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Eleventh session

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

REPORT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA FOR THE
PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 1954 TO 30 JUNE 1955

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with the terms of Article 88 of the Charter, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Members of the General Assembly the report of the Commonwealth of Australia on the administration of the Trust Territory of New Guinea for the period from 1 July 1954 to 30 June 1955.

As only a very limited number of copies of this report are available, it has not been possible to make a full distribution. Delegations are therefore requested to ensure that their copies are available for use at the meetings of the General Assembly during its eleventh session.



1955

**TERRITORY OF
NEW GUINEA**

**REPORT FOR
1954-1955**

By Authority:

A. J. ARTHUR, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.
(Printed in Australia.)

1955.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

REPORT

TO

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED
NATIONS

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

From 1st July, 1954 to 30th June, 1955.

(SUBMITTED IN CONFORMITY WITH ARTICLE 88 OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND ON THE BASIS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE APPROVED BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL ON
6th JUNE, 1952.)

By Authority :

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Department of Territories, Canberra, A.C.T.
December, 1955.

THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

ANNUAL REPORT 1954-1955.

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY.

AREA AND LOCATION.

The Trust Territory of New Guinea extends north to south from the Equator to eight degrees south latitude, a distance of 400 nautical miles; and west to east from 141 degrees east longitude (its boundary with Dutch New Guinea) to 160 degrees east longitude, a distance of 1,000 nautical miles. The land area of the Territory covers some 93,000 square miles and includes that part of the Island of New Guinea north of the Papuan and east of the Dutch New Guinea borders, the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, of which New Britain, New Ireland and Manus are the largest, and the two northern-most islands of the Solomon Group, namely Buka and Bougainville.

TOPOGRAPHY.

New Guinea Mainland.—The central core of this zone is a massive cordillera which extends from one end of the island to the other, a distance of 1,500 miles. This cordillera is one of the great mountain systems of the world, reaching in several places a height of 15,000 feet. It represents an axis of Mesozoic and Tertiary mountain building situated in a zone of crustal weakness separating the relatively stable Australian continental mass from the Pacific Ocean. The western extension of this system of fold mountains merges with the island arc complex of the East Indies. To the south-east this zone continues marginal to the Pacific Ocean, but it is only sporadically represented by small island groups.

The highest peak in the Territory is Mount Wilhelm, 15,400 feet in the Bismarck Range. Despite the fact that the Main Ranges extend throughout the length of the island and form a complete divide between north and south flowing drainage, they do not consist of a single chain, but form a complex system of ranges, separated in many cases by broad upland valleys. The principal units of this system in eastern New Guinea are the Star Mountains (extending across the Dutch New Guinea border), and the Hindenburg, Muller, Kubor, Schrader and Bismarck Ranges. Each of these reaches an altitude of 10,000 feet or more and each has an individual character which is largely in accordance with its geological structure. The width of the Main Range is not uniform, but varies from 50 miles at its narrowest part to 150 miles at its widest.

In the wider portions of these highlands broad grass-covered valleys are developed. Some of these valleys are fertile and generally enjoy a good climate. Marginal to the highlands dissection has been proceeding apace and has resulted in intensely rugged juvenile topography.

Running parallel to the Main Ranges, but separated from them by the Central Depression, are the Northern Mountains. The Central Depression is a great trough of structural origin which includes the valleys of the Sepik and Ramu Rivers, which drain in opposite directions to enter the sea close to each other between Hansa Bay and Wewak, and the Markham Valley, which drains into the Huon Gulf near Lae. The ranges which constitute the Northern Mountains, running east from the Dutch New Guinea border, are as follows:—The Bewani, Torricelli and Prince Alexander Mountains (north of the Sepik River), and the Adelbert, Finisterre and Saruwaged Mountains (between the mouth of the Ramu River and Huon Gulf). The mountains north of the Sepik do not exceed 5,000 feet in height, but in the Finisterre and Saruwaged Ranges of the Huon Peninsula some peaks exceed 13,000 feet. These latter ranges are particularly rugged, and include numbers of near-vertical precipices several thousands of feet in depth.

The coastal areas of eastern New Guinea show the features indicative of a slowly rising littoral. One of the most significant features is that with few exceptions the rivers are not navigable. Another feature is the raised reefs which extend almost continuously from the Sepik Delta south-easterly to Cape Cretin. The Morobe coast between Salamaua and Morobe is a drowned littoral, and there is a complete absence of raised coral from the mouth of the Markham River to the Papuan border. A notable feature of the north coast is the belt of off-shore volcanic islands which stretches from Wewak to Dampier Strait (west of New Britain).

New Britain is the largest of the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago. There are two main lines of ranges in the island—the Whiteman and Nakanai Ranges in the south, which trend from south-west to north-east, and the Baining Mountains of the Gazelle Peninsula, trending north-west and south-east. The low relief of the north coast is broken by a large number of sharp volcanic peaks which in some cases reach 7,000 feet in height. These volcanoes are mostly of the explosive type and catastrophic eruptions have occurred in recent times. At the western end of New Britain is a cluster of volcanic mountains containing several peaks over 3,000 feet in height; another group of

volcanoes occurs further east in the Kimble Bay and Open Bay areas; and there is an area of very recent volcanism on the Gazelle Peninsula in the vicinity of Rabaul. All of New Britain not of a mountainous nature may be classified as shore-line, coastal plains or swamps. The coastline is approximately 1,000 miles in length around most of which fringing and barrier coral reefs, although not continuous, are extensively developed.

New Ireland, which is nearly 200 miles long, averages only seven miles in width except in the south where it expands to 30 miles. It is exceedingly mountainous with the Schleinitz Mountains (in the northern part of the island) rising to 4,100 feet, and the Rossel Mountains (in the south) to 6,430 feet. To the south-east of the former is the extensive Lelet Plateau with a mean height of 2,600 feet. To the west of this plateau is an almost continuous fringe of extensive alluvial plain.

The coasts of New Ireland are relatively straight and exposed, and afford little shelter. They have been subject to recent elevation and there has been an extensive development of raised coral reefs.

Manus Island is about 50 miles long from west to east, and its greatest width is about seventeen miles. The island is largely hilly and deeply dissected. Along the coast steep slopes alternate with swampy lowland embayments, there being no continuous coastal plain. Practically the whole of Manus is fringed by coral reefs.

The Solomon Islands.—Bougainville is the largest island in the Solomons, being about 127 miles in length with a maximum width of about 49 miles. The interior of the island contains a massive mountain range which follows its length and which is known as the Emperor Range in the north and the Crown Prince Range in the south. It contains the two active volcanoes of Balbi (8,502 feet) and Bagana (5,730 feet). Shoals and fringing coral reefs are common off the coasts of the island.

Buka Island, just north of Bougainville, is 35 miles long by nine miles wide. A range of volcanic hills follows the west coast and reaches a maximum height of about 1,300 feet. Parallel to this and fronting the east coast is a lower range of hills formed of coral limestone, terraced on their seaward slopes. The east and north coasts are steep and are backed by wooded cliffs. The west and south coasts are protected by a barrier reef from two to three miles off-shore, on which is situated a chain of 20 or more small coral islets.

There are some 600 lesser islands within the Trust Territory, mainly of volcanic origin or coralline formation.

DRAINAGE.

The heavy rainfall of New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland and Bougainville, coupled with the large area of steep slopes with rapid run-off, has been responsible for a large number of rivers with a very large volume of flow. With one exception, the Sepik (which is navigable for a distance of 300 miles from

its mouth by vessels drawing thirteen feet), the rivers are not navigable except by canoes or small launches in the lower reaches. Mountain streams are found extensively throughout the Territory; in fact, they are frequently a hindrance to travel, as they carry a huge volume of water, especially after heavy rains, and a large proportion of them cannot be crossed except by bridge.

Swamps are amongst the most extensive features of the terrain. Tidal swamps occur where the land is regularly submerged at high tide. They are almost entirely mangrove swamps and occur intermittently round the coasts. Riverine swamps are to be found in the Sepik basin while grass and reed marshes are most extensive in the mid-Sepik and mid-Ramu areas, where the low-lying terrain is almost continuously under water.

There is a number of small lakes in the Territory, but none is of any physiographic or economic importance.

CLIMATE.

Lying wholly within the tropics and situated as it is between the continents of Asia and Australia, the Territory of New Guinea experiences a typical monsoonal climate. The monsoonal régime divides the year into two principal wind seasons which are distinguished primarily by difference in wind direction. The north-west monsoon season, during which the winds blow from a north-west or westerly direction, extends from December to March, and the south-east monsoon (trades) season, when the winds blow from the south-east or east, extends from May to October. The seasons are separated from each other by "change-over" or transitional periods during which the wind changes its direction. These periods occur either in April or May and either in October or November. As is characteristic of all monsoonal regions, the time and intensity of the wind vary from year to year.

The north-west monsoon and the south-east trades pass over large expanses of ocean before reaching the islands of the Territory and both are thus heavily laden with moisture. The precipitation of this moisture over the islands results in heavy rainfalls throughout the area and most places in the Territory have an average annual rainfall in excess of 100 inches. The highest figures are recorded on coasts and mountainsides exposed to the steady south-east trades. Southern New Britain and the higher mountains of the Huon Peninsula receive an average of 250 inches of rainfall or more per annum. Wide valleys parallel to the east coast, such as the Middle and Upper Ramu Valleys, and enclosed valleys in the highland regions, such as the Bulolo Valley, where the average annual rainfall is 56 inches, lie in "rain shadow" zones and have a very low rainfall.

Some areas in the Territory have a more or less uniform rainfall throughout the year, but most places have a definite seasonal distribution of rainfall, receiving the greater percentage of their

rainfall in one or other of the two main wind seasons. This seasonal distribution of rain is the resultant effect of topography on the rain-bearing winds. The island of New Britain illustrates this effect perfectly. As the median mountainous backbone of the island lies athwart the direction of the seasonal winds, the north coast of the island derives a seasonal concentration of rainfall in the north-west monsoon season, while at the same period the south coast is relatively dry, the central mountains forming an effective barrier and placing the latter area in a "rain shadow". In the south-east trades season concentration of rainfall occurs on the southern coast whilst the protected northern coast remains dry.

Within the Territory the length of day varies very slightly throughout the year, there being only a half hour difference between the extreme limits of sunrise and sunset. The sun daily ascends almost perpendicularly with the horizon, so that dawn and twilight are of short duration and there is little change in the sun's position at noon.

Atmospheric temperature and humidity are uniformly high throughout the year. Summer and winter seasons as experienced in the temperate latitudes do not exist; the annual range of temperature rarely exceeds 90 degrees Fahrenheit and the mean minimum rarely falls below 70 degrees Fahrenheit. A diurnal temperature range of from 10-15 degrees Fahrenheit is experienced in most localities. There is a general lowering of temperatures with increase in elevation, highland areas being cooler than the coastal regions.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Soils.—A basic factor to be considered in regard to the soils is the relatively small area suitable for agricultural development. The greater part of the inland mountainous country is covered with shallow and heavily leached and infertile soils. Notable exceptions are to be found in the broad valleys, such as the Ramu, Markham and Bulolo, and an appreciable part of the plateau regions of the central mountains, including areas in the vicinity of Mount Hagen, Aiyura and Chimbu, where either rich alluvial soils or soils of volcanic origin occur.

The soils of the coastal areas are of varying fertility, ranging from shallow relatively infertile soils formed from decomposed coral to extremely fertile deep alluvial and volcanic soils. From the data available, it appears that the greatest possibilities for agricultural development are on the latter two groups of soils. There are appreciable areas of volcanic soils in northern New Britain, especially in the Rabaul area, where most of the commercial and agricultural development of the island is centred; extensive areas of volcanic soils also occur in the higher parts of Bougainville. As a general rule the soils of greatest fertility are those where volcanic activity has been recent; as soil matures it tends to depreciate as the result of intense leaching. As in the case of volcanic soils, the better alluvial soils

are of recent origin. Alluvial soils are widespread in occurrence in the Territory; the largest areas are on the coastal plains and in the broad river valleys. They are found not only on the lower parts of the valley floors, but are frequently well developed on the adjoining slopes.

Minerals.—A large number of different minerals has been discovered in the Territory including gold, platinum, osmiridium, silver, copper, iron, lead, sulphur, low-grade coal and various gemstones. Of these gold is the only one which has assumed any economic importance and the gold won from the Morobe District has become one of the chief exports of the Territory. Favorable geological conditions have led to a search for oil in the Sepik District of the Territory, but as yet no payable quantities have been found.

Vegetation and Timber Resources.—The vegetation of the Territory is luxuriant and has a great wealth of plant species and, although there are large areas in which the whole aspect of the vegetation has been transformed by human activities, by far the greater part of the area still bears natural vegetation little affected by man. Since much of the Territory is still botanically unexplored, the vegetation is incompletely known, although thousands of species have already been identified. The flora of the Territory has much in common with that of Northern Australia, but because of the large proportion of Asian elements, New Guinea is reckoned botanically as part of the Indo-Malayan region.

With the exception of low rainfall areas the major part of the Territory below 6,000 feet is covered by rain forest. This type of forest is characterized by a thick overhead canopy of leaves, branches and creepers which cut off the sunlight and inhibit the growth of small bushes on the ground. Except for a few very high isolated trees, the ceiling is dense and of fairly uniform height. A feature is the buttressed roots of many of the trees, often radiating several yards from the butt.

Secondary growth consisting of thick tangled growths of bush, brambles and creeper, is found throughout the rain forest areas, usually in the vicinity of native villages, or where the land has been previously cleared for native gardens. It generally occurs in small isolated patches.

At altitudes of about 6,000 feet the rain forest usually gives way to moss forest, which persists to the edge of the alpine vegetation at about 11,000 feet. The trees of the moss forest are lichen covered and festooned. The ground is carpeted with a layer of moss and decayed vegetation many feet thick.

In the zone of alpine vegetation the trees are stunted conifers and constitute what is known as alpine forest. The timber is rarely continuous, but grows in stands separated by stretches of grassland over which tree ferns and shrubs are scattered. Trees are rarely found above 12,000 feet and grassland is dominant.

A number of areas in various parts of the Territory are completely covered by tall grasses, of which kunai and kangaroo grass are dominant. Very extensive areas of these grasslands occur in the Waria, Markham, Ramu and Sepik Valleys and in the highlands. It is possible that some of these areas are natural grasslands, but in most cases there is little doubt that they have been caused by fires or clearing.

In the swamp lands a large variety of plants grow. Mangrove is to be found between the limits of tides and is found on most flat areas along the coast and also along rivers. In New Guinea the delta of the Ramu River is covered with this type of vegetation. Nipa palm is often associated with mangrove and patches of it are to be found in the less salty parts of the large rivers. In general the mangrove occurs nearest the sea and the nipa behind it extending to the limits of the brackish water. Sac Sac or sago palms grow generally in swamps beyond the limits of brackish water, and numerous areas are to be found along the Sepik and Ramu Rivers. Pit Pit, which grows to a height of about 12 feet and resembles wild sugar cane, is also to be found in swampy low-lying country usually lining stream banks, but does not cover extensive areas.

Within the forests of the Territory there are several timbers which have economic possibilities; they are mainly soft woods, there being a lack of durable hardwoods, although a limited number of such timbers do exist. The development of timber and other forest industries is dealt with in Chapter 6 of Section 4 of Part VI. of the report.

Fauna.—The fauna of the Territory of New Guinea is closely related to that of Australia. In spite of this close association with Australian fauna, the long isolation of the New Guinea group of islands has had a great influence and some types and forms which succumbed in the continent have survived in the islands.

There are over 100 species of mammals and with the exception of the echidna or spiny ant-eater they are all marsupials. The largest of these is the tree kangaroo. The phalanger family is represented by several species, of which the cuscus and red bandicoot are representatives. There is only one carnivorous animal in New Guinea, the dasyure, known in Australia as the native cat. Bats, rats and mice are common.

The birds of New Guinea include a number of handsome and brightly coloured forms. Most are of Australian origin, but many have come from the Malayan region. The bird of paradise and the cassowary have arisen locally. There is an abundance of cockatoos, parrots and lorries, pigeons, kingfishers, honey-suckers, thrushes, warblers and shrikes.

There are about 70 species of snakes, many of which are poisonous. These include boas and pythons. There are no vipers. Lizards are common and many species are represented. Tortoises and crocodiles are found in the rivers and sea.

More than 80 species of amphibia exist, all of which belong to one or the other of five families of frogs; many of these are arboreal.

Insects are prolific and most places are alive with ants, cockroaches, flies, sandflies, mosquitoes and many other types. Some of these are dangerous, the most harmful to humans being the malaria-carrying mosquito and the typhus-bearing mite. Certain species of borers and coconut hoppers are detrimental to plants. Butterflies are numerous, large and often beautifully coloured.

Discussion of the fauna of the Territory would be incomplete without some mention of the giant snail, which was introduced by the Japanese as a food during the war. Work is being carried out to control the spread of this potentially serious pest which has caused much damage to village gardens in areas of New Ireland, New Britain and the mainland.

ETHNIC, LINGUISTIC, RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

POPULATION.

The total indigenous population of the Territory is estimated at 1,241,615 while the non-indigenous population numbers 12,545. The details, as at 30th June, 1955, were as follows:—

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
I.—INDIGENOUS.			
(a) Enumerated Population—			
Children	230,851	199,238	430,089
Adults	346,751	309,678	656,429
Total	577,602	508,916	1,086,518
(b) Estimated Balance ..	77,359	77,738	155,097
Total Indigenous ..	654,961	586,654	1,241,615
II.—NON-INDIGENOUS.			
European	5,768	3,182	8,950
Asian	1,513	1,003	2,516
Others	681	498	1,079
	7,862	4,683	12,545

Details of the population are given in Appendix I

An annual census of the indigenous population is compiled, wherever possible, by administrative patrols. Where such a census cannot be satisfactorily conducted, for instance in areas which have not yet been brought under full administrative control, or where the degree of administrative contact is not such as to ensure an accurate enumeration of the people, estimates of populations are compiled. The estimates are made on a basis of whatever information can be obtained from the people contacted and from observation, sometimes from the air, of the number and sizes

of houses and gardens. Where variations exist between population figures shown in previous years and those for 1954-55, they are partly due to the extension of administrative control, making possible the replacement of population estimates by more accurate enumeration.

A comparison of the statistics of the indigenous population for 1953-54 and for 1954-55 shows that in all districts there has been a small natural increase which, in addition to revised estimates of uncounted populations, has resulted in a nett overall gain of 46,308 during the past year.

Population movements of the type common in many other heavily populated Trust Territories are unknown in New Guinea, where the basic political unit numbers no more, and frequently considerably less, than a few thousand. Such movements as occur present no economic or social problems to the Administration since, with the exception of workers proceeding to employment, the indigenous people rarely travel outside their lingual boundaries except for the purposes of trade. The Administrator has the power to restrict or prohibit the employment of workers from specific areas to prevent over-recruitment.

The original impact of western civilization, the cessation of tribal fighting, and the initial extension of health services resulted in an immediate natural increase of the indigenous population. However, after some years, in certain areas the population became stable, whilst in other areas it showed a slight decrease. With intensive economic development and improving health and nutritional standards, rapid indigenous population increases are anticipated. This is already becoming evident, particularly in the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain where the population has increased considerably over the past five years.

ETHNIC STRUCTURE.

The indigenous inhabitants of the Territory comprise a great diversity of physical types and a large number of linguistic groups. Significant differences exist both between local groups and between individuals within those groups.

Racially most indigenous inhabitants are classified among the predominantly dark-skinned, woolly-haired Melanesians who occupy the greater part of the Western Pacific. Within this major division a distinction, based on physical differences in stature, hair texture, nose form and other characteristics, has often been made between what has been called a Melanesian type and a Papuan type. Owing to the extent of overlapping and the number of variations between and within groups, the distinction based on physical types has a limited use. In this context it may be said that the Papuan type comprises those aborigines or pre-migratory inhabitants who have retained their original language as distinct from those who have fused their language with other groups. The Papuan may be taken as representative of such western parts of the New Guinea

mainland as the Sepik and the Highlands Districts, while the Melanesian is more representative of the coastal parts of the mainland and of the island Districts of New Ireland, New Britain, Manus and Bougainville.

Papuo-Melanesians are not of a single race and differ widely amongst themselves in such physical characteristics as colour of skin, texture of hair and features. As a whole they are identified by their language which is a fusion of the Papuan and Austronesian tongues, the latter being introduced to the New Guinea mainland by one of the early migratory movements. It has been estimated that Papuo-Melanesians comprise roughly two-thirds of the indigenous peoples of the Territory.

A few Negrito groups, such as those of the Aiome area of the Madang District, have been noted. These are quite distinctive in stature, men of one group ranging from 4 ft. 4½ in. to 4 ft. 9 in. in height, while average heights for Melanesians have been given as 5 ft. 1½ in. to 5 ft. 3 in. Apart from stature, these groups do not appear to show any greater differences from their neighbours than those to be observed between the Territory's groups in general, and the opinion has been expressed that they may have developed locally and may not indicate sources of origin different from those of the Territory's other inhabitants, being a strong, muscular type with dark sooty-brown skin and frizzy, almost black hair.

In the north-west island of the Manus group are small groups of people who bear a physical resemblance to the inhabitants of the Caroline Islands and the area commonly known as Micronesia. These people have been classified as Micronesian. It has been suggested that they are of Caucasian origin and those of the Territory of New Guinea display signs of considerable admixture of types such as Melanesians and Malays. The Polynesian groups are few in number and are confined to the Tauu and Nukumanu Islands and other small adjacent atolls. They bear the well-known characteristics of the Polynesian type, even to the one persistent feature, namely, the small smudge observed at the base of the spine of infants.

LINGUISTIC STRUCTURE.

Linguistically the picture is varied and so great is the diversity that members of villages only a few miles apart are sometimes unable to understand one another without the aid of an interpreter or recourse to a *lingua franca*. In coastal areas language groups exceeding 5,000 are unusual and a great many are well below that figure. In the interior of the New Guinea mainland larger groups have been found, the Medlpa language of the Mount Hagen Sub-District, for example, extending over a group of approximately 25,000 people, while in the Chimbu Sub-District a research survey indicated that Kuman is spoken or understood in some form by approximately 40,000 people. However, it has been possible to recognize three main linguistic groups—Papuo-Melanesian speakers, Papuan speakers and Melanesian pidgin speakers.

The Papuo-Melanesian speakers include those language groups which belong to the Austronesian family. The great majority of the Austronesian languages are Melanesian, the few exceptions being seen in the Polynesian languages of islands like Nukumanu and in Micronesian influences noticed in some of the small language groups of Manus District. There is a good deal of diversity among these Melanesian languages and some of them exhibit non-Austronesian characteristics. Generally speaking, Melanesian languages are found mainly in Manus District, the Bismarck Archipelago, New Britain District, Bougainville District and coastal areas of the New Guinea mainland, frequently appearing side by side with non-Austronesian languages. On the mainland they do not extend far inland and are not found at all in the highlands.

The non-Austronesian languages which are found in large areas of the Territory have sometimes been grouped together as "Papuan". They do not, however, appear to form a group, though certain structural resemblances between some of them have been noted in various places. Nor does the term "Melanesian" or "Papuan", as it might be applied in the sphere of language to any local group of people, necessarily apply to that group in the sense in which it has been used in physical classification. The number of Papuan languages is probably greater than the Melanesian. With the exception of Manus District non-Austronesian languages have been noted in every district of the Territory. In the New Ireland and New Britain Districts they are, however, rare. The Negrito people who inhabit the central ranges and valleys speak languages which are not Melanesian, but may possibly be classed as Papuan.

Melanesian-pidgin has become the *lingua franca* for the whole of the Trust Territory. The vocabulary includes a large number of words of English derivation, some Melanesian terms from Blanche Bay, New Britain, and a few German, Malay and Polynesian terms. In some cases this medium is used in formal education, but the policy is to eventually make all the people literate in English. The value of its use as a *lingua franca* until the people become literate in English is obvious, and it has also played an important part in breaking down the isolation of the language groups.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

The social systems vary considerably in detail throughout the Territory, but in outline they conform to a pattern usual in the Western Pacific region of Melanesia and can be said to be based upon the family. Generally the basis of subsistence is shifting cultivation of such crops as yams, taro and sweet potatoes, though in a number of places the cultivation of gardens is subordinate to the collection of such a foodstuff as sago. All four of these foodstuffs, as well as various subsidiaries, may be used in the one area, but usually one of the four is the staple of any particular group and makes up the bulk of its diet. Domestic pigs are

kept and are numerous in some areas, though they are regarded as a token of wealth and prestige and reserved for feasts and special occasions, rather than as a source of daily food. In coastal areas the indigenous people fish and everywhere some form of hunting adds to the variety of the diet.

The division of labour between the sexes involves the extension of women's work beyond the sphere of domestic duties within the home. A large part of the maintenance of gardens and the tending of food crops is performed by women. The initial clearing of garden sites and such heavy work as fencing of gardens is done by men, but planting of crops, maintenance and harvesting are the work of both sexes, with variations from place to place in the extent of either's duties.

Articles of importance in trade systems may be made by either men or women. Clay pots, for instance, which in various places are exchanged for food or other objects, are made by women in many areas.

Features of the indigenous system of work are the small development of specialization and the high degree to which each individual is equipped to carry out all duties considered suitable for his or her sex. A few practices, particularly in the spheres of art and magic, may be confined to small numbers of people or to individuals within some communities, while some individuals are naturally more highly skilled than their fellows in particular aspects; but apart from sexual division, all individuals perform the same type of work and are capable of practising most of the skills possessed by their communities. A man's importance or standing as a leader in a community does not remove him from the field of activities involved in such things as the cultivation of crops, house-building and canoe-making.

Inheritance of land and other forms of property follows two systems. In some communities the predominant principle is that the individual inherits from the father and his group; in others inheritance is predominantly from the mother's group. Affiliation with kinship groups shows the same variation.

The people of the Territory live in villages usually having populations of 200-300, though some are larger; in hamlets of about 20-40; or sometimes in single dwellings. Houses, except in places close to centres of European settlements, are built of local timbers, grasses and palm leaves. They show many differences in size, design and methods of construction. Usually they are occupied by the individual family of parents and children, though it is customary in some places for men to sleep and spend a large part of their time in special "men's houses". Particularly is this so in the case of young unmarried men.

The people's sense of community fellowship rarely extends beyond the village or collection of neighbouring hamlets. Within the larger groupings made up of those speaking the same language there is usually no strong

or widespread feeling for common interests and aims, though there is a consciousness of difference from other groups speaking a different language.

In the political organization of local groups the most general principle is that all men have some influence and that all have the opportunity of rising to leadership by exhibiting qualities considered desirable according to the cultural emphasis of the group. Energy in the acquisition of wealth in the form of garden produce, ceremonial and other objects counts for much in the majority of communities, while in earlier days leadership in war was also an important factor. General personality and outstanding knowledge of a group's customs and skills are of influence. In a few places inheritance of rank is taken into account. In other places reputation as a practitioner of various forms of magic can help to raise a man to leadership. Each group has its own customary law, much of which is backed by the authority of myth and legend. Breaches of such law are sometimes dealt with by community or individual action; at other times consequences arising from the operation of supernatural forces are expected to follow.

Communities in the Territory have always been strongly influenced by religion and by belief in magic. In religion belief in a supreme being or in a limited number of deities has not been observed, the emphasis having been on respecting and attempting to please and propitiate a number of spiritual beings, some remembered ancestors, some existing from the remote past. At times these spiritual beings are given material location in certain natural objects.

Beliefs in the efficacy of attempts directly to influence events by the use of charms, actions, and the recital of spells may be divided into two main groups—those of social and those of anti-social magic. In the first comes such magic as is, for example, directed towards ensuring the well-being of garden crops, the assurance of a proper supply of rain and the success of trading expeditions. The second group includes activities of magic aimed at bringing death and disaster to enemies, and a belief in the efficacy of these has been the cause of some trouble in the past between individuals and groups. Skill and power in magic are often thought to be the possession of particular individuals whose qualities are utilized by their fellows in both the social and the anti-social spheres. This is probably the most notable example of specialization to be observed among the Territory's communities.

The practice of artistic skill is usually connected with religion, magic, ceremonial or the marking of affiliation with kinship or other groupings, and in most cases is not undertaken for its own sake. Where belief in the importance of indigenous elements of this nature has been reduced by contact with outside influences, interest in the practice of indigenous arts connected with such things as the decoration of ceremonial structures and their contents and the creation of objects for wearing on ceremonial occasions or for ceremonial exchange

has naturally tended to diminish. The maintenance of interest in art forms, which have often been considered to have considerable value, has become something of a problem, and in schools emphasis has accordingly been placed on handicraft work.

Extensive trade systems existed in many areas in the past and some of these remain. Examples are seen in the Huon Gulf and Markham River areas of Morobe District; in the Mount Hagen area of the Western Highlands District; in Manus District and in New Britain District. Various artifacts, including pottery, stone axes, wood-carvings and shell-work, some utilitarian, some possessing ceremonial or religious significance, are exchanged between communities for other objects or for foodstuffs. In some cases money has now entered into old trade systems.

Most aspects of indigenous life have been increasingly influenced by external influences since the period of first European contact. There have been no significant changes, however, in the physical types of the various areas, as there has been little intermixing between groups.

Social systems have been affected by organized activities in general administration, in education and in mission evangelization, as well as by experience in employment outside the individual's local group and by other contacts. However, shifting agriculture, supplemented by fishing, hunting and collecting, remains the main basis of livelihood in the majority of communities. The use of metal tools and other articles has entered into work in many areas, but there is a wide adherence to old techniques and methods.

The introduction of money into the various communities has to some extent modified the influence of older forms of wealth on which leadership was often based. The disappearance of warfare and some diminution in the belief in the efficacy of magic have also had an effect on the basis of leadership and, consequently, on local political conditions. Customary law has been affected by these factors in many areas.

Though these and other modifications of old ways of life may be noted, the Territory remains an area of very great diversity linguistically and socially. Furthermore, it remains one in which concentration of loyalty on village or hamlet groups tends to obscure any conception on the people's part of a community of interest on a Territory-wide scale.

INDIGENOUS RELIGIONS.

Magico-religious beliefs and practices are an integral part of the culture of the indigenous inhabitants. They provide an explanation of incalculable and uncontrollable events in human life, a putative way of controlling such events, of expressing the hopes of the human beings concerned and of establishing individuals' faith that their hopes will be realized. Generally, the attitudes of the indigenous people towards the universe are anthropomorphic. Supernatural beings are generally conceived of and approached in a human fashion

according to patterns of sacrifice, atonement and intercession. They have not built up a consistent theology or magicology as in the great religious denominations of the world, but continue their magical practices because tradition has given them a validity. Religious and magical rituals are performed on the assumption that man lives in two worlds which are essentially separate. These two worlds are the profane and sacred worlds, the latter of which is often further subdivided into the closely intermingled realms of the sacred and of the unclean.

Except where magico-religious practices are repugnant to the principles of morality, the people are safeguarded in their religious practices by legislation which preserves a person's right to his own customs and beliefs. At the same time the majority are extremely receptive to the evangelistic work of the Christian missions and the Christian way of life has been accepted by large sections of the population. In many cases, of course, traditional magico-religious beliefs and practices persist in Christian communities.

Generally speaking, there are no indigenous religions or similar movements in the Territory. On various occasions quasi-religious movements have arisen in different areas in the Territory, but they have all been unrelated and on a small scale. Usually they have been attributable to a wrong conception of European ideals. In all cases they have prevailed for only a very short period.

HISTORICAL SURVEY.

Geographical characteristics often play an important part in shaping a country's history and nowhere is this more evident than in New Guinea. Europeans who first entered the area in the sixteenth century were discouraged by its rough topography and its swamps and left New Guinea well alone. Moreover, these factors have also influenced the type and course of administration. New Guinea's isolation came to an end in the last quarter of the nineteenth century at the same time as the unknown parts of Africa were being opened up. Although some of the basic reasons underlying this activity in Africa are also applicable to New Guinea, there were a number of special local factors which operated in New Guinea to end its isolation. In the first place the need of European industries for coconut oil provided for the first time a market for one of New Guinea's natural products. In the 1870's the largest trading firm in the Pacific, Godeffroy's of Hamburg, began trading for copra in the New Guinea Islands. In 1884 Germany formally took possession of what is now the Trust Territory of New Guinea. The administration of the new Territory, then known as German New Guinea, was placed in the hands of a chartered company, the German New Guinea Company, but by 1899 it felt that the burden of administration was too heavy and the Imperial Government assumed control. In 1914 the colony was occupied by Australian troops and administration was carried out by a military administration until 1921.

In 1920 the League of Nations, in pursuance of Article 22 of the Covenant, conferred upon His Britannic Majesty, for and on behalf of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, a Mandate for the Government of the Territory of New Guinea. The *New Guinea Act* 1920 was passed by the Commonwealth Government to provide for the government of the Territory in accordance with Article 22, the Act coming into force on 9th May, 1921.

The Territory continued to be administered under Mandate until the Japanese invasion brought about the suspension of civil administration and large areas of the Territory were devastated. The Australian New Guinea Administrative Unit, the organ of military government, was responsible for the administration of the indigenous inhabitants, and, as far as circumstances permitted, kept plantations in production. The indigenous people made a valuable contribution to the Allied war effort.

With the surrender of the Japanese in 1945 civil administration of the Territory was progressively restored between October, 1945, and June, 1946.

The Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the 13th December, 1946.

The *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1950 approved the placing of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship System and provided for the government of the Territory in an administrative union with the Territory of Papua with the title of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

This Act also provided for the setting up of a Legislative Council for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, which was established at Port Moresby, Papua, on the 26th November, 1951.

At the end of the war the Territory set itself the task of recovery and rehabilitation which was greatly assisted by large grants by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and payments of war damage compensation.

The work of bringing the remaining restricted areas under control has continued and medical, educational, agricultural and developmental services have continued to expand.

Meetings of the Legislative Council were held from the 1st to 6th November, 1954; from the 21st to 25th March, 1955; and from 27th to 30th June, 1955.

A conference of District Commissioners was held from the 14th to 19th March, 1955.

The Minister for Territories, the Honorable P. M. C. Hasluck, M.P., visited the Territory from the 9th to the 20th April, 1955.

Other visitors to the Territory during the year were His Excellency, Dr. Walter Hess, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany; His Excellency, General K. M. Cariappa, O.B.E., High Commissioner for India; His Excellency Mr. Amos J. Peaslee, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of

America; His Excellency the Right Reverend Archbishop R. Carboni, the Papal Legate to Australia; Mr. S. V. Patel, the Trade Commissioner for India; Professor Ida Mann, an eminent specialist in optical diseases; and members of the Standing Committee on Agriculture of the Commonwealth of Australia.

PART II.—STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS.

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY.

The constitutional authority for the Administration of the Territory of New Guinea is the *Papua and New Guinea Act, 1949-1954* which became law on 1st July, 1949. In accordance with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the 13th December, 1946, this Act approves the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship System on the terms set forth in the Trusteeship Agreement. The Act provides for the government of the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in an administrative union under the title of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Although providing for the administrative union of the two territories, the Act declares the intention of the Commonwealth Parliament to maintain the identity and status of the Territory of New Guinea as a Trust Territory and to expend in the development and welfare of the Territory an amount annually not less than the total amount of public revenue raised in the year in respect of the Territory. No changes were made during the year in any legislation affecting or defining the legal status of the Territory.

STATUS OF THE INHABITANTS.

By Statutory Rule No. 120 of 1951 made under the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948-1955* of the Commonwealth, persons born in New Guinea who are not British subjects are expressed to be "Australian protected persons" and therefore protected persons within the meaning of the Act. For the purposes of this legislation all indigenous inhabitants of the New Guinea Trust Territory are therefore Australian protected persons unless they are British subjects. Any Australian protected person may renounce this status if he so desires as soon as he becomes 21 years of age. A non-indigenous inhabitant of the Territory who was not born in the Territory retains his individual national status. Residence in the Territory counts as a qualification for the acquisition of Australian citizenship by naturalization. Under the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948-1955* any protected person may be granted a certificate of naturalization on compliance with the conditions laid down in Sections 14 and 15 of the Act. He then becomes an Australian citizen by naturalization. A non-indigenous person who was not born in the Territory may also obtain Australian naturalization in accordance with sections 14 and 15 of the Act.

Except as defined in the Ordinance, Australian protected persons are eligible to vote under the *Legislative Council Ordinance 1951-1954* of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

PART III.—INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS.

The Administering Authority has continued to co-operate with the organs of the United Nations and with the Specialized Agencies in furnishing reports and other information requested in relation to the Territory.

Representatives of the Territory have participated in meetings and seminars arranged or sponsored by the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The only non-governmental bodies of an international character in the Territory are the missionary organizations, whose activities are described elsewhere in this report.

Information relating to the treaties, conventions and agreements applying to the Territory at 30th June, 1955, is given in Appendix XXIII.

The principal organ of inter-Territorial co-operation in the region is the South Pacific Commission. The Commission was established in 1947 by agreement between the six metropolitan governments responsible for the administration of non-self-governing Territories in the region. It is a consultative and advisory body on matters affecting the economic and social development of the Territories and the welfare of the inhabitants.

Two officials of the Administration, Dr. J. T. Gunther, Director of Health, and Mr. W. C. Groves, Director of Education, are members of the Research Council of the Commission.

The Territory has continued to share in the increasing exchange of knowledge and experience gained by the work of the Commission.

PART IV.—INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY: MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER.

POLICE FORCE.

Internal law and order are maintained by the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary, which is composed of the European Constabulary, the Auxiliary European Constabulary and the Native Constabulary. The European Constabulary consists of officers employed wholly on police duties; the Auxiliary European Constabulary of district commissioners, district officers, assistant district officers and patrol officers who in the main perform duties at centres where no officer of the European Constabulary is stationed; and the Native Constabulary of indigenous members, two-thirds of whom are recruited from the Trust Territory of New

Guinea. Subject to the control and authority of the Administrator, the force is under the control of the Commissioner of Police, whose head-quarters are at Port Moresby, Papua.

The following paragraphs deal with the section of the force stationed in the Trust Territory which, in addition to the officers of the Auxiliary European Constabulary, numbers 38 officers of the European Constabulary and 1,488 members of the Native Constabulary. Expenditure during the year was £335,186.

The Territory is divided into nine administrative districts, each administered by a district commissioner who, by virtue of his office, is the senior police officer for the district with the rank of superintendent. This arrangement is varied in the Districts of New Britain and Morobe where, for purposes of police administration, the towns of Rabaul, Lae and Wau have been proclaimed special police districts and each is under the control of a superintendent of police of the European Constabulary. Officers of the European Constabulary are posted to the larger centres, i.e., Rabaul, Lae, Wau, Bulolo, Madang, Wewak, Kavieng, Finschhafen, Manus, Goroka, Kokopo and Sohano, and detachments of the Native Constabulary are posted to each administrative district.

The Native Constabulary is recruited by voluntary enlistment from the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, and members serve in either Territory. Many applications for enlistment are received each year and the standard of applicants tends to become progressively higher. In addition to being of good character recruits must be of superior physique and intelligence. Initial enlistment is for a term of not less than three years or more than five years and a member may re-enlist for a term of not

more than five years. Leave of absence on full pay is granted on the basis of one month's leave for each year of service plus the time necessary for the member to travel to and from his home village. When travelling on leave, transportation to and from his village is at the expense of the Administration and the member is provided with rations throughout the period of his absence.

A member may have his wife and children reside with him at his place of employment and the Administration provides them with accommodation, clothing, rations and medical attention free of charge. When the member proceeds on leave of absence his wife and children accompany him and the cost of transportation and of rations is borne by the Administration. At the close of the year 585 members had their families residing with them.

Within the Native Constabulary there is a Specialist Branch comprising clerks, W/T operators, instructors, armourers, carpenters, mechanics, drivers, other tradesmen and bandsmen. The specialist members are enlisted on the same terms as a constable performing normal police duties and are selected for specialist duty on completion of courses of training. They are paid special allowances in addition to normal pay.

Members perform normal police duties in towns and settlements and special selection is made of those who accompany exploratory patrols carried out by officers of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs. These members play an important part in the task of extending Administration influence to new areas.

Members of the Native Constabulary were granted an increase in rates of pay on the 1st June, 1955, and pay and allowances are now in accordance with the following table:—

All Branches.			Maximum Allowance in 10s. Units (per Month).				
Rank.	Year of Service.	Pay per Month.	Clerks, W/T Operators, Instructors.	Armourers, Carpenters.	Drivers, Boot Repairers, Tailors.	Mechanics.	Bandsmen.
Constable	1st ..	s. d. 31 0	19	26	12	28	12
	2nd ..	44 0					
	3rd ..	56 0					
	4th ..	63 0					
	5th ..	69 0					
	10th ..	75 0					
	15th ..	81 0					
	20th ..	88 0					
	25th ..	94 0					
	30th ..	100 0					
Lance-Corporal	1st ..	125 0	17	10
	2nd ..	138 0					
	3rd ..	150 0					
Corporal	1st ..	163 0	17	7
	2nd ..	175 0					
	3rd ..	188 0					
Sergeant	1st ..	225 0	11	18	..	17	6
	2nd ..	250 0					
	3rd ..	275 0					
Sergeant-Major, 2nd Class	1st ..	313 0	5	5
	2nd ..	338 0					
	3rd ..	363 0					
Sergeant-Major, 1st Class	All Years	438 0	5	5

PUBLIC ORDER.

Apart from an attack on a patrol, of which full particulars are given in the relevant section of this report, there were no cases of collective violence or disorder during the year.

PART V.—POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT.

CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE.

The basis of the Territory's legislative, administrative and judicial systems is the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1954* which came into force on 1st July, 1949. The Act approved the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship System and provided for the administration of the Territory in an administrative union with the Territory of Papua. The Act is administered by the Minister of State for Territories, the Honorable Paul Hasluck, M.P., through the Department of Territories at Canberra.

The Act provides for the appointment of an Administrator who is charged with the duty of administering the government of the Territory on behalf of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Administrator is assisted by an Executive Council of not less than nine officers of the Territory. The Act also provides for a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, sixteen officers of the Territory, and twelve unofficial members, three of whom are elected and nine, including at least three representatives of the indigenous people, appointed by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth on the nomination of the Administrator. The Legislative Council was inaugurated on 26th November, 1951. It has full legislative powers in regard to the peace, order and good government of the Territory.

The Native Local Government Councils Ordinance provides for the setting up of councils with powers to make rules for peace, order and welfare of the indigenous people within the areas of their jurisdiction.

Under the general direction of the Administrator, the administrative functions of government are discharged by thirteen functional departments, the officers of which are members of the Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The detailed administration of each department is the responsibility of the Departmental Head, subject to the direction of the Administrator. The head-quarters of the Administration are located in Port Moresby in the Territory of Papua.

The Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea established under the Papua and New Guinea Act is the highest judicial tribunal in New Guinea and the only court possessing general jurisdiction over civil and criminal matters. The jurisdiction,

practice and procedure of the Supreme Court are provided for under the *Supreme Court Ordinance 1949-1954*. Courts having limited jurisdiction are District Courts, constituted under the *District Courts Ordinance 1924-1952*, and Courts for Native Affairs, constituted under the *Native Administration Ordinance 1921-1951*.

CHAPTER 2.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Structure.

The general administrative structure of the Territorial Government has been described under Chapter 1 and is illustrated by the organization chart at Appendix II.

Chief Administrative Officer.

The Government of the Territory derives its authority from the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1954*, which provides that there shall be an Administrator charged with the duty of administering the Government of the Territory on behalf of the Administering Authority. The Act also provides that the Administrator shall be appointed by the Governor-General by Commission under the Seal of the Commonwealth of Australia and shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General and that he shall exercise and perform all powers and functions that belong to his office in accordance with the tenor of his Commission and in accordance with such instructions as are given to him by the Governor-General.

Brigadier D. M. Cleland, C.B.E., continued in his appointment of Administrator of the Territory.

Heads of Departments.

Territorial ordinances confer various statutory functions on these officers by office and, in addition, in some cases the Administrator has delegated to heads of departments certain of his powers relating to a department or subject-matter under the supervision of the officer.

Legislative Councils or Organs.

The councils or organs which exercise legislative powers in the Territory are—

- (a) the Legislative Council;
- (b) the Administrator in Council;
- (c) the Administrator.

The Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council is established under the provisions of the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1954* and consists of 29 members, namely—

- (i) the Administrator;
- (ii) sixteen officers of the Territory (known as official members);

- (iii) three non-official members possessing such qualifications as are provided by Ordinance and elected by electors of the Territory;
- (iv) three non-official members representing the interests of the Christian Missions in the Territory;
- (v) three non-official indigenous members; and
- (vi) three other non-official members.

The Act provides for a majority of official members and direct representation of the Christian missions in the Territory and of the indigenous population. Other sections of the population are accorded representation by three elected members and three other non-official members. Officers of the Public Service are not eligible to be members of the Legislative Council, except as official members. All members, except the three elected members, are appointed by the Governor-General on the nomination of the Administrator and the Act provides that the Administrator shall exercise his powers of nomination to ensure that not less than five of the nominated non-official members are residents of the Territory of New Guinea.

The qualifications for and the methods of election of non-official members to the Legislative Council, together with the electoral boundaries, are laid down in the *Legislative Council Ordinance 1951-1954* and are explained in Chapter 5—*Suffrage*.

A member, other than the Administrator, an official member or an elected member, may at any time be removed from office by the Governor-General and shall, unless reappointed, vacate his seat at the end of three years from the date of his appointment. Official members of the Legislative Council hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General.

The changes in the membership of the Council from that given in the report for the preceding year were—

Members elected at the triennial elections held in October, 1954, were—

Mr. Donald Barrett, planter, New Guinea Islands Electorate;

Mr. George Kenneth Whittaker, M.B.E., planter and optometrist, New Guinea Mainland Electorate;

Mr. Ernest Alfred James, public accountant, Papua Electorate.

Indigenous Members—

Mr. John Vuia, President, Native Local Government Council, Rabaul, Territory of New Guinea, appointed in place of Mr. Aisoli Salin.

Non-official members—

Mr. Robert Frederick Bunting, company director, Lae, Territory of New Guinea, *vice* Mr. J. B. Sedgers, retired.

Official Members—

Mr. R. W. Wilson, Assistant Administrator, appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. C. D. Bates, M.C.;

Mr. T. Grahamslaw, O.B.E., Chief Collector, Department of Customs & Marine, replaced Mr. F. Lee who resigned.

The Council met three times during this year; the first meeting was held from the 1st to 6th November, 1954, the second meeting from the 21st to 25th March, 1955, and the third meeting from the 27th to 30th June, 1955.

The official language of the Council is English. Minutes are kept of all meetings and in addition a verbatim record is made of the proceedings and debates.

The Council is empowered to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory. Ordinances made by the Council do not have any force until assented to as provided in the Act, and must be presented to the Administrator for assent. Certain classes of ordinances may not be assented to by the Administrator, but must be reserved for the Governor-General's pleasure.

The initiation of legislative proposals in the Council is governed by sections 47 and 48 of the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1954* and by the Standing Rules and Orders regulating the order and conduct of the Council's business and proceedings. Subject to these requirements, and particularly the restriction on any ordinance involving government expenditure, non-official members are competent to introduce legislation.

The Administrator in Council.

The Administrator, with the advice of the Executive Council, is empowered by certain ordinances to make regulations relating to matters specified in those ordinances.

The Administrator.

The Administrator has authority under certain ordinances to make regulations relating to matters specified in those ordinances. In practice, this power is exercised with the advice of the Executive Council.

Executive and Advisory Organs.

The Executive Council is set up under the provisions of the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1954*, its function being to advise and assist the Administrator. The Council is constituted of not less than nine officers of the Territory appointed by, and holding office during the pleasure of the Governor-General. The only change in the membership of the Executive Council from that given in the 1953-54 report was the appointment of Mr. R. W. Wilson, Assistant Administrator.

The Administrator may, if he thinks fit, act in opposition to the advice of a majority of the members of the Executive Council present at the meeting at which it is decided to tender the advice, but in any such case the Administrator shall forthwith fully report the matter to the Minister with his reasons for his action.

Minutes of the proceedings at all meetings of the Executive Council are kept, and a copy of the minutes relating to each meeting is transmitted by the Administrator to the Minister as soon as practicable after the meeting is held.

There are a number of statutory and other boards, committees and similar bodies which exercise executive or advisory functions. Among the more important are the following:—

Medical Registration Board.
Education Advisory Board.
Apprenticeship Board.
Stores and Tender Board.
War Surplus Materials Board.
Copra Marketing Board.
Land Development Board.
Rice Development Committee.
Land Board.
Tariff Committee.

District Administration.

For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into nine districts, each administered by a district commissioner. A district commissioner is the Administrator's representative and as chief executive officer is responsible for general administration and the co-ordination of the activities of all departments within his district.

Two minor changes were made to district boundaries during the year—

- (1) The common boundary of New Ireland and Bougainville Districts was moved from 155 degrees to 154 degrees east longitude in the interests of more efficient administration of the Nuguria and Green Islands which are now in the latter District.
- (2) The common boundary of New Ireland and New Britain Districts was moved from 4 degrees 50 minutes to 5 degrees south latitude, in order to include the southern tip of New Ireland within that District and thus regularize the present administrative position.

At 30th June, 1955, the districts and areas were as follows:—

District.	Land Area.	Head-quarters.	Number of Sub-districts.
	Square miles.		
Eastern Highlands ..	6,900	Goroka ..	4
Western Highlands ..	9,600	Mount Hagen ..	3
Sepik ..	30,200	Wewak ..	6
Madang ..	10,800	Madang ..	3
Morobe ..	12,700	Lae ..	4
Manus ..	800	Lorengau ..	1
New Ireland ..	3,800	Kavieng ..	2
New Britain ..	14,100	Rabaul ..	4
Bougainville ..	4,100	Sohano ..	3
Total ..	93,000	.. ..	30

Sub-districts are created as necessary according to the distribution of the indigenous population, topography, ease of communication, degree of economic and political development and other administrative

aspects. Sub-district boundaries are not firmly fixed until the districts are under complete administrative control.

Classification of Areas.

Administratively the Territory is classified as follows:—

- (a) "under Administration control".
- (b) "under Administration influence".
- (c) "under partial Administration influence".
- (d) "penetrated by patrols".

Restricted areas are areas so declared by the Administrator under the *Restricted Areas Ordinance* 1950 and may be entered only by indigenous inhabitants, officers of the Administration, or persons holding a permit under the Ordinance.

Areas not yet under Administration control comprise a considerable proportion of the Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands Districts, the hinterland of the Sepik District and small sections of the Madang and Morobe Districts. At 30th June, 1955, the area under Administration control was 75,000 square miles. Of the remainder, 7,600 square miles were under Administration influence, 3,700 square miles under partial influence and 6,700 square miles classified as penetrated by patrols.

Good progress was made in consolidating Administration influence in all the new areas.

Particulars of areas in the various categories are given in Table 6 of Appendix II.

Patrols.

In areas under Administration control, most of the villages are visited at least twice a year by officers of the field staff of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs and periodical visits are made by officers of other departments, in particular Health, Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and Forests.

Villages in areas under Administration influence and partial influence are visited by officers of the field staff of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs at least once a year and special patrols are made when the need arises.

New areas are linked with those under partial influence by means of exploratory patrols. An air reconnaissance is first undertaken to make an appreciation of the terrain, the extent and location of the population, and the best means of entry into a particular area. This is followed by a ground patrol, led by an experienced officer, which usually penetrates to a previously decided location suitable for an airstrip, making contact and establishing friendly relations with the indigenous inhabitants *en route*. After the airstrip has been completed and a post established, the patrol extends its operations further afield. Similar work is going on from other selected points in the region and the pattern of patrolling is so organized that patrols from various posts link up with each other until the whole region is covered.

The principal new areas penetrated during the year were—

Eastern Highlands District: Part of the Lamari, Karimui and Lower Bomai areas, which are in the Goroka, Kainantu and Chimbu Sub-Districts respectively.

Western Highlands District: Portion of the Tun'gobi Valley of the Mount Hagen Sub-District and portion of the Upper Urei and Togaiyu River areas.

Madang District: A section of the North Guam area.

Morobe District: The Kukukuku country between Wau and the Papuan Border.

Since 1953 aerial reconnaissances of lesser known areas have been undertaken by the Department of District Services and Native Affairs in a concerted effort to cover the few remaining unexplored areas of the Territory.

Attacks on Administration Patrols.

On 14th June, 1955, an incident occurred at Alausam Village, North Baining, New Britain, when a patrol consisting of an assistant district officer, two other European officers and fifteen members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary, went to the village in order to investigate reports of murder and attempted murder. The patrol was attacked at the approaches to the village and, when in a situation of extreme danger from the frenzied crowd, took defensive action. Five of the attackers were killed.

The attack and the surrounding circumstances were immediately investigated by the District Commissioner. At the 30th June, 1955, the incident was still the subject of an inquest by the District Coroner in accordance with standard practice.

CHAPTER 3.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Native Local Government Councils.

The method of local government adopted consists of working through and building on such tribal institutions as appear suitable and of evolving these into a series of democratically constituted local government bodies handling their own local affairs. The intention is that these local government councils, as they mature in administrative experience and demonstrate their competence in local self-government, will, while remaining under the ultimate guidance of the central Administration, be gradually dovetailed into the Territorial political system. Insofar as it entails working upwards from the village population, the system is slower than one which concentrates on the advancement of an educated elite only, but, because it means education in citizenship for the people as a whole, the gains it makes are more likely to be sound.

In the Territory conditions of terrain, population distribution and social organization have all militated

against the pre-European development of large political units. The forbidding topography, the sparsity of population and the lack of common interests over most of the Territory have resulted in marked political fragmentation, a pattern of independent and mutually hostile village groups and a bewildering number of dialects. The administrative and economic future of many of these thinly inhabited areas of swamp and broken mountain country constitutes a major problem. Obviously the local government policy can only be effective in areas with an affinity of interests, a reasonable density of population and economic potential.

The first step of the German Administration was to appoint a village elder as headman (or luluai) and endow him with a few minor legal powers. This newly acquired authority, however, only partially compensated for the gradual decline of the elder's prestige as a result of the general culture contact situation. The initial Australian Administration continued this system and endeavoured to foster a series of more centralized authorities by appointing paramount luluais with jurisdiction over tribal areas. Generally, the paramount luluais were unsuccessful. Lacking both special statutory authority and hereditary status, whatever power they possessed emanated from the strength of their own personalities and the backing they received from individual Administration officers.

A second Australian experiment was the establishment of unofficial village councils (or kivungs), particularly in the Rabaul area. These organizations, covering groups of three or four villages, were not granted any legal powers. They acted only as advisory bodies to the village officials and Administration officers. Experience with these indicated the need for more responsible bodies with definite powers and functions.

A new approach to the problem led to the passage of the *Native Village Councils Ordinance 1949-1952* and Regulations, to provide for the setting up, by proclamation of the Administrator, of local government bodies endowed with the following functions over a specific area:—

- (a) maintaining law and order;
- (b) organizing, financing or engaging in any business or enterprise for the good of the community;
- (c) carrying out any works for the benefit of the community;
- (d) providing or co-operating with any department or other entity in providing any public or social service; and
- (e) making rules on matters concerning peace, order and welfare (which, when approved by the District Officer, have the full force of law).

To enable councils to carry out functions (b), (c) and (d) above, the Ordinance authorizes them to levy rates and taxes and charge fees or make charges for services rendered.



A member of the Legislative Council, Mr. Simogun Peta, B.E.M. (second from the left in the foreground) addresses a group of Highlanders who are building a road to their area. He breaks his speech to allow the interpreter to translate into the local language. Mr. Simogun is telling the Highlanders what has been achieved by community effort in his own district, west of Wewak, on the north coast of New Guinea.



A member of the Vunadadir Local Government Council presenting a case for a community project at one of the regular Council meetings. A Native Authorities Officer of the Administration who is engaged full time as adviser to local government councils in the Rabaul area, is present in an advisory capacity. His work includes supervision of special courses conducted by the Administration to familiarize newly-elected councillors with the duties and responsibilities of their office.

Towards the end of 1954 an amending ordinance was brought into force with the principal object of changing the title "Native Village Council" to "Native Local Government Council". The new title more accurately describes the existing organization which comprise groups of villages.

The people are always consulted before a council is established, and it is explained to them that these councils are but a first step in their political advancement. When sufficient councils have been established in a district, the people will be consulted regarding the formation of area councils, composed of representatives from the local government councils. By the time when this consultation is practicable on a district and then, possibly, on a regional scale, a stage will be approaching when the people will be able to play a full part, in a way they understand and desire, at all levels of the Territory's political system.

The Papua and New Guinea Act provides for the establishment of Advisory Councils for Native Matters as a further instrument for participation by the indigenous people as they get practical experience in local government and advance in political understanding. It provides for these to be established on an area basis to advise on matters raised by local government councils, private individuals, advisory council members and others.

Surveys were conducted in the New Ireland and Manus Districts and preliminary consultations made with the people with a view to the formation of additional councils. However, at the close of the year, the number of councils had not been increased, and their particulars were—

Name of Council and District.	No. of Villages in Council Area.	Approximate Population.	Number of Members.
New Britain District—			
Rabaul	✓ 18	7,316	21
Reimber	✓ 24	4,500	20 ✓
Livuan	✓ 18	3,400 ✓	20 ✓
Vunamami	✓ 27	4,200 ✓	24 ✓
Vunadadir - Toma - Nanga Nanga	✓ 27	6,020	24 ✓
Manus District—			
Baluan	✓ 30	4,561	32 ✓
	✓ 144	29,997 ✓	

A district commissioner is responsible for the overall control of councils within his district. In the initial organization he is assisted by native authorities officers and once a council is functioning, supervision devolves upon the administrative staff who supervise elections, instruct members in their duties, supervise council financial matters and generally advise and help.

While at first much of the initiative in local government depends on Administration officers, after a year or two councils begin to develop real executive ability and the impetus to progress and new activities shifts more and more over to the members. Councils now

hold substantial capital assets in the form of buildings, workshops, motor vehicles and other equipment and are playing an active part in such matters as the provision of public health and medical facilities; the improvement of local water supplies; education including the erection of school buildings; the maintenance of roads and tracks; the rural settlement of landless urban dwellers; the control of hygiene and sanitation; and the registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

Councils have periodic consultations with the indigenous members of the Territorial Legislative Council and this is encouraged as a valuable means whereby Legislative Councillors may be informed of public opinion, and the villagers on their side may learn about the work of the Legislative Council and how it is dealing with matters of direct and indirect concern to them. Fares and living expenses are specially provided for members to facilitate this. In 1954 John Vuia was appointed as a member of the Legislative Council. As he is also President of the Rabaul Native Local Government Council, a link between the two bodies has been established.

Councils so far proclaimed consist entirely of elected members. Although provision exists in the Native Local Government Councils Ordinance for the nomination of members by a district commissioner, this has not been put into effect. [All council constitutions provide for an initial election at which all adult residents of the area are entitled to vote. Tenure of office is for twelve months following the initial elections, with subsequent elections at biennial intervals. At the latter taxpayers or persons holding tax exemptions are entitled to vote. There is no literacy qualification, and in practice this enfranchises all adults. Any resident of a council area is entitled to stand as a candidate.

All elections must be supervised by Administration officials. When more than two candidates contest an election, a preferential system is used. While the formal appointment of a successful candidate is subject to approval by the District Commissioner, in practice no successful candidate has been debarred from assuming office.]

During the year elections were held for the Rabaul and Baluan Councils. Fifty-four candidates, including one woman, contested the Rabaul Council elections. The female candidate, Iamata of Bai village, was elected and became the first woman councillor in the Trust Territory. She is a middle-aged woman with five adult children and unsuccessfully participated in the 1953 election. She has been employed as a medical orderly for six years. Women have also contested several seats at Reimber and Vunadadir Council elections, but have hitherto been unsuccessful.

The selection of council presidents and vice-presidents depends on the council constitution. Normally they are selected by the secret ballot of an incoming council from their own number, but the Vunamami Council

constitution for example, permits the incoming council to select its president from the council-area residents at large.

Council members are paid allowances from council revenue. The presidents of the Rabaul, Reimber, Vunamami and Vunadadir Councils receive an allowance of £96 per annum and the vice-presidents average half that amount. The annual allowance paid to ordinary members varies from £18 to £30. These allowances are regarded by the people as reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses of members when engaged on council duties. The Vunamami Council also votes a small annual sum as a special allowance to executive committee members.

Melanesian society is not generally characterized by or partial to hereditary leadership and the free election method of appointment to councils tends therefore to be in accord with their customary organization in affording full scope to the people to choose their own leaders.

A member of a council can be dismissed from office by the Director of District Services and Native Affairs, but only after due enquiry has been made and proper precautions have been observed to protect the individual.

One of the greatest difficulties facing the Administration in the organization of local government lies in the political fragmentation of the indigenous population. The five New Britain District Councils cover five divisions of the Gunantuna tribal group which, except for minor dialectical variations, have a common language. The Baluan Council covers sections of three different tribal groups and languages.

Councils in the Gazelle Peninsula area continue to co-operate in projects of common interest, and initiative in this direction is being fostered. However, it is considered that the time is not yet opportune for a formal political federation of these units to be formed.

The difficult terrain, poor communications, scattered population and intense parochialism indicate that ultimately the most typical local government pattern will be a series of small units, sharing common treasuries and, as far as is possible, common administrative services. A smaller number of larger units would be more satisfactory, but any premature establishment of such units would simply result in the councils becoming divorced from their people.

