates of Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji—1938, 1942, 1944 respectively)	3
Medical Assistant, male, Nauruan	1
Dispenser (locally trained), male, Nauruan	1
Acting Health Inspector (locally trained), male, Nauruan	1
Assistant Laboratory Technicians (locally trained), males, Nauruan ...	2
Probationary Native Nurses (in local training as per three-year curriculum laid down by the Director of Public Health), females, Nauruan	7
Medical Orderlies (locally trained and of whom three (3) are licensed ambulance drivers), males, Nauruan	7
Dental Orderly (locally trained), male, Nauruan	1
Hygiene and Sanitation Orderly (under immediate supervision of the Acting Health Inspector), male, Nauruan	1

Non-Medical—

Medical Storekeeper, male, Nauruan	1
Hospital Cook, male, Nauruan	1
Hospital Laundress, female, Nauruan	1
Hospital Caretakers, males, Nauruan	3
Caretakers and Assistant Cooks, female	2
Total Personnel	32

Functions.

A. Curative.—The Health Department assumes responsibility for the health of the indigenous population and for that of any other Pacific Islanders brought to the island, in that all facilities for diagnosis, treatment and hospitalization of and for all medical and surgical ailments of Pacific Islands' natives are provided by the Administration.

The Department furnishes medical and surgical treatment to European and Chinese members of the Administration staff. Such patients, when necessary, are hospitalized in the hospitals maintained by the British Phosphate Commissioners.

In addition, limited dental facilities are provided for all members of the public, whether Europeans, Chinese or Pacific Islanders. Orthodontia and prosthodontia are not practised at present.

All medical and dental benefits of whatsoever nature are provided free of charge to the individual without discrimination; nor is there any fee for hospitalization.

B. Preventive.—The Director of Public Health acts as Port Quarantine Officer and personally supervises the observance of quarantine regulations, boarding all incoming vessels and aircraft, and conducting the quarantine station during periods of use for the segregation of newly introduced Chinese indentured labourers.

The Health Department is also charged with overall supervision of the health and sanitation of the island as a whole, to which end :—

- (a) Quarterly inspection of the entire indigenous population is carried out for the detection of leprosy, yaws, overt malnutrition, etc. Individuals with lesions suspicious of leprosy are placed on the register of the "Prophylactic Clinic for Leprosy," if bacteriologically negative.
- (b) Individual inspection of all Nauruans is carried out prior to their entry into employment of any kind.
- (c) Preventive inoculation campaigns are carried out as required.
- (d) The suppression and treatment of venereal diseases receive special attention.
- (e) Laboratory facilities are used to assist in the diagnosis and suppression of tuberculosis by bacteriological examination of sputum of all suspected cases occurring on the island.
- (f) The Native Medical Practitioners and Medical Assistant, under the general supervision of the Director of Public Health, act as "District Medical Officers" for the purpose of advising upon, supervising, and co-ordinating matters relating to hygiene and sanitation in the native villages, the various Districts being apportioned between them.
- (g) A sanitary squad, under the immediate supervision of the Acting Health Inspector, is responsible for rubbish disposal and the eradication of insect vectors and other pests.
- (h) Information and propaganda on health and related matters are disseminated to the inhabitants.

Due to the small scale upon which it is necessary to carry on operations, there is no sharp distinction made between curative and preventive work in practice, duties in both fields being allocated to appropriately trained personnel, the whole functioning under the general supervision of the Director of Public Health.

170.—ADVANCES MADE OR PLANNED DURING THE YEAR IN PUBLIC HEALTH, HEALTH EDUCATION, NUTRITION AND SANITATION.

General improvement was effected in the facilities for the treatment and hospitalization of the inhabitants.

Continued instruction was given to members of the recently inaugurated Nauruan Nursing Service who are undergoing a three-years course under the guidance of the Director of Public Health.

The most important development during the year in this sphere was the establishment of an Infant Welfare Service actively controlled by a trained Mothercraft Nurse, who is also training the Nauruan Probationary Nurses in an island-wide service. This service has led to an improvement in ante-natal and post-natal maternal welfare, and at least once each week trained personnel visit each part of the Territory where practical demonstrations in child welfare are given for the benefit of mothers.

All other services previously instituted, both of a curative and preventive nature, were maintained during the year.

171.—RESEARCH PROGRAMMES.

The activities of the Department of Health have been concentrated on maintaining the curative and preventive services throughout the year. As indicated in the previous report, apart from the maintenance of health and vital statistics to indicate possible avenues for future research, there have been no research programmes undertaken during the year. With regard to the trial group of leper patients placed on the "Diasone" therapy treatment in February, 1948, examination reveals that while the patients are still bacteriologically positive, there is evidence of fragmentation of the bacilli. The therapy is being sustained.

There has been no new legislation in the field of medical, public health or related matters enacted during the year.

172.—CO-OPERATION WITH ADJACENT AREAS.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, on behalf of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Nauru, has taken all necessary steps to ensure the fullest co-operation in the field of health with neighbouring Pacific countries. Close liaison is maintained with the South Pacific Health Service, with the epidemiological office of the World Health Organization at Singapore, and with the Department of Health of the Commonwealth of Australia.

173.—HEALTH, EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Because of the large volume of other work incidental to the rehabilitation of the medical services which were completely disrupted by the wartime occupation of the island, it has not yet been possible to institute the collection of full health statistics. Material is available for the compilation of such statistics, but sufficient trained clerical staff is unavailable at present to perform such duties. However, all hospitals and clinics on the island maintain records of admissions and attendances.

The *Notification of Infectious and Contagious Diseases Ordinance 1923*, and Regulations thereunder requiring the notification of a comprehensive list of diseases and submission of epidemiological statistics, are considered to be satisfactory.

With regard to the maintenance of vital statistics, live-births and deaths are registered.

174.—MEDICAL PERSONNEL.

Details of the qualified medical personnel in the Territory are given in section 169 and Appendix XII (a).

With the departure of the Administration Director of Public Health in March, 1949, only one qualified European doctor was on the island at the end of the year.

During the year two Nauruans commenced training as Native Medical Practitioners at the Central Medical School, Suva, where they will undergo a four years' course. It has not been practicable to arrange suitable training in Dentistry for a selected Nauruan, principally because there is no Nauruan with the necessary educational standard to undertake a University course. However, this matter is still receiving consideration. The local recruitment and training of other Nauruan medical personnel proceeds continuously.

175.—FACILITIES FOR TRAINING MEDICAL PERSONNEL.

There are no facilities for the local training of Native Medical Practitioners, but, as indicated in the preceding section, selected Nauruans are sent to the Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji, for such training. Instruction of Nauruans for service as Medical Assistants, Sanitary Inspectors, Dispensers, Laboratory Workers and Nurses, is carried out on the island by the existing qualified staff, with the assistance of the medical library and such laboratory facilities as are available. Subject only to individual selection on a basis of suitability and standard of education, such instruction is available to all indigenous inhabitants without discrimination.

With the exception of the training of Native Medical Practitioners at Suva, no other arrangements have yet been made for the training of medical personnel outside the Territory.

176.—UNQUALIFIED INDIGENOUS PRACTITIONERS.

There is little scope for unqualified indigenous practitioners, other than midwives, because—

- (a) all drugs, appliances and apparatus are controlled by the appropriate authorities;
- (b) few regard themselves, or profess to be, knowledgeable in medical and related matters; and
- (c) there is no incentive, *e.g.*, monetary or other reward, for such services.

Native midwives, however, who usually are relatives or friends of the patient, are active and their ministrations are not controlled by law. An effort has been made to combat this with appropriate propaganda, and this has been partially successful, since the influence of native midwives is now by no means as great as formerly. It is estimated that some 60 per cent. of confinements which remain uncomplicated are dealt with by Nauruan midwives, as compared with the estimate of 75 per cent. quoted in 1947-1948.

177.—PRINCIPAL DISEASES.

The following is a list of the principal diseases occurring in the Territory :—

(1) *Endemic.*

Amœbic Dysentery.	Leprosy.
Filariasis.	Tuberculosis.
Hookworm Infestation (dormant at present).	Yaws (Frambœsia).

(2) *Suspected but unconfirmed.*

Leptospirosis Ictero-hæmorrhagial (Weil's Disease) (February, 1947).

(3) *Recent Epidemics.*

Measles (August, 1946).

Chickenpox (December, 1947).

Whooping Cough (January, March, 1948).

(4) *Sporadic Diseases.*

Malaria.—There are about eight (8) known cases of malaria on the island but Anophelene mosquitoes have not been recorded. With the exception of one short-term visitor who arrived at the island convalescent, no cases of malaria were recorded.

Infantile Beri-Beri.—Occurs under certain conditions. Prophylactic measures, including public dietary education, have been instituted, which appear to have eliminated the possibilities of an outbreak of this disease.

Venereal Disease—

(a) *Syphilis.*—Only one instance of venereal disease was noted during the year, being the case of a Chinese indentured labourer who was suspected of secondary syphilis (interstitial keratitis).

(b) *Gonorrhœa.*—This is not widespread in any section of the community so far as can be determined, although in 1946, very shortly after the re-occupation of the island, a survey of the indigenous population, comprising 600 Nauruans and 700 Gilbertese, revealed an incidence of 3.33 cases per hundred by microscopic examination of appropriate smears only. In addition to extensive treatment adopted at that time, suppression is thought to be due, in large measure, to the extensive use of penicillin therapy, in dosage exceeding the optimum for combating Neisserian infection, for other complaints, notably yaws.

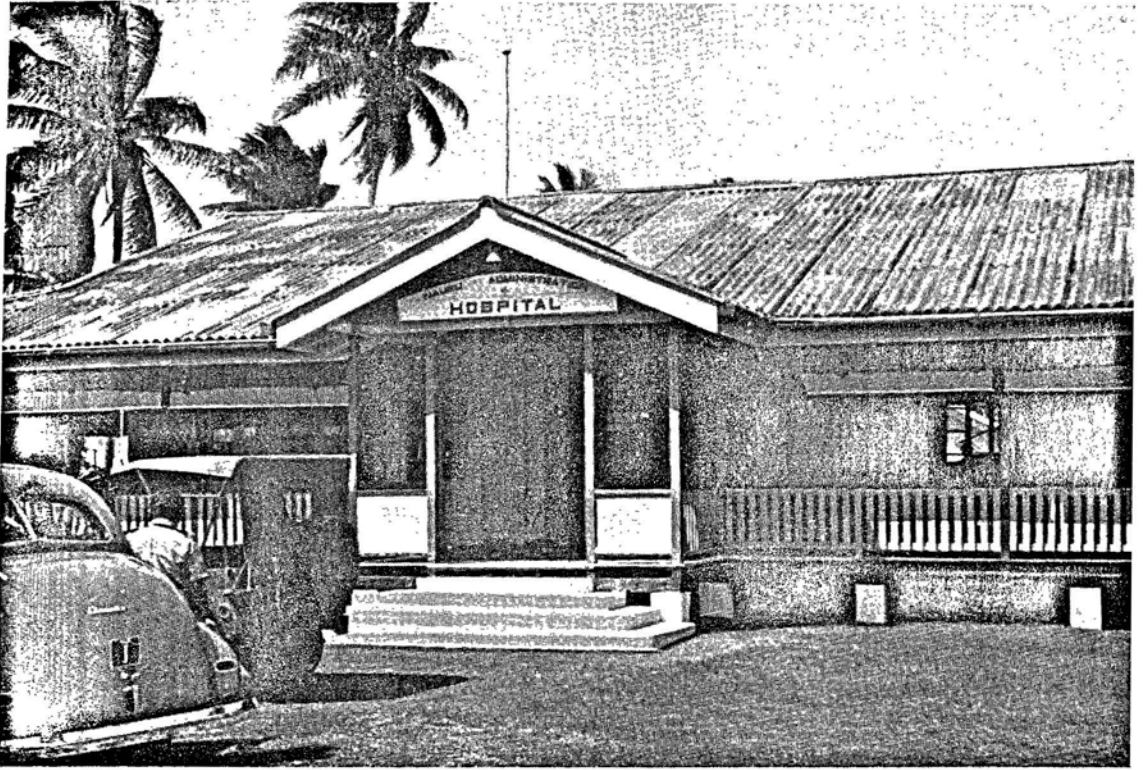
A record of medical cases treated during the year is set out in Appendix XII.

178.—LEPER SETTLEMENTS.

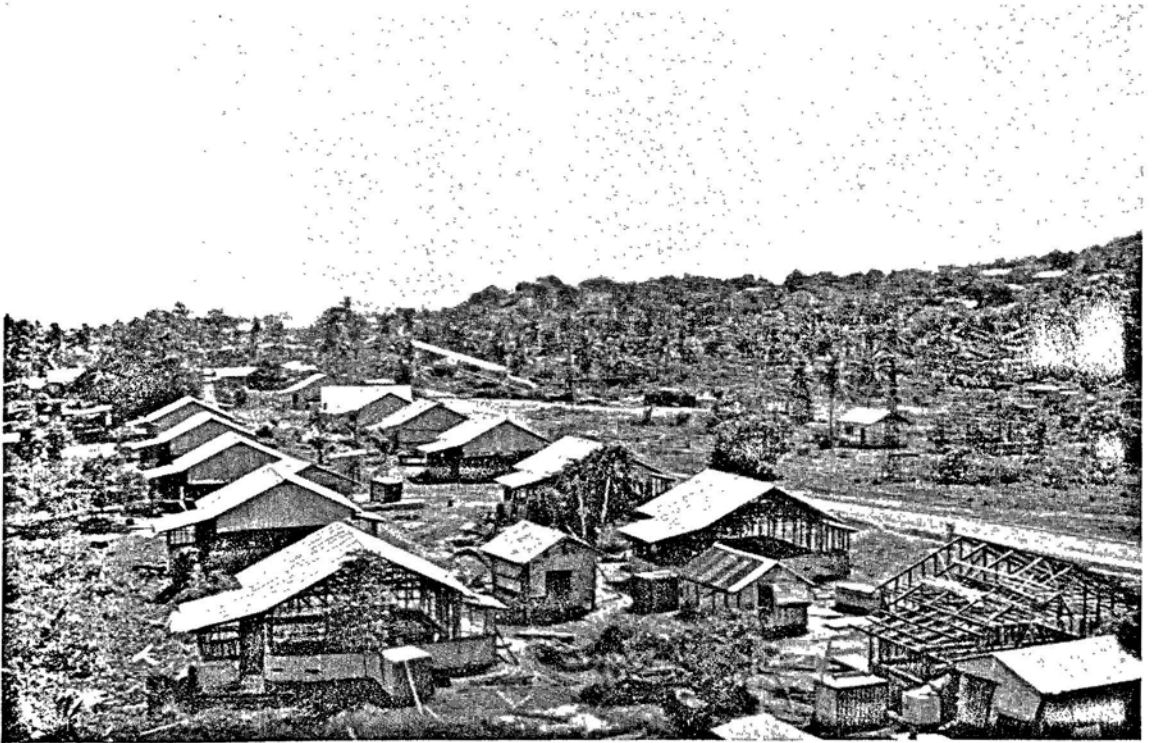
The incidence of leprosy on the island is relatively small and the Administration maintains a leper station for the segregation of infected persons where the latest treatment for the disease is administered.

The leper station is situated on the south-east portion of the island and comfortable quarters for both sexes are provided. A senior Nauruan Medical Orderly is permanently in attendance and the Medical Officer regularly visits the station. There are at present eleven inmates of the leprosarium, one patient, previously a leper suspect, being admitted during the year. The Administration provides amenities for the patients, including fishing

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Nauru Hospital.



First houses under construction (Aiwo District) under the Nauruan Housing Scheme.

and sports materials, light literature such as magazines and periodicals, and a gramophone. Periodic entertainment in the form of concerts and motion pictures is provided by the Boy Scout Movement and other interested organizations. Education for the young inmates is provided by an adult male patient whose educational standard permits of this. Religious instruction is given by visiting clergy.

The inmates of the leper station are those originally found to be bacteriologically positive after periodical medical surveys of the entire indigenous population of the Territory. An out-patients' clinic is also maintained by the Administration, where bacteriologically negative suspects are required to report regularly.

179.—PROSTITUTION.

Prostitution, as such, is unknown on Nauru. Extra-marital sexual relations amongst the indigenous inhabitants appear to occur, but the venereal disease statistics suggest that the problem of social hygiene is of no great magnitude.

180.—MEASURES TO FURTHER EDUCATION IN HEALTH AND OTHER MATTERS.

Information as to the measures taken or planned to further the education of the community in health matters, and to induce the indigenous inhabitants to adopt sanitary reforms, has been given in section 170.

As a means of maintaining and increasing the confidence of the indigenous inhabitants in medical services, meetings of the medical staff are conducted to debate and determine the most advantageous policy with regard to public approach and co-ordination in health services. Results of this policy were already apparent during the preceding twelve months and were maintained during the year. This is considered to be due in a large measure to two factors, namely:—

- (a) a continued improvement in medical facilities as a whole, which in turn has led to
- (b) a heightened morale and increased confidence of the members of the medical staff themselves.

Continuance of this general policy and poster campaigns are planned for the future.

In addition, weekly visits to all districts by the Mothercraft service assists in engendering, not only the infant welfare practices, but also the home hygiene and dietary principles desirable in the interest of the complete domestic unit.

The continuous inspection of sanitary conditions, with provision for corrective action in cases of neglect, is furthering education in health and sanitary matters. With the provision of larger and more modern housing for the indigenous people, the education of the people in home hygiene will be intensified.

Apart from general education and propaganda in relation to the practice of the Nauruan Native Midwives, as indicated in section 176, there has been no necessity to institute any special measures to eradicate dangerous or injurious indigenous practices.

181.—VACCINATION AND INOCULATION.

It is estimated that some sixty per cent. (60%) of the indigenous population have been vaccinated against smallpox at some time during their lives. Last vaccinations took place about two (2) years prior to World War II, when children of school and pre-school ages were vaccinated in two successive years, a total of some two hundred (200) vaccinations in all being performed. Passengers by aircraft to the Australian mainland are vaccinated against smallpox prior to departure from the island.

In 1936, and again in 1938, the Mantoux test was applied to the entire indigenous population over the age of two years. Unfortunately the records of the percentage of reactions was destroyed during the enemy occupation of the island. During the year 1948 all children between the ages of six months and five years were immunized against whooping cough, of which there was an epidemic.

The Director of Public Health is responsible for the general health and sanitation of the island and the co-ordination of all activities as regards sanitation and preventive and curative medicine. Neither of the Missions in the Territory engages in medical activities.

182.—SPECIAL PROVISION FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH.

Facilities exist for pre-natal and maternal care in accordance with generally accepted standards, and efforts are being made through the Mothercraft nursing service, recently inaugurated, to increase further the knowledge of prospective mothers of ante-natal work and their confidence therein.

Times are set apart on the Clinic rosters for ante-natal consultations. Women, who by comparison with pre-war years, appear to be placing an increased reliance upon the medical services at their confinements, are attended at confinement by doctors or lay midwives in the ratio of approximately 40 : 60 (*vide* section 176). There are no regulations with respect to midwife practice.

Clinics, both static and mobile, for infants and children up to the age of two years are conducted throughout the island on a basis providing for each registered patient to be seen at least once weekly. Children of school and pre-school ages are required to undergo regular medical inspections and participate in the medical facilities available to the population at large. Effort is made to correlate non-urgent out-patients' treatment with school attendances.

It is estimated that the following percentages of children receive medical attention or otherwise come under direct medical supervision:—

Infants up to the age of 1 year (Baby Clinics)	...	96 per cent.
Children from 1 to 2 years (Baby clinics)	... ..	65 „
Children from 2 to 6 years (Pre-school)	... ..	56 „
Children from 6 to 16 years (School)	... ..	49 „

183.—NUTRITIONAL MEASURES.

The only International Resolution on the question of nutritional status of native peoples has come from the Food and Agricultural Organization, and is bound up with the World Census of Agriculture to be carried out in the Pacific in the 1949–1950 administrative year.

Apart from supplementary feeding of Vitamin “B” to nursing mothers and babies, as mentioned in the previous report, no necessity has arisen for supplementary feeding for other elements of the population outside the special requirements of hospital and clinic patients.