Rules passed by the councils during the year cover the compulsory registration of births, deaths and marriages in their areas, and new rules controlling hygiene and sanitation. Since 1st September, 1954, when the Rule came into force, vital statistics have been recorded in permanent registers, which are kept at council chambers. Apart from their use by the councils concerned, they will be of great value for the purpose of general administration. The new Hygiene and Sanitation Rules are more comprehensive than those formerly in force and include control of mosquitoes.

In September of each year councils prepare their annual financial programmes for the new year due to commence on January 1st. The estimates are prepared at a series of meetings, which are attended by an Administration officer and by representatives of the Departments of Health, Agriculture and Education, with whom councils are co-operating in the provision and extension of local services. After a rule fixing taxation rates for the ensuing year has been passed, an estimate is made of the total revenue which the council should receive.

When the revenue figure has been established and the estimated carryover figure calculated, every item of expenditure, including wages and allowances of council members and employees, operating and recurrent costs, and capital works, is decided by the full council. All major items of expenditure are voted on separately. Estimates meetings are usually attended by a large number of local residents.

Each council derives the bulk of its revenue from a capitation tax collected and taken into account by the council in accordance with the relevant legislation and expended by the council in accordance with its approved annual estimates.

Council tax rates for 1955 are as follows:—

Council.	Adult Males over 21 years.	Males 17 to 21 years.	Females over 17 years.
	£	£	£
Reimber-Livuan	4	1	1
Vunamami	4	1	1
Vunadadir-Toma-Nanga Nanga	4	1	1
Rabaul	4	1	1
Baluan	4	4	1

There is no direct taxation of indigenous people levied by the Administering Authority. There is no communal labour organized by councils as such. The New Britain councils have rules covering the maintenance of inter-village tracks, which place the onus on land owners to maintain sections of track passing through their holdings. The annual appropriations made by the councils for road maintenance are used for the purchase of road repairing equipment which is distributed to villages and for the payment of workers hired for special jobs beyond the scope of ordinary communal maintenance.

The following tables show in respect of each Council:—

- A. Analysis of actual expenditure on public services for financial year ending 31st December, 1954.
- B. Abstracts of Estimates for financial years ending 31st December, 1955.
- C. Analysis of estimated expenditure on public services for financial year ending 31st December, 1955.
- D. Specimen Council Final Financial Statement.

TABLE A.—ANALYSIS OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SERVICES FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1954.

Council.	Council Adminis- tration.(a)	Medical and Sanitation.	Education.	Agriculture.	Forestry.	Roads and Bridges.	Water Supply.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rabaul	(b) 4,756	623	1,242	928	..	3	592	8,144
Reimber-Livuan	(c) 6,155	1,307	1,311	527	..	2	284	9,586
Vunamami	3,197	886	(e) 1,856	184	..	..	544	6,667
Vunadadir-Toma-Nanga	5,050	652	905	425	11	..	80	7,123
Baluan	(d) 3,138	20£	149	..	..	..	..	3,490
Totals	22,296	3,671	5,463	2,064	11	5	1,500	35,010
Value of Stocks of Materials on Hand..								9,284
Total								44,294

(a) Includes all expenditure not chargeable to other services. e.g., Council houses, furniture and fittings, clerks' houses, vehicles, transport running costs, cartage of materials, insurance and maintenance of buildings, celebrations, competitions, councillors' allowances, wages of clerks, constables, carpenters, drivers, labourers, &c. (b) Includes a loan of £502 10s. to Tavara Native Village Council and purchase of a new truck—£1,690. (c) Includes the purchase of a new truck for Livuan Council—£1,380. (d) Includes contribution of £1,649 to Boat Purchase Fund. (e) Includes a further deposit to the Council Overseas Education Fund of £100. Total now £554.

TABLE B.—ABSTRACTS OF ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1955.

RABAU Council.

Revenue, 1955.				Expenditure, 1955.			
		£	£			£	£
Council Tax .. .. .	..	6,400		Personal Emoluments .. .. .	..	2,551	
Other Revenue .. .. .	..	1,703		Other Charges .. .. .	..	2,030	
				Capital Expenditure .. .. .	..	4,388	
Total Revenue .. .. .	..	..	8,103	Total Expenditure .. .. .	..	..	8,969
Balance from 1954 .. .. .	..	..	3,098	Balance to 1956 (Reserve) .. .. .	..	..	3,412
Cash equivalent of stocks on hand .. .. .	..	..	753				
Credit Balance at Store .. .. .	..	..	427				
Total .. .. .	..	..	12,381	Total .. .. .	..	..	12,381

REIMBER AND LIVUAN COUNCILS (JOINT TREASURY).

		£	£			£	£
Council Tax .. .. .	..	8,300		Personal Emoluments .. .. .	..	3,704	
Other Revenue .. .. .	..	2,390		Other Charges .. .. .	..	3,792	
				Capital Expenditure .. .. .	..	4,467	
Total Revenue .. .. .	..	..	10,690	Total Expenditure .. .. .	..	..	11,963
Balance from 1954 .. .. .	..	..	4,551	Balance to 1956 (Reserve) .. .. .	..	..	3,634
Cash equivalent of stock on hand .. .. .	..	..	356				
Total .. .. .	..	..	15,597	Total .. .. .	..	..	15,597

TABLE B.—ABSTRACTS OF ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1955—*continued*.

VUNAMAMI COUNCIL.

Revenue, 1955.					Expenditure, 1955.				
				£				£	£
Council Tax				4,500	Personal Emoluments			1,618	
Other Revenue				1,900	Other Charges			1,852	
					Capital Expenditure			4,315	
Total Revenue				6,400	Total Expenditure				7,785
Balance from 1954				3,080	Balance to 1956 (Reserve)				2,295
Cash equivalent of stock on hand				600					
Total				10,080	Total				10,080

VUNADADIR-TOMA-NANGA NANGA COUNCIL.

				£				£	£
Council Tax				5,800	Personal Emoluments			1,868	
Other Revenue				924	Other Charges			2,231	
					Capital Expenditure			4,954	
Total Revenue				6,724	Total Expenditure				9,053
Balance from 1954				3,086	Balance to 1956 (Reserve)				1,850
Estimated stock on hand				493					
Credit balance at store				600					
Total				10,903	Total				10,903

BALUAN COUNCIL.

				£				£	£
Council Tax				4,800	Personal Emoluments			2,112	
Other Revenue				16	Other Charges			3,917	
					Capital Expenditure			2,352	
Total Revenue				4,816	Total Expenditure				8,381
Balance from 1954				5,276	Balance to 1956 (Reserve)				1,711
Total				10,092	Total				10,092

TABLE C.—ANALYSIS OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SERVICES FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1955.

Council.	Council Administration (a)	Medical and Sanitation.	Education.	Agriculture.	Forestry.	Roads and Bridges.	Water Supply.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rabaul	3,100	1,363	1,999	814	978	190	525	8,969
Reimber-Livuan	6,604	1,344	804	1,368	120	600	1,023	(b) 11,863
Vunamami	4,462	850	1,070	569	..	..	770	(b) 7,685
Vunadadir-Toma-Nanga Nanga	3,791	800	1,155	1,894	110	400	303	8,453
Baluan	5,465	1,674	537	10	..	20	675	8,381
Total Expenditure	23,386	6,031	5,565	4,655	1,208	1,210	3,296	45,351

(a) Includes all expenditure not strictly chargeable to other services, e.g., Council houses, furniture and fittings, clerks' houses, stationery, vehicles, transport running costs, cartage of materials, insurance and maintenance of buildings, celebrations, competitions, co-missioners' allowances, wages of clerks, constables, carpenters, drivers, &c. (b) Exclusive of Capital Works Variation Fund.

TABLE D.—SPECIMEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL FINAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
REIMBER AND LIVUAN NATIVE VILLAGE COUNCIL.
Final Financial Statement, 1954.

											£	s.	d.
1. Surplus Balance on 31st December, 1953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	5,079	9 1
2. Actual Revenue collected 1954—													
(a) Recurrent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		9,259	6 2
(b) Non-recurrent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	2,221	5 6
3. Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		16,560	0 9
4. Actual Expenditure incurred 1954—													
(a) Recurrent Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		5,521	3 11
5. (b) Capital Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	5,695	6 11
6. Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		11,216	10 10
7. Surplus Balance carried forward 1st January, 1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		5,343	9 11

I hereby certify that the Balance shown in the books of the Reimber and Livuan Native Village Council on 31st December, 1954, was as follows:—

1. Petty Cash	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		4	0 11
2. Bank, Current Account..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,654	7 1
3. Reserve Fund Savings Bank Account	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,685	1 11
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		5,343	9 11

I have checked the Book Balance with the cash on hand and found it correct, and I attach the Certificate of the Bank together with the Reconciliation Statement in support of the Bank Balance.

24th January, 1955.

J. R. FOLDI,

District Commissioner.

Reconciliation Statement.

											£	s.	d.
Balance as per Bank Statement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,746	8 0	
Cheques not presented—										£ s. d.			
Cheque 555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 10 0			
Cheque 556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 18 0			
Cheque 557	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 15 0			
Cheque 558	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 16 0			
Cheque 617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 0 0			
Cheque 560	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45 4 6			
Cheque 561	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 18 8			
Cheque 562	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 7 0			
											98	9 2	
											2,647	18 10	
Add Petty Cash	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 0 11			
Cash not presented	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 8 3			
											10	9 2	
Agrees with Balance as Cash Book, 31st December, 1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,658	8 0	

(a) Includes cash equivalent of stock on hand, £578 19s. 8d. (b) Includes a loan of £2,045 from people of the Council areas. (c) Includes cash equivalent of stock on hand, £1,628 11s. 1d.; this includes credit balance at Tolai Council's bulk store of £851.1s. 3d.

TABLE E.—INSTALLATIONS INTRODUCED INTO NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREAS SINCE 1951.

Council.	Council Chambers.	Village Higher Schools.*	Aid Posts.	Staff Quarters.	Cocoa Fermentaries and Driers.	Workshops and Stores.	Garages.	Underground Tanks.	Wells.	Agricultural Project.
Rabaul	1	3	6	9	1	1	1	2	10	Vudal
Reimber	1	1	4	7	1	1	..	..	..	..
Livuan	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	..	2	..
Vunamami	1	2	5	2	3	1	1	2	..	..
Vunadidir-Toma-Nanga Nanga	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	..	..

* Does not include schools built solely of native materials—See Part VIII. of this report. The total number of schools is thirteen.

Re-afforestation.—Rabaul—Approximately 10 acres, including fruit trees, teak and kamarere.

Reimber—Approximately 15 acres of kamarere.

Livuan—Approximately 10 acres of teak and kamarere. Fruit trees also planted.

Vunadidir—Approximately 5 acres of kamarere.

District and Town Advisory Councils.

The nature and extent of the district and town advisory council system were fully described in the annual report for 1953-54. The councils continued to function satisfactorily during the year.

CHAPTER 4.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

General information about the Public Service, its organization and the basis on which it is established has been included in previous reports, and this chapter of the present report deals only with significant changes that have occurred during the year ended 30th June, 1955.

Organization.

Details of the organization and establishment of the Public Service are shown in Appendix II.

The progressive complete overhaul of the organization of each department of the Administration which was foreshadowed in the report for the year ended 30th June, 1954, continued, and during the year under review five more departments and one branch were completed. Increased establishments and improved organizations were provided in each case. The following table illustrates the extent of increases in establishment.

Department.	Positions in Old Organization.	Positions in New Organization.
Works Branch	15	185
Department of the Public Service Commissioner	25	46
Department of Forests	79	138
Department of the Treasury*	48	77
Department of the Administrator	8	49
Department of the Government Secretary	79	161

* Excluding the Post and Telecommunications Branch (to be transferred to the new Department of Posts and Telegraphs) and the Stores and Transport Branches and the Government Printing Office (to be transferred to the new Department of Civil Affairs as from 1st July, 1955).

The new organization for the first four authorities tabulated above came into effect during the course of the year, while those of the Department of the Administrator and the Department of the Government Secretary will operate as from 1st July, 1955. The Government Secretary's Department will thenceforth be known as the Department of Civil Affairs.

In addition to reorganization of the above departments, the overhaul of the organization of the departments listed below is progressing:—

Department of District Services and Native Affairs (to be renamed Department of Native Affairs);
Department of Education;
Department of Health.

The organization to be provided for the new Department of Posts and Telegraphs has also been under consideration.

Auxiliary Division.

The Public Service Bill of 1955, designed to amend the *Public Service Ordinance* 1949-1954 in order to give effect to the decision referred to in the report for 1953-54 to establish an Auxiliary Division, was passed by the Legislative Council during the year. The effect of this legislation will be to amend the Public Service Ordinance, which at present provides for admission to the Service of only British subjects, to make it possible for indigenous persons who are either British subjects or Australian protected persons to enter the Auxiliary Division, and for Australian protected persons to enter the other Divisions. In addition a new provision will be made in the Public Service Ordinance whereby the terms and conditions of employment of members of the Auxiliary Division shall be as prescribed and the Public Service Commissioner shall be required to make provision for the training, for the purpose of advancement, of officers of the Auxiliary Division and, further, to provide such training facilities as are necessary.

Regulations designed for the peculiar needs of indigenous members of the Service are at present in draft and should be completed and ready for presentation at an early date.

A further provision in the Public Service Bill will permit indigenes in the Public Service to acquire land in accordance with local custom; this provision is necessary as the Public Service Ordinance at present precludes officers of the Public Service (except in special circumstances) from acquiring land.

Recruitment.

The forward planning of recruitment was continued during this year and a total of 252 officers, including cadets, was recruited for the Papua and New Guinea Public Service. Numbers recruited to each Department are as indicated below—

Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines	14
Department of Forests	8
Department of the Government Secretary	23
Department of Education	22
Department of the Treasury—Post and Telecommunications Branch	20
Department of Law	1
Department of District Services and Native Affairs	17
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	24
Department of Health	76
Department of the Administrator	11
Department of the Public Service Commissioner	1
All Departments—Clerks and Typists	35
	<hr/> 252

Of all the new appointees apart from those posted to Head-quarters, Port Moresby, more than half have been assigned to the Trust Territory.

Training.

The Public Service Institute was established with a view to assisting the staff of the Public Service to improve their qualifications and to promote training measures leading to greater efficiency within the Service. The means proposed for the achievement of these aims were to utilize, as far as possible, the facilities of recognized educational institutions in Australia and at the same time to develop tutorial aid and special training programmes within the Institute itself.

In accordance with these proposals arrangements were made with the University of Queensland, Australia, and the Correspondence Section of the Teachers' College, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, for staff to enrol for university and matriculation studies and to receive lecture notes dealing with the subjects of their choice. Classes were formed within the Institute to supplement the tuition received by correspondence.

The Public Service Institute also initiated during the early months of its existence, a number of courses designed to meet in-service needs. Such courses included—

- (1) a special local course for patrol officers;
- (2) a course leading to the promotion or entry of clerical staff to the Second Division of the Service; and
- (3) a course for training female staff as accounting machine and comptometer operators.

The Australian School of Pacific Administration, which is located in Sydney, New South Wales, continued during this year to provide specialist training in subjects related to the Public Service in this Territory.

Senior Staff Changes.

Listed below are details of senior staff changes which were effected during the year:—

- Mr. R. W. Wilson was appointed to the position of Assistant Administrator.
- Mr. W. F. Carter was appointed to the position of Director, Department of Posts and Telegraphs.
- Mr. C. J. Normoyle was appointed to the position of Commissioner of Police.
- Mr. T. Grahamslaw was appointed to the position of Chief Collector of Customs.

CHAPTER 5.

SUFFRAGE.

The qualifications for and methods of election of non-official members to the Legislative Council, together with the electoral boundaries, are laid down in the *Legislative Council Ordinance 1951-1954*.

For the purpose of elections the Territory of New Guinea is divided into two electorates, the New Guinea Mainland Electorate and the New Guinea Islands Electorate. One member is elected to represent each electorate.

A candidate for election must—

- (i) be an elector;
- (ii) have resided continuously in the Territory during the three years immediately preceding the lodging of his nomination as a candidate; and
- (iii) not be an officer or employee of the Public Service of the Territory or of the Commonwealth or an officer or employee of an instrumentality of the Administration or of the Commonwealth.

Elections are to be held at intervals of not less than three years. Every person resident in the Territory, not being a native or an alien as defined in the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948-1955*, who is not under the age of 21 years, and who has resided continuously in the Territory for at least twelve months immediately preceding the date of his application for enrolment, is entitled to enrolment as an elector and to vote. However, persons of an unsound mind and those under sentence of imprisonment for one year or longer are precluded from voting.

Voting for the election of members is by secret ballot and in accordance with the preferential system.

The triennial elections to the Legislative Council took place in October, 1954, and the two New Guinea electorates were each contested by two candidates, all being independent of organized parties. Of the 5,200 persons estimated to be eligible for enrolment 1,881 enrolled. Wide publicity was given to the elections and the electorates were vigorously campaigned by the candidates but, even after taking into account difficulties of terrain and communications, the response of the electors was disappointing. Of the enrolled electors only 45.6 per cent. exercised the franchise. A factor in this result may have been the declaration of a limited number of polling places in the belief that postal voting would be more convenient for the majority of electors. This question will receive attention at the next elections.

The election of members to local government councils is by either open or secret ballot, mostly on a proportionate representation basis. The qualifications for franchise are contained in the *Native Local Government Councils Regulations*, the relevant sections of which read—

6.—(1.) Subject to the next succeeding sub-regulation where a Proclamation makes provision for the election of some or all of the Members of a Council by ballot, the following categories of Natives resident within the Council's area shall be eligible to vote:

- (a) Any Native who has paid Council tax in respect of the financial year in which the elections are held or who is deemed to be liable to pay Council tax for that financial year.
- (b) Any Native who has been granted an exemption from Council tax.

(2.) All adult Natives resident within the area of the Council shall be eligible to vote at the initial elections following the establishment of a Council.

7. Any female Native apparently above the age of seventeen years resident in a Council's area may become eligible to vote by applying to have her name inserted in the Register of Taxpayers of the Council.

Details of local government council elections held during the period are contained in Chapter 3.

CHAPTER 6.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

There are no non-governmental organizations of a political nature in the Territory.

CHAPTER 7.

THE JUDICIARY.

Types of Courts.

The courts which exercise jurisdiction within the Territory are—

- (1) The Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.
- (2) District Courts.
- (3) Courts for Native Affairs.
- (4) Wardens' Courts.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority in the Territory. It has original criminal and civil jurisdiction.

In each district in the Territory there are District Courts with criminal jurisdiction to try "simple summary" and "non-indictable offences", but having no jurisdiction to try indictable offences, i.e. crimes and misdemeanours. District Courts also exercise a limited civil jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the Courts for Native Affairs extends to offences by indigenous inhabitants against the Native Administration Regulations, and civil actions of any kind, if all parties are indigenes.

The Administrator has power to establish Wardens' Courts in respect of each gold field or mineral field with jurisdiction over civil cases respecting mining or mining lands held under the Mining Ordinance, and offences against the mining laws of the Territory.

In addition, there are the Titles Commission, set up under the *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance* 1951-1953 and the Native Land Commission, set up under the *Native Land Registration Ordinance* 1952.

Appeals.

Appeals lie from the decisions of the courts of inferior jurisdiction and the Titles Commission to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Appeals from the Native Land Commission lie to a Native Land Appeal Court, which shall be constituted by a Judge of the Supreme Court. The High Court of Australia has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from judgments, decrees, orders and sentences of the Supreme Court, and appeals on a question of law from the Native Land Appeal Court.

Official Language.

English is the official language of the courts. Where indigenous inhabitants are concerned, however, evidence, &c. may be given in a local language, in which case it is translated into English for the court. Court interpreters are employed as necessary to assist the presiding judge or magistrate.

Whilst no statutory qualifications are prescribed for interpreters, in practice it is required that interpreters shall have a good educational background as well as being competent in the languages concerned.

Constitution of the Courts.

Judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are appointed by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia under section 59 of the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1954. A judge may be removed from office by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity, but may not otherwise be removed from office. Retiring age is 65 years, but a judge who has held office as a judge of the Supreme Court of Papua-New Guinea under the *Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act* 1945-1946 may continue in office during the pleasure of the Governor-General after he has attained that age. During the year, in accordance with the usage in the Supreme Courts of the States of Australia, the title of Chief Judge of the Supreme Court was changed to Chief Justice. The Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea now consists of the Chief Justice and three judges who exercise all the powers and functions of the court sitting alone. The seat of the Supreme Court is at Port Moresby, but the judges move on circuit throughout the Territory of New Guinea as occasion arises.

Apart from the judges of the Supreme Court all regular judicial functions are discharged by magistrates and other competent officers appointed under ordinance. District commissioners and assistant district officers are *ex officio* magistrates of the District Courts which are established under the *Districts Courts Ordinance* 1924-1952. Provision is also made by the Ordinance for the appointment by the Governor-General of stipendiary magistrates. Two stipendiary magistrates have been appointed, and they preside over the courts at Rabaul and Lae respectively. They also travel on circuit to preside at other places as circumstances demand. A District Court is constituted by at least two justices of the peace, or a stipendiary magistrate, district commissioner or assistant district officer sitting alone. The Administrator may appoint any person to be a justice of the peace.

District commissioners and assistant district officers are *ex officio* members of Courts for Native Affairs which are established under the *Native Administration Ordinance* 1921-1951. The Administrator may appoint any person to be a member of a

Court for Native Affairs and may terminate any such appointment. Courts for Native Affairs consist of one or more members.

Wardens' Courts are conducted by a warden appointed under the *Mining Ordinance 1928-1947*. Any officer of the Public Service may be appointed a warden.

Judicial Appointments.

A person to be eligible for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court must either have been a judge of the Supreme Court of Papua-New Guinea or be a barrister or solicitor of the High Court of Australia or the Supreme Court of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth (including the Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua-New Guinea) of not less than five years' standing. The *Barristers and Solicitors Admission Ordinance 1946-1948* provides that any person who is entitled to practise in the High Court of Australia or in the Supreme Court of any State or Territory of the Commonwealth shall be deemed to be qualified for admission to practice as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of the Territory.

The right to officiate in the Supreme Court and its tribunals is open to any person who holds the requisite qualifications and who has been admitted to practice within the Territory.

Fees.

Court fees are on a moderate scale and in general are related to the amount at issue in the particular case. No fees are payable in criminal cases or in Courts for Native Affairs.

Legal Aid.

Under the *Poor Persons' Legal Assistance Ordinance 1951* any person without adequate means to provide legal assistance for himself may, on satisfying a judge that it is desirable in the interests of justice that he should have legal assistance, obtain such legal assistance. This assistance applies only to trials for indictable offences. In addition, the Crown Law Officer will at the request of the Director of District Services and Native Affairs arrange for the legal defence of any indigenous person accused of any offence, and in practice it has been ruled by the judges that any indigenous person accused of a capital offence must, if at all possible, have the assistance of a qualified legal practitioner. In other cases members of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs field staff act as defending officers.

Methods of Trial.

The normal British and Australian procedure governing the methods of trial and ascertainment of facts is followed by the courts of the Territory.

Under the *Jury (New Guinea) Ordinance 1951-1952*, provision has been made for trial before a jury of four persons of any person of European descent charged with a crime punishable by death. All other issues both civil and criminal are tried without a jury.

The indigenous people are not subject to trial by jury for the reason that, in their present state of development, it is considered that a judge sitting alone with the responsibilities of judge and jury, having a wide experience with regard to judicial practice involving the indigenous community, and assisted as necessary by competent assessors, affords the best assurance of substantial justice for an indigenous person on trial.

A male resident of the Territory of New Guinea who is of European descent, has reached the age of 30 years, and is a natural-born or naturalized British subject, is qualified to serve on a jury. Persons who have been convicted of an offence which is punishable by twelve months' imprisonment are not so qualified. Clergy in holy orders, missionaries and public servants are exempt from jury service.

Equality of Treatment Before the Law.

One of the basic principles of English law is equal treatment for all in the courts, irrespective of race or nationality, and this principle is always observed throughout the Territory. The indigenous inhabitants have the right of free recourse to the courts and are guided in such matters by officers of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs, whom they may approach on any matter.

Penalties.

The penalties which may be imposed by the courts are stated in the ordinances and regulations under which the charges are laid. With one exception there is no differentiation in the application of penalties between one section of the population and another.

The exception exists in relation to certain offences committed by the indigenous inhabitants. In regard to such offences it is recognized that the present state of development of the indigenous people is such that they ought not be subject to the full rigour of the criminal law applicable to the non-indigenous inhabitants, and a special code, namely, the *Native Administration Regulations 1924*, has therefore been created permitting very simple court procedure and generally allowing for reduced maximum penalties.

Capital punishment by hanging is the extreme penalty irrespective of race, class, creed or person, where a person has been convicted of wilful murder, rape, treason or certain kinds of piracy. The Administering Authority decided that the prerogative in regard to a sentence of death should be exercised only at the highest level and, accordingly, the Papua and New Guinea Act was amended to vest the power of clemency in the Governor-General. In practice no execution may be carried out until all the circumstances of the case, including information as to the stage of advancement of the condemned, have been reported to the

Minister for Territories and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy has been considered by the Administering Authority. During the year sentence of death was carried out on one person, a recidivist murderer.

Corporal punishment may be imposed, but, as a result of amendments which were made during 1951 to the Criminal Code and the Native Administration Ordinance of the Territory, it is now restricted in the case of adults to certain categories of serious offences. In the case of juveniles it is usually given where the alternative is to send the offender to prison. It is given with a light cane or strap, privately and under strict supervision. Sentence of corporal punishment cannot be passed on a female.

The Native Administration Regulations provide that, if the Administrator is satisfied that the continued residence of an indigenous inhabitant is detrimental to the peace and good order of any place, he may order his removal and may order him to remain in any specified area.

Deportation of any immigrant member of the non-indigenous population (but not of the indigenous population) can be ordered under certain circumstances, but only by administrative process provided by law. Deportation as a penalty may not be imposed by judicial process.

European prisoners serving a sentence of more than six months may be removed from the Territory under the *Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act* 1923-1950 of the Commonwealth of Australia to serve their sentences in a prison in Australia. In no circumstances may an indigenous inhabitant who is a prisoner be sent outside the Territory to serve his sentence. Juvenile offenders, who are a relatively small class and are mostly convicted of petty theft or house-breaking, are given separate opportunities for corrective instruction and general improvement. (*See also Chapter 13 of Part VII.*)

All penalties in the criminal law of the Territory are quoted as maxima and any lesser penalty may be imposed by the court (except where the penalty is death, when it may be reduced only by the Governor-General). Thus in place of a life sentence a court may impose one of a term of years, and instead of a sentence for a term of years it may impose a fine. In all cases other than where the penalty is death, the court may order the prisoner to be released and remain at liberty provided that, for a specified period, he is of good behaviour.

CHAPTER 8.

LEGAL SYSTEM.

General.

The main source of the law of the Territory is the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1954 of the Commonwealth of Australia. Article 4 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory conferred on the Administering

Authority the same powers of legislation in and over the Territory as if it were an integral part of Australia and entitled the Administering Authority to apply to the Territory, subject to such modifications as it deems desirable, such laws of the Commonwealth of Australia as it deems appropriate to the needs and circumstances of the Territory. This Act authorizes the making of laws for the Territory by a Legislative Council.

Under the Papua and New Guinea Act, which adopted the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory, all laws in force in the Territory immediately before the commencement of the Act, i.e. 1st July, 1949, were continued in force, subject, however, to their subsequent amendment or repeal by ordinances made by the Legislative Council in pursuance of section 48 of the Act. The laws so continued in force comprised—

(a) Ordinances made under the *New Guinea Act* 1920-1935;

(b) Ordinances made under the *Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act* 1945-1946.

One of these Ordinances, the *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance* 1921-1952, adopts as laws of the Territory to the extent that they are applicable to the circumstances of the Territory and not inconsistent with any other law of the Territory—

(a) certain Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia;

(b) certain Acts and Statutes of the State of Queensland;

(c) such of the Acts, Statutes and laws of England as were in force in the State of Queensland on the 9th May, 1921;

(d) certain Ordinances of the Territory of Papua;

(e) the principles and rules of common law and equity that were in force in England on the 9th May, 1921.

In addition to laws which derive their force from the above sources, certain laws are valid in the Territory of their own force—

(a) certain Imperial legislation, e.g., the *Fugitive Offenders Act* 1881.

(b) certain legislation of the Commonwealth of Australia, e.g., the *Air Navigation Act* 1920-1950.

In general, the legal system—whether civil, criminal or administrative—adheres both in principle and practice to that pertaining in England and the Australian States.

Native Law and Custom.

The *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance* 1921-1952 provides that the tribal institutions, customs and usages of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory shall not be affected by that Ordinance, and shall, subject to the provisions of the ordinances of the Territory from time to time in force, be permitted to continue in existence insofar as the same are not repugnant to the general principles of humanity.

The Native Administration Regulations provide for Courts for Native Affairs to take judicial notice of all indigenous customs and give effect to them, save insofar as they are contrary to the principles of humanity or conflict with any law or ordinance in force in the Territory; and for all district officers and patrol officers to make themselves acquainted by all means in their power with the indigenous customs of their district, and to reduce such customs to writing and keep a copy of them in the district office.

No attempt has been made to codify such information, but there is a qualified anthropologist on the staff of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs who investigates and advises on indigenous customs and laws. All field officers of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs also take special courses of training in anthropology with special reference to New Guinea.

Although indigenous tribunals are administratively recognised, they have not been recognised as part of the judicial system of the Territory. The problems involved in this proposal are complex and a decision has not yet been taken.

PART VI.—ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT.

Section I.—Finance of the Territory.

CHAPTER I.

PUBLIC FINANCE.

The basic legislation for administration and control of public finance is the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1954*. The Act provides that—

- (i) the revenues of the Territory shall be available for defraying the expenditure of the Territory;
- (ii) receipt, expenditure and control of revenues and moneys of the Territory shall be regulated by Ordinance;
- (iii) no revenues or moneys of the Territory shall be issued or expended except under appropriation made by law and except by warrant under the hand of the Administrator;
- (iv) the accounts of the Territory shall be subject to inspection and audit by the Auditor-General of the Administering Authority.

The revenues of the Territory are fully applied to the expenditure of the Territory and are supplemented by a direct, interest-free and non-repayable grant from the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Comparative figures for the last five years are revealed in Appendix IV. For each year the expenditure by the Administration in the government, welfare and development of the Territory has substantially exceeded the public revenues raised within the Territory.

The revenues raised within the Territory are derived principally from import and export tariffs as may be seen from the following figures:—

INTERNAL REVENUE.

	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£
Duties of Customs	970,891	1,221,840	1,382,356
Other duties	135,221	120,902	125,015
Other revenue	438,430	648,971	501,074
	1,544,542	1,991,713	2,008,445

A direct grant of £7,125,687 was made by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea during the year 1954-55 and of that amount the sum of £4,396,209, or 61.7 per cent. was allocated directly to the Territory of New Guinea. The extent of financial assistance given by the Commonwealth Government to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea for the period 1st July, 1952, to 30th June, 1955, is revealed in the following table:—

Item.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£
Grant towards expenses, including native welfare, development, war damage and reconstruction	4,657,022	5,421,983	7,125,687
Printing and consolidation of laws	9,487	1,338	759
Australian School of Pacific Administration	18,127	19,430	19,918
Shipping Service	127,991	93,059	..
New Guinea civilian war pensions and education benefits	31,316	33,068	..
Customs Policy—Inquiry	815	..	..
Library Service	1,124	1,835	2,250
New Guinea and Papua Superannuation Funds—Deficiency	43,041	70,914	76,700
Restoration of plantation land and roads	2,727	473	5,711
Lighthouse services—Buildings, works, fittings, furniture and equipment	14,074	13,309	..
Maintenance of lighthouse services	21,126	12,763	18,176
Copra Marketing Board—Transfer of surplus money to Australian New Guinea Production Control Board .. ..	..	190,350	..
Credit facilities to native organizations for agricultural and other purposes .. ..	..	..	56,722
Payment under Clause 14 of the New Guinea Timber Agreement .. ..	..	..	4,874
Total	4,926,850	5,858,522	7,310,797

There are no loans or guarantees of loans current in respect of the Territory and there is no public debt.

No customs union exists with the metropolitan country and no preference on imported goods is given in the Customs Tariff of the Territory.

The revenues and expenditures of the Territory of New Guinea and of the Territory of Papua are recorded separately and where administrative costs and items of expenditure are common to both Territories, they are apportioned to each on a basis which appropriately reflects the value of the services rendered to each Territory.

The *Treasury Ordinance* 1951-1953 which establishes the procedures for receipt, expenditure and control of revenues and moneys of the Territory was amended during the year under review. It is now provided that the report of the Auditor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia on the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Territory at the end of each financial year shall be submitted to the Legislative Council of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea annually. Previously the Auditor-General's report was submitted only to the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia.

All expenditures of the Territory are first appropriated from revenue by ordinance which is passed by the Legislative Council. In conformity with statutory requirements the Treasurer annually prepares estimates of revenue and expenditure before the commencement of the financial year to which they relate. The estimates are presented by the Treasurer to the Administrator who forwards a copy to the Minister for Territories for consideration and determination of the amount of the grant that will be made available to the Territory by the Commonwealth Government. When the estimates of revenue are thus fixed, the details of expenditure are then presented to the Legislative Council of the Territory in the form of an Appropriation Bill. This Bill is debated by the Legislative Council and, if approved, passed as an Appropriation Ordinance. Before the ordinance can become operative it must be assented to by the Administrator, but, although expenditure may then be incurred within the limits of the appropriation, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia is empowered to disallow the ordinance within six months of the assent thereto should such a course of action be warranted.

As indicated in the report for 1953-54 revenues and expenditures from and on behalf of indigenous inhabitants are not recorded separately. The balance, however, is heavily weighted on the side of expenditure incurred for the benefit of indigenous inhabitants, as will be seen from the details furnished in Appendix IV. and the references made in this report to the social, medical, educational, agricultural and other services provided throughout the Territory.

The fiscal progress of native local government councils during the year is illustrated in Chapter 3 of Part V. of this report.

CHAPTER 2.

TAXATION.

No direct income, business or capitation tax is levied, but the Administration derives revenue from taxation by way of import and export duties, licence fees, stamp and succession duties, registration fees, land rentals, sale of timber and royalties on gold and timber. There was no variation in the types or rates of revenue collected.

Matters relating to customs are regulated under the *Customs Ordinance* 1951-1953, and the duties on goods imported into and exported from the Territory are prescribed by the *Customs Tariff Ordinance* 1933-1953 and also by the following Ordinances:—

Customs (Export) Tariff Ordinance 1951-1952.

Customs Tariff Surcharge Ordinance 1951-1953.

Customs (Rubber Export) Tariff Ordinance 1951-1953.

Customs (Cocoa Export) Tariff Ordinance 1953.

The value of extra-territorial trade and direct revenue contribution therefrom for the period 1st July, 1952, to 30th June, 1955, was—

	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£
Value of imports ..	7,175,612	9,444,628	10,534,758
Amount of import duties ..	585,162	875,124	891,968
Value of exports ..	8,491,396	9,192,110	9,383,950
Amount of export duties ..	385,729	346,716	490,388

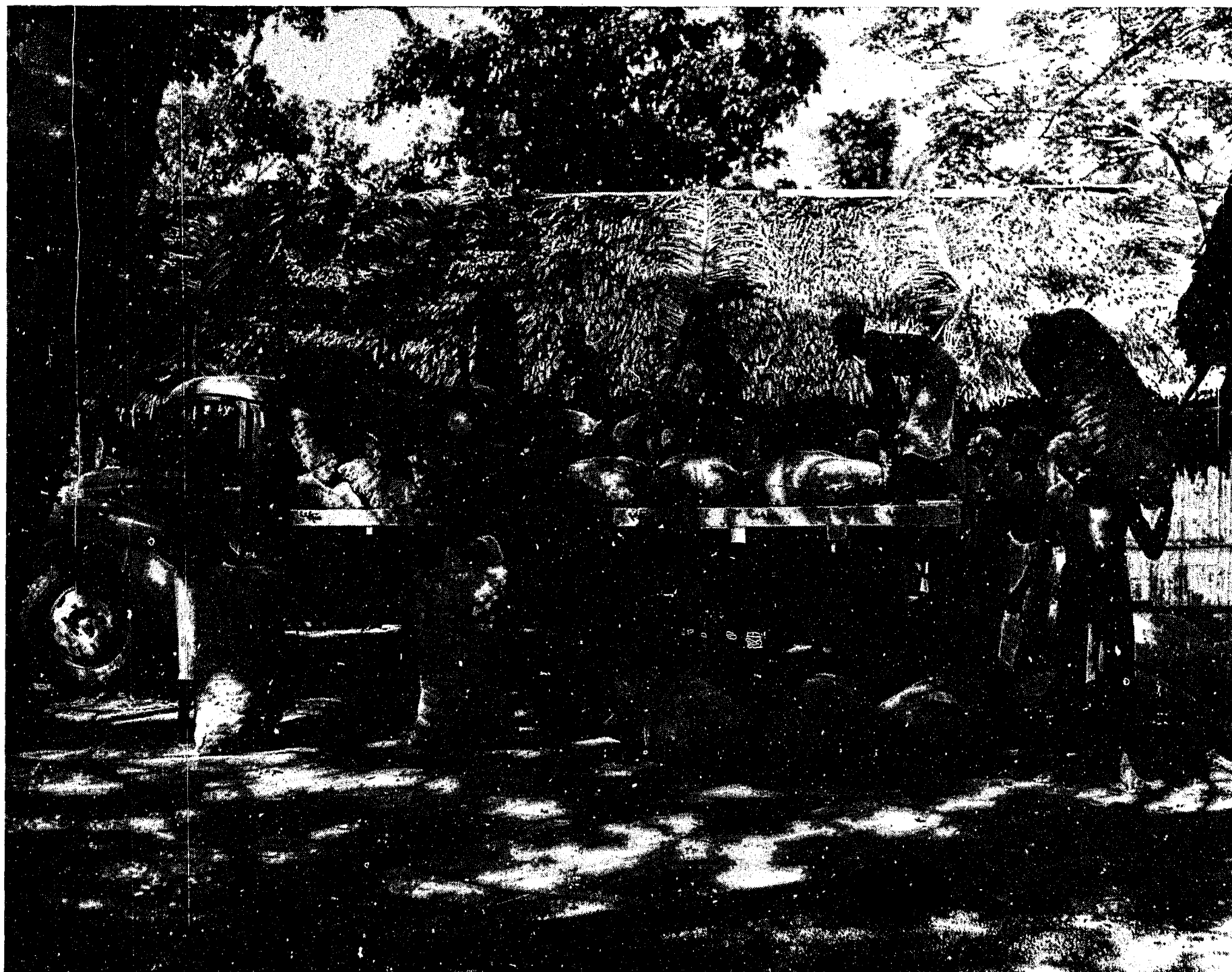
Details of classified imports and exports, with values, are given in Appendix VII.

A council established under the *Native Local Government Councils Ordinance* 1949-1955 is authorized by that Ordinance to levy rates and taxes to be paid within its area. Such rates and taxes are payable to the village treasury fund vested in the council. Information concerning the taxes levied during 1954-55 is given in Chapter 3 of Part V. of this report.

Section 2.—Money and Banking.

The issue and circulation of currency are governed by the *Currency Coinage and Tokens Ordinance* 1922-1938. No new issue of territorial coinage has been made since re-establishment of civil administration after the war. Australian coins and Territory coins are legal tender in the Territory.

The Territory's requirements of foreign exchange to pay for imports from foreign countries are met through the central banking system of the Administering Authority and made available through the branches of the banks operating in the Territory. The only exchange restrictions which apply to banks operating in the Territory are those which apply to the



Copra arriving at the central storage depot of the New Ireland Native Societies Association at Kavieng. This organization is the central marketing and purchasing agency for the individual co-operative groups. It owns a fleet of ships, and also trucks and storage depots for the transport and storing of copra collected from village organizations.

banks in Australia. As the Territory uses the currency of the Administering Authority there is no problem of exchange rates. During the period under review there have been no major fluctuations in the exchange rates between the Australian and world currencies.

There are three trading banks with branches operating in the Territory. These are the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, the Bank of New South Wales Ltd., and the Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd. These banks have branches at Lae and Rabaul and two of them have branches at Madang. Agencies operate at smaller centres. At 30th June, 1955, there were ten branches and two agencies of cheque paying banks operating in the Territory of New Guinea. The branches and agencies of these banks provide the normal banking facilities for small depositors and borrowers. In addition to the normal banking activities carried on by the trading banks the Commonwealth Bank of Australia supplies special rural credit facilities through its Rural Credits Department.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank has branches at Lae, Rabaul and Madang and agencies at smaller centres. The savings bank facilities offered by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia are widely availed of and at the close of the year under review the accounts of indigenous inhabitants numbered 32,103 and the balance of deposits totalled £500,991. The total balance of all savings bank accounts at the 30th June, 1955, was £2,026,499.

Details of the interest rates on loans and deposits are given in Appendix VI.

Section 3.—Economy of the Territory.

CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL.

General Situation.

The economy of the Territory is based on primary production and the major industries are agriculture, mining and timber. A high rate of activity is being achieved in these primary industries; nevertheless, the overall economic activity of the Territory is at a higher rate than can be sustained by these domestic industries alone. Administration expenditure, both of a recurring and capital nature, is higher than can be met from local revenues. In most years expenditure on imports is greater than the proceeds derived from exports. The gap is met and the additional stimulus is provided by the substantial grants made by the Administering Authority. These increased from £3.1m. in 1953-54 to £4.4m. in 1954-55. As described in subsequent sections of this report the grants are made for the purpose of providing facilities for the Territory's economic and social development. They also have the effect of accelerating development in local commercial undertakings.

Copra is the principal agricultural crop. Export of copra during the period under review fell to 62,736 tons valued at £4,467,661, as compared with 71,780 tons valued at £5,031,676 for 1953-54. The tonnage fell owing to unusually long spells of dry weather which affected the main production Districts of New Britain and Madang. The return per ton fell owing to the seven per cent. reduction in price which occurred on the 1st January, 1955. This was the first decline in price experienced under the contract with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food and resulted from a general decline in world prices of copra and other fats and oils. The export of coconut oil and meal also showed a drop in tonnages and values.

Exports of cocoa and coffee showed appreciable increases. Spectacular increases in the areas under cultivation of these crops have been recorded and this will bring about a further expansion of exports when areas come into bearing. The area planted under cocoa increased by 70 per cent. to over 31,000 acres, and coffee by 200 per cent. to 2,100 acres.

There was a notable increase in production of forestry products during 1954-55. The major reason for the increase was the fact that the new large plywood and veneer mill was operating for the full twelve months period. In addition, export of timber products was aided owing to further tariff assistance being provided by the Administering Authority towards the end of the period. This assistance provided duty-free admission for log timber and up to 12,000,000 square feet of plywood per annum. The total value for 1954-55 of timber products, half of which were exported, has been estimated at £1,800,000.

The principal mining activity has been the production of gold. The importance of this industry is declining as it has been working for some years on known reserves. The richer of these, particularly in the Bulolo dredging fields, are becoming worked out. There was considerable activity in relation to oil search.

The bulk of the above increased activity arose from European enterprise, although recent planting of cocoa by indigenous farmers approaches the scale of that of the Europeans. Whilst the majority of the indigenous inhabitants are still engaged in subsistence agriculture, increasing numbers are turning to cash cropping. This has arisen from advice and technical assistance given by the Administration in agriculture, and assistance and supervision in the formation and running of co-operative societies. The progress achieved is illustrated by the value of commodities produced by the co-operatives which rose from £248,965 in 1953-54 to £294,462 in 1954-55. Activities by groups and associations of indigenous people will be assisted further by the provision of special credit facilities under the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance 1955*. This legislation provides that loans may be granted to further economic projects in primary and secondary industries and those

of a commercial nature; for welfare projects on a local government or community or group basis; and for other similar purposes.

National Income.

It is impracticable at this stage to obtain adequate statistics for the purpose of estimating the national income.

Non-Government Organisations.

The main non-governmental organisations of an economic nature are the Chamber of Commerce, Rabaul; the Planters' Association of New Guinea; and the Co-operative and Rural Progress Societies.

CHAPTER 2.

POLICY AND PLANNING.

Economic policy is directed to increasing the wealth of the Territory for the benefit of all the inhabitants, and towards the encouragement of all sections of the community to play their part, with increasing participation by the indigenous inhabitants. Policy regarding the conservation and development of the natural resources is dealt with in Chapter 1 of Section 4. Most of the indigenous inhabitants are agriculturists, and the advancement of indigenous agriculture—for local food supply and improved land use in village gardens, as well as for economic production of crops for sale—has a high priority in the Administration's policy for the Territory. This aspect of policy is considered to be most important and effect is being given to it by the increased provision of agricultural extension services.

Plans for the development of the Territory are based on long-term policy objectives and are progressively fulfilled by means of annual work programmes which are influenced by the progressive results of research, the extent of private capital investment and the economic and social advancement of the indigenous inhabitants.

There is no separate administrative organization for the purpose of economic development other than the Land Development Board and the Copra Marketing Board which undertakes the marketing of all copra.

The Copra Marketing Board, established under a Territory ordinance, markets all copra exported from the Territory. Producers are represented on the Board and the Administering Authority guarantees advances for operation, approximating £8,000,000 per annum, made by the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank. The policy is to improve the quality of copra produced in the Territory, to reduce the quantities of lower grade copra, to assist indigenous growers in increasing output and to ensure an equality of treatment for all producers.

The development of primary products is facilitated by preferential tariff treatment accorded by Australia to certain of these products and by exemption from

primage duty. Australia is the most convenient and accessible market for many products of the Territory. Items admitted free include copra, cocoa beans, coffee and peanuts.

The Administering Authority assists development in many other ways both direct and indirect. Substantial grants are made to meet the costs of administration and for public works such as roads and bridges, wharves and harbour facilities and electric power plants. The services of specialists from various technical departments of the Commonwealth Government are provided to investigate special technical problems relating to such matters as crops, stock-raising, timber development, fisheries surveys and geological surveys. An example of this is the continued assistance being given by the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in the survey of natural resources and in stock breeding experiments.

Mention is made in the relevant sections of this report of the separate activities of the technical departments of the Administration in the fields of development.

In the field of local government members of village councils prepare, finance and administer local economic development programmes for their areas.

The total expenditure during 1954-55 for maintenance, capital works and services and capital purchases was £2,530,540.

Normal banking and commercial credit facilities are available to all sections of the community and are described in another section of the report.

During the year under review £90,519 were paid to indigenous inhabitants under the war damage compensation scheme, making the total payment to 30th June, 1955, £1,783,519.

CHAPTER 3.

INVESTMENTS.

The development of the economic resources of the Territory demands extensive research and large capital investment by the Administering Authority and private enterprise. Investment by private enterprise is encouraged in ways consistent with sound economic development and the welfare of the inhabitants.

Procedures for the formation and registration of companies are prescribed in—

- (i) the *Companies Ordinance 1912-1926* (Papua, adapted), as amended by the *Companies Ordinance 1933*, the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinances 1952*, the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance 1953* and the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance 1954*; and

- (ii) the *Companies Ordinance 1933-1938*.

During the year 1954-55 39 companies having a total nominal capital of £1,203,050 were incorporated as "local" companies, and five companies increased their nominal capital by £367,500.

Seven companies with a total nominal capital of £190,050 were de-registered. The largest increase during the year was in those companies in the plantation category, their nominal capital increasing by £945,500 (34.79 per cent.) to a total of £3,663,000. At 30th June, 1955, 165 companies with an aggregate nominal capital of £12,422,000 were operating.

Eleven "foreign" companies (i.e. companies incorporated outside the Territory and carrying on business in the Territory) were registered during the year, making a total of 79 foreign companies operating in the Territory as at 30th June, 1955. Of these companies 48 were incorporated in Australia, 16 in England, four in New Zealand, eight in the Territory of Papua and one each in Canada, Hong Kong and Malaya. Many of these companies operate through agents, usually a local company or firm, and the exact amount of capital actually invested in the Territory is not known. The nominal capital of the companies incorporated outside the Territory, but within the sterling area, totalled £137,488,167; one company incorporated in Canada had a nominal capital of 6,000,000 dollars and one incorporated in Hong Kong a nominal capital of 10,000,000 dollars.

Particulars of local and foreign companies and their nominal capital are given in Appendix VII.

No statistics are available to show the interest, profit, dividends, &c. of the above companies or the extent to which profits remained in the Territory.

The Commonwealth of Australia has subscribed capital in one local company and one foreign company incorporated in the Territory of Papua. The companies, Commonwealth-New Guinea Timbers Limited and New Guinea Resources Prospecting Company Limited, have a nominal capital of £2,000,000 and £200,000 respectively. The total issued capital of Commonwealth-New Guinea Timbers Limited is £1,500,000 and the Commonwealth and its nominees have subscribed £750,001. The total issued capital of New Guinea Resources Prospecting Company Limited is £125,000 and of this the Commonwealth has subscribed £70,122.

The *Business Names Ordinance* 1952-1953 requires every person or persons carrying on business in the Territory under a name which does not consist of the true surnames (together with the christian name or names or initials thereof) of all the members of the business, to register the business name in accordance with the Ordinance. At 30th June, 1955, 297 names were registered under this Ordinance.

CHAPTER 4.

ECONOMIC EQUALITY.

Nationals of members of the United Nations, other than the Administering Authority, and of non-members of the United Nations enjoy equal treatment in

economic matters with nationals of the Administering Authority, but no company, having for its object or one of its objects the engaging in agricultural, pastoral or forestry pursuits, mining for coal or iron ore or aerial navigation, may be formed or registered unless at least two-thirds of the shares issued by the company are held by or on behalf of British subjects.

CHAPTER 5.

PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS.

There is no problem of private indebtedness among members of any section of the population. Usury is not practised in the Territory.

Section 4.—Economic Resources, Activities and Services.

CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL.

Policy and Legislation.

Policy with regard to the natural resources of the Territory is based on the development, improvement and increased production of crops and products suitable for Territory requirements and for export, and management that will ensure that such resources (particularly land and forests) are available in the future. In the development of crops and products, special encouragement is given to items which are imported into the Territory in appreciable quantities or for which the overall market prospects are considered to be good. The development of indigenous agriculture takes high priority in the policy of the Administering Authority.

The executive responsibility for the implementation of governmental policy rests with the Departments of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Forests, and Lands Surveys and Mines, working in close conjunction with the Department of District Services and Native Affairs and the District Administration.

Care is taken to see that non-indigenous development is not injurious to indigenous interests and that, in the long term, it will not set up barriers to participation by the indigenous people in the life and wealth of their country. Particular care is taken in the administration of land policy. The basic policy is that ownership of land is respected. No land can be acquired from the indigenous people except by the Administration, which will not acquire land from them unless they are willing to sell and unless the Administration is satisfied that the land is neither essential now, nor will be essential in the future, to meet their needs.

Production, Distribution and Marketing.

Apart from copra, the export of which is controlled, products may be freely sold on internal or external markets according to the owner's judgment of the

relative advantages. Generally there is competition between traders operating in the Territory for the handling of products for marketing overseas.

There is a small number of indigenous inhabitants in business on their own account and details regarding their increasing activities through co-operatives are set out in other sections of this report.

Australia provides a ready market for an appreciable portion of the exportable surplus of Territory production, which at present is mainly copra, timber, cocoa and coffee. The Territory is accorded preferential tariff treatment by Australia and all Territory produce is exempt from primage duty. Territory produce normally pays the lowest rate of duty applicable under the Australian Tariff and for several commodities special rates apply. These special rates, which are mostly free, are almost exclusively for Territory produce. Items admitted free include—

Copra,
Cocoa beans,
Coffee, raw and kiln dried,
Peanuts, kernel and unshelled.

Copra production is the staple export industry of New Guinea. Export figures for the preceding three years are—

	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Copra	64,152	71,780	62,736
Coconut oil ..	3,568	10,215	8,660
Coconut meal, &c. ..	2,085	4,840	3,538

Under a long-term agreement between the United Kingdom Ministry of Food and the Commonwealth of Australia, the United Kingdom Ministry of Food has agreed to purchase for the nine years ending December, 1957, the total quantity of copra available for export from the Territory after meeting the requirements of the Territory and the requirements of the Australian market for processing for home consumption. Provision also exists within the agreement for sales of copra to be effected to other countries if mutually agreed upon by both parties.

The marketing of copra is under the control of the New Guinea Copra Marketing Board, established by the *Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board Ordinance 1952*. Membership of the Board includes representatives of producers.

During 1955 the price of copra sold under the agreement was £65 per ton sterling f.o.b. World open market copra prices have been below prices under the long-term agreement during 1954-55.

The consent of the United Kingdom Ministry of Food has been obtained from time to time to advantageous free market sales outside the agreement, from

which the producers have received substantial cash benefits. Up to 15,000 tons of copra per annum are taken by the United Kingdom in the form of oil.

The price paid for copra delivered to the Board ex coastal ships' slings, or, in the cases where road transport is used, at warehouse door, is arrived at after deducting customs duty and handling and other internal marketing charges.

Attention is paid to the quality of the product. Price incentives operate to encourage production of higher grades, and all copra is inspected and graded before export.

Export of cocoa beans continues to increase, the total for 1954-55 being 1,080 tons, which is an increase of 367 tons over 1953-54. The main market is Australia. The growing of cocoa is controlled under the Cocoa Ordinance which provides for proper precautions to be taken against diseases and prohibits planting except under the conditions prescribed.

Stabilization.

In 1946-47 a levy was imposed on all copra exported from Papua and New Guinea for the purpose of creating a stabilization fund, which at the 30th June, 1955, totalled £2,225,000. Apart from this there are no arrangements designed to protect producers against any adverse price fluctuation or to create financial reserves for the promotion or improvement of economic development.

Private Corporations and Organizations.

Companies registered under the *Companies Ordinance 1912-1926*, (Papua, adopted) and amendments, engaged in the Territory in respect of the principal economic resources, activities and services, and having a nominal capital of £100,000 and over, are as follows:—

Commercial—

Albert G. Sims Limited.
Anderson's Pacific Trading Company Limited.
Brown & Dureau Limited.
Burns Philp & Company Limited.
Burns Philp (New Guinea) Limited.
Burns Philp Trust Company Limited.
Chipper Holdings Limited.
Colyer Watson (New Guinea) Limited.
Commonwealth-New Guinea Timbers Limited.
Electric Power Transmission (New Guinea) Limited.
Gabriel Achun & Company Limited.
Hastings Deering (New Guinea) Pty. Limited.
J. L. Chipper & Company Limited.
New Britain Shipping and Docking Company Limited.
New Guinea Company Limited.
Pacific Trading Company Limited.
Palm oils (New Guinea) Limited.
Rabaul Investments Limited.
Robert Gillespie (New Guinea) Limited.



Interior of a village co-operative store showing some of the goods now in constant demand in the New Ireland area. Bicycles are very popular as there is a good road along the east coast, and many villagers now cycle to Kavieng instead of walking. The demand for canned milk arises from mothers' increasing awareness of the need for special food for babies. This is the result of the work of the infant welfare clinics conducted by the Department of Health and the medical services of the various Christian missions.



Regional Co-operative School near Rabaul, conducted by the Co-operative Section of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs. This centre conducts special courses lasting from six to twelve weeks for co-operative store clerks and managers. The school has residential accommodation for 22 students, and as soon as one course is completed, another group is enrolled. Board and tuition are free, but in most cases individual co-operative societies pay the students' travelling expenses to and from the school.

Commercial—continued.

South Pacific Lumber Company Limited.
 The B.N.G. Trading Company Limited.
 The Bougainville Company Limited.
 The China Navigation Company Limited.
 The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company Limited.
 The Shell Company of Australia Limited.
 T. J. Watkins (New Guinea) Limited.
 Vacuum Oil Company Limited.
 W. R. Carpenter & Company Limited.
 W. R. Carpenter & Company (Solomon Islands) Pty. Limited.
 W. R. Carpenter Overseas Shipping Limited.

Plantation—

Choiseul Plantations Limited.
 Coconut Products Limited.
 Cottee's Passiona Limited.
 Cottee's Passiona (New Guinea) Limited.
 Edgell & Whitely Limited.
 Island Estates Limited.
 Kulon Plantations Limited.
 Los Negros Industries Limited.
 Macquarie Investments Limited.
 MacRobertson Proprietary Limited.
 New Britain Plantations Limited.
 New Guinea Plantations Limited.
 New Hanover Plantations Limited.
 New Ireland Plantations Limited.
 Pacific Industries Limited.
 Salami Estates Limited.
 The Buka Plantations and Trading Company Limited.

Air Line —

Gibbes Sepik Airways Limited.
 Island Transport (New Guinea) Limited.
 Mandated Air Lines Limited.
 Qantas Empire Airways Limited.

Mining and Oil—

Anglo-Oriental (Malaya) Limited.
 Australasian Petroleum Company Pty. Limited.
 Bulolo Gold Dredging Limited.
 Enterprise of New Guinea Gold and Petroleum Development No Liability.
 Gold and Power Limited.
 Gold Mines of New Guinea No Liability.
 Island Exploration Company Pty. Limited.
 New Guinea Consolidated Mining Co. Limited.
 New Guinea Industries Limited.
 New Guinea Goldfields Limited.
 New Guinea Resources Prospecting Co. Limited.
 Northern Territory Prospecting & Development Company Limited.
 Sandy Creek Gold Sluicing Limited.
 Sunshine Gold Development Limited.

Insurance—

Atlas Assurance Company Limited.
 Bankers' & Traders' Insurance Company Limited.
 Eagle Star Insurance Company Limited.
 Guardian Assurance Company Limited.
 Harvey Trinder (N.G.) Limited.
 Lombard Insurance Company Limited.
 Phoenix Assurance Company Limited.
 Queensland Insurance Company Limited.
 Royal Exchange Assurance.
 Royal Insurance Company Limited.
 Southern Pacific Insurance Company Limited.
 Sun Insurance Office Limited.
 The Australian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.
 The Central Insurance Company Limited.
 The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company Limited.
 The National Insurance Company of New Zealand Limited.
 The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Limited.
 The New Zealand Insurance Company Limited.
 The South British Insurance Company Limited.
 The Yorkshire Insurance Company Limited.
 Union Assurance Society Limited.
 Vanguard Insurance Company Limited.

Banking—

Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited.
 Bank of New South Wales.

Monopolies.

The following public monopolies have been established:—

- (a) Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board. This Board controls the export and sale of all copra exported from the Territory;
- (b) Posts and Telegraphs—the postal and telecommunications services are reserved to the Administration, the latter being operated in association with the Overseas Telecommunications Commission of Australia.

Co-operatives.

The co-operative movement continued to expand and during the year under review 83 co-operative societies were in operation with a total turnover of £475,937. This is an increase of nine societies and £165,336 in turnover by comparison with the previous year. Seven of the new societies were formed in the Manus District and two in the New Britain District. The number of secondary associations increased from four to five. Particulars of societies and associations are given in Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix XIV.

Three classes of societies are recognized—societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance; societies registered under the Native Economic Development Ordinance; and unregistered societies.

All societies operate on accepted co-operative principles, but are related in classification to the degree in which they are capable of managing their own affairs without supervision and assistance from the Administration.

The societies fall into two main categories—primary and secondary organizations. The primary organizations consist of marketing and consumer retailing bodies dealing directly with individual members. Where both activities are combined in one society, it is termed “a dual purpose primary”. This type of activity is represented by 50 societies. The single purpose primary deals solely with the marketing of member produce, chiefly copra and shell, and is represented by a total of 33 societies.

Secondary organization is represented by associations of societies which are groups of societies joined together to effect an amalgamation of their purchasing power in retail consumer store operation and their marketing volume in relation to agricultural production. The primary role of an association is the performance of various functions for the component societies, which, individually, they cannot adequately or economically fulfil. The allotment of functions to a secondary body is decided in the light of ruling circumstances, but it is an established principle that an association should remain the servant of the societies.

A significant aspect of co-operative growth is that the annual turnover is now much higher than the capital investment which was obtained through purchase of original shares by co-operative members. Where there has been a big increase in the volume of copra and other produce being purchased and marketed by the co-operatives, it has been necessary to use accumulated profits to finance the extended volume, and the matter of providing additional capital to maintain, and where necessary extend, trading is now under consideration.

Supervision and Consolidation.—Until last year the Co-operative Section of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs was engaged mainly on extending the co-operative movement, but during the past twelve months efforts were concentrated on consolidating existing organizations with emphasis on production, trading and accumulation of share capital. This policy has resulted in building up increased financial reserves and improving the security of the co-operatives. Other aspects of consolidation were the withdrawal of direct supervision from long-established societies, and the placing of greater personal responsibility on the office-bearers of the individual groups. This was facilitated by the availability to societies of indigenous co-operative staff who had been trained by the Administration. The societies now are in strong contrast with the struggling organizations which marked the inception of the movement.

Co-operative Education.—The policy in relation to formal education remains the same as set out in previous reports. The Administration co-operative

schools which provide courses for storemen, co-operative inspectors and personnel of associations were continued.

District Activities.—Previous transport problems affecting co-operative societies centred on Kar Kar Island in the Madang District have been overcome by the purchase of a vessel.

Co-operatives have shown considerable progress in the Manus District, where there are now nine societies and one association which effectively cover the major potential of the region. The strength of Manus co-operatives lies very largely in the collection and sale of trochus shell, although some copra is marketed.