184.—NATURAL SOURCES OF FOOD SUPPLY.

(a) *Animals*.—There are no indigenous food animals in the Territory. Swine have been re-introduced to the island and their breeding for food purposes by the Nauru Co-operative Society is sponsored by the Administration. The industry is in the earliest stages of development, however, and during the past year only a small percentage of the stock bred on the island was slaughtered for consumption. Total number of swine on the island as at 30th June, 1949, was 118; 48 were in the keeping of the Nauru Co-operative Society, the remaining 70 being raised by the British Phosphate Commissioners for slaughter for consumption by the Chinese.

Sheep.—These are imported periodically in small numbers for purposes of slaughter for consumption only. They are not bred on the island.

Goats.—A limited number of goats, owned privately, are kept principally for the supply of fresh milk for individual family units.

(b) *Birds*.—There are several species of wild bird life in the Territory, of which only the black noddy is used as a food during the greater part of the year. Under the *Wild Birds Preservation Ordinance* 1937 the destruction of all wild birds, with the exception of the black noddy, is forbidden, and in the case of the black noddy a closed season is observed during the breeding period. Domesticated fowls are used for food requirements, both for their meat and egg value, and such fowls are of both indigenous and imported origin. Poultry breeding is carried on by all sections of the community.

(c) *Fish*.—Fish is a popular item in the diet of the indigenous inhabitants and there is a ready market amongst the immigrant communities on the island for catches in excess of individual fishermen's requirements. In the waters surrounding the island fish are most plentiful but are of a soft variety which do not keep well after being caught.

(d) *Edible Plant Foods*.—With the exception of coconuts and pandanus, edible plant foods exist only to a relatively small degree. With the encouragement of the Administration, efforts are made by the indigenous inhabitants in the cultivation of bananas, breadfruit, mango, pineapple, tapioca, and watermelons. In limited quantities limes, pawpaws, plantains, soursops, sweet potato, pumpkins, spinach and wild almonds are also found on the island. The Chinese cultivates species of Chinese beans and cabbages in small plots.

Apart from coconuts and pandanus, the abovementioned plant foods do not enter, to any appreciable extent, into the diets of the inhabitants, such fruits being regarded as semi-delicacies.

The absence of pollinating insects makes agricultural pursuits difficult. Coconut and pandanus palms, together with the major portion of the other plant foods, are found in non-phosphate-bearing areas and no threat to supply of these foods exists.

185.—FACILITIES FOR TROPICAL AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

Tropical and venereal diseases are treated with the general facilities available. Medical facilities are available free and are within access of all members of the community. In cases where major and delicate operations are deemed advisable, patients requiring such treatment are transported to Australia.

186.—SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL FACILITIES.

The extent to which hospital facilities are supplemented by other medical services is indicated in section 169 and Appendix XII (d). In addition, visits of specialists in various fields are arranged as necessary.

As the outcome of the visit of the ophthalmic surgeon described in the previous Report, all spectacles and other prescribed treatment have been supplied.

When conditions so demand, arrangements are also made for Nauruans to obtain specialized medical treatment outside the Territory.

SANITATION.

187.—WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

Where settlement of inhabitants is sufficiently concentrated to permit a water-flushing disposal of sewage, such is provided with outlet either to the sea or through septic tanks. Salt or brackish well water supplies are provided for flushing. In the more sparsely settled areas, e.g., in Nauruan villages, properly constructed, deep pit latrines are in use. The new housing project for Nauruans provides for inclusion of a similar system wherever houses are grouped suitably for reticulation of flushing water.

The efficiency of the sanitary control of sewage disposal in the Territory is indicated by the fact that, while hookworm is listed as an endemic disease, it is also dormant and it is expected that maintenance of the present control ultimately will result in its eradication.

There are no rivers in the Territory and water conservation is dependent on rain-water catchment and on wells. Storage capacity for the former now approaches 3,000,000 gallons, while the supply from wells has been ample to meet demands during the longest dry spell, although during prolonged droughts, the water becomes increasingly brackish. There is also a water-distillation plant on the island.

188.—DISINFECTION OF POOLS AND CONTROL OF PESTS.

Numerous waterholes of varying dimensions exist on the island, the waters of which are more or less brackish and are well stocked with small fish of the "Gambusia" species. Regular inspections fail to disclose any evidence of mosquito breeding and disinfection of such areas has proved unnecessary. Regular spraying of temporary rain pools with an effective insecticide is effected when these pools are in evidence.

The only pests found in the Territory and known to be dangerous to health are mosquitoes, flies and rodents. In an endeavour to remove the menace of both mosquitoes and flies, extensive regular spraying of all likely contaminated areas is undertaken, and where possible, breeding grounds such as rubbish dumps, etc., are destroyed. Measures taken for the eradication of rodents are trapping and poisoning.

189.—FOOD INSPECTION.

Markets, on a very small scale, for the sale of bananas, coconuts, mangoes, etc., to the Chinese are conducted by the indigenous inhabitants under the direct supervision of the Nauruan Health Inspector employed by the Department of Public Health.

Supervision over foodstuffs prepared for and retained for consumption by the Chinese within the British Phosphate Commissioners' Chinese location is exercised by the management of the Chinese settlement, subject to periodical inspection by officers of the Health Department.

The *Manufacture and Sale of Bread Ordinance 1926* provides adequate legislation for the maintenance of hygienic conditions in the manufacture and distribution of bread. Premises and facilities utilized in this regard are regularly visited by the Health Inspector. All stores retailing foodstuffs are also visited and inspected regularly.

Pigs and sheep are slaughtered and fish and poultry are prepared for consumption in an area capable of being thoroughly cleansed.

Absolute prohibition is enforced on the entry and release of any animals or plants, domestic or otherwise, not certified free of disease by a qualified expert at the port of embarkation. The greater proportion of meat consumed on the island is imported in refrigeration and is kept in a refrigerated condition until consumption.

DRUGS.

190.—LEGISLATION FOR CONTROL OF DRUGS.

The legislation in force in the Territory relating to drugs is as follows:—

- (a) The *Importation of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Heroin Ordinance 1922* which restricts the importation of the above drugs for other than medicinal purposes and then only upon a licence from the Administrator.
- (b) The *Arms Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance 1936* which prescribes, amongst other things, that opium shall not be supplied by gift, sale or any other way to any Nauruan or Chinese in the Territory and that a Nauruan or Chinese shall not have opium in his possession.

191.—NARCOTIC DRUGS.

The inhabitants of the Territory are not addicted to the use of narcotic drugs.

192.—CONSUMPTION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS.

The quantities of dangerous drugs consumed during the year for medicinal purposes were:—

Morphine	...	...	...	1.3 grams.
Pethydine	...	...	...	2.5 „
Linctus Diamorphine	...	...	...	24 fluid ozs.

The Director of Police is charged with ensuring observance of the provisions of the *Arms, Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance 1936* and the *Importation of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Heroin Ordinance 1942*.

All importations are made under licence from the Administrator and are for medicinal purposes only under the supervision of fully qualified medical practitioners or other appropriately trained and recognised personnel. There is no illegal traffic or use of dangerous drugs.

193.—DANGEROUS DRUGS CONVENTIONS.

The following Conventions relating to narcotics have been applied to the Territory.

- (i) International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol (19th February, 1925).
- (ii) International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (13th July, 1931).

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS.

194.—TYPES AND QUANTITIES.

The manufacture of alcoholic or other spirituous liquors is not permitted in the Territory. However, at times, Nauruans drink a fermented spirit (sour toddy) prepared from the sap of the coconut fruit spathe. The liquid, when fermented, is quite potent and causes drunkenness if consumed in sufficient quantities. Thirty-six (36) convictions for this practice were recorded during the year. (See Appendix III.)

Imports during the year ended 30th June, 1949, were as follows:—

	Percentage of Alcohol by Weight.	Reputed Gallons.	Rate of Duty per Gallon.
(a) Spirits and spirituous liquors (including whisky, brandy, gin and liqueurs).	Over 20 per cent.	287	12s.
(b) Wines (still and sparkling) ... ..	...	1,792	3s.
(c) Beer, stout and lager	Over 3 per cent. and under 20 per cent.	15,776	6d.
(d) Cider	As for (c) ...	124	6d.
Total ... ..	...	17,979	...

Items for Government use and spirits for scientific purposes are admitted free of duty.

The indigenous inhabitants are forbidden, under the provisions of the *Arms, Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance 1936*, to consume or have in their possession any intoxicating liquors.

195.—IMPORT DUTIES ON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

The rates of import duties on alcohol and spirits are indicated in section 194.

POPULATION.

196.—RECORDING OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration of births, deaths, marriages, immigration and emigration is compulsory. With only a small population and a small Territory, no difficulties present themselves in the recording of vital statistics. Details regarding births, deaths, marriages and divorces are published in the *Government Gazette*, which is issued weekly.

The last official census was held on 30th June, 1947. (See also Appendix I.)

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE.

197.—APPLICATION OF CONVENTIONS, ETC.

A list of International Conventions which have been applied to the Territory is given in Appendix XIV, and special reference to International Labour Conventions is made in section 150.

198.—PROVISION FOR SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE.

As indicated in section 129 and Appendix X, dependants' allowances are paid in respect of the dependants of Nauruan employees of the Administration.

Dependants' allowances were increased from 1st July, 1948, from 5s. per month for each of the first four dependants, and 2s. 6d. per month for subsequent dependants, to a flat rate of 7s. 6d. per month per dependant. Towards the close of the period under review, the British Phosphate Commissioners also extended similar benefits to their Nauruan employees.

A scheme to cover payment of pensions to Nauruan widows, orphans and invalids, was also introduced as from 1st July, 1948. Payments under this scheme are at the rate of £1 per month for adults and 7s. 6d. per month in the case of orphans under the age of sixteen years in the care of guardians. Applications for participation in the scheme are made to the Native Affairs Officer, who, after examination of the circumstances of the individual cases, recommends to the Administrator the action to be taken. Dependants' allowances are paid to widows supporting children.

199.—SOCIAL WELFARE LEGISLATION.

No social welfare legislation was enacted during the year.

200.—SOCIAL SECURITY OBJECTIVES.

It is the aim of the Administration to provide higher standards of living and education, full employment and promote conditions of economic and social development. These objectives, allied with conditions already in force, will provide adequate coverage of the social security field. A review of the wage level in relation to the cost of living in the Territory is at present being undertaken.

201.—EXTENSION OF SOCIAL WELFARE WORK.

The scope of social welfare work and the aim of the Administration in this field are indicated in sections 198 and 200.

202.—PROVISIONS FOR ORPHANS, ETC.

There have been no instances of abandoned or delinquent children, but provision or civil action in this respect is contained in legislation of the Territory. (See also section 198.)

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

203.—HOUSING SITUATION.

As a result of the total destruction of all housing facilities during the Japanese occupation, a complete rebuilding programme became necessary. The British Phosphate Commissioners have restored their destroyed settlements.

Prior to the war the majority of the indigenous people resided in houses built of local materials, which included coconut thatch roof and sides. There were several European-type houses, but only two of these remained when the re-occupation took place. The present dwellings are a combination of native-type huts and houses built from salvaged materials, the majority of which are unsatisfactory for permanent residence.

The recently commenced housing project, however, will provide European-type dwellings for the Nauruans. The houses have been designed in consultation with the Nauruans themselves, and they are being constructed in such a way as to allow the erection of additional bedrooms, etc., if they are required subsequently. Imported materials are being used—concrete and bricks for the foundations, hardwood for flooring, galvanized iron for roofing, etc. (See also section 116.)

The housing needs of the Administration (European) staff are not yet sufficient for the full establishment, and some officers are accommodated in temporary quarters, also erected from salvaged materials. The position is, however, being remedied.

204.—LEGISLATION AFFECTING HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

No legislation affecting housing or town planning has been enacted during the year.

205.—PROMOTION OF HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS.

The practical developments for improving the housing position are referred to in sections 203 and 204.

206.—TOWN PLANNING.

The housing project referred to in sections 131 and 203 is planned and being carried out on the principles of grouping dwellings in a manner commensurate with adequate curtilage for each house, convenience for reticulation of essential services, and the subdivision of land in accordance with the rights of landowners. In most instances the advantages of grouping in residential designing has been appreciated and accepted by the people and an adjustment of land ownership has been possible through the co-operation of the indigenous landowners.

PENAL ORGANIZATION.

207. ORGANIZATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The incidence of crime in the Territory is comparatively slight when assessed over a period of years, and the nature of the average offences is such that punitive measures imposed do not warrant the establishment of any large scale penal organization. The existing organization provides for an institution which is primarily punitive. There are no reformatory institutions.

There is only one prison in the Territory. It consists of a barbed-wire enclosure, 110 feet square, containing the prison buildings, which consist of:—

- One large ward.
- Two separate cells.
- Messing and recreation room.
- Kitchen and stores room.
- Lavatory and ablutions.

The existing structures and enclosure are temporary and were erected shortly after the reoccupation of the island in 1945. A modern prison, built in 1932, was destroyed by the Japanese during their occupation. Plans for a new prison, embodying improved facilities, have been prepared, but, to date, construction thereof has not been possible.

The European Director of Police has control of the prison and is responsible for the management, discipline, welfare and safe custody of the prisoners. He is assisted by a staff of two members of the regular Nauruan police constabulary, one of whom acts as Head Warder.

208.—CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN PRISONS.

Prisoners are classified as follows:—

First Class—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour.

Second Class—Prisoners under sentence of imprisonment and prisoners awaiting trial or under examination.

Female prisoners are practically unknown in the Territory, but provision for their custody in separate quarters under a female wardress is in existence.

Rations are issued to prisoners daily on the following scale:—

Rice, 1 lb.; meat, 12 oz.; or 1 lb. of fresh fish.

Biscuits, 8 ozs.; sugar, 4 ozs.

Potatoes, 4 ozs.; onions, 2 ozs.

Salt and curry powder as required.

The diet is further supplemented with locally grown pumpkins, pawpaws, and coconuts.

Sanitation is provided at the gaol in the form of deep-pit latrines, which are of a temporary nature pending the construction of the new prison. Requisite public health standards are observed in all matters and periodical inspections of the area are conducted.

As most of the prisoners serve only short-term sentences there is no provision, other than the supply of suitable reading matter, for educational advancement of the prisoners. Occupational training is given by way of thatch plaiting, the use of tools, net making, and fishing.

The Department of Public Health arranges for the periodical medical inspection of the prisoners.

209.—JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

Juveniles may be imprisoned under the provisions of the Criminal Code. A person under the age of seven years cannot be held criminally responsible for any act or omission. A juvenile under the age of fourteen years cannot be held criminally responsible for any act or omission unless it is proven that at the time of doing the act or making the omission, he had capacity to know that he ought not to do the act or make the omission. A male juvenile under the age of fourteen years is presumed incapable of having carnal knowledge.

However, juvenile delinquency is unknown at Nauru. No special Children's Court has been established to deal with possible offenders, but should the occasion arise where action against a juvenile is necessary, the case would be heard in one of the existing Courts, with due regard to the nature of the offence, and the age of the offender.

210–211.—PENAL SERVITUDE.

There is no provision in the types of imprisonment that may be inflicted for specific allocation of any particular type of labour. Prisoners of the first class (see section 208) are employed in labour of such kind and at such places as the Director of Police, with the approval of the Administrator, may appoint. They are generally employed under the supervision of regular native police on public road maintenance and other public utilities. Prisoners may also be employed under the supervision of the Nauruan Police in the collection of indigenous foods for the use of both the Police Force and the prisoners themselves.

The hours of work are:—

Week-days: 7 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Travelling time to and from the place of work is included in those hours. If engaged in work more than one mile from the prison, the prisoners are conveyed thereto and returned therefrom by motor vehicles. There is no work on Sundays.

No system of remuneration is in operation for prisoners serving short terms of imprisonment, but where a prisoner is detained for a period of six months or more with hard labour, he is entitled, provided that his conduct and diligence are satisfactory, to have credited to him an amount of 3d. for each working day. The money allowance may be withheld at the discretion of the Director of Police should such action be deemed necessary.

Prisoners of the second class may wear their personal clothing and are employed on light duties only within the prison compound.

212.—EXTRA-TERRITORIAL IMPRISONMENT.

In no circumstances have prisoners been sent outside the Territory for confinement.

The Administrator has power to suspend the operation of any sentence either for a specified time or indefinitely, and arrange for the deportation of the prisoners from the Territory. Should persons who departed from the island under these circumstances return, the sentences may be re-imposed if such course is considered desirable, but where part of a sentence has been served, only such unexpired portion thereof may be reimposed. Deportation in these circumstances is effected only when it is considered that the gaol facilities on the island are inadequate for the confinement of prisoners serving reasonably lengthy sentences.

213.—NATURE OF PENALTIES.

The following punishments, apart from fines and imprisonment with or without hard labour, may be imposed by a Court at Nauru :—

Death.

Detention in a reformatory prison.

Detention in an industrial or reformatory school.

Solitary confinement.

Whipping.

Bound over to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

The Administrator has power to remit any sentence or part thereof and to commute any sentence of death and substitute therefor such term of imprisonment, with or without hard labour, as to him may seem meet.

No penalties other than the infliction of fines and imprisonment have been imposed. The question of formally removing provision in the law relating to corporal punishment is being examined. Under the provisions of the *Suspension of Sentences Ordinance 1921*, the Administrator may at any time suspend the operation of any sentence of imprisonment. There is no provision for forced residence.

Deportation from the Territory cannot be imposed by a Court as a sentence, but a Court may recommend that a non-indigenous person convicted of a felony be deported, the final decision resting with the Administrator.

214.—PRISON LEGISLATION.

No prison legislation was enacted during the year.

215.—PRISON REFORMS.

No changes or reforms with respect to conditions in prisons have been introduced during the year.

As indicated in section 207, it is proposed to erect a modern prison, but this is dependent on the availability of materials and the completion of other structures of higher priority.

216.—PRISON DISCIPLINE.

The Gaol and Prison Rules contain directions covering prison discipline. No prison official may strike a prisoner except in self-defence, or in the case of attempted escape or violence on the part of the prisoner. No official may punish a prisoner except as authorised by law or regulations.

217.—REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

The Administrator may, at any time, suspend the operation of any sentence of imprisonment for either a specified or indefinite period, and he may withdraw any such suspension. He may also remit the whole part of any sentence.

Prisoners may earn remission of their sentences by diligence accompanied by good conduct. The maximum remission obtainable is one-fourth—in the case of males, and one-third—in the case of females.

Where a Medical Officer reports that the continued confinement of any prisoner will either endanger his life or reason, or is likely to shorten his life, the Administrator is required to take such report into consideration and to weigh every circumstance connected with the prisoner and the nature of his offence, and may, in his discretion, either order continuance of the imprisonment or discharge from gaol, either absolutely or subject to such conditions as he may think fit.

No stigma attaches to any person who has served a term of imprisonment, and it does not affect his life after release. Furthermore, ex-prisoners experience no difficulty in finding suitable employment after serving their sentences.

218.—SYSTEM OF PROBATION.

Prisoners are released on probation where the circumstances so warrant and, in particular, where confinement of the prisoner is likely to cause undue hardship to his dependants. Good conduct prisoners may also be released on probation.

H.—EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT.

GENERAL.

219.—OBJECTIVES OF EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

The main objectives of the educational policy of the Administration are to provide free and secular education for all children in the Territory; to encourage the older indigenous people to continue with study in an effort to better themselves; to raise the general standard of living of the inhabitants; ultimately to train these people for administrative positions in the Territory.

220.—EDUCATION SYSTEMS AND PROGRAMMES.

The *Compulsory Education Ordinance* 1921–1925 requires Nauruan children between the ages of six and sixteen years and all European children between the ages of six and fifteen years to attend schools provided for the purpose. The educational programme is based on Australian standards and an educational officer from the metropolitan country supervises instruction in the Territory. At the present time the standard of education is restricted to primary studies, supplemented by secondary apprentice training, with higher education provided for outstanding Nauruans at selected overseas institutions.

Classes for apprentices are conducted by the Supervisor of Native Education on two nights per week and/or on Saturday mornings. Adult education classes, sponsored by the more highly educated Nauruans, are held on one evening each week.

After the completion of their primary studies, European children obtain their secondary and higher education in the metropolitan country at their parents' expense.

During the year under report, the Mission of the Order of the Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic) re-established in Ewa District a primary school for the indigenous inhabitants. The school is registered under the provisions of the *Compulsory Education Ordinance* 1921–1925 and the Regulations made thereunder, and the curriculum conforms with that laid down for the Administration schools. Three Europeans, Sisters of the Order of the Sacred Heart, comprise the teaching staff of the school.

Under the provisions of the *Compulsory Education Ordinance*, all education in the Territory is controlled by the Administration, and it is provided for all inhabitants free of charge.

221.—ORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

There are six District primary schools and a special school at the Leprosarium, the teachers of which are in the employ of the Administration. In addition, as indicated in the preceding section, there is also one denominational school on the island conducted by the Sacred Heart Mission, and the teachers in this instance are missionaries. The Administration also provides a primary school for European children.

The instructional staff in the employ of the Administration at 30th June, 1949, consisted of:—

1 Supervisor of Native Education	...	...	...	European.
1 Superintendent of Native Schools	...	...	...	Nauruan.
1 Senior Head Teacher	...	...	...	"
5 Head Teachers of District Primary Schools	...	...	...	"
8 Senior Assistant Teachers	...	...	...	"
7 Assistant Teachers	...	...	...	"
4 Student Teachers	...	...	...	"

Financial provision for Nauruan education is made in the Nauru Royalty Trust Fund (see section 48 and Appendix IV (F)), whilst expenditure on European education is charged to the general funds of the Administration.

222.—EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION.

No educational legislation was promulgated during the year under review.

223.—SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAMME.

During the year completion of Boe District School, designed to accommodate over a hundred pupils, was effected. In addition, a District School in Nibok, with accommodation for a hundred pupils, was completed. These buildings are replacements of structures erected from salvaged materials after the reoccupation of the island in September, 1945. A primary school has also been erected in Ewa District by the Mission of the Order of the Sacred Heart.

All schools in the Territory are equipped with standard text-books and teaching aids such as are used by primary schools in the metropolitan country.

SCHOOLS AND CURRICULUM.

224.—OPERATION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The establishment and operation of private schools in the Territory is governed by Regulations and Instructions under the *Compulsory Education Ordinance* 1921-1925, providing for the registration of all private schools and schoolteachers, maintenance of suitable school buildings, and adherence to prescribed curricula and courses of study. All school records are required to be available for inspection by the Administrator or by any person so authorised by him.

The only private school operating in the Territory is that of the Sacred Heart Mission in Ewa District, which was re-established in March, 1949.

225.—GRANTS TO PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

During the year there were no financial grants made to the Mission school on the island. However, the Administration provided, without cost to the school, desks, blackboards, and basic permanent equipment for teaching. In addition, stores of the type provided for the Administration schools, *e.g.*, text-books, ink, chalk, and other consumable stores, were also issued free of charge.

226.—SCOPE OF CURRICULUM.

The Nauruan primary schools serve a dual purpose :—

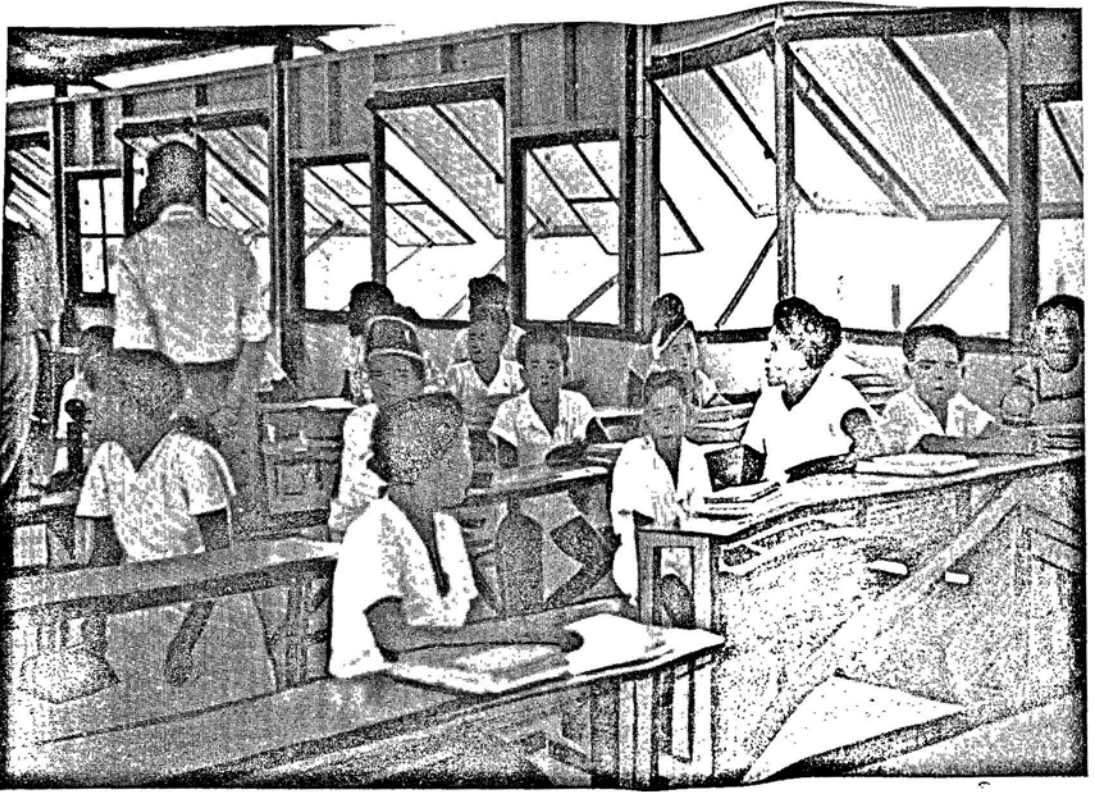
- (a) They provide a foundation on which higher educational advancement is dependent; and
- (b) Since only a proportion of the indigenous inhabitants pass on from primary schools to secondary schools, the primary instruction must provide something complete in itself.

The curriculum, which is modelled on that used in Australian primary schools, provides a basis enabling students completing it to proceed to higher education, *e.g.*, technical instruction to qualify as tradesmen, and with secondary and professional training to become qualified professional officers.

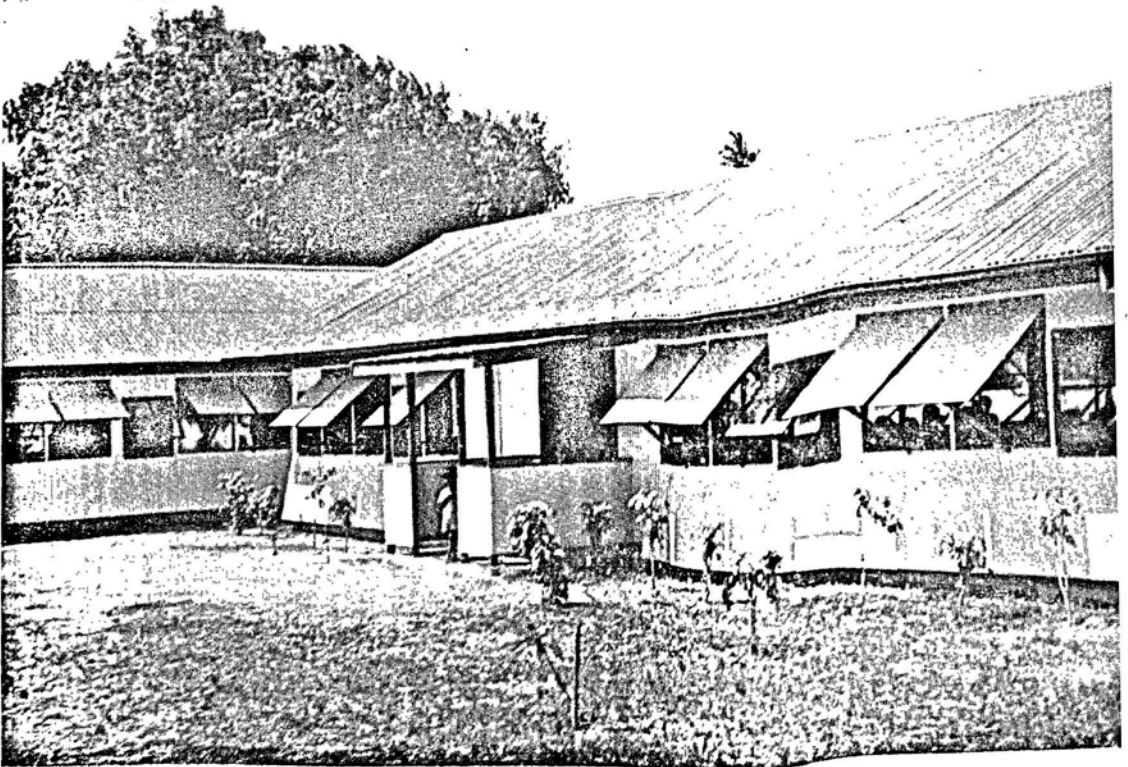
The curriculum in the primary schools, which is spread over a period of six years, includes instruction in English and poetry, arithmetic, manual training, geography, history and civics, and nature study and appreciation.

Periods are set aside for religious instruction, which is given by the local Ministers of Religion.

To face p. 70.



A Classroom of Boe District School.



Boe District School.

227.—TEACHING OF LANGUAGES.

One of the main essentials of the prescribed course of study in the Nauruan schools is the teaching of the English language. The study of this language is carried out throughout the school years and up to adult age. English is the commercial language of the Territory and the only text-books available to the Nauruan people are those printed in the English language. The Nauruan language is a spoken rather than a written language, and it is used only by the Nauruans for conversational purposes.

All schools for Nauruan students are staffed by Nauruan teachers who are able to speak and read both English and Nauruan. These teachers use the vernacular to facilitate the study of English and to ensure that all work is clearly presented to the pupils.

In order to proceed to higher education abroad it is essential that candidates have a sound knowledge of English and the primary school courses are designed to attain this result.

228.—FACILITIES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

No facilities for higher education, apart from apprenticeship training, are at present existent within the Territory.

Prior to the recent war there were two established secondary schools: (a) Moure Boys' School—a technical school for boys, and (b) Orro Girls' School—a technical and domestic science school for girls. Neither of these schools has, as yet, been re-established. Higher education in Australia is available to selected pupils possessing the necessary educational qualifications. In addition, arrangements are made periodically for selected students to attend the Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji, to qualify as native medical practitioners.

At present there are four Nauruan boys pursuing higher educational studies in Australia and two are attending the Central Medical School, Suva.

PUPILS.

229.—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS.

The distribution of the schools throughout the Territory is closely related to the distribution of the population. The indigenous inhabitants reside in areas where the main source of their native food supply is available, these areas being the Buada Lagoon area in the interior and the coastal coconut belt.

The following table, in conjunction with the map showing the District population distribution which is included as Appendix XVI, indicates the distribution of the schools in relation to population density and the number of pupils in attendance in each area.

Type of School.	Name of School.	Net attendance, 30th June, 1949.
District Primary	Anetan	38
District Primary	Nibok	68
District Primary	Boe	76
District Primary	Yarren	24
District Primary	Menen	48
District Primary	Buada	31
Special School	Leper Station	4
Arubo Mission School	Ewa	92
	Total	381 Pupils.

230.—FINANCIAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE TO PUPILS.

There are no school fees payable for any educational facilities in the Territory. The sites of the District Primary Schools have been selected to obviate any unnecessary travelling by the pupils attending them, and consequently it is not necessary to provide transport for pupils. Youths and adults attending evening classes are expected to find their own method of transportation. As the Territory is small (twelve miles in circumference) and the majority of the people are in possession of bicycles, no difficulty has been experienced in regard to transportation.

Physical education is provided by way of games practice and teaching throughout all schools and also by means of regularly conducted sports. Encouragement is given to inter-district athletic and sporting activities.

Medical attention is provided free where such is found necessary as a result of the regular three-monthly examination of the indigenous population.

In the case of pupils selected to continue their studies abroad in certain defined courses, the cost of their education is borne by the Nauru Administration, as a charge against the Nauru Royalty Trust Fund, with financial assistance from the parents towards outfitting costs and incidental expenses.

TEACHERS.

231.—QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

At present, pending a replacement for the European Schoolmistress who resigned during the year, there is only one non-indigenous teacher in the Territory. He is the European Supervisor of Native Education, on loan from the Victorian Education Department, and holds the Trained Primary Teacher's Certificate issued by that Department. In addition to the duties as Supervisor of Native Education, this teacher at present has charge of the European School.

There are twenty-six Nauruan teachers, but none possess professional qualifications. Teachers are recruited from pupils on the island and initially are allotted to the District Schools as student teachers on probation, under the guidance of senior teachers, who are responsible for imparting knowledge in teaching procedure. Teachers may advance according to length of service, ability, teaching procedure, and intelligence, through the grades of Student Teacher, Assistant Teacher, Senior Assistant Teacher, to Head Teacher.

Weekly teachers' classes are held for the purpose of discussing problems relating to the schools and discussion of teaching procedure. These meetings are presided over by the Nauruan Superintendent of Native Schools, who refers any major problems to the Supervisor of Education for help and advice.

232.—SALARY SCALES OF TEACHERS.

(a) *Nauruan* :

<i>Classification.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Grades Taught.</i>	<i>Monthly Salary.</i>
			£ s. d.
Native Supervisor	M.	General Supervision	24 10 0
Senior Head Teacher	M.	Supervision and General Teaching ...	14 10 0
Head Teachers	M. } M. }	IV, V and VI	{ 10 10 0 8 10 0
Senior Assistant Teachers	M.	III and IV	7 10 0
Assistant Teachers	F.	I and II	5 0 0
Student Teachers	M. } F. }	Kindergarten work, also assist other class teachers.	{ 1 10 0 5 10 0

(b) *European* :

Supervisor of Native Education ...	M.	General Supervision of Educational Policy, etc., and at present instruction in all Grades of the European School	52 0 0*
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* The salary ranges are exclusive of dependants' allowance.

233.—TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

There is no teachers' association in the Territory and no journals or publications have been issued by any member of the teaching staff.

ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION.

234.—ADULT OR MASS EDUCATION.

Weekly meetings of the adult population are held at the Nauru Domaneab and are stimulated by debates and lectures, etc., given by the more educated of the Nauruan community. A portable film projector has been provided for use at these meetings and films of an educational nature are shown. These films are also shown at other localities throughout the Territory, including the Sanatorium and Leper Station.

In addition to the continuance of the present educational activities, it is proposed to establish a radio broadcasting station in the Territory to relay overseas news sessions and conduct local educational talks, etc., for the benefit of the indigenous inhabitants.

235.—LITERACY CAMPAIGNS.

As compulsory education for all children between the ages of six and sixteen years has been in force in the Territory since 1921, and as the indigenous population is small in number, the percentage of illiteracy is relatively small and occurs only amongst the elderly inhabitants, who, in view of their age, are reluctant to undergo instruction. The few who would fall in this category depend on their families for news and guidance regarding local affairs.

236.—SUPPLY OF LITERATURE.

The Administration of the Territory arranges for regular supplies of newspapers and periodicals to be made available to the indigenous inhabitants. In addition, a reference library has been obtained for the use of all communities on the island.

In the above cases the language used in the publications is English, which is more or less tending to become the *lingua franca* of the Territory and has been adopted as the official language.

The Chinese community on the island receive newspapers and periodicals from their homeland which are printed in their own language.

237.—INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE.

Nauruan is the only language indigenous to the Territory. The immigrant communities generally retain their own vernacular within their own communities, but any interchange of speech is usually conducted in English.

The Nauruan language was standardized before the recent war, but so far as is known the only publications made in this language were translations of the Holy Bible and certain recognized books of hymns and sacred music. A Nauru Grammar, by the late Rev. Father A. Kayser, of the Sacred Heart Mission, is a monumental work on the indigenous language.

An unofficial dictionary, with limited translations, is available to assist in interpretation between the Nauruan and the English language.

238.—INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

Intellectual and cultural activities in the Territory are fostered by the general educational programme and the provision of a reference library. In addition, as stated in section 234, weekly meetings of the adult population for the purpose of carrying on debates, lectures and discussion groups are encouraged by the Administration. The screenings of educational films at these meetings is undertaken with the object of furthering cultural and intellectual activities.

239.—LIBRARIES.

Prior to the evacuation of Nauru in 1942, library facilities were available to all inhabitants in the Territory, but such facilities were no longer existent at the date of re-occupation. Books from the National Library, Canberra, Australia, are now circulated on loan to the Territory. During 1948 a reference library of 1,300 volumes was purchased for use at the island. Suitable premises for housing the library had not been completed at the close of the year, and the availability of the books to the general public has been temporarily curtailed in consequence. Additional reference books are continually being added to the present stock. No fees are charged for the use of the library facilities in the Territory.

The London Missionary Society in the Territory also maintains a reading centre for the indigenous inhabitants. Books and periodicals are also made available by the Administration staff and others and to the inmates of the leper station.

240.—USE OF EX-SERVICE PERSONNEL.

There are no ex-service personnel among the indigenous inhabitants.

241.—INDIGENOUS ART AND CULTURE.

Attempts have been made to stimulate this phase of native life, but the Nauruan people do not seem to be interested in preserving native arts and crafts. Members of the older generation of Nauruans are adept at dancing, folklore, handicrafts, etc. The younger Nauruan is not interested in these practices but tends towards the assimilation of European customs. The Nauruans, with the encouragement of the Administration, periodically conduct concerts, plays and community singing in their native language at various district meeting places, and such functions appear to be popular amongst all sections of the community.

There are two open-air cinemas on the island at which programmes are provided by the British Phosphate Commissioners; no charge is made for admission. One is attended by the Europeans on two evenings per week, while the other is attended by the Chinese and Nauruan communities, each on one evening per week. Previously, it was the practice for each of the communities on the island to attend the cinema, which is now used by the Europeans, on separate evenings each week, but owing to the large numbers of Chinese and Nauruans who attended the screenings, the construction of the larger cinema became necessary.

The Administration also provides film programmes of a general and educational nature for the Nauruans at five screening points on the island. Under the provisions of the *Cinematograph Censorship Ordinance 1927*, no film may be publicly displayed at Nauru until it has been approved by a censor appointed for the purpose.

242.—ARCHAEOLOGY.

There have been no discoveries of any archaeological interest, nor is there evidence of any such possibility, so that the likelihood of an archaeological expedition working in the Territory is remote. The *Nauru Antiquities Ordinance 1935* provides for the preservation of all antiquities, relics, curios and articles of ethnological and anthropological interest or scientific value which may be found in the Territory.

243.—PRESERVATION OF FLORA AND FAUNA: MUSEUMS, ETC.

The *Lands Ordinance 1921-1939* makes provision for compensation for the destruction of trees and the *Wild Birds Preservation Ordinance 1937* provides protection for the existing species of bird life found in the Territory. There are no indigenous animals.

The pre-war museum was destroyed by the Japanese and its restoration has not yet been effected in view of more pressing reconstruction needs. At present exhibits for the proposed museum are collected and retained in the Administration store.

No parks are maintained in the Territory.

I.—PUBLICATIONS.

244.—LEGISLATION.

As indicated in section 6, the following Ordinances and Regulations were enacted during the year :—

Ordinance No. 1, of 1948, dated 17th September, 1948 : *Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance 1948.*

Ordinance No. 2, of 1948, dated 20th November, 1948 : *Judiciary Ordinance 1948.*

Rules of Court, dated 20th November, 1948 : *Rules of Court (Admission of Barristers and Solicitors) 1948.*

Ordinance No. 1, of 1949, dated 15th June, 1949 : *Oaths Ordinance 1949.*

The above enactments were promulgated in the *Nauru Government Gazette*, which is published weekly in roneo form. Copies of the *Gazette* are made available to the Library of the United Nations.

J.—RESEARCH.