In the Gazelle Peninsula, Bougainville and New Ireland co-operatives have been affected by inspection of copra and enforcement of correct grading. This has caused some set-back in production. The degree of recovery varies between the three areas, but it is particularly noticeable in New Ireland that the societies are solidly entrenched in village life and, with one exception, have recovered from the temporary set-back. This matter of copra grading was the most serious material problem during the year, although some areas were not affected due to their consistent production of high-quality copra.

Societies in the Sepik District remain relatively static.

Rural Progress Societies.

These societies give initial training in co-operation and assist in building up assets. Normally, when they have reached an appropriate stage of development they are absorbed into a co-operative.

The scope of rural progress societies fostered by the Administration is given in the following table for the Sepik District:—

Society.	Members at 30th June, 1955.	Milled Rice produced Six Months ending.	
		31st December, 1954.	30th June, 1955.
		lb.	lb.
Yangoru	2,464	8,400	4,710
Nindepoyle	1,493	1,440	8,640
Supari	2,121	12,360	33,000
Waigakum	1,538	Nil	16,944
Balupwine	1,413	Nil	20,618
Maprik	89	Nil	582
Wosera	847	Nil	500
	9,965	22,200	84,994

In the Madang District there are fifteen societies, twelve of which own powered rice mills. These societies cover 272 villages with a total of 7,533 members. The value of the plant machinery, and stock held by the societies is £7,912 and the total bank credit £2,897.

CHAPTER 2.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

General.

The commercial life of the Territory is based mainly on the production and sale of primary products and the importation of manufactured goods, including food-stuffs. The indigenous inhabitants are almost wholly self-sufficient in the production of food and domestic requirements, but new demands continue to increase through the Administering Authority's efforts to improve the standard of nutrition, health and village hygiene and the general standard of living. These demands are met through commercial channels including co-operatives in areas where the indigenous inhabitants are in close contact with the Administration and where cash crops and trading have been introduced.

Although the indigenous inhabitants are taking an increasing part in commercial activities, the bulk of the commerce and trade in the Territory is conducted by European, and to a smaller extent by Asian, enterprise. Particulars of companies, trading establishments and enterprises are given in Appendix VII. and also in Chapter 1 of this section.

The normal method of distribution is through wholesale and retail traders at the main ports and centres or through small stores and by mail orders in the more scattered settlements. There is a considerable direct trade between private individuals in the Territory and business houses in Australia.

Markets are usually established in the principal centres for the sale of vegetables, fresh fruit and other foods. In local government areas these markets are normally controlled by the councils.

There is no restriction on the distribution of food-stuffs, piece goods or essential commodities in the Territory.

Price control exists under the *Prices Regulation Ordinance* 1949, but there has been no extension of price control during the year.

External Trade.

The development of existing crops and new crops, for which it is considered that the market prospects are satisfactory, is being encouraged. Copra, the staple export product, is marketed by the Copra Marketing Board (a government board) under an agreement which has assured an appreciable measure of price stability. Producers have received more than the open market prices for their copra throughout the year.

Produce from the Territory imported into Australia receives preferential tariff treatment and all New Guinea produce is exempt from Australian primage duty. In February, 1955, the Australian Tariff Board, following representations, recommended that Territory timber, other than plywood, and also plywood up to 12,000,000 square feet per annum should be admitted into Australia duty free. These recommendations have been accepted by the Australian Government.

The growth of trade is shown in the following figures:—

Year.	Total Trade.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£
1948-49	7,596,130	4,393,873	3,202,257
1949-50	9,026,777	4,791,799	4,234,978
1950-51	11,623,286	6,186,669	5,436,617
1951-52	14,671,983	8,154,102	6,517,881
1952-53	15,667,008	7,175,612	8,491,396
1953-54	18,636,738	9,444,628	9,192,110
1954-55	19,918,708	10,534,758	9,383,950

It will be seen that for the year ended 30th June, 1955, imports increased by £1,090,130 and exports by £191,840, compared with the preceding year.

The principal exports from the Territory are copra, gold, coconut oil, timber (including plywood), cocoa, coffee and trochus shell. Exports of timber, fruit pulp and fruit juices are expected to increase.

Although there has been some fluctuation due to seasonal conditions in the case of agricultural commodities, the following export figures for the main products (excluding gold and trochus shell) show a general increase during the past five years:—

Item.	Unit of Quantity.	Year.				
		1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Copra ..	Tons	64,301	62,365	64,152	71,780	62,736
Coconut meal and oil cake	Tons	..	..	2,085	4,840	3,538
Coconut oil ..	Tons	..	..	3,568	10,215	8,660
Cocoa beans ..	Tons	317	475	628	713	1,080
Coffee beans ..	Tons	32	34	45	84	103
Timber—						
Sawn, dressed	1,000 super. feet	2	1,045	887	1,357	2,874
Plywood ..	1,000 square feet	..	..	..	2,140	20,717*
Veneer ..	1,000 square feet	..	..	..	36	3,571†

* On a $\frac{3}{16}$ inch basis.

† On a $\frac{1}{16}$ inch basis.

All receipts from imports and exports to and from the Trust Territory are recorded separately and no customs union exists with the metropolitan country.

Customs duties are imposed on imports and exports in accordance with the following Ordinances:—

Customs Tariff Ordinance 1933-1953;

Customs (Export) Tariff Ordinance 1951-1952;

Customs Tariff Surcharge Ordinance 1951-1953;

Customs (Rubber Export) Tariff Ordinance 1951-1953.

Customs (Cocoa Export) Tariff Ordinance 1953.

Except in the case of goods imported from dollar sources, import restrictions are mainly of a nominal nature. Licences are not required in respect of importations from the metropolitan country, but in all other cases application for the issue of an import licence is required.

The *Exports (Control of Proceeds) Ordinance 1952* provides that the exportation of any goods is prohibited, unless a licence to export is in force and the terms and conditions (if any) to which the licence is subject are complied with, or the goods are to be exported to the Commonwealth of Australia or any Territory of the Commonwealth. The Ordinance is designed to ensure the receipt into the banking system of all proceeds of overseas transactions. No fees are imposed for the issue of licences.

There are no direct or indirect subsidies designed to stimulate imports or exports of any particular category. No preferences on imported goods are given in the Customs Tariff of the Territory.

The range of items included in the external trade, with details of values and countries of origin or destination, is shown in the tables in Appendix VII.

The following table shows the volume of the principal exports and increases and decreases according to value by comparison with 1953-54:—

	Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£
Cocoa beans ..	1,080 tons	512,204	266,254	..
Coffee beans ..	103 tons	72,575	14,208	..
Coconuts ..	447 tons	7,605	5,540	..
Coconut meal and copra oil-cake ..	3,538 tons	81,523	..	20,525
Coconut oil ..	8,660 tons	1,215,662	..	182,337
Copra ..	62,736 tons	4,467,661	..	564,015
Gold ..	85,726 oz.	1,339,473	..	70,007
Hides and skins (crocodile) ..	..	27,197	11,663	..
Passion fruit pulp and juice ..	218,670 lb.	15,705	8,842	..
Peanuts ..	184 tons	27,628	..	1,181
Shell—				
Green snail ..	177 tons	46,048	6,738	..
Trochus ..	521 tons	172,908	41,897	..
Silver ..	46,922 oz.	17,590	..	812
Timber—				
Logs ..	2,518,585 sup. ft.	59,108	41,765	..
Sawn ..	1,485,179 sup. ft.	83,953	18,738	..
Plywood ..	20,717,275 sq. ft.	644,929	578,698	..
Pre-cut egg cases ..	124,341 sup. ft.	8,575	..	3,180
Veneer ..	3,571,019 sq. ft.	36,196	34,519	..
Battery flitches and veneer ..	1,264,620 sup. ft.	69,138	49,510	..

The following table shows imports in 1953-54 and 1954-55:—

	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1,139,510	1,382,757
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin	1,561,747	1,610,162
Spirituuous and alcoholic liquors	276,745	228,910
Tobacco and preparations	373,801	429,665
Live animals	14,105	37,878
Animal substances	106	..
Vegetable substances and fibres	78,484	158,873
Apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres	969,038	1,013,429
Oils, fats and waxes	509,511	603,736
Paints and varnishes	102,666	132,170
Stones and minerals	8,356	3,974
Metals, manufactures and machinery	2,857,755	3,017,361
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof	178,101	172,543
Wood and wicker	171,743	204,449
Earthenware and china, cement, &c.	133,029	191,975
Paper and stationery	137,891	154,864
Jewellery and fancy goods	124,073	147,825
Optical, surgical and scientific instruments	147,298	177,523
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	215,877	384,660
Miscellaneous	444,792	482,004
Total	9,444,628	10,534,758

CHAPTER 3.

LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

(a) LAND TENURE.

Classification of Land.

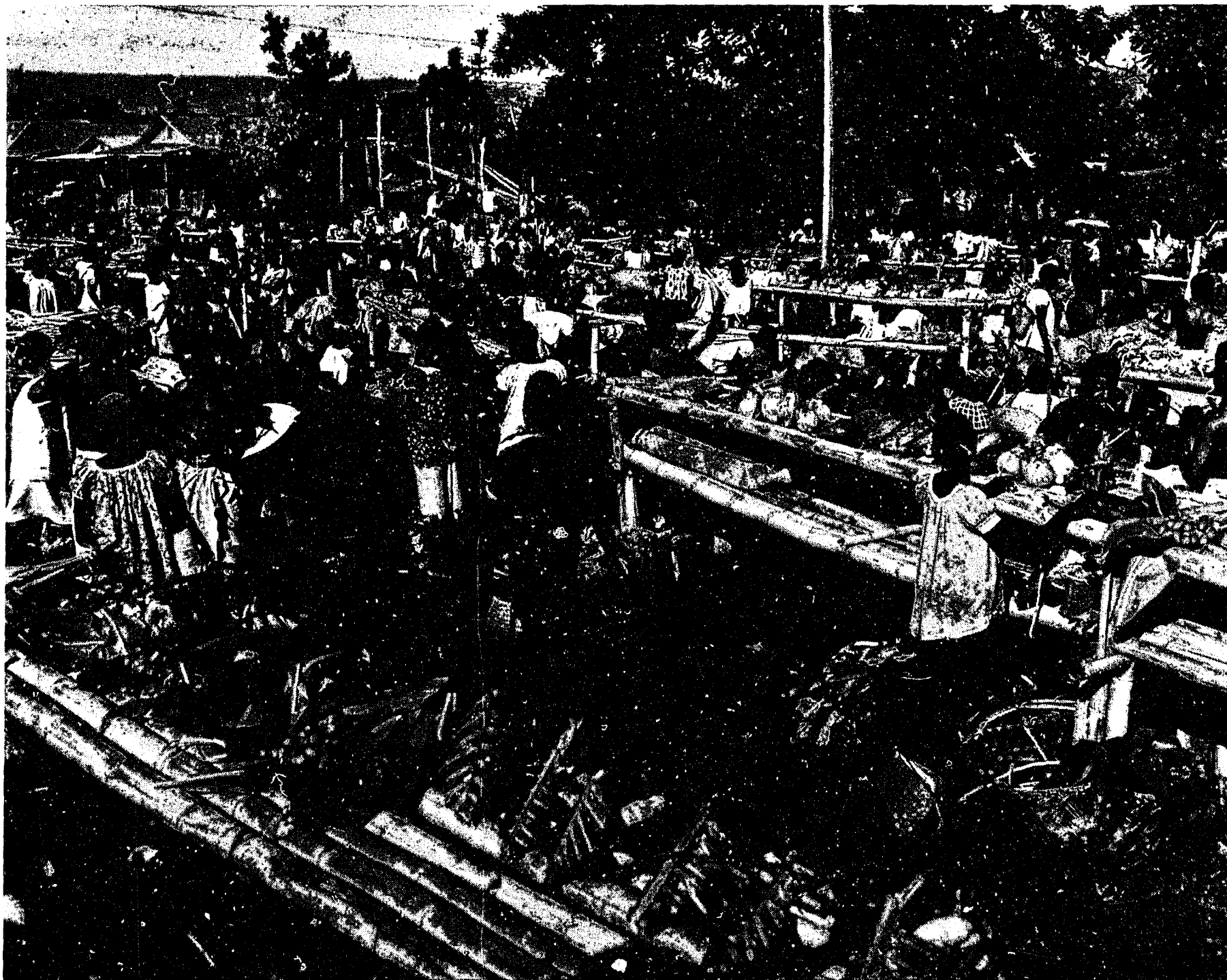
Lands in the Territory are classified as follows:—

- (a) native-owned land;
- (b) freehold land;
- (c) Administration land, including land leased to indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants; and
- (d) ownerless land.

Native-owned Land.

The importance of land to the indigenous people and the necessity of protecting their ownership rights have always been recognized by the Administering Authority, and provisions to protect these rights and regulate dealings in land are included in all the land laws of the Territory. The most important safeguard is the provision that land owned by indigenous people may be alienated only to the Administration and then only after the fulfilment of certain conditions. These are—

1. The price must be equitable.
2. The owners must be willing to sell.
3. The District Commissioner must certify that the proposed alienation would not be detrimental to the indigenous people in the present or the foreseeable future.



A scene in the market, Rabaul, where large quantities of fruit and vegetables are sold by people of the surrounding villages. The district has a rich, productive soil and there is always an abundant supply of fruits and vegetables.

All unalienated land is deemed to be native-owned until proved otherwise. This is designed to protect the interests of the indigenous inhabitants until such time as the position regarding ownership of land is clarified by the Native Lands Commission. Any land of which there are no owners, or where ownership cannot be proved to the satisfaction of the Commission, will be taken possession of by the Administration.

Provisions for the investigation and recording of rights and interests in land and the establishment of a register of lands owned by indigenous people are contained in the Native Lands Registration Ordinance.

The policy is first to complete registration of land in those districts where the main agricultural development has taken place, e.g., New Britain and New Ireland and in the densely populated areas of the Highlands where the extension of Administration control has enabled the people to return to their hereditary lands from which they had been driven by tribal warfare.

Land Inheritance.—The normal system, with very few exceptions, by which rights of ownership in land (or water) are acquired is through birth. Acquisition of ownership rights through purchase appears to have been unusual in the past, although this practice is at present an established custom in some localities and appears to be increasing in those localities in which it exists.

Adoption of a child (or sometimes an adult) may at times provide another example of deviation from the principle that land rights are acquired through birth. An individual is usually accepted as standing to adopted parents in the full relationship of a child actually born to them, and thus acquires all the rights which a community's customary land laws might allot to such a child. Adoption often involves the consent and approval of the kinship groups of one or both of the adopting parents, and in the case of an individual adopted from outside the kinship group his enjoyment of land rights is likely to be dependent on whether or not the group in general has agreed to the adoption.

In some areas in the past, communities were driven off their land by warfare, but, though warfare was formerly fairly general throughout the Territory, acquisition of land by conquest does not appear to have been general. The usual pattern of warfare involved raids, with the subsequent return of the conquering group to its own lands.

The general system by which customary rights over land are acquired is through birth, but the details of inheritance systems vary greatly from place to place, and can be understood only after examination of variations of kinship organization and difference in emphasis placed on descent lines. A large number of the Territory's communities are organized into groups based on one or the other of the two forms of unilineal descent. In communities in which patrilineal descent is emphasized, land rights are inherited through the

father; in those where matrilineal descent is emphasized, inheritance is through the mother. In cases where both men and women are recognized as land owners, inheritance will be through either or both father or mother.

In the case of land owned in common by members of kinship or descent groups, rights in land are acquired by the individual at the time of birth, acquisition of such rights not being dependent on the death of a previous owner.

Generally, the system of succession to land rights is followed with some rigidity in each community, and custom does not vary according to individual wishes. It would not, for example, normally be possible for an individual to leave his land rights to a person outside his kinship group without the previous procedure of adoption and the kinship group's acceptance of the person concerned as one of its members. Also, within the group, an individual does not usually have scope to decide how his property rights are to be divided among customary heirs.

While this system is maintained there is little scope for individual variation, but there are parts of the Territory where there is a tendency for the whole inheritance system to change. This is particularly so in communities in which inheritance is based on matrilineal descent. In some of these communities an increasing number of men are coming to desire a change so that their own children may succeed to their land rights. In some cases local government councils are discussing such tendencies towards change in land inheritance systems.

Land Ownership.—House sites in villages and hamlets are allotted to individual heads of families, except in cases where such community buildings as "Men's Houses" exist, the latter being the joint property of extended families, lineages or clans. In the case of individual family houses, allotment of sites usually involves the grouping together of the homes of members of a descent group.

Land used for garden purposes is in some places individually owned, but in others garden areas are the common property of descent groups, such as lineages or clans, within the community. In the latter case, particular garden plots for each family may be allotted seasonally by agreement of all members of the owning group, no individual or family having a specific claim to any particular portion of the group-owned land.

Where group ownership of garden lands exists, there are gradations, based on seniority, in the degrees of influence of various members of the group and, consequently, variations among them in degrees of control of land. At times it may be possible to discern some one person who clearly has the greatest amount of control in the group-owned area, but he is more in the nature of the chief spokesman in land matters, and behind him are a number of other people who must also be considered as the owners.

In some communities individually owned garden land and that which is group owned are to be found side by side. For example, bush land, newly cleared for a garden for the first time, may be considered the property of those organizing the clearing, while the older garden areas are recognized as the joint property of members of the kinship.

Hunting and collecting lands outside the garden areas are usually common property not of a kinship group, but of local groups, such as villages. Similarly, fishing and other rights over reefs and water are owned in common by those who have, by birth, the right to reside in a particular village.

At times it is necessary to make a distinction between ownership of land and ownership of what is on land. It frequently happens that permission is given to people to plant useful trees and palms on land other than their own, and indigenous customary law recognizes such trees and palms as continuing to belong to the planters and their heirs.

Land Use.—Land use must often be distinguished from ownership. Members of many communities are likely not to be particularly rigid when it comes to allowing others temporary or seasonal use of the land, though they are very firm indeed when the matter of actual ownership arises. At times a people's garden system itself means that the majority each season will be gardening on land other than their own. In some communities it is the practice for all gardens to be made within a common fence, with sometimes two or three individual owners or as many as thirty families of a descent group. In subsequent years gardens will be made on the land of other individuals or other descent groups.

In all the Territory's communities the gardening system is based on shifting or "bush-fallow" cultivation, i.e. a garden is made for one season on a piece of land which may afterwards be used for one or two further seasons for minor garden purposes and then will be left for varying periods of years before it is used again. Though such a system means that each community requires a considerable area of land for the production of food, it shows that communities have taken care to prevent undue depreciation of the quality of the land, so far as their traditional knowledge of productive techniques permitted.

Freehold Land.

Although the Land Ordinance makes provision for the granting of land in fee simple, it is the policy of the Administration to grant only leasehold tenures. Of the freehold land in New Guinea, which originated almost entirely during the New Guinea Administration before World War 1, approximately 518,490 acres are held by non-indigenous inhabitants.

Administration Land.

This comprises—

- (a) land to which the Administration succeeded in title following upon the acceptance of Mandatory powers by the Commonwealth Government after World War 1;
- (b) land purchased by the Administration;
- (c) land acquired by the Administration for public purposes; and
- (d) land taken possession of by the Administration where, upon inquiry, there appears to be no owner of the land.

Land totalling 234,835 acres has been granted under leasehold tenure mostly for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Details are given in Appendix VIII.

The Administration examines land available for agricultural and pastoral development, and prepares a land-use plan dividing the land into areas of a size suited to the best use of the land. Agricultural and pastoral leases are granted only in accordance with a land-use plan.

Ownerless Land.

Section 11 of the Land Ordinance provides that the Administrator may, subject to certain requirements, declare land as Administration land which has never been alienated by the Administration and of which there appears to be no owner. About 39,150 acres have been possessed by the Administration under this provision.

Registration of Titles.

A system of registered titles and interests in alienated land is provided for under the *Lands Registration Ordinance 1924-1953*. The *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance 1951-1955* enables the compilation of new registers and official records relating to land, mining and forestry, in place of those lost or destroyed during the war of 1939-45.

Acquisition or Resumption of Land.

Section 69 of the Land Ordinance provides for the Administrator to acquire or resume land for any of the following public purposes:—

- (1) public safety;
- (2) quays, piers, wharves, jetties or landing places;
- (3) telegraphs, telephones, railways, roads, bridges, ferries, canals or other works used as means of communication or for any work required for the purpose of making use of any such work;
- (4) camping places for travelling stock;
- (5) reservoirs, aqueducts or water courses;
- (6) hospitals;
- (7) native reserves;
- (8) commons;
- (9) public utility, convenience or health; or
- (10) any other public purpose which the Administration shall deem to be necessary.

The provisions of this section apply to land held in fee simple, land held under lease, licence or permit from the Administration, and to native-owned land.

Compensation by arbitration is provided for and notice of intention to resume must be published in the *Government Gazette* for one month before acquisition or resumption may be effective.

The *Lands' Acquisition (Town Planning) Ordinance* 1949 allows for the acquisition or resumption of any lands for the purpose of town planning and provides for compensation under Section 69 of the *Land Ordinance* 1922-1953.

By virtue of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the *Lands' Acquisition Ordinance* 1952 the Administrator may acquire land in the name of the Administration for a public purpose either by agreement with the owners or by compulsory process. Compensation is provided for.

(b) AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Principal Types and Methods of Agriculture.

European agriculture is predominantly of the plantation type producing copra, cocoa and coffee for export. Peanuts and passionfruit are grown also—the former for export and to augment the rations of indigenous employees, and the latter for export as passionfruit pulp. In the Wau area some farmers are engaged in truck-crop farming and several settlers in the Markham Valley are engaged in mechanized dry rice production. Further details of European agriculture are given under *Evaluation of Territory Agriculture*.

Most of the indigenous inhabitants are agriculturists producing fruit and vegetables for their own consumption. The crops grown in various parts of the Territory are, according to environment and altitude, yams, taro, sweet potatoes, coconuts, bananas, paw-paws, maize, sugar-cane, cassava, beans, peanuts, rice, cucurbits and tobacco. Sago is the staple food in extensive semi-inundated areas which occur along the lower valleys of the major rivers, where it is cut largely from naturally occurring stands. In other parts of the country small areas are grown along stream banks and in patches of swamp and are regarded as a reserve in times of poor harvest. Further details of subsistence and cash cropping by indigenes are given under *Cultivation Methods and Techniques of Indigenes* and *Cash Cropping by Indigenes*.

Cultivation Methods and Techniques of Indigenes.

The majority of the indigenous peoples still farm their land on a subsistence basis using a simple type of bush-fallow rotation. The inhabitants of each village have, at any one time, a number of distinct and separate cleared garden areas in the land surrounding the village. The garden clearings may be located

some miles from the village and are not usually contiguous. Each garden area may be made up of a number of distinct plots owned by individuals or families. The area and number of garden clearings attached to each village depend on the size of the village and the fertility of the soil.

The method of cultivation followed is for the virgin bush to be felled and the undergrowth cleared with axes and knives. The larger trees are usually left standing. The timber and undergrowth which have been chopped down are allowed to dry out and are then burnt. In some localities there is little cultivation before crops (mainly root vegetables) are planted in holes dug with a stick. In other places, however, there is careful soil preparation and weeding is carefully done during growth. After harvesting, a new area of land is selected, cleared, burnt and planted. On rare occasions only are two consecutive crops planted in the same area. The growers return to the first area only for the purpose of harvesting fruit from trees such as paw-paw and bananas, which may have been planted in the garden. However, these are soon overgrown with new growth which rapidly re-appears. The plot is allowed to lie fallow for a period varying from seven to ten years and even longer, depending on the local population pressure. Ultimately they return to the original plot and clear, burn and plant again. The cycle continues year by year on the agricultural land belonging to the village.

There are many variations of the above method. In some localities, where soil fertility is good, the same garden areas may be kept in production for three to six years, or longer. In parts of the highlands the village system of gardens found elsewhere in New Guinea is not followed. Here individuals cultivate their own single farm plots. In some fertile areas in grassland country (e.g., valley alluvials) and on Manus Island material cleared from the garden is used as a mulch instead of being burnt.

Gardening is done by both men and women, with the division of labour usually clearly defined within the village itself. This division is not necessarily the same in all areas. Generally, the clearing is done by the men and the harvesting of crops by the women. However, other work such as cultivating, planting and weeding may be done by either men or women according to the customs of the particular village or area.

In a number of localities primitive irrigation systems are found which employ contour ditches or bamboo piping. Contour levels are determined by eye with noteworthy accuracy.

Extension officers of the Department of Agriculture are steadily increasing the use of leguminous crops in indigenous agriculture. This will extend the time that land can be safely kept under cultivation, and improve its fertility as well as increasing the range of food-stuffs.

Evaluation of Territory Agriculture.

The agricultural development programme for the Territory has three broad objectives—

- (1) the improvement of the agricultural methods followed by the indigenous population, with the aim of increasing the total volume of production and the nutritional level of the people;
- (2) the increase in production of certain commodities (e.g., rice, meat, dairy products, and certain fresh fruit and vegetables), which are at present imported into the Territory; and
- (3) the increase in production of certain commodities for export (e.g., copra, cocoa, rubber, coffee, fibres, peanuts and passion-fruit).

Considerable progress has been made during the year towards each of these objectives, as described below under headings relating to the main crops, to cash cropping by the indigenous inhabitants in particular, to surveys, research and extension work carried out by the Administering Authority, and to major changes in acreage and production.

Copra.—There are about 400 coconut plantations with a total area of approximately 200,000 acres. Plantations vary in size from 25 to 2,000 acres and the majority are located in the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain, along the north-east and west coasts of New Ireland, the north-east coast of Bougainville and near Madang on the New Guinea mainland. Coconut products (copra, oil and meal) are the main source of agricultural income of the Territory.

The export of copra and coconut products for the year under review was 75,381 tons valued at £5,772,451. It represented a drop in tonnage of approximately 13.3 per cent. and a drop in value of roughly 11.7 per cent. The decrease in production was due to drought conditions in the previous year.

To remedy the deterioration in the quality of copra and the marketing of a high percentage of smoke grades in post-war years, price differentials were fixed by the Copra Marketing Board in 1954, and in March, 1955, copra inspection was reintroduced. By the end of the year under review a definite improvement in the quality of copra was evident. Growers are installing better and more efficient driers, and further improvement in copra quality is expected.

The Coconut Action Plan, evolved to lift the industry above its present level, provides for: establishment of new coconut areas on suitable land; a survey and classification of existing stands and an estimation of expected life; determination of methods of extending the economic life of existing stands; an investigation of the methods of replanting existing stands, where land is suitable for coconuts; investigations of disease and pest problems in the industry; establishment of sources of high grade planting material for replanting

programmes; an examination of the economics of alternative crops likely to be suitable for coconut land now going out of production; research into methods of preparing copra for market; studies of the cost of production, mechanization and labour-saving practices in the industry; and the use of livestock on plantations where suitable.

The problem of declining yields is a serious one, as the greater part of the planted area is at or past its peak bearing period. As the decline is more marked in New Ireland than in other parts of the Territory, investigations into the problems were begun there during the year. A soil survey was made along the coastal strip from Kavieng to south of Namatanai and the existing stands were classified by an agronomist. A preliminary chemical examination has been made of the soil types identified. In addition, the status of the coconut pest problem in the area was assessed by the entomological officers. From the basic information given in this survey, preliminary field experiments have been designed to test responses to all the main fertilizers and trace elements. Cultivation trials also have been laid down. Some indication of the effects of these treatments should be available after three years and, upon assessment of the economic return to the grower, it should be possible to formulate firm recommendations after the trials have been in operation for five years. The present investigations indicate that the bulk of the indigenes' stands in New Ireland have been established on coral beach sands, that this soil type offers no difficulty in replanting, and that no alternative is worth considering for this type of soil. In the coming year replanting trials will be designed and carried out in this area to guide both the European and indigenous producers in the best methods of replanting existing stands. As staff becomes available, further surveys will be carried out in other districts and, from the information obtained, the order of priority for the investigational work will be laid down.

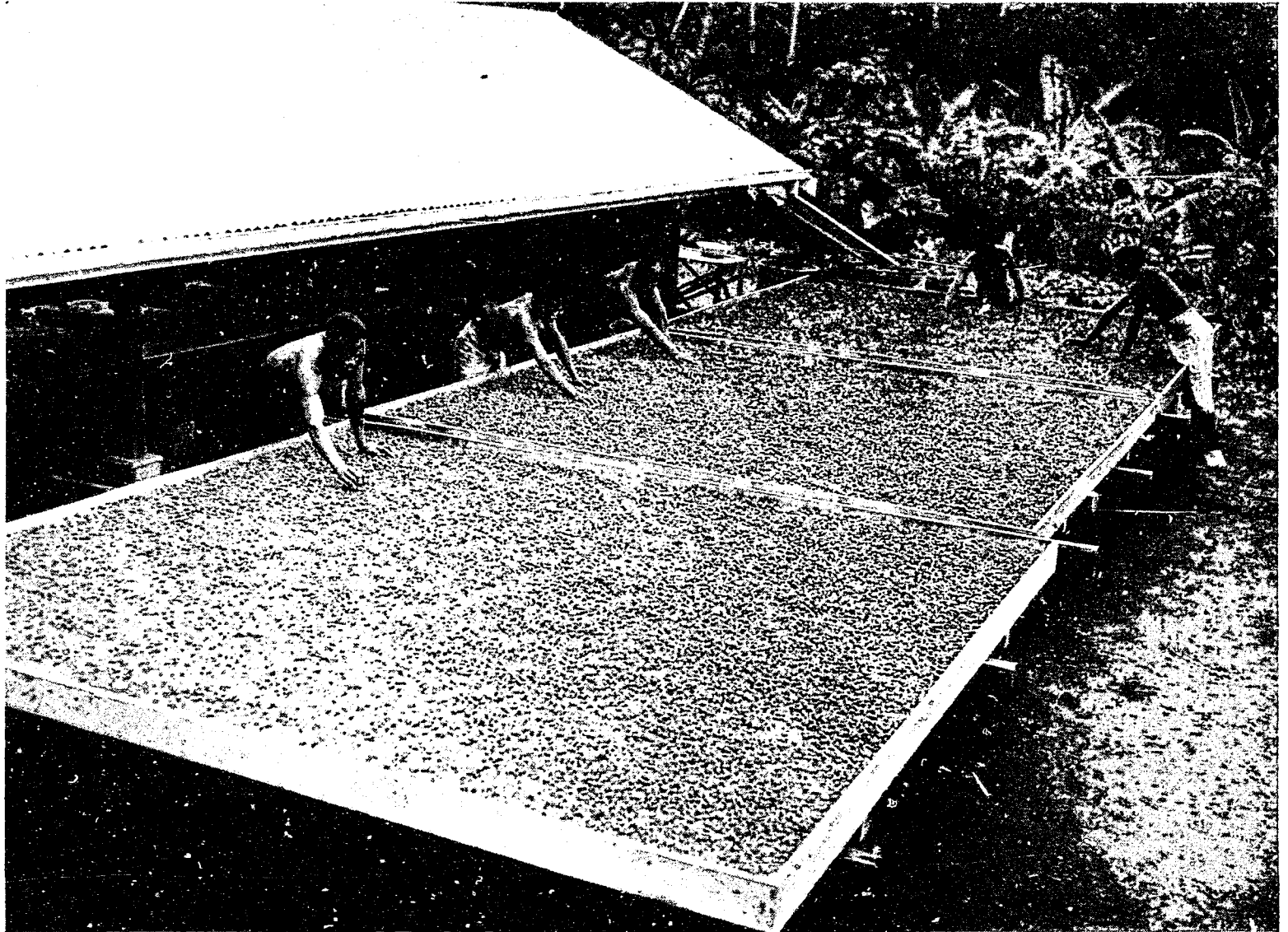
The indigenous planters make their copra in their own driers from nuts grown in village groves, and market it through co-operative societies, or occasionally private traders, to the Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board in the same way as European and other plantation interests do. The indigenous copra producers in the year under review supplied approximately 17,000 tons from 85,000 acres, almost 20 per cent. of the total exported. Some of the copra is equal to, if not better than, the average plantation product, but the proportion of smoke-dried is high. Through the Agricultural Extension Service and the Co-operative Organization a campaign is being carried out to increase the proportion of fair merchantable sun and hot air grades. Groves are being extended on sound, accepted lines in accordance with normal plantation practice and officers of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries supervise the lining and establishment of these new areas. About 150,000 seed nuts imported to the Territory from an Administration plantation in Papua were distributed to indigenous



A senior assistant pruning coffee trees. With training, the indigenous people acquire considerable skill at coffee plantation work and many of them later use this knowledge in setting out their own coffee groves.



Harvesting cocoa pods. This is a six-year-old tree of the hybrid *Forastero criollo*.



A simple type of cocoa drier in which the trays are pushed out on either side of the building from fixed racks under the roof. This is a fermentary built and operated by growers in the Gazelle Peninsula on a co-operative basis. It can handle the output from 50,000 trees, and the equipment also includes fermenting boxes and a hot air drier. There are six co-operative fermentaries in the Gazelle Peninsula. Some of the co-operative groups are already changing over to the more expensive and more efficient sliding-roof type of sun-drier.



Disposal of surplus produce to an Administration officer. The construction of roads makes cash-cropping practicable by providing an outlet for marketable produce and enabling officers to visit districts regularly to advise on new crops.



A crowd of Highlanders cutting a new road to their village. They are following their own tradition by turning out in strength for any community project, and although their methods are unorthodox by European standards, they are faithfully following the survey lines and road levels set by the Administration officer who visits the district once a week on the day allocated by the people for road work. The desire to build roads is so keen that in some cases where the initial survey work was unavoidably delayed, the local population started work before the survey party arrived.

producers during the year. The distribution will be continued, on an increased scale if transport facilities permit.

At the Lowlands Agricultural Experiment Station at Keravat a start has been made in assembling a collection of coconut types from all major coconut countries. This collection will form the basis of a coconut breeding programme for the Territory.

Cacao.—Total acreage under cacao is about 31,000 acres. Interest in cacao planting has intensified during the year. Production rose from 713 tons in 1953-54 to 1,080 tons in 1954-55, valued at £512,204.

The indigenes are being encouraged to plant cacao on plantation lines in selected areas known to be suited to the crop rather than in village gardens. Under the guidance of agricultural officers, areas are established using correct methods of lining, shading and planting out. This has resulted in many small plantations growing up adjacent to the normal food gardens. The growers are encouraged to market their wet beans at central fermentaries which have been established to give them the advantages of processing on a plantation scale. A down payment is made on all wet beans delivered and full payment is made following the sale of the finished product on the Australian market.

The principles adopted may be summarised as follows:—

- (1) a minimum area of 500 trees must be established in any one block;
- (2) all areas must be registered; and
- (3) processing is to be carried out in central fermentaries.

The establishment of blocks with a minimum area of 500 trees is intended to prevent indiscriminate planting. Small areas tend to be forgotten and neglected and become a harbour for pests and diseases and a threat to the whole industry. By registering all cacao plots, it will be possible to locate and treat areas should any serious outbreak of pests or diseases occur. Through the central fermenting facilities, a product will be available at least equal to that produced on European plantations. The advantage of European production methods is being superimposed on the indigenous system of agriculture. At the end of the year under review 421 indigenous cacao growers were registered with an area of about 5,000 acres. It is not proposed to encourage cacao growing in any area unless a minimum of 50,000 trees can be established there to feed into a central fermentary. Where insufficient land or the smallness of the local population makes this impossible, the urge for economic development is channelled into other crops such as coffee and coconuts. Every encouragement is given to the inter-planting of existing coconut stands with cacao where the soil is suitable for the crop.

Production by indigenous growers during the year amounted to 280 tons, approximately 26 per cent. of total production. The greater part of their plantings

is in the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain where to date 800,000 trees have been registered and a further 300,000 have yet to be inspected. This planting is expected to lead to a spectacular increase in production in the next two to three years. Finance is being arranged to extend existing facilities and erect new fermentaries.

A Cacao Action Plan has been drawn up outlining the methods to be adopted in expanding the industry and in correlating research. The main points in the plan are: expansion of cacao areas on all available land suitable for the crop; the interplanting of all established coconut areas where the land is suitable for cacao; expansion of cacao planting by the indigenous peoples on land suitable for the crop and where technical supervision can be provided; development of high grade planting material; and intensified agronomic, entomological and pathological investigation into time of harvest, fermentation and market preparation.

Coffee.—The two major varieties of coffee used in commerce—*Arabica*, a highland type, and *Robusta*, a lowland type—can be grown successfully. The former grows particularly well in certain highland areas and the latter has proved suitable for sole planting and inter-planting with coconuts in the lowlands. Interest in coffee is increasing and many new holdings are being established, particularly in the highlands. There are now 2,100 acres planted in coffee and in 1954-55 103 tons were exported. *Arabica* coffee is planted in groves over a considerable area of the mountainous hinterland south-west of Finschhafen and in the central highlands.

Cash cropping of coffee by the indigenous people has been developed in areas where cacao does not flourish. The Administration gives technical advice and provides planting material, and growers are encouraged, where possible, to establish their own coffee seedling beds under supervision.

The Administration encourages separation of the permanent tree cash crop from the subsistence garden. The people are encouraged to establish plots of at least half an acre and are shown how to line and use temporary and permanent shade.

Hulling machinery is installed, where necessary, by the Administration and parchment coffee is purchased from the growers, processed and marketed. In areas where the producers wish to instal their own hand-operated hulling machinery, they are encouraged to do so. They can market their product through normal commercial channels or sell through the Administration.

In the Eastern Highlands District 73,000 coffee seedlings were distributed to 332 indigenous growers to establish correctly planted and shaded coffee blocks totalling 136 acres. Further, nurseries have been organized and planted with seed. These will provide sufficient seedlings for 150 acres during the next wet season. The amount of bearing coffee planted by the

indigenes in the Eastern Highlands is not yet great; about 250 acres have been planted under the direction of Administration officers.

In the Wahgi Valley, Western Highlands District, considerable interest in coffee growing is being shown by the people, particularly in the Minj, Hagen and Wabag sub-districts. Agricultural extension officers have begun work in this sector and are training 40 people in correct methods of handling this crop. These people are preparing the ground and planting shade preparatory to planting coffee.

Five tons of coffee were marketed from the Finschhafen area, Morobe District, during the year. The plots are centred on the slopes of the Finisterres and the coffee is processed to the parchment stage by the people and brought down and sold to the Extension Officer at Finschhafen, who hulls the coffee and markets it on their behalf.

The estimated acreage of coffee planted by indigenous people is 450 acres, most of which is as yet not bearing. About 15 tons of coffee were harvested by indigenous growers in 1954-55.

Tea.—There are large areas with suitable soil and climate which could produce lowland, midland and highland tea in quantity and of good quality. The destructive "Blister Blight" of the older tea-producing countries is not present in the Territory.

At the experimental tea plantation, Garaina, a further 90 acres were established bringing the total planting area to 225 acres. It is believed that one of the factors essential to commercial tea production in the Territory is the development of a suitable type of tea-plucking machine. All plantings on the station are established on the "hedge" system so that new tea-plucking machines can be tested out on a commercial scale as they are evolved.

A small tea-producing factory has arrived in the Territory and is to be erected shortly. There is sufficient tea of plucking age on the Garaina Station to commence process experiments as soon as the factory is completed. A small area of tea is maintained also as Aiyura, and planting material is distributed as required.

Fibres.—It is thought that "Bunchy-top" disease of Manila hemp has now been eliminated from the Territory. At Keravat about 500,000 plants have been raised from seed. A rigid selection programme has been undertaken to produce high-yielding stools capable of producing high-quality fibre. Seedling material has been established also at Bubia. Several types of decorticating machinery are being tested. Results from testing for fibre strength and quality indicate that a satisfactory number of clones will be available to commence a sound industry. However, two to three years will be required to build up sufficient material for release for commercial use. The crop is considered to be suitable for the indigenous population.

Rice.—The main points of the Rice Action Plan are: determination of further areas for development of commercial mechanized rice production; allocation of priorities of areas for soil-survey and development; expansion of village rice production projects; intensification of research, experiments and investigations including rice breeding, mechanization and irrigation studies; investigation of milling techniques to treat paddy rice to nutritional requirements; and publicity of techniques of rice production through extension services.

Rice experiment work is undertaken at the district agricultural stations at Madang, Bainyik (Sepik District) and Morobe. New Guinea also benefits from the results of the rice experimental work carried out at the Epo Rice Station (Papua). Growing of dry rice is being introduced into the normal farming practice of the indigenes. The crop is grown and harvested by hand methods similar to those used for other crops in their subsistence agriculture. However, the processing of the crop after harvesting is mechanized. The Administration has organized rural progress societies to purchase machinery and prime movers to thresh the paddy rice. The finished product is either returned to the growers for home consumption or marketed to provide a cash income for them. This form of development is increasing, particularly in the Madang and Sepik Districts where the Administration commenced, early in 1953, a vigorous programme of extension work to encourage and assist indigenous producers to grow rice.

In the year 1954-55 indigenous farmers produced 1,313 tons, of which 200 tons from the Sepik District, 300 tons from the Madang District, and 40 tons from the Morobe District were sold on the open market, the balance being consumed in the local villages.

Mechanized dry rice cultivation by some twelve European settlers in the Markham Valley did not make great progress. A dry season gave this small industry a major setback.

During the year under review Papua and New Guinea joined the International Rice Commission's Rice Hybridization Project at Cuttack, India. Rice breeding material has been received from the project which will be used as parent material in rice breeding work.

Peanuts.—Peanut production has continued to expand and the crop has become part of the pattern of indigenous agriculture, being grown with yams, taro, rice and other food crops. Most of the production is by indigenous producers who harvested during the year about 1,400 acres of sole-planted peanuts which yielded about 500 tons. Much of this production was consumed by the indigenous people themselves. In 1954-55, 184 tons of peanuts were exported compared with 165 tons in the previous year.

Peanuts, together with various types of vegetables, are being used as annual cash crops in some plantation areas planted to perennial tree crops to provide income during the non-bearing phase of such crops.

Vegetables.—In the year under review European farmers produced 2,252 tons of vegetables including root and tuber crops.

In localities where there is a good market for vegetables, the production of subsistence crops by indigenes has increased. The surplus is sold to planters and other employers of labour. In the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain, for example, this cash-cropping of staple foods has assumed considerable proportions.

Rubber.—There is at present no commercial rubber production in New Guinea. As recorded in the 1952-53 Report, Mr. C. E. T. Mann, Director of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, expressed the opinion that certain areas of New Guinea were possibly suitable for rubber growing.

The main features of the action plan for the development of the rubber industry are—

- (a) Areas of the Territory suitable for rubber growing will be delineated following systematic survey, and land that can be made available after full investigation of the needs of the indigenous inhabitants will be subdivided and advertised for lease.
- (b) The Department of Agriculture will build up stocks of quality planting material to make available to planters, and the Administration will continue to subsidize air freight of rubber budwood and clonal seed imported by planters from approved sources.
- (c) The Administration Rubber Experiment Station at Bisianunnu, near Port Moresby, will build up stocks of high yielding material and carry out investigations into other aspects of rubber production. Agricultural extension officers will provide planters with information on the results of research. Indigenes will be trained at the station in budding and nursery techniques.

Passion-fruit (*Passiflora edulis*).—This crop has proved to be a most successful one to introduce into the village gardens in the highland areas to provide a cash income. It is particularly suited to this purpose as it readily fits into the form of indigenous agriculture. It requires no special skill on the part of the cultivator, nor special equipment for preparation for market, and the produce is sold in the form of fresh fruit.

The fruits, grown on vines, are about the size of an egg with a hard rind, purple in colour. The centre contains a yellow, juicy pulp, with small black seeds and can be both acid and sweet. The pulp is used for confectionery purposes and the production of a popular concentrated cordial. Passionfruit was introduced into the Highlands Districts in the gardens of private Europeans and became established in village gardens by chance rather than design. Limited quantities were sold as fresh fruit locally—probably no more than half a ton per year. Early in 1953 a company established a juice extractor at Goroka. With an assured outlet

for produce, the Administration and the company actively encouraged the planting of the fruit by the indigenous population. Nurseries were established and seedlings distributed free of charge. Ninety-three tons of fruit were sold to the processing factory in the first year. This came from an area within a radius of 15 miles of Goroka. Production is fully in the hands of the indigenous producers. For the year under review, the company established additional buying points and installed a second extraction plant in the Wahgi Valley. This has given an enormous stimulus to the industry. At 30th June, 1955, it was estimated that 20,000 indigenous people in the Goroka Sub-District were engaged in the industry, 1,000 in the Chimbu Sub-district and 5,000 in the Mt. Hagen area. Production for 1954-55 was 300 tons. With the distribution of further planting material, the number of potential suppliers is likely to rise to 50,000, and should transport difficulties involved in shifting fruit from the Chimbu Sub-District be overcome, a further 30,000 suppliers could be contacted.

Other Crops.—Many other crops are under investigation, for example, tobacco, kapok, cassava, ginger, nutmeg, cinnamon, pepper, vanilla, tung oil, oil palm, candle nut, cotton, derris, soya beans, roselle, castor beans, and pasture and fodder plants.

Cash-cropping by indigenes.—As a result of considerable Administration assistance, encouragement and agricultural extension work, an increasing number of farmers is taking a bigger part in the market economy of the Territory. In the more closely settled areas where the people have been longer under Government influence and in contact with European planters, cash-cropping has been superimposed on the basic subsistence agriculture.

Developments in cash-cropping of copra, cacao, coffee, rice, passionfruit, peanuts and vegetables are described under the sections relating to each of these crops.

Cash-cropping is being developed in conjunction with subsistence farming and does not provide the sole livelihood of any of the people. This arrangement has the advantage on the one hand of ensuring food supplies and sheltering the inhabitants to some extent from the vagaries of markets and on the other of providing some additional money income from the sale of crops.

Agricultural industries which are being encouraged among the indigenous inhabitants in the various districts of the Territory at the present time are—

New Britain: Coconuts, cacao, rice, Manila hemp, cassava, bananas, sorghum, coffee, maize and European potatoes.

Bougainville: coconuts, cacao, rice, peanuts, coffee, and European potatoes.

New Ireland: coconuts, cacao, Manila hemp, sweet potatoes, peanuts and rice.

Manus: coconuts, rice, cacao, subsistence food crops.

Sepik: coconuts, rice, peanuts, cacao, coffee, maize, sweet potatoes and subsistence crops.

Madang: coconuts, rice, peanuts, cacao, coffee, bananas, maize, sweet potatoes, and vegetables.
 Morobe: coconuts, rice, peanuts, cacao, coffee, maize, sweet potatoes and vegetables.
 Central Highlands: Coffee, passionfruit, peanuts, maize, grain sorghum, European potatoes and vegetables.

Surveys, Research and Extension Work.

In conjunction with the Administration, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization's Land Research and Regional Survey Section is carrying out a resources survey of Papua and New Guinea to assess the agricultural and pastoral potentialities of the land. Field work commenced in Papua, and will extend to the Territory of New Guinea; an area has already been covered by air photography as a preliminary to field work. The Soil Survey Section of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries carried out surveys in New Ireland.

Experiment and Extension Stations.—The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries operates a number of agricultural experiment and extension stations, the main functions of which are to—

- (a) conduct experiments in cultural techniques in existing and new crops;
- (b) produce planting material which is made available to growers;
- (c) act as centres for extension activities;
- (d) improve methods of processing crops where applicable (e.g., cocoa and coffee);
- (e) study pest and disease control;
- (f) test, after quarantine, new introductions from other districts and countries;
- (g) conduct livestock trials.

Agricultural extension officers are employed whose functions are to keep agriculturists apprised of the latest findings in crop husbandry and advise them on the most suitable cultural practices to be followed. A major aspect of the Administration's work in caring for the welfare of the indigenous people and developing their economic well-being is to show them how to improve their present agricultural methods and to introduce new crops to them. It is the function of all agricultural officers and stations to assist in this work. The advancement of agriculture—for local food supply and improved land use in village gardens, as well as for economic production of crops for sale—has a high priority in Administration policy for the Territory.

Four agricultural experiment stations situated at Keravat (lowlands), Bubia (lowlands), Aiyura (5,500-6,000 feet), and Garaina (2,200 feet) carry out plant industry research and act also as centres for agricultural extension in all phases of crop husbandry.

Investigations at these stations include studies on soil fertility and land use and experiments of an agronomic nature with Territory crops and with new crops introduced to determine their suitability for

production. A Plant Introduction and Quarantine Station is maintained at Laloki, Papua, where introductions of new crops and new varieties are continually made and laboratory facilities are available to assist in quarantine control. Promising introductions are multiplied and given their preliminary testing at this station after they are released from quarantine. After successful testing this material is distributed to agricultural stations for use in local crop production.

The functions of the Lowlands Agricultural Experiment Station at Keravat, near Rabaul, which is the main lowland experiment station and laboratory centre for northern New Guinea, cover a wide range of activities, including: the testing and demonstration of crops (particularly cacao, coffee, fibres, subsistence food crops and shade and cover crops), plant improvement by selection and breeding, costing of various operations and the production of seed and planting material.

The station fulfils an important extension function in giving professional advice to planters who frequently visit it, and who show a keen interest in its activities. Keravat is the main centre for research in economic entomology, and modern laboratories provide facilities for studies on soil and general agricultural chemistry, plant pathology, cytology, and plant physiology. An experimental cocoa and coffee processing house is used for investigational purposes as well as for handling the station's production of these crops.

Trials to test the effects of various cropping systems on soil fertility, with particular reference to indigenous practice, are carried out. Manurial experiments (including trace elements) and trials of methods of disease and pest control are also conducted.

During the year the station supplied growers with cacao seed, coffee seed and seed and planting materials of shade, cover and miscellaneous crops.

Like the station at Keravat the Agricultural Experiment Station at Bubia, near Lae, is situated in an area of abundant rainfall and serves as a secondary centre for crop demonstrations and investigations. Agronomic experiments with various crops are carried out, and particular emphasis is being given to the production of fibre crops (including disease-free strains of Manila hemp). An area of cacao has been established to supply seed for the adjoining area. Seed of coffee, shade, cover and miscellaneous crops also are distributed.

There is a small laboratory and insectary at Bubia where local problems are investigated.

At the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Aiyura, studies are made of land use, including the development of cultural methods and crop rotation to suit highland conditions. Methods of regeneration of degraded soils, terracing, contouring and pasture establishment, and reafforestation are in course of determination.

Coffee (*Arabica*) is the main crop under investigation and tea and cinchona also are grown. The station is the centre of agricultural extension work in the

area and makes seed and planting material available to growers. It is the source of seed supply for most of the highland coffee-growing areas.

The functions of the Tea Experiment Plantation at Garaina are to produce tea under semi-commercial conditions to the final stage of processing the product for market, and thus to provide technical and economic data to settlers and supply tea seed and cuttings to growers. A processing factory is to be erected.

Tea seed production at the station is usually sufficient to meet the current demand from commercial interests and for experimental needs.

Entomological Investigations.—The most serious pests are the rhinoceros beetle, *Sexava* coconut grasshopper, cacao mirids, coconut leaf-mining beetle and the giant snail, and appropriate control measures are being directed against each.

Measures adopted against the rhinoceros beetle include advice to planters to destroy breeding places for the larvae, such as dying and dead palms and decaying vegetable matter, the collection and destruction of adult beetles and parasitic (biological) control.

The coconut grasshopper (*Sexava* spp.) causes severe damage to coconut palm fronds and inflorescences, resulting in a reduction in palm vigour and interruption of nut-setting. Inspections are continually being made for the purpose of ascertaining the distribution of the pest and to assess damage. Preliminary trials have been carried out in the use of insecticides as a means of control.

Six mirid species infesting cacao have been positively identified. There has been no record of this pest outside the Gazelle Peninsula, although it has been recorded from an increased number of plantations within the area. In some instances the damage has been rather severe. The life histories of these pests and methods of control are under investigation. A complicating factor in chemical control is the danger of destroying the insects which effect pollination of the cacao.

A systematic collection of the insects of the Territory, especially those of economic importance, is being established.

District Agricultural Extensions Stations.—There are seven district agricultural extension stations, located in the Districts of Madang, Sepik, Manus, Bougainville, Western Highlands, Morobe and New Britain, where live-stock, crops and methods are tested locally and local modifications of animal husbandry and agricultural methods are developed. The indigenous people are encouraged to work at the stations for periods to obtain training in improved methods of agriculture, the growing of new crops and the care of animals. Agricultural officers based on these stations carry out patrols in the course of which they give assistance to growers, distribute seeds, make studies of the indigenous methods of agriculture and encourage indigenous agriculturists to adopt sound cultural practices.

Australian Standing Committee on Agriculture.—Members of the Australian Standing Committee on Agriculture, comprising a senior representative of the Department of Agriculture of each Australian state, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization and the Commonwealth Departments of Territories and Commerce and Agriculture, visited the Territory during 1955. The party was shown as much as possible of the Territory during the period of the visit, including a full range of crops and conditions from lowlands to highlands.

The members obtained a good working knowledge of agricultural development in the Territory and the research, experimental and extension work being undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, which will prove valuable in future liaison between the agricultural staff of the Territory and other agricultural authorities of Australia.

Major Changes in Acreage and Production.

Copra.—Immediately after the 1939-45 war the energies of the European planting community were devoted to rehabilitating pre-war stands and reconstructing buildings, roads and driers. Most of the properties have now been brought into full operation and with the improved labour position a number of growers have begun replanting programmes. During the year 89 holdings established 3,589 acres of coconuts. The majority of these plantings were carried out on land which was devastated during the war period. There is also considerable replanting and expansion of plantings by indigenous producers of copra. The decrease in production to 75,381 tons is attributed to drought conditions in the previous year. Drought conditions are normally reflected in production figures for the following year, as the coconut takes about eleven months to mature after pollination. As the latter part of the year under review also was abnormally dry, it is expected that production in 1955-56 will be adversely affected.

Cacao.—Cacao plantings by European and indigenous producers were extended during the year. New plantings totalling 7,799 acres were established on 133 holdings, bringing the total European acreage under cacao to 26,074. Planting by indigenous producers is expanding also. The total acreage under registered plantings is now about 31,000 acres. Production during the year was 1,080 tons (including 280 tons produced by indigenes) an increase of over 50 per cent. on the previous year's production. Further spectacular increases are expected during the next two or three years as young plantings come into bearing or mature.

Coffee.—Coffee exports, which increased from 84 to 103 tons during the year, included fifteen tons produced by indigenous growers and as the result of increased plantings their production will increase markedly during the next three years. There are 325 acres of mature coffee, and 1,328 acres of coffee not yet bearing in the

Territory. Fifty-six new holdings were allocated during the year, on which 819 acres of coffee were planted. The majority of these were in the Highlands Districts.

Passionfruit.—The development of the new passionfruit industry is described above. Export of processed produce for the year was—

Passionfruit juice—168,615 lb. valued at £12,345;

Passionfruit pulp—50,055 lb. valued at £3,360.

Other Products.—Rice production is estimated at 1,500 tons, 1,313 of which were produced by indigenes. Dry conditions adversely affected mechanized dry rice cultivation in the Markham Valley. Further comments on changes in acreage and production of crops are given above under the various crop headings.

Adequacy of Food Supplies for the Indigenous People.—No part of the Territory is subject to famine, although at times there may be local food shortages due to drought, local outbreaks of pests or diseases, or miscalculation by the inhabitants as to the area to be planted to food gardens. Patrolling officers of the Departments of District Services and Native Affairs, Health and Agriculture, can usually anticipate food shortages and encourage the people to correct the position by establishing larger areas of garden. The increasing number of crops grown as a result of Administration encouragement is overcoming local food shortages by spreading the risk of crop failure over a greater range of species and by widening the use of storable cereal and pulses in what was formerly a root crop economy.

Control of Production by Indigenes.

The indigenous inhabitants are not subject to compulsion or restriction of any kind in respect of the growing of food or economic crops. The Administrator has power under the Native Administration Regulations to compel the planting and cultivation of crops in an area declared to be liable to famine or scarcity, but in practice resort to compulsion is not necessary. The indigenous inhabitants, however, are required to observe certain measures of plant and animal disease control, e.g., the registration of cacao trees, and the quarantine of pigs in cases of outbreaks of anthrax.

(c) WATER RESOURCES.

The rainfall of the Territory is described under "Climate" in Part 1 of this report. In consequence of the generally heavy and well distributed rainfall, there have been no major water conservation or irrigation projects. Irrigation is practised on a small scale, however, in a number of farming and agricultural ventures. To date rice has been grown only as an upland or dry crop, or under conditions of natural flooding and drainage. It is planned to use hydro-electric power in the processing of coffee and possibly tea at Aiyura, where a generating plant is being installed.

CHAPTER 4.

LIVESTOCK.

Types of Livestock and Methods of Breeding and Raising.

Cattle.—The cattle are principally of British breed, i.e., breeds of *Bos taurus* species, imported from Australia since 1946, or the progeny of such importations. There are some zebu cattle, i.e. breeds of *Bos indicus* species, and some interspecies crosses (so-called "hybrids"). One small group of zebus is the progeny of importations from the East Indies, Borneo, or Timor during the German administration; a small group of zebus has been imported from Fiji by a plantation company and a large proportion of the few cattle that were left at the end of the recent war were part zebu in breeding.

In general, prior to 1942 there was a preference for animals with some zebu blood. Since restocking began in 1947, however, not only has the eradication of cattle tick proved practicable, but it appears generally that where tick has been eradicated or excluded, British breeds of cattle have thrived and a large proportion of cattle-owners now prefer animals of British breed without trace of zebu blood.

The Administration is co-operating with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in preparation for critical long-term tests on the suitability of British breeds, zebu breeds and crossbred stock for beef and dairy production in the tropical parts of the Commonwealth and the Territories. The Sahiwal and Sindhi cattle imported from Pakistan to Papua were shipped to Australia; inoculation of blood into splenectomized calves had revealed the presence of blood protozoa (*Anaplasma* spp. and *Theileria* spp.) which caused modification of the original proposals for their use. The three bulls and three heifers imported to Papua from the J. H. Hudgins stud of "Brahman" cattle, Texas, United States of America, were held in Port Moresby; they will be used for experimental cross-breeding with British breeds of cattle. The results will be applicable to New Guinea.

Cattle herds have been established as a foundation for developmental and extension work at several livestock and agricultural extension stations throughout the Territory, viz., Animal Industry Farm, Goroka (Australian Illawarra Shorthorn dairy herd); Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River (Polled Shorthorn beef herd); Upper Ramu Livestock Station, Arona (Zebu herd and crosses with culls of British breeds); Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Aiyura (Red Poll dual-purpose cattle); New Guinea Lowland Livestock Station, Erap (Australian Illawarra Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn cattle); District Agricultural Station, Madang (Australian Illawarra Shorthorn and zebu cross dairy cattle); District Agricultural Station, Sohano (Australian Illawarra Shorthorn); District Agricultural Station,

Manus (Jersey herd); Animal Industry Centre, Kurakakaul, Rabaul (Aberdeen Angus, Jersey, Australian Illawarra Shorthorn herds and zebu).

During the year the three successful commercial dairies producing whole milk for the Lae township continued in operation.

It is considered that, owing to the relative shortage of good pastoral country, the well-distributed rainfall and long growing season of herbage in most parts of the Territory, and the measures necessary for control of ectoparasites, practically all cattle-raising in the Territory will ultimately be under intensive, rather than range, conditions; further, one of the main uses which will develop for cattle and other livestock will probably be their incorporation in mixed farming systems employing wide rotations on pasture as a means of preventing erosion and restoring or maintaining soil fertility.

Before the war most cattle were run on copra plantations where they assisted in maintenance by keeping down grass and provided meat for rations. There is growing interest by planters in restocking copra plantations which are not being interplanted with cocoa.

Water Buffalo.—There are a few buffalo or carabao of the "swamp" type, descendants of stock imported during the German administration. It is considered that, in view of its versatility as a farm animal and its ability to thrive under moist, humid conditions, there is considerable scope for use of this animal, particularly by the indigenous inhabitants. Murrah buffalo imported from Pakistan which were held in quarantine in Papua were found to be infected with blood protozoa and were destroyed.

Equines.—Equines are of Australian origin and comprise some heavy draught horses, "clumpers", "walers", ponies, donkeys, and a few mules. It is probable that as the number of horses approaches the demand, mule breeding will be undertaken to meet the demand for this type of animal for farm, plantation, and pack work.

Sheep.—The full-scale experiment in intensive sheep farming by the Hallstrom Livestock and Fauna (Papua and New Guinea) Trust at its station at Nondugl is continuing. The internal parasites *Haemonchus contortus* and *Oesophagostomum columbianum* have been brought under complete control by adopting a system of modified strip grazing whereby any portion of pasture is used for less than three days at a time and only at intervals of not less than two months. The rearing of lambs and fleece growth have greatly improved in consequence.

Several small flocks (up to 50 sheep) are maintained by settlers and on Administration stations. In general, where these have free range and where there is a definite dry season in the year, they breed and produce satisfactorily. A few flock owners hand-spin and weave wool.

Goats.—A few goats are kept on a number of mission stations and plantations; with some exceptions, the standard of husbandry is low. Improved strains have been imported by the Administration and by some missions and planters.

Pigs.—Herds of pure-bred pigs are kept on several Administration stations and by some settlers and missions. It has proved necessary for pigs either to be given completely free range, or to be confined to sties with slatted or impervious floors in which internal parasites (particularly *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Stephanurus dentatus*) may be controlled by daily cleaning. It is considered there is scope for the "deep litter" system under local conditions.

Types of Livestock and Methods of Breeding Utilized by the Indigenous Inhabitants.