245.—LOCAL RESEARCH FACILITIES, ETC.

Although a specific research section of the Administration has not been established, continuing investigation is being made into the problems of land ownership, medical, economic and educational matters within the Territory. Land ownership is based in the main on records established during the past thirty years, but the destruction of boundary marks during the Japanese occupation, and considerable loss of life resulting from that occupation, have accentuated the difficulties of determining present ownership. A Lands Committee, comprising District Chiefs of long standing, is engaged in examining land ownership in general, and a solution to many individual problems is being found as a result. An overall watch on the economic position of the Territory and of the individual is constantly maintained, although no detailed research in this sphere has been undertaken.

The Territory does not maintain a department of anthropology nor a government anthropologist.

K.—SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

246.—TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The observations, conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly arising out of the examination of the Annual Report for 1947-1948, have been noted and are receiving the consideration of the Administering Authority. Information is given in appropriate sections of the Report on some matters which were already receiving attention prior to examination of the 1947-1948 Report. Other items are still under consideration and information thereon will be communicated to the Trusteeship Council when the subject matter has been concluded.

The following information is furnished to supplement material contained in the Report :—

(1) *General*.—In section 20 of the Report particulars are given concerning the enquiries that were made regarding the disturbance that occurred amongst Chinese workers on 7th June, 1948, during which four Chinese workers lost their lives. The following further information is furnished in response to the request of the Trusteeship Council :—

1. *Introductory*.

Because the supply of indigenous labour at Nauru is inadequate for the requirements of the phosphate industry, the British Phosphate Commissioners find it necessary to engage labour elsewhere and arrange special transport to bring such labour to Nauru. Since 1924 the greater part of the labour force has been Chinese, including a proportion of skilled and semi-skilled tradesmen, and at the time of the disturbance Chinese outnumbered all other elements of the community. The Chinese workmen are engaged in Hong Kong by the local agents of the British Phosphate Commissioners, and in recent years most of the labour has been drawn from the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong, with occasional small numbers from Chinese territory. The terms of the agreement are explained fully to labourers by Government officials at the time of engagement, on several other occasions prior to embarkation, and once more at the time agreements are signed at Nauru.

Agreements for Chinese labourers, which were formerly for a period of two years, have since 1948 been reduced to a period of twelve months. As special sea transport has to be arranged to bring the labour from Hong Kong, and it is not possible to arrange for the ship to arrive at Nauru on the exact date of expiry of agreements, there is always some slight variation in the period of service at the island. The British Phosphate Commissioners provide free passages to and from Hong Kong for Chinese labour, and, in addition, pay travelling expenses in respect of the journey between labourers' homes and Hong Kong. Agreements contain a clause giving employers the right to terminate employment of workmen who prove unsatisfactory by giving them two months' notice (three months in the case of tradesmen); if the employee is required to leave Nauru before the expiration of notice time, he receives pay for the whole of such notice time.

Chinese employees of the British Phosphate Commissioners at Nauru are housed in a special settlement, and are under the general supervision of the Commissioners' Labour Inspector and his assistant. Two Chinese interpreters are employed by the Commissioners and an independent Chinese interpreter is employed by the Administration. Chinese elect a Community Committee, which organizes the social activities of the Chinese Community, and which has certain funds collected from the community at its disposal. At the time of the disturbance in June, 1948, the two interpreters employed by the Phosphate Commissioners were President and Treasurer of this committee.

2. *Events leading up to and culminating in the Riot of 7th June, 1948.*

On 21st May, 1948, s.s. "Helikon" sailed from Hong Kong with 437 Chinese labourers for Nauru, and a smaller number for Ocean Island. Chinese to be returned to Hong Kong by this ship comprised 166 men, whose agreements expired in June, 1948, and 52 men whose agreements were being terminated for unsatisfactory service. Many of the latter had proved to be troublesome and of undesirable type, using threats of force against their fellows. At the request of the Labour Inspector, these 52 were not given notice in advance; 16 of them were notified of termination of their agreements on 5th June, the morning the "Helikon" was expected at Nauru, and the other 36 were informed the previous day. All received pay in lieu of notice.

Chinese due to embark on the "Helikon" were instructed to report for final pay at 1 p.m. on Saturday, 5th June. They did so. In addition to officers of the British Phosphate Commissioners concerned in paying the Chinese, the Administrator, in accordance with his usual custom, was in attendance. The assembly of the Chinese was generally orderly, but became noisy later. A Chinese spokesman enquired whether payment would be made until 5th June, the expected date of embarkation, or 22nd June, the anniversary of their arrival at Nauru. After consultation with the Phosphate Commissioners' accountant, the Administrator informed the Chinese that wages had been made up to 22nd June. This pleased the majority of the Chinese, who immediately formed up for their pay. Another Chinese spokesman then requested pay until the end of June, but was informed by the Administrator that their agreements expired on 22nd June. There was then some noise and shouting, and all the labourers departed, some with obvious reluctance.

A notice was subsequently posted fixing the time for pay as 7 p.m. that evening. S.S. "Helikon," which had been expected at 9 a.m., arrived at 3 p.m., and the newly arrived labourers were disembarked and sent to the Quarantine Station. The delay in the arrival of the ship was unfortunate, as it gave the deportees time to organize trouble among the Chinese. Baggage of Chinese returning to Hong Kong by this ship was taken to the Marine Store ready for loading. During the afternoon Chinese held a meeting in their recreation room, which was addressed by various spokesmen, but which was quite orderly.

No Chinese reported for pay at 7 p.m. About 8 p.m. Chinese employed handling cargo refused to load the baggage and stated that they had been warned not to do so. A number of Chinese with improvised arms were present at the time, but beyond noise, the assembly was orderly. As the Chinese refused to handle the baggage, no attempt to move it was made by officers of the British Phosphate Commissioners.

A little later a Chinese messenger employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners was severely assaulted and beaten by some of the deportees. During the evening notices were posted in the Chinese settlement threatening the two Chinese interpreters, who, together with two Chinese friends, went into hiding, first informing the Labour Inspector of the threats, and stating that some of the Chinese whose agreements had been terminated had asked them to hand over the Chinese community funds. The Labour Inspector removed the wife and family of the senior Interpreter to his home. After discussions between the Administrator and the Commissioners' Nauru Manager, it was agreed to make payment to the Chinese to the end of June, although not legally due, in order to avoid delay to the ship. The Director of Police and Administration Interpreter entered the Chinese settlement to advise Chinese of this. Chinese refused to listen and a bottle was thrown at the Director of Police as he left. Later a notice was posted informing Chinese of the revised pay arrangements, and fixing time for pay at 10 a.m. the following day, and it was read to Chinese in the vicinity at the time by the Administration Interpreter.

No Chinese reported for pay at 10 a.m. on the morning of 6th June, but shortly afterwards a request was received for a meeting with a Chinese deputation. This was agreed to and a deputation, accompanied by about 100 supporters, was received by the Administrator with the Manager, Assistant Manager and Labour Inspector of the British Phosphate Commissioners. The Administration Chinese Interpreter acted at this interview. Chinese spokesmen alleged graft on the part of the Phosphate Commissioners' Chinese Interpreters in the conduct of social activities in the Chinese community, and also accused them of misappropriating Chinese community funds. They also claimed that the Hong Kong agents of the British Phosphate Commissioners delayed payment of remittances unduly, and withheld travelling expenses due to Chinese labourers on their return to Hong Kong. They requested payment of the latter at Nauru. The British Phosphate Commissioners' Manager pointed out that this was impossible as cost of fares and other items was not known at Nauru, but he undertook to see the Hong Kong agents' representative on the "Helikon" about prompt payment. The Administrator promised to investigate the charges against the Interpreters.

That afternoon the Manager took the Hong Kong agents' representative from the "Helikon" to the Chinese settlement to speak to the Chinese about their grievances, but they refused to meet him. As they persisted in their refusal, it was decided to despatch the "Helikon" to Ocean Island, where she had to disembark and embark Chinese, and the vessel sailed at 5.30 p.m.

On the evening of 6th June the Administrator called a conference of senior officers of the Administration and the Phosphate Commissioners to discuss the situation. He then decided that the police would arrest Chinese responsible for threats and the assault on the messenger at 1.30 p.m. the following day. Extra native police were to be enrolled, but in view of the small number of native police available, it was decided to enroll certain Europeans as special constables and issue them with firearms. The native police carried side arms only. It was intended to use the Europeans as a reserve. The Labour Inspector and Government Interpreter were to proceed to the Chinese settlement and indicate the Chinese to be arrested, and native police would carry out the arrests.

On the morning of 7th June all Chinese employees reported for work as usual. During the morning it was learned by some means of the intention to arrest certain troublemakers at 1.30 p.m. From about 10 a.m. runners were despatched to Chinese employed at various points, ordering them to cease work and return to the settlement. At the settlement Chinese were employed in improvising weapons, road blocks were erected, and notices were posted forbidding Europeans or natives to enter the area. The Labour Inspector was threatened by Chinese when supervising the midday meal at the Chinese messroom.

At midday, after learning that Chinese were arming with axes, knives, iron bars, spikes, etc., and believing them to be in possession of explosives stolen some time previously, the Administrator declared a state of emergency. European and native police assembled at the Government police lines at 1 p.m. and proceeded by motor transport to the Chinese settlement. The Director of Police, with native police and the Labour Inspector, entered the settlement to effect arrests; they met with severe resistance from a large number of Chinese, necessitating the immediate entry of the European special constables. Resistance ceased about 2.15 p.m. and the Chinese were assembled in the recreation area, where ringleaders were identified by the Labour Inspector and arrested by native police, who escorted them aboard motor vehicles, which took them to the gaol. During the disturbance in the settlement the newly arrived labourers broke out of the Quarantine Station and headed for the settlement. They were met by Administration officials and induced to return to the Quarantine Station. Casualties in the fighting in the settlement were: One Chinese killed, one died of wounds, fifteen injured. Forty-nine Chinese were arrested and taken to the gaol, where the guard consisted of one European, one regular native constable, and six native special constables. Two further Chinese died of bayonet wounds received at the gaol. Forty-seven Chinese were charged before the Nauru Central Court with rioting and were sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour. Ten of these men were also convicted of extortion by threat and fined. In view of limited gaol accommodation, sentences of imprisonment were suspended upon deportation from Nauru.

"Helikon" returned to Nauru on the morning of 8th June. Chinese repatriates accepted their pay and embarked, the ship sailing for Hong Kong on the morning of the 10th.

(2) *Political Advancement.*—In connection with the Trusteeship Council's observations regarding the Nauruans taking a larger measure of participation in Government, and the filling of more important positions by Nauruans, it should be noted that:—

- (i) From 1st July, 1949, the duties of Native Affairs Officer have been carried out by the Head Chief; and
- (ii) That discussions between the Administrator and the Nauruans as to the manner in which the Nauruans can take a greater share in the Administration of the Territory were nearing completion at the time this Report was written.

(3) *Economic Advancement: Future Economy.*—Note has been taken of the observations that the Trusteeship Council is concerned with the economic future of the Territory after the phosphate deposits have been exhausted, and of the recommendation that the Administering Authority formulate plans laying down a sound future economic foundation for the indigenous inhabitants.

In reply to a written question by some members of the Trusteeship Council in connection with the examination of the Annual Report for 1947–1948, the Special Representative of the Administering Authority stated this problem at some length, pointing out that the Australian Government is alive to the possibility that when the phosphate deposits at Nauru are exhausted, in an estimated period of about seventy years, the island may not provide sufficient space or opportunity for the Nauruan people to continue there, and that it may be necessary to give them the opportunity to transfer to some other island.

Although it is a long-range problem, the Administering Authority has deemed it wise to contemplate the possibilities at an early stage and to bear them in mind in planning for the development of the Nauruans. The problem is being examined in all its aspects and as progress is made towards its solution, information will be communicated to the Trusteeship Council in subsequent Annual Reports.

Phosphate Industry.—Information regarding the phosphate industry and the operations of the British Phosphate Commissioners has been given in appropriate sections of the Report.

The investment of long-term royalty funds in Australian Government securities is consistent with the best interests of the Nauruans.

Public Finance.—The observations of the Council in regard to the public finance of the Territory are being examined and information as to any action taken in regard thereto will be furnished in subsequent Reports.

Social Advancement.—The Administering Authority has taken note of the observations and recommendations of the Council in regard to any provisions in the laws of the Territory of a discriminatory nature, and also in relation to wages and labour conditions, and this matter will be fully examined. The form of Labour Agreements between the British Phosphate Commissioners and the Chinese Employees was under review at the time the present Report was compiled. The term of employment under such Agreements prior to 1942 was three years; in 1946 the British Phosphate Commissioners reduced the period to two years, and in 1948 the term was further reduced to one year.

Educational Advancement.—The educational system of the Territory is being reorganized with a view to improved facilities being available for the educational advancement of the inhabitants generally. The information as to the steps that are being taken in this connection will be furnished in subsequent Annual Reports.

L.—SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

247.—MAIN EVENTS, 1948-1949.

The principal events have been dealt with at considerable length in the appropriate sections of the Report. In April, 1949, Hon. C. Chambers, M.P., Acting Minister for External Territories, accompanied by the Secretary, Department of External Territories, visited the Territory. In May, 1949, a commencement was made with a housing scheme for the Nauruans.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.
POPULATION.

(A) The following table shows the variations in the Territory's population during the last ten years :—

Year.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Other Pacific Islanders.	Total Immigrants.	Indigenous.	Island Total.
1939	1,512	171	44	1,727	1,733	3,460
1940	1,350	192	49	1,591	1,761	3,352
1941	584	68	193	845	1,827	2,672
1942	*194	†7	*193	394	†1,848	2,242
1943	Japanese Occupation Period, 23rd August, 1942, to 13th September, 1945.					
1944 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1945	‡	‡	17	...	589	...
1946	778	79	21	878	1,369	2,247
1947	1,163	192	31	1,386	1,379	2,765
1948	1,370	247	97	1,714	1,448	3,162
1949	1,440	247	58	1,745	1,524	3,269

* Estimated population at the date of the Japanese occupation, 23rd August, 1942.

† Population at the date of the Japanese occupation, 23rd August, 1942.

‡ Apart from other Pacific Islanders and Nauruans, reliable figures are not available for this period.

(B) The following table shows the variation in the Nauruan indigenous population over the last ten years :—

Year.	Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Absent from Nauru at date of Census.
1939... ..	31st Dec. ...	895	838	1,733	32
1940... ..	31st Dec. ...	915	846	1,761	39
1941... ..	31st Dec. ...	946	881	1,827	7
1942... ..	Japanese Occupation Period, 23rd August, 1942, to 13th September, 1945.				
1943... ..	...	...	...	...	...
1944... ..	...	...	...	...	...
1945... ..	31st Dec. ...	330	259	589	§759
1946... ..	31st Dec. ...	728	641	1,369	...
1947... ..	30th June ...	735	644	1,379	...
1948... ..	30th June ...	780	668	1,448	2
1949... ..	30th June ...	823	701	1,524	25

§ Denoted Nauruans who were returned during January, 1946, to Nauru from Truk, where they were displaced during the Japanese occupation.

(C) Age Dissection—Nauruan Population, 30th June, 1949 :—

Under 16 Years of Age.			Between 16 and 60 Years.			Over 60 Years of Age.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
346	293	639	471	398	869	6	10	16

SUMMARY : Males 823
 Females 701
1,524

(D) Table of Births and Deaths, 1947, 1948 and 1949 :—

Year ending 30th June.	Nationality.									
	Nauruan.		Chinese.		European.		Other Pacific Islanders.		Total.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
1947 ...	58	27	...	4	...	...	...	...	58	31
1948 ...	101	27	...	8	1	...	3	...	105	35
1949 ...	80	15	...	3	4	...	1	1	85	19

(E) Maternal and Infantile Mortality Rate, year ended 30th June, 1949 :—

(a) Maternal mortality : 1. (Cause of death : Puerperal septicaemia.)

Maternal mortality rate : 11.9 per thousand.

(b) Infantile mortality : 4. (Cause of death : Pneumonia ... 2

Prematurity ... 1

Convulsion ... 1.)

Infantile mortality rate : 47.06 per thousand.

(F) Occupational Distribution of Population at 30th June, 1949 :—

(a) *Indigenous Population*—

Total indigenous population at 30th June, 1949 ... 1,524

Less women and children under 16 years ... 1,017

Male population over 16 years ... 477

Less—

Inmates of leper station ... 5

Invalids and senile ... 14

*Unemployed ... 79

98

Male population in employment at 30th June, 1949 ... 379

Employment—

Administration ... 230

British Phosphate Commissioners ... 104

Nauru Co-operative Society ... 45

379

(b) *Non-Native Population*—

The details of immigrant population are—

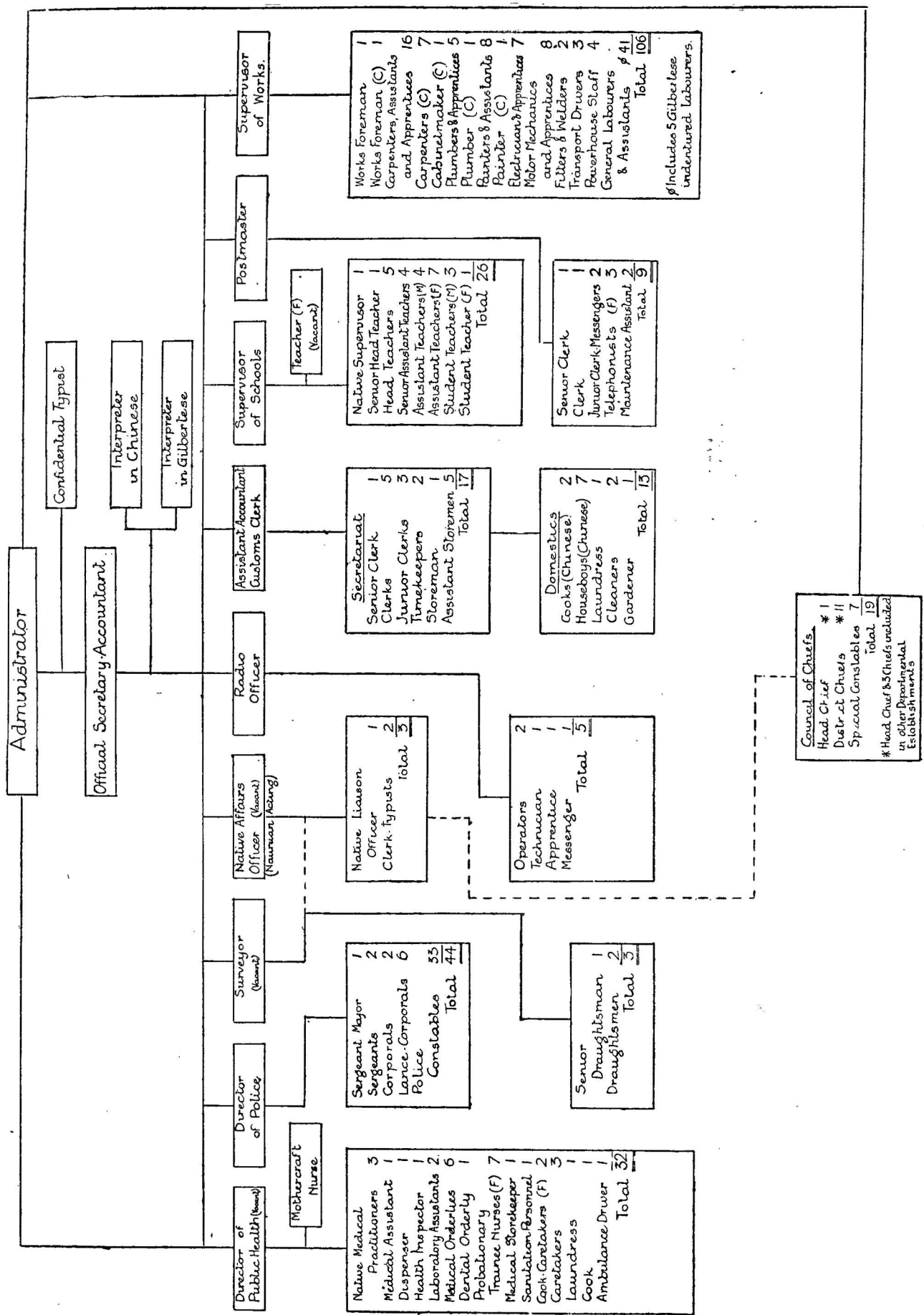
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Europeans ...	117	70	60	247
Chinese... ..	1,436	2	2	1,440
Total ...	1,553	72	62	1,687

Employment—

	Europeans.		Chinese.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Administration	7	2	22	...
British Phosphate Commissioners ...	108	6	1,414	...
Missions	2	3	...	...
Total	117	11	1,436	...

Estimates of population growth cannot be gauged but every prospect of a rising population is evident. For density and distribution of population, see map, Appendix XVI, to this Report.

* Includes 21 still at school, 5 in gaol, 22 private fishermen, 10 private fruit sellers.



EUROPEANS

NAURUANS

Council of Chiefs
 Head Chief * 1
 District Chiefs * 11
 Special Constables 7
 Total 19
 * Head Chief & Chiefs included in other Departmental Establishments

Includes 5 Gilbertese indentured labourers.

APPENDIX III.

JUSTICE AND PENAL ADMINISTRATION.

(A) *Central Court.*

Only one case came up for trial before the Central Court during the year ended 30th June, 1949.

Following a coronial inquiry, a Nauruan policeman was committed for trial on two charges of murder. The indictments alleged that the accused policeman wounded two Chinese during the progress of a riot at Nauru in June, 1948, and that each Chinese died as a result of the wounds.

The accused was found not guilty on one charge and at the 30th June, 1949, was awaiting trial on the second charge. A Judge of the Supreme Court of Papua-New Guinea was appointed a Judge of the Central Court of Nauru to try the first case.

There were appeals against convictions of Nauruans by the District Court.

Particulars are :—

Nature of Charge.	District Court Award.	Appeal.	Decision.
Illegal use of motor vehicle...	Fine £10 and ordered to pay damage £35.	Against conviction, the severity of sentence, and jurisdiction of Court to award damages.	Conviction upheld, fine reduced to £8 and damages struck out.
(i) Drinking intoxicating liquor. (ii) Contempt of Court. (iii) Indecent language.	Sentenced to 7 months' imprisonment with hard labour.	Against conviction and sentence.	Appeal upheld re (i) and (ii) and sentence reduced to 7 weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

(B) *District Court.*

(i) Cases dealt with in the District Court presided over by a European Magistrate during the year ended 30th June, 1949, were as follows :—

Cases listed	...	...	...	239
Convictions recorded	...	...	...	235

Particulars are :—

Nature of Offence.	Nationality of Offenders.			
	Chinese.	Nauruans.	Gilbertese.	Total.
Assault, common	4	3	...	7
Assault, indecent, on females	2	...	...	2
Breaches of the Peace	10	...	...	10
Contempt of Court	1	...	...	1
Entering a dwelling-house at night and stealing therefrom	...	2	...	2
Entering a dwelling-house with intent to commit a crime	...	1	...	1
Entering an enclosed building and committing a crime therein	...	1	...	1
Going armed so as to cause fear	1	...	...	1
Sodomy	2	...	...	2
Stealing or unlawful possession	15	9	3	27
Trespassing	...	5	...	5
Wilful damage to private property	2	...	...	2
<i>Breaches of Ordinances relating to—</i>				
Chinese and native labour	115	...	1	116
Liquor prohibition	...	6	2	8
Movement of natives	22	3	...	25
Public health	2	...	...	2
Traffic—				
Bicycle...	1	...	...	1
Motor ...	8	14	...	22
Total	185	44	6	235

APPENDIX III—continued.

The summary of punishments awarded to nationals convicted in this Court is as follows :—

Chinese : 185.

Thirty-six sentenced to terms of imprisonment with hard labour ranging from 6 months to 4 days.

Fourteen sentenced to terms of imprisonment with hard labour—sentences suspended.

Seventy-three : Fines, one £10, one £4, others ranging from £1 to 2s. 6d.

Forty-eight fines, all suspended.

Fourteen cautioned.

Nauruans and Gilbertese : 50.

Eleven sentenced to terms of imprisonment with hard labour. One 18 months, others ranging from 6 months to 2 days.

Three sentenced to terms of imprisonment with hard labour—sentences suspended.

Fifteen fines. One £10, others ranging from £1 to 2s. 6d.

Twenty-one cautioned.

(ii) Cases dealt with in the District Court presided over by Nauruan Magistrate during the year ended 30th June, 1949, were as follows :—

Cases listed	...	...	...	378
Convictions recorded	...	...	...	346

Particulars are :—

Nature of Offence.	Nationality of Offenders.		
	Nauruans.	Gilbertese.	Total.
Assault, common	4	...	4
Attempt rape	1	...	1
Breaches of the Peace	7	...	7
Cruelty to animals	2	...	2
Disobeying Chiefs' orders	11	...	11
Failing to vote at election of District Chief	9	...	9
Gambling	4	...	4
Obstructing police in execution of duty	3	...	3
Personating public officer	1	...	1
Stealing or unlawful possession	2	4	6
Wilful damage to private property	1	...	1
<i>Breaches of Ordinances relating to—</i>			
Capitation tax	1	...	1
Clearing of lands	27	...	27
Education	28	...	28
Liquor prohibition	35	3	38
Movement of natives	55	3	58
Public health	39	...	39
Traffic—			
Bicycle	90	3	93
Motor	12	1	13
Total	332	14	346

A summary of punishments awarded to natives convicted by this Court is as follows :—

Thirty-one were sentenced to terms of imprisonment with hard labour, ranging from seven months to two days.

Eleven were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, sentences suspended.

All other convictions were for petty offences or minor breaches of various Ordinances.

One hundred and fifty-two, fines ranging from £2 to 1s.

One hundred and fifty-two were cautioned.

Prisoners.—The number of persons committed to prison during the year ended 30th June, 1949, were :—

Chinese	...	...	...	...	36
Nauruans	...	...	...	...	42
Total					78
Average number of inmates	...	...	...	...	7
Number of cells or wards	...	...	...	...	3
Cubic feet allotted to each prisoner during hours of sleep	...	...	...	...	540

APPENDIX III—continued.

Alcoholic Liquor.—Convictions under this heading have already been shown in cases listed in *District Courts* (i) and (ii).

There were fifty-two prosecutions and forty-six convictions.

Particulars of convictions are as follows :—

Nature of Offence.	Nationality of Offenders.		
	Nauruans.	Gilbertese.	Total.
Unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor (sour toddy)	5	1	6
Drinking intoxicating liquor (sour toddy)	28	2	30
Drinking intoxicating liquor (imported)	8	2	10
Total	41	5	46

Harmful Drugs.—There were no prosecutions under this heading during the year ending 30th June, 1949, nor is there any reason to suspect any attempt was made to smuggle harmful drugs into the Territory.

C.—Offences Heard before District Court, Nauru, and Nature of Penalties Awarded.

Nature of Offence.	Nationality of Offender.			Total.	Nature of Penalty Recorded.			
	Chinese..	Nauruans.	Gilbertese.		Nationality of offender.			
					Chinese.		Nauruans & Gilbertese	
					Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Assault, common	4	7	...	11	Fine £10.	Fine £1.	6 weeks.	Fine 10/-
Assault, indecent on females	2	...	...	2	2 months.	6 weeks.	...	...
Attempt rape ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	6 months.	...
Breaches of peace	10	7	...	17	Caution.	...	Caution.	...
Contempt of Court	1	...	...	1	Caution.	...	...	...
Cruelty to animals ... ..	...	2	...	2	...	...	Caution.	...
Disobeying Chief's orders ... ..	...	11	...	11	...	...	7 days.	Fine 1/-.
Entering dwelling place and stealing ... ..	...	2	...	2	...	...	18 months.	Confined district.
Entering dwelling place with intent to steal ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	14 days.	...
Entering enclosed building, committing crime ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	3 months.	...
Failing to vote at election of chief ... ..	...	9	...	9	...	...	Fine 1/-.	Fine 1/-.
Gambling ... ..	...	4	...	4	...	...	Fine 5/-.	Fine 5/-.
Going armed so as to cause fear	1	...	...	1	Detained pending deportation.	...	...	...
Obstructing police in execution of duty ... ..	...	3	...	3	...	...	Caution.	...
Personating Public Officer ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	3 weeks.	...
Sodomy	2	...	...	2	6 months.	...	...	...
Stealing or unlawful possession	15	11	7	33	6 months.	Fine 2/6.	6 months.	Fine 2/6
Trespassing ... ..	...	5	...	5	...	...	1 month.	Fine 5/-
Wilful damage to private property	2	1	...	3	Fine £1.	Fine 10/-.	Caution.	...
<i>Breaches of Ordinances</i> relating to :—								
Capitation tax ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	Fine 5/-.	...
Chinese and native labour	115	...	1	116	1 month.	Fine 5/-.	Fine £1.	...
Clearing of lands ... ..	...	27	...	27	...	...	Fine 1/-.	Fine 1/-.
Education ... ..	...	28	...	28	...	...	Fine 5/-.	Fine 1/-.
Liquor prohibition ... ..	...	41	5	46	...	...	7 months.	1 week.
Movement of natives	22	58	3	83	Fine 15/-.	Fine 5/-.	Fine 10/-.	Fine 5/-.
Public health	2	39	...	41	Fine 5/-.	Fine 5/-.	Fine 5/-.	Fine 2/6.
Traffic	9	116*	4	129	Fine £1.	Fine 5/-.	4 months.	Fine 2/6.
	185	376	20	581				

* Majority of cases relate to bicycle offences.

APPENDIX IV.
PUBLIC FINANCE.

(A).—Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.

	1-1-42- 30-6-47.	1947-1948.	1948-1949.	Estimate, 1949-1950.
	£	£	£	£
(a) General Funds—				
Accumulated funds	46,297	26,787	4,175	5,706
Revenue	28,033	23,745	34,204	44,425
	74,330	50,532	38,379	50,131
Expenditure	107,543	96,347	105,673	87,500
	33,213 <i>Dr.</i>	45,815 <i>Dr.</i>	67,294 <i>Dr.</i>	37,369
Rehabilitation advance	60,000	50,000	73,000	17,000
Accumulated funds	26,787	4,175	5,705	20,369 <i>Dr.</i>
(b) Revenue—				
Import duties	2,289	1,706	3,251	2,500
Licenses and internal revenue	3,705	2,082	2,032	2,000
Court fees and fines	157	177	152	175
Royalty on phosphate exported	2,395	7,077	17,785	21,250
Radio and post office	9,450	4,792	4,041	4,000
Interest on investments	3,981	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	6,056	7,911	6,943	14,500
	28,033	23,745	34,204	44,425
(c) Expenditure—				
Salaries, etc.	45,074	27,318	34,936	34,500
General expenses	25,478	10,983	9,825	8,000
Stores and material	15,122	35,098	38,399	25,000
Works and services	19,883	20,648	22,513	20,000
Miscellaneous	1,986	2,200	...	...
	107,543	96,347	105,673	87,500
(d) General Expenditure for the Benefit of Nauruans (included in (c) above)—				
Medical salaries, drugs, rations, construction	9,320	9,524	9,450	10,000
Survey and native affairs	1,196	1,628	1,608	2,000
Miscellaneous	11,221	4,211	1,051	1,500
	21,737	15,763	12,109	13,500
(e) Nauruan Royalty Trust Fund—				
Balance in fund	277	...	9	1,539
Revenue	1,328	3,331	7,675	10,625
Administration advance	4,315	2,300	...	...
	5,920	5,631	7,684	12,164
Expenditure—				
Native education	4,876	3,445	4,441	4,750
Other	1,044	2,177	1,704	3,250
Repayment advance ... ..	...	...	...	...
	5,920	5,622	6,145	8,000
(f) Landowners' Royalty Trust Fund—				
Receipts at beginning of period	75,729	88,303	93,093	101,593
Income—				
Royalties	560	1,969	5,020	7,083
Interest	12,014	2,821	3,480	3,800
Receipts at close of period	88,303	93,093	101,593	112,476

APPENDIX IV.—continued.

	1-1-42- 30-6-47.	1947-1948.	1948-1949.	Estimate, 1949-1950.
	£	£	£	£
(g) Nauruan Community Long Term Investment Fund—				
Receipts at beginning of period	1,473	6,530
Income—				
Royalties	1,473	5,020	7,083
Interest	37	65
Receipts at close of period	1,473	6,530	13,678

(B) The following is a Statement showing the Administration General Funds during the year under review :—

	£	s.	d.
Accumulated funds of Administration at 1st July, 1948	4,174	14	8
Income—			
Revenue collected as detailed in Table (C)	34,204	2	4
	38,378	17	0
Expenditure—			
Expenditure incurred as detailed in Table (D)	105,672	17	4
Debit balance of Fund	67,294	0	4
Rehabilitation advance—funds made available during 1948-1949	73,000	0	0*
Balance of available funds at 30th June, 1949	£5,705	19	8

* Total Rehabilitation Advance since re-occupation in 1945, £183,000.

(C) The following is a Statement showing the Administration General Revenue collected during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1949 :—

	£	s.	d.
Revenue.—			
Import duty	3,251	1	8
Internal revenue	2,031	15	4 (a)
Court fees, fines, etc.	152	2	6
Royalties on phosphate	17,785	3	0
Radio receipts	1,838	16	10 (b)
Postal receipts	2,201	17	1
Miscellaneous	6,943	5	11
	£34,204	2	4

(a) Excludes an amount of £144 15s. 0d. representing Capitation Tax paid by Nauruans during the year, and transferred to the Nauru Royalty Trust Fund.

(b) Subject to allocation by agreement between the Postmaster-General's Department, Australia, Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd., and Administration of Nauru.

(D) The following Statement shows the Administration General Expenditure for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1949 :—

	£	s.	d.
Expenditure.—			
Salaries and like payments	34,935	15	8
General expenses	9,824	16	3
Stores and materials	38,399	4	11
Works and services	22,513	0	6
	£105,672	17	4

(E) The following indicates the Expenditure from General Revenue applied directly for the benefit of Nauruans :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Medical—						
Salaries and wages of Medical Staff (included in Table (D), Item 1)	4,749	4	5			
Medicine, drugs, instruments, Hospital equipment and incidentals, food provided for patients (General Hospital, Sanatorium, Leprosarium and Baby Welfare (included in Table (D), Item 3)	4,052	13	1			
Erection of new buildings, including District Welfare Clinics, repair and reconstruction of damaged buildings (included in Table (D), Item 1 and 4)	648	11	6			
				9,450	9	0
Survey of Lands and Native Affairs—						
Salaries of staff (included in Table (D), Item 1)	1,475	2	5			
Office equipment, stationery, etc. (included in Table (D), Item 2 and 3	133	3	4			
				1,608	5	9

APPENDIX IV—continued.

Miscellaneous—	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Provision of fresh water tanks for houses	15	9	3				
Erection of new Domaneab (partly constructed)	912	14	1				
Sports and anniversary celebrations	122	2	6				
					1,050	5	10
					£12,109	0	7

(F) Revenue and Expenditure from the Nauru Royalty Trust Fund applied directly for the benefit of the Nauruans is shown hereunder :—

Nauru Royalty Trust Fund.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Fund at 1st July, 1948				9	6	3
Revenue—						
Phosphate royalty at 3d. per ton	7,530	14	3			
Capitation tax transfer from General Revenue	144	15	0			
				7,675	9	3
				£7,684	15	6
Expenditure, Native Education—						
Salaries of teachers	2,355	19	8			
Education material	630	4	2			
School buildings—						
New works	590	11	9			
Repairs, etc.	319	16	9			
	3,896	12	4			
Education of Nauruans overseas... ..	544	12	8	4,441	5	0
Miscellaneous—						
Cinema operation	132	15	4			
Salaries of Head Chief, District Chiefs and Constables... ..	1,035	10	10			
Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movement and sundry	269	19	0			
Payment to Domaneab Funds	265	15	0	1,704	0	2
				£6,145	5	2
Balance at 30th June, 1949				£1,539	10	4

(G) The following Statement shows the position of the Nauruan Landowners' Royalty Trust Fund at 30th June, 1949 :—

Nauruan Landowners' Royalty Trust Fund.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Receipts to 30th June, 1948				93,093	16	6
Royalties since received—						
Period 1-4-48-30-6-48, received July, 1948	757	1	8			
Period 1-7-48-30-9-48, received Oct., 1948	1,643	7	10			
Period 1-10-48-31-12-48, received Jan., 1949	1,555	8	4			
Period 1-1-49-31-3-49, received April, 1949	1,064	11	8			
				5,020	9	6
Interest on Investments				3,583	10	11
				101,697	16	11
Less Distribution of Interest—						
Block No. 1, Landowners, to 30-6-48	34	3	10			
Block No. 1, Landowners, to 31-12-48	35	2	8			
Block No. 2, Landowners, to 31-12-48	35	5	7	104	12	1
Receipts at 30th June, 1949				£101,593	4	10

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

(H) *The following Statement shows the position of the Nauruan Community Long Term Investment Fund at 30th June 1949 :—*

<i>Nauruan Community Long Term Investment Fund.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Receipts to 30th June, 1948	... ..				1,472	18	4
Royalties since received—							
Period 1-4-48—30-6-48, received July, 1948	... ..	757	1	8			
Period 1-7-48—30-9-48, received Oct., 1948	... ..	1,643	7	10			
Period 1-10-48—31-12-48, received Jan., 1949	... ..	1,555	8	4			
Period 1-1-49—31-3-49, received April, 1949	... ..	1,064	11	8			
					5,020	9	6
Interest on Investments	... ..				37	2	4
					£6,530	10	2
Receipts at 30th June, 1949	... ..					

APPENDIX V.

TAXATION.

Particulars regarding Direct Taxation are included in sections 59-62 of this Report.

APPENDIX VI.

TRADE.

The following is a Comparative Statement of Imports for years 1942-1947, 1947-1948, and 1948-1949 :—

(A) Imports—

Total Volume of Trade.	1942-47.	1947-48.	1948-1949.			
			Government.	Non-Government.	Total.	Percentage of Total Imports.
	£	£	£	£	£	%
Beer and stout	2,252	4,032	...	4,551	4,551	0.87
Wines	850	767	81	2,329	2,410	0.46
Spirits and liquors ... ..	...	649	147	573	720	0.13
Cider ... ..	...	190	...	175	175	0.03
Cigarettes and cigars	7,923	9,840	...	16,926	16,926	3.21
Tobacco	4,202	5,458	...	8,060	8,060	1.53
Coal and coke ... ..	...	293	...	...	...	...
Cordials and mineral waters	1,881	2,542	...	1,946	1,946	0.37
Bicycles and accessories	4,509	4,401	1,012	2,063	3,075	0.58
Drapery and footwear	22,891	28,966	156	23,445	23,601	4.47
Medicine and drugs	5,934	5,390	1,850	3,901	5,751	1.09
Oil fuel	15,120	50,056	300	40,483	40,783	7.73
Paints and oils	4,128	9,355	2,242	17,069	19,311	3.66
Hardware and machinery	206,347	287,655	16,003	166,103	182,106	34.56
Motor vehicles and accessories	35,582	15,365	5,199	25,022	30,221	5.73
Provisions	68,575	87,773	...	114,635	114,635	21.75
Printing and stationery	3,309	3,162	...	2,466	2,466	0.47
Timber and building materials	107,172	85,736	1,632	39,904	41,536	7.89
Fancy goods and perfumery	3,221	8,483	98	19,191	19,289	3.66
Treasury notes and cash	14,720	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries	35,300	11,651	812	8,730	9,542	1.81
Totals	£ 543,916	621,764	29,532	497,572	527,104	100

(B) Origin of Imports—

	1942-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	£	£	£
Australia	482,902	466,636	405,869
United Kingdom	20,220	55,445	42,529
New Zealand	32,374	52,080	61,749
Canada	101	3,379	478
China	4,618	7,464	7,883
India and Ceylon	127	2,353	284
United States of America	3,547	27,721	7,915
Other Countries	27	6,686	397
	£ 543,916	621,764	527,104

(C) Exports—

Exports from the Territory since the years 1942-1947 were as follows :—

	1942-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Phosphate exported (tons) ...	96,473	263,507	680,746

(D) Destination of Exports—

	1942-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Australia	83,843	179,257	513,256
New Zealand	12,630	84,250	167,490
Total	96,473	263,507	680,746
Value	£ 192,946	527,014	1,174,287

There was no re-export or transit trade during the year under review.