The indigenous fauna do not include animals suited to domestication. Pigs, however, are an old standing introduction; these are kept by the indigenous people, but are tokens of wealth and prestige and objects of barter and ceremonial rather than food animals. Both feral and domesticated pigs are primitive in type. In some areas the standard of husbandry is fairly high, mating being controlled, improved boars being used, and the pigs being fed and housed, but in others the standard of husbandry is very low. Improved stock are distributed by the Administration and every endeavour is made to promote the use of pigs as food animals.

In some localities there is a growing appreciation of the possible use of animals for portage. In the Finschhafen, Morobe and Highland areas groups of the indigenous population have acquired donkeys on loan from the Administration and are using them successfully as a means of transporting their produce to market.

It is considered that development of animal industries by the indigenous people must be by way of extension from European industries and from projects such as that conducted by the Hallstrom Livestock and Fauna (Papua and New Guinea) Trust, though considerable adaptation of methods of husbandry and the technology of using or marketing the products will be necessary.

Quantity and Quality of Stock, &c.

All but a few hundreds of the cattle in New Guinea (which numbered 20,494 in 1940) were destroyed during the war. Restocking commenced in 1947, and at 31st March, 1955, the number of cattle in the Territory was 6,059.

Imports of foodstuffs of animal origin during 1954-55 were valued at £1,382,757. A great increase in the number of stock is needed to provide the food requirements of the Territory.

Continuation of the useful and necessary small-scale trials and demonstrations of stock-raising by the Administration in various environments is planned; it

is clear, however, that the development of commercial beef herds to make the Territory self-supporting in meat requires importation and breeding on a greater scale than could be undertaken by the Government. It is the policy of the Administering Authority to encourage private enterprise to develop the beef cattle industry. Associated with the development of herds must be the establishment of marketing and distributing facilities. The Administration makes available for distribution to private farmers and graziers a proportion of the stock bred on its stations, but this number is far short of the demand. The building of basic breeding herds in the Territory has been delayed by difficulties in arranging shipment of cattle, and in obtaining the type of stock required. For the year ended 30th June, 1955, 279 head of cattle were imported; a number of weaner stock were flown into the Territory by mission and plantation interests. Consideration is being given to a scheme for payment of a subsidy by the Government towards the cost of freight in importing stock to the Territory.

Since 1947, a substantial contribution has been made towards restocking devastated areas with pigs, which in some cases have been loaned, and in others sold at reasonable cost to the indigenous inhabitants. Practically all areas now have adequate numbers of breeding pigs with which to complete restocking. Attention is being turned to the improvement of quality by the supply of good boars from Animal Industry and Extension Stations, and the encouragement of better husbandry. A new stud for breeding pigs for distribution is being established in the Highlands with a special grant from the Commonwealth Bank.

Evaluation of the Efficiency of the Livestock Industry.

Evaluation of the efficiency of the livestock industry is not possible at this stage of its development.

Attention is being given not only to animal breeding, but also to the testing and propagation of introduced and indigenous fodder species. Low protein intake appears to be a critical factor. *Ischaemum digitatum* is one promising pasture species; there are numerous valuable fodder species in the Territory including a number of legumes introduced as plantation shade and cover crops, and knowledge of their use is being gathered and disseminated. Attention is being given also to fodder and water conservation.

A Grasslands Survey Team carried out a survey on behalf of the South Pacific Commission and was assisted by the Administration and stock owners.

Effect of Indigenous Law and Custom.

Owing to the absence of indigenous animals suited to domestication the local inhabitants have little, if any, experience of, and no positive attitude to, the use of farm animals. It is considered most important that they develop the attitude that livestock are useful farm

and food animals and not that they are primarily items of wealth, prestige and exchange, as is often the case in regard to pigs.

As feral pigs are present throughout the Territory and are destructive to gardens, it is general practice to protect gardens by fences and ditches. It may be expected, therefore, that destruction of gardens by stock will not be a major problem in most areas. To prevent trouble of this kind, and to provide adequate control in the event of outbreak of disease, it is Administration policy, implemented in ordinances, that stock should at all times be kept under control by means of fencing and natural boundaries.

Changes in Acreage and Numbers of Stock.

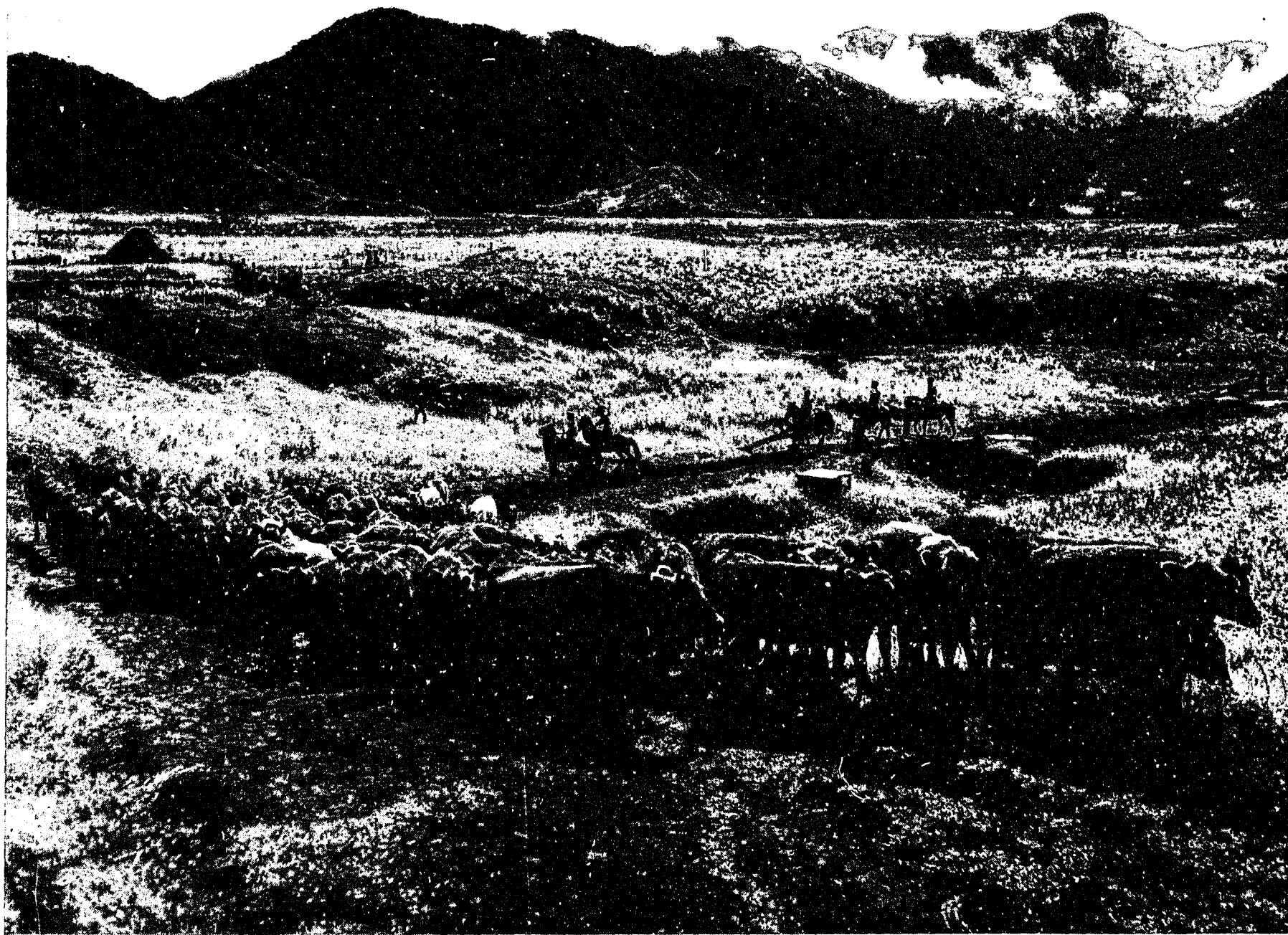
There was no major change during the year in the acreage devoted to the principal types of livestock. The increase in numbers due to importations and to natural increase was absorbed on plantations previously stocked and on existing stations and farms. The potential grazing and farming capacity of the Territory is far in excess of present stock numbers. The numbers and principal types of livestock are shown in Appendix IX. Cattle numbers have increased by 1,415 in the past year including the importation of 279 head.

Control of Pests and Diseases.

Control of pests and diseases of animals is the responsibility of the Division of Animal Industry. The head-quarters of the Division is at Port Moresby and regional head-quarters will be developed at Lae and Rabaul as senior staff become available. The veterinary laboratory at Port Moresby also serves New Guinea as the diagnostic laboratory and research centre: its staff includes a veterinary pathologist-bacteriologist and a veterinary parasitologist.

Precautions against entry of exotic disease are taken under authority of proclamations under the *Customs Ordinance* 1951 of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Disease control in the animal population is exercised under the *Animal Disease and Control Ordinance* 1952-1954 of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The Chief of the Division of Animal Industry makes frequent tours of the Territory. Resident stock inspectors and officers of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries who exercise the statutory powers of stock inspectors make regular reports on the animal disease situations within their areas.

The Territory is free from serious epizootic disease; rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, sheep-pox, rabies, glanders, dourine and swine fever do not occur. Liaison has been established with the Government of Netherlands New Guinea on matters of animal disease control, as it is considered that in view of the feral pig population the greatest risk of entry of exotic disease is associated with the land boundary with Netherlands New Guinea. The two major current disease problems are associated with



A mob of young stock being brought to the Baiyer River Livestock Station yards from a distant part of the valley. At Baiyer River all breeding is concentrated on beef shorthorns, and they are making excellent growth on the natural pasturage of the station.



Three trainee stockmen on the Baiyer River Livestock Station being shown how to check the shoes on their saddle horses.

cattle tick (*Boophilus microplus*) and screw-worm fly (*Chrysomia bezziana villen*). Tick eradication campaigns are in progress. The Highlands have been cleansed of tick, and the greater part of the Gazelle Peninsula is now free. In some areas the campaign has not been successful owing to failure to secure clean musters of stock for dipping, or to the presence of uncontrolled horses or cattle, or of wild deer. Various tickicides are used alternately to prevent the development of resistant strains.

The screw-worm fly is kept under control in areas where spraying against cattle tick is in progress.

Anthrax is endemic in the Highlands and epizootics occur amongst pigs. No fatal cases have been recorded in humans, but two cases of the cutaneous form have been diagnosed clinically. Wholehearted co-operation has been received from indigenous communities in dealing with outbreaks by vaccination and by imposing quarantine restrictions.

During the year a tuberculosis eradication campaign in cattle was undertaken by the test and slaughter method. Incidence was found to be less than one per cent. The campaign is continuing.

Periodical lists of diseases diagnosed are circulated to veterinary authorities in neighbouring territories.

Disposal of Products.

Foodstuffs of animal origin produced in the Territory are consumed locally; little commercial use is made of hides and skins.

During the year 7,746 lb. of wool were marketed in Australia, but the objective is to promote its use within the Territory. In co-operation with the Halstrom Livestock and Fauna (Papua and New Guinea) Trust the Administration has conducted schools in spinning and weaving by simple methods for indigenous people. About 4,350 lb. of wool were used for this purpose.

CHAPTER 5.

FISHERIES.

Commercial fisheries have not been established in the Territory, and fishing by the indigenous inhabitants is mostly for subsistence purposes. Some trading in fish takes place between coastal and inland people and with the owners of plantations who are anxious to obtain fresh fish for their employees. An important use of fish by the indigenous people is as a condiment for flavouring the staple foods—bananas, sweet potatoes and sago.

Technical officers of the Administration have continued to experiment with different types of fishing gear with a view to the possible introduction of modern fishing techniques in place of traditional village methods.

The policy of distributing improved fishing gear to indigenous fishermen was also continued and it is

believed that this action has greatly stimulated activity in many areas where fish previously was little used as food.

Investigations are being made of economic and efficient means of handling and processing locally caught coastal fish for transit to markets. An extension of this work into deep sea fishing by indigenes is planned in the near future, together with training to enable them to establish fishing as a commercial industry and to afford an alternative supply of protein to inland peoples.

Pond Culture.—With the object of including fresh fish in the highland people's diet, pond fishing has been introduced. Tilapia were placed in two artificial ponds at Goroka in December, 1954. The fry, about three-quarters of an inch in length, were obtained from Singapore and arrived in good condition. The ponds were kept fertilized with animal manure—mainly bat guano, so that there was permanently a greenish brown discoloration of the water; little zooplankton has developed, and the fish live mainly on plant food.

The ponds were fished in June, 1955, after being stocked for six months. The largest fish at that time were eight and three-quarter inches in length and weighed seven and half ounces each. Six fish caught ranged in size from six and a half inches to eight and three-quarter inches.

At this period there were considerable numbers of fry in the pond, the smallest captured being a quarter of an inch in length, and from the range in size, breeding had been practically continuous for about three months. Experiments showed that the smallest fish captured were rather more hardy than those one inch in length and larger, and they could be held in containers submerged to one foot in depth overnight without loss, whereas some of the larger fish succumbed, probably because of the cool night temperature.

Investigations are under consideration to provide a better diet for Tilapia in order to improve both the growth rate and the class of fish produced. This would take advantage of the high potentialities of Tilapia as a source of food.

Shell Industries.—The average price received for trochus shell during the year 1953-54 was £243 per ton, whilst in 1954-55 the average price exceeded £320 per ton. This price trend has stimulated fishing, and in some villages more than ten per cent. of the population is engaged in fishing for trochus.

Statistics of shell exports and imports of fish are contained in Appendix X.

The shell fishing industry is a well established one. The activities of operators are supervised to see that stocks are maintained. Transplantation experiments are planned for small shell so that environmental requirements can be determined. Additionally, investigations will be made into the improvement of edible shell fisheries (molluscs and crustacea).

CHAPTER 6.

FORESTS.

History of Utilization.

Since the establishment of European settlement in the Territory in the late nineteenth century the demands on the forests of the Territory have remained comparatively light, although exploitation has occurred to a small degree. The indigenous population has always drawn freely on the forests adjacent to their living areas, but their requirements were confined mainly to minor products and their gardening made the greatest inroads on the forests. With the good growing conditions and the light density of population, gardened areas, on the long rotation system adopted in the shifting cultivation, generally returned to secondary bush and frequently to jungle. In localities having a greater population density and particularly in the mountains, where fire can more easily enlarge the efforts of the population in removing the forest and in keeping it in check, grasslands have developed and occupy probably 50 per cent. of the land area of the high plateaux of the western mainland. Between the two world wars a small European saw-milling and logging operation developed, reaching its zenith in 1941 when some 2,000,000 super feet of sawn timber were produced and approximately 7,000,000 super feet of logs and fitches were exported. A very limited number only of the very many available species featured in this trade, the main one being New Guinea walnut (*Dracontomelum mangiferum*) which was favoured for veneer slicing.

Between 1942 and 1945 Army saw-milling units produced in excess of 80,000,000 super feet of sawn timber and proved the feasibility of using heavy logging equipment and the usefulness of many untried species.

After the cessation of hostilities efforts were made to build up a sound saw-milling industry, in the first place to meet the demands for rebuilding the Territory, and secondly, with the hope of establishing an export industry in the more valuable lines of forest produce. These efforts are now showing signs of substantial success.

A Territorial Forest Service was commenced with the appointment of two trained foresters in 1938. The service established after the war is gradually being built up with the recruitment of additional trained staff, which are only now becoming available to the Administration in any numbers. Advice on forest development is also available from forestry authorities in the Commonwealth. During August, 1954, the Director-General of the Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau and the Chief of the Division of Forest Products, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, made a tour of inspection of forest areas and later furnished recommendations in connexion with the future programme of forestry work in the Territory.

The law of the Territory provides that when the owners are willing to sell land or timber rights the Administration may acquire them. A very large proportion of the Territory is regarded as owned by the indigenous population under traditional law and custom. Where no owners exist, legislation provides that such "waste and ownerless" land may be declared Administration land, and as such it could be converted into permanent Territory forests.

Whilst complete figures for the population are not yet available, final figures will probably show an average population density not exceeding fifteen per square mile. This is comparatively light and, at this stage of development of the people, it means that very large areas of virgin forest are still untouched. Efforts are being made, therefore, to channel present expansion of the timber industry into areas which must be agriculturally developed in the near future—to ensure the profitable utilization of the timber on such areas and to give more time for the investigation of the areas to be permanently set aside as forests. This will allow the development of satisfactory silvicultural techniques for such forests when they are brought under management.

Generally the coastal forests are very complex in structure, but there are substantial areas of the foothill forests of northern New Guinea, where a dipterocarp (*Anisoptera polyandra*) forms a considerable portion of the stand. Investigation is being carried out for the acquisition of a substantial forest of this type in the vicinity of Lae. The area will eventually be worked as a Territory forest with a view to establishing the regeneration techniques applicable to this type of forest preparatory to wider investigation of the major *Anisoptera* belt which generally is confined to rugged slopes and is as yet inaccessible.

Where forest land is more suited to agricultural development than to permanent forestry, timber rights only may be acquired if the agricultural development is to be carried out by the indigenous owners. Such acquisitions enable the granting of timber concessions which ensure that the timber is utilized and not wasted in agricultural clearing operations. An operation of this kind is taking place under the Trans Busu Permit in the vicinity of Lae where, from 21,000 acres of forested country, a harvesting of 70,000,000 super feet of logs over a ten-year period is allowed. The successful tenderer is carrying on logging operations, both for export and for local consumption. The bulk of this area will revert to agricultural production when the timber has been removed, although some rugged country at the back of the block will be examined as to its final use when access roads are provided.

Legislation.

The forest law of the Territory is embodied in the *Forestry (New Guinea) Ordinance 1936-1951* and regulations thereunder. It provides for the protection

of forests and forest produce, afforestation, establishment of timber reserves, acquisitions of land and timber rights, the issue of timber permits and licences, control of exports and the collection of fees and royalties. Control in regard to forestry diseases and pests is provided for under quarantine legislation. There were no amendments to the forest law during the year.

Attitude of Indigenous Inhabitants.

Generally speaking, the indigenous population recognize that the establishment of substantial milling and logging operations in their vicinity leads to the development of better access and provides marketing opportunities for them. Consequently their reaction is favorable to the granting of timber concessions.

Training of Indigenous Workers.

A limited number of workers have been trained as "forest rangers" and "foremen" by European field officers. It has not yet become possible to establish a training school for this grade of employee but, with the increase in the number with basic educational qualifications now becoming available, the Department is carefully watching for the opportunity to establish such a school.

The two saw-mills operated by the Administration are also being used as training schools for sawyers, mechanics, saw sharpeners, fallers and tractor operators. The Bulolo plywood mill is also providing increased opportunity and encouragement for indigenous workers to become proficient at their work in the milling industry.

Silviculture.

Substantial progress has been made in silvicultural activity.

Bulolo.—Four hundred and fifty acres were planted to hoop and klinki pine. The plants are growing freely. A tending experiment was established in this area and studies on weed succession are being inaugurated. The area under plantation now totals 969 acres and it is proposed to plant a further area of 500 acres in the coming year.

The yield of dry hoop seed was 2,534 pounds and that of klinki was 334 pounds. Difficulty is being encountered in meeting the supplies of seed required for the expanding plantation programme. Just over 300,000 hoop pine plants were tubed from the nurseries and some 8,000 klinki stock. The number of beds in the nursery was increased by 130. A stock of exotic pines has been built up in a section of the nursery and *Mycorrhiza* has become well established in these beds.

Keravat.—Continued progress is being made at this centre in reforestation. The area under plantation is

591 acres. The 1954-55 planting was approximately 206 acres and was allocated to species as follows:—

	Acres.
1. <i>Eucalyptus deglupta</i>	112.1
2. <i>Tectona grandis</i>	26.3
3. <i>Tectona grandis</i> and <i>Eucalyptus deglupta</i> mixture 4-1	24.8
4. <i>Tectona grandis</i> and <i>Eucalyptus deglupta</i> mixture 7-1	13.5
5. <i>Cedrela odorata</i>	14.9
6. <i>Pometia pinnata</i>	1.6
7. <i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	10.0
8. <i>Calophyllum</i> sp.	0.5
9. <i>Dracontomelum mangiferum</i>	1.4
	<hr/>
	205.1
10. Small area retained for trial plantings ..	0.8
	<hr/>
Total	205.9

Excellent results have been obtained. Kamarere has reached 10 feet to 12 feet in height and teak almost as high. Balsa has reached 9 feet to 10 feet. A long spell of dry weather resulted in a very clean plantation except for some heavily grassed areas adjacent to roads. Heavy losses occurred in the *Cedrela*, but better results were obtained with the refilled plants. A complete barrier of sawdust round the area helped delay snail attack.

The 1955-56 planting area will be 250 acres.

Excellent growth has been made by the freed taun seedlings from the natural regeneration following logging and this operation was expanded during the year. It is estimated that approximately 200 acres were treated for regeneration during the year and the first treated areas have been reclaimed where necessary to release selected species from vines and re-growth species. Many of the seedlings released 15 months ago have made between 20 feet and 30 feet of growth.

Lae.—While the nursery at the Lae Botanic Gardens has produced stock for planting the gardens at that centre and for street planting in the town, over 20,000 seedlings of hoop and klinki pine have been produced for planting at Goroka. No extensive plantings are planned for Lae itself.

Highlands.—Officers of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs have shown a very keen interest in reforestation and have encouraged tree plantings over a wide area. Distribution of nursery trees has been widely supplemented by the planting of wildlings, particularly of *casuarina* species and large tallies of plantings are claimed.

Forest Botany.

The year was a notable one for important overseas botanical visitors and included Dr. P. van Royen and Mr. C. Versteeg of the Netherlands, Dr. H. J. Lain, Director of the Rijksherbarium, Leiden, Mr. H. W. Simonds, Senior Geneticist of the Imperial College of Trinidad, and the South Pacific Commission Grassland Survey Team.

Important collections were made during the year from six separate districts. Duplicate collections were distributed to various countries and a number of exchange collections were received during the year.

Utilization and Research.

A Forest Engineer and Utilization Officer was appointed in 1953, but this position was abolished in 1954 and a new Division of Utilization was set up within the Department of Forests so that many problems facing the industry might be solved by experimental technique.

Research has been continued by the Division of Forest Products of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization on pulping properties of the *Araucaria* species and the mangrove species, although other barks have been examined also. In addition, substantial work has been carried out on the anatomy of wood species of the Territory. The research work in tannin is beginning to yield valuable commercial results, not only for the benefit of the cutch production industry, but also for plywood manufacture, as cutch gives promise of producing the basic raw materials for an effective waterproof glue.

In recent months the Preservation Section of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization has been working on the immunization of klinki timber against insect and rot attack to enable its use in general building under tropical coastal conditions. Success has been reached in laboratory trials with a simple diffusion process and similar results are being obtained in commercial scale trials. It is anticipated that within the next twelve months this development will enable the pine-producing millers to make a major contribution towards house building.

Forest Management.

Areas at Bulolo, Keravat and Oomsis have been selected as Territory forests and progress in these areas will be improved by the recent recruitment of additional forestry staff.

At Bulolo, the main area of about 40,000 acres is being worked as a Territory forest on a sustained yield basis. The cut from the virgin forest is some 10,000,000 super feet of pine logs per year and the cut-out area is being progressively replanted with the same species (*A. Cunninghamii*—hoop pine—and *A. Klinkii*—klinki pine). A total of 969 acres of plantation has so far been established and a further 500 acres are being prepared for planting in 1955-56. A resource and management survey of this forest is being carried out. When this is completed, management plans will be produced for the area. It is expected that some 30,000 acres of virgin forest will have been replanted by the end of the rotation period of 50 years, at approximately 600 acres per year. The technique of plantation establishment, which closely follows that of the Australian State of Queensland, has been most successful.

An area of 60,000 acres has been acquired in the Sepik basin for its timber content, and it is probable that the major portion of this area will be set aside permanently for forest purposes.

At Keravat, an area of about 40,000 acres is also being worked as a Territory forest, logs being transported to the Administration sawmill there. The cut from the area is controlled by the capacity of the mill and has not yet reached 3,000,000 super feet of logs per year. Some of the "cut over" forest is being regenerated by natural seedfall of the major species taun (*Pometia pinnata*). In addition, nearly 600 acres of plantation have been established to teak (*Tectona grandis*), kamarere (*Eucalyptus deglupta*), balsa and other species. Investigations are proceeding for the acquisition of 40,000 acres of forest land at Oomsis, near Lae. This area will also be used for the establishment of a Territory forest.

Several minor purchases of forest land totalling 12,000 acres and associated with current milling operations were finalized during the year.

Preliminary inquiries have been carried out also on the Ulamona areas, New Britain District, with a view to acquisition for forestry. The total area acquired for forestry purposes is now 500,762 acres.

There was a total of 21 timber permits covering 262,128 acres and eight timber licences covering 1,753 acres in operation at the end of the period. During the year one timber permit, one timber licence and two native timber authorities were granted. Five applications for permits and five licence applications are now being investigated.

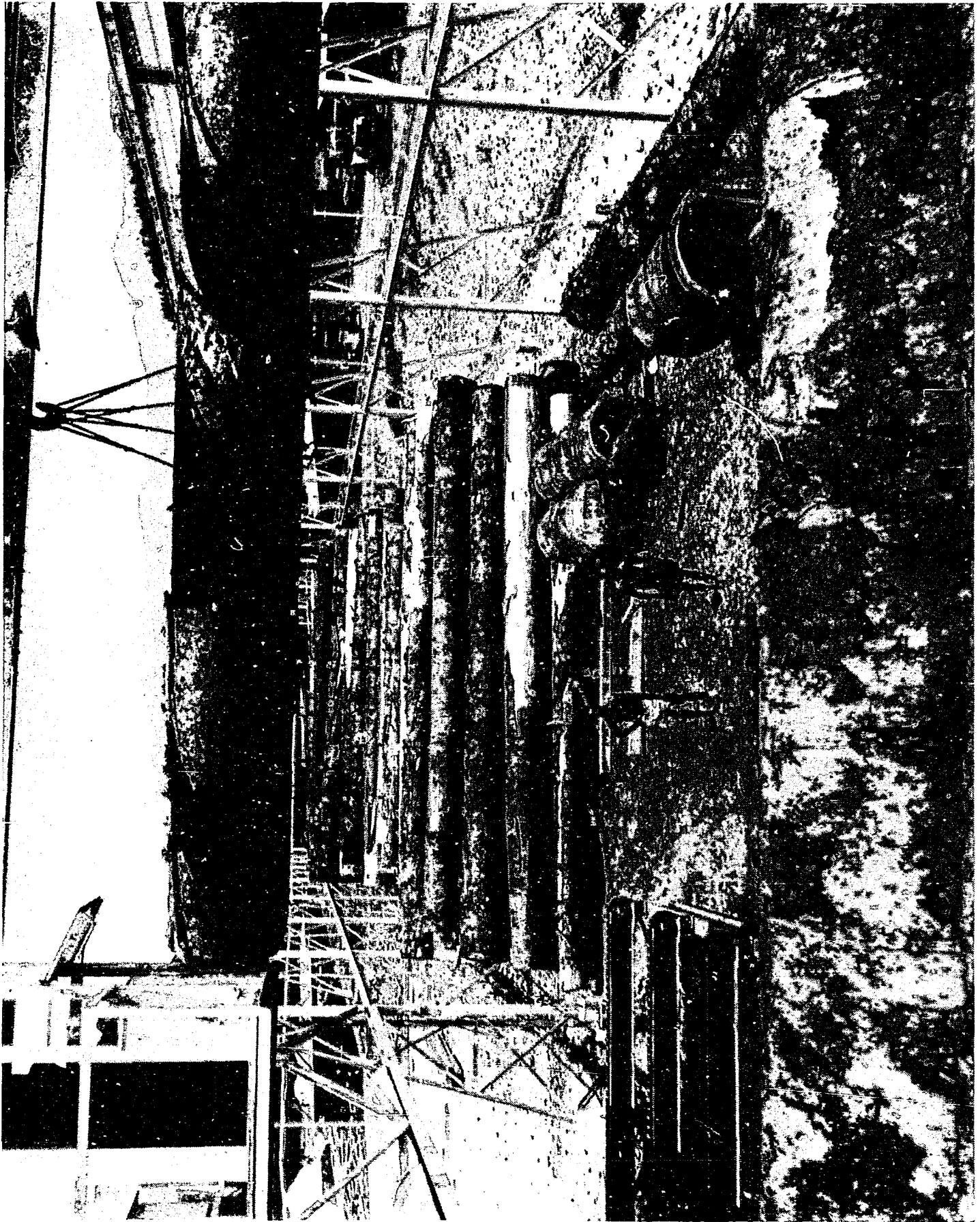
Forest Products.

While a wide range of forest products is important in the economy of the indigenous inhabitants, no estimate of the quantity of the demand has yet been made. So far as the non-indigenous population in the timber industry is concerned, plywood and sawn timber are the main items produced.

With the continuance of an active building programme in the Territory, the timber industry has been buoyant. The year has seen an increase in the production of logs and sawn timber and generally has been one of steady progress and consolidation.

The outstanding event has been the expansion of plywood operations at Bulolo to the capacity of the stand. In 1954-55 the value of plywood exports was £644,929, making plywood the Territory's fourth most valuable export. Approximately 10,000,000 super feet of logs were used in plywood and veneers manufacture. Plywood exported in 1953-54 was valued at £66,231.

There are now 40 sawmills operating in the Territory. The log cut for the year was 42,881,996 super feet of logs compared with 27,172,045 super feet in 1953-54. Timber exports for 1954-55 were 2,518,585 super feet of logs and 2,874,140 super feet of sawn timber, compared with 775,149 and 1,667,455 super feet respectively in 1953-54.



The log stack at the plywood mill operated by Commonwealth-New Guinea Timbers Limited.

[To face page 60.]

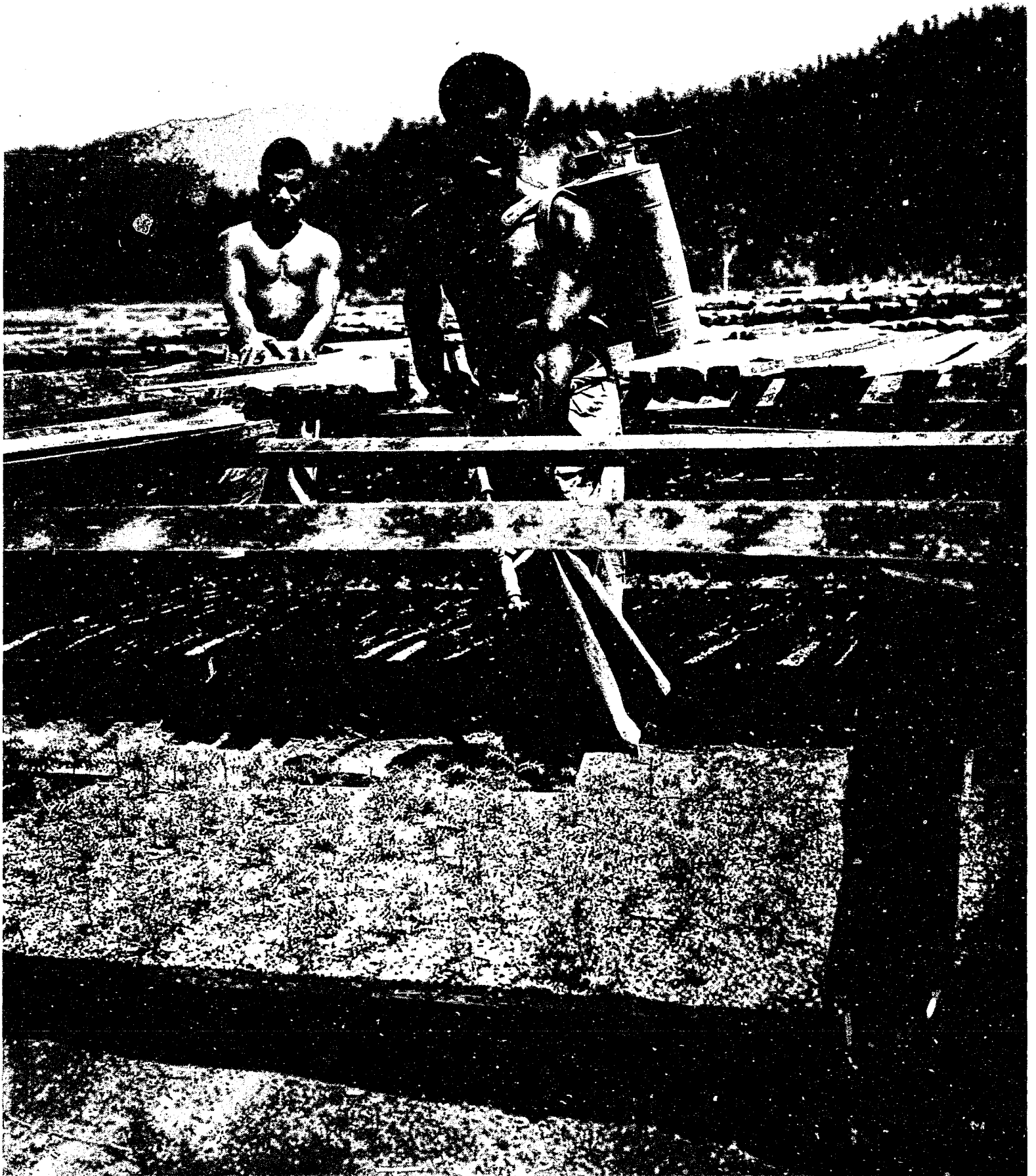
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In the hill country where the land is not suitable for cash crops, the people are now deriving a cash income from their natural timber stands. This is all pit-sawn and carried to the road for transport to Goroka after it has been measured and paid for by the District Services Officer on his weekly visit to all groups along the route. Proceeds from the first timber sold were more than enough to repay the loan made for purchase of the saws. Now a portion of the timber money is being set aside for a small power-driven mill. Experience elsewhere indicates that, with training, the Highlanders will be quite capable of operating it successfully. In addition to cutting mature stands these communities are planting tree seedlings to ensure a permanent supply of timber. The seedlings are supplied by the Administration.



A re-afforested area in the Bulolo Valley in its fifth year. The dominant trees in this stand are about 40 feet high and the crowns of the young pines have formed a complete canopy. The rate of growth in these re-afforested blocks is at least three times as fast as in America and Europe. Territory pine has the advantage of year-round growth as there is very little variation in temperature, the seasons being distinguished mainly by "wet" and "dry" periods.



Spraying young pine seedlings at the Bulolo Forestry Nursery for the prevention of insect attack. These were grown from seed and are six months old. Seed for the nursery is taken from selected trees in the natural pine forest.

The timber production for the year is valued at more than £1,800,000, including exports at £902,047. The balance of the production was used for local consumption and, augmented by imports of approximately 662,000 super feet, made a total apparent local consumption of 12,280,000 super feet of sawn timber.

CHAPTER 7.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Development.

Large scale gold production dates from the finding of rich alluvial gold in the Wau area of Morobe District in the early 1920's. Production was augmented in the 1930's by the installation of dredges in the Bulolo area of the Bulolo River downstream from Wau. By 1940, output had reached a rate of 270,000 ounces per annum. Recorded production from the Morobe gold-field to 30th June, 1955, is 3,072,847 fine ounces of gold and 1,822,366 fine ounces of silver totalling in value £31.2 million.

Mining on gold associated with silver is still an important mining activity to-day. Minor quantities of platinum are also produced.

Production figures and values of minerals produced for the year ended 30th June, 1955, are incorporated in Appendix XII.

Gold production declined from 90,857 fine ounces valued at £1,409,480 in 1953-54 to 85,726 fine ounces in 1954-55, valued at £1,339,473. Alluvial mining production by methods other than dredging increased by more than 7,000 ounces, and underground production increased by more than 1,000 ounces.

The number of indigenous people engaged in gold-mining is increasing and total production from this source was 917 ounces of which the bulk (693 ounces of gold and 47 ounces of silver valued at £10,840) was won in the Kainantu area of the Eastern Highlands District.

An officer of the Mines Department is to be stationed at Kainantu to receive the won gold, and attend to its disposal and the payment of the proceeds.

The price of gold throughout the period remained at £15 12s. 6d. (Australian) per fine ounce.

Policy and Legislation.

The Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines is the controlling body administering the mining legislation. Its functions in this regard have been re-organized and a new Division of Mining has been inaugurated.

It is proposed to introduce legislation to enable direct assistance to mining by way of monetary loans, loans of equipment, technical advice and other services. For this purpose and to step up the carrying out of a regional survey and a detailed survey of smaller areas of economic interest, a mining branch will be established in the Division of Mining. The positions

of Chief of the Mining Division, Mining Engineer and Driller and Tester have already been filled and additional geologists are to be appointed.

For most of the period under review two geologists have given active assistance to the mining industry in the Morobe District and have carried out regional reconnaissance surveys in the Eastern Highlands, Sepik and Morobe Districts.

The *Mining Ordinance* 1928-1947 governs the prospecting and mining for minerals generally in the Territory, including the grant of mining leases, claims, prospecting licences, miners' rights, agreements and mining rights in residential and business areas, and provides also for the payment of royalty and other fees. In addition it confers the powers and duties of the Warden's Court and Warden and provides for the general administration of mining.

The *Miners' Homestead Leases Ordinance* 1928-1938 enables the grant of leases for the purpose of erecting residences for miners and other buildings and for cultivation, but does not authorize actual mining by the holder.

The Mines and Works Regulations provide for the technical administration and laws essential to the building, operation and development of mines and lays down the legislation for all safety measures in mines, the operation of machinery, electricity and the many appurtenances of such development.

All minerals are the property of the Administration and royalties and other receipts derived from mining and prospecting are paid into the general revenue of the Territory for the benefit of its inhabitants as a whole.

The Mining Ordinance provides for the payment of royalty at the rate of 5 per cent. of the value of all gold won. The total royalty paid for the year was £65,743, a decrease of £3,542 compared with the preceding year.

Mining may be carried out by the holders of permits and licences issued under the provisions of the Mining Ordinance and Regulations, except that indigenous inhabitants have all the rights conferred by the Ordinance upon the holders of miners' rights for the purposes incidental to or connected with mining.

The Ordinance gives power to grant exclusive prospecting licences, application fee being £7 10s. Such a licence gives the holder the exclusive right to prospect for gold or other minerals within the area demised. The area under a licence may not exceed 7,000 hectares.

Smaller areas for the purpose of finding gold, known as prospecting areas, may be granted, the size being dependent upon whether it is outside the limits of a gold-field or, if within, the distance the area is from an operating gold mine.

The rights in surface resources are determined by the nature of the tenure and the terms of occupancy. They convey no mineral rights. Any holder of a

miner's right may apply for an authority to enter and prospect upon alienated or native-owned land, but provision is made for the protection of roads, business and residence areas and improved land and for a payment of compensation where prospecting or mining injuriously affect the surface rights of the owner.

The only area in New Guinea where mining operations could be said to have damaged the land is in the Bulolo-Watut Valley and of this the majority of the area was river bed with no surface soil.

The Bulolo Valley area was never known to be previously used by the indigenous people, either as village areas or for agricultural and other purposes. The reason for this is that the valley is always subject to heavy and sudden flooding. The resoiling of dredged areas in the valley could not be considered an economic proposition. If resoiling had to be considered it would entail the construction of very extensive stop-banking systems, the fitting of floodgates, &c., which would be an engineering feat of considerable magnitude and at a cost that would far outweigh any possible agricultural benefits that could be derived from such a small area of land.

Should any further applications be made for dredging leases, consideration would be given to the inclusion of conditions requiring the area to be resoiled.

Duration of Mineral Resources.

Geological investigations so far carried out have provided some knowledge of the geology of the Territory, but as the mineral resources are still only at the exploratory stage of development it is not yet possible to make an estimate of their future duration. With the expansion of industry and the indigenous people playing an ever increasing part in economic development, it would be premature at this stage to formulate any plans for the protection of the inhabitants against the economic effects of the exhaustion of the mineral resources.

CHAPTER 8.

INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing Industry.

Secondary industries are encouraged, but at this early stage of development in the Territory more importance is attached to primary industries.

Manufacturing industries are largely confined to the processing of raw materials, either for export or local consumption. These industries include the production of copra, coconut oil, copra meal, curing of coffee, fermenting of cacao, milling of rice, sawmilling, production of plywood, manufacture of furniture, extraction of fruit pulp and fruit juice, boat-building, the manufacture of biscuits and baking generally. Other industrial concerns are cordial factories, printing works and plumbing and engineering shops.

Local Handicraft and Cottage Industry.

Local handicrafts include wood and cane work, basketmaking, pottery, sail and net making and some weaving. Production is mainly to meet the requirements of the indigenous people, but articles such as wood carvings, baskets, mats, &c. find a sale among the non-indigenous inhabitants and visitors. It is doubtful if these industries are suitable for or capable of development in competition with mass-produced articles manufactured by modern processes.

Food Industry.

The primary activity of the indigenous people is the production of foodstuffs for local consumption. There is some trade between areas within easy reach of one another. Where the market price will cover the cost of air freight, vegetables produced in the highlands are air-freighted to the coastal areas.

Tourist Industry.

There is no organized tourist industry in the Territory, but there is a small flow of visitors, mainly from Australia.

Principal Markets.

Information regarding markets for Territory produce is given in Appendix VII. Australia provides a market for an appreciable quantity of New Guinea produce and prices are comparable with prices for competing products of similar grade and quality.

Industrial Development.

The aim of the Administering Authority is to promote industries to the extent that they would be compatible with the progress of the indigenous people and the economy of the Territory without disrupting social conditions or introducing harmful elements. Secondary industries are considered to be of advantage to the Territory. Such industries are therefore encouraged, but at the present stage of development of the Territory it is considered that secondary industries should be economic.

The Government is participating with private enterprise in the manufacture of plywood. Direct financial assistance is to be provided for the development of industry by the indigenous people under a scheme embodied in the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance 1955* whereby loans of up to £5,000 may be made to certain approved authorities and organizations, including local government councils. The Department of Agriculture administers funds for the procurement of agricultural and processing machinery which is applied to the benefit of the indigenous people. Assistance is also rendered to industries and developmental projects through fiscal administration.

Industrial Licensing.

There are no systems of industrial licensing or control.

Fuel and Power Facilities.

Public electricity supplies are provided by the Administration which operates diesel generating plants in all towns and principal stations, except Goroka where a hydro-electric plant has been constructed. The Bulolo Gold Dredging Company and New Guinea Goldfields Limited operate hydro-electric stations for their own requirements and make a limited supply available for public use.

The present available generating capacity of the plants operated by the Administration is set out below together with the capacity to be available when the installation of further equipment is completed.

	Installed Capacity.	Capacity to be Available on Completion.
	Kws.	Kws.
Rabaul	561	1,451
Lae	598	1,352
Madang	280	720
Wewak	110	250
Goroka	100	300
Lorengau	100	..
Kavieng	67	142
Aiyura .. .. .	..	30

The transmission system consists of a primary voltage of 11,000 volts and a secondary distribution voltage of 415-240 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycle.

The supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes and electricity charges are regulated by the *Electricity Supply Ordinance 1951*. The rates paid by consumers are—

DOMESTIC USE—PER MONTH.

	Each
	s. d.
First 10 units	1 3
Next 30 units	0 8
Next 150 units	0 4½
Balance	0 3

COMMERCIAL USE—PER MONTH.

	Each
	s. d.
First 50 units	1 3
Next 200 units	0 8
Next 400 units	0 6
Next 4000 units	0 4
Balance	0 3

The domestic tariff applies only to dwellings, boarding houses, churches, clubs, halls, &c.

CHAPTER 9.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Postal Services.

The Administration provides a full range of mail and postal services with the exception of house to house deliveries by postmen. Delivery is effected through

the medium of private bags, free bags, private boxes and *poste restante*. Facilities are available for registration and cash on delivery parcels service, and provision is made for air letters and air parcels.

The internal postal rate for surface mail is 3½d. for the first ounce and 2½d. for each additional ounce; for internal airmail the charge is the postage at ordinary rates according to the class to which the article belongs, plus an air mail fee of 3d. per half ounce.

Charges for private boxes are from £2 to £6 per annum, according to the size of the box, and for private bags approximately £1 10s. per annum depending on the frequency of the service.

Post offices, all of which provide full postal, money order and telegraphic facilities, are established at the following centres:—

Aitape.	Lae.
Angoram.	Lorengau.
Bogia.	Madang.
Buin.	Maprik.
Bulolo.	Momote.
Chimbu.	Mount Hagen.
Finschhafen.	Namatanai.
Goroka.	Rabaul.
Kainantu.	Sohano.
Kandrian.	Talasea.
Kavieng.	Wau.
Kieta.	Wewak.
Kokopo.	

The table below shows the volume of postal articles handled during the year—

Article.	Total.
Letters	3,374,173
Periodicals, &c.	762,588
Parcels	53,222
Registered articles	80,822
	<u>4,270,805</u>

Further details are shown in Appendix XV.

Money orders are issued and paid at all post offices.

Surface mails are conveyed to and from Australia by ship at approximately weekly intervals. A number of vessels from Eastern ports call at Rabaul and other ports *en route* to Australia and provide an opportunity of despatching surface mails additional to the regular Australia-New Guinea shipping service provided by vessels of the Burns Philp Line and the New Guinea-Australia Line.

An air mail service operates between Lae and Australia four to five times a week and between Rabaul and Australia at least three times a week. Internal air services connect with these Australian services and regularly transport mails for on-carriage to offices of destination in other parts of New Guinea. In addition, three services each month are provided between Lae and Honiara (British Solomon Island Protectorate) and a fortnightly service operates between Lae and Hollandia (Netherlands New Guinea).

Within the Territory mails are conveyed principally by aircraft, but small ships and road transport are also utilized. Bogia, Kokopo, Lorengau and Namatanai are the only post offices in New Guinea that do not regularly exchange mails by aircraft. Kokopo and Namatanai are served by road transport from Rabaul and Kavieng respectively. Bogia and Lorengau are served from Madang and Momote by small ships. In many cases surface mail is conveyed by both aircraft and small ships, letter mails being withheld for conveyance by aircraft if their delivery is expedited by so doing. Letter mails conveyed by such aircraft on the internal services are carried at freight rates and an airmail surcharge is not made for letter mails; such mail is classified as "mail carried by air" and not "air mail". On parcels posted in the Territory for local delivery an airmail surcharge of 1s. per lb. is made on all parcels exceeding 1 lb. in weight.

Mails are exchanged between Lae and Wau five times weekly; Lae and Bulolo four times weekly; Lae-Madang-Wewak-Momote and Kavieng-Rabaul, three times weekly; Lae and Mount Hagen twice weekly; Rabaul-Bougainville-Sohano-Kieta-Buin, fortnightly; Rabaul-Talasea-Kandrian, weekly.

Particulars of internal air and airmail services will also be found in Appendix XV.

Telephone and Radio Telephone Services.

All internal telephone and radio telephone services are owned and operated by the Administration. All external circuits are owned and operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Telephone exchange services operating on a continuous service are available at Rabaul, Kokopo, Lae, Kavieng, Wau, Madang, Wewak, and Goroka. Services on a limited basis are available at Namatanai, Finschhafen and Mount Hagen.

The total number of telephone services of all types increased from 1,464 to 1,636 during the year.

The installation of a magneto exchange and telephone network at Wewak has been completed. Extensive underground cable works are in progress at Rabaul and Lae in preparation for automatic exchange working.

Subscribers' telephone rentals are on a flat rate basis of £10 per annum for private and £15 per annum for business telephones. At present no charge for local calls is made, while trunk line calls are charged at a rate based on the radial distance between the "calling" and "called" exchange.

Radio telephone trunk circuits are in use between Lae, Rabaul, Madang, Kavieng, Wewak, Wau, Bulolo, Lorengau and Sohano. The service is available from telephone exchange subscribers' telephones at Lae, Rabaul, Madang and Kavieng and from the post offices in the other centres mentioned.

The radio trunk network was extended to Namatanai, Sohano, Lorengau, Kavieng, Wewak, Wau and Bulolo during 1954-55. The New Guinea Territory trunk network also links into the Papuan radio trunk service at Port Moresby and Samarai.

During 1954-55 the radio telephone trunk facility was also extended to radio outstations which work into the radio zone centres located at Rabaul, Lae, Kavieng, Wewak and Madang. This means that it is possible for telephone subscribers connected to the telephone exchanges mentioned in the foregoing and the radio outstation subscribers operating into the radio zone centres stated above to have full radio telephone trunk communications with each other and they are able to gain access to the overseas radio telephone trunk system when transmission conditions permit.

Work is proceeding at Goroka to establish a radio zone centre to enable its connexion to the Territory radio telephone trunk network.

A total of 7,489 trunk calls was handled during the year via the Territories' radio telephone trunk network.

Radio Telegraph Services.

Internal telegraph services are owned and operated by the Administration. All external telegraph services are owned and operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission of the Commonwealth of Australia. All telegraph services operate per medium of radio circuits.

For radio telegraph purposes the Territory is divided into zones with zone centre stations located at Lae, Rabaul, Kavieng, Lorengau, Madang, Wewak, Sohano, Goroka and Wau. Within these zones there is a total of 154 outstations all equipped with radio transceiver equipment.

The radio stations for external telegraph circuits operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission are located at Lae and Rabaul and both stations transmit direct to Australia.

A total of 271,415 messages of 4,763,496 words was handled during the year, compared with 115,523 messages of 2,300,000 words for 1953-54.

Radio Broadcasting Services.

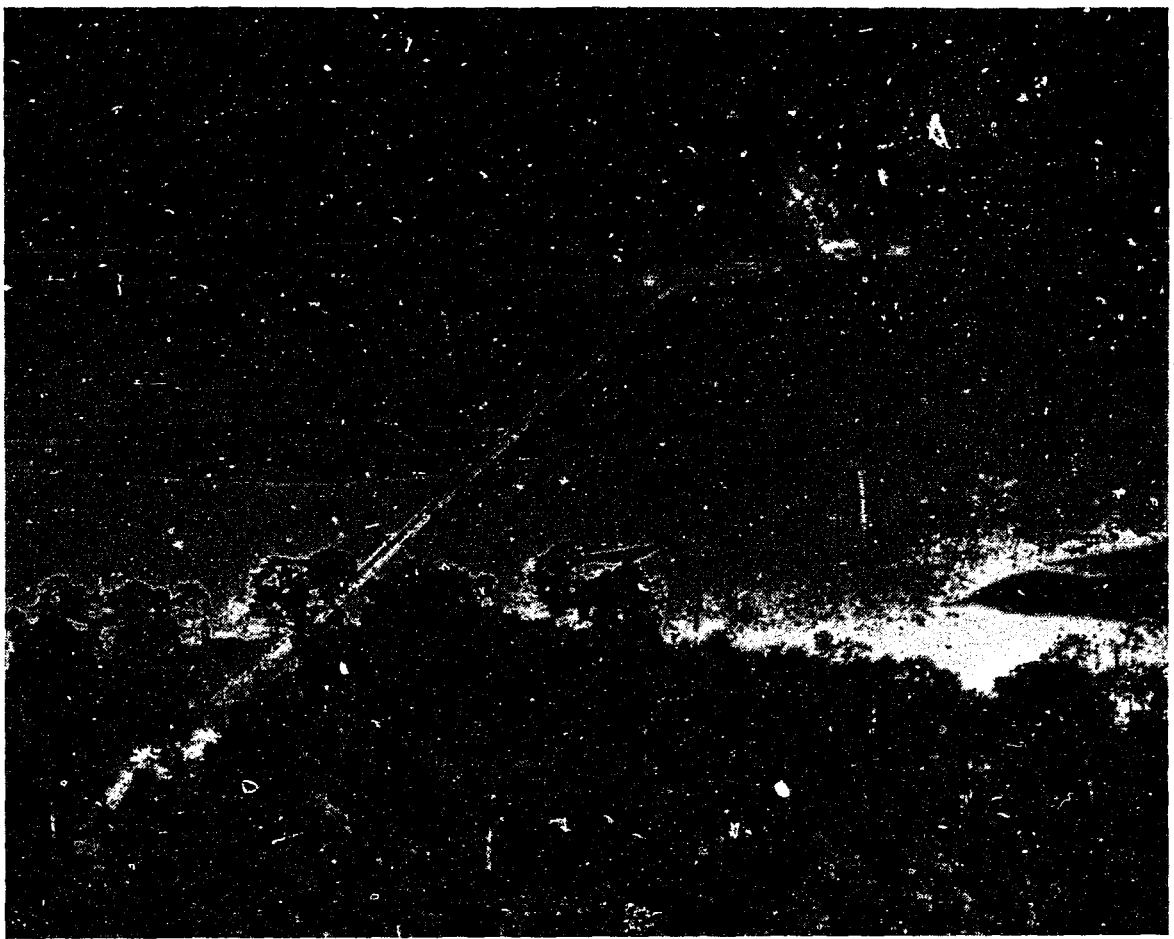
No broadcasting station has been established in the Territory.

Medium and short wave programmes are, however, broadcast to New Guinea from the Australian Broadcasting Commission Stations 9PA and VLT located at Port Moresby.

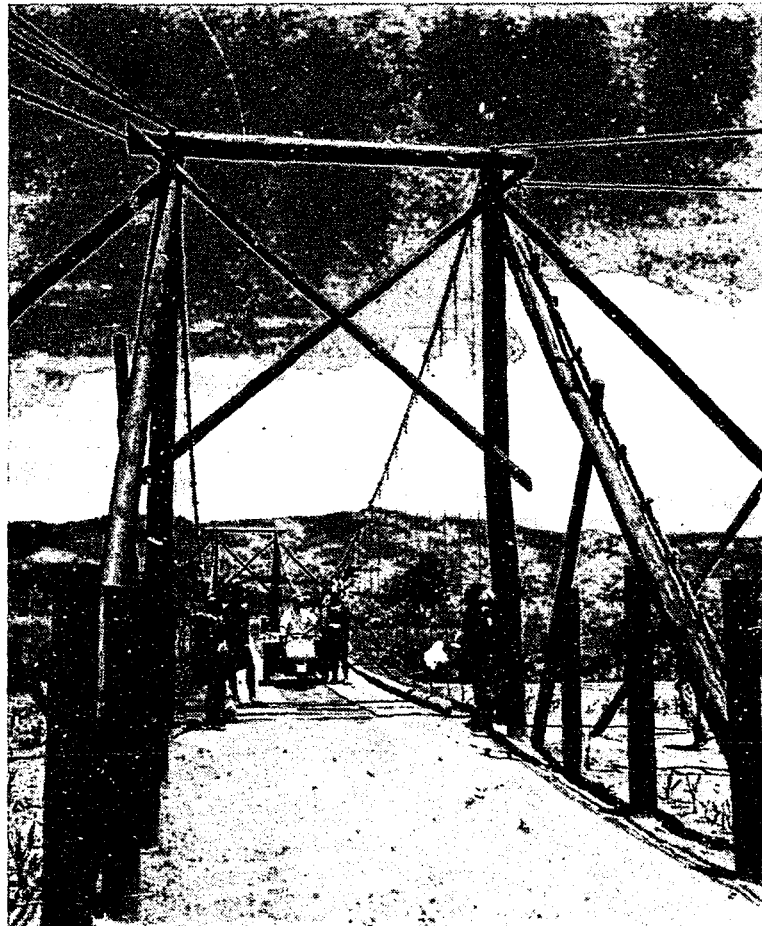
Broadcast listener's licence fee is not payable at present.

Roads.

The construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in the Territory present many extraordinary difficulties due to the nature of the terrain and climate. Engineering problems are encountered everywhere

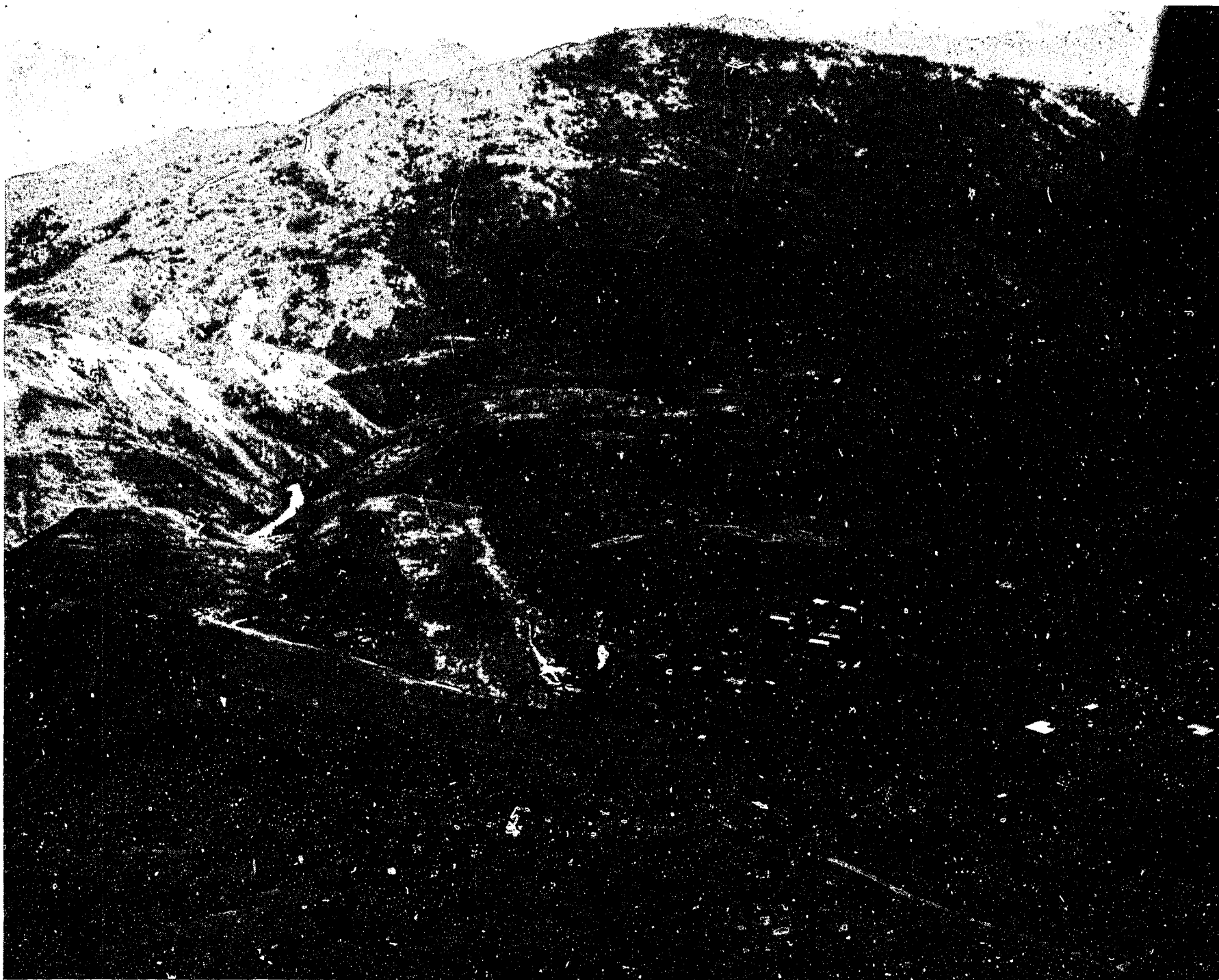


The Markham River bridge which was completed in January, 1955. This is a vital link in the 90 mile highway between Lae on the north coast of New Guinea and the important inland centres of Wau and Bulolo.



A suspension type bridge in the Minj area of the Western Highlands, and an important link in the new road system which is accelerating the development of this region and its people. Several Minj tribesmen pause in their journey to inspect a carrier-type autocycle.

[To face page 64.]



The Chimbu Airstrip in the Wahgi Valley which is typical of the airstrips serving the Highland Districts and of the rugged nature of the country.

because of high, steep, mountainous country, innumerable swamps and rivers, often an inhospitable broken coastline and high rainfall. These physical conditions are general, although in some sectors of the Territory a happier combination of plains and plateaux and marked seasonal conditions have made the task of providing surface communications a little easier.

The importance of road construction for the economic development of the Territory is recognized and an extensive construction programme has been put in hand. This activity has received the utmost co-operation from the indigenous people who appreciate the resulting benefits. They provide a considerable proportion of the labour and the materials necessary for bridges and culverts. The extension of vehicular roads in the Highlands, Madang and Sepik Districts is particularly noticeable.

The total mileage of vehicular roads is now 3,095 miles, an increase of 191 miles over the total of the previous year. Bridle paths increased from 21,160 miles to 22,066 miles.

The expenditure on road and bridge construction and maintenance is illustrated in the following figures:—

1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
£ 397,359	£ 349,729	£ 528,171	£ 610,388

These particulars do not include expenditure on roads laid down for timber-logging operations under the Forestry Ordinance or the value of labour supplied by indigenous communities when voluntarily undertaking construction programmes. The combined expenditure by local government councils on roads in the New Britain District during the year totalled £1,210.

On the mainland the principal objective is to provide a road linking the Morobe, Madang and Highlands Districts. A road now runs from Gusap to Kainantu, Goroka, Chimbu, Kerowagi, Nondugl and Mount Hagen. Nondugl is linked to Minj and there are roads running from Mount Hagen to Minj and Baiyer River.

From Mount Hagen roads are being driven out to Wabag and Laiagam, to Pabarabuk and also to Mendi, the administrative head-quarters for the Southern Highlands of Papua. A road is also being constructed under extreme difficulties from Mount Hagen to Kompam. Exploratory work is being undertaken with the objective of linking Kompam or Baiyer River with the headwaters of the Yuat River so as to give access to the Sepik River.