APPENDIX VI—continued.

E) The following Schedule enumerates Import Duties applicable in the Territory :—

Article.	—	Tariff.
		£ s. d.
Cigars	per lb.	0 1 0
Cigarettes	per 1,000	0 3 4
Tobacco and all tobacco manufactures not elsewhere included	per lb.	0 0 8
Spirits and spirituous liquors	per gal.	0 12 0
Wines, still and sparkling, including medicated wines and vermouth	per gal.	0 3 0
Ales, stout and other beer, spirituous	per gal.	0 0 6
Cider and perry, spirituous	per gal.	0 0 6
Cylinder blocks for motor cycle engines, whether imported separately or as part of a complete motor cycle	each	2 0 0
All goods imported by the Government for Government use, spirits for scientific purposes, and all goods not elsewhere included ... ..	...	Free.

APPENDIX VII.

(i) ENTERPRISES AND BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS.

There are two organizations in the Territory which carry on industrial and/or trading activities, namely :

The British Phosphate Commissioners : Industrial and Trading.

The Nauru Co-operative Society (indigenous operated) : Trading only.

(ii) NAURU CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Trading Account for Year ended 30th June, 1949.

				£	s.	d.					£	s.	d.
Stock, 1st July, 1948	...	...	...	17,661	16	7	Sales	...	...	...	32,130	8	2
Purchases	...	...	...	27,053	19	10	Claims for Cargo	...	...	...	134	8	1
Missing and Damaged Cargo	...	...	...	191	1	0	Stock, 30th June, 1949	...	...	...	19,580	8	0
Freight	...	...	...	1,567	4	9							
Balance carried down	...	...	...	5,371	2	1							
				<u>£51,845</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>					<u>£51,845</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
							Balance brought down	...	...	...	5,371	2	1
Poultry	...	...	...	12	12	4	Bakery	...	...	...	293	10	5
Shoemaker	...	...	...	12	18	0	Cafeteria	...	...	...	44	8	5
Gross Profit	...	...	...	5,812	16	0	Fishery	...	...	...	103	3	9
				<u>£5,838</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	Piggery	...	...	...	26	1	8
											<u>£5,838</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>

Profit and Loss Account for Year ended 30th June, 1949.

				£	s.	d.					£	s.	d.
Cargo Handling	...	...	...	76	19	11	Gross Profit	...	...	...	5,812	16	0
Depreciation	...	...	...	215	14	5	Truck Hire	...	...	...	67	0	11
Insurance	...	...	...	343	4	10	Commission	...	...	...	2	19	5
Discounts	...	...	...	163	6	9	Interest	...	...	...	95	5	3
Maintenance, Running	...	...	...	308	7	5	Sundry	...	...	...	10	10	10
Motors, General Repairs	...	...	...	805	2	0							
Office Expenses	...	...	...	12	6	6							
Printing and Stationery	...	...	...	74	19	7							
Postage, etc.	...	...	...	4	14	2							
Wages	...	...	...	1,985	14	4							
School Expenses	...	...	...	128	7	11							
Charitable Gifts, Christmas, etc.	...	...	...	95	17	8							
Sundry	...	...	...	26	17	2							
Net Profit	...	...	...	1,746	19	9							
				<u>£5,988</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>					<u>£5,988</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>

Balance Sheet as at 30th June, 1949.

<i>Liabilities.</i>						<i>Assets.</i>								
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Sundry Creditors	...	...	...	10,799	8	10	Cash	...	...	...	1,748	19	7
Expenses Accrued	...	...	...	37	0	0	Investments, Commonwealth Bonds	...	...	...	1,810	0	0
Capital Account	...	17,489	6	7			Sundry Debtors	...	3,530	11	11			
Net Profit for Year	...	1,746	19	9			Reserve Bad Debts	...	100	0	0			
				<u>19,236</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>					<u>3,430</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	
							Stock—General	...	19,580	8	0			
							Livestock	...	42	5	0			
											<u>19,622</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>	
							Vehicles, Machinery and Plant	...	...	...	2,123	6	9
							Office Furniture and Equipment	...	...	...	498	2	9
							Buildings	...	...	...	720	15	6
							Prepayments, etc.	...	...	...	118	5	8
				<u>£30,072</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>					<u>£30,072</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>	

Stock certified by Manager. Vehicles, etc., Office Furniture, etc., and Building all depreciated at appropriate rates, varying between 20 per cent. and 5 per cent.

APPENDIX VII—continued.

(iii) THE BRITISH PHOSPHATE COMMISSIONERS.

Report and Accounts for the Year ended 30th June, 1949 (29th Year).

Accounts for the 29th year of the Commissioners' operations are submitted herewith.

The output objective of about 750,000 tons from Nauru and Ocean Island for the year was exceeded. Phosphate shipments from the two islands were 857,824 tons, all to Australia and New Zealand. In addition the Commissioners purchased from sources other than Nauru and Ocean Island and delivered in Australia and New Zealand 516,325 tons of phosphate. The total supplies of 1,374,149 tons met the requirements of all fertiliser works in both countries.

Reconstruction of the cantilever loading plant at Nauru was completed during the year, the north arm being brought into use in July, 1948, and the south arm in February, 1949. Opportunity was taken when reconditioning this plant to increase capacity, which is now over 1,500 tons per hour, compared with the pre-war rate of about 1,000 tons.

The work of restoring or replacing buildings and plant damaged or destroyed during the Japanese occupation of Nauru and Ocean Island has been largely completed, but a number of improvements and additions have been planned and will take some years to construct. The Commissioners aimed at restoring full output capacity in about four years from reoccupation in November, 1945, and this has been done notwithstanding many difficulties, including unavoidable delays in obtaining materials and equipment. Since July, 1949, shipments have averaged over 100,000 tons monthly. The peak year was 1939-1940, when output reached 1,243,428 tons.

Since 1st January, 1949, the Commissioners have acted as Managing Agents for the Christmas Island undertaking, which was purchased by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand as at 31st December, 1948. Excepting for small shipments of ground phosphate to Malaya the output of this island is being sent to West Australia.

W. BANKES AMERY
W. M. WEBSTER
ALBERT F. ELLIS } Commissioners.

THE BRITISH PHOSPHATE COMMISSIONERS.

Trading Account for the Year ended 30th June, 1949.

Dr.	£	Cr.	£
F.O.B. Cost of Phosphate, including Interest on Capital, Contribution to a Sinking Fund for the Redemption of Capital and other charges in accordance with Article 11 of the Agreement of the 2nd July, 1919	1,546,065	Phosphate Sales and Sundry Credits, less Freight and Insurance, etc.	1,550,769
Balance	4,704		
	£1,550,769		
Balance carried forward	57,067	Balance brought forward at 1st July, 1948	52,363
	£57,067	Balance for year ended 30th June, 1949	4,704
			£57,067

Outside Phosphate Account.

Account of Transactions in Phosphate imported to Australia and New Zealand from sources other than Nauru and Ocean Island.

Dr.	Year ended 30th June 1949.	1st January 1941 to 30th June 1948.	TOTAL to 30th June 1949.		Year ended 30th June 1949.	1st January 1941 to 30th June 1948.	TOTAL to 30th June 1949.	Cr.
	£	£	£		£	£	£	
Stocks of Phosphate on Consignment at beginning of period (at or below cost)	299,502	...	...	Charges to Users—				
Cost of Purchases	3,290,258	29,570,788	32,861,046	(i) On Outside Phosphate	2,747,814	27,597,228	30,345,042	
Interest	25,869	287,991	313,860	(ii) By Surcharge on Nauru and Ocean Island Phosphate	611,082	1,738,214	2,349,296	
Surplus on sales	259,584	...	...	Sundry Credits	...	47,853	47,853	
Balance carried forward	...	...	83,602	Stocks of Phosphate on Consignment at end of period (at or below cost)	516,317	299,502	516,317	
	£3,875,213	£29,858,779	£33,258,508	Balance brought forward	...	175,982	...	
					£3,875,213	£29,858,779	£33,258,508	

APPENDIX VII (iii)—continued.

Balance Sheet, 30th June, 1949.

Including Items relating to Outside Phosphate.

	General Liabilities.	Outside Phosphate Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.		General Assets.	Outside Phosphate Assets.	Total Assets.	
	£	£	£		£	£	£	
United Kingdom Government	1,270,237		1,270,237	Nauru and Ocean Island Phosphate Rights, Buildings and Plant, Shipping Property, and Investments, less Reserves for Depreciation and other charges in accordance with Article 11 of the Agreement of 2nd July, 1919				
Commonwealth Government	1,270,237		1,270,237					
New Zealand Government	483,899		483,899					
	3,024,373		3,024,373					
Sinking Fund for Redemption of Capital...	507,127		507,127		Sundry Debtors	3,000,679		3,000,679
Sundry Creditors	660,269	110,338	770,607		Stocks of Phosphate on Consignment	492,162	285,779	777,941
Outstandings	286,605	205,610	492,215		Phosphate Cargoes in Transit	440,740	516,317	957,057
Net Overdrafts at Bank Outside Phosphate Account — Balance carried forward	599,761	472,981	1,072,742		Voyages in Progress	171,768		171,768
Trading Account Balance	57,067	83,602	83,602		Goods in Transit	21,609	70,435	92,044
					Stocks at Nauru, Ocean Island and elsewhere	35,467		35,467
				Cash in hand	955,967		955,967	
					16,810		16,810	
£	5,135,202	872,531	6,007,733	£	5,135,202	872,531	6,007,733	

Notes.—(a) Liability for Interest and Sinking Fund payment from 1st January, 1942, subject to further adjustment with partner Governments.

(b) Rehabilitation expenses of no asset value consequent upon enemy action at Islands have been met from Reserves.

We have examined the above Accounts and Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the British Phosphate Commissioners and the audited returns from London and Auckland. We have accepted the certificates of officers of the Commissioners for valuation of stocks. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

In our opinion these Accounts and Balance Sheet are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a correct view of the state of the Commissioners' affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Commissioners.

(Signed) KENT BRIERLEY AND FISHER,
Chartered Accountants (Aust.),
Auditors.

Melbourne, 9th December, 1949.

APPENDIX VIII.

HOUSING.

(A) Table showing number of Dwellings and number of Persons per Dwelling, as at 30th June, 1949 :—

(i) European—

Number of Houses.	Number of Living Rooms per House.	Persons per House.
1	7	3
8	5	2 - 5
60	4	2 - 6
18	3	2 - 3
32	2	2 - 1

Total number of dwellings : 119.

Average number of persons per dwelling : 2.08.

(ii) Chinese—

Number of Houses.	Number of Living Rooms per House.	Persons per House.
1	4	1
2	3	6 - 8
2	2	1 - 8
117	1	10 - 14

Total number of dwellings : 122.

Average number of persons per dwelling : 11.8.

(iii) *Nauruan*.—The majority of Nauruans are at present occupying temporary dwellings. Plans for the construction of European-type houses for the Nauruan community are based on an initial requirement of 250 houses, of which thirty have been commenced.

(B) Table showing approximate number of dwellings (all types) commenced and completed during the year ended 30th June, 1949 :—

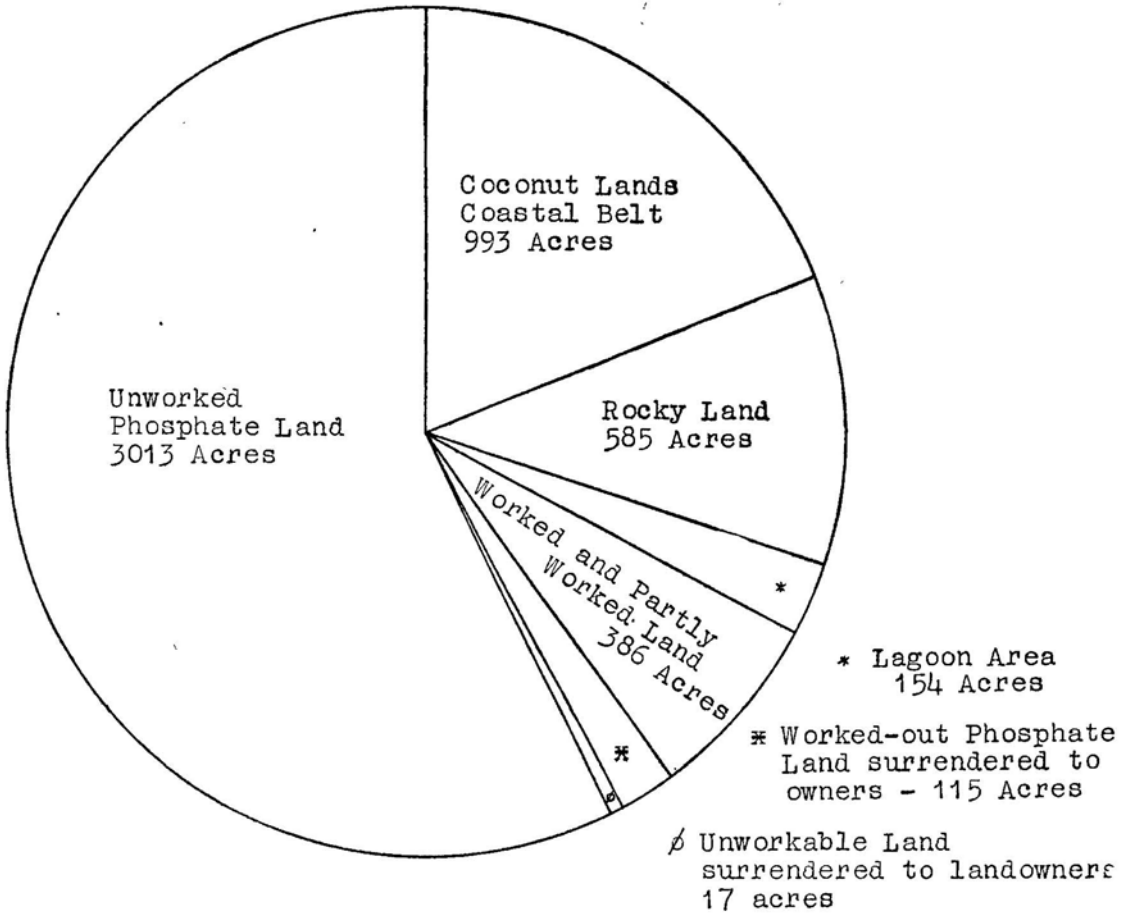
Number of Dwellings Commenced.	Number of Dwellings Completed.
49	19

APPENDIX LX

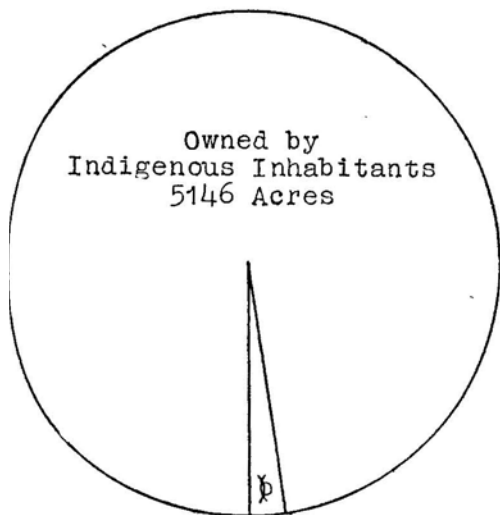
Distribution of Land and Natural Resources

30th June 1949

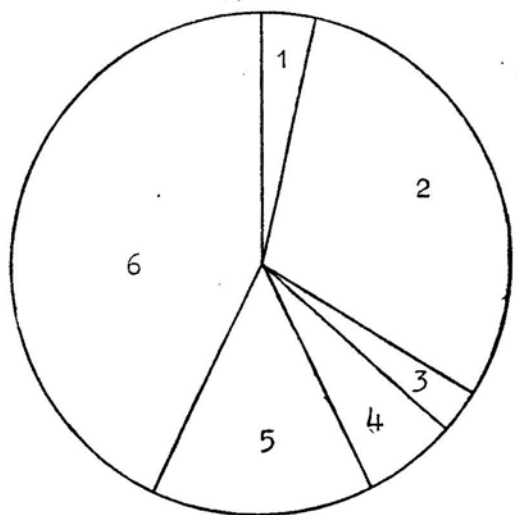
Island Area - 5263 Acres



Ownership



Leased Lands



Legend

1. Coconut and non-phosphate land - leased.
2. Coconut and non-phosphate land - unleased.
3. Worked-out phosphate land returned to owners.
4. Worked out phosphate land.
5. Phosphate land - leased.
6. Phosphate land - unleased.

117 Acres - Owned by :-
 Govt: 110 Acres
 B.P.C.: 2 Acres
 Mission: 5 Acres

APPENDIX X.

LABOUR.

(A) *Indigenous Employees* :—

The rate of remuneration paid to Nauruan employees varies according to occupation, length of service, efficiency and skill. The following table is illustrative of the maximum and minimum in salary or wages paid to Administration employees :—

Occupation.	Salary Rate per Annum at 30th June, 1949.
	£
Native Affairs Officer (Head Chief)	426
Superintendent of Native Education	294
Nauruan Medical Practitioners	198 - 234
Senior Wireless Operator	240
Police Sergeant-Major	186
Foreman Carpenter... ..	186
Senior Draughtsman, Postal Clerk, Head Teacher, Mechanic, Electrician and Storeman	126 - 174
Telegraphists	144
Leading Hands (All Trades) and Senior Medical Orderlies ...	102 - 126
Clerks	78 - 126
Medical Orderlies	78 - 126
Teachers	72 - 126
Police	66 - 126
Tradesmen	72 - 102
Labourers, General Assistants, etc.	66

Note.—In addition, an allowance of 7s. 6d. per month for each dependant is paid to Administration indigenous employees.

For employment statistics relative to Administration indigenous employees, see Appendix I—F.

(B) *Scale of Rations issued to Chinese Employees* :—

Commodity.	Tradesman Rations.		Boatman and Labourer Rations.	
	Actual Scale, 30th June, 1948, per man per day.	Actual Scale, 30th June, 1949, per man per day.	Actual Scale, 30th June, 1948, per man per day.	Actual Scale, 30th June, 1949, per man per day.
Rice (including beans)	1 lb. 9½ oz.	1 lb. 8½ oz.	1 lb. 12 oz.	1 lb. 10½ oz.
Meat or fish (fresh or preserved)—				
Herrings (preserved)	1½ oz.	¼ oz.	1¼ oz.	¾ oz.
Salmon (preserved) ... ..	...	1½ oz.	...	1 oz.
Boiled beef	1½ oz.	¾ oz.	1¾ oz.	¾ oz.
Beef (fresh)	1½ oz.	1½ oz.	2 oz.	1½ oz.
Pork (fresh)	2½ oz.	3½ oz.	2½ oz.	3½ oz.
Lamb (fresh)	¾ oz.	...	¾ oz.	...
Fish (fresh) ... ..	...	¼ oz.	...	¼ oz.
Vegetables (fresh or preserved)—				
Cabbage (preserved)	1 oz.	¼ oz.	...	...
Cabbage (dehydrated)	¼ oz.	¾ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Silver beet (preserved)	1 oz.	...	...	¾ oz.
Tomatoes (preserved)	1¼ oz.	1½ oz.	½ oz.	¾ oz.
Carrots (dehydrated)	1 oz.	...	½ oz.	...
Soup vegetables (preserved) ... ..	...	1½ oz.	...	...
Potatoes (dehydrated)	½ oz.	...	½ oz.	½ oz.
Potatoes (fresh)	6¼ oz.	8¾ oz.	2½ oz.	2¾ oz.
Onions (fresh)	4¾ oz.	4½ oz.	2½ oz.	1½ oz.
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
Rice	1 lb. 9½ oz.	1 lb. 8½ oz.	1 lb. 12 oz.	1 lb. 10½ oz.
Meat or fish	8 oz.	8 oz.	8 oz.	7¾ oz.
Vegetables	1 lb. 0 oz.	1 lb. 1 oz.	5½ oz.	6 oz.
	3 lb. 1½ oz.	3 lb. 1½ oz.	2 lb. 9½ oz.	2 lb. 8½ oz.

APPENDIX XI.

COST OF COMMODITIES.

The following is the retail price list of the chief staple foodstuffs within the Territory as at 30th June, 1949 :—

Item.	Unit.	Price.	Item.	Unit.	Price.
		s. d.			s. d.
Coffee	lb.	4 2	Soup, vegetable	1 lb. tin	1 4
Dripping	1 lb. tin	2 3	Tea	lb.	5 6
Herrings	8 oz. tin	1 7	Tinned carrots	16 oz. tin	1 2
Salmon	1 lb. tin	2 6	Tinned cauliflower	16 oz. tin	1 0
Sardines	4 oz. tin	1 3	Tinned peas	16 oz. tin	1 8
Dried peaches	lb.	1 10	Tinned tomatoes	30 oz. tin	1 8
Prunes	lb.	1 3	Fresh potatoes	lb.	0 5
Raisins	16 oz. packet	1 9	Fresh Onions	lb.	0 5
Sultanas	16 oz. packet	1 9	Fresh cabbage	each	2 4
Tinned fruit	30 oz. tin	1 7	Fresh carrots	lb.	0 8
Flour, plain	lb.	0 7	Fresh lettuce	each	1 3
Flour, self-raising	2 lb. packet	1 6	Fresh parsnips	lb.	0 10
Honey	10 oz. jar	0 9	Fresh pumpkin	lb.	0 6
Jam	24 oz. tin	1 9	Fresh tomatoes	lb.	2 0
Corned beef	1 lb. tin	1 11	Fresh cauliflower	each	2 3
Milk	12 oz. tin	0 10	Fresh swedes	lb.	0 7
Milk, powdered	12 oz. tin	1 9	Fresh apples	lb.	0 11
Milk, sweet	14 oz. tin	1 1	Fresh grapefruit	dozen... ..	4 0
Rice	lb.	0 7	Fresh oranges	dozen... ..	3 9
Salt	lb.	0 2	Fresh lemons	dozen... ..	2 0
Salt, table	1½ lb. tin	1 8	Fresh butter	lb.	2 11½
Sugar, brown	lb.	0 6	Fresh eggs	dozen... ..	4 8
Sugar, white	lb.	0 6½	Fresh cheese	lb.	2 0½
Soap, plain	bar	3 2	Fresh beef	lb.	1 3½
Soap, toilet	each	0 7	Fresh lamb	lb.	1 2½
Soup, tomato	1 lb. tin	1 3	Fresh pork	lb.	1 9½
Soup, pea	1 lb. tin	1 4	Fresh veal	lb.	1 0

APPENDIX XII.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Period 1st July, 1948, to 30th June, 1949.

Personnel.

(A)

Official.	Sex.	Race.	No.	Non-Official.	Sex.	Race.	No.
Registered Physician and Surgeon (B.M.A.).	(Non-Official Acting.)			Registered Physician and Surgeon (B.M.A.).	Male	European	1
Registered Native Medical Practitioners (Suva, Fiji).	Male	Nauruan	3	Qualified Nursing Sister	Female	European	1
Medical Assistant	Male	Nauruan	1	Registered Pharmacist and Dispenser	Male	European	1
Dispenser (locally trained)	Male	Nauruan	1	Hospital Orderlies	Male	Chinese	10
Acting Health Inspector (locally trained).	Male	Nauruan	1				
Assistant Laboratory Technicians (locally trained).	Male	Nauruan	2				
Probationary Native Nurses	Female	Nauruan	7				
Medical Orderlies (locally trained and of whom three are licensed ambulance drivers).	Male	Nauruan	7				
Dental Orderly (locally trained) ...	Male	Nauruan	1				
Sanitation Personnel	Male	Nauruan	1				
Registered Dentists ... ..	...	...	0				
Qualified Nurses ... ..	...	...	0				
Mothercraft Nurse	Female	European	1				
Registered Midwives ... ..	...	...	0				
Total			25	Total			13

(B)

Hospitals, etc.

Administration.	No.	Non-Official.	No.
NAURU ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL— General, for Nauruans and other Pacific Islanders ...	1	British Phosphate Commissioners' HOSPITAL (General, for Europeans).	1
OUT-PATIENT CLINIC OF ABOVE (a fixed clinic in Nibok District catering for Nauruans and other Pacific Islanders and decentralising out-patient work of Nauru Administration Hospital).	1	British Phosphate Commissioners' HOSPITAL (General, for Chinese).	1
LEPER STATION	1	Totals: GENERAL HOSPITALS	3
SANATORIUM (Tuberculosis only)	1	LEPER STATIONS	1
QUARANTINE STATION (Human—General)	1	T.B. SANATORIA	1
MOBILE BABY CLINIC (Weekly circuit—Accessory to and pending establishment of other fixed clinics).	1	QUARANTINE STATIONS	1

APPENDIX XII—continued.

(C) Details of Hospitals, etc.

Hospital.	Wards.	Beds.	Surgical Beds.	Qualified Medical Personnel.	Sex.	Race.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Attendances.	Inspections by Administration.
NAURU ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL.	1 Main Ward ...	Normally 12 beds and 6 cots.	No special surgical beds.	1 Registered Medical Practitioner (B.P.C. Practitioner-Acting).	M.	European	306	2,242	9,528	Continuous.
	1 Maternity Ward	2 beds ...	No special obstetric beds.	1 Mothercraft Nurse ... 3 Native Medical Practitioners... 1 Medical Assistant ... 2 Laboratory Workers.	F. M. M. M.	European Nauruan Nauruan Nauruan				
	The hospital holds 20 emergency beds, of which 16 could be utilised in moderate comfort on verandah accommodation. All figures are exclusive of staff accommodation.			1 Dispenser ... 7 Probationary Nurses ... 4 Medical Orderlies ... 1 Dental Orderly ...	F. M. M.	Nauruan Nauruan Nauruan				
LEPHER STATION ...	1 Male Ward ... 1 Female Ward ...	8 beds ... 8 beds ...	... ...	1 Senior Medical Orderly	M.	Nauruan	11	...	...	Regular.
TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM	1 Ward ...	12 beds, verandah accommodation for 6.	No special beds ...	1 Senior Medical Orderly	M.	Nauruan	11	...	...	Regular.
BRITISH PHOSPHATE COMMISSIONERS' EUROPEAN STAFF HOSPITAL.	2 Main Wards ... 1 Maternity Ward	9 beds	No special beds	1 Qualified Nurse ... 2 Orderlies ...	F. M.	European Chinese	26	509	...	Monthly.
	1 Surgical Ward ... 1 Medical Ward ... 1 Isolation Ward (3 Wards).	16 beds ... 16 beds ... 6 beds ... (38 beds)			No special bed						6 Orderlies ...	M.	Chinese	914	2,983	...	Monthly.

Note. — Both hospitals of the British Phosphate Commissioners are under the general supervision of a European Medical Practitioner. The Commissioners' medical staff also includes a Dispenser (European).

APPENDIX XII—continued.

(D) Medical Attendants, and Number of Patients, etc.

Medical Centre or Clinic.	Medical Attendants, etc.	Patients.		
		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Attendances.
NAURU ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL.	21 Medical Attendants, including Dispenser, Dental Orderly, and Laboratory Workers. See section (C) of this Appendix.	306	2,242	9,528
LEPER STATION	1 Male Senior Native Medical Orderly in residence adjacent to the Station and permanently in attendance; Medical Staff visiting.	11	...	...
TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM ...	1 Male Senior Native Medical Orderly in residence adjacent to the Sanatorium and permanently in attendance; 2 non-resident female Cook-Caretakers; Medical Staff visiting.	11	...	...
NIBOK OUT-PATIENT CLINIC ...	1 Male Native Medical Orderly in continuous attendance during hours of consultation and available in emergency outside these hours; Medical and Nursing Staff visiting for special clinics, as required.	...	973	3,285
QUARANTINE STATION	1 Male Native Medical Orderly in continuous attendance upon inmates when quarantine is small; for large quarantines (<i>e.g.</i> , "recruits" of Chinese indentured labour) an Aid and Dressing Station is established within the confines of the Station and Orderlies moved into quarantine for the duration thereof. Medical Staff visiting.	137	...	...
BABY CLINICS: A. Fixed B. Mobile	Medical and Nursing Staff visiting Medical and Nursing Staff visiting.	(106 Chinese mechanics and labourers. 31 Nauruans—Chickenpox.) Figures included in analysis for Administration Hospital Nibok Clinic above.	79 96 175	2,341 3,723 6,064
B.P.C. EUROPEAN HOSPITAL ...	See section (C) hereof	...	...	...
B.P.C. CHINESE HOSPITAL ...	See section (C) hereof	...	...	...

(E) Table of Principal Diseases.

(a) Treated at Institutions and Establishments of the Administration.

Disease.	Total No. of Cases Treated.		Males.		Females.		Race.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.					
Tuberculosis—											
Pulmonary	5	...	1	...	4	...	Nauruan	...	...	2	3
Spinal caries; bone	3	...	...	1	2	...	Nauruan	...	1	2	...
Adenitis, cervical	1	...	1	...	...	...	Nauruan	...	...	1	...
Meningitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	Nauruan	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary and tubercular hip	1	...	...	...	1	...	Ellice	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary and tubercular spine	1	...	...	...	...	1	Nauruan	...	...	1	...
Bronco-pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	1	Nauruan	...	...	...	1
Totals	13	...	3	1	7	2		...	1	6	6
Leprosy—											
(i) In segregation	11	...	4	5	2	...	Nauruan	...	5	(Static)	...
(ii) Bacteriologically negative suspects	81	...	19	21	22	19	Nauruan and O.P.I.	21	17	38	(Retrospection 5)
Filariasis	14	...	6	1	7	...	Nauruan	...	13	1	...
Yaws (framboesia)	132	...	16	42	34	40	Nauruan and O.P.I.	...	38	94	...
Dysentery—											
Amoebic	3	...	3	...	...	...	Nauruan and Ellice...	2	...	1	...
Bacillary (unconfirmed)	1	...	1	...	...	...	Gilbertese	1	...	...	...
Varicella (chicken pox)	31	...	4	14	2	11	Nauruan	31	...	...	...
Pertussis (whooping cough)	1	...	...	1	...	...	Nauruan	1	...	...	...
Pneumonia—											
Lobar pneumonia	6	...	3	1	1	1	Nauruan	6	...	...	...
Broncho	7	...	...	4	...	3	Nauruan	5	...	...	3
Unresolved	1	...	1	...	...	...	Nauruan	...	...	1	...
Pleurisy	1	...	1	...	...	...	Gilbertese	1	...	...	...
Pyrexia—											
Uncertain origin	3	...	...	2	...	1	Nauruan	3	...	...	...
With meningismus	1	...	...	1	...	...	Nauruan	1	...	...	...
Epilepsy	1	...	...	...	1	...	Nauruan	...	1	...	...
Beri-Beri	1	...	1	...	...	...	Gilbertese	1	...	...	...
Infantile	11	...	...	9	...	2	Nauruan	11	...	...	...
Nephritis	1	...	...	...	...	1	Nauruan	1	...	...	...

(E) Table of Principal Diseases—continued.

(a) Treated at Institutions and Establishments of the Administration—continued.

Disease.	Total No. of Cases Treated.	Males.		Females.		Race.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
		Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.					
Hepatitis ...	3	1	1	1	...	Nauruan	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis (Acute)...	1	1	...	...	...	Nauruan	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Septicæmia ...	2	...	...	2	...	Nauruan	...	...	...	1
Burns, second and third degree ...	1	...	...	1	...	Nauruan	...	...	...	1
Prematurity ...	3	...	3	...	...	Nauruan	...	...	...	2
Stillbirth ...	2	...	1	...	1	Nauruan	...	...	...	2
Apparent Cerebral Disease ...	1	1	...	...	...	Nauruan	...	...	...	1
Transverse Myelitis (Acute)...	1	1	...	...	...	Gilbertese	...	...	...	1
Carcinoma of Uterus ...	1	...	...	1	...	Nauruan	...	...	...	1
Septicæmia ...	1	...	...	1	...	Nauruan	...	...	...	1
Intra Abdominal Tumour ...	1	...	...	1	...	Nauruan	...	...	...	1
Congenital Disease of Heart (abnormal) ...	1	...	1	...	...	Nauruan	...	...	1	...

(b) Treated in Private Medical Institutions and Establishments (British Phosphate Commissioners).

Disease.	Total No. of Cases Treated.	Males.		Females.		Race.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
		Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.					
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary ...	9	9	...	...	...	Chinese	...	2	7	...
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	1	...	...	...	Chinese	...	1	...	...
Appendicitis (Acute)...	5	5	...	...	...	Chinese 4 European 1	...	...	...	...
Otitis Media ...	13	11	2	...	...	Chinese 10 European 3	...	...	...	...
Peptic Ulcer ...	7	7	...	...	...	Chinese 5 European 2	...	3	...	...
Dysentery ...	13	13	...	...	...	Chinese	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	1	1	...	...	...	European	...	1	...	...
Herpes Zoster ...	3	3	...	...	...	Chinese 2 European 1	...	...	...	...
Arthritis ...	2	2	...	...	...	Chinese 1 European 1	...	2	...	...
Epilepsy ...	1	1	...	...	...	Chinese	...	...	1	...

APPENDIX XIII.

EDUCATION.

Table showing Number of Children Attending School as at 30th June, 1949, distinguishing between Races and Religion.

Age.	Sex.		Race.				Religion.		
	Male.	Female.	European.	Chinese.	Nauruan.	Other Pacific Is.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Other -- Religion.
Less than six years	9	12	13	1	7	...	12	8	1
6 - 6-11 ...	18	16	9	...	25	...	30	4	...
7 - 7-11 ...	17	10	3	...	22	2	18	9	...
8 - 8-11 ...	23	10	4	...	28	1	25	8	...
9 - 9-11 ...	19	25	9	...	34	1	29	15	...
10 - 10-11 ...	24	21	5	...	40	...	37	8	...
11 - 11-11 ...	28	16	8	...	32	4	27	17	...
12 - 12-11 ...	22	17	2	...	37	...	28	11	...
13 - 13-11 ...	20	15	...	...	33	2	21	14	...
14 - 14-11 ...	20	23	...	...	43	...	25	18	...
15 - 15-11 ...	18	21	...	...	39	...	25	14	...
Over 16 years ...	21	10	...	...	31	...	23	8	...
Sub-Totals	239	196	53	1	371	10	300	134	1
TOTALS...	435			435				435	

Particulars regarding the various schools, pupils and staff, are given in sections 221 and 229. Expenditure on Education is detailed in Appendix IV.

APPENDIX XIV.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

The following list shows the Treaties, Conventions and Agreements applying to the Territory at 30th June, 1949. Reports and information required under any of these Treaties, etc., has been supplied when necessary.

(A) *List of General and Multilateral International Agreements, applying to the Territory at 30th June, 1949 :—*

Description and Date of Signature.	Applying as from—
International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic (18 May, 04)	7th March, 1937.
International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic (4 May, 10)	7th March, 1937.
Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, with Protocol (28 Jun., 19).	10th January, 1920.
International Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation (13 Oct., 19)... ..	11th July, 1922.
Additional Protocol to the Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, 1919 (1 May, 20)	11th July, 1922.
International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children (30 Sep., 21).	2nd September, 1936.
Treaty between the British Empire, France, Japan, and the United States of America, relating to their Insular Possessions and Insular Dominions in the Pacific Ocean (13 Dec., 21).	17th August, 1923.
Supplementary Treaty between the British Empire, France, Japan, and the United States of America, relating to their Insular Possessions and Insular Dominions in the Pacific Ocean (6 Feb., 22).	17th August, 1923.
Declaration with reference to the Application of Article 5 of the Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, 1919 (1 Jun., 22).	11th July, 1922.
Protocol amending Article 5 of the Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, 1919 (27 Oct., 22).	14th December, 1926.
Protocol amending Article 34 of the Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, 1919 (30 Jun., 23).	14th December, 1923.
International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications (12 Sep., 23).	29th July, 1935.
International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol (19 Feb., 25)	25th September, 1928.
International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (6 Nov., 25)... ..	29th July, 1936.
International Convention with the object of securing the Abolition of Slavery and Slave Trade (25 Sep., 26).	18th June, 1927.
International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (2 Jun., 28)	29th July, 1936.
Protocol relating to Amendments to Articles 3, 5, 7, 15, 34, 37, 41 and 42, and the Final Clauses of the Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, 1919 (15 Jun., 29).	17th May, 1933.
Convention concerning the Marking of the Weight on Heavy Packages transported by Vessels (21 Jun., 29).	9th March, 1932.
Universal Postal Convention (28 Jun., 29)	9th July, 1930.
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Regulations relating to International Carriage by Air (12 Oct., 29).	30th October, 1935.
Protocol relative to Amendments to Articles 34 and 40 of the Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, 1919 (11 Dec., 29).	17th May, 1933.
International Protocol relating to Military Obligations in certain cases of Double Nationality (12 Apr., 30).	25th May, 1937.
International Protocol relating to a Certain Case of Statelessness (12 Apr., 30)	1st July, 1937.
International Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (7 Jun., 30).	2nd November, 1938.
Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (28 Jun., 30)	2nd January, 1933.
International Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Cheques (19 Mar., 31)	2nd November, 1938.
International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (13 Jul., 31).	24th April, 1934.
British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement (10 Dec., 31)	10th December, 1931.
International Telecommunication Convention (9 Dec., 32)	29th November, 1934.
Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character (11 Oct., 33).	22nd March, 1937.
(A reciprocal arrangement also exists for the free interchange within the British Empire of Educational Films ; Nauru became a party to the arrangement with effect from 1 Apr., 37.)	
International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age (11 Oct., 33)	1st November, 1936.
Universal Postal Convention, with Final Protocol, Regulations for the Execution of the Convention and Provisions regarding the Conveyance of Letter Mail by Air (20 Mar., 34).	8th March, 1935.
International Agreement relating to Statistics of Causes of Death (19 Jun., 34)... ..	4th March, 1935.
International Agreements for dispensing with Bills of Health and Consular Visas on Bills of Health (22 Dec., 34).	21st July, 1936.
(By an exchange of Notes, 8-20 May, 36, between French Indo-China and Australia, including the Territory of Nauru, an agreement, which became operative as from 20 May, 36, exists for the abolition of Consular Visas on Bills of Health carried by vessels registered in these countries.)	

APPENDIX XIV—continued.

Description and Date of Signature.	Applying as from—
International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace (23 Sep., 36).	24th August, 1937.
Proces Verbal: Application of Certain Articles of Convention of October, 1933, for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character (12 Sep., 38).	12th February, 1940.
Universal Postal Convention (23 May, 39)	1st July, 1940.
Convention on International Civil Aviation (7 Dec., 44)	4th April, 1947.
International Air Services Transit Agreement (7 Dec., 44)	4th April, 1947.
Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice (26 Jun., 45)...	1st November, 1945.
Agreement between Governments represented at the Bermuda Telecommunications Conference (4 Dec., 45).	29th March, 1946.
Articles of Agreement of International Monetary Fund (27 Dec., 45)	5th August, 1947.
Articles of Agreement of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (27 Dec., 45).	5th August, 1947.
Agreement on Reparation from Germany, on the Establishment of Inter-Allied Reparation Agency and on the Restitution of Monetary Gold (14 Jan., 46).	28th August, 1947.
Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs of 23rd January, 1912, 11th February, 1925, 19th February, 1925, 13th July, 1931, 27th November, 1931, and 26th June, 1936 (11 Dec., 46).	28th August, 1947.
Agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission (6 Feb., 47)*	29th July, 1948.
Protocol amending the Convention of 30th September, 1921, for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, and the Convention of 11th October, 1933, for the Suppression of Traffic in Women of full age (12 Nov., 47).	13th November, 1947.
Protocol amending the Convention of the 12th September, 1923, for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications (12 Nov., 47).	13th November, 1947.
Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of Nauru (1 Nov., 47)	1st November, 1947.
International Telecommunication Convention (2 Oct., 47)*	7th January, 1949.