In the Morobe District a project is in hand to provide a fully trafficable road up the Markham Valley from Lae and joining the Highlands road at Gusap.

The Madang-Ramu-Highlands-road is progressing satisfactorily and good progress has been made with the coastal road to connect Madang with Bogia and Awar and a road to open up the Gogol Valley.

A road now provides access from Wewak to Yangoru, Maprik and Dreikikir stations in the Sepik District, but at this stage is trafficable by lightweight vehicles only. A further 36 miles of road to the south of Maprik connects that station with Marui on the Sepik River. Another road now gives communication from Wewak to Dagua and But, although it will not be trafficable for the full length until a bridge is constructed across the Hauwain River. The New Ireland District and the Gazelle Peninsula of the New Britain District possess a considerable mileage of good roads.

Most of the roads in the Bougainville District are in the Buin sub-district and total approximately 136 miles in this area. Work is proceeding on the Kieta-Iwi road and on a road linking Wakunai with Mabiri. Buka Island possesses roads suitable for light traffic on the east coast.

Road Transport and Railway Services.

There are no railways in the Territory. Road transport services operate in the towns of Rabaul, Lae, Kavieng, Madang, Bulolo, Wau and Goroka and on the trunk roads linking Rabaul and Kokopo; Lae, Bulolo and Wau; Kavieng and Namatanai; and the network in the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts centred on Goroka and Mount Hagen.

Air Transport Services.

Civil aviation in the Territory is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation.

Conditions.—Civil aviation in New Guinea faces hazards not normally encountered in every-day flying in other parts of the world. Operations are carried out in exceptional circumstances as regards high mountains and heavy clouds, the latter building up to heights as great as 40,000 to 50,000 feet. Because of the lack of suitable sites it has been necessary in many instances to build airstrips wherever sufficient ground was available, regardless of prevailing winds. They are normally constructed from the natural surface and consequently are affected by even light rainfall.

These difficult conditions are met by the requirement that pilots must obtain a good knowledge of a route before operating as pilot-in-command; by the aptitude of Territory pilots, especially in the Highlands, in assessing weather conditions; and by special aids that have been developed on the spot. Some air services operate in competition with land and sea transport, but in many cases they provide the only transport for inaccessible inland centres. Air services are a most important factor in the maintenance and development of such areas and operate in a pioneer atmosphere with much of the traffic being carried on a charter basis.

Aeronautical communication facilities and radio navigational aids are provided at the major airports, the latest being distance-measuring equipment at Lae, Madang, Finschhafen, Kavieng and Rabaul. District stations, missions and private persons assist with weather observations.

To ensure the safe, orderly and expeditious flow of air traffic in the Territory, two flight information regions have been established by the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation with air traffic control centres at Lae and Madang. These centres provide aeronautical information, traffic information and an advisory service to pilots-in-command. This system has been evolved after several years' experience and has proved most satisfactory.

Capacity and routes.—Lists of the aerodromes and alighting areas in the Territory, the routes operated, frequency of services and other aviation information are included in Appendix XV.

Types.—The DC3 type of aircraft is used extensively on routes across the Bismark Sea to Rabaul, including the route from Rabaul to Wewak, which, during certain seasons, involves a flight over water for as much as four hours. This type of aircraft is also used on most of the highland airstrips. In addition to the aircraft used on regular routes and shown in Appendix XV smaller types of aircraft such as Anson, Stinson, Curtiss Robin, Fairchild Argus, Cessna and Piper Placer are used.

Improvements.—New airstrips are continually being commissioned throughout New Guinea, opening up areas which would be difficult of access by means other than air transport. Investigations are being carried out to develop new aerodromes, several of which are to replace water alighting areas, and flying boats will eventually be superseded by land aeroplanes. Large workshops and hangars have been constructed at Lae, Goroka and Wewak.

In May, 1955, the first phase of the radio teletype network commenced operations. Lae and Port Moresby were linked with Townsville providing access to the Area Communications Centre at Sydney, enabling communications from Papua and New Guinea to be made through Sydney to all departmental teletype stations in Australia, Suva, New Zealand, Honolulu and Singapore, and subsequently to all international stations throughout the world connected to the aeronautical radio teletype system. Further extensions are in progress.

Rates.—Tariffs for the carriage of passengers and cargo are those set out in the operators' published time-tables and in various airline guides. Control over these tariffs is exercised by the Minister for Civil Aviation.

Owners.—Qantas Empire Airways Limited, the major operator, is wholly owned and controlled by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. Particulars of operators are set out in Appendix XV. None of the airlines conducting services in the Territory is owned by the Administration.

Subsidies.—A subsidy paid to cover continuity of service to remote localities has been discontinued and satisfactory services are being maintained. Operators are indirectly subsidized by provision of aerodromes and other facilities at charges which recover only a minor portion of the expenditure.

Investment.—Capital investment by airlines in air transport services in the Territory is of the order of £1,500,000 and is generally of Australian origin.

External services.—International air services are operated between the Territory, Netherlands New Guinea and the British Solomon Islands. Regular air services also connect with the Territory of Papua and Australia. The international air services are operated in pursuance of the provisions of bilateral air transport agreements which are concluded on behalf of the Territory by the Commonwealth Government. The only formal agreement of this nature concluded to date which affects the Territory is the Agreement of 1951 between the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia for the establishment of air services. The service to the British Solomon Islands is operated under an informal arrangement with the British authorities.

Meteorological Services.

The Meteorological Branch of the Commonwealth Department of the Interior is responsible for the provision of meteorological services in the Territory. Weather forecasts are broadcast from Stations 9PA and VLT Port Moresby, and special services are provided for aviation and shipping through the Department of Civil Aviation aeradio network, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission and the radio services of the Administration.

The following table illustrates the weather reporting network in Papua and New Guinea:

Category.	Number of Reports Daily.	Number of Stations.
Aviation	4	33
Climatological	2	8
Rainfall	Nil*	105

* Rainfall stations furnish a return once monthly.

Forecasts were issued during the year as follows:—

Aviation	8,440
Other than aviation	2,500

Data on climatic conditions are contained in Appendix XXIV.

Shipping Services.

Regular services are maintained between the Territory and Australia by vessels of the Burns Philp Line (five vessels) and the New Guinea-Australia Line (four vessels). Vessels introduced into the service during the year were the *Tulagi*, a new ship of 2,745 tons

(Burns Philp Line), and *Pukien*, of 3,279 tons (New Guinea-Australia Line). In addition, vessels of the China Navigation Company, the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company, the Australia-West Pacific Line and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company call at main ports from time to time on their return voyages to Australia from Japan and Hong Kong. Pacific Shipowners Limited have vessels connecting the Territory with America.

Bank Line ships call as copra loadings are available; each ship loads at about three or more ports and the approximate number of ships per annum is ten.

Oil products are transported to the Territory by tankers of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company and the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company.

Coastal services are maintained by small vessels, operated by private owners including missions and co-operatives, and are employed mainly in the distribution of supplies from and the carriage of produce to the main ports. Some passengers are also carried.

Transport Connexions with Interior and Inland Waterways.

Inland water transport connexions are few and are largely in the hands of indigenous owners. There is no adherence to schedules, except in the case of certain coasting vessels which proceed for some distance up rivers and creeks to riverine stations in the course of their normal coastal voyages. Administration water transport covers river areas for official purposes.

Main Ports and Facilities.

The year under review has been marked by substantial progress in the provision by the Administration of better facilities for overseas shipping and by an increased volume of shipping using the ports. There has also been a keener interest on the part of private enterprise in improved shipping and repair facilities for coastal shipping and this has been reflected in a slipway of larger capacity in Madang. New navigational aids have been planned and construction is expected to start soon.

The principal ports are Rabaul, Lae, Madang and Kavieng, but overseas vessels also call at Wewak, Lorengau, Kieta and Sohano.

Rabaul.—The main wharf is in the process of reconstruction and when completed will be 400 feet in length with a depth of 30 feet at L.W.O.S. At present ships use a portion of the wharf which has been completed. A second wharf is the filled-in wreck of a Japanese vessel. This wharf can accommodate a ship of about 450 feet in length, though it is not possible to work all hatches. The depth of water is not less than 32 feet at low water. There are three privately owned wharves of which only one is now capable of use by overseas vessels. The depth here is 24 ft. 6 in. Four

jetties are used by coastal shipping. Of these one is owned by the Administration, the rest privately, and their depths are ample for ships up to 300 tons drawing 12 ft. 6 in. Engine repairs to overseas ships may be effected, but the local slipway and workshops are designed to cover coastal requirements only. The slipway is capable of taking a vessel of 85 feet in length and 100 tons gross, but there is a projected development to provide facilities for ships of 300 tons.

Madung.—The main wharf is 300 feet in length with a minimum depth of 26 ft. 6 in. at L.W.O.S. Adjacent to the main wharf is a small ships' wharf, designed to meet the needs of coastal shipping. Anchorage may be obtained in depths of 13 fathoms of water. There are two privately owned repair shops and two slipways capable of taking vessels up to 140 feet and 100 feet in length respectively.

Lae.—The main wharf is 300 feet in length with a minimum depth of 32 feet at L.W.O.S. The approach from the seaward is in very deep water and there is no good anchorage for large vessels in the vicinity of the wharf.

There is no slipway and such repair facilities as exist are for coastal shipping only.

Kavieng.—The main wharf is completed. It has a length of 330 feet and a depth of 27 feet at L.W.O.S. One small jetty exists for coastal craft. Beacons indicating the recognized approach channels will shortly be erected.

There is one private slipway capable of taking a vessel up to 65 feet in length and 6 ft. 6 in. in draught.

Lorengau-Wewak-Kieta-Sohano.—These are smaller ports where ships load and discharge at anchorages. The depths of water are ample.

Distinctions in Use, Ownership Etc.

There is no discrimination in regard to the use, ownership and operation of transport services.

CHAPTER 10.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure on public works during the past two years has been as follows:—

Item.	Year ended 30th June, 1954.	Year ended 30th June, 1955.
	£	£
Capital Works	907,856	1,365,634
Capital Services	235,720	491,073
Maintenance	681,764	673,833
Total	1,825,340	2,530,540

Major items of expenditure on capital works and maintenance were—

Item.	Year ended 30th June, 1954.	Year ended 30th June, 1955.
	£	£
Capital Works—		
Buildings, including dwelling u. , offices, hospitals, schools and ancillary buildings	380,507	604,869
Roads	195,672	142,150
Bridges	32,141	216,044
Wharves and beacons	70,632	43,293
Hydro-electric development ..	10,644	19,200
Power houses	20,809	79,572
Water supply and sewerage ..	26,024	19,566
Maintenance—		
Buildings	88,033	111,312
Wharves	14,222	7,795
Water supply	21,251	24,878
Electricity supply	163,413	169,121
Roads and bridges	300,358	252,193

The expenditure of £2,530,540 on capital works and services and maintenance represents an increase of £705,200 over that of the previous year, and 39.51 per cent. of the total revenue.

During the period 214 permanent dwelling units for the Administration were completed and the current works programme provides for an additional 145 units at an estimated cost of £571,500.

Work is proceeding on the Lae Base Hospital which is expected to be completed in 1956. Construction of the hospital at Wau has commenced and tenders have been invited for the erection of a hospital at Nonga, New Britain.

Included in the projected building programme is a secondary school at Rabaul and two schools in the Madang District, one of which will be a girls' training school. The estimated cost of these three schools is £110,000. Within the limit of available finance provision is being made for the development of the technical training centres at Lae and Rabaul at a cost of £23,000, and for increased accommodation at schools in other centres.

Tenders have been invited for the erection of a new telephone exchange at Lae, and a contract has been let for the building of a new post office at Rabaul.

The wharves at Lae, Madang and Kavieng have been completed. Satisfactory progress is being made with the Rabaul wharf and the eastern end and approaches have been opened to shipping.

Hydro-electric investigations continued during the year and measures for stream-gauging and the collection of hydrological data were extended to several streams in the Madang and Morobe Districts.

Details of hydro-electric projects in course of construction and of the more important schemes under investigation during the year are as follows:—

Goroka.—This plant, designed to provide 100 Kws. initially and 300 Kws. at a later date, was entering the test stage at the end of the year.

Aiyura.—A plant to provide 30 Kws. is under construction.

Lae.—The field work on this project, which is to have a capacity of 1,000 Kws. at the first stage of development and 3,000 Kws. later, has been completed sufficiently to enable it to go to the design stage.

Rabaul and Madang.—Stream-gauging is still in progress and some time will elapse before sufficient information is available on which to base concrete proposals.

PART VII.—SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT.

CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Social and Religious Background and Customs of the Indigenous Inhabitants.

Information concerning the social and religious background and customs of the indigenous inhabitants will be found in Part I. of this report.

Non-governmental Organizations.

Apart from the various missionary societies established in the Territory which engage in work of a social nature, the following are some of the non-governmental organizations which engage in social activities:—the Red Cross and Junior Red Cross, the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in which all sections of the community take an interest; the ex-Servicemen's Associations and sporting and social clubs formed by the indigenous and non-indigenous population.

CHAPTER 2.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS.

General.

There has been no change in the position as described in previous annual reports. All elements of the population are secure in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination as to race, sex, language and religion, except to the extent that it is still considered necessary to preserve certain provisions relating to the indigenous inhabitants in order to protect their interests, particularly in such matters as land acquisition, trading and industrial employment.

Freedom of thought and conscience and free exercise of religious worship are enjoyed by all inhabitants.

Slavery.

Slavery is expressly prohibited under the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1954*, and there are no institutions or practices analogous to slavery or resembling slavery in some of their effects, in the Territory. Forced labour is prohibited under the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1954* except in such circumstances as are permitted by the International Labour Organization Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour.

No important judicial decisions concerning human rights have been made in respect of the Territory during the year. The Declaration of Human Rights has been expounded and explained in the main schools of the Territory during the year. Scholars in these schools are drawn from various groups and, as English is taught and used in the schools, the Declaration has not been translated into the numerous local languages.

Right of Petition.

The right of petition is known to the inhabitants of the Territory and for many years the indigenous people have presented petitions and appeals to officers on patrol, to district commissioners and on occasions to the Administrator when on tour. The right to submit petitions to the United Nations has been exercised.

Restrictions.

The restrictions which require indigenous inhabitants to obtain written permission to enter certain towns, or be absent from their quarters in those towns, the restriction in both cases being limited to prescribed hours during the night, were continued, but the hours to which the restrictions apply have been modified and are now from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Freedom of the Press.

There is no restriction on the expression of public opinion by any section of the population. Printing presses are required to be registered and the printer and publisher of a newspaper are required to make and register with the Registrar-General affidavits giving the correct title of the newspaper, description of the building in which it is to be printed, and the names and addresses of the proprietor, printer and publisher. They must also enter into recognizances with sureties as security for the payment of any penalty that may be inflicted by reason of anything published in the paper, and for the payment of any damages awarded for libel. There is no censorship and, subject only to the law relating to sedition and libel, the Administration does not exercise any control over the subject matter of what is published in the press.

The *South Pacific Post*, a weekly newspaper printed in English and published in Port Moresby, is delivered throughout the Territory of New Guinea by airmail, and there are many subscribers to overseas publications. A number of newspapers of particular interest to the indigenous inhabitants are published locally by the

Administration and several missions in English, Melanesian Pidgin and indigenous languages. These are—

Papua and New Guinea Villager published monthly in English by the Department of Education.

Lagasai published weekly in Melanesian Pidgin by the Department of Education in Kavieng, New Ireland.

Lae Garamut published weekly in Melanesian Pidgin by the Department of Education at Lae.

Rabaul News published weekly by the Department of Education in English and Melanesian Pidgin at Rabaul, New Britain.

Nilai ra Darot published in a Blanche Bay dialect by the Methodist Overseas Mission at Rabaul.

Frend Bilong Mi published in the Graged dialect by the Lutheran Mission at Madang.

Kris Madang Tortor printed in the Graged dialect by the Lutheran Mission at Madang.

Aakesing published in the "Kate" language by the Lutheran Mission at Madang.

Coral Sea Union Tidings published in English by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and distributed through the Territory by the Mission.

Katolik published weekly in Melanesian Pidgin by the Roman Catholic Mission at Vunapope, Kokopo.

Information concerning broadcasting and cinema facilities and their usefulness as cultural and information media for the indigenous population is given in Part VIII of this report.

Indigenous Religions.

The religious beliefs and practices of the indigenous people receive protection and consideration under the provisions of the law. (This matter is dealt with more fully under Part I of the report.)

Missionary Activities.

No restrictions are imposed on missions or missionary authorities, other than the right of the Administering Authority to exercise such control as may be necessary for the maintenance of peace, order and good government, the entry into restricted areas, and for the educational advancement of the inhabitants. Further reference to missionary activities is made in the relevant sections of this report and the number of adherents claimed by the various denominations will be found in Appendix XXV.

The Administration provides assistance to missionary organizations by way of financial grants-in-aid and the grant of supplies and equipment in respect of their work in the fields of education and health. Particulars are included in the sections of this report which deal with those matters and in Appendix XXV.

Adoption of Children.

In the adoption of indigenous children by members of the indigenous population local customs are observed by the Administration. The Administrator may grant to a non-indigenous person a mandate over an indigenous or part-indigenous child who is certified by the Director of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs to be a neglected child or who has been so declared by a court. The mandate imposes on the person authorised therein the rights and duties of the custody, maintenance and care of the child for a stated period. The Administrator may at any time cancel the mandate, and he may, if he thinks fit, direct that a further mandate be issued in respect of that child. For non-indigenous children adoption requires an order to be made by the Supreme Court which establishes a relationship between the adopting parent or parents and the adopted child, as though the child was born to the adopting parent or parents in lawful wedlock.

No specific provision has been made for the child itself to make an application in the case of ill-treatment or abuse, but adequate legal safeguards exist to protect the child.

A person cannot marry his adopted child or a child mandated to him, and if he does the marriage is void and an offence is created.

Immigration.

Information relating to immigration for the year under review is given in Appendix I. of this report. The control of immigration into the Territory is governed by the provisions of the *Immigration Ordinance 1932-1940* and Regulations.

CHAPTER 3.

STATUS OF WOMEN.

General.

The general position remains as described in last year's report which advised that the laws of the Territory do not discriminate on the ground of sex against the women of any race and no women are deprived of any essential rights.

Among the indigenous population the status of women varies with the particular social group and largely their influence depends on whether the wife resides after marriage in her husband's village or in her own village with her own group.

Local leadership under indigenous systems is confined to men and general political activities and discussions are usually limited to men, but there can be no doubt that women frequently have a considerable direct influence in such matters.

Economically, the work of indigenous women is of great importance since a large part of their efforts is directed to food production.

It is noticeable in recent years that there are changes in the attitudes of men towards the position of women, and of women towards their hereditary station. This is due to education and social and cultural activities. It can best be illustrated by the tendency to relax old prejudices against daughters receiving formal schooling and the demand amongst male members of the present generation for spouses possessing the equivalent of their own educational and cultural attainments.

In both Christian and pagan communities family units are closely knitted together and natural affection between parents and parents and children is well evidenced. Custom in most tribes does not countenance adultery.

There are no known customs in the Territory which violate the physical integrity and moral dignity of women.

Legal Capacity.

Under the laws of the Territory women have equal rights with men. They can sue or be sued, may own or dispose of property, enter into contracts or practise any profession. A wife is not responsible for her husband's debts, but a husband is liable for his wife's debts.

In native custom their legal capacity is varied to some extent by tribal requirements, but they may own and inherit various forms of property and in a number of places this includes land. They have the rights of access to the courts and of franchise in native local government council areas.

Public Offices.

In general, women are entitled to hold public office and exercise public functions equally with men. One woman has been elected to membership of the Rabaul Native Local Government Council.

Non-indigenous women, except aliens, have equal rights with men to vote for and sit on the Legislative Council of Papua and New Guinea. One woman is a member of the Council. They are also eligible to sit on advisory councils and other public bodies.

Employment.

The Public Service of the Territory essentially makes no distinction between the sexes in appointments to the various classified positions, but a certain number of them are traditionally reserved for women, e.g., nursing and teaching. Opportunities for indigenous women to enter the service of the Administration are still largely limited by a lack of education and training, but the impact of stepped-up teaching, nursing and infant and maternal welfare training can already be observed.

The only legal restrictions imposed on the employment of women are contained in the *Native Labour Ordinance 1950-1953*, the *Native Women's Protection Ordinance 1951* and the *Mines and Works Regulation*

Ordinance 1935-1952. Native law and social customs in many centres place restrictions on the employment of women outside their tribal areas.

Marriage Customs, &c.

Marriage otherwise than in accordance with indigenous custom is regulated by the *Marriage Ordinance 1935-1936*. A marriage between an indigenous person and a non-indigenous person may not be celebrated without the written consent of a district officer.

The Native Administration Regulations provide that every marriage between indigenous people which is in accordance with the custom prevailing in the tribe or group to which the parties to the marriage belong shall be a valid marriage. Many marriages are now contracted in accordance with Christian rites.

So called "bride price" which in reality is a marriage gift transaction, is general throughout most of the Territory. It is not a "purchase" of the bride, but a recognition of the marriage and of a new allegiance between the kinship groups of the parties concerned. In some areas, particularly those in which native local government councils are operating, the people themselves have been considering and dealing with the regulation and limitation of marriage gift transactions.

Under the *Marriage Ordinance 1935-1936* the legal age for marriage is 16 years, but among the indigenous inhabitants there is no minimum age for marriage. The obligations of parents, their high regard for children and the requirements of custom amongst the kinship groups most certainly ensure that the parties to the marriage are of a proper age.

Generally speaking, polyandry is not practised amongst the inhabitants. Polygyny is still practised, but to an ever decreasing extent, especially in areas under the influence of the Christian missions. It is likely that this trend will continue and that the problem will solve itself as this custom is abandoned by the increasing number of Christian adherents.

Women's Organizations.

Local Associations of Guiders and Rangers of the Girl Guide Movement have been formed in Rabaul, Madang, Bulolo and Buin. The Guides include women and girls of all communities.

Pre-school play centres have been formed in various centres by European women at Rabaul, Wau, Bulolo, Madang, Wewak and Goroka. These committees working in a voluntary capacity aim to promote the well-being and education of the pre-school child. An annual grant for the salary of qualified supervisors in this work is provided by the Administration.

Women's clubs have been formed by female members of the indigenous population who meet together for educational and recreational purposes. The female Education Officer in the district supervises discussions and demonstrations, and the Education Department

supplies initial equipment such as charts, books and sewing materials. The club thereafter provides its further equipment.

CHAPTER 4.

LABOUR.

Outstanding Factors and Problems.

The great bulk of the Territory's population consists of farmers who are concerned with subsistence agriculture and the requirements of village life. There are no landless people and no economic or other pressures which make it necessary for them to enter wage employment. With few exceptions, indigenous workers are not entirely dependent on wages for sustenance and the wages and other emoluments paid to workers are supplementary to other income or subsistence derived from village and tribal activities.

At the close of the year under review there were 43,931 indigenous people in paid employment compared with 42,256 at the 30th June, 1954. Private industry employed 35,925, which included 23,885 general plantation workers and 12,040 in skilled and semi-skilled occupations, and 8,006 were in the service of the Administration.

There is a marked differentiation among various groups of workers in skill, responsibility and efficiency. These range from workers with no prior experience, through various levels of unskilled and semi-skilled workers, to the sophisticated and skilled contractors who are now engaged in the building industry.

There has been no decrease in the demand for skilled and semi-skilled workers and information on the industrial and vocational training facilities available to workers to enable them to improve their skills and efficiency is given in other parts of the report.

Labour Legislation and Regulations.

Legislative provisions in respect of the recruitment of workers and of terms and conditions of employment are covered at length and in detail in Chapter 4 of Part VII. of the 1953-54 report. There have been no fundamental changes during the year under review and to avoid repetition of a mass of detailed information the following paragraphs are restricted to a brief summary, with notes on such changes as have taken place.

Unemployment.

There is no unemployment in the Territory and ample opportunities exist for skilled and unskilled workers to obtain employment, with a wide field of occupations to choose from.

Training of Workers.

In addition to the technical training available at Administration and mission technical schools, industrial and vocational training is provided by departments of the Administration in agriculture, forestry, hygiene, navigation, engineering, printing, clerical work and telecommunications.

The *Native Apprenticeship Ordinance 1951-1953* provides for trade training leading to the granting of Trade Certificates. Under this system apprentices who complete their apprenticeship and pass their final trade examinations can gain recognition as skilled craftsmen and industry benefits by the establishment of fixed standards.

The apprenticeship system introduced under the Ordinance is based on the same principles as those which have applied in industry for many years.

Apprenticeship is controlled by an Apprenticeship Board comprising five members of whom two are representatives of interests outside the Administration and three are officers of the Administration. In addition the Board has a permanent Executive Officer. A District Committee has been appointed in each of the main centres of the Territory comprising representatives of the Administration, private enterprise and missions. The functions of the committees are to investigate and report to the Board on conditions relating to apprenticeship in each area.

The courses for apprentices are defined by specially selected trade panels of experts in the various trades. They include practical and theoretical training and are designed to suit Territory conditions. Annual examinations are held in all trades and apprentices must pass a final examination before being granted a Tradesman's Certificate.

Migration of Workers for Employment.

There is no restriction on the employment of indigenous inhabitants of the Territory of New Guinea in Papua, or vice versa, and at the close of the year 3,826 workers from New Guinea were employed in Papua and 762 Papuan workers were employed in New Guinea. The extent of such migration is therefore insignificant. The conditions of employment are the same in both Territories. Indigenous inhabitants have no occasion to leave the Territory of Papua and New Guinea in search of employment, and none has done so.

Recruitment from Outside the Territory.

There is no recruitment of non-Europeans from outside the Territory other than the Papuans referred to in the preceding paragraphs. It is customary to obtain European workers from Australia.

Compulsory Labour.

The *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1954* prohibits forced labour except in accordance with the provisions of the Convention Concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour. The Native Administration Regulations provide for the compulsory planting and cultivation of crops in an area which has been declared by the Administrator to be liable to a famine or deficiency in food supplies. It was not necessary to declare any area during the year. There is no statutory provision

in respect of compulsory labour for carrying, and if an employee or casual worker is employed as a carrier, any load must not be greater than 40 lb. in weight and not be carried for any distance exceeding 12 miles in one day.

Indebtedness.

Indebtedness amongst wage earners and salaried workers is negligible and does not present any problem.

Application of Conventions.

The following International Labour Organization Conventions have been ratified and are applied to the Territory:—

Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels); ratified on 9th March, 1932.

Forced Labour; ratified on 2nd January, 1932.

Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck); ratified on 6th November, 1937.

Final Articles Revision; ratified on 15th January, 1952.

Underground Work (Women); ratified on 14th December, 1954.

In addition, an Instrument for the Ratification of Convention No. 85, Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories), was lodged with the International Labour Office on 30th September, 1954, the Convention coming into force on 30th September, 1955, subject to certain modifications necessary to meet the special conditions applying in the Territory.

Remuneration.

Wages rates for indigenous employees of the Administration were increased with effect from the 1st June, 1955, and a number of new positions was created.

Day-to-day Workers.

The minimum rate for this class of worker is not less than 2s. per working day, with full ration issues free of charge. If rations are not provided, the minimum rate is 6s. per working day.

Housing and Sanitary Conditions at Places of Employment.

The Native Labour Regulations prescribe the types and minimum dimensions of houses for the accommodation of labour, together with the minimum cooking, ablution and sanitary requirements.

Discrimination and Equal Remuneration.

The differences that at present exist with regard to opportunities for employment and wage rates are not the result of discrimination on grounds of race, but the result of differing standards of education, living, experience and qualifications. The policy is to develop educational and training facilities so that all sections of the community may have equal opportunities.

Medical Inspection and Treatment.

Legislative provisions in respect of these matters are covered in Chapter 4 of Part VII of the 1953-54 report.

Statistics for the year show a total of 97 deaths among indigenous workers in paid employment, the main causes being pneumonia (27), malaria (12), tuberculosis (6), industrial accidents (12), giving 0.22 as the percentage of deaths for the total employed labour force. Complete tables are given at Appendix XVII.

Workers' Compensation.

Compensation for injury or death sustained by an indigenous worker is provided for under the Native Labour Ordinance and Regulations made thereunder. The compensation is assessed by a District Court which may order the compensation to be paid into court and give directions for its application for the benefit of the worker or his dependants. The *Workers' Compensation Ordinance 1951-1954*, the *Administration Employees' Compensation Ordinance 1949-1951* and the *Public Service Ordinance 1949-1953* provide payment of compensation in other cases.

There are as yet no positive provisions for rehabilitation of injured workers. Table 7 of Appendix XVII gives details of the number of cases of indigenous workers' compensation dealt with during the year.

Investigations are proceeding to determine the main causes of industrial accidents; this will lead to the adoption of safety codes and instruction in safe practices, first aid and other measures to reduce or eliminate the incidence of injuries from each type of accident. Accidents involving motor vehicles accounted for many injuries, and amendments to the Traffic Regulations are at present being drafted in an attempt to reduce this type of accident.

Employment of Women and Juveniles.

The provisions of the Native Labour Ordinance and Native Labour Regulations apply to the employment of women with the exception that they cannot be employed under written agreements. The demand for female labour is very limited and only 241 females were employed at 30th June, 1955. Employment is in occupations suitable to their physical capacity. The employment of persons under the age of 16 is forbidden.

Underground and Night Work.

The Native Labour Ordinance applies to indigenous workers employed in mining and the Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance provides for the regulation and inspection of mines and works, including the conditions of employment in underground workings. An indigenous worker must not be employed in underground workings unless he is able to understand and make himself understood by those under whom he is placed. He must be over the age of 16 years, and may be employed

only under the supervision of a European holding an underground miner's permit. A female worker cannot be employed underground.

There are very few undertakings which operate regularly at night and night work is almost entirely restricted to loading and unloading ships, attending to copra-driers, operating telephones and radio services, and police and hospital duties.

Freedom of Movement of Persons to Neighbouring Territories for Employment Purposes.

As indicated previously, there is no restriction on the movement of persons between Papua and New Guinea. As a variety of work is available in the Territory, workers have little or no desire to seek wage employment elsewhere. There is no system of labour passes or work books.

Industrial Homework.

There is no industrial homework apart from the occupation of the indigenous people in some areas in local handicrafts.

Industrial Safety.

Provisions relating to industrial safety are included in the *Native Labour Ordinance 1950-1953*, the *Explosives Ordinance 1928-1952*, the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance 1935-1952* and the *Electricity Supply Ordinance 1951*.

Departmental Organization.

The organization of the Department responsible for administration of labour laws remains as described in the 1953-1954 report.

Following an examination of the conditions of employment, consideration is now being given to amendments to the present labour laws to meet the changing conditions resulting from the economic development of the Territory and the advancement of certain classes of indigenous workers. A re-organization of the Department is also under way.

Trade Unions.

There are no trade unions. At the present stage of their development it would be very difficult for indigenous workers to form proper trade unions. The great majority are illiterates who would not be able to hold responsible positions in a trade union, and who, as members, would have difficulty in assimilating the aims and ideals of trade unionism. Moreover they would probably not have complete trust in their executive representatives or a proper appreciation of their functions. At present it is considered that the best protection for the indigenous worker is for the Administration to retain full responsibility for the conditions of his employment and welfare generally.

Settlement of Labour Disputes.

Workers are encouraged to report complaints that may lead to stoppages or disputes to the nearest Government Station before stoppages occur.

Most disputes that arise are of a minor nature and are settled by labour inspectors acting as conciliators. Rarely is it necessary to institute civil proceedings before a District Court.

A list of complaints by workers will be found in Table 12 of Appendix XVII. During the year under review no industrial disputes were reported and none of the complaints listed involved the loss of any man-days.

The number of offences against labour laws and regulations with which employers or workers were charged and convicted during the year is shown in Tables 9 and 10 of Appendix XVII.

Table 11 of Appendix XVII shows the type and number of variations or terminations of agreement effected by the District Courts during the year due to breaches of the provisions of written agreements by either the employer or employee.

CHAPTER 5.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES.

There is no special legislation dealing with social security on a broad basis and, as far as the majority of the inhabitants of the Territory are concerned, no comprehensive scheme of social security is needed.

Practically all the indigenous inhabitants live within their tribal areas and responsibility for the aged, infirm and orphans rests primarily on the tribal organization, which provides the traditional system of social security for the individual based on the accepted collective obligations and responsibilities of the family, clan or tribe.

Legislation does exist, however, for—

- (a) payment of compensation for death or injuries received arising out of or in the course of employment;
- (b) pension payments for non-indigenous officers of the Civil Service; and
- (c) pensions for members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary.

Other pensions and assistance are payable on an *ex gratia* basis and are made according to needs, or, in the cases of indigenous Administration employees, pensions are paid according to length of service and satisfactory conduct.

Free hospitalization, medical, surgical and dental treatment are available for all the indigenous people.

Apart from the contributory pension schemes, various forms of social security and welfare service payments are made from Administration funds.

No particular department is charged with the responsibility for welfare services, but there are very few activities of the Administration which are not directly concerned with the social welfare of the inhabitants. The contribution made by the religious missions is important and an increasing interest is being taken in social welfare by village councils and various indigenous societies.

CHAPTER 6.

STANDARDS OF LIVING.

A survey of the cost of living for the indigenous people has not been practicable. The majority obtain most of their requirements such as food, fuel cooking requirements and building material from their own local resources. They exchange and barter with each other for those things which they do not produce themselves.

The extensive activities of rural progress and co-operative societies, cash cropping and other forms of participation in commercial ventures, in fact the whole effect of culture contact, has resulted, in many areas, in an improvement in living standards amongst the indigenous people.

In all areas the people have ample land for their requirements and food is plentiful.

The Administration is directing its efforts towards the improvement of standards of health and the general well-being of the indigenous population. These activities embrace nutrition and hygiene, the eradication of tuberculosis and malaria with their debilitating influence, the extension of educational facilities and training in more efficient and productive techniques.

Encouragement and assistance are given for participation in economic activities, for the planting of improved agricultural crops with protection against disease and damage and for the storage of food crops. There is a demand for good quality stock in pigs, goats and fowls and new food crops, including vegetables.

The housing standards of the indigenous people are steadily improving and well-designed dwellings constructed of permanent materials are gaining in popularity. The improvement in social and economic conditions is also indicated by the number of indigenes who have acquired trucks, other vehicles and power-driven vessels.

Particulars of the average cost of staple foodstuffs, clothes and domestic items in principal centres are contained in Appendix XVI.

In December, 1954, a committee, appointed to investigate the emoluments and financial benefits and concessions applied to the Public Service of Papua and New Guinea, furnished a report from which a decision was taken to fix the minimum annual wage payment for a married European officer at £1,045. The inquiry was wide in its scope and traversed a great deal of evidence on living standards and practices of public servants in the Territory.

Extensive inquiries were also undertaken into the wages of other employees of the Administration which have resulted in the application of new wage structures and substantial increases for Asian and indigenous employees.

In the absence of any national wage-determining authority the salaries payable to Administration employees largely govern those payable in private employment.

The intention of the wage variations mentioned in the preceding paragraphs has been to relate productive capacity, efficiency and increasing skills in diverse categories of employment to rising standards of living. At the same time these wages have provided an element of attraction for the labour force. This aspect however has been approached with caution, having regard to the ultimate economic capacity of the Territory to pay for increased costs.

CHAPTER 7.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) GENERAL; ORGANIZATION.

Legislation.

The following legislation affecting medical and public health work or related matters was passed during the year:—

No. 40 of 1954—*Sale of Meat Ordinance* 1954.

No. 11 of 1955—*Cemeteries Ordinance* 1955.

In addition the following Regulations were made:—

No. 23 of 1954—*Sewerage (New Guinea) Regulations* 1953.

No. 26 of 1954—*Amendment of the Infectious Diseases Regulations of New Guinea.*

No. 1 of 1955—*Amendment of the Pure Food (Labelling, Packaging and Standards) Regulations.*

No. 6 of 1955—*Septic Tank (New Guinea) Regulations* 1955.

No. 10 of 1955—*Amendment of the Public Health (General Sanitation) Regulations of New Guinea.*

No. 11 of 1955—*Coroners Regulations* 1955.

No. 12 of 1955—*Medical Regulations* 1955.

No. 13 of 1955—*Pharmacy Regulations* 1955.

No. 23 of 1955—*Dangerous Drugs Regulations* 1955.

Departmental Organization.

The Health Department is under the direction of the Director of Health with head-quarters in Port Moresby, Papua. There are three assistant directors in charge respectively of medical and hospital services, hygiene and sanitation, and medical training.

The Department is responsible for providing a medical service covering the whole Territory. It establishes hospitals, dispensaries and public health services in each district, research facilities and dental and other ancillary medical services, and undertakes the training of medical, nursing and other public health personnel. It supervises and co-ordinates the medical and public health services provided by local government councils, and there is close liaison between the Department and missions engaged in medical work and medical training.

In conjunction with the Departments of Customs and Marine, and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, the Department of Health controls the importation and use of dangerous drugs and maintains the procedures for human, animal and plant quarantine.

Staff.

The system of cadetships for medical officers and medical assistants, referred to in the report for 1953-54 was continued. The number of registered physicians increased from 32 to 35, medical assistants (European) from 73 to 75, and nurses (European) from 44 to 54. Non-European staff increased from 2,597 to 3,248. 164

Medical Services Outside Administration Services.

A number of missions continue to provide medical services through 104 European medical workers and 231 institutions. The number of in-patients during the year totalled 27,248 and 1,130,947 out-patients were given treatment. The work of these missions is assisted by the Administration through a system of grants-in-aid and the supply of drugs, dressings, equipment &c. The grants-in-aid and monetary value of supplies totalled £56,996 for the year under review. This represents an increase of £14,667 over the previous year.

Co-operation with International Organizations.

Cordial relationships are maintained with the World Health Organization and three fellowships respectively in public health, malaria and tuberculosis have been allotted to the Territory for 1955-56. The Officer-in-charge of the Infant, Child and Maternal Health Services represented the Territory at the Australian Health Education Seminar and at the 1955 Conjoint WHOFAO Health Education and Nutrition Seminar.

The Adviser in Health Education of the World Health Organization Regional Office in Manila visited the Territory. The expert Adviser in Maternal and Child Health also paid a short visit *en route* to Netherlands New Guinea.

Close associations with the South Pacific Commission continued. The Director of Health was again appointed to the Research Council of the Commission. The Commission's Executive Officer for Health, Research Officer (Health), Specialist in Mosquito-borne Diseases and Food Technologist each visited the Territory.

The Commonwealth Department of Health has continued to provide assistance in nutrition and leptospirosis research and generously made available the services of the Director of the Division of Tuberculosis for a survey in that field. The Administering Authority is indebted to the Government of Western Australia for allowing Professor Ida Mann to undertake a trachoma survey; to the Inspector-General of the South Pacific Health Service for making training

facilities available at Suva; and to the Queensland Department of Health and Home Affairs for help so readily given.

The Director of the Queensland Division of the Australian Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service visited the Territory to advise on the establishment of a transfusion service.

Finance.

Expenditure on health services was £1,228,694 compared with £905,962 for 1953-54. These figures do not include expenditure on works and services of a capital nature, nor on improvements and maintenance of existing hospital buildings.

(b) MEDICAL FACILITIES.

Hospitals.

There are 63 Administration hospitals of which 51 are available to the indigenous people, nine to Europeans and three to Asians. In addition, 31 hospitals are maintained by missions, five of which have resident medical officers (European).

Particulars of new hospital construction are given in Chapter 10 of Section 4 of Part VI.

Information relating to the number of in-patients and out-patients treated at Administration hospitals according to districts is given in Table 3 of Appendix XIX.

Medical Aid Posts (Village Dispensaries).

Full particulars regarding the staffing and purpose of these posts are given in Chapter 7 of Part VII of the report for 1953-54. During the year under review, the number of posts increased from 564 to 642 and the number of medical assistants from 748 to 816. The following table shows the number and location of posts, personnel and known treatments for year 1954-55. The treatment figures are not a true indication of the work performed since there are difficulties in the way of obtaining accurate returns from all posts. Total treatments are probably double the figure shown. With the exception of a few areas where local government councils have been established, the cost of all medical supplies for these posts and the wages of the medical assistants are met by the Administration.

District.	Number of Aids Posts.	Number of Medical Personnel.	Number of Known Treatments.
Eastern Highlands ..	90	96	112,538
Western Highlands ..	58	67	134,983
Madang ..	39	89	69,347
Sepik ..	118	137	38,803
Morobe ..	134	173	332,225
New Britain ..	60	78	66,104
New Ireland ..	44	48	16,821
Bougainville ..	75	100	115,467
Manus ..	24	28	18,680
	642	816	904,968

Medical Patrols (by European Staff).

Work in this field was extended and during 179 patrols 329,895 people from 2,804 villages were seen and treatment was given for the following:—

Yaws ..	7,845
Tropical ulcers ..	4,745
Skin diseases ..	20,205
Tuberculosis ..	393
Hansen's disease ..	379
Eye diseases ..	2,832
New Guinea mouth ..	789
Nutritional deficiencies ..	251
Filariasis ..	1,620
Gonorrhoea ..	197
Granuloma ..	7
Hookworm ..	18,175
Unspecified ..	25,382
Total ..	82,820

Particulars regarding patrols carried out by the infant and maternal welfare, and anti-tuberculosis teams are not included in the above.

In addition to patrols by European personnel, 791 patrols were carried out by indigenous medical assistants. Precise figures relating to these patrols are not available, but would exceed 500,000 people seen and 70,000 treatments.

Specialist Units.

Maternity and Child Health.—In 1953 a fund was established to commemorate the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second. The Administering Authority made a substantial grant to the Territory fund which was open to public subscription. Her Majesty personally requested that the gift should be devoted to the welfare of women and children. The amount subscribed to the Territory fund was sufficient to purchase six mobile clinics, four of which were allocated to the Trust Territory.

Her Majesty graciously consented to the clinics being named "The Queen Elizabeth the Second Coronation Gift Clinics for Mothers and Children" and for the Territory's Infant, Child and Maternal Health Service to be named "The Queen Elizabeth the Second Infant, Child and Maternal Health Service".

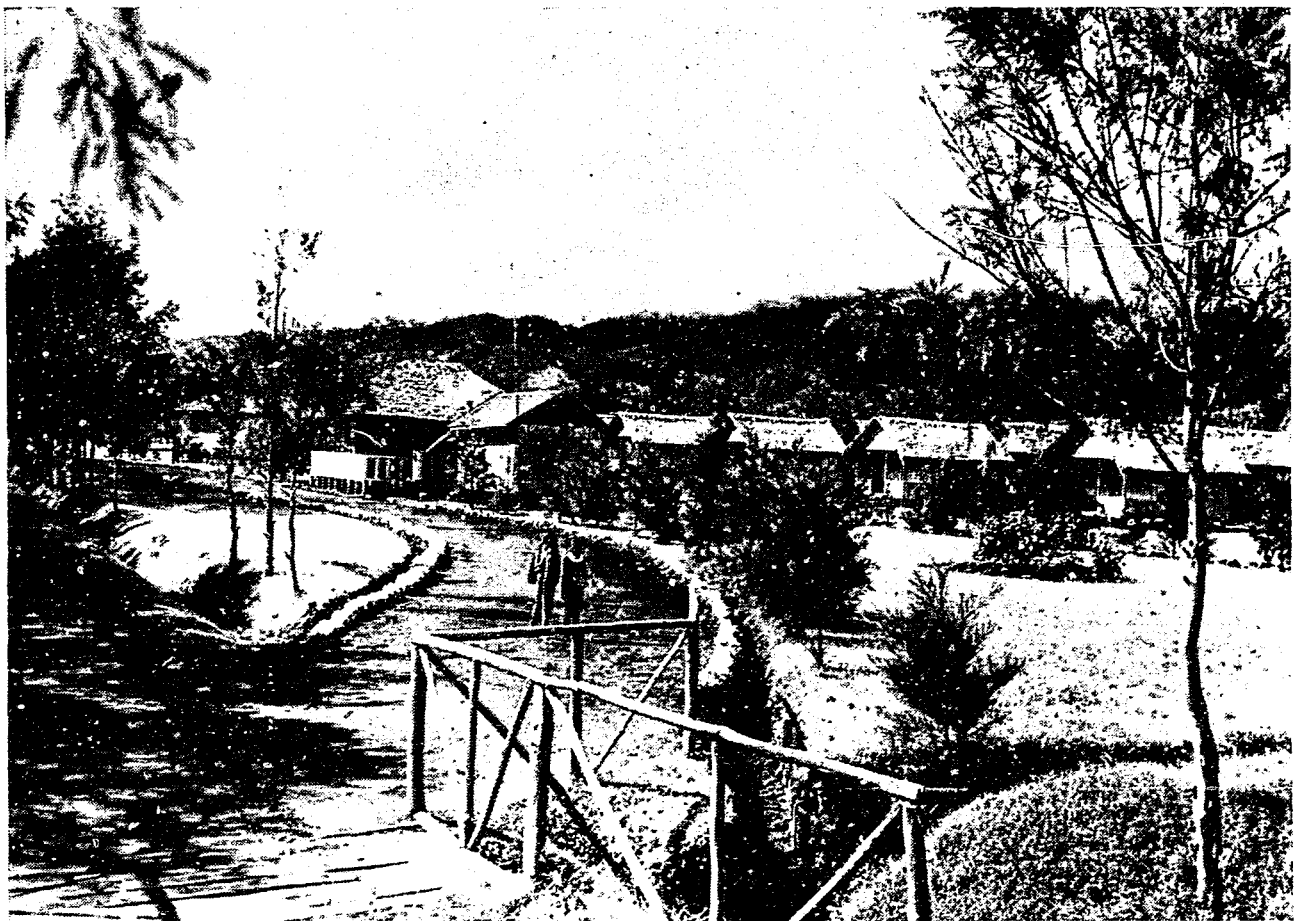
Central clinics are now maintained at Rabaul, Lae, Kavieng, Goroka, Wewak, Brandi, Madang, Saidor and Kandrian.

Emphasis has continued to be placed on the use of the nine mobile clinics, which now travel many thousands of miles to pay regular visits to 85 centres. The programme for training indigenous assistants was continued and at the close of the year 24 girls were in training for the Service.

The missions continue to assist in child and maternal welfare work, and now conduct 63 clinics, and have 29 girls in training. The Administration supplies the missions with special foods and drugs for use in their work and pays the wages of trainees. The total value



A child receiving treatment by a medical assistant at a medical aid centre.



The Administration Malaria Control School at Minj, Western Highlands.



A Highlands patient being lifted aboard a plane at Goroka to be flown to Lae for hospital treatment. Many lives are saved each year in the Territory by prompt admission to hospital through air transport.

of special foods alone which were distributed through Administration and mission clinics was more than £10,000.

There is a progressive awareness among the indigenous people of the benefits of attending clinics and of hospital treatment. This is evidenced by the ever increasing numbers attending the clinics and hospitals. More than 3,500 births were recorded in Administration and mission hospitals during the year, and more than 43,000 children under the age of ten were treated at Administration hospitals.

Malaria Control.—Malaria continues to be the Territory's most serious public health problem. All field officers from the Departments of Health, Agriculture and District Services and Native Affairs are required to undergo courses of training and study at the Malaria Control School at Minj, and officers of the Department of Health are required to institute control procedures on return to their stations on completion of the course. Steps are being taken to appoint a malariologist, an entomologist for malaria control, and ten health inspectors as malaria control assistants as part of an intensive campaign aimed at eliminating the disease.

During the year, the Department benefited from the services of the Specialist in Mosquito-borne Diseases of the South Pacific Commission. He reviewed the pilot project of residual spraying and gave much helpful advice. A small island community was also subject to control by the people themselves under the direction of an indigenous hygiene orderly who had been trained at Minj. This work is to be reviewed by the Malariologist of the Australian School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine. A close technical liaison has been maintained with the Adviser in Malaria at the Western Pacific Region Headquarters of the World Health Organization. One World Health Organization fellowship in malaria will be taken by a selected officer in 1955-56. He will investigate the latest advances in control in the Western Pacific Region.

Tuberculosis Control.—The Director of the Division of Tuberculosis of the Commonwealth Department of Health visited the Territory and advised on treatment and the control programme.

Two additional mass radiography units have been ordered to hasten case finding. These should be functioning in 1955-56. Vaccination of Mantoux negatives with B.C.G. vaccine has been continued. The highland people continue to be given full protection by the B.C.G. vaccination campaign.

All hospitals continued to treat tubercular patients in special wards which have been made available for the purpose.

Two 500 bed institutions are under construction at Bitu Paka (New Britain District) and Finschhafen (Madang District).

Venereal Disease Control.—The incidence of venereal disease is not high and treatment is available at any hospital.

Chronic gonorrhoea and some granuloma inguinale are seen. The latter responds dramatically to the broad spectrum antibiotics. The former will probably be readily controlled by the mass anti-yaws campaign. Prostitution is not widely practised.

Treponematoses (Yaws).—Yaws continues to affect a large percentage of the population who have not yet received the blanket treatment with P.A.M. Clinically the response to 1.2 mega units appears highly successful; a lengthy study of the serological response is continuing at Nissan Island. The senior medical officer in charge of the project reports that not only have yaws lesions not reappeared, but the whole population appears much healthier as the result of the treatment. The islanders treated off the east coast of New Ireland have also remained clinically free from the disease.

Hansen's Disease.—Hansen's disease remains widespread. During the year a hansenide colony, with accommodation for 500 patients, was opened at Dogomur in the Madang District. This will increase the special accommodation for hansenides to 2,000. The results of treatment remain highly satisfactory.

Pre-School Play Centres.—The pre-school education activities commenced last year under the control of the Infant and Maternal Welfare Section of the Department of Health were extended and there are centres for European children at Lae, Rabaul, Madang, Wau, Wewak, Bulolo and Goroka. In addition a centre for Asians has been opened in Rabaul by a mission.

Artificial Limb Factory.—This factory is now established at Lae and will serve the needs of both territories. Physio-therapists will train limbless people in the use of prosthetic limbs.

(c) ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION.

Removal and Treatment of Waste Matter.

The new Base Hospital at Lae will be the first fully sewered building in the Territory. The majority of houses and buildings in urban areas have water-borne sanitation connected to septic tanks and absorption pits and drains, and when this is not available, a pan system is installed.

In all towns refuse is collected and disposed of by incineration or controlled tipping.

The indigenous people are advised in refuse and waste matter disposal. Visual aid material is being prepared for a widespread campaign of instruction in environmental sanitation. The training of medical assistants (indigenous) includes village sanitation, and when appointed to take charge of a medical aid post they are required to spend much of their time in practising and developing village sanitation as well as giving medical treatments.

Water Supplies.

The indigenous people have always been conscious of the need for safe supplies, so that every village has a reasonably well guarded source, either from springs, declared rivers or wells.

In Rabaul the village councillors are encouraged to install properly constructed and guarded wells.

In Lae the town water is chlorinated before reticulation. It is intended to improve the system and install filters as well. In Rabaul, as in other towns, water is mostly obtained from wells or storage tanks from roof catchment. No epidemic disease occurred during the year attributable to the water supplies.

Food Inspection.

Medical officers and health inspectors carried out regular inspections of food for sale at all the main centres and of premises where foodstuffs are prepared.

Slaughtering is still controlled in co-operation with officers of the Division of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture.

Control of Pests Dangerous to Health.

Each major town is now provided with Todd Insecticidal Fog Applicator equipment for pest eradication. In addition malaria control units actively practise mosquito control by drainage, filling and other methods for controlling the aquatic stage.

The introduction of the edible fish *Tilapia spp.* to the Territory will, it is believed, assist in this type of control; it has been found more voracious as a larva eating fish than is *Gambusia affinis*. It appears to do extremely well in ponds and swamps.

(d) PREVALENCE OF DISEASES.

Principal Diseases.

The Disease Pattern.—There is but a slow alteration in the general pattern. There was no such widespread epidemic as the influenza epidemic of the previous year. Thus influenza, which was then the cause of the second largest number of hospital admissions, is now relegated to twelfth place.

Hospital admissions were 93,829 or 20.28 per cent. higher than for the previous year. This increase is believed to be almost entirely due to an appreciation by the people of the benefits of modern therapy, but it is also apparent, in some instances, that cases are now being seen before the disease is well advanced.

Malaria, tropical ulcer and yaws remain the main causes of admission and account for about 35.8 per cent. of all admissions.

The percentage of total inpatients by disease for the more common diseases treated in Administration hospitals is given in the following table:—

Disease—	Percentage
Malaria	15.73
Tropical ulcers	10.51
Yaws	9.56
Pneumonia	5.61
Scabies	3.89
Septic infections	3.37
Bronchitis	2.98
Diarrhoea	2.56
Hansen's Disease	2.51
Abscesses	2.37
Wounds	1.71
Influenza	1.64
Upper respiratory tract infection	1.62
Lacerations	1.56
Coryza	1.44
Conjunctivitis	1.42
Confinements	1.40
Tinea	1.39
Dysentery	1.20
Cellulitis	1.18
Burns	1.16
Fractures	1.04
T.B. pulmonary .. .. .	.95
Arthritis .. .. .	.91
Malnutrition .. .. .	.88
Other	21.41
	<hr/> 100.00

NOTE.—Figures are based on the nine months ended 31st March, 1955. There were no outbreaks of disease in the last quarter of the year to cause a significant alteration in the above pattern.

Principal Causes of Deaths.

The death rate against hospital admissions is very slightly higher than last year, but the pattern remains the same with pneumonia and malaria the chief causes of death. They were responsible for 42.11 per cent. of all deaths. The following table gives the principal causes of deaths in Administration hospitals:—

Disease—	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Pneumonia	27.13
Malaria	14.98
T.B. pulmonary	6.24
Malnutrition	6.01
Dysentery	4.20
Cerebrospinal meningitis	4.08
Nephritis	2.49
Cirrhosis	2.27
T.B. other forms	2.27
Anaemia	1.92
Diarrhoea	1.92
Ascites	1.70
Fractures	1.47
Gastro-enteritis	1.47
Tumours	1.36
Burns	1.24
Tetanus	1.24
Bronchitis	1.24
Other	16.77
	<hr/> 100.00

NOTE.—Figures are based on the nine months ended 31st March, 1955.

Important case mortality rates in percentages.

Again there is little variation in the general pattern—

Disease.	Number Treated.*	Number Died.*	Percentage of Deaths.
Tetanus	27	11	40.74
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ..	120	36	30.00
Ascites	54	15	27.77
Nephritis	121	22	18.18
Cirrhosis	116	20	17.24
Carcinoma	36	6	16.66
Tumours	94	12	12.76
Hepatitis	75	9	11.99
Malnutrition	600	53	8.83
Tuberculosis, pulmonary ..	650	55	8.46
Pneumonia	3,819	239	6.25
Dysentery	817	37	4.52
Tuberculosis, other forms ..	460	20	4.34
Anaemia	438	17	3.88
Gastro-enteritis	519	13	2.50
Fractures	709	13	1.83
Burns	796	11	1.38
Malaria	10,713	132	1.23
Diarrhoea	1,747	17	.97

* Nine months ended 31st March, 1955.

Statistics.

There are still no valid vital statistics available. Information being obtained by local government councils should be most useful in the next few years.

European and Asian Health.

No significant epidemics occurred and the disease pattern remains much the same with malaria the main cause of morbidity in both communities. On the whole the health of these two communities is good.

(c) PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Vaccination.

Stress is continually placed on preventive medicine. All suitable vaccines are provided free of charge. The public is asked to take advantage of vaccinations given at hospitals and clinics, especially protection against whooping-cough, the enteric group of fevers and tetanus. Mass campaigns using the triple vaccine have been inaugurated where whooping-cough and tetanus occur. A small epidemic of whooping-cough occurred in the Western Highlands, but was rapidly controlled by vaccination of approximately 30,000 people.

The Territory carries out the provisions of the International Sanitary Regulations No. 2.

Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases.

This subject has already been referred to in the preceding pages. Compulsory notification of infectious diseases and the precautions to be taken against the spreading of the diseases are principally prescribed in the *Public Health Ordinance 1932-1952*; the *Public Health (General Sanitation) Regulations*; *Mosquito Prevention and Destruction Regulations*; the *Quaran-*

tine Ordinance 1931-1938 and *Regulations*; the *Suppression of Hansen's Disease Ordinance 1952-1953*; and the *Infectious Diseases Regulations*. The latter Regulations require local medical authorities to be notified immediately concerning cases of any of the prescribed infectious diseases.

(f) TRAINING.

The indigenous people continue to take an increasing part in the functioning of the Department. A special Division of the Department is responsible for all medical training, which is divided into various categories. The major programme is concentrated on the training of hospital orderlies and medical assistants for village aid posts.

All hospitals have training programmes of three years for hospital orderlies, and schools are established at Lae, Wewak, Rabaul, Goroka and Mount Hagen to train medical assistants for village medical aid posts. There is a regular intake of trainees at the Malaria Control School at Minj.

Persons who have attained the required standard of education are also trained as nursing assistants, X-ray and pathological assistants and dental orderlies. Students having the required educational qualifications are sent to the Central Medical School or Central Nursing School, Suva, Fiji. During this year eight more students were sent to these schools making a total of twelve male and two female students from the Territory. Five are doing the Assistant Medical Practitioners Course, two the Assistant Dental Practitioners' Course, one the Pharmacists' Course, four the Sanitation Health Inspectors' Course and two the Nursing Course.

The training of women has also received attention, and training for village aid-post work, midwifery and infant care is carried out at an Administration hospital and two subsidized mission hospitals.

Non-indigenous personnel.—Opportunities for post-graduate study are available and facilities for taking the course in Public Health and Tropical Medicine are offered to all medical officers as soon as possible after completing their first two years of duty in the Territory. Medical assistants are required to pass examinations before becoming eligible for promotion. All field officers must complete a six weeks' course at the Malaria Control School.

(g) NUTRITION.

The position remains as described in previous annual reports, with the diet in some sections of the indigenous community lacking in sufficient amounts of first-class protein. Good progress continues to be made by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries in its efforts to improve local agriculture and introduce new food crops. The Department is also actively assisting in the introduction of animal husbandry into the farming system to provide a source of protein.

The Commonwealth Department of Health has made available a nutritionist to investigate the use of Territory crops for infant foods.

CHAPTER 8.

NARCOTIC DRUGS.

The manufacture, sale, exportation, importation, labelling and distribution of drugs and pharmaceuticals are governed by the provisions of the *Poisons and Dangerous Substances Ordinance 1952*, *Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1927-1947*, *Arms, Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance 1921-1952* and *Pharmacy Ordinance 1939*. The latter Ordinance provides for the registration of pharmaceutical chemists and the control of the practice of pharmacy.

The following Conventions relating to narcotics have been applied to the Territory:—

- (1) International Opium Convention 1912;
- (2) International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs with Protocol 1925; and
- (3) International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs 1931 and Protocol of 1948.

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

The following quantities of opium and its derivatives and other dangerous drugs were imported during the year under review and used solely for medicinal purposes:—

	Grammes.
Morphine	153
Cocaine	2
Ethylmorphine	3
Methylmorphine	209
Pethidine (analgesic)	1,518
Physeptone (analgesic)	15

The importation of heroin is prohibited for all purposes.

CHAPTER 9.

DRUGS.

The manufacture, sale, exportation, importation, labelling and distribution of drugs and pharmaceuticals are governed by the legislation referred to in the preceding chapter.

CHAPTER 10.

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS.

Legislation.

The *Excise (Beer) Ordinance 1952-1953* provides for the licensing of brewers and prescribes the conditions to be observed in the brewing of beer. Provisions

for the regulation of the sale, supply and disposal of fermented and spirituous liquor are contained in the *Liquor Ordinance 1931-1938*.

The sale of any kind of alcoholic liquor is subject to licence and a Licensing Commissioner hears and determines all applications for licences and deals with all matters concerning the renewal, transfer, removal of licences, &c. The distillation or manufacture of alcoholic liquor is forbidden except on licence or permit from the Administrator.

Under the provisions of the *Arms, Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance 1921-1952* and the Native Administration Regulations it is an offence to supply intoxicating liquor to an indigenous person or for an indigenous person to drink or have intoxicating liquor in his possession. There are no indigenous alcoholic beverages and it is in the interests of the people that the sale or supply of liquor to them is prohibited.

The quantities of liquor imported into the Territory during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 are as follows:—

	Quantity.	
	1953-54.	1954-55.
	Imperial gallons.	Imperial gallons.
Ale, beer, stout, cider, &c. ..	484,305	401,381
Spirits—		
Brandy	1,799	2,048
Gin	3,180	3,272
Whisky	7,155	7,505
Rum (not exceeding proof) ..	12,937	12,424
Rum (exceeding proof)	1,773	1,820
Other potable spirits	1,300	2,542
Wines—		
Sparkling	965	854
Still (under 27 per cent. proof) ..	1,246	1,551
Still (over 27 per cent. proof but not overproof)	2,504	3,124
Still (sacramental)	942	1,215
Total	518,106	437,736

Import Duties.

The following import duties are levied on alcoholic liquors:—

(a) Ales, beers, &c.—

- (1) 5s. per gallon.
- (2) for corresponding non-alcoholic beverages, 2s. 6d. per gallon, plus 10 per cent. surcharge.

(b) Spirituous liquors—

- (1) potable spirits, including liquors, not exceeding the strength of proof, 49s. per gallon.
- (2) exceeding the strength of proof, 56s. per proof gallon, plus 10 per cent. surcharge.