(B) *List of Bilateral Treaties with other Countries which have been Applied to the Territory at 30th June, 1949, excluding Extradition Treaties.*

Country.	Description and Date of Signature.	Applying as from—
Belgium	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (21 Jun., 22).	20 November, 1933.
Belgium	Convention Supplementary to the Convention of 1922 (4 Nov., 32)	6th July, 1935.
Belgium	Exchange of Notes Respecting Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (29 Apr., 38).	29th April, 1938.
Bulgaria	Treaty of Peace (10 Feb., 47)	10th July, 1948.
China	Treaty Relations to the Chinese Customs Tariff, etc. (20 Dec., 28)	1st February, 1929.
Czechoslovakia	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (11 Nov., 24).	9th November, 1933.
Czechoslovakia	Convention Supplementary to the Convention of 1924 (15 Feb., 35)	7th May, 1936.
Denmark	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (29 Nov., 32).	28th February, 1935.
Denmark	Exchange of Notes Respecting Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (21 Jul., 37).	21st July, 1937.
Estonia	Agreement Regarding Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships (24 Jun., 26).	10th September, 1926.
Estonia	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (22 Dec., 31).	26th November, 1933.
Finland	Agreement Regarding Reciprocal Recognition of Tonnage Measurement Certificates of British and Finnish Ships (21 Jun., 24).	21st September, 1924.
Finland	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (11 Aug., 33).	1st March, 1935.
Finland	Treaty of Peace (10 Feb., 47)*	10th July, 1948.
France	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (2 Feb., 22).	19th November, 1933.
Greece	Agreement Respecting the Measurement of Tonnage of Merchant Ships (30 Nov., 26).	30th November, 1926.
Greece	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (27 Feb., 36).	14th December, 1938.

* Note.—These Conventions, Treaties and Agreements were applied to the Territory during the year under review.

APPENDIX XIV—continued.

(B) *List of Bilateral Treaties with other Countries which have been Applied to the Territory at 30th June, 1949, excluding Extradition Treaties—continued.*

Country.	Description and Date of Signature.	Applying as from—
Hungary	Convention Regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (25 Sep., 35).	20th August, 1937.
Hungary	Treaty of Peace (10 Feb., 47)*	10th July, 1948.
Iraq	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (25 Jul. 35).	7th October, 1937.
Italy	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (17 Dec., 30).	9th November, 1933.
Italy	Treaty of Peace (10 Feb., 47)*	9th July, 1948.
Latvia	Agreement Relating to Tonnage Measurement Certificates (24 Jun., 27).	24th June, 1927.
Lithuania	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (24 Apr., 34).	31st August, 1937.
Netherlands	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (31 May, 32).	8th April, 1935.
Netherlands	Exchange of Notes re Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (21 Aug., 39).	21st August, 1939.
Norway	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (30 Jan., 31).	3rd November, 1933.
Norway	Exchange of Notes Respecting Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (11 Oct., 37).	11th October, 1937.
Poland	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (26 Aug., 31).	8th December, 1933.
Poland	Convention Relating to the Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships (16 Apr., 34).	20th April, 1935.
Poland	Exchange of Notes Extending to Free City of Danzig Convention of 1934 (26 Jun., 36).	11th July, 1936.
Portugal	Agreement in regard to Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships (20 May, 26).	20th May, 1926.
Portugal	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (9 Jul., 31).	11th November, 1933.
Portugal	Exchange of Notes Regarding Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (8 Jan., 40).	8th January, 1940.
Roumania	Treaty of Peace (10 Feb., 47)*	10th July, 1948.
Spain	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (27 Jun., 29).	10th November, 1933.
Sweden	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (28 Aug., 30).	2nd November, 1933.
Sweden	Exchange of Notes Respecting Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (30 May, 38).	1st July, 1938.
Switzerland	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (3 Dec., 37).	11th February, 1940.
Switzerland	Exchange of Notes Respecting Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (17 May, 38).	17th May, 1938.
Turkey	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (28 Nov., 31).	3rd March, 1935.
United States of America	Exchange of Notes Regarding the Mutual Reduction of Visa Fees (12 Mar., 37).	1st April, 1937.
Yugoslavia	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (27 Feb., 36).	23rd June, 1938.

(C) *Extradition Treaties between Great Britain and the following Countries :—*

Country.	Description and Date of Signature.	Applying as from—
Albania	Extradition Treaty (22 Jul., 26)	16th March, 1928.
Albania	Exchange of Notes Regarding Extradition for Dangerous Drugs Offences (11 Dec., 35—16 May, 36).	16th May, 1936.
Belgium	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (29 Oct., 01)	1st August, 1928.
Belgium	Convention Supplementing Article XIV of Treaty of 1901 (5 Mar., 07).	1st August, 1928.
Belgium	Convention Amending Article VI of Treaty of 1901 (3 Mar., 11)...	1st August, 1928.

APPENDIX XIV—*continued.**Extradition Treaties between Great Britain and the following Countries—continued.*

Country.	Description and Date of Signature.	Applying as from—
Belgium	Convention Extending to the Belgian Congo and certain British Protectorates existing Extradition Conventions between United Kingdom and Belgium (8 Aug., 23).	1st August, 1928.
Belgium	Exchange of Notes Regarding the Extension of the Convention of 1923 to certain British and Belgian Mandated Territories (28 Jun., 28—2 Jul., 28).	1st August, 1928.
Bolivia	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (22 Feb., 1892).	18th February, 1928.
Chile	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 Jan., 1897).	13th January, 1928.
Colombia	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (27 Oct., 1888).	5th December, 1930.
Colombia	Convention Supplementary to the Treaty of 1888 (2 Dec., 29) ...	5th December, 1930.
Cuba	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (3 Oct., 04)	12th December, 1931.
Cuba	Convention Extending to certain Protectorates and Mandated Territories the Treaty of 1904 (17 Apr., 30).	12th December, 1931.
Czechoslovakia	Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals (11 Nov., 24)	15th July, 1927.
Czechoslovakia	Protocol Amending Article 12 of the Treaty of 1924 (4 Jun., 26) ...	15th July, 1927.
Denmark	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (21 Mar., 1873).	10th February, 1928.
Denmark	Convention Supplementary to Treaty of 1873 (15 Oct., 35) ...	9th November, 1936.
Denmark	Exchange of Notes Regarding the Extension to Nauru and New Guinea of the Treaty of 1873 in so far as that Treaty applies to Iceland (25 Nov., 37).	25th November, 1937.
Denmark	Supplementary Convention Regarding Application of Treaty of 1873 to Iceland (25 Oct., 38).	13th December, 1939.
Ecuador	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (20 Sep., 1880).	19th January, 1928.
Ecuador	Convention Supplementary to the Treaty of 1880 (4 Jun., 34) ...	8th November, 1937.
Estonia	Convention for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (18 Nov., 25)	10th March, 1927.
Finland	Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals (30 May, 24)	14th December, 1925.
Greece	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (24 Sep., 10)	19th April, 1928.
Guatemala... ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (4 Jul., 1885).	11th September, 1929.
Guatemala... ..	Protocol Amending Article X of Treaty of 1885 (30 May, 14) ...	11th September, 1929.
Hayti	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (7 Dec., 1874).	13th January, 1928.
Hungary	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (3 Dec., 1873).	25th April, 1928.
Hungary	Declaration Amending Article 11 of the Treaty of 3rd December, 1873, for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 Jun., 01).	25th April, 1928.
Hungary	Treaty Supplementary to the Treaty of 3rd December, 1873, Regarding Extradition (18 Sep., 36).	22nd March, 1938.
Iceland	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (31 Mar., 1873).	25th November, 1937.
Iceland	Extradition Convention Supplementary to the Treaty of 1873 (25 Oct., 38).	13th December, 1939.
Iraq	Extradition Treaty (2 May, 32)	31st August, 1934.
Latvia	Treaty for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (16 Jul., 24) ...	1st January, 1926.
Liberia	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (16 Dec., 1892).	16th October, 1928.
Lithuania	Treaty for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (18 May, 26) ...	11th May, 1928.
Luxembourg	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (24 Nov., 1880).	28th January, 1928.
Luxembourg	Convention Supplementary to the Treaty of 1880 (23 Jan., 37) ...	1st August, 1938.
Monaco	Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals (17 Dec., 1891)	5th July, 1931.
Monaco	Convention for the Extension to certain Protectorates and Mandated Territories of the Treaty of 1891 (27 Nov., 30)	5th July, 1931.
Netherlands	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 Sep., 1898).	27th January, 1928.
Nicaragua	Treaty for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (19 Apr., 05).	12th January, 1928.
Norway	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 Jun., 1873).	13th December, 1929.
Norway	Supplementary Agreement Respecting the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (18 Feb., 07).	13th December, 1929.

APPENDIX XIV—continued.

(C) *Extradition Treaties between Great Britain and the following countries—continued.*

Country.	Description and Date of Signature.	Applying as from—
Panama	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (25 Aug., 06)	24th January, 1928.
Paraguay	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (12 Sep., 08)	16th January, 1928.
Peru	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 Jan., 04)	16th January, 1928.
Poland	Extradition Treaty (11 Jan., 32)	4th January, 1935.
Portugal	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (17 Oct., 1892).	23rd June, 1934.
Roumania	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (21 Mar., 1893).	12th January, 1929.
Roumania	Protocol Explanatory of Section 21 of Article 2 of the Extradition Treaty of 1893 (13 Mar., 1894).	12th January, 1929.
Salvador	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (23 Jun., 1881).	8th August, 1930.
San Marino	Treaty for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (16 Oct., 1899).	19th July, 1934.
Siam	Treaty Respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (4 Mar., 11).	27th February, 1928.
Spain	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (4 Jun., 1878).	13th February, 1928.
Spain	Declaration Amending Treaty of 1878 (19 Feb., 1889)	13th February, 1928.
Switzerland	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 Nov., 1880).	19th September, 1929.
Switzerland	Convention Supplementing Article XVIII of Treaty of 1880 (29 Jun., 04)	19th September, 1929.
Switzerland	Convention Supplementary to Treaty of 1880 (19 Dec., 34)	3rd January, 1936.
United States of America	Extradition Treaty (22 Dec., 31)	30th August, 1935.
Yugoslavia	Treaty for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (6 Dec., 1900).	1st November, 1928.

(D) *International Agreements with Enemy and Ex-Enemy Countries which have been applied to the Territory:—*

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

Austria ...	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals. Terminable after six months' notice (3 Dec., 1873 Vienna). Declaration Amending Article 11 of the Treaty of 3rd December, 1873, for the Mutual Surrender of fugitive criminals (26 Jan., 1901 Vienna). Convention Regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters terminable 10th November, 1936, or thereafter on six months' notice (31 Mar., 31 London). Supplementary Extradition Convention. Additional to 1873 Treaty (29 Oct., 34 Vienna).	Extended to New Guinea and Nauru as from 23rd January, 1928, by Notes exchanged with the Austrian Government in 1927-28. Applies to Australia, Papua, Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru. Australia, including Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru acceded to this Convention under Article 15 as from 10th November, 1933. Notice of Accession effective from 30th August, 1935, Commonwealth and Territories.
Germany ...	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals. Terminable after six months' notice (14 May, 1872 London). Convention Regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, terminable 3rd January, 1936, or thereafter on six months' notice (20 Mar., 28 London).	Treaty applies to Australia, extended to New Guinea and Nauru as from 17th August, 1930, by Notes exchanged with the German Government, 1927-28. Australia, including Papua, Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru acceded to this Convention under Article 18 as from 3rd January, 1933.
Japan ...	Agreement respecting the Tonnage and Measurements of Merchant Ships, terminable after twelve months' notice (30 Nov., 22 London).	Agreement applies to Australia, including Papua, Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru.

APPENDIX XIV—continued.

(E) In addition, the Products and Manufactures of Nauru are entitled to receive Most Favoured Nation Treatment on Terms of Reciprocity under the following British Treaties of Commerce, etc.

Instrument.	Country.	Date of Signature.
Notes	Albania	10th June, 1925.
*Treaty	Austria	22nd May, 1924.
Treaty	Czechoslovakia	14th July, 1923.
Treaty	Estonia	18th January, 1926.
Treaty	Finland	14th December, 1923.
*Treaty and Protocol	Germany	2nd December, 1924.
Treaty	Hungary	23rd July, 1926.
Treaty	Latvia	22nd June, 1923.
Agreement and Notes	Lithuania	6th May, 1922. 28th November, 1929. 10th December, 1929.
Treaty with Protocols and Notes	Roumania	6th August, 1930.
Treaty	Siam	23rd November, 1937.
Treaty, Convention and Notes	Spain	31st October, 1922. 5th April, 1927. 31st May, 1928.
Treaty	Yugoslavia	12th May, 1927.

* The future of Agreements with enemy and ex-enemy countries is yet to be determined.

APPENDIX XV.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

For Year ending 30th June, 1949.

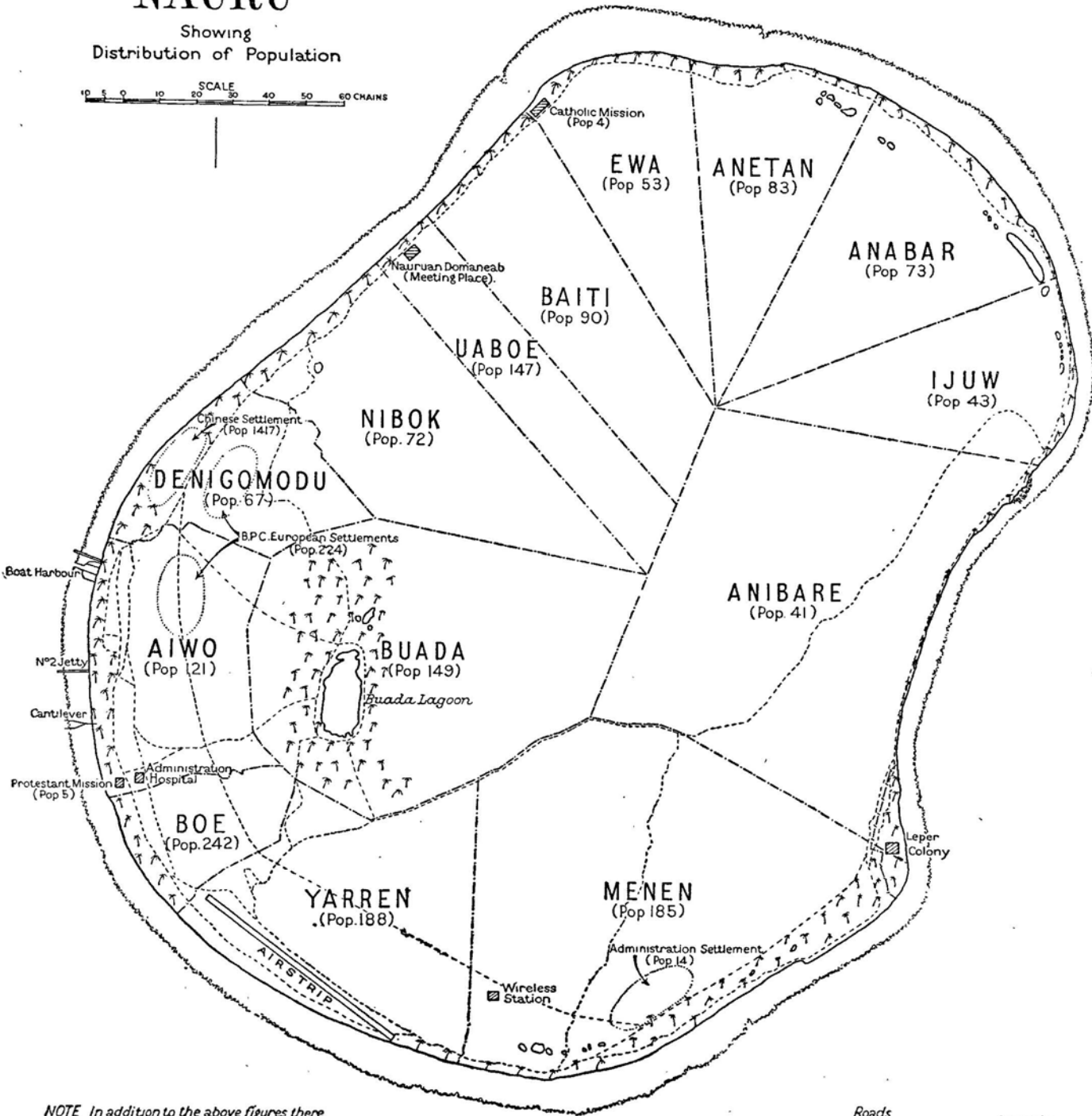
MEAN BAROMETRIC READING	...	...	...	...	...	29.773 inches.
TEMPERATURES—						Degrees Fahrenheit.
Mean of daily minima	...	...	...	...	...	77°.
Mean of daily maxima	...	...	...	...	...	87.6°.
Lowest daily minimum	...	...	...	...	...	72.2° on 30th October, 1948.
Highest daily minimum	...	...	...	...	...	81.5° on 22nd December, 1948.
Lowest daily maximum	...	...	...	...	...	80.3° on 16th March, 1949.
Highest daily maximum	...	...	...	...	...	91° on 25th September, 1948, and 16th June, 1949.
HUMIDITY—						8.30 a.m. 3.30 p.m.
Mean of dry bulb readings	...	...	...	...	...	83.6° 85.6°
Mean of wet bulb readings	...	...	...	...	...	77.9° 78.6°
Mean relative humidity	...	...	...	...	...	77 per cent. 72 per cent.
RAINFALL—						
Total for year	...	...	...	...	...	87.15 inches.
Daily average	...	...	...	...	...	0.23 inches.
Number of days of rain	...	...	...	...	...	212 days.
Highest fall in 24 hours ending 8.30 a.m.	...	...	...	...	...	5.33 inches on 21st January, 1949.
WIND—						
Total miles for year	...	...	...	...	...	30,783.94 miles.
Daily average	...	...	...	...	...	84.23 miles.
Highest mileage in 24 hours ending 8.30 a.m.	...	...	...	...	...	398.07 miles on 3rd December, 1948.

APPENDIX XVI

NAURU

Showing
Distribution of Population

SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 CHAINS



NOTE In addition to the above figures there are 58 other Pacific Islanders distributed throughout the Island.

Roads
District Boundaries
Coconut Areas
PTM

1949

Prepared by the National Mapping Section, Department of the Interior, Canberra ACT.



UNITED NATIONS
TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL



GENERAL

T/472/Add.1
7 June 1950

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Seventh session
Item 4(c) of the agenda

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA ON NAURU
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1949

Note by the Secretary-General. The following documents have been received by the Secretary-General from the Australian Mission to the United Nations:

- (1) One copy of the report and accounts of the British Phosphate Commissioners for the year ended 30th June 1948 with the explanation that it includes information relating to both Nauru and Ocean Island;
- (2) One copy of the Government Gazette No. 38 of 4th September 1948 published by the Administration of Nauru, containing, *inter alia* the coroner's findings on the death of certain Chinese in Nauru on 9th June 1948;
- (3) Two copies of the "Note of Summing-up and verdict delivered by Judge Phillips, in the case of the King vs. Agcko, which arose out of the Chinese riot in Nauru on 7th July 1948".

These documents are available to the members of the Trusteeship Council for perusal in the Library of the Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

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UNITED NATIONS
TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL



GENERAL

T/472/Add.2
8 July 1950

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Seventh session...

Item 4(c) of the agenda

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA ON NAURU
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1949

Note by the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General has received from the Australian Mission to the United Nations two copies of the Note of Summing-up and verdict delivered during August 1949 by Judge Simpson in the case of the King v. Agoko, which arose out of the Chinese riot in Nauru on 7th June 1948.

This document is available to the members of the Trusteeship Council for perusal in the Library of the Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

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