(c) Wines—

- (1) Sparkling, 30s. per gallon, plus 10 per cent. surcharge.
- (2) Still—
 - (i) Containing less than 27 per cent. of proof spirit, 7s. per gallon plus 10 per cent. surcharge.
 - (ii) Including medicated and Vermouth, 12s. 6d. per gallon, plus 10 per cent. surcharge.
- (3) Unfermented grape, ad valorem 10 per cent., plus 10 per cent. surcharge on the duty so assessed.
- (4) Other than grape, including saki and samshu—
 - (i) not exceeding the strength of proof, 39s. per gallon, plus 10 per cent. surcharge.
 - (ii) exceeding the strength of proof, 56s. per proof gallon, plus 10 per cent. surcharge.
- (5) For sacramental purposes—50 per cent. of the specified appropriate duty rate, plus 10 per cent. surcharge.

CHAPTER 11.

HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

Legislation.

There has been no change in the legislation affecting town planning but the *Building Ordinance 1953-1955* referred to in the 1953-54 report, is now in operation. The purpose of this Ordinance is to consolidate existing legislation and also to provide such measures as will give the Building Boards authority to control buildings, prescribe safety measures and lay down proper standards including sanitary and other facilities. Building Boards have been appointed for each of the following towns:—

Lae.
 Madang.
 Wewak.
 Goroka.
 Kokopo.
 Kainantu.
 Wau.
 Kavieng.
 Rabaul.
 Lorengau.

The towns of Rabaul and Lae were zoned under the town planning legislation during the year.

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Housing Conditions.

In the larger towns every effort was made to overcome the shortage of housing and accommodation which is still a problem. The houses being erected are modern in design and construction and suited to the climate.

During the latter part of the year under review, the War Service Homes Division of the Commonwealth Department of Social Services extended its operations to the Territory. The Division will advance up to £2,750 to enable ex-servicemen to erect or purchase homes for themselves at an interest rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., the amount being repayable over a period of 30 years or 45 years depending on the nature of materials used in construction.

The *Housing Loans Ordinance 1953* also enables the advance of housing loans to a maximum of £2,750 to any member of the community for the purposes of purchasing, constructing or enlarging a home. The grants are limited to declared township areas and are repayable over a maximum period of 45 years. The effective rate of interest is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In rural areas, the majority of people still build houses of traditional design from materials available locally. Design and construction vary according to locality, climatic factors and building materials. There is evidence of a desire to improve the standards of housing in consequence of new needs induced by economic prosperity.

The Native Labour Ordinance and allied employment legislation prescribe the minimum standards of housing for indigenous workers.

Town Planning.

The following table shows the number and types of leases offered for tender during the year:—

Town.	Special.	Residence.	Business.	Residence and/or Business.	Light Industrial.	Marine Industrial.	Industrial.	Total.
Madang	..	15	..	..	..	..	1	16
Rabaul	..	35	6	134	10	..	18	203
Lae ..	1	120	1	..	..	5	35	162
Goroka	..	27	2	..	8	..	..	37
Wau ..	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	12
Kavieng	..	19	21	8	7	..	..	55
	1	220	38	142	25	5	54	485

New allotments in towns were surveyed as follows:—

Rabaul—Three residential, thirteen business, 72 business and/or residential sites.

Lae—Five residential, three industrial, six marine industrial sites.

Madang—Nineteen residential, 62 business sites.

Kainantu—Nine business sites.

Investigation and design surveying is proceeding in Namatanai and Angoram.

CHAPTER 12.

PROSTITUTION.

There is no problem in respect of prostitution or brothel keeping, and, as the traffic in persons for purposes of prostitution is non-existent in the Territory, legislative or administrative measures are not necessary.

CHAPTER 13.

PENAL ORGANIZATION.

Factors Responsible for Crime.

There are no special factors responsible for crime and the incidence of crime continues to be low.

Departmental Organization.

The administration of prisons is a function of the Police and Prisons Branch, under the direction of the Chief Inspector of Prisons. District Commissioners, by virtue of their office, are head gaolers of the prisons situated within their Districts, except in the cases of the prisoners at Rabaul, Lae and Wau where special appointments are made of officers of the European Constabulary. Gaolers and warders are selected from the Constabulary. Warders undergo initially a twelve months course of training as constables before being appointed.

Conditions of Prison Labour.

Penalties which may be imposed under the laws of the Territory include imprisonment with or without hard labour, and either sentence may be passed for the whole period of imprisonment. Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour are employed on such work or labour as the senior gaoler directs. Hours of work are prescribed by the Prisons Regulations.

On their admission to a prison, prisoners are classified as follows:—

First Class—Prisoners awaiting trial or under examination.

Second Class—Debtors and persons imprisoned for contempt of court or for failing to give security to keep the peace or be on good behaviour.

Third Class—First offenders, other than those of the second class, who, at the date of conviction were under the age of 21 years.

Fourth Class—First offenders, other than those of the second and third classes, under sentence of imprisonment for eighteen months or less.

Fifth Class—Prisoners, other than those of the second and third classes, who have been previously convicted, or whose sentence on first conviction exceeds 18 months.

First and second class prisoners may be required to perform such work only as may be necessary to keep their quarters in a clean and sanitary condition. Prisoners of the third, fourth or fifth classes sentenced to imprisonment without being sentenced to hard labour

are employed at some light work or labour for such hours as the head gaoler directs, but not exceeding eight hours a day.

Prisoners may be employed both inside and outside a prison. When employed outside a prison, they are always under the control of warders and work is carried out only for public authorities and the Administration.

Prison Legislation.

The *Prisons Ordinance 1923-1938* and *Prisons Regulations* provide for the organization, discipline, powers and duties of prison officers and for all matters connected with the administration of prisons; and for the admission, custody and removal, discipline and discharge of prisoners. They also prescribe the functions of visiting justices, visiting medical officers and chaplains.

During the year a *Prisons Ordinance 1955* was passed by the Legislative Council and assented to. On being brought into operation the new legislation will replace the *Prisons Ordinance 1923-1938*. The principal feature of the new Ordinance is the removal of prison administration from association with that of the Police Force and the vesting of its control in a Comptroller of Prisons, who will have a specially trained staff, including technical instructors.

Prison Conditions.

Prisoners, other than those convicted before the Supreme Court, must be committed to the nearest prison to serve any sentence imposed.

The Supreme Court has authority to commit a prisoner to any prison in the Territory and long-term prisoners may be transferred to central prisons for more effective supervision and planned training. Central prisons are located at Lae, Oomsis, Mumeng and Wau (Morobe District), Rabaul (New Britain District), Goroka (Eastern Highlands District), Wewak (Sepik District), Lorengau (Manus District), Kavieng (New Ireland District) and Sohano (Bougainville District).

Separate quarters beyond the walls of the main compound of each prison are provided for the exclusive use of female prisoners who are restricted in employment to such tasks as sewing, washing and weeding.

An asylum for the criminally insane is located at Port Moresby.

All prisons have their own aid posts and sick bays and are visited regularly by medical officers. When adequate treatment cannot be given in prison, sick prisoners are removed to an Administration hospital for medical attention.

District Commissioners are appointed visiting justices for the prisons in their districts, and the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Director of District Services and Native Affairs are *ex officio* visiting justices for all prisons in the Territory.

Visiting justices are empowered to visit prisons at any time of the day or night; to have access to all parts of a prison and to all prisoners; and to inspect all

prison records and obtain any required information. No prison official shall be present at any interview of a prisoner by a visiting justice.

Breaches of prison discipline are tried by a visiting justice or the head gaoler, but, if tried by the head gaoler, the trial is subject to review by a visiting justice. Penalties which may be imposed on conviction for a prison offence are—

- (1) Reduced diet for not more than 14 days and then for not more than a continuous period of four days at any one time.
- (2) Pack drill under specified conditions.
- (3) If the commission of any prison offence has been, in the opinion of the visiting justice, attended with circumstances of aggravation owing either to its repetition or otherwise, he may sentence the offender to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding two months. Such sentence is cumulative with any sentence the prisoner is serving at the time.

Indigenous offenders usually return to their villages and normal employment after their release and no problem of after-care arises. Likewise Asians are usually re-assimilated into their own communities. A person not born in the Territory who has been convicted of a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, or whose presence in the Territory is likely to be prejudicial to the peace, order or good government of the Territory or to the well-being of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory may be deported under the *Expulsion of Undesirables Ordinance* 1950. Other non-indigenous ex-prisoners may leave the Territory of their own accord after release if they feel unable to take up normal life in the Territory.

Europeans sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months are transferred to a prison in Australia and discharged from prison there on completion of sentence.

Prison Reform.

Following enactment of the *Prisons Ordinance* 1955, steps are being taken to secure the services of an experienced person for appointment to the office of Comptroller of Prisons. Administration of prisons is to be vested in the Comptroller, who will have specially selected prison staff under his control. The prison system will aim particularly at the rehabilitation of prisoners and their education and instruction in useful technical trades and agriculture.

Juvenile Delinquency.

The number of juvenile offenders convicted in the Territory is very small. Any prisoner known or believed to be less than 18 years of age is classified as a juvenile offender and, as such, is segregated from adult prisoners, and given separate opportunities for corrective instruction and general improvement. Special steps

are always taken to see that such segregation does not have the effect of putting the juvenile offender into solitary confinement. Arrangements are made through the Department of Education for juvenile offenders to be given special instruction in general education and practical training.

Special legislation or special courts for juveniles do not exist, but consideration is being given to the introduction of legislation to regulate the practice of courts when juveniles appear before them, and to the question of special provision being made in respect of probation, conditional release and after-care. Regulations to be made under the *Prisons Ordinance* 1955 will provide for special treatment, including schooling and other instruction, for young offenders.

PART VIII.—EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT.

CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Legislation and Policy.

Education is covered by the *Education Ordinance* 1952 of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The *Native Local Government Councils Ordinance* 1949-1955 provides for the establishment of schools by councils and the *Native Apprenticeship Ordinance* 1951-1953 provides for apprenticeship training and examinations. ~~The *Education Ordinance* 1952~~

The *Education Ordinance* 1952 of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea which came into effect on March 1st, 1955, superseded the *Education Ordinance* 1922-1938 of the Territory of New Guinea. The basic provision of the new Ordinance is that the control and direction of secular education in the Territory is the responsibility of the Administration. The Ordinance—

- (1) provides for the setting up of schools, pre-school centres, &c., by the Administrator;
- (2) provides for the compulsory registration or recognition of all schools conducted by educational agencies other than the Administration;
- (3) provides for grants to be made by the Administration to missions or other educational agencies;
- (4) allows the establishment of schools by local government councils subject to the approval of the Director of Education;
- (5) provides that the Administrator may declare the attendance of children in specified places to be compulsory;
- (6) authorizes the Director of Education to determine the language or languages used in schools;
- (7) provides for the setting up of an education advisory board to advise on educational matters; and
- (8) provides for the setting up of district education committees.

Regulations under the Education Ordinance covering the registration and recognition of schools were made during the year.

Education in the Territory is controlled by the Administration with the missions playing an important part. The basic features of educational policy are—

- (a) to extend appropriate educational facilities to all people of the Territory, both children and adults;
- (b) to make the school the centre of community life, by relating education to efforts to improve the social and economic conditions of the people, by emphasizing training in manual skills, and by the maintenance of close liaison with other Administration departments;
- (c) to preserve the valuable elements of indigenous society and culture and to assist the indigenous people to become adjusted to the changes that are resulting from the impact of outside influences on the Territory;
- (d) to extend the use of English with a view to its becoming the eventual *lingua franca* of the Territory; and
- (e) to provide increasing assistance to the missions in their educational work.

The indigenous people have the right to set up schools through their local government councils. Each council is regarded as an educational agency and may vote portion of its revenue each year for educational purposes within the area under its control. The general aim is for councils to share, as their resources permit, in the financial responsibility for their schools. Although councils may assume partial or complete financial responsibility for schools, the full control of these schools remains with the Department of Education. Councils may, however, make certain rules subject to the approval of the Director of Education.

Each council has an education committee whose views are transmitted to the district education committee through the district education officer. Through these local committees the people are participating to an increasing degree in the educational planning for their own areas. Details of the local government council schools are given in Chapter 2.

Departmental Organization.

The head-quarters of the Department of Education is at Port Moresby, Papua, where the head of the Department, the Director of Education, and central administrative staff are stationed. Full information on the organization of the Department and the functions of its various Divisions was given at pages 84–85 of last year's report.

District education officers are responsible for local educational administration and supervision in the Sepik, Morobe, Madang, New Ireland, Manus and New Britain Districts. In the Eastern Highlands, Western High-

lands and Bougainville Districts, where there are fewer schools, area education officers administer the affairs of the Department.

A general summary of Administration schools at 30th June, 1955, is as follows:—

Type of School.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.	
	30th June, 1954.	30th June, 1955.	30th June, 1954.	30th June, 1955.
Primary—				
Non-indigenous—				
European	10	11	468	546
Asian	3	3	271	325
Mixed-race	2	1	36	18
Indigenous—				
Area schools	5	4	355	333
Girls' schools	2	2	52	68
Other primary schools	46	57	2,546	3,293
Total Primary ..	68	78	3,728	4,583
Secondary and Higher Education—				
Non-indigenous—				
Asian	1	1	58	78
Indigenous—				
Central	7	7	511	550
Secondary and teacher training	2	7*	46	142†
Technical training ..	1	2	152	145
Total Secondary and Higher ..	11	17	767	915
Total all Administration Schools ..	79	95	4,495	5,498

* Five schools are Teacher-training Course "B" centres.

† Eighty-seven pupils are teacher-trainees studying Course "B".

These figures show an increase since 30th June, 1954, of 16 schools and 1,003 pupils.

The significant increase during the year in the staff of the Department of Education is shown in the following table. The staff at head-quarters at Port Moresby are common to both the Trust Territory and Papua.

	1953–54.	1954–55.
Headquarters—		
Director and staff	30	39
Field supervisory, &c.—		
District education officers	4	4
Library staff	4	6
Typist	1	1
Inspector of schools	1	1
Instructional—		
Education officers (European teaching personnel)	66	86
Indigenous teachers	138	162
Totals	244	299

There are no private boards concerned with education in the Territory.

The *Education Ordinance* 1952 provides for an education advisory board and for district education committees. The Education Advisory Board consists of the Director of Education, four members appointed by the Administrator to represent the missions and any other educational agencies of the Territory, and no more than four other members appointed by the Administrator. The Board, formed in 1953, held two meetings during the period under review. District education committees are appointed by the Administrator and consist of not more than five members, of whom at least one shall be a mission representative. The inaugural meetings of the Morobe and New Britain District Education Committees were held in January, 1955.

Although members of local government council education committees are, as mentioned earlier, participating in educational planning for their own areas, it is felt that they have not yet progressed sufficiently to be able to participate directly in the formulation of educational policy and in the administration of education. For this reason none has yet been appointed to the Education Advisory Board or to the district education committees.

Inspection of Schools.

Although the inspectorial staff remained unchanged during the period, there is now provision for two additional inspectors of schools who will devote their whole time to inspectorial duties. District education officers have inspected all Administration schools within their districts and are now responsible for inspecting the "registered" and "recognized" schools conducted by the missions. Other inspections have been made by headquarters officers.

Officers of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs co-operate with the Department of Education by furnishing reports on all mission schools situated in villages through which they pass whilst on field patrol duty.

Under the *Education Ordinance* and Regulations, the "registration" or "recognition" of mission schools will be determined from inspection reports. Inspectors will report on schools from the central school level upwards, whilst the inspection of schools below central school level will be carried out by district, area and other authorized education officers.

Plans and Programmes.

The salient features of long-term policy remain unchanged; they are—

- (1) the attainment of universal literacy and of a progressively higher standard of social development throughout the Territory;
- (2) the provision within the Territory of a full range of primary, secondary, tertiary, technical and adult education for both sexes and for all classes of the community, designed to fit them to participate in the

economic, health, social and cultural advancement of their own local communities and of their country as a whole; and

- (3) the achievement by the indigenous people of an ability to accept and adjust themselves to environmental changes while preserving the worthwhile features of their cultural heritage.

Against the background of these ultimate objectives a realistic short-term plan was adopted in 1953 and specific programmes were designed to meet the immediate and more pressing educational needs of the Territory. The major short-term objectives, which remain unchanged since last year, are—

- (1) A large-scale increase in the number and improvement of the standard of indigenous teachers through the stepping-up of secondary education, the provision of additional training centres and the enlargement of existing ones, the introduction of emergency teacher-training courses, the establishment of a full-scale teachers' college, and the conduct of special refresher and other courses for teachers; complementary action is being taken to improve the status, remuneration, accommodation and general conditions of indigenous teachers;
- (2) the improvement of secondary education and technical training by raising the standard of schools and training centres, providing additional technical training facilities, introducing manual arts into every Territory school as part of the general syllabus, and widening the provision of girls' schools and educational activities for women;
- (3) the development of vernaculars as teaching media for the earliest stages of schooling;
- (4) the increased educational use of such media as films, radio, publications;
- (5) encouragement of mission educational activities by the admission of indigenous mission teachers to training centres, as well as the frequent holding of special short courses in teaching method and school management;
- (6) the identification of all aspects of education with community interests;
- (7) an increasingly rural bias in general education throughout all stages of instruction;
- (8) the extension of literacy by special campaigns and the production of graded literacy material;
- (9) extension classes and study groups to assist all sections of the community;
- (10) recruitment of additional European staff; and
- (11) the extension of the teaching of English as the *lingua franca* of the Territory.

Development has proceeded towards almost all of these objectives during the year, the following being the most significant advances:—

- (1) the increasing contribution of the Education Advisory Board, particularly in emphasizing the immediate needs in education;
- (2) the introduction of an emergency training scheme to provide more indigenous teachers, and the intensification of the supervision and local in-service training of indigenous teachers;
- (3) a marked increase in European teaching staff;
- (4) improved accommodation for both secondary and technical education, and an increase in the numbers undertaking courses in manual arts; an extension of "on the job" building groups in technical training; and the introduction of organized syllabuses in carpentry and automotive engineering;
- (5) marked progress in the field of education for girls and women;
- (6) an increasing participation in educational progress by the indigenous people, particularly through the establishment of schools by local government councils;
- (7) the rapid development of the Library Service; and the changed format of the *Papua and New Guinea Villager*, with a greatly increased circulation;
- (8) continued linguistic research; the conducting of a planned survey of literacy methods by an expert from the South Pacific Commission; the production of further vernacular readers and the completion of a series of locally adapted English readers;
- (9) extended film services;
- (10) an increase in grants-in-aid to missions from £56,597 to £70,040; and
- (11) an increase in the total expenditure by the Administration on education from £297,492 in 1953-54 to £347,869.

Non-Government Schools.

The mission organizations play an important part in the education system of the Territory. In particular they are responsible for almost all the early vernacular education.

Close and continuous liaison is maintained with the missions through regular conferences, the most recent of which was held in November, 1954, and through mission participation in the Education Advisory Board. At the district level, there is mission representation on the district education committees, and in addition the principal missions nominate education liaison officers who deal with the district education officers of the Department of Education.

Many of the missionaries have spent long periods in the Territory and have acquired a detailed knowledge of the educational needs of particular areas. In particular there are a number of missionaries with wide

knowledge and experience in the field of language, and they are making a great contribution to the Territory through the Advisory Committee on Languages.

The provisions of the *Education Ordinance* 1952 require some control of mission education facilities by the Administration, and this is also required by the terms of the grants-in-aid provided to the missions by the Administration.

Mission organizations are assisted in their educational work by the supply of basic educational equipment and by grants-in-aid from the Administration. Grants-in-aid totalled £70,040 for the period under review, representing an increase of £13,443 compared with 1953-54. The basis on which grants are made is as follows:—

- (1) For approved European specialist staff—
 - (i) education liaison officer, male—£500 per annum; female—£430 per annum;
 - (ii) master or mistress of method, male—£450 per annum; female—£400 per annum;
 - (iii) teacher, English language, male—£450 per annum; female—£400 per annum;
 - (iv) technical instructor (male)—£450 per annum;
 - (v) teacher (female), kindergarten and domestic interests for girls and women—£400 per annum;
 - (vi) teacher (female), kindergarten and junior school methods—£400 per annum.

(*Pro rata* payments are made wherever considered necessary.)

- (2) Grants for each unit of 50 pupils or students in regular attendance—
 - (a) village schools, per unit per annum—£10;
 - (b) intermediate schools (non-boarding), per unit per annum—£20;
 - (c) intermediate schools (boarding), per unit per annum—£60;
 - (d) higher training institutions (boarding), per unit per annum—£100;

There are 23 missions with headquarters in the Trust Territory, which are conducting schools as under:—

Type of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
Non-indigenous—		
European	1	80
Asian	3	342
Mixed race	3	181
Indigenous—		
Village school	2,863	93,488
Intermediate	217	10,780
Higher training institution	24	1,688
Total schools and pupils	3,111	106,559

These figures show an increase over the 1953-54 figures of 338 schools and 18,067 pupils.

The number of teachers in mission schools was 273 European, 3,492 indigenous and 19 others. This represented an increase over the previous year of 12 European, 386 indigenous and 9 others.

Basis of Establishment of Schools.

General policy admits of the necessity at present for two broad categories of schools—indigenous and non-indigenous. This differentiation is not made on racial grounds, but is necessary at the present stage because of the wide variations in both the cultural and educational backgrounds of the two groups. During the year the Administration closed its school for pupils of mixed race at Rabaul, the pupils being transferred to other schools conducted by the Administration or by the Catholic Mission. Ten indigenous students are attending secondary schools in Australia under the special scholarship scheme instituted in 1954 and the policy of non-segregation has been carried a step further with the admission as from 1956 of Asian children and children of mixed race to eligibility for financial assistance for secondary education in Australia.

Religious Instruction.

The teaching of religion in schools conducted by the missions is not restricted. Ministers of religion and authorized laymen are permitted free entry each week into Administration schools for the purpose of giving religious instruction, but attendance at this instruction is dependent upon the agreement of the parents. Children in Administration schools receive instruction in ethics and morals in accordance with the syllabus introduced in 1954. Children are not required to attend schools at which the religious precepts taught are unacceptable to their parents or guardians.

Information about the United Nations.

The social studies syllabus provides for children to acquire knowledge of the United Nations and of the International Trusteeship System. The population is informed about the United Nations and its agencies through broadcasts and newspapers, special days sponsored by the United Nations being given full significance. Information material received from the United Nations Department of Public Information is distributed to schools and film strips and other material are used.

Compulsory Education.

Provision is made by the *Education Ordinance 1952* that attendance at schools may be declared compulsory in specified areas and it is anticipated that this provision will be applied in certain more advanced areas. In many parts of the Territory the indigenous social system places certain responsibilities on both boys and girls and the introduction of compulsory education would have effects on the social system that would at present be undesirable. There is a traditional attitude among

the indigenous people that education is not as necessary for girls as it is for boys, but, as is indicated below, this attitude is changing.

School Fees.

Education is free at all stages, for both boys and girls, in all schools in the Territory.

Girls' Education.

Education for girls differs from education for boys to the extent that in both cases there is a strong practical and vocational bias, particularly at the post-primary level, and in consequence domestic and similar training replaces the manual training that is given to boys. On account of this subject bias, separate boys' and girls' schools are maintained at the central school level.

There has been in the past a reluctance on the part of the indigenous people to have their daughters educated, particularly beyond the vernacular village school level. A plan has been introduced by the Department of Education to overcome this situation and to encourage the education of girls, and there is strong evidence that the attitude of the indigenous people is changing.

Enrolments at the girls' boarding school at Dregerhafen have increased from 40 to 50 and new girls' boarding schools to accommodate initially 30 pupils each are under construction at Madang and Rabaul. The women of the villages surrounding the girls' school at Tavui, near Rabaul, are now supporting the school strongly, although previously they had been markedly conservative.

Scholarships.

Since there is no European secondary school in the Territory, the Administration assists parents to send their children to secondary schools in Australia. This assistance was increased by £30 at the beginning of 1955 and now consists of £145 per annum per child, together with an annual return air passage. At 30th June, 1954, this assistance was being provided in respect of 197 children. During 1954 ten privately endowed grants were made available through the Department of Education for children receiving secondary education in Australia.

In 1956 the provision of assistance for secondary education in Australia will be extended to Asian children and children of mixed race. During the year an Asian student, who was granted assistance in 1954 to enable him to train at the Brisbane Teachers' College, completed his training and returned to the Territory. Special assistance was granted to another Asian student, who is now undertaking the two-year teacher-training course at Bathurst Teachers' College, New South Wales. Financial assistance is being granted to four students from the Manus District to enable them to attend the secondary school at Rabaul.

Secondary education and teacher training for indigenous students is free; there is no charge for use of

books or materials; transport is provided where necessary and practicable, and full maintenance is provided free in all boarding schools.

The system, commenced in 1954, of awarding scholarships to indigenous students to enable them to attend secondary schools in Australia, has been continued. The six scholarship winners of 1954 continue to progress satisfactorily and four more scholarships were awarded in 1955. These scholarships provide for all the costs of board, tuition, clothing, school equipment, and incidental expenses, and one return air fare home each year. The value of these scholarships approaches £400 per annum each.

European and Asian children usually travel free to and from school by Administration transport. In special cases transport is subsidized. The location of schools is generally such that pupils have only a short distance to travel. Free transport is provided, where practicable, for children required to travel to boarding schools, which in many cases are some distance from the students' homes.

School Buildings.

A total of thirty projects involving seventy-nine buildings has been completed or partially completed during the period. These were mainly buildings of semi-permanent type, distributed throughout nine districts, and including seven residences and 72 buildings for use as classrooms, workshops and dormitories.

The following are the major projects completed or under construction:—

Lae (Morobe): Permanent-type technical training centre, including workshops, dormitories and classrooms, to accommodate 200 boarding students and a varying number of day students.

Wau (Morobe): Permanent-type classroom (for adult evening classes as well as day classes for children).

Tusbab (Madang): Semi-permanent-type classrooms and dormitories, to be used as a District school.

Rogia (Madang): Semi-permanent classroom for village higher school.

Brandi (Sepik): Additional semi-permanent-type classrooms (for central school and teacher-training centre).

Wewak (Sepik): Additional permanent classroom for European school.

Mt. Hagen (Western Highlands): Semi-permanent-type classroom.

Goroka (Eastern Highlands): Permanent-type classrooms, dormitories and residences for central school. Semi-permanent classrooms, and dormitories, for girls' school.

Kainantu (Eastern Highlands): Semi-permanent-type classrooms and dormitories for area school.

Okiufu (Eastern Highlands): Semi-permanent type classrooms and dormitories for area school.

Malaguna (Rabaul): Permanent classrooms, workshops and dormitories for technical training centre to accommodate 200 boarding students.

Vunamami (New Britain): Permanent-type dormitories and residences for rural education centre.

Buin (Bougainville): Permanent additional classroom for central school.

M'Bunai (Manus): Permanent residence for education officer.

Practical building groups, consisting of technical trainees under the leadership of instructors, have been partly responsible for these projects. This form of "on the job" training has proved very effective as a means of instruction. All schools are supplied with equipment adequate for their needs.

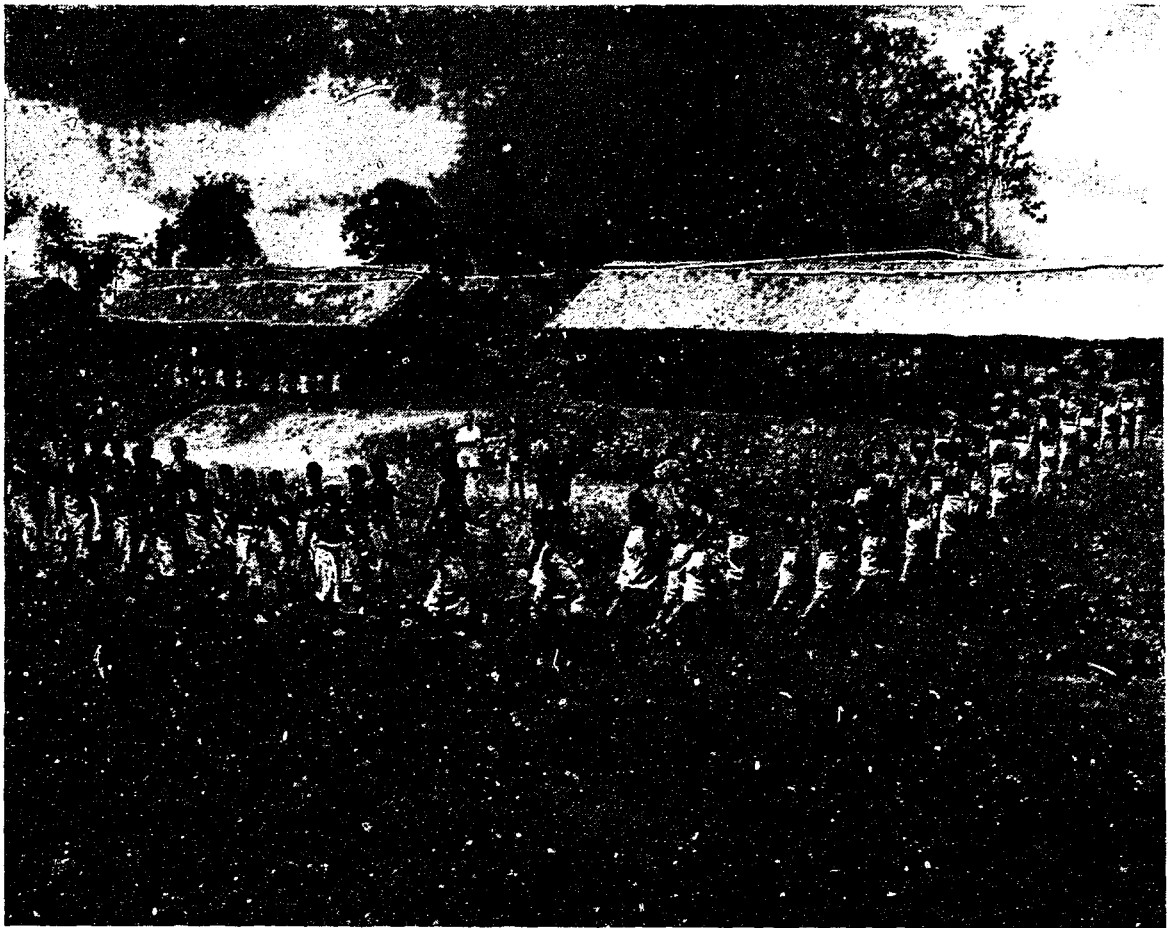
Textbooks.

Textbooks are supplied free of charge to all Administration schools, and mission schools received certain textbooks as part of the grants-in-aid system. A number of locally adapted texts have been published by the Administration, by missions and by the South Pacific Commission Literature Bureau. The Education Advisory Board has considered the special need for such locally produced material and an attempt is to be made to co-ordinate all work on textbooks. This will eventually be a function of a literature bureau but, as an interim measure, the Department of Education acts as a clearing house to evaluate the material produced in the Territory and to advise on means of publication. Two complete series of English readers have been published and are in general use, and another is nearing completion. The assessment of a large number of arithmetic textbooks is at present being carried out with a view to the production of a series designed to suit the requirements of Territory schools. Five school primers in various vernaculars are in the course of production.

Libraries.

A total of 87 libraries is now established, 70 being located at schools. Book stocks are in English, and each library contains from 200 to 1,200 titles, regular additions being made from time to time as suitable new titles become available. Preliminary research into readers' preferences and the general reaction to the service, has shown the need for locally produced material. The service, which is administered through the Department of Education, has expanded rapidly from four libraries in 1950 to the present figure. Much, however, remains to be done in the provision of suitable illustrated texts in simple English to meet the needs of new literates.

Several periodical news-sheets are published in Melanesian Pidgin by both the Department of Education and the missions. The Department also produces a monthly paper, *The Papua and New Guinea Villager*, in English.



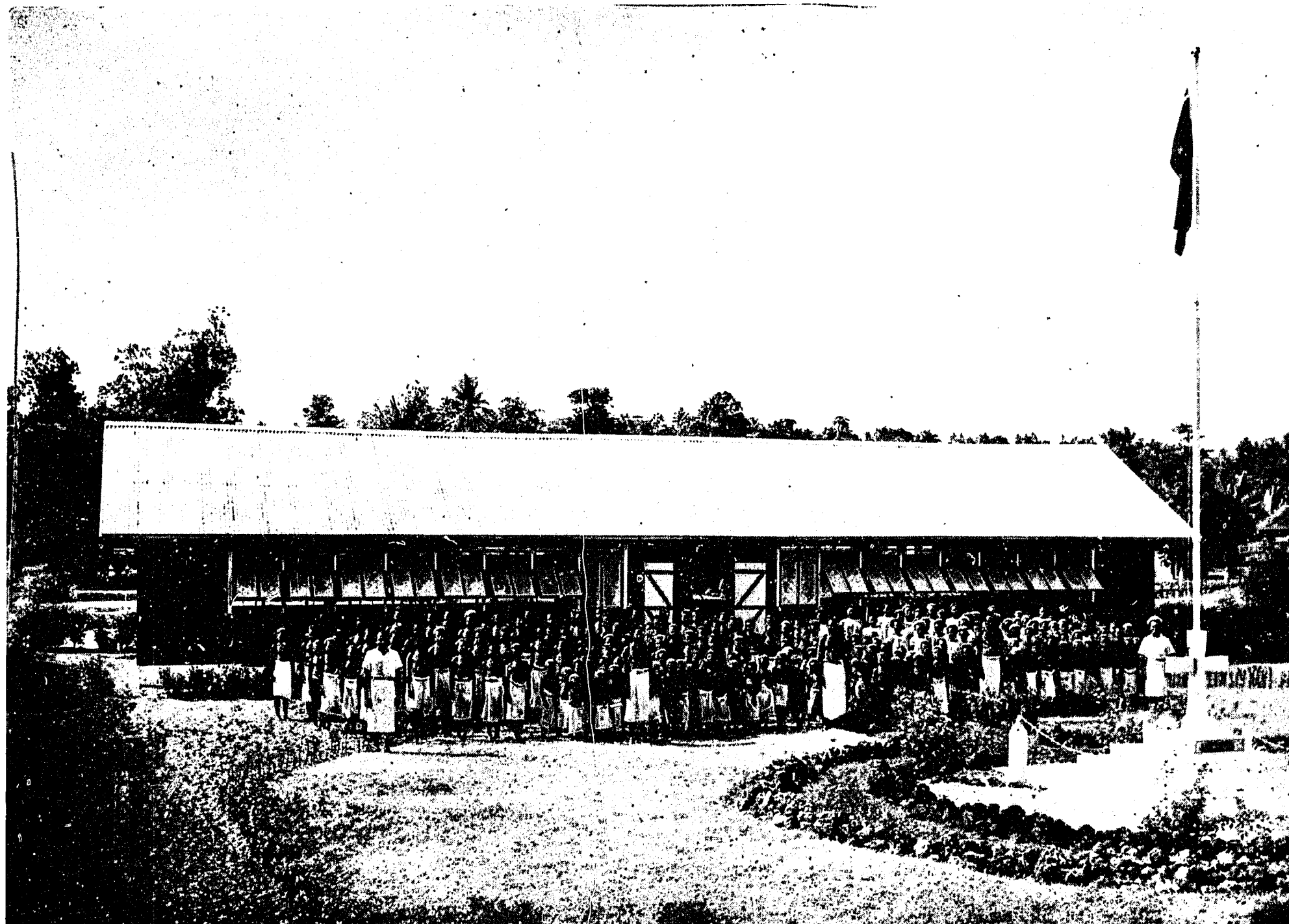
The Vunamami Rural Education Centre, Rabaul, New Britain.



A lesson in animal husbandry given in the pig paddock. A wall chart and black-board listing the fine points of a good porker have been brought from the class-room.

[To face page 88.]

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A school built by a local government council in the Rabaul district which has an enrolment of about 100 boys and girls. It is attended by children between the ages of nine and sixteen, and prepares them for entrance to a Central School which in turn qualifies them for secondary education. Children under the age of nine attend a village school nearby. The Council has also taken over responsibility for maintenance of the school buildings and grounds. Teaching staff, text-books and other school equipment are provided by the Department of Education which supervises the general school work through its District Education Officer.

There is evidence of a steady growth in the number of people literate in English. There is little doubt that the current commercial and agricultural interests of the population, together with their participation in local government organization, are encouraging the demand for reading material, particularly in English.

Youth Organizations.

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements continue to grow, and together have a membership of over 2,000. Membership of both movements includes all elements of the population.

Local courses of training have been established, and training will be increasingly carried on within the Territory's own leadership resources. Future plans involve periodical tours by Territorial training commissioners.

A development in youth work has been the introduction of the Junior Red Cross Movement which has circles established at Lae, Goroka, Kavieng and Rabaul. Most of the circles are established at schools and carry out programmes similar to those in other parts of the world. Following a recent display of Junior Red Cross international art, several paintings and handicraft items have been selected from the Territory for display overseas. A member of the Rabaul Circle attended a Junior Red Cross training camp in Melbourne, Australia, during the year.

CHAPTER 2.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Structure and Organization.

European children receive primary education on the pattern of primary schools of the Australian State Departments of Education, which enables them to proceed to secondary education on the Australian mainland.

The schools for Asian children and children of mixed race follow lines similar to those of European schools with necessary adaptation to local conditions and to the differing background of the groups of children concerned.

Since many European children live in remote areas, provision has been made for free correspondence tuition. One hundred and ninety-seven pupils were receiving correspondence tuition at 30th June, 1955.

In the light of prevailing circumstances the development of the indigenous people requires the organization of the school system into two educational streams:

- (1) for those living in more or less continuous contact with the European way of life whose future will be determined by this—in particular, urbanized groups;
- (2) for those continuing to live in organized village communities in a rural environment where the contact with a European economy and way of life is as yet of a marginal nature.

The urban groups are catered for at primary school level by station schools covering a course of seven years (preparatory to Standard 6 inclusive), while the village groups take a four-year course in village schools (which are usually conducted by missions), followed by a four-year course in village higher schools.

Policy.

The basic policy of primary education for the indigenous people is to provide an education that is closely related to their lives and that will prepare them for the changes resulting from European contact. Every effort is made to prevent the breaking-up of the indigenous culture. The people generally realize that a village-centred school system is best adapted to their present-day needs and to their future development as rural communities.

There is a strong rural bias in all village primary schools. Gardens are maintained and nature study is stressed so that the students will be led to an understanding of natural phenomena.

Curriculum.

A revised syllabus for schools for indigenous children was issued in January, 1955.

The seven-year station school course is conducted throughout in English. A graded syllabus is followed, with local adaptation in such subjects as hygiene, social studies and handicrafts.

The vernacular is the language of instruction in the four-year course of the village school. English is introduced in the third year of the course and is developed with a view to its being used later as the language of instruction. This course is succeeded by a four-year course in village higher schools, in which English is the language of instruction. On the successful completion of the village higher school course, the pupil has reached a level of literacy in English equivalent to that reached at the end of the station school course.

The curriculum follows general educational lines. It includes gardening, nature study and manual arts, but cannot be said to be vocational in nature. All schools are encouraged to maintain adequate gardens and to keep livestock such as goats, pigs and fowls.

Ages of Pupils, Attendance and Educational Wastage.

Children normally enrol at European schools at the age of five years and complete their primary schooling at the age of twelve. Asian children and children of mixed race usually take about a year longer, owing mainly to their less adequate command of English.

Indigenous children commence instruction at approximately seven years of age, and the primary school course (through village and village higher schools) is completed by the age of fifteen years. Approximate age ranges in each grade are given in Appendix XXII.

Attendance at schools is generally good.

The fact that many indigenous children do not proceed beyond the village school level can be attributed to such factors as the diversity of standards of social advancement, the limited contact with Europeans in many areas, and the demands of village custom and domestic circumstances of the family group.

Native Local Government Council Schools.

A notable development in education has been the expansion of schools sponsored by local government councils in New Britain and Manus.

The councils have shown a willingness and ability to shoulder part of the responsibility for education within their areas. They have assisted in the provision and subsequent maintenance of buildings, in the supplying of school furniture, and in the provision of water supplies. In addition, each council makes a yearly grant for educational contingencies, including the provision of items of equipment not normally supplied by the Administration, the cost of special celebrations at schools, and the provision of transport for local functions connected with education.

Each council has appointed an education committee which represents the council in the maintenance of close liaison with officers of the Department of Education. The views of the committee on educational matters are transmitted to the district education committees through the district education officer.

All schools sponsored by councils are staffed by and remain under the supervision and control of the Department of Education.

At present there are eleven council schools in the Rabaul area and two at Manus. In these schools there are 41 teachers and 1,016 pupils. The total expenditure on these schools by the councils concerned has been about £11,000 to date.

The Vunamami Rural Education Centre is an example of the interest shown in education by local government councils. The centre had its genesis in the desire of a section of population of the Gazelle Peninsula for an educational centre which would support and advance a many-sided programme of community development based on a sound economic foundation of cocoa and copra production.

One of the first acts of the Vunamami Council, which was gazetted in 1950, was to set aside a sum of money for the higher education of selected pupils and to plan for a village higher school and a central school to serve the area. Land was made available by the people, and the council erected a schoolroom, teacher's house and dormitories, and planted food gardens. In March, 1952, the village higher school opened with 87 pupils. The curriculum was essentially rural and aimed at the introduction of new food crops; skill in animal husbandry; improvement in the cultivation, harvesting and preparation of the cash crops on which the developing economy of the area was based; and the introduction of new cash crops.

In December, 1953, a central school (post-primary) was established at the centre in addition to the village higher (primary) school originally set up, and the total enrolment of the centre is now approximately 150 pupils, spread over seven years of schooling (four years village higher school and three years central school—the latter being of post-primary level).

Both schools set out to provide their own food requirements as far as possible and this necessitated for a start the clearing of jungle and the planting of gardens. The initial establishment of the centre meant that temporary classrooms, dormitories and teachers' residences had to be built, and the people of the area, in conjunction with the first pupils at the school, completed these in a short time. The danger was recognized that a large amount of outdoor work might be regarded by both the people and the pupils as an unwarranted burden as well as a distraction from the scholastic work of the school. It was accordingly decided that the classroom teaching in certain subjects should be based upon the outdoor activities, to give unity to the work of the school and to make it more significant for the pupils. The council communities readily appreciated the principle and value of relating the teaching programme to the daily practical activities of the centre, and experience has already shown that the standards of attainment of the pupils in the various school subjects, including English, are more than comparable with those of the schools which follow more formal teaching methods.

Although the original buildings were of a temporary nature additional permanent buildings have since been added, including classrooms for the village higher school which have been financed by the Council and dormitories and teachers' residences provided by the Administration.

To date, improved types of food crops have been very successfully cultivated, and grain, sorghum and rice introduced as likely cash crops. One thousand cocoa trees planted in the school grounds are now coming into bearing. Poultry and pigs are well established and new types of building have been introduced. The centre is now a flourishing rural education institution supported in all ways by the community. Through their council, the village communities of the area have assumed a measure of responsibility for the maintenance and administration of the school, and it is expected that within the next ten years the enrolment at the centre will reach 350. Already it has set a pattern of school organization in which other councils in the region are expressing interest. It is believed, on the basis of the experience of the Vunamami project, that this rural-community type of education centre represents the soundest approach to the provision of schooling in relation to the economic and social advancement of the indigenous people, and it is therefore planned to establish such centres widely throughout the Territory.

Other Community-Sponsored Schools.

In addition to those schools supported by councils, there is evidence of a general desire among the indigenous communities to share the responsibility for providing educational facilities. On Kar Kar Island, near Madang, for example, co-operative societies have allocated funds and land for the erection of an area school. At Talidig, in the same district, people from a number of villages provided land and buildings for a school to serve the area. They constructed a temporary village near the school site to accommodate workers on the project. During 1954-55, three classrooms, two dormitories and an office block have been erected on 50 acres of land set aside for the education centre. Extensive gardens are in production and the whole area has been beautified. Seventy-nine children from twelve villages are at present enrolled, and the school serves as a focal-point for a programme of schooling for the area as a whole.

CHAPTER 3.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Structure and Organization.

The only secondary education available for non-indigenous children is that provided in the secondary section of the Asian school at Rabaul. In December, 1955, this school will present a class for the Junior Public Certificate of the Australian State of Queensland. This certificate represents the successful completion of four of the six years of the Queensland secondary school course. In addition to residents of Rabaul, the school is attended by Asian students and students of mixed race from New Ireland and Manus, the latter being maintained by the Administration.

Details are given in Chapter 1 of the educational allowances which are provided at present for European children to attend secondary schools in Australia and which will be extended in 1956 to Asian students and students of mixed race.

Secondary education for indigenous children is in two stages. The first (post-primary) stage covers a three years' course at a central school (Standards 7, 8 and 9) from which selected students proceed to the second stage—a two years' secondary course. The successful completion of the full five years of secondary schooling qualifies the student for a local Leaving Certificate.

Secondary schools necessarily have a limited number of students as they provide for a higher scholastic standard and a sound knowledge of English. By their nature they are generally residential, and are organized along the lines of the secondary boarding schools of Australia, with a wide range of extra-curricular activities, including sports and cultural interests.

Policy.

Secondary and higher education is to be made available to all students who qualify to progress to higher

standards, but advantage of this can be taken only by those students who have satisfactorily completed their primary education and consequently have a good knowledge of the English language.

The secondary education objective is to be achieved by using the facilities available both in the Territory and in the Commonwealth of Australia. Details are given in Chapter 1 of the scholarship scheme whereby selected indigenous students are sent to secondary schools in Australia.

The number of students fitted to undertake secondary education for the next few years will be small, but a fairly rapid increase can be anticipated.

The principle of equal opportunity for boys and girls is applied. In practice, more girls are proceeding to secondary education as the traditional attitude to girls' education is being overcome.

Curriculum.

English is the language of instruction in all secondary schools.

Separate central schools are maintained for boys and for girls, as the curriculum has a strong vocational bias and a consequent stress on the subjects that will be of vocational benefit.

Manual arts are recognized as being of great importance. It is intended that each central school shall have a manual training annexe which will provide training of great value both to those who will proceed to more formal technical training and to those who will return to the villages.

Technical training is regarded not as a utilitarian measure designed to increase personal income or to increase the available labour force, but as a means whereby the individual can apply his new knowledge to the improvement of his daily village life. The increasing stress on technical education is a reflection largely of the growing interest of the people themselves in this phase of education.

The central school established at Vunamami, which is described in detail in Chapter 2, is regarded as a pilot project in the development of rural education. This school provides a course at the central school standard with a definite bias towards the local rural community interests and provides a prototype for the development of rural-type central schools.

CHAPTER 4.

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

There are no universities in the Territory and some years must elapse before their existence could be justified. Any qualified students would have access to universities in Australia.

Details are given in the appropriate sections of this report of the facilities provided by the Administration for the training of indigenous people as teachers and in medical skills.

Facilities for technical training have up to the present not been extensive. The technical training centre at Malaguna, near Rabaul, is being remodelled and extended to provide for more students to be accommodated and to provide part of the training required under the Native Apprenticeship Scheme. Work has continued on the construction of a new technical training centre at Lae. Organized syllabuses in carpentry and automotive engineering were introduced during the year. A scheme for the training of manual arts instructors was introduced at the Dregerhafen Education Centre during the year, when eight selected students commenced a three-year course of study, to include two years of specialized training in manual arts and one year of teacher-training.

A number of centres have been established by missions for the purpose of theological training. Several students have completed their training and are now ordained priests. Others have proceeded to Australia for further training.

The only barrier to undertaking higher study outside the Territory is the fact that the vast majority of the indigenous people have not yet reached the necessary educational standard. Nine indigenous students and three students of mixed race are attending courses under Administration sponsorship at the Central Medical School, Suva. Five of these are training as assistant medical practitioners, two as assistant dental practitioners, one as a pharmacist, and the remaining four as sanitation health inspectors. In addition two girls are undergoing courses as nurses at the Central Nursing School, Suva.

The language of instruction for all purposes of higher education is English.

The Public Service Institute, with headquarters at Port Moresby, Papua, began operating during the year and is now responsible for all in-service training and tutorial assistance for members of the Public Service studying by correspondence. Its correspondence services are supplemented by visits of the staff of the Institute to the main centres of the Territory.

CHAPTER 5.

OTHER SCHOOLS.

Pre-school play centres are established at Rabaul, Wewak, Madang, Wau, Bulolo, Goroka and Lae. They are subsidized by the Administration and administered by the Department of Health.

There are no special schools in the Territory for physically or mentally handicapped children or for child delinquents. Australian facilities are made available for such cases and financial assistance may be provided for physically handicapped European children.

Special schools for training indigenous students as medical assistants and office-holders in co-operatives

are now operating, and a new venture is a school in Rabaul for the training of local government council officers.

Details of expansion in technical training establishments have been given in Chapter 4.

CHAPTER 6.

TEACHERS.

Administration Teachers.

European teachers in Administration schools are normally recruited in Australia and a system of cadetships granted to matriculants from the various Australian States assists in the establishment of a regular intake.

A notable feature of educational progress during the year is the increase of headquarters European staff from 30 to 39 and of European instructional staff from 66 to 86.

Two Asian students have been awarded Administration scholarships for training at teachers' colleges in Australia. One completed his training at the end of 1954 and is now teaching at the Asian school in Rabaul. The second, an Asian girl from Rabaul, commenced a two-year training course with newly-appointed cadet education officers in Australia at the beginning of 1955.

Specialized library facilities are available to teachers for further training, from the library maintained at headquarters.

Training of Teachers.

< There are three distinct courses of teacher-training for indigenous teachers, these being known as Courses A, B and C. >

The regular departmental programme for teacher training, known as Course C, is carried out in two centres—at Keravat near Rabaul and at Dregerhafen in the Morobe District. A course of three years is provided beyond the central school level, which includes two years of secondary education as pre-vocational or qualifying training, and one year of actual vocational training for teaching, with supervised teaching practice as an important feature. Selection of trainees for this course is made from students who have completed the central school course at Dregerhafen or Keravat, or elsewhere in the Territory, and who show interest in and aptitude for teaching. The students are paid a trainee allowance during the third year of the course. The course is designed to train the students to serve not only as teachers, but as leaders of the people among whom they serve. The teacher-training syllabus places emphasis on the responsibility of a teacher as a leader in the community and seeks to avoid the assumption that teachers are set apart from their fellows by virtue of their special training.

A great deal of the training period is spent on actual teaching techniques. Practising schools are situated close to each of the centres. Students progressively complete a programme of work for all subjects in the village higher school course, and prepare useful visual aids such as charts and models and other items of teaching equipment which they take with them on graduation. A carefully selected collection of books is given to each teacher when he leaves the centre. At Dregerhafen, teacher-trainees receive specialized instruction in manual arts in addition to the normal teacher-training syllabus. This subject is to be introduced at Keravat also, at an early date. At Chapter 4, details are given of the training course for manual arts instructors which was introduced at Dregerhafen during the year.

Course A is a course of twelve months' duration intended for use in mission teacher-training centres. It is designed to prepare teachers for service in mission village schools, in which they would teach Classes 1 and 2 and Standards 1 and 2. On satisfactory completion of Course A, teachers are eligible for examination and certification as "recognized" teachers in village schools.

The third teacher-training course, known as Course B, is specifically designed for the emergency teacher-training scheme. This scheme, which commenced in 1955, was introduced because of the urgent need for additional teachers, a need which has arisen because of the expansion of educational services and because of the strong demand for students to take up vocations other than teaching.

Course B is of twelve months' duration, the prerequisite for entry being the satisfactory completion of Standard 8. Course B trainees are taken in detail through the revised syllabus for schools for indigenous children. On passing the qualifying examination at the end of the course, trainees will be certificated as qualified to teach all classes from Standard 1 to Standard 6 inclusive, i.e., in village higher schools.

Course B teacher-training centres were established at Madang, Brandi, Lorengau, Utu and Vunamami, in January, 1955. Emphasis is being placed on supervised teaching practice and a village higher school is associated with each centre for this purpose. Each trainee has regular practice in the teaching of Standards 1 to 6.

At the Lorengau Centre, Manus, in addition to the twelve Administration teachers being trained, three teachers from the Evangelical Mission have joined the group.

A special feature of the Vunamami Centre is its close association with the Vunamami Central School which has a marked rural basis and where the closest correlation exists between agricultural activities and the school curriculum. The Vunamami teacher-trainees, besides acquiring professional skill in classroom teaching, will gain an insight into methods of applying

agricultural projects to give vitality and reality to formal school instruction. Details of the Vunamami School are given in Chapter 2.

The numbers enrolled in the various Course B training centres are as follows:—

Vunamami	34
Lorengau (including three mission trainees) ..	14
Utu	17
Madang	9
Brandi	13
Total	87

Although the training given to teacher-trainees in the Territory does not give them qualifications equivalent to those of teachers trained in Australia, they are fully capable of teaching at the levels on which they are employed.

In-service Training.

In the year under review refresher courses for indigenous teachers were conducted at Rabaul, Kavieng, Manus, Madang, Lae, Goroka and Wewak, during school vacation periods. There has been an extension of the Department's correspondence courses for teachers which are now issued regularly in printed form. There has also been an intensification of general supervision and local in-service training.

Mission Teachers.

The provision of Administration grants for approved European teaching staff employed by missions encourages the missions to employ highly qualified European teachers. Indigenous teachers in mission schools vary greatly in standard—some are fully trained teachers, while others have completed only the village school course and are primarily village pastors or teacher-catechists.

Provision is made in the Education Ordinance for the teachers in mission schools to be registered or recognized. There is evidence of a desire on the part of the missions to conform to departmental standards in teacher-training and future development will be towards the attainment of the standards prescribed by the Administration in both the training and the official recognition of mission teachers.

Salaries.

Salaries and allowances for European education officers are detailed in Appendix II.

Asian teachers and teachers of mixed race, both male and female, receive a standard salary rate varying from £444 to £552 per annum, plus a cost-of-living allowance which at 30th June, 1955, was £132 for males and £99 for females. Student teachers are paid according to age.

Indigenous teachers and instructors are employed on a monthly wage basis. To this wage must be added the cost of maintenance (including rations), personal equipment, and transport for both teachers and wives,

so that the real wage is considerably higher than the scale indicates. Monthly wage rates of indigenous teachers and instructors as from 1st June, 1955, were as follows:—

Supervisory Teachers—

Grade I—£21 5s;
Grade II—£22 10s;
Grade III—£25.

Teachers and Instructors—

Grade I—£5 to £8 2s. 6d. with annual increments of 12s. 6d. per month;
Grade II—£8 15s. to £10 12s. 6d. with annual increments of 12s. 6d. per month;
Grade III—£12 10s. to £14 7s. 6d. with annual increments of 12s. 6d. per month;
Grade IV—£16 5s. to £20 with four annual increments of 12s. 6d. per month and one of £1 5s.

Probationary Teachers and Instructors—

£1 5s. to £2 10s. with annual increments of 12s. 6d. per month.

CHAPTER 7.

ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION.

Extent of Illiteracy.

The illiteracy rate in the Territory is high, particularly in those areas where Administration contact is slight and of recent date. Educational policy is designed to bring about universal literacy as soon as possible and research into techniques of literacy is currently being carried out by a specialist from the South Pacific Commission.

Adult Education.

In addition to the general impact made by Administration schools, mission centres and other organized developmental programmes, special media continue to be used for broadly educational purposes. In this connexion there has been steady expansion in the services provided through libraries, publications, film programmes and radio.

There are four main libraries in the Territory—at Rabaul, Lae, Madang and Wewak—which serve local needs and which also supply outlying areas through a country lending service. All residents of the Territory are eligible to use this public library service, but it has been found necessary, mainly because of the level of English usage amongst the indigenous inhabitants, to supplement this with a special library service to meet their needs. This service maintains 87 small libraries at schools, missions, hospitals and other centres throughout the Territory, an increase of 42 during the year. There is no charge for any library service, and books for outlying areas are carried free in the mail. The total number of selected books circulating in the library service for indigenous inhabitants is 40,000; these represent a wide range of subjects.

The format of the monthly paper—*The Papua and New Guinea Villager*—has been greatly changed to meet the needs of the adult indigenous population. A larger print is now used, and there is one page of very simple English printed in much larger type. Each number includes a pronouncing glossary of more difficult English words. Circulation of this paper has risen from 3,000 in 1953-54 to nearly 5,000 in 1954-55. A series of health pamphlets in simple English designed in co-operation with the Department of Health was prepared by the Department of Education and published by the South Pacific Literature Bureau. These have been given wide distribution in schools and villages. Two reading texts, one dealing with the exploration of the Territory and the other with a traditional trading voyage between the peoples of two regions have been written by local authors and published.

The 16 mm. film service catered for audiences totaling over half a million during the year. The great increase from 107,000 in 1953-54 was brought about partly by an extension of the service to the densely populated areas of the Highlands. In addition to screenings provided by the Administration itself with official projectors and operators, films are made available for use with their own equipment by missions and other non-government organizations. Accessions to the departmental film library brought the total from 480 to 510.

The broadcast service for the indigenous inhabitants, which operates through the Australian Broadcasting Commission's Stations 9PA and VLT on broadcast and shortwave bands respectively, provides programmes from 4.15 p.m. to 5.40 p.m. each day (week-ends and holidays excepted). These programmes provide news and information at an adult level and are designed to interpret to the indigenous people the world about them and in particular the activities of the Administration. Special emphasis has been placed this year on programmes of interest to women.

Campaigns involving the co-operation of one or more of the specialized departments, as for example, programmes dealing with blood transfusions and mosquito control, co-operatives and local government, were also featured. The service maintains an extensive library of recordings of historical and cultural interest, including recordings of indigenous ceremonies, music and legendary stories.

Part-time instruction in English, arithmetic and typing, to prepare clerks for clerical grade examinations, is being conducted in Rabaul and Lae. Adult classes in general subjects, including English, are also conducted at Bulolo, Wau and Goroka.

Classes in handicrafts have been held at various centres in the Territory, including blanket weaving classes in the Highlands. A programme of craft work was drawn up for Junior Red Cross centres at Rabaul, Goroka and Kavieng. Samples of local craft work are now on display at the headquarters of the South Pacific Commission in Noumea, New Caledonia.

CHAPTER 8.

CULTURE AND RESEARCH.

Research.

Details of research in basic services and in economic and social fields are given in appropriate chapters of this report.

The Government Anthropologist is attached to the Department of District Services and Native Affairs, but is advisory to all departments of the Administration. Of particular interest have been his inquiries in the Tolai area, New Britain, into land tenure and ownership and especially the present tendency towards the outright sale of land for cash between indigenous persons. This tendency has arisen as a result of people feeling a need for outright ownership of land before planting individual cacao plots.

There is close liaison with the University of Sydney, the Australian National University and other institutions which are directly interested in social and anthropological research in the Territory. During the year there was effective co-operation with the following research workers:—

Professor M. Titiev (University of Sydney), who visited Port Moresby and Lae for general discussions on anthropological questions;

Dr. F. J. West (Australian National University), who carried out research in the Highlands Districts into the history of European contact in those areas;

Mr. and Mrs. R. Bulmer (Australian National University), who were engaged in general social and anthropological studies in the Baiyer River area of the Western Highlands;

Dr. P. Wirz (now deceased) of the Museum of Basle, who visited the Sepik area in connexion with a study in material culture.

Indigenous Art and Culture.

The encouragement of indigenous art and culture is sponsored in several ways by the Department of Education. The curricula of the schools place a good deal of emphasis on the retention and promotion of the worthy elements of indigenous art, and the introduction of manual arts training adapted to local circumstances represents an attempt to ally the innate artistic ability of the indigenous population with the use of Western techniques and tools. Local art exhibitions include many examples of work which demonstrate the effective blending of the two. Handicraft instruction given to teachers and adult classes has led to the interchange of art objects and the spread of varying techniques throughout wide areas of the Territory.

The "Native People's" Broadcast Session is one of the main methods by which indigenous culture is encouraged. A wide range of music, dances, legends and folk lore, has been permanently recorded, and copies of all permanent recordings have been lodged with the Transcription Library of the Australian

Broadcasting Commission for use as required. Arrangements are now in hand for similar deposits and exchanges to be made through a clearing house established by the South Pacific Commission to serve the peoples of the Pacific region. The Territory will share in the exchange service provided through this channel, by this means extending the scope of the material available for broadcasting purposes.

Antiquities.

The *Antiquities Ordinance* 1953 provides for the protection of New Guinea antiquities, relics, curios and articles of ethnological and anthropological interest or scientific value.

The Ordinance provides that no person shall remove from the Territory any New Guinea antiquities without first offering them for sale at a reasonable price to the Administration. The Ordinance also provides that any person who discovers that there exist in any locality—

- (i) caves or other places in which ancient remains, human or other, are to be found; or
- (ii) carvings, paintings or other representations on rocks or in caves of living beings or inanimate objects; or
- (iii) deposits of ancient pottery or historical remains of any description; or
- (iv) places used in former times as ceremonial or initiation grounds;

shall immediately inform the nearest District Officer of the discovery or the reputed existence of such places or objects; and that such places or objects shall not be defaced, damaged or uncovered, exposed, excavated or interfered with in any way without the written permission of the Administrator.

Museums, Parks, &c.

An Ordinance to provide for the establishment, maintenance and control of a public museum and art gallery in the Territory was assented to on 7th November, 1954. This particular legislation will be integral with the Antiquities Ordinance referred to above, thus ensuring that the trustees of the Public Museum will have first access to Territorial antiquities.

The trustees will operate under a statutory endowment and have power to acquire objects by purchase, gift, bequest or devise.

Provision has been made for subsidiary museum collections to be established at various centres to which sections of the central collection can be sent for exhibition from time to time.

No special steps have been taken to preserve the flora of the Territory, but under the *Forestry Ordinance* 1936-1951 any tree or species or classes of trees can be declared to be reserved.

Information relating to botanical activity is contained in Chapter 6 of Section 4 of Part VI.

Languages.

The linguistic pattern in the Territory, as explained in Part I. of this report, is extremely varied.

It is clearly impracticable to establish a common indigenous language, although certain mission organizations have achieved some success in the extension of indigenous languages for regional education purposes. Among these are Yabim, which has come to be fairly widely used in the Huon Gulf area of Morobe District; Graged, in the neighbourhood of Madang; and the language of the New Britain Tolai which has been widely used by missions in New Ireland.

Progress continues to be made in the reduction of vernacular languages to writing and in the preparation of primers and readers in vernacular languages for use in village schools. The linguistic survey, described at page 85 of the report for 1952-53, has continued, the results being incorporated into the general index and map of New Guinea languages.

It is the policy for the first two years of education to be given in the vernacular, with the progressive adoption of English as the medium of instruction thereafter. It will, however, be many years before English becomes a practicable *lingua franca*.

The inaugural meeting of the Advisory Committee on Languages was held on 14th February, 1955. This committee, under the chairmanship of the Director of Education, consists of five members with special training in linguistics, practical experience of education in the Territory and a detailed appreciation of the language problems of the Territory.

One of the most important matters considered by the Committee has been the question of the use of Melanesian Pidgin which in practice is the *lingua franca* of the Territory and as such is the main medium through which communication at all levels is made possible.

Supply of Literature.

The expansion of the library service has been referred to in preceding chapters and this, together with the various news-sheets and publications supplied by both the Administration and the missions, provides the main source of literature for the indigenous population.

The Organizer for Island Literature of the South Pacific Commission, whose preliminary survey of the Territory's literature needs was mentioned in the 1953-54 report, made a more intensive follow-up study during the year and submitted detailed recommendations to the Administration.

Theatres and Cinemas.

There are no legitimate theatres, but amateur dramatic societies frequently stage performances.

Commercial cinemas operate in the Territory and screenings are attended by all sections of the public.

The Administration film service is described in Chapter 7. In addition there is a considerable num-

ber of privately-owned projectors used by missions, company organizations and individuals for the education and entertainment of all sections of the population.

PART IX.—PUBLICATIONS.

Copies of all laws affecting the Territory made during 1954-55 which have been printed have been transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

During the year, *A Bibliography of Bibliographies of the South Pacific*, compiled by Miss Ida Leeson, formerly Mitchell Librarian, Sydney, and a well-known authority on Pacific literature, was published under the auspices of the South Pacific Commission. A copy of this publication, which contains a bibliography for the Territory of New Guinea, has also been transmitted to the Secretary-General.

PART X.—RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL.

The resolutions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council arising out of the examination of the annual report, 1953-54, have been noted and considered by the Administering Authority, and the following information is furnished thereon:—

I. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

The Council wishes to express its deep sympathy for the families of the two patrol officers and two members of the constabulary who lost their lives while engaged in this work during the past year.

The Administering Authority has conveyed the deep sympathy of the Council to the families of the two patrol officers and the two members of the constabulary who lost their lives at Telefomin in 1954.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Council notes that a Public Service Institute has been established which will play an important part in the development of the training programme of the New Auxiliary Division of the Public Service, and that the latter is opening new avenues to responsible positions in the Administration for indigenous people. In view of the importance which it attaches to the training of indigenous persons, their participation in the Administration, and their advancement to increasingly responsible positions, the Council recommends that the Administering Authority continue its efforts, through the Auxiliary Division and all other possible means, to prepare them for technical and other administrative positions of higher responsibility.

In addition to the Public Service Institute, the Administering Authority is increasing the facilities available to the indigenous people to receive higher

education which would, in due course, qualify them to hold professional, technical and administrative positions of responsibility in the Public Service and in commercial and professional activities, or in those involving civic responsibilities. An expanded programme of technical training and the apprenticeship scheme will ensure sound training for those students who desire to enter into employment in trades and the like in the Public Service.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council notes that the Administering Authority considers that at present the most effective way of furthering the political development of the indigenous population is through Village Councils, and that the Administering Authority is also considering other practical steps to accomplish this. The Council nevertheless, due to the importance which it attaches to the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the work of the Legislative Council, recommends that the Administering Authority should, as a first step, encourage the more advanced elements of the indigenous population to take an interest in the proceedings of the Council and attend its sessions, with a view to bringing about their fuller and more effective participation in the work of the Legislative Council.

The indigenous inhabitants are encouraged to attend meetings of the Legislative Council and observe the proceedings, which are widely publicized through the media of press and radio. The indigenous members of the Council travel in the Territory with the assistance of the Administration, and attend at gatherings and assemblies of the indigenous inhabitants between Sessions.

NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Council notes with satisfaction the growth of the existing Village Councils and the possibility that two additional ones may soon be established, and recommends that the Administering Authority should continue with the further development of new Councils.

No additional councils were established during the past twelve months. Preliminary research and inquiries have been carried out in the Manus and New Ireland Districts with a view to the establishment of additional councils. Political advancement is governed by a capacity to assume various responsibilities for the management of local affairs and by a desire and willingness to accept local government. Patience must be exercised in the introduction of a formula of self-government of which people have no previous knowledge or experience.

The Council notes with concern the reluctance of the people in some areas to accept the responsibility of local government, and recommends that the Administering Authority should endeavour to develop a sense of responsibility among the more energetic and intelligent elements of the population, particularly in those less advanced areas where no Village Councils now exist.

The Administering Authority notes the Council's recommendation that an endeavour should be made to develop a sense of responsibility amongst the more energetic and intelligent elements of the population, particularly in less-advanced areas. Every effort is being made to develop such a sense of responsibility, particularly through the avenues of expanded educational provision and economic development.

II. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

GENERAL.

The Council notes that surveys of the natural resources and soil, and investigations calculated to improve production in the Territory, have been undertaken by the Administering Authority. The Council considers that these are a contribution towards the comprehensive economic survey of resources, which it has recommended as basic for the establishment of the co-ordinated long-range programme it considers necessary for the sound economic development of the Territory, and expresses the hope that in the meantime the Administering Authority will continue to develop, in all fields, the economic resources of the Territory.

Basic investigations, including surveys by experts on economic and technical aspects of development, were continued. It will be noted from the text of the report that the development of the economic resources of the Territory has continued.

The Council notes with approval the Administration's programme for increasing the participation of indigenous people in the economic life of the Territory, and expresses the hope that this participation will be further increased.

The participation of the indigenous people in the economic life of the Territory has further increased, in particular through the activities of co-operatives and rural progress societies. Full particulars are given in the report.

TAXATION.

The Council notes that the Administering Authority makes large direct grants to the Territory, which during the year under review amounted to over £3,000,000, that no direct taxes are levied except those by Village Councils to cover local expenditures, and that serious practical difficulties would be encountered in the imposition of any direct form of taxation. The Council nevertheless, expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will bear in mind the desirability of introducing direct taxation at the earliest possible time. The Council considers that in addition to taxes which may be levied by local Councils, all the people of the Territory should, according to their means, contribute directly toward the cost of its administration.

The Administering Authority notes the hope expressed by the Council that direct taxation will be introduced at the earliest possible time. Whilst direct grants by the Administering Authority to the Territory are substantial, local revenue from Territory sources

has increased considerably in recent years and represents approximately 30 per cent. of the total public expenditure. The main source of local revenue is Customs import and export duties which have a wide incidence. There have been no developments regarding the introduction of other forms of direct taxation but the position is being kept under review.

III. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

The Council, noting that the Administering Authority considers the retention of corporal punishment for certain offences necessary due to the particular circumstances of the Territory, reiterates nevertheless its previous recommendation on this subject.

The Administering Authority considers advisable the retention, for the time being, of corporal punishment for the following offences:—

- (a) certain offences by juveniles;
- (b) certain sexual offences against females;
- (c) certain offences of violence such as garrotting or destroying inhabited buildings or vessels by means of explosives; and
- (d) certain prison offences.

A caning can be administered only in the presence of the members of the Court who ordered the penalty and under the supervision of a medical officer.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Council notes with satisfaction the progress made in the field of public health during the year under review, particularly the establishment of new hospitals, medical aid posts and clinics, and the increases in medical staff, but draws the attention of the Administering Authority to the continuing need for training qualified indigenous medical personnel with the normally required capacities for such a purpose.

The Administering Authority is aware of the "continuing need for training indigenous medical personnel with the normally required capacities for such a purpose" and it is planning its training programme in accordance with this need. A special Division of the Department of Health has been established with the initial responsibility for all medical training.

Details of training of indigenous medical personnel carried out in the Territory are contained at Chapter 7—Public Health—section (f)—Training, of this report.

Specially selected students are now being sent annually to secondary schools in Australia. It is planned that, from among these, those suitable for medical training and seeking it will go on to the medical schools at Australian universities. In addition planning is proceeding towards the establishment in the Territory of schools to provide training in various medical fields at pre-university standard. Meanwhile, selected students are being sent to the Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji. At present twelve students from the Territory of New Guinea are under-

taking various medical courses at this School. Five are doing the Assistant Medical Practitioners' Course, two the Assistant Dental Practitioners' Course, one the Pharmacists' Course, and four the Sanitation Health Inspectors' Course. In addition two girls are taking the nursing course at the Central Nursing School, Suva, Fiji.

It is not expected that indigenous matriculants will be available for medical courses at Australian Universities before 1959-60.

IV. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT.

GENERAL.

The Council notes with satisfaction the progress achieved in education during the year under review, in the increases in the number of schools, the enrolment of pupils, and educational expenditures, and in the establishment of a sound basis for the future development of education in the Territory through the coming into force of the new Education Ordinance. The Council, however, recommends that the Administering Authority should give special attention to the advancement of secondary education and the training of indigenous teachers, and continue its efforts to secure additional qualified teachers from Australia.

The advancement of secondary education and of teacher-training is dependent largely on the prior provision of a sound basis of primary education. As the effect of measures in primary education is felt, there will be an increasing advance in the fields of secondary education and teacher-training. During the year there has been an increase in the facilities for secondary education in the Territory, and the number of indigenous children attending secondary schools in Australia under the Administration scholarship scheme has increased to ten. The number of indigenous teachers in Administration schools rose from 141 to 162, and a special one-year teacher-training scheme was commenced at the beginning of 1955 with 87 trainees. The European staff at the Department of Education Headquarters (which is common to New Guinea and to Papua) increased from 30 to 39, while the number of trained Europeans in teaching positions in New Guinea Administration schools increased from 66 to 86.

The Council notes with satisfaction the institution in 1954 of a scholarship scheme to send indigenous pupils to secondary schools in Australia, and expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will continue to provide scholarships liberally to selected pupils.

The six scholarship winners for 1954 continue to progress satisfactorily and four additional scholarships were granted in 1955.

The Council takes note of the observations of UNESCO (T/1187) on education in New Guinea and commends them, particularly those in favour of an increase in the supervisory staff of the Education Department, to the attention of the Administering Authority.

Provision has been made for the appointment of two additional full-time inspectors of schools. Inspection of schools is also carried out by the District Education Officers and other senior officers appointed for this purpose.

NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The Council, recalling its previous endorsement of the Administering Authority's policy of making English the universal language of instruction, notes with interest the studies which have been undertaken by the Administering Authority with regard to Native languages, particularly the production of a linguistic map and index compiled with the assistance of missions and other voluntary organizations, and requests the Administering Authority to inform it in due course of the final results of these studies.

Language study continues in the Territory and information on advances made during the year is given in this report.

EDUCATION BY MISSIONS.

The Council commends the Administering Authority for the subsidies and supplies of educational equipment given to mission organizations in their educational work in the Territory and expresses the hope that such assistance will be progressively increased.

Financial aid and other forms of assistance to mission organizations in their educational work are being kept under constant review. Grants-in-aid to missions in respect of education have increased from £56,597 in 1953-54 to £70,040 in 1954-55.

PART XI.—SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

The principal events and achievements during the year under review have been outlined in the preceding sections of the report and this part is restricted to a brief reference to some of the main features of the year's work.

Field work in connexion with the task of bringing the whole of the Territory under Administration control was concentrated on the consolidation of the 7,748 square miles which had been brought under partial influence during the previous three years. However, an additional 200 square miles of new country was explored and brought under partial influence.

Public expenditure totalled £6,404,654 compared with £5,094,789 for the previous year. Internal revenue rose to £2,008,445 and the direct grant by the Administering Authority was increased to £4,396,209.

External trade increased by £1,281,970. Value of exports rose by £191,840 and imports by £1,090,130. Export of copra dropped by 9,044 tons, the reduction being attributed to long spells of dry weather. Production of cocoa, coffee and passion fruit juice and pulp showed an appreciable increase.

The value of forest products was estimated to exceed £1,800,000.

As mentioned in previous reports, the production of gold is on the decline, and steps are being taken to assist the industry and step up geological surveys.

The co-operative movement has continued to expand. Societies now number 83 with a total turnover of £475,937. This is an increase of nine societies and £165,336 in turnover compared with 1953-54.

Further advancement was achieved in the fields of health and education. Expenditure on health services was £1,228,694, an increase of £322,732 over the previous year, and expenditure on education increased by £50,377 to £347,869. These figures do not include expenditure on capital works and services and maintenance, or expenditure by missions from their own funds.

The number of schools increased by 354 and the enrolment of pupils rose by 19,070.

STATISTICAL APPENDICES.

STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION.

The *Census Ordinance* 1947 (No. 4 of 1947) provides for the taking of a census of the non-indigenous population of the Territory by the Commonwealth Statistician in conjunction with the census of the Commonwealth of Australia. A census was taken at 30th June, 1954.

The notification of births, marriages and deaths of members of the non-indigenous population is required under the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance* 1935-1953.

A census of the indigenous people in areas under Administration control is undertaken by the Department of District Services and Native Affairs. Officers of that Department visit individual villages and record vital statistics on a family group basis, including details of age, sex, relationships, births and deaths, migration and absentees from villages. This information is entered in village books, which are retained in the village, and is revised each year during census patrols, and is also entered in a village population register which is maintained at each district head-quarters. Figures of the enumerated and estimated population at 30th June, 1955, are given in Appendix I. of this report.

Provision is made in the *Native Local Government Councils Ordinance* 1949-1955 for Native Local Government Councils, constituted under the Ordinance to maintain a register of births and deaths within the Council area.

The *Statistics Ordinance* 1950 (No. 15 of 1950) provides for the appointment of a Statistical Officer and for the collection and compilation of statistics of the Territory as prescribed by Regulations. The position of Statistical Officer is included in the classification of the Department of the Treasury and Regulations (No. 11 of 1951), have been made under the Ordinance and published in *Gazette* No. 31 of 25th May, 1951. Separate statistics are compiled for the Territory of New Guinea and the information available is included in the following Appendices.

CONVERSION TABLE.

Relationship between English units with metric equivalents :—

LENGTH :

	1 inch	=	2.540 centimetres.
12 inches	= 1 foot	=	.3048 metres.
3 feet	= 1 yard	=	.9144 metres.
1,760 yards	= 1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres.

AREA :

	1 square foot	=	.0929 square metres.
9 square feet	= 1 square yard	=	.8361 square metres.
4,840 square yards	= 1 acre	=	.4047 hectares.
640 acres	= 1 square mile	=	2.590 square kilometres.

VOLUME :

1 cubic foot	=	.0283 cubic metres.
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CAPACITY :

	1 pint	=	.5682 litres.
8 pints	= 1 imperial gallon	=	4.546 litres.

WEIGHT :

	1 ounce troy	=	31.10 grammes.
	1 ounce avoirdupois	=	28.35 grammes.
16 oz. avoirdupois	= 1 pound (lb.)	=	.4536 kilogrammes.
112 lb.	= 1 cwt.	=	50.80 kilogrammes.
20 cwt.	= 1 ton	=	1.016 tonnes.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

APPENDIX I.—POPULATION.

	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Indigenous Population—					
Enumerated	811,714	864,372	967,738	1,010,593	1,086,518
Estimated	282,300	225,960	175,826	184,714	155,097
Total	1,094,014	1,090,332	1,143,564	1,195,307	1,241,615
Non-indigenous Population—					
Estimated—					
European	*	*	*	8,020	8,950
Non-European	*	*	*	3,422	3,595
Total	*8,690	*9,522	*10,546	11,442	12,545

(Tables 1 and 2, pages 106 and 107.)

* Non-indigenous population estimates revised as a result of the 1954 Census.

APPENDIX II.—ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT.

	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
European Staff in New Guinea (Table 4, page 125)	562	544	654	722	842
Village Officials (Indigenous)—					
Luluais	4,176	4,761	4,705	5,301	5,256
Tultuls	4,036	4,273	4,839	5,631	5,822
Medical Tultuls	3,278	3,174	3,708	3,624	3,235
Total	11,490	12,208	13,252	14,556	14,313
Village Councillors (Table 7, page 128)	831	1,267	1,171	927	161
War Damage Claims—					
Number	7,531	11,631	13,360	12,584	8,695
Amount £	84,155	252,573	267,684	225,105	90,519
Total at 30th June—					
Number	1951. 67,147	1952. 78,778	1953. 92,138	1954. 104,722	1955. 113,417
Amount £	827,337	1,079,910	1,347,594	1,572,699	1,663,218
(Table 8, page 128)					
Number of Patrols	1950-51. 177	1951-52. 216	1952-53. 250	1953-54. 236	1954-55. 278
Number of Patrol Days	3,852	4,799	5,911	7,173	6,584
Number of Inspections by District Commissioner (Table 5, page 125)	113	130	167	219	243
Area under Administration Control	Sq. miles. 65,570	Sq. miles. 69,812	Sq. miles. 71,185	Sq. miles. 72,700	Sq. miles. 75,000
Area under Administration Influence	9,252	8,576	8,015	8,800	7,600
Area under Partial Administration Influence	3,530	4,719	5,300	4,600	3,700
Area Penetrated by Patrols (Restricted Area) (Table 6, page 127)	14,648	9,893	8,500	6,900	6,700

APPENDIX III.—JUSTICE.

	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Supreme Court—					
Number charged	269	224	153	218	232
Number convicted	189	188	113	162	198
Number discharged	55	15	13	28	18
Number <i>Nolle Prosequi</i> entered	23	21	26	28	16
(Table 1 (1), page 129)					
District Courts—					
Europeans—					
Tried	249	255	228	279	231
Convicted	212	226	215	256	215
Referred to the Supreme Court	5	11	10	6	8
Asians—					
Tried	56	49	76	92	106
Convicted	54	48	51	87	96
Referred to the Supreme Court	3	1	..	2	1
Indigenes—					
Tried	708	733	661	897	748
Convicted	676	704	498	707	491
Referred to the Supreme Court	261	208	148	164	249
(Table 1 (2), page 131)					
Courts for Native Affairs—					
Number tried	4,028	4,547	5,550	6,294	6,335
Number convicted	3,953	4,443	5,393	6,055	6,201
(Table 1 (3), page 134)					

APPENDIX IV.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue from within the Territory	1,219,411	1,486,375	1,544,542	1,991,713	2,008,445
Grant by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia	2,356,310	3,126,059	2,769,543	3,103,076	4,396,209
Expenditure	3,575,721	4,612,434	4,314,085	5,094,789	6,404,654
(Table 1, page 136)					

APPENDIX VII.—COMMERCE AND TRADE.

	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	6,186,669	8,154,102	7,175,612	9,444,628	10,534,758
Exports	5,436,617	6,517,881	8,491,396	9,192,110	9,383,950
Total Trade	11,623,286	14,671,983	15,667,008	18,636,738	19,918,708
(Table 1, page 139)					
Number of Local Companies	64	84	109	133	165
Nominal Capital of Local Companies £	4,215,850	5,863,400	8,623,450	11,041,500	12,422,000
Number of Foreign Companies	47	49	54	68	79
Nominal Capital of Foreign Companies { £	66,056,388	74,161,488	80,761,488	117,283,488	137,488,167
	\$ 6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	^a 6,000,000
					^b 10,000,000
(Table 9, page 160)					
(a) Canada. (b) Hong Kong.					

APPENDIX VIII.—AGRICULTURE.

	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Land Tenure—					
Unalienated Land (acres)	58,579,738	58,506,317	58,445,653	58,426,801	58,397,523
Land Alienated (acres)	940,262	1,013,683	1,074,347	1,093,199	1,122,477
(Table 1, page 161)					
Land Leases—					
Number of Leases	1,840	1,993	2,267	2,644	3,217
Area of Leases (acres)	170,222	175,817	189,351	222,480	234,835
(Table 2, page 161)					

APPENDIX XIV.—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Number of Societies	18	29	50	74	83
Total Turnover £	15,179	37,250	118,549	310,601	475,937
(Table 1, page 168)					

APPENDIX XV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Mileage of Vehicular Roads	1,980	2,346	2,675	2,904	3,095
Mileage of Bridle Paths (Table 1, page 170)	19,704	20,457	21,017	21,160	22,066
Total Number of Vessels entered and cleared	180	179	210	233	269
Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared ..	526,495	461,123	531,479	535,111	584,656
Tonnage of Cargo handled (Tables 7 and 8, page 174 and 175)	172,573	178,078	188,011	218,078	229,356

APPENDIX XVII.—LABOUR.

	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Number of Indigenous Employees .. (Table 1, page 177)	32,419	35,838	37,052	42,256	43,931
Number of Administration Indigenous Employees (Table 1, page 177)	8,409	8,587	8,321	8,043	8,006
Number of Agreement Indigenous Employees (Table 1, page 177)	7,382	16,405	16,849	19,361	19,470
Number of Casual Workers in Private Employment (Table 1, page 177)	12,115	10,846	11,882	14,852	16,455
Number of Females Employed (Table 2, page 178)	212	369	261	275	241
Number of Deaths of Workers in Employment (Table 8, page 184)	111	88	115	165	97
Number of Breaches of Native Labour Ordinance by Employers (Table 9, page 185)	55	14	1	20	18
Number of Breaches of Native Labour Ordinance by Employees (Table 10, page 185)	103	50	6	Nil	Nil
Number of Breaches of Native Employees' Agreements under Native Labour Ordinance (Table 11, page 185)	..	148	216	310	355

APPENDIX XIX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Number of Medical Personnel (Table 1, page 187)	2,354	2,491	2,586	2,895	3,580
Number of Hospitals and Clinics (Table 2, page 187)	599	707	761	848	1,032
Number of in-patients treated in Administration Hospitals Of which were fatal (Tables 3 and 4, page 188)	71,850 978	74,132 990	76,343 900	79,863 1,016	69,663* 902*
Value of Medical Aid to Missions .. £	31,107	33,404	40,875	42,329	56,996
Total Expenditure on Health .. £ (Table 7, page 190)	868,972	1,065,564	925,315	1,031,480	1,469,571

* Figures are for nine months ended 31st March, 1955.

APPENDIX XXI.—PENAL ORGANIZATION.

—	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Prisons—					
Total number of inmates	2,631	3,537	5,065	5,799	7,680
Average number of inmates weekly (Page 191)	451	788	1,130	1,190	1,372

APPENDIX XXII.—EDUCATION.

—	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Number of Administration Schools ..	65	69	76	79	95
Number of Administration Teachers ..	191	200	208	203	239
Number of Administration Pupils .. (Table 1, page 192)	3,675	3,757	3,949	4,495	5,498
Number of Mission Schools	2,407	2,560	2,643	2,773	3,111
(Table 7, page 197)					
Number of Mission Pupils	87,134	91,389	83,506	88,492	106,559
(Table 8, page 198)					
Number of Mission Teachers	2,948	3,261	3,129	3,377	3,784
(Table 9, page 199)					
Expenditure by Department of Education £	245,270	303,152	254,416	302,725	352,945
(Table 10, page 199)					
Value of Educational Aid to Missions £	63,650	48,879	50,474	56,597	70,040
(Table 11, page 200)					
Total Expenditure on Education .. £	334,100	436,853	426,796	520,964	756,400
(Table 12, page 200)					

APPENDIX XXV.—RELIGIOUS MISSIONS.

—	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Number of Non-indigenous Missionaries ..	686	720	769	952	957
Estimated Number of Adherents	362,900	413,670	438,750	500,035	634,666
(Tables 1 and 2, page 203)					
Expenditure on Health £	73,466	80,009	105,616	111,883	145,564
Expenditure on Education £	127,255	139,918	180,413	226,968	369,672
(Table 3, page 204)					

APPENDIX 1.

POPULATION.

1. ENUMERATED AND ESTIMATED INDIGENOUS POPULATION AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

District.	Sub-district.	Enumerated.									Estimated.	Grand Total.
		Children.			Adults.			Persons.				
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Eastern High-lands	Goroka ..	19,983	16,071	36,054	27,316	25,924	53,240	47,299	41,995	89,294	4,880	94,174
	Chimbu ..	27,650	25,536	53,186	48,983	41,184	90,167	76,633	66,720	143,353	900	144,253
	Kainantu ..	14,258	11,331	25,589	16,371	15,750	32,121	30,629	27,081	57,710	6,400	64,110
	Total ..	61,891	52,938	114,829	92,670	82,858	175,528	154,561	135,796	290,357	12,180	302,537
Western High-lands	Mt. Hagen	10,941	9,606	20,547	14,873	14,255	29,128	25,814	23,861	49,675	35,200	84,875
	Wabag ..	12,329	10,272	22,601	19,534	17,789	37,323	31,863	28,061	59,924	37,000	96,924
	Minj ..	7,902	6,867	14,769	13,014	11,119	24,133	20,916	17,986	38,902	2,100	41,002
	Total ..	31,172	26,745	57,917	47,421	43,163	90,584	78,593	69,908	148,501	74,300	222,801
Sepik ..	Wewak ..	4,339	3,573	7,912	7,135	5,855	12,990	11,474	9,428	20,902	..	20,902
	Aitape ..	6,029	5,110	11,139	8,797	7,372	16,169	14,826	12,482	27,308	3,738	31,046
	Maprik ..	14,182	12,388	26,570	22,220	19,112	41,332	36,402	31,500	67,902	..	67,902
	Angoram ..	8,800	7,660	16,460	12,716	11,687	24,403	21,516	19,347	40,863	7,000	47,863
	Lumi ..	3,480	2,845	6,325	5,114	4,335	9,449	8,594	7,180	15,774	4,020	19,794
	Green River	651	524	1,175	1,106	886	1,992	1,757	1,410	3,167	3,900	7,067
	Telefomin	887	774	1,661	1,191	983	2,174	2,078	1,757	3,835	12,900	16,735
	Total ..	38,368	32,874	71,242	58,279	50,230	108,509	96,647	83,104	179,751	31,558	211,309
	Madang ..	Madang Central ..	14,394	11,592	25,986	20,721	17,392	38,113	35,115	28,984	64,099	4,380	68,479
Bogia ..		4,680	4,473	9,153	10,125	8,385	18,510	14,805	12,858	27,663	2,000	29,663
Saidor ..		4,595	3,722	8,317	6,063	5,491	11,554	10,658	9,213	19,871	1,129	21,000
Total ..		23,669	19,787	43,456	36,909	31,268	68,177	60,578	51,055	111,633	7,509	119,142
Morobe ..	Lae ..	6,890	6,465	13,355	9,241	9,177	18,418	16,131	15,642	31,773	..	31,773
	Wau ..	3,188	2,642	5,830	3,941	2,931	6,872	7,129	5,573	12,702	1,550	14,252
	Mumeng ..	3,254	3,047	6,301	4,709	4,350	9,059	7,963	7,397	15,360	17,750	33,110
	Finschhafen	12,664	11,768	24,432	20,505	20,653	41,158	33,169	32,421	65,590	..	65,590
	Kaiapit ..	4,010	3,373	7,383	6,362	6,248	12,610	10,372	9,621	19,993	..	19,993
	Menyamya	2,520	1,965	4,485	2,416	2,744	5,160	4,936	4,709	9,645	10,000	19,645
	Morobe ..	2,324	2,119	4,443	2,929	3,042	5,971	5,253	5,161	10,414	..	10,414
	Total ..	34,850	31,379	66,229	50,103	49,145	99,248	84,953	80,524	165,477	29,300	194,777
New Britain	Rabaul ..	5,442	4,746	10,188	7,677	6,272	13,949	13,119	11,018	24,137	..	24,137
	Kokopo ..	4,860	3,952	8,818	6,648	5,845	12,493	11,514	9,797	21,311	150	21,461
	Talasea ..	5,517	5,006	10,523	7,808	6,702	14,510	13,325	11,708	25,033	..	25,033
	Gasmata ..	3,998	3,703	7,701	6,768	5,657	12,425	10,766	9,360	20,126	100	20,226
	Total ..	19,823	17,407	37,230	28,901	24,476	53,377	48,724	41,883	90,607	250	90,857
New Ireland	Kavieng ..	4,359	3,628	7,987	7,600	6,649	14,249	11,959	10,277	22,236	..	22,236
	Namatanai	2,222	1,907	4,129	5,123	4,108	9,231	7,345	6,015	13,360	..	13,360
	Total ..	6,581	5,535	12,116	12,723	10,757	23,480	19,304	16,292	35,596	..	35,596
Bougainville	Buka Passage	4,251	3,895	8,146	6,148	5,373	11,521	10,399	9,268	19,667	..	19,667
	Buin ..	3,603	2,850	6,453	5,183	4,500	9,683	8,786	7,350	16,136	..	16,136
	Kieta ..	2,990	2,545	5,535	3,876	3,828	7,704	6,866	6,373	13,239	..	13,239
	Total ..	10,844	9,290	20,134	15,207	13,701	28,908	26,051	22,991	49,042	..	49,042
Manus ..	Total ..	3,653	3,283	6,936	4,538	4,080	8,618	8,191	7,363	15,554	..	15,554
Grand Total ..		230,851	199,238	430,089	346,751	309,678	656,429	577,602	508,916	1,086,518	155,097	1,241,615

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

2. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1954 AND 1955.

Race.(a)							1954.	1955.
European	..	..	..	.	..	..	8,020	8,950
Asian—								
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,192	2,357
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	159
Total Asian	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,350	2,516
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,072	1,079
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,442	12,545

(a) Census figures according to race as at 30th June, 1954. Subsequent year estimates by race.

3. PARTICULARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES OF NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Nationality.*	Births.			Deaths.			Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
Australian Protected Person	9	7	16	9	2	11	19
Belgian	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
British	99	107	206	20	10	30	60
Chinese	52	55	107	8	2	10	8
Czechoslovakian	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dutch	3	2	5	1	..	1	..
Filipino	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
German	2	1	3	1	..	1	..
Guamese	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Hungarian	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Indonesian	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Japanese	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Norwegian	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Swedish	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Swiss	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
United States of America	4	3	7	..	..	..	..
Undefined (Mixed race and Others)	5	4	9	1	..	1	..
Total	178	181	359	43	14	57	89

* In respect of Births—Nationality of Father.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

4. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION.—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Nationality.	Immigration.			Emigration.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Australian Protected Person	142	108	250	108	77	185
Austrian	6	..	6	..	..	..
Belgian .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
British	5,482	2,304	7,786	5,084	2,094	7,178
Bulgarian .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chinese	7	12	19	11	10	21
Czechoslovakian	17	1	18	16	..	16
Danish	1	..	1	1	..	1
Dutch	70	18	88	60	13	73
Estonian	1	..	1	1	..	1
Filipino .. ..	..	..	..	2	1	3
French	15	1	16	7	2	9
German	62	20	82	33	9	42
Greek .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hungarian	18	5	23	12	..	12
Indian	4	..	4	3	..	3
Italian	12	..	12	13	..	13
Israeli	1	1	2	..	..	..
Japanese	39	..	39	39	..	39
Latvian	6	2	8	1	..	1
Lithuanian	5	..	5	1	..	1
Norwegian	5	..	5	2	..	2
Polish	15	..	15	4	..	4
Spanish	2	1	3	..	..	..
Stateless	1	..	1	..	..	..
Swedish	1	..	1	1	..	1
Swiss	11	1	12	3	..	3
Turkish	2	1	3	2	1	3
Ukrainian .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
United States of America	121	32	153	111	25	136
Yugoslav	3	..	3	4	..	4
Total	6,049	2,507	8,556	5,523	2,232	7,755

APPENDIX II.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT.

I. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: POSITIONS FILLED AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Department or Branch.	Headquarters.	Papua.	New Guinea.	Unattached.	Total.
<i>Administrator—</i>					
(i) Administrative and Executive ..	3	..	..	..	..
(ii) Clerical	2	..	..	..	..
(iii) Others	2	..	..	..	7
<i>Government Secretary—Central Administration—</i>					
(i) Administrative and Executive ..	4	..	..	..	..
(ii) Professional and Technical ..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Clerical	15	..	..	..	..
(iv) Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	19
<i>Police and Prisons—</i>					
(i) Administrative and Executive ..	2	..	2	..	..
(ii) Police Officers	3	19	37	..	..
(iii) Clerical	2	..	1	..	..
(iv) Others	2	..	..	..	68
<i>Works—</i>					
(i) Administrative and Executive ..	3	..	..	1	..
(ii) Professional and Technical ..	24	4	46	..	..
(iii) Clerical	14	..	3	..	..
(iv) Others	11	3	9	..	118
<i>Public Service Commissioner—</i>					
(i) Administrative and Executive ..	6	..	..	..	..
(ii) Clerical	23	..	..	..	..
(iii) Others	13	..	4	..	46
<i>Health—</i>					
(i) Administrative and Executive ..	8	..	..	..	..
(ii) Medical Assistants .. .. .	..	24	65	..	..
(iii) Professional and Technical ..	17	40	120	..	..
(iv) Dental Officers .. .. .	..	2	1	..	..
(v) Clerical	8	..	8	..	..
(vi) Pharmacist .. .. .	..	3	4	43	358
(vii) Others .. .. .	..	..	15		
<i>District Services and Native Affairs—</i>					
(i) Administrative and Executive ..	6	2	5	9	..
(ii) Assistant District Officers, Patrol Officers and Cadet Patrol Officers	3	67	128	70	..
(iii) District Officers .. .. .	..	4	15	4	..
(iv) Clerical	5	7	21	7	..
(v) Co-Operative Officers	2	7	6	2	..
(vi) Others	3	5	12	8	398
<i>Treasury—</i>					
(i) Administrative and Executive ..	5	..	2	..	..
(ii) Professional and Technical ..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Clerical	36	..	9	..	..
(iv) Others	12	..	..	..	64

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: POSITIONS FILLED AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955—*continued.*

Department or Branch.	Headquarters.	Papua.	New Guinea.	Unattached.	Total.
<i>Stores and Transport—</i>					
(i) Administrative and Executive ..	4	..	..	} 3	73
(ii) Professional and Technical ..	..	..	..
(iii) Clerical	3	3	12		
(iv) Others	3	10	35		
<i>Government Printer—</i>					
(i) Administrative and Executive ..	1	..	..	..	..
(ii) Professional and Technical ..	9	..	..	..	..
(iii) Clerical .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Others	2	..	..	..	12
<i>Postal Services—</i>					
(i) Administrative and Executive ..	2	..	..	..	..
(ii) Professional and Technical ..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Clerical	9	1	5	19	..
(iv) Others	7	..	..	12	55
<i>Telecommunications</i>					
(i) Administrative and Executive ..	3	..	..	1	..
(ii) Professional and Technical ..	26	3	35	12	..
(iii) Clerical	4	..	..	1	..
(iv) Others	7	..	3	2	97
<i>Law—</i>					
(i) Administrative and Executive ..	3	..	2	..	..
(ii) Professional and Technical ..	9	..	..	..	..
(iii) Clerical	4	..	2	..	..
(iv) Others	3	..	..	..	23
<i>Registrar-General—</i>					
(i) Administrative and Executive ..	2	..	..	..	..
(ii) Professional and Technical ..	1	..	..	..	..
(iii) Clerical	1	..	..	..	..
(iv) Others	1	..	..	..	5
<i>Supreme Court—</i>					
(i) Administrative and Executive ..	1	..	..	..	..
(ii) Professional and Technical ..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Clerical .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Others	1	..	..	..	2
<i>Public Curator—</i>					
(i) Administrative and Executive ..	2	..	..	..	..
(ii) Professional and Technical ..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Clerical	3	..	..	..	..
(iv) Others	1	..	..	..	6
<i>Land Titles Commissioner—</i>					
(i) Administrative and Executive ..	..	..	2	..	..
(ii) Professional and Technical ..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Clerical .. ..	..	..	2	..	..
(iv) Others .. ..	..	..	1	..	5

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*I. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: POSITIONS FILLED AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955—*continued.*

Department or Branch.				Headquarters.	Papua.	New Guinea.	Unattached.	Total.
<i>Education</i>								
(i) Administrative and Executive	..			6	..	..	} 80	178
(ii) Professional and Technical	..			14	20	52		
(iii) Clerical	..	..	..	3	..	..
(iv) Others	..	..	..	3	..	..
<i>Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries</i>								
(i) Administrative and Executive	..			9	..	..	} 20	168
(ii) Professional and Technical	..			18	32	69		
(iii) Clerical	..	..	..	6	4	2		
(iv) Others	..	..	..	4	3	1		
<i>Lands, Surveys and Mines</i>								
(i) Administrative and Executive	..			6	1	..	..	..
(ii) Professional and Technical	..			22	5	10	..	..
(iii) Clerical	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	..
(iv) Others	..	..	..	6	4	6	..	70
<i>Forests</i>								
(i) Administrative and Executive	..			2	..	3	..	..
(ii) Professional and Technical	..			2	2	14	7	..
(iii) Clerical	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
(iv) Others	..	..	..	2	..	40	..	78
<i>Customs and Marine</i>								
(i) Administrative and Executive	..			3	3	5	..	..
(ii) Professional and Technical	..			3	5	11	..	..
(iii) Clerical	..	..	..	12	4	5	..	..
(iv) Others	..	..	..	2	4	11	..	68
Total				484	291	842	301	1,918

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*

3. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

The salary ranges quoted are standard rates and do not include Territorial Allowance which is paid at the following rates:—

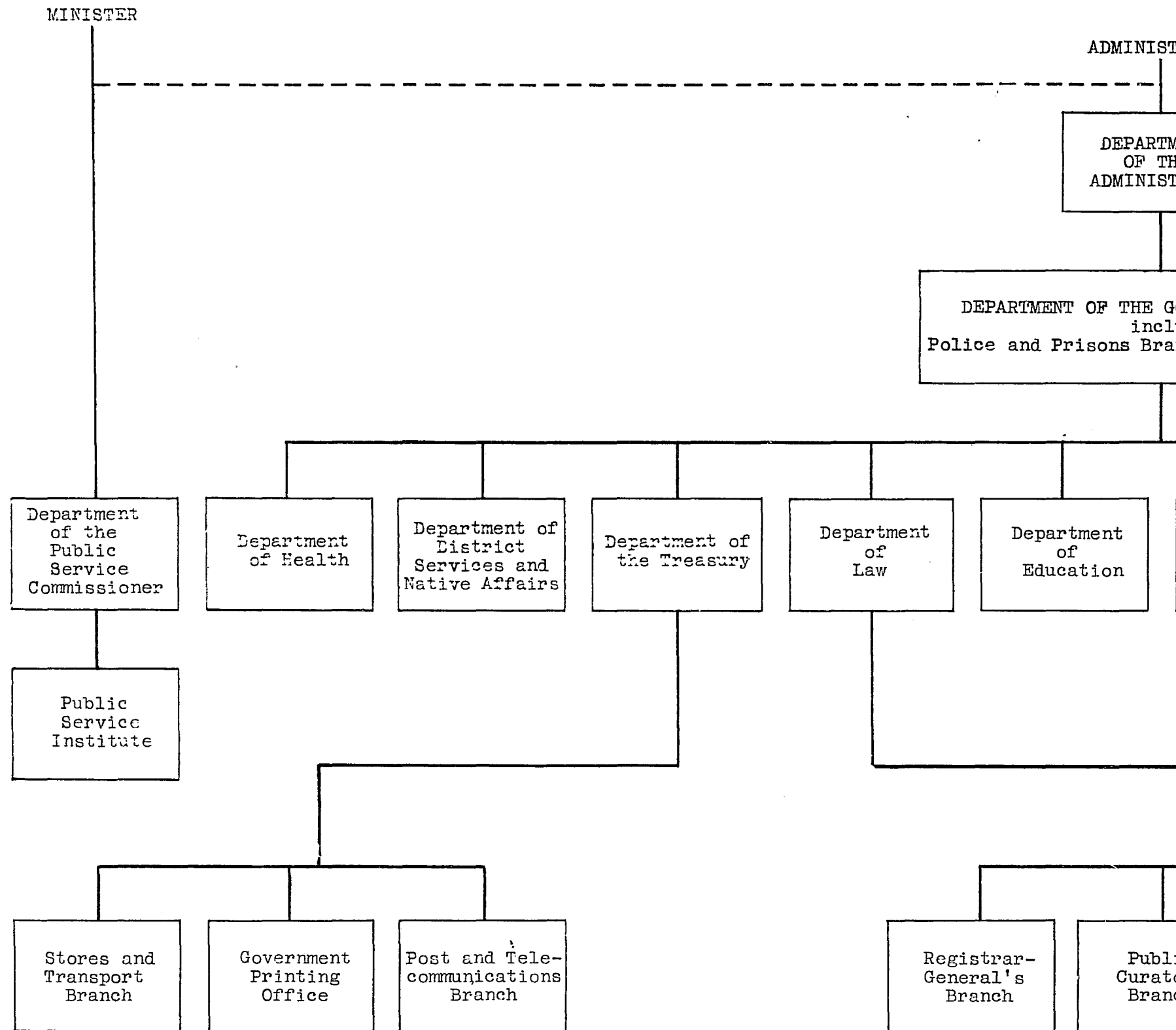
	£ per annum.
(i) married male officers	250
(ii) unmarried officers, 18 years of age and over	150
(iii) officers under 18 years of age other than married male officers	75

Classified Positions (European).	No.	Salary Range.
		£
<i>Department of the Administrator.</i>		
Assistant Administrator	1	3,000
Official Secretary	1	1,394–1,562
Clerk	1	890–1,058
Typist (Female), Grade II.	1	684
Typist (Female), Grade I.	1	354–654
Land Settlement Officer	1	1,604–1,730
Public Relations Officer	1	1,772–1,898
Executive Officer (Native Apprenticeship Board)	1	1,604–1,730
	8	

<i>Department of the Public Service Commissioner.</i>		
Senior Inspector	1	2,078–2,318
Inspector	3	1,958–2,138
Public Service Inspector New Guinea	1	1,856–2,018
Principal—Public Service Institute	1	1,856–2,018
Assistant Inspector—Legal and Arbitration	1	1,772–1,898
Assistant Inspector (Organization and Method)	1	1,772–1,898
Lecturer—Public Service Institute	2	1,688–1,814
Staff and Industrial Officer	1	1,478–1,646
Training Officer	1	1,394–1,562
Libraries Officer	1	1,394–1,562
Welfare, Amenities and Safety Officer	1	1,226–1,394
Clerk	2	1,142–1,310
Messing and Supply Officer	1	1,058–1,226
Clerk	1	1,058–1,226
Clerk	6	974–1,142
Clerk	1	890–1,058
Clerk	6	806–974
Clerk	3	369–890
Catering Officer	1	1,018–1,048
Assistant, Grade II.	3	758–798
Typist (Female), Grade III.	1	724
Typist (Female), Grade II.	3	684
Typist (Female), Grade I.	5	354–654
Assistant (Female), Grade I.	2	339–604
	49	

2. ORGANISATION

TERRITORY OF PAPUA
ADMINISTRATION ORGANISATION

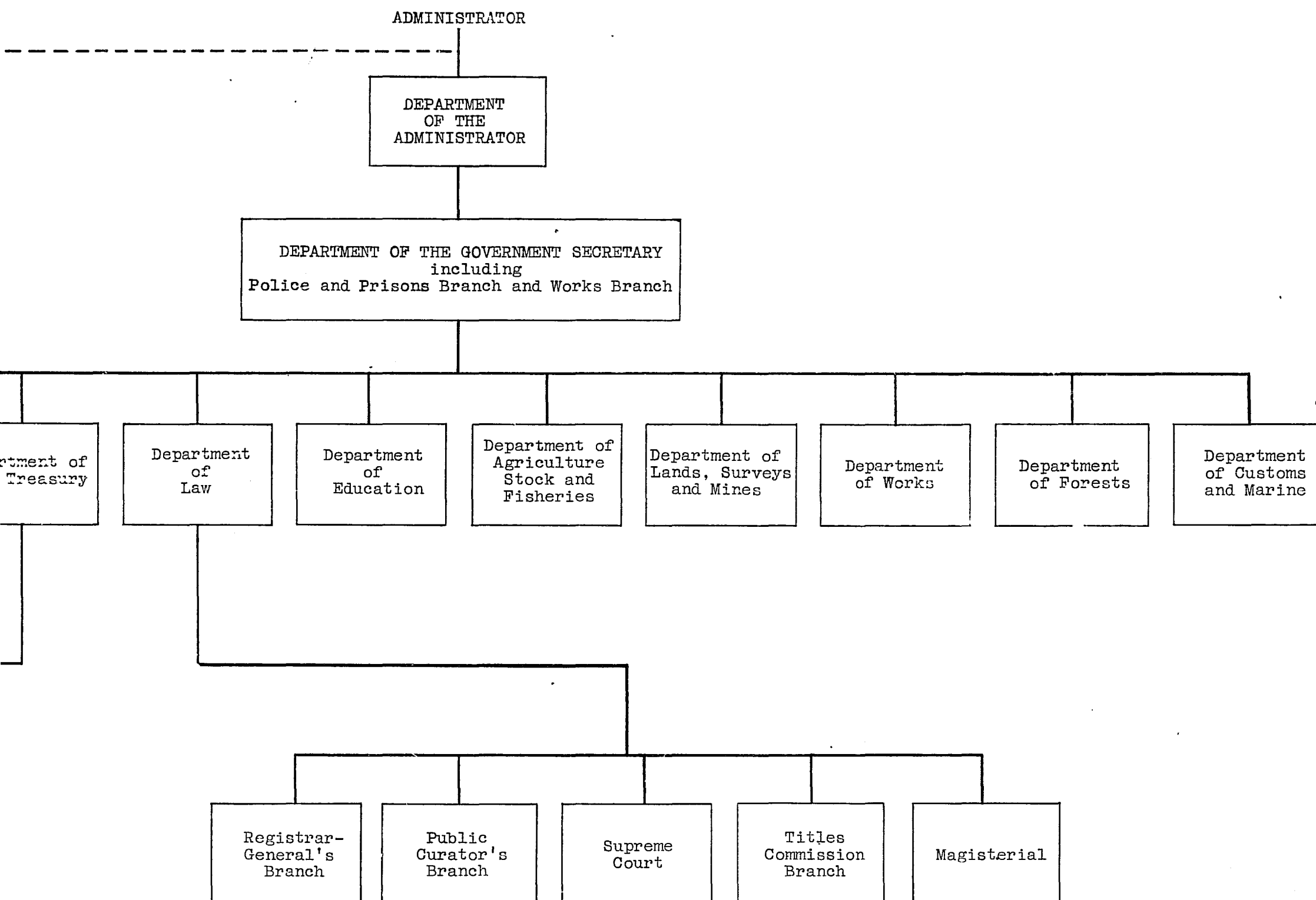


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2. ORGANISATION CHART

APPENDIX I1
GOVERNMENT

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
ADMINISTRATION ORGANISATION AS AT 30th JUNE, 1955



NMO/56/20-2

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*3. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1955—*continued.*

Classified Positions (European).	No.	Salary Range.
		£
<i>Department of the Government Secretary.</i>		
Government Secretary	1	2,650
Secretary (Planning and Development)	1	2,228-2,498
<i>Central Administration Branch—</i>		
Assistant Government Secretary	1	1,856-2,018
Administrative Officer	1	1,604-1,730
Senior Clerk	1	1,394-1,562
Clerk (Planning and Development)	1	1,394-1,562
Clerk (Executive Council)	1	1,226-1,394
Clerk	1	1,142-1,310
Clerk	1	890-1,058
Clerk	1	806-974
Clerk	1	369-890
Clerk (Statistics)	1	890-1,058
Typist (Female), Grade II.	1	684
Typist (Female), Grade I.	2	354-654
<i>Police and Prisons Branch—</i>		
Commissioner	1	1,856-2,018
Superintendent	3	1,394-1,562
Inspector, 1st Class	8	1,394-1,478
Inspector, 2nd Class	9	1,142-1,310
Sub-Inspector	42	890-1,058
Typist (Female), Grade I.	1	354-654
<i>Works Branch—</i>		
Chief of Division (Works)	1	1,958-2,138
Superintendent (Buildings)	1	1,604-1,730
Engineer (Civil), Grade III.	1	1,604-1,730
Architect, Grade III.	1	1,604-1,730
Administrative Officer	1	1,604-1,730
Accountant	1	1,478-1,646
Engineer (Mechanical and Electrical)	1	1,394-1,562
Region Engineer, Grade II.	4	1,394-1,562
Architect, Grade II.	1	1,394-1,562
Surveyor, Grade II.	1	1,394-1,562
Draftsman, Grade II.	1	1,394-1,562
Clerk	1	1,310-1,478
Surveyor, Grade I.	1	890-1,394
Draftsman, Grade I.	2	890-1,394
Clerk	1	1,226-1,394
Clerk	10	974-1,142
Clerk	1	890-1,058
Clerk	2	806-974
Clerk	5	369-890
Senior Works Supervisor	1	1,298-1,358
Clerk of Works	1	1,188-1,268
Supervisor (Buildings)	7	1,188-1,268
Supervisor (Roads)	1	1,118-1,178

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*3. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1955—*continued.*

Classified Positions (European).	No.	Salary Range.
		£
<i>Department of the Government Secretary—continued.</i>		
<i>Works Branch—continued.</i>		
Foreman Carpenter	2	1,058
Foreman Plumber	1	1,058
Foreman Painter	1	958-978
Senior Cabinet Maker	2	918-958
Senior Carpenter	46	898-938
Senior Plumber	13	898-938
Senior Electrician	4	898-938
Senior Wood Machinist	1	878-918
Senior Painter	18	878-918
Senior Power House Operator	7	878-918
Plant Operator	6	798-858
Overseer (Roads and Bridges)	13	798-858
Mechanic	4	818-858
Clerical Assistant, Grade II.	1	758-798
Chainman	2	728-748
Storeman	5	718-758
Typist-in-charge (Female), Grade I.	1	704
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade I.	1	354-654
Typist (Female), Grade I.	8	354-654
Tracer (Female)	1	354-654
Assistant (Female), Grade I.	1	339-604
	264	

Department of Health.

Director	1	2,950
Assistant Director	3	2,588
Senior Medical Officer	3	2,498
Specialist Medical Officer	8	2,498
Medical Officer, Grade I. and Grade II.	48	1,772-2,138
		2,318
Dental Officer	4	1,604-1,730
Senior Pharmacist	1	1,394-1,562
Pharmacist, Grade II.	4	1,226-1,394
Pharmacist, Grade I.	4	890-1,226
Health Inspector, Grade II.	7	1,038-1,128
Health Inspector, Grade I.	3	958-1,018
Dental Mechanic	4	848-888
Receptionist (Female)	4	514-604
Senior Matron	1	894-944
Matron	3	774-814
Senior Nurse	8	694-734
Nurse	47	624-664
Radiographer, Grade II.	5	948-988
Radiographer, Grade I.	4	868-928
Pathological Assistant, Grade II.	8	928-998
Pathological Assistant, Grade I.	8	868-928

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*3. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AT 30th JUNE, 1955—*continued.*

Classified Positions (European).	No.	Salary Range.
		£
<i>Department of Health—continued.</i>		
Senior Medical Assistant	6	1,098–1,188
Medical Assistant, Grade III. .. .	20	948–988
Medical Assistant, Grade II. .. .	35	868–928
Medical Assistant, Grade I. .. .	45	798–818
Administrative Officer .. .	1	1,394–1,562
Clerk .. .	1	1,142–1,310
Clerk .. .	1	974–1,142
Clerk .. .	1	890–1,058
Clerk .. .	4	806–974
Clerk .. .	7	369–890
Typist (Female), Grade II. .. .	1	684
Typist (Female), Grade I. .. .	6	354–654
Storeman, Grade II. .. .	3	778–798
Storeman, Grade I. .. .	2	718–758
Dietitian (Female) .. .	1	694–734
Nutritionist Biochemist (Female) .. .	1	736–1,156
X-ray Technician .. .	1	858–898
Technician, Hospital Equipment .. .	1	858–898
Librarian (Female) .. .	1	652–904
Physiotherapist (Female) .. .	1	736–820
Surgical Fitter, Grade III. .. .	1	888
Pre-school Officer (Female) .. .	1	904–946
Pre-school Teacher (Female) .. .	3	694–778
Accountant .. .	1	1,478–1,646
Staff Inspector .. .	1	1,604–1,730
Officer-in-charge (Stores) .. .	1	1,394–1,652
Cadet Medical Officer .. .	10	616–890
Clerk (Accounts) .. .	1	1,310–1,478
Malaria Control Officer .. .	1	1,394–1,562
Malaria Control Assistant .. .	13	868–928
Director (Administration) .. .	1	2,078–2,318
	352	
<i>Department of the Treasury.</i>		
Treasurer and Director of Finance .. .	1	2,800
Chief of Division .. .	2	1,958–2,138
Accountant .. .	1	1,772–1,898
Accountant .. .	1	1,688–1,814
Senior Inspector .. .	1	1,604–1,730
District Sub-Accountant .. .	1	1,310–1,478
Clerk .. .	4	1,226–1,394
Clerk .. .	5	1,142–1,310
Clerk .. .	8	1,058–1,226
Clerk .. .	5	974–1,142
Clerk .. .	17	890–1,058
Clerk .. .	2	806–974
Clerk .. .	12	369–890

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*3. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1955—*continued.*

Classified Positions (European).	No.	Salary Range.
		£
<i>Department of the Treasury—continued.</i>		
Assistant (Male), Grade II.	4	758-798
Meter Reader	2	758-798
Typist (Female), Grade III.	1	724
Typist-in-charge (Female), Grade I.	1	704
Accounting Machinist-in-charge (Female), Grade I.	1	704
Typist (Female), Grade I.	4	354-654
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade I.	5	354-654
Assistant (Female), Grade I.	1	339-604
<i>Posts and Telecommunications Branch, Postal Services—</i>		
Officer-in-charge (Postal Services)	1	1,394-1,562
Inspector (Postal Services)	1	1,226-1,394
Senior Postal Clerk, Grade I.	2	1,016-1,058
Clerk	1	806-974
Clerk	1	369-890
Typist (Female), Grade I.	1	354-654
Postmaster, Grade II.	3	1,016-1,184
Postmaster, Grade I.	3	798-948
Senior Postal Assistant	2	898
Postal Assistant	8	718-858
Postal Officer	3	668-758
Monitor	1	818-858
Telephonist (Female)	5	532-614
<i>Telecommunications Services—</i>		
Clerk	1	890-1,058
Clerk	1	806-974
Clerk	1	369-890
Typist (Female), Grade I.	1	354-654
Draftsman	1	890-1,394
Line Inspector	1	1,018-1,118
Line Foreman, Grade II.	3	938
Line Foreman, Grade I.	1	878-898
Lineman, Grade II.	14	818
Lineman, Grade I.	4	708-768
Radio Inspector, Grade I.	1	890-1,310
Radio Inspector, Grade III.	1	1,394-1,562
Supervising Technician (Radio), Grade IV.	1	1,238
Senior Technician (Radio)	6	938-978
Technician (Radio)	8	818-898
Senior Radio Telegraphist	11	938-998
Radio Telegraphist	8	722-908
Radio Telephone Operator	4	758-818
Radio Traffic Assistant	6	692-758
Supervising Technician (Telephone)	1	1,118
Senior Technician (Telephone)	5	938-978
Technician (Telephone)	3	818-898
Storeman, Grade I.	1	718-758
Senior Technician (Workshops)	1	898-938

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*3. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA : CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1955—*continued.*

Classified Positions (European).	No.	Salary Range.
		£
<i>Department of the Treasury—continued.</i>		
<i>Stores and Transport Branch</i>		
Superintendent	1	1,958–2,138
Assistant Superintendent	1	1,226–1,394
Stores Officer	5	974–1,142
Clerk (Costing)	1	890–1,058
Clerk	6	806–974
Clerk	4	369–890
Storekeeper, Grade II.	1	838–878
Storekeeper, Grade I.	5	818–838
Storeman, Grade II.	16	778–798
Storeman, Grade I.	10	718–758
Mechanic (Typewriter)	1	758–798
Typist (Female), Grade I.	5	354–654
Chief Transport Officer	1	1,604–1,730
Transport Officer, Grade II.	1	1,008–1,048
Transport Officer, Grade I.	2	968–1,008
Motor Mechanic	3	818–858
Mechanic, Grade III.	1	878–918
Clerical Assistant, Grade IV.	1	858–888
<i>Government Printing Office</i>		
Government Printer	1	1,394–1,562
Clerk	1	806–974
Foreman	1	1,058
Operator-Compositor	3	938–978
Machinist	4	898–938
Ruler Binder	1	898–938
Compositor	1	898–938
Typist (Female), Grade I.	1	354–654
	274	
<i>Department of District Services and Native Affairs.</i>		
Director	1	2,800
First Assistant Director	1	1,856–2,018
Assistant Director	1	1,772–1,898
District Inspector	1	1,604–1,730
District Officer	2	1,772–1,898
District Officer	15	1,604–1,730
District Officer (Magistrate)	3	1,604–1,730
Assistant District Officer	50	1,310–1,394
Patrol Officer	150	722–1,310
Cadet Patrol Officer	60	369–890
Anthropologist	1	1,604–1,730
Anthropologist (Female), Grade I.	1	997–1,165
Registrar of Co-operative Societies	1	1,604–1,730
Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies	2	1,394–1,562
Co-operative Officer	11	1,226–1,394

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*3. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA : CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1955—*continued.*

Classified Positions (European).	No.	Salary Range.
		£
<i>Department of District Services and Native Affairs—continued.</i>		
Assistant Co-operative Officer	8	974-1,142
Senior Native Authorities Officer	1	1,394-1,562
Native Authorities Officer	10	1,310-1,394
Administrative Officer	1	1,478-1,646
Clerk	1	1,142-1,310
Clerk, Staff Movements	1	1,142-1,310
Clerk	2	974-1,142
Clerk	8	890-1,058
Clerk	14	806-974
Clerk	10	369-890
Typist (Female), Grade II.	1	684
Typist (Female), Grade I.	10	354-654
Superintendent	3	908-968
Overseer	10	798-858
<i>Native Labour Branch—</i>		
Officer-in-charge	1	1,394-1,562
Native Labour Officer	3	1,058-1,310
Clerk	1	974-1,142
Clerk	1	369-890
Typist (Female), Grade I.	1	354-654
	387	
<i>Department of Law.</i>		
Director	1	2,800
Magistrate	3	2,018
Crown Law Officer	1	2,078-2,318
Deputy Crown Law Officer	2	1,958-2,138
Registrar-General	1	1,604-1,730
Public Curator	1	1,604-1,730
Legal Officer, Grade III.	3	1,772-1,898
Administrative Officer	1	1,394-1,562
Legal Officer, Grade II.	6	1,562-1,688
Draftsman, Grade II.	1	1,394-1,562
Legal Officer, Grade I.	2	1,318-1,520
Deputy Registrar-General	1	1,058-1,226
Deputy Public Curator	1	1,058-1,226
Registrar, Supreme Court	1	1,478-1,646
Clerk	2	974-1,142
Clerk	2	890-1,058
Inspector	1	890-1,058
Clerk	2	806-974
Clerk	5	369-890
Typist (Female), Grade II.	4	684
Typist (Female), Grade I.	4	354-654
	45	

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*3. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA : CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1955—*continued.*

Classified Positions (European).	No.	Salary Range.
		£
<i>Department of Education.</i>		
Director	1	2,800
Assistant Director	1	1,772-1,898
Officer-in-charge (General Services)	1	1,958-2,138
Chief of Division (Technical)	1	1,958-2,138
O.I.C. Division	3	1,688-1,814
Inspector of Schools	2	1,604-1,730
Administrative Officer	1	1,394-1,562
Clerk	1	1,310-1,478
Education Officer, Class 4	10	1,478-1,562
Education Officer, Class 3	21	1,394-1,478
Education Officer, Class 2	31	1,226-1,394
Education Officer, Class 1A	36	1,058-1,226
Education Officer, Class 1B	10	890-1,058
Officer-in-charge, Women's Division	1	1,450-1,576
Education Officer, Class 3 (Female)	2	1,240-1,324
Education Officer, Class 2 (Female)	9	1,072-1,240
Education Officer, Class 1A (Female)	16	904-1,072
Education Officer, Class 1B (Female)	5	736-904
Principal Librarian	1	1,394-1,478
Librarian (Female)	6	369-904
Assistant Librarian (Female)	6	339-604
Cadet Librarian (Female)	1	369-736
Clerk	1	890-1,058
Clerk	2	806-974
Clerk	4	369-890
Cadet Education Officer	10	369-890
Storeman, Grade II.	2	778-798
Typist (Female), Grade II.	1	684
Typist (Female), Grade I.	6	354-654
	192	

Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Director	1	2,800
Senior Administrative Officer	1	1,772-1,898
Senior Fisheries Officer	1	1,688-1,814
Agricultural Officer, Grade III.	1	1,604-1,730
Agricultural Economist	1	1,604-1,730
Biometrician	1	1,604-1,730
Administrative Officer	1	1,394-1,562
Clerk	1	1,310-1,478
Clerk	1	1,142-1,310
Clerk	1	1,058-1,226
Clerk	1	974-1,142
Registrar	1	974-1,142
Curator, Parks and Gardens	1	890-1,058
Clerk	1	890-1,058
Assistant Agricultural Officer	36	369-1,058

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*3. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA : CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1955—*continued.*

Classified Positions (European).	No.	Salary Range
		£
<i>Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—continued.</i>		
Clerk	1	806-974
Librarian (Female)	1	369-904
Cadet Veterinary Officer	3	369-890
Cadet Agricultural Officer	17	369-890
Clerk	1	369-890
Agricultural Machinery Expert	1	1,118
Field Assistant	3	978
Mechanic	1	838-878
Clerical Assistant, Grade II.	2	758-978
Typist (Female), Grade II.	1	684
Typist (Female), Grade I.	6	354-654
<i>Division of Agricultural Extension—</i>		
Chief, Division of Extension	1	1,958-2,138
Senior Agricultural Officer	3	1,688-1,814
Agricultural Officer, Grade III.	7	1,604-1,730
Commerce Officer	1	1,394-1,562
Agricultural Officer, Grade II.	9	1,394-1,562
Plantation Inspector	1	1,310-1,394
Senior Produce Inspector	1	1,310-1,394
Publications Officer	1	1,604-1,730
Manager, Grade III.	1	1,310-1,394
Agricultural Officer, Grade I.	27	890-1,394
Produce Inspector	6	1,058-1,226
Manager, Grade II.	2	1,058-1,226
Clerk	1	974-1,142
Manager, Grade I.	1	890-1,058
Clerk	3	890-1,058
Assistant Agricultural Officer	41	369-1,058
Clerk	2	806-974
Clerk	1	369-890
Mechanical Equipment Inspector	4	998-1,058
Project Manager	2	948-1,098
Mechanic	2	838-878
Overseer, Grade II.	1	718-858
Typist (Female), Grade I.	1	354-654
<i>Division of Plant Industry—</i>		
Chief, Division of Plant Industry	1	1,958-2,138
Economic Botanist	1	1,688-1,814
Senior Entomologist	1	1,688-1,814
Senior Agricultural Chemist	1	1,688-1,814
Land Use Officer	1	1,688-1,814
Senior Agronomist	1	1,688-1,814
Agronomist, Grade III.	5	1,604-1,730
Plant Pathologist, Grade III.	1	1,604-1,730
Plant Ecologist	1	1,604-1,730
Entomologist, Grade III.	1	1,604-1,730
Soils Chemist	1	1,604-1,730

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*3. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1955—*continued.*

Classified Positions (European).	No.	Salary Range.
		£
<i>Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—continued.</i>		
<i>Division of Plant Industry—continued.</i>		
Biochemist	1	1,604–1,730
Soil Survey Officer, Grade III.	1	1,604–1,730
Plant Introduction Officer	1	1,604–1,730
Agronomist, Grade II.	4	1,394–1,562
Entomologist, Grade II.	1	1,394–1,562
Soil Survey Officer, Grade II.	1	1,394–1,562
Plant Pathologist, Grade II.	1	1,394–1,562
Manager, Grade III.	2	1,310–1,394
Agronomist, Grade I.	8	890–1,394
Plant Pathologist, Grade I.	1	890–1,394
Entomologist, Grade I.	3	890–1,394
Soil Survey Officer, Grade I.	2	890–1,394
Agricultural Officer, Grade I.	2	890–1,394
Laboratory Officer	1	890–1,394
Manager, Grade II.	4	1,058–1,226
Clerk	1	974–1,142
Manager, Grade I.	3	890–1,058
Assistant Agricultural Officer	3	369–1,058
Technical Assistant	1	968–1,048
Clerical Assistant, Grade II.	1	758–798
Overseer, Grade II.	1	718–858
Typist (Female), Grade I.	1	354–654
<i>Division of Animal Industry—</i>		
Chief, Division of Animal Industry	1	1,958–2,138
Senior Veterinary Officer	2	1,772–1,898
Senior Animal Husbandry Officer	1	1,772–1,898
Veterinary Officer, Grade III.	2	1,604–1,730
Animal Husbandry Officer, Grade III.	1	1,604–1,730
Parasitologist, Grade III.	1	1,604–1,730
Pathologist Bacteriologist, Grade III.	1	1,604–1,730
Animal Ecologist.	1	1,604–1,730
Veterinary Officer, Grade II.	2	1,478–1,646
Animal Husbandry Officer, Grade II.	1	1,478–1,646
Parasitologist, Grade II.	1	1,478–1,646
Pathologist Bacteriologist, Grade II.	1	1,478–1,646
Manager, Grade III.	2	1,226–1,394
Stock Inspector, Grade III.	2	1,226–1,394
Veterinary Officer, Grade I.	3	1,226–1,394
Animal Husbandry Officer, Grade I.	2	1,226–1,394
Laboratory Officer	1	890–1,310
Manager, Grade II.	6	1,058–1,226
Stock Inspector, Grade II.	3	1,058–1,226
Assistant Animal Husbandry Officer	7	890–1,058
Manager, Grade I.	2	890–1,058
Stock Inspector, Grade I.	3	890–1,058
Clerk	1	890–1,058
Clerk	1	806–974

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*3. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AT 30TH JUNE.
1955—*continued.*

Classified Positions (European).	No.	Salary Range.
		£
<i>Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—continued.</i>		
<i>Division of Animal Industry—continued.</i>		
Overseer, Grade II.	10	718-858
Typist (Female), Grade I.	1	354-654
Laboratory Assistant, Grade II.	2	878-948
	326	
<i>Department of Forests.</i>		
Director	1	2,500
Chief of Division	4	1,958-2,138
Reserve Settlement Officer	1	1,688-1,814
Regional Forest Officer	5	1,688-1,814
Administrative Officer	1	1,604-1,730
Draftsman and Photogrammetrist, Grade III.	1	1,604-1,730
Plant Ecologist and Assistant Botanist	1	1,604-1,730
Biometrician	1	1,604-1,730
Senior Forest Officer	5	1,394-1,562
Draftsman, Grade II.	2	1,394-1,562
Forest Entomologist	1	1,394-1,562
Accountant	1	1,394-1,562
Clerk	1	1,310-1,478
Clerk	1	1,226-1,394
Investigation Officer	1	890-1,394
Forest Road Engineer	1	890-1,394
Forest Officer	7	890-1,394
Draftsman, Grade I.	2	890-1,394
Clerk	4	974-1,142
Clerk	10	890-1,058
Clerk	1	806-974
Librarian and Air Photo Interpreter (Female)	1	369-904
Librarian (Female)	1	369-904
Clerk	2	369-890
Cadet Forest Officer	8	369-890
Mill Manager	2	1,218-1,298
Senior Forest Ranger	4	1,218-1,298
Forest Ranger	6	998-1,178
Mill Foreman	2	1,058
Technical Assistant, Grade III.	1	968-1,048
Laboratory Assistant, Grade II.	1	878-948
Motor Transport and Equipment Officer	2	898-938
Saw Doctor	2	938-958
Assistant Forest Ranger	8	818-948
Power House Operator	2	838-858
Laboratory Assistant, Grade I.	1	369-878
Bush Supervisor	2	838-858
Sawyer	10	838-858
Tractor Operator Mechanic	7	838-858
Kiln Operator	2	818-858

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*3. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA : CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1955—*continued.*

Classified Positions (European).	No.	Salary Range.
		£
<i>Department of Forests—continued.</i>		
Truck Driver	2	798-838
Wood Machinist	2	798-838
Tally Orderman	2	738-778
Typist (Female), Grade II.	1	684
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade I.	1	354-654
Typist (Female), Grade I.	13	354-654
Tracer (Female)	1	354-654
	138	

Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines.

Director	1	2,650
Chief of Division	2	1,958-2,138
Chief of Division	1	1,856-2,018
Mining Engineer	1	1,604-1,730
Senior Valuer	1	1,688-1,814
Senior Draftsman	1	1,688-1,814
Valuer, Grade III.	1	1,604-1,730
Surveyor, Grade III.	3	1,604-1,730
Mining Warden	1	1,604-1,730
Mines Inspector	1	1,604-1,730
Mining Registrar	1	1,478-1,646
Surveyor, Grade II.	6	1,394-1,562
Draftsman, Grade II.	8	1,394-1,562
Senior Field Officer	1	1,394-1,562
Assayer	1	1,394-1,562
Administrative Officer	1	1,394-1,562
Clerk	1	1,310-1,478
Surveyor, Grade I.	5	890-1,394
Draftsman, Grade I.	4	890-1,394
Field Officer	2	1,310-1,394
Clerk	1	1,142-1,310
Clerk	1	974-1,142
Clerk	1	890-1,058
Clerk	3	806-974
Clerk	6	369-890
Cadet Surveyor	4	369-890
Driller and Tester	1	1,238
Chainman	14	728-748
Typist (Female), Grade II.	1	684
Typist (Female), Grade I.	3	354-654
Tracer (Female)	1	354-654
	79	

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*3. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA : CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1955—*continued.*

Classified Positions (European).	No.	Salary Range.
		£
<i>Department of Customs and Marine.</i>		
Chief Collector	1	2,500
Assistant Chief Collector	1	1,772-1,898
Officer-in-charge, Marine Branch	1	1,604-1,730
Collector, Grade III.	2	1,394-1,562
Collector, Grade II.	2	1,310-1,478
Harbour Master	3	1,310-1,478
Engineer Surveyor	2	1,310-1,478
Collector, Grade I.	2	1,058-1,226
Assistant Collector	3	974-1,142
Clerk	7	890-1,058
Clerk	4	806-974
Clerk	9	369-890
Master Engineer	14	860-884
Assistant, Grade II.	7	758-798
Wharf Officer	2	778-838
Typist (Female), Grade II.	1	684
Typist (Female), Grade I.	4	354-654
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade I.	1	354-654
Assistant (Female), Grade I... .. .	4	339-604
	70	
<i>Department of Posts and Telegraphs.</i>		
Director	1	2,500
Accountant	1	1,478-1,646
Chief Engineer	1	1,856-2,018
Regional Engineer	3	1,772-1,898
Superintendent (Telephones)	2	1,604-1,730
Superintendent (Personnel)	1	1,604-1,730
	8	
<i>Department of Works.</i>		
Director	1	2,650
Assistant Director (Administration)	1	2,078-2,318
	2	

APPENDIX II.—continued.

4. EUROPEAN STAFF: NUMBER BY DEPARTMENT AND DISTRICT OF EMPLOYMENT AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Department or Branch.	Eastern Highlands.	Western Highlands.	Sepik.	Madang.	Morobe.	New Britain.	New Ireland.	Bougainville.	Manus.	Total New Guinea.	Territory of Papua.	Headquarters.	Unattached.	Total.
Administrator .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Government Secretary—														
Central Administration ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19
Police and Prisons ..	2	..	1	2	17	16	1	..	1	40	19	9	..	68
Works	3	3	10	12	14	9	3	2	2	58	7	52	1	118
Public Service Commissioner ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	42	..	46
Health	16	14	22	23	55	49	14	13	7	213	69	33	43	358
District Services and Native Affairs	21	18	24	23	23	34	17	18	9	187	92	19	100	398
Treasury .. ..	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	11	..	53	..	64
Stores and Transport ..	3	..	3	11	15	14	..	..	1	47	13	10	3	73
Government Printer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
Postal Services ..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	5	1	18	31	55
Telecommunications ..	..	..	4	6	9	12	3	3	1	38	3	40	16	97
Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	19	..	23
Registrar-General ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Supreme Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Public Curator ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Land Titles Commissioner ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5*	..	..	..	5
Education	1	..	4	4	14	23	4	1	1	52	20	26	80	178
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	13	8	6	5	14	21	2	2	1	72	39	37	20	168
Lands, Surveys and Mines ..	..	..	..	2	9	4	..	2	..	17	10	43	..	70
Forests .. ..	..	..	..	..	37	20	..	..	..	57	2	12	7	78
Customs and Marine ..	..	..	1	5	9	12	2	1	2	32	16	20	..	68
Total	59	43	75	94	230	223	46	42	25	842	291	484	301	1,918

* Information regarding Districts of Employment not available.

5. PATROLS CONDUCTED BY ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS AND NUMBER OF INSPECTION VISITS BY DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

District.	Headquarters.	Sub-District.	Patrol Post.	No. of Patrols.	No. of Days on Patrol.	Inspections by District Commissioners.
Eastern Highlands ..	Goroka ..	Goroka ..	..	8	175	..
			Henganofi ..	6	111	2
			Lufa ..	5	151	4
			Watabung ..	2	19	..
		Chimbu ..	..	10	190	5
			Chuave ..	5	168	3
			Kerowagi ..	5	68	4
		Kainantu ..	..	11	243	7
			Okapa ..	5	125	..
		3	6	57	1,250	25

APPENDIX II.—continued.

5. PATROLS CONDUCTED BY ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS AND NUMBER OF INSPECTION VISITS BY DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955—continued.

District.	Headquarters.	Sub-District.	Patrol Post.	No. of Patrols.	No. of Days on Patrol.	Inspections by District Commissioners.
Western Highlands ..	Mount Hagen..	Mount Hagen..	..	9	191	..
		Wabag ..	..	2	33	7
		Wapenamanda Laiagam .. Kompam ..	..	..	..	2
			..	3	63	2
			..	1	28	1
		Minj.. ..	..	3	121	8
		3	3	18	436	20
Sepik	Wewak ..	Wewak ..	..	5	30	Visits to various stations. Particulars not available
		Green River ..	..	3	42	
			..	5	34	
			..	7	100	
			..	6	218	
		Vanimo ..	..	2	21	
		Maprik ..	..	9	226	
		Yangoru ..	..	6	105	
		Angoram ..	..	11	255	
		Ambunti ..	..	5	150	
		6	4	59	1,181	132
Madang	Madang ..	Madang Central	..	8	278	..
		Atitau .. Aiome ..	..	3	213	..
			..	1	20	3
			..	3	109	11
		Bogia ..	..	6	132	7
		Saidor ..	..	6	132	7
		3	2	21	752	21
Morobe	Lae ..	Lae ..	..	11	176	5
		Morobe .. Kaiapit .. Mumeng ..	..	3	81	2
			..	6	94	5
			..	4	87	7
			..	2	171	4
		Wau ..	..	7	119	4
		Finschhafen ..	..	5	117	1
		Wasu ..	..	5	108	1
		Menyamya ..	..	5	108	1
		4	4	43	953	29
New Britain ..	Rabaul ..	Rabaul ..	..	6	143	..
		Gasmata ..	..	8	338	..
		Talasea ..	..	13	372	..
		Kokopo ..	..	3	58	..
		4	..	30	911	..

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*5. PATROLS CONDUCTED BY ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS AND NUMBER OF INSPECTION VISITS BY DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955—*continued.*

District.	Headquarters.	Sub-District.	Patrol Post.	No. of Patrols.	No. of Days on Patrol.	Inspections by District Commissioners
New Ireland ..	Kavieng ..	Kavieng ..	Taskul ..	2	60	..
			Konos ..	2	47	3
		Namatanai ..	..	4	77	2
			..	4	133	3
		2	2	12	317	8
Bougainville ..	Sohano ..	Buka Passage..	..	12	206	..
			Buin ..	4	70	2
		Kieta ..	..	5	66	3
			Wakunai ..	7	103	3
		3	1	28	445	8
Manus ..	Lorengau ..	Lorengau ..	..	7	256	..
			Baluan ..	3	83	..
		1	1	10	339	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	..	29	23	278	(a) 6,584	243

(a) Does not include periods spent in the field by Co-operative Officers.

6. AREAS UNDER ADMINISTRATION CONTROL OR INFLUENCE AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1954 AND 1955.

(Area in Square Miles.)

District.	Total Area.		Area under Control.		Area under Influence.		Area under Partial Influence.		Area Penetrated by Patrols (Restricted Area).	
	1953-54.	1954-55.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Eastern Highlands ..	6,900	6,900	4,300	4,800	1,400	1,000	600	500	600	600
Western Highlands ..	9,600	9,600	5,000	5,600	2,600	2,500	1,000	700	1,000	800
Sepik ..	30,200	30,200	21,600	21,600	1,700	1,700	2,000	2,000	4,900	4,900
Madang ..	10,800	10,800	8,000	9,000	2,100	1,600	700	200	..	..
Morobe ..	12,700	12,700	11,600	11,600	500	500	200	200	400	400
New Britain ..	14,100	14,100	13,500	13,700	500	300	100	100	..	..
New Ireland ..	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bougainville ..	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manus ..	800	800	800	800	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	93,000	93,000	72,700	75,000	8,800	7,600	4,600	3,700	6,900	6,700

3700
86300

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*

7. NUMBER OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND COUNCILLORS AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

District.	Luhais.	Tultuls.	Medical Tultuls.	Total Village Officials.	Councillors (Local Government Councils).	Total Village Officials and Councillors.
Eastern Highlands	649	915	..	1,564	..	(a) 1,564
Western Highlands	195	343	73	611	..	(a) 611
Sepik	1,192	1,362	1,105	3,659	..	3,659
Madang	650	572	400	1,622	..	1,622
Morobe	1,119	1,244	883	3,246	..	(b) 3,246
New Britain	548	530	307	1,385	131	(c) 1,516
New Ireland	378	361	312	1,051	..	1,051
Bougainville	433	416	138	987	..	987
Manus	92	79	17	188	30	218
Total	5,256	5,822	3,235	14,313	161	14,474

(a) Increased number of Village Officials in these areas is the result of further consolidation in the Highlands Districts during the past twelve months.

(b) As a result of concentrated patrolling in the Menyanya Sub-District of the Morobe District, additional Village Officials were appointed during the year.

(c) Local Government is now firmly established in the New Britain District and Government Village Officials, both official and unofficial, are gradually being decreased.

8. NATIVE WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION: CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS DURING 1954-55 AND TOTAL AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

District.	1954-55.		Total as at 30th June, 1955.	
	Number of Claims.	Amount Paid.	Number of Claims.	Amount Paid.
		£		£
Eastern Highlands	5	60	187	3,103
Western Highlands .. ..	..	..	208	1,020
Sepik	4,321	45,279	31,493	322,248
Madang	59	574	13,700	86,167
Morobe	1,548	15,017	12,321	157,645
New Britain	2,587	27,030	26,986	591,590
New Ireland	6	35	10,751	133,984
Bougainville	116	1,796	15,275	323,523
Manus	53	728	2,496	43,938
Total	8,695	90,519	113,417	1,663,218

Payments made during the years 1945-46 and 1946-47 were not separately recorded and are not included in the above table. The total payment is approximately £1,783,519.

APPENDIX III.

JUSTICE.

1. CASES TRIED BEFORE THE COURTS OF THE TERRITORY DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JULY, 1954, TO 30TH JUNE, 1955.

(1) *Supreme Court.*(a) *In its Criminal Jurisdiction—*

Offence.	Charged.	Convicted.	Discharged.	<i>Nolle Prosequi.</i>	Sentences.
Arson	3	2	1	..	Three months' I.H.L.
Assault occasioning bodily harm ..	3	(a) 2	1	..	Six months' I.H.L.
Attempted rape	3	(b) 3	..	..	Four years' to 6 years' I.H.L.
Attempted suicide	2	1	1	..	Six months' I.H.L. suspended on recognizance
Attempted bestiality	1	1	..	..	Two years' I.H.L.
Attempting unlawfully to kill ..	2	(c) 2	..	..	Two years' I.H.L.
Attempting unlawfully to wound ..	1	1	..	..	Eighteen months' I.H.L.
Breaking and entering with intent to commit a crime	13	12	..	1	Six months' to 2½ years' I.H.L.
Breaking, entering and stealing ..	8	8	..	..	Fifteen months' to 3 years' I.H.L.
Defilement of a girl under 12 years ..	2	2	..	..	Four years' I.H.L.
Falsifying books with intent to defraud	1	1	..	..	Six months' I.H.L.
Forgery	3	3	..	..	Convicted and discharged to 12 months' I.H.L.
Goods in possession	1	1	..	..	Recognizance £100 to appear for sentence if called upon within 18 months
Incest	8	7	..	1	Rising of Court to 3 years' I.H.L.
Indecent exposure	2	1	1	..	Nine months' I.H.L.
Indecent exposure and behaviour ..	1	1	..	..	One year I.H.L.
In dwelling with intent indecently to offend a female inmate	7	7	..	..	Six months' I.H.L. and one whipping of six strokes with a cane to 9 months' I.H.L.
Manslaughter	21	(d) 14	5	2	Convicted and discharged to 2 years' 6 months' I.H.L.
Murder	8	(e) 7	1	..	Two years' to 3 years' I.H.L.
On curtilage of dwelling with intent indecently to insult a female inmate	10	9	1	..	Seven months' to 1 year I.H.L.
Rape	9	7	..	2	Fifteen months' to 10 years' I.H.L.
Stealing	7	5	1	1	(f) Three months' and fine £50 to 3 years' I.H.L.
Unlawfully doing grievous bodily harm	2	2	..	..	Eighteen months' to 7 years' I.H.L.
Unlawfully wounding	7	7	..	..	One sentenced to 6 months' light labour. Balance 3 months' to 2½ years' I.H.L.
Unlawfully and indecently dealing with a girl under 12 years	5	5	..	..	(g) Twenty-one months' to 7 years' I.H.L.
Unlawful and indecent assault ..	7	7	..	..	(h) Two years' to 7 years' I.H.L.
Unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under 17 years	2	2	..	..	Nine months' to 2 years' I.H.L.

APPENDIX III.—continued.

(1) *Supreme Court*—continued.(a) *In its Criminal Jurisdiction*—continued.

Offence.	Charged.	Convicted.	Discharged.	<i>Nolle Prosequi.</i>	Sentences.
Unlawfully and indecently dealing with a boy under 14 years	2	1	1	..	Nine months' I.H.L.
Wilful murder	91	(i) 77	5	9	Death recorded or pronounced
Total	232	198	18	16	

- (a) One guilty of unlawful assault only.
 (b) One guilty of unlawful and indecent assault only.
 (c) One guilty of doing grievous bodily harm only.
 (d) Two guilty of assault occasioning bodily harm only. One guilty of unlawful assault only.
 (e) One guilty of manslaughter only.
 (f) One sentenced to be imprisoned until entering into recognizance to come up for sentence within twelve months and to be of good behaviour for twelve months.
 (g) In two cases the victims were European girls.
 (h) One accused to enter into recognizance of £200 to come up for sentence if called upon within eighteen months.
 (i) Eight guilty of murder only; three guilty of manslaughter only.

NUMBER OF CASES TRIED, BY RACE, BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT IN ITS CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Section of Population.	Charged.	Convicted.	Discharged.	<i>Nolle Prosequi Entered.</i>
European	8	5	3	..
Asian .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Indigenous	224	193	15	16
Total	232	198	18	16

(b) *In its Appellate Jurisdiction*—

Two appeals from District Courts throughout the Territory were heard. One appeal was upheld and the other disallowed.

(c) *Appeals from the Supreme Court of Papua and New Guinea*—

Nil.

(d) *In its Probate Jurisdiction*—

The following grants were made :—

Probate	8
Reseals of Probate	5
Letters of Administration	2
Letters of Administration with the Will annexed	2
Orders to Administer	1
Orders to Administer with the Will annexed	1

Total number of Grants 19

Elections to Administer filed 11

(e) *In its Civil Jurisdiction*—

Thirty Writs of Summons were issued.

Four Motions and Petitions were heard.

(f) *Matrimonial Causes*—

Seven Petitions for Dissolution of Marriage were filed.

APPENDIX III.—*continued.*(2) *District Courts.*

Breach of—	Europeans.			Asians.			Indigenes.		
	Cases Tried.	Number Convicted.	Referred to Supreme Court.	Cases Tried.	Number Convicted.	Referred to Supreme Court.	Cases Tried.	Number Convicted.	Referred to Supreme Court.
ARMS, LIQUOR AND OPIUM PROHIBITION ORDINANCE—									
Supplying firearms or liquor to a native	8	8	..	4	4	..	10	10	..
Native drinking or having firearms or liquor in possession ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	..
BREAD REGULATIONS—									
Permitting animals to be in premises used for the storage of bread	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CUSTOMS ORDINANCE—									
Having smuggled goods or prohibited imports in possession ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DISEASES OF PLANTS ORDINANCE—									
Failure to keep land free of rubbish .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	..
DOG REGULATIONS—									
Unregistered dog	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EXPLOSIVES ORDINANCE—									
Unauthorized use of explosives .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Being in possession of explosives without permit .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
FIREARMS REGULATIONS—									
Unregistered firearm	6	6	..	..	..	..	9	9	..
Purchasing firearm without permit .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Selling a firearm to a person not holding a permit	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
FISHERIES REGULATIONS—									
Poaching shell .. .. .	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
IMMIGRATION ORDINANCE—									
Prohibited immigrants .. .. .	..	..	..	31	23	..	..	..	..
Permitting prohibited immigrant to enter .. .. .	..	..	..	23	23	..	..	..	..
LICENCES ORDINANCE—									
Engaging in trade without a licence .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
LIQUOR ORDINANCE—									
Consuming liquor on licensed premises after hours	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Publican failing to keep bar doors locked after hours	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supplying liquor after hours	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Failing to pay for accommodation	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MOTOR TRAFFIC ORDINANCE—									
Dangerous driving	13	13	..	4	4	..	12	11	..
Driving under the influence	6	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Unlicensed driving	23	23	..	4	4	..	18	18	..
Permitting to drive without a licence .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..
Unregistered vehicles	6	6	..	1	1	..	5	5	..
Offences connected with registration plates	5	5	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Giving false information to obtain driver's licence	2	2	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Failing to report accident	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Failing to stop after accident	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Using vehicle without consent of owner	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	9	..
MOTOR TRAFFIC REGULATIONS—									
Failing to report loss of number plate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Failing to return cancelled number plate	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Offences concerned with lights on vehicles	11	11	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Driving a vehicle not having efficient brakes .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	..
Speeding	3	3	..	1	1	..	4	4	..
Interfering with road signs	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

APPENDIX III.—*continued.*(2) *District Courts—continued.*

Breach of—	Europeans.			Asians.			Indigenes.		
	Cases Tried.	Number Convicted.	Referred to Supreme Court.	Cases Tried.	Number Convicted.	Referred to Supreme Court.	Cases Tried.	Number Convicted.	Referred to Supreme Court.
PUBLIC HEALTH REGULATIONS—									
Wrongly depositing night soil .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Urine voided outside sanitary convenience .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Night soil not removed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
QUARANTINE ORDINANCE—									
Not entering first port of entry .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
QUEENSLAND CRIMINAL CODE—									
Wilful murder .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	90	..	90
Murder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Manslaughter .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22
Attempted murder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Grievous bodily harm .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2
Wounding .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Assault occasioning bodily harm .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Threatening violence .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Assault	21	19	..	4	3	..	25	25	..
Indecent assault	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	5
Rape .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
Attempted rape .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Defilement of girl under 12 years of age .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2
Defilement of girl under 17 years of age .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Indecently dealing with girl under 12 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Incest .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	8
Procuring	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indecently dealing with boy under 14 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Indecent act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Attempt to commit unnatural offence	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indecent practices between males	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Indecent treatment of girl under 17 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bestiality .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Breaking and entering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
Entering a dwelling with intent .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Breaking, entering and stealing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Stealing	4	1	2	1	1	..	174	163	7
Forgery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
False accounting .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Obtaining goods by false pretences	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Arson .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Attempted suicide	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Unlawfully using cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Attempt to procure commission of criminal act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Malicious injury to property .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
QUEENSLAND CRIMINAL CODE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE—									
In dwelling with intent to indecently offend a female inmate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
On curtilage of dwelling with intent to indecently annoy a female inmate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
SALE OF MEAT ORDINANCE—									
Permit erection of prohibited building within 12 feet of building used for the storage of meat	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WRECK AND SALVAGE ORDINANCE—									
Offences against Section 27 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	..
Total	231	215	8	106	96	1	748	491	249

APPENDIX III.—*continued.*(3) *Courts for Native Affairs.*

Offences against Native Administration Regulations.	Regulation Number.	Tried.	Convicted.
Disobeying a court decision	61	56	56
Failure to obtain medical treatment for child	67A	45	43
Being upon a street in a town during prohibited hours without permission	80 (1)	204	201
Being in employees' quarters during prohibited hours without permission of employer	80 (6)	356	349
Carrying a weapon in town area	80B	4	4
Failing to appear before court when required	81 (1) (a)	47	47
Interrupting proceedings of court	81 (1) (b)	2	2
Obstructing a court officer in the performance of his duties	81 (1) (c)	1	1
Refusing to give evidence	81 (1) (d)	3	3
Knowingly giving false evidence	81 (2)	8	8
Assisting person under legal arrest to escape	82 (b)	4	4
Prisoner escaping from custody	82 (c)	15	15
Assisting a prisoner to escape	82 (d)	1	1
Supplying a prisoner without permission	82 (e)	13	13
Assault	83 (a)	729	709
Spreading false reports tending to give rise to trouble	83 (b)	116	111
Threatening or insulting language	83 (c)	105	105
Behaving in a threatening or insulting manner	83 (d)	270	263
Behaving in a riotous manner	83 (e)	1,625	1,573
Abducting wife from custody of husband	84 (1)	6	6
Adultery	84 (2)	662	659
Compelling a female to have sexual intercourse with a male person not her husband	85	9	9
Accepting a gift for allowing a female under authority to have sexual intercourse with a male person not her husband	86	5	5
Prostitution	87	5	5
Disobeying an order to report for medical treatment	88(3)	16	16
Disobeying an order to assemble for medical examination	88A	72	72
Village official not taking sick person for medical treatment when ordered to do so	89 (1)	1	1
Village official failing to report unusual amount of sickness	90	4	4
Failing to obey orders concerning care of the sick in a village	91	15	15
Village official failing to report births or deaths	92	1	1
Failing to seek treatment when suffering from venereal disease	93	2	2
Stealing	95 (1)	201	197
Practising sorcery	97 (a)	77	76
Procuring another to practise sorcery	97 (c)	1	1
In possession of charms used in sorcery	97 (d)	6	6
Bribery	98	6	6
Failing to destroy diseased animals when ordered	99	2	2
Offences connected with trespass by animals	101	6	6
Wrongful disposal of dead bodies	102 (1)	1	1
Gambling	103	464	461
Drinking or in possession of intoxicating liquor	104	220	210
Committing an act of indecency	105	38	36
Careless use of fire	106	100	98
Wearing clothing in an insanitary condition	110 (2)	1	1
Failure to keep house in clean and sanitary condition	112A (1)	112	109
Failing to report for census	113	98	98
Concealing a person to prevent his name being recorded for census	114	31	29
Failure to carry out order given by village official	118	8	8

APPENDIX III.—*continued.*(3) *Courts for Native Affairs*—continued.

Offences against Native Administration Regulations.	Regulation Number.	Tried.	Convicted.
Wilfully hindering the carrying out of an order given by a village official	119	228	221
Wrongful use of authority by village official	124	5	5
Pretending to have government authority	125	6	6
Deported native leaving area before permitted	128	5	4
Native residing in prohibited area	128A	62	62
Remaining in town area without employment	129	29	29
Total .. .. .	..	6,109	5,975
Offences against Native Local Government Councils Ordinance.	Section of Ordinance.		
Contravening or failing to comply with any rule made under Ordinance	15 (1) (a)	226	226
	..	6,335	6,201

APPENDIX IV.

PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEARS 1950-51 TO 1954-55.

Revenue and Expenditure.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£	£	£
Initial Surplus	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Revenue—					
Internal Receipts	1,219,411	1,486,375	1,544,542	1,991,713	2,008,445
Grant by Commonwealth Government of Australia ..	2,356,310	3,126,059	2,769,543	3,103,076	4,396,209
Total Revenue Fund	3,575,721	4,612,434	4,314,085	5,094,789	6,404,654
Expenditure	3,575,721	4,612,434	4,314,085	5,094,789	6,404,654
Closing Surplus	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) The annual grants by the Government of the Commonwealth are made to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The closing surplus on account of the two Territories was—

	£
1950-51	580,342
1951-52	560,511
1952-53	383,962
1953-54	440,246
1954-55	468,285

2. REVENUE DURING THE YEARS 1950-51 TO 1954-55.

Source.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	751,171	1,000,284	1,041,033	1,261,589	1,428,463
Licences	16,445	28,194	36,862	42,665	47,276
Stamp Duty	11,449	9,508	5,728	19,814	11,077
Postal	39,653	54,094	62,715	70,514	77,834
Land Revenue	13,946	23,055	32,270	35,653	80,716
Mining Receipts	77,516	87,704	117,996	79,885	74,468
Fees and Fines	31,485	35,568	37,298	37,801	45,186
Sale of Stores	52,774	89,561	13,156	8,298	6,746
Forestry	32,209	103,848	92,663	139,813	143,875
Agriculture	4,929	7,525	8,873	9,663	8,814
Miscellaneous	187,834	47,034	95,948	286,018	83,990
Total—Internal Receipts	1,219,411	1,486,375	1,544,542	1,991,713	2,008,445
Grant by Commonwealth Government of Australia ..	2,356,310	3,126,059	2,769,543	3,103,076	4,396,209
Total—Revenue	3,575,721	4,612,434	4,314,085	5,094,789	6,404,654

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

3. EXPENDITURE OUT OF REVENUE DURING THE YEARS 1950-51 TO 1954-55.

Head of Expenditure.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£	£	£
Special Appropriation	6,854	9,392	13,783	16,510	7,597
Department of the Administrator	7,228	7,150	8,459	6,028	(a) 25,722
Legislative and Executive Councils	53	2,435	4,461	3,399	5,263
Government Secretary	34,400	29,602	46,548	58,249	40,159
Police and Prisons	251,628	280,054	274,024	301,910	347,772
Works Branch .. .. .	..	..	..	..	19,358
Public Service Commissioner	11,026	11,289	12,235	21,180	64,769
Native Labour Branch	37,129	17,367	(b)	(b)	(b)
District Services and Native Affairs	588,149	861,405	758,232	695,184	629,409
Registry of Co-operative Societies	8,625	11,228	17,043	19,167	20,733
Health	826,613	987,465	848,801	905,962	1,228,694
Treasury	56,901	64,091	94,083	78,923	79,740
Government Printer	8,882	10,765	10,534	13,833	16,196
Government Stores	40,187	63,295	71,551	105,034	77,389
Motor Transport	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	43,413
Posts and Telegraphs	84,418	130,851	141,112	159,537	197,165
Education	241,882	300,155	249,727	297,492	347,869
Public Library Service	3,388	2,997	4,689	5,233	5,076
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries					
Headquarters	56,909	24,510	27,189	47,850	52,904
Agricultural Extension	46,590	51,824	51,967	55,922	84,831
Animal Industry	73,488	63,559	71,597	82,966	90,689
Plant Industry	38,321	58,326	61,082	65,231	86,621
Production and Marketing	17,338	4,850	1,353	4,701	(d)
Lands, Surveys and Mines	21,899	25,791	42,423	53,185	87,949
Native Lands Commission .. .. .	..	..	2,304	406	810
Department of Law	20,685	17,817	22,650	23,863	37,667
Titles Commission .. .. .	..	194	2,377	2,915	5,717
Forests	96,077	107,003	140,061	151,175	162,893
Customs Branch	26,414	22,834	34,232	34,349	40,106
Marine Branch	127,039	125,724	91,095	59,245	67,603
Prices Branch	1,535	1,196	2,459	..	..
Maintenance	221,940	447,742	489,166	681,764	673,833
Capital Works	431,416	686,529	530,140	907,856	1,365,634
Capital Assets	188,707	184,944	188,708	235,720	491,073
Total—Expenditure out of Revenue	3,575,721	4,612,434	4,314,085	5,094,789	6,404,654

(a) Includes Salaries, Judges and Commissioners formerly shown in Special Appropriation.

(b) Included in Department of District Services and Native Affairs.

(c) Included in Government Stores.

(d) Included in Other Agriculture Divisions.

APPENDIX V.

TAXATION.

See Part VI., Section 1, Chapter 2 of this report.

APPENDIX VI.

MONEY AND BANKING.

A. Information as to the total amount of currency in circulation in the Territory is not available.

B. The foreign exchange requirements of the Territory are provided through the banking system of the Administering Authority.

C. The money market rates applying in the Territory at 30th June, 1955, were the same as the rates applying in Australia. The rates were as set out below :—

Particulars.	Rate per Annum.
	Per cent.
Commonwealth Bank of Australia—	
Rural Credits Department—	
Government guaranteed loans	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Other	4
Mortgage Bank Department Loans—	
Five to twenty years	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Over twenty years	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Industrial Finance Department—Term loans ..	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Commonwealth Savings Bank—	
Loans to Local Government Authorities	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ –4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Crédit Foncier Housing Loans	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commonwealth Trading Bank—	
Overdraft—General	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Local Government Authorities	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Other Trading Banks—Overdraft (maximum rate) ..	5
Life Assurance Companies—Loans on own Policies ..	5–5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commonwealth Loans—Long Term	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fixed Deposits with Trading Banks—	
Three months	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Six months	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Twelve months	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Twenty-four months	2
Commonwealth Savings Bank—	
Deposits other than Fixed Deposits—	
On first £500	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
On amounts in excess of £500 but not exceeding £1,500	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

D. Two of the banks which have branches or agencies operating in the Territory are registered in Australia and one in London. These banks do not show separately in their published accounts, details of business relating to the Territory of New Guinea.

E. Information is not available regarding the number of loans made and the classification of loans according to purposes for which they were made.

APPENDIX VII.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

1. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Imports and Exports.	£	£
Imports .. .. .	..	10,534,758
Exports—		
New Guinea Produce	8,912,626	..
Items not of New Guinea origin ..	471,324	..
Total Exports .. ..	..	9,383,950
Total Trade .. ..	..	19,918,708

2. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING THE YEARS 1950-51 TO 1954-55.

	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	6,186,669	8,154,102	7,175,612	9,444,628	10,534,758
Exports	5,436,617	6,517,881	8,491,396	9,192,110	9,383,950
Total Value	11,623,286	14,671,983	15,667,008	18,636,738	19,918,708

APPENDIX VII.—*continued.*

3. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955 : VALUE BY CLASSES AND PORTS OF ENTRY.

Class.	Port of Entry.					Total Value
	Madang.	Iae.	Rabaul.	Kavieng.	Lorengau.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Foodstuffs of animal origin, excluding living animals	274,464	358,995	693,809	38,504	16,985	1,382,757
II. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin, non-alcoholic beverages and substances used in the making	361,550	359,689	744,653	107,521	36,749	1,610,162
III. Spirituous and alcoholic liquors ..	38,087	82,399	87,739	8,970	11,715	228,910
IV. Tobacco and preparations thereof ..	67,380	75,511	233,097	33,537	20,140	429,665
V. Live animals	532	32,811	4,448	79	8	37,878
VI. Animal substances—Not foodstuffs..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Vegetable substances and fibres ..	2,986	149,523	5,312	494	558	158,873
VIII. Apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres	251,783	241,939	485,582	26,856	7,269	1,013,429
IX. Oils, fats and waxes	53,267	307,186	227,471	15,141	671	603,736
X. Paints and varnishes	26,834	43,300	52,257	8,684	1,095	132,170
XI. Stones and minerals, including ores and concentrates	58	3,220	657	24	15	3,974
XII. Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	464,462	1,246,424	1,222,977	65,737	17,761	3,017,361
XIII. Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	19,779	82,288	65,457	4,457	562	172,543
XIV. Wood and wicker, raw and manufactured	44,983	33,264	103,609	21,842	751	204,449
XV. Earthenware, cement, china, glass and stoneware	38,360	51,056	96,701	5,333	525	191,975
XVI. Paper and stationery	24,922	60,057	64,663	3,579	1,643	154,864
XVII. Jewellery, timepieces and fancy goods	34,181	38,791	70,243	2,736	1,874	147,825
XVIII. Optical, surgical and scientific instruments	22,791	78,464	62,699	11,719	1,850	177,523
XIX. Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers ..	44,922	173,464	158,392	5,369	2,513	384,660
XX. Miscellaneous	91,476	125,401	227,032	11,720	26,375	482,004
	1,862,817	3,543,782	4,606,798	372,302	149,059	10,534,758

APPENDIX VII.—continued.

4. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955 : VALUE BY CLASSES AND ITEMS, ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

Classification.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.	Total.	Country of Origin.					
				Australia.	Germany.	Hong Kong.	United Kingdom.	United States of America.	Other Countries.
CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bacon and hams	lb.	98,014	26,236	24,260	..	..	28	..	1,948*
Butter	lb.	284,384	65,246	65,246	..	..	..	..	..
Cheese	lb.	69,690	11,647	11,392	..	..	..	..	255
Fish—									
Fresh, frozen, salted, dried	lb.	56,050	9,011	7,628	..	..	244	..	1,139
Preserved in cans	lb.	2,661,812	228,117	8,925	19,425	5,493	5,456	3	188,815*
Meats—									
Fresh, frozen, salted, dried	lb.	1,329,148	245,217	245,217	..	..	..	..	..
Preserved in cans	lb.	4,596,158	675,681	670,433	..	1,796	236	10	3,206
Milk and cream	lb.	524,455	70,101	69,292	..	..	3	30	776
Other foodstuffs of animal origin ..		..	51,501	50,820	25	287	297	..	72
Total Class I. .. .. .	..	..	1,382,757	1,153,213	19,450	7,576	6,264	43	196,211
CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN THE MAKING									
Biscuits, cakes and puddings .. ..	..	..	73,187	70,540	52	1,636	959	..	..
Confectionery .. .. .	..	..	32,732	30,682	1	891	1,133	16	9
Fruits—									
Fresh	lb.	224,165	13,438	13,438	..	..	..	..	..
Preserved	lb.	321,323	30,119	27,407	4	1,370	207	1	1,130
Vegetables—									
Fresh	lb.	933,715	25,073	24,990	..	83	..	..	..
Preserved	lb.	306,195	34,524	27,956	..	3,435	3,004	75	54
Grain and pulse—									
Flour, including wheatmeal	ton	3,915	144,501	144,339	..	162	..	..	..
Rice	ton	9,247	818,015	817,226	..	173	..	..	616
Feed for cattle and poultry	ton	809	32,528	32,528	..	..	..	..	..
Other	ton	451	30,669	30,488	..	128	..	..	53
Jams and jellies .. .. .	..	..	7,095	6,833	..	262	..	..	..

For footnote * see page 152.

APPENDIX VII.—continued.

4. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955 : VALUE BY CLASSES AND ITEMS, ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN—continued.

Classification.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.	Total.	Country of Origin.					
				Australia.	Germany.	Hong Kong.	United Kingdom.	United States of America.	Other Countries.
CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN THE MAKING—continued.			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Nuts .. .. .	..	..	3,903	3,127	..	711	..	..	65
Pickles, sauces and vinegar .. .. .	..	..	16,762	12,953	1,460	1,785	455	..	109
Spices .. .. .	..	..	5,555	1,775	83	1,641	394	..	1,662
Sugar	ton	1,780	114,241	94,094	..	19,579	568	..	..
Other foodstuffs of vegetable origin .. .. .	..	..	126,960	114,996	316	8,037	1,965	796	850
Aerated and mineral waters	gal.	16,286	7,617	7,527	..	87	3	..	..
Cordials and syrups	gal.	6,915	6,992	6,959	..	..	33	..	..
Cocoa and chocolate	lb.	15,617	4,615	4,531	..	..	..	..	84
Coffee and chicory	lb.	24,531	19,930	14,180	..	..	..	172	5,578*
Tea	lb.	157,275	61,706	..	..	718	..	..	60,988*
Total Class II. .. .. .	..	..	1,610,162	1,486,569	1,916	40,698	8,721	1,060	71,198
CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.									
Ales, beer, cider, stout, &c.	gal.	401,381	157,924	155,927	510	..	1,447	..	40
Spirits—									
Brandy	gal.	2,048	4,703	2,627	..	..	30	..	2,046*
Gin	gal.	3,272	5,567	2,183	..	..	3,333	..	51
Whisky	gal.	7,505	19,841	575	..	..	19,216	35	15
Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof	gal.	12,424	17,413	16,809	..	..	260	..	344
Rum, exceeding the strength of proof	pf. gal.	1,820	2,268	2,242	..	..	26	..	..
Wines—									
Sparkling	gal.	854	3,342	1,877	..	..	..	..	1,465*
Still	gal.	4,675	6,698	5,944	141	151	3	..	459
Still, imported by missions for sacramental purposes	gal.	1,215	1,350	1,350	..	..	..	..	..
Other potable spirits	gal.	2,542	9,804	2,137	3	..	2,208	..	5,456*
Total Class III. .. .. .	..	..	228,910	191,671	654	151	26,523	35	9,876

For footnote * see page 152.

APPENDIX VII.—continued.

4. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955 : VALUE BY CLASSES AND ITEMS, ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN—continued.

Classification.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.	Total.	Country of Origin.					
				Australia.	Germany.	Hong Kong.	United Kingdom.	United States of America.	Other Countries.
CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF.			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cigarettes	lb.	79,631	82,149	11,846	4	9	66,967	3,132	191
Cigars	lb.	1,318	2,991	737	..	98	650	..	1,506
Tobacco, manufactured	lb.	95,443	70,165	55,673	5	..	13,539	948	..
Tobacco, trade.. .. .	lb.	531,738	274,360	13,387	..	..	..	260,973	..
Total Class IV. .. .. .	..	..	429,665	81,643	9	107	81,156	265,053	1,697
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS.									
Dogs	No.	13	272	272	..	..	..	..	..
Poultry .. .. .	..	..	2,829	2,829	..	..	..	..	..
Cattle	No.	279	32,556	32,556	..	..	..	..	..
Birds .. .. .	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
Pigs	No.	65	1,645	1,645	..	..	..	..	..
Horses	No.	1	66	66	..	..	..	..	..
Goats	No.	5	56	56	..	..	..	..	..
Sheep	No.	27	445	445	..	..	..	..	..
Total Class V. .. .. .	..	..	37,878	37,878	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES—NOT FOODSTUFFS.									
Total Class VI. .. .. .	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX VII.—continued.

4. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955 : VALUE BY CLASSES AND ITEMS, ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN—continued.

Classification.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.	Total.	Country of Origin.					
				Australia.	Germany.	Hong Kong.	United Kingdom.	United States of America.	Other Countries.
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FIBRES.				£	£	£	£	£	£
Cork and cork manufactures	800	600	..	185	4	..	11
Gums and resins	136,615	13,716	..	3	26	122,421	449
Plants, trees, bulbs and shrubs	8,725	8,638	..	18	29	..	40
Starch	6,963	6,963	..	..	..	..	..
Other vegetable substances	5,770	2,513	..	38	10	..	3,209
Total Class VII.	158,873	32,430	..	244	69	122,421	3,709
CLASS VIII.—APPAREL, TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURED FIBRES.									
(a) Apparel.									
Apparel and attire	344,126	110,497	801	172,726	8,799	43,105	8,198*
Boots and shoes	44,334	30,500	40	7,597	6,165	18	14
Buckles and buttons	1,620	1,335	..	244	25	2	14
Umbrellas	6,236	266	2	5,922	32	..	14
(b) Textiles.									
Textiles, including bedding, mattresses, blankets and piece goods	430,302	89,141	6,542	116,772	44,874	13,296	159,677*
Floor coverings, coir and grass	6,147	1,036	..	3,855	48	..	1,208
Floor coverings, other	7,163	3,163	..	1,128	2,018	6	848
(c) Yarns and manufactured fibres.									
Bags and sacks	102,661	3,150	..	..	..	..	99,511
Cordage and twines	20,779	13,328	..	173	3,828	614	2,836*
Nets and netting	2,421	506	626	3	1,014	..	272
Other manufactured fibres	47,640	34,204	128	7,309	5,819	18	162
Total Class VIII.	1,013,429	287,126	8,139	315,729	72,622	57,059	272,754

APPENDIX VII.—continued.

4. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955: VALUE BY CLASSES AND ITEMS, ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN—continued.

Classification.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.	Total.	Country of Origin.					
				Australia.	Germany.	Hong Kong.	United Kingdom.	United States of America.	Other Countries.
CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS AND WAXES.				£	£	£	£	£	£
Benzine, petrol, &c.	gal.	2,903,481	238,679	46,058	..	..	..	786	191,835*
Kerosene—									
Lighting	gal.	589,336	41,088	10,180	..	..	..	2,088	28,820*
Power	gal.	79,488	7,798	3,836	..	..	..	392	3,570*
Lubricating oil	gal.	189,026	64,944	31,792	..	..	760	19,520	12,872*
Residual and all other fuel oils	gal.	3,322,388	209,730	73,606	..	..	1,854	7,532	126,738*
Turpentine—									
Pure	gal.	71	31	27	..	..	..	..	4
Substitutes	gal.	201,623	14,447	812	..	..	2	110	13,523*
Castor oil	gal.	10	19	19	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed oil	gal.	4,467	3,522	3,514	..	..	8	..	..
Olive oil	gal.	323	708	462	..	11	..	..	235
Peanut oil	gal.	1,823	1,722	1,250	..	472	..	..	..
Other vegetable oils	gal.	1,182	565	489	..	73	3	..	..
Other oils, n.e.i. . . . .	..	..	9,841	7,436	..	25	214	469	1,697*
Greases . . . . .	..	..	9,517	9,399	7	..	20	60	31
Waxes . . . . .	..	..	1,125	1,102	..	17	6	..	..
Total Class IX. . . . .	..	..	603,736	189,982	7	598	2,867	30,957	379,325
CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES.									
Total, Class X. . . . .	..	..	132,170	130,431	82	638	798	50	171
CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES.									
Coal and coke . . . . .	..	..	2,795	2,762	..	33	..	..	..
Minerals . . . . .	..	..	345	90	..	..	64	..	191
Stone, including marble and slate . . . . .	..	..	278	278	..	..	..	..	..
Tombstones . . . . .	..	..	556	355	..	201	..	..	..
Total Class XI. . . . .	..	..	3,974	3,485	..	234	64	..	191

For footnote * see page 152.

APPENDIX VII.—*continued.*

4. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955: VALUE BY CLASSES AND ITEMS, ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN—*continued.*

Classification.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.	Total.	Country of Origin.					
				Australia.	Germany.	Hong Kong.	United Kingdom.	United States of America.	Other Countries.
CLASS XII. METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY.									
(a) Machinery and Machines.			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Adding machines, computing machines and typewriters	19,114	8,202	4,307	..	2,652	2,807	1,146
Agricultural and dairying machinery	63,277	26,442	2,962	..	20,142	6,294	7,437*
Electrical machinery and appliances	69,777	53,765	15	26	9,711	4,639	1,621*
Cable and wire, covered	37,442	37,241	..	61	42	98	..
Lamps (filament), heating and cooking appliances	14,030	12,223	122	390	693	494	108
Telephones, radio sets and parts	52,145	20,016	1,947	194	8,468	915	20,605*
Torches and bulbs	9,779	1,611	45	7,975	136	5	7
Batteries and accumulators	49,748	42,236	52	6,007	956	331	166
Electrical measuring and recording instruments	4,362	4,172	24	..	64	102	..
Other electrical goods	39,957	38,202	32	36	166	765	456
Mining machinery	71,446	9,435	..	..	613	61,124	274
Motive power machinery	105,130	55,208	1,216	..	35,657	4,926	8,123*
Pumps	15,944	15,498	14	29	191	184	28
Sewing machines	14,811	3,396	1,179	5	6,478	558	3,195*
Weighing machines	5,300	4,037	54	4	1,122	83	..
Woodworking machinery	75,192	20,638	11,389	..	436	42,417	312
All other machinery, n.e.i.	129,676	106,379	2,202	4	8,770	10,770	1,551
(b) Metals and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery.									
Anchors, anchor chains and anchor cables	1,930	1,916	..	..	..	14	..
Bolts, nuts, rivets, &c.	20,228	19,617	201	..	58	335	17
Enamelledware, metal, n.e.i.	12,402	2,055	..	9,448	335	..	564
Fire engines and fire extinguishers	5,461	4,242	..	..	1,188	31	..
Galvanized iron, flat and corrugated	ton	2,637	239,082	75,524	..	..	4,362	..	159,196*
Hinges and fastenings	19,173	15,415	2,612	451	640	..	55
Household and cooking utensils, metal	44,781	19,060	3,995	13,629	2,437	402	5,258*
Hoop iron	94	63	..	..	31	..	..
Lamps and lampware	28,445	9,441	7,551	4,229	3,530	944	2,750*

4. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955: VALUE BY CLASSES AND ITEMS, ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN -*continued.*

Classification.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.	Total.	Country of Origin.					
				Australia.	Germany.	Hong Kong.	United Kingdom.	United States of America.	Other Countries.
CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY—continued.									
(b) Metals and Metal Manufactures other than machinery—continued.									
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Nails and screws	35,457	29,858	707	760	2,235	..	1,897*
Platedware and cutlery	46,640	11,635	21,298	4,141	9,000	258	308
Structural iron and steel	66,049	52,513	..	..	713	3,170	9,653*
Prefabricated metal buildings	20,746	20,746	..	..	..	..	..
Water tanks and pipes	66,251	66,251	..	..	..	..	..
Water filters	1,502	1,502	..	..	..	..	..
Wire, fencing and barbed	10,282	6,681	..	2,079	149	..	1,373*
Wire, other, n.e.i.	39,033	25,791	248	..	4 256	5,048	3,690*
Wire netting	5,925	3,795	614	..	79	..	1,437*
Copper and muntz metal sheets	2,757	2,757	..	..	..	..	..
Other metal manufactures, n.e.i.	244,396	205,391	4,977	3,047	22,480	4,209	4,292*
Metal furniture	39,457	32,670	175	256	6,269	87	..
Tools of trade, as used by artisans and mechanics	56,228	22,936	18,298	93	10,368	2,198	2,335*
Tools of trade, n.e.i.	102,486	61,683	25,844	1,618	5,016	1,751	6,574*
(c) Vehicles and parts therefor.									
Aircraft and parts	211,466	25,613	1,145	..	2,202	84,658	97,848*
Automobiles, motor vehicles and parts	678,415	261,639	19,916	..	220,545	159,093	17,222*
Motor cycles and parts	13,704	6,283	262	4	5,935	6	1,214
Cycles and parts	24,122	5,314	3,637	402	14,632	27	110
Tractors, agricultural, and parts	95,322	5,319	4,592	..	59,964	24,630	817
Tractors, n.e.i. and parts	78,132	21,816	23	..	8,096	48,194	3
Other vehicles and parts	30,265	14,342	338	..	14,965	620	..
Total Class XII.	3,017,361	1,490,569	141,993	54,888	496,082	472,187	361,642

APPENDIX VII.—*continued.*

4. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955: VALUE BY CLASSES AND ITEMS, ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN—*continued.*

Classification.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.	Total.	Country of Origin.					
				Australia.	Germany.	Hong Kong.	United Kingdom.	United States of America.	Other Countries.
CLASS XIII.—RUBBER AND LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tyres and tubes .. .. .	..	..	130,941	99,219	1,765	168	18,206	5,291	6,292*
Other rubber manufactures .. .. .	..	..	24,360	21,252	22	647	231	2,173	35
Harness and saddlery .. .. .	..	..	1,033	1,006	23	..	..	4	..
Leather belting .. .. .	..	..	9,270	9,226	..	..	40	4	..
All other leather and leather manufactures .. .. .	..	..	6,939	2,499	175	3,796	385	12	72
Total Class XIII. .. .. .	..	..	172,543	133,202	1,985	4,611	18,862	7,484	6,399
CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER—RAW AND MANUFACTURED.									
Boxes, trade and camphorwood .. .. .	..	..	17,222	..	..	17,137	..	..	85
Furniture, wicker, bamboo and cane .. .. .	..	..	13,904	219	..	13,664	..	..	21
Furniture, wooden .. .. .	..	..	26,569	16,048	653	8,999	230	282	357
Timber, precut for building and other similar purposes .. .. .	..	..	30,806	29,836	..	..	..	..	970
Timber, sawn, n.e.i.	su. ft.	661,895	51,444	50,736	..	..	..	55	653
All other wood and wicker manufactures .. .. .	..	..	64,504	51,990	..	8,177	339	12	3,986*
Total Class XIV. .. .. .	..	..	204,449	148,829	653	47,977	569	349	6,072
CLASS XV.—EARTHENWARE, CEMENT, CHINA, GLASS AND STONEWARE.									
Bricks and pottery .. .. .	..	..	4,215	4,206	..	..	9	..	..
Cement	ton	5,593	61,372	8,452	..	..	33	..	52,887*
Other cement manufactures .. .. .	..	..	37,956	37,516	..	148	241	51	..
Earthenware and china .. .. .	..	..	12,769	4,752	29	3,732	3,905	5	346
Glass .. .. .	..	..	37,973	30,902	231	6,111	471	8	250
Glassware, n.e.i. .. .. .	..	..	21,502	12,448	123	5,109	2,105	149	1,568
All other earthenware .. .. .	..	..	16,188	15,883	61	11	233	..	..
Total Class XV. .. .. .	..	..	191,975	114,159	444	15,111	6,997	213	55,051

4. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955: VALUE BY CLASSES AND ITEMS, ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN—*continued.*

Classification.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.	Total.	Country of Origin.					
				Australia.	Germany.	Hong Kong.	United Kingdom.	United States of America.	Other Countries.
CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.				£	£	£	£	£	£
Paper, plain and wrapping, including paper bags	21,454	20,577	1	340	79	24	433
Cigarette papers	3,929	3,864	..	..	48	..	17
Paper manufactures, n.e.i.	23,348	19,660	59	3,066	520	8	35
Stationery	81,612	69,947	508	5,426	5,002	416	313
Books and periodicals	19,049	13,650	220	240	3,060	1,687	192
Advertising materials, paper	3,981	2,456	98	242	665	213	307
Pictures and paintings	1,293	433	..	839	17	..	4
Maps and charts	198	68	124	..	..	6	..
Total Class XVI.	154,864	130,655	1,010	10,153	9,391	2,354	1,301
CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIMEPIECES AND FANCY GOODS.									
Jewellery	9,344	2,623	271	4,622	278	11	1,539*
Timepieces, pedometers, &c.	26,138	3,358	3,338	3,618	1,065	92	14,067*
Fancy goods	28,126	2,966	1,540	14,665	1,237	62	7,656*
Articles used for games	44,452	23,897	10,662	7,437	2,236	79	141
Toys, &c.	19,480	7,706	348	5,828	3,849	215	1,534*
Trade goods, n.e.i., including trade beads	20,285	10,904	908	4,518	317	1,026	2,612*
Total Class XVII.	147,825	51,454	17,667	40,688	8,982	1,485	27,549

For footnote * see page 152.

APPENDIX VII.—continued.

4. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955 : VALUE BY CLASSES AND ITEMS, ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN—continued.

Classification.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.	Total.	Country of Origin.					
				Australia.	Germany.	Hong Kong.	United Kingdom.	United States of America.	Other Countries.
CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Photographic goods—									
Cinema .. .. .	..	..	2,772	715	2	..	1,408	483	164
Films for exhibition .. .. .	..	..	37,144	12,028	9	302	1,430	23,131	244
Photographic goods, other n.e.i. .. .. .	..	..	28,553	13,767	10,532	402	653	2,264	935
Surgical and dental instruments and appliances .. .. .	..	..	22,826	20,727	36	..	730	1,279	54
Cotton wool and surgical dressings .. .. .	..	..	30,120	26,452	213	2	2,093	1,345	15
Scientific, chemical and mathematical instruments and apparatus .. .. .	..	..	39,145	37,421	387	..	220	911	206
Talking machines and records .. .. .	..	..	16,963	9,208	632	513	3,345	202	3,063*
Total Class XVIII. .. .. .	..	..	177,523	120,318	11,811	1,219	9,879	29,615	4,681
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS.									
Medicines and drugs .. .. .	..	..	228,626	208,913	3,201	3,359	3,174	9,511	468
Acids, gases and alkalies .. .. .	..	..	11,553	11,081	..	11	128	333	..
Dips and washes for animals and agricultural dusts and sprays .. .. .	..	..	4,634	4,570	12	..	46	6	..
Disinfectants, insecticides and antiseptics .. .. .	..	..	31,274	29,152	37	256	1,681	4	144
Fertilizers and manures	ton	96	3,056	3,042	..	14	..	..	..
Perfumery and toilet preparations (non-spirituous) .. .. .	..	..	48,644	35,257	208	7,652	444	30	5,053*
Salt	ton	711	15,586	14,628	..	..	958	..	..
Spirits and spirituous preparations, toilet, essences and flavours, n.e.i. .. .. .	..	..	6,576	4,893	629	837	74	..	143
Spirits, methylated	gal.	964	2,612	2,612	..	..	..	..	..
All other chemicals .. .. .	..	..	32,099	25,988	126	95	5,343	546	1
Total Class XIX. .. .. .	..	..	384,660	340,136	4,213	12,224	11,848	10,430	5,809

APPENDIX VII.—continued.

4. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955 : VALUE BY CLASSES AND ITEMS. ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN—continued.

Classification.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.	Total.	Country of Origin.					
				Australia.	Germany.	Hong Kong.	United Kingdom.	United States of America.	Other Countries.
CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.				£	£	£	£	£	£
Arms—									
Revolvers and pistols	653	177	49	..	15	150	262
Rifles	3,273	1,865	351	..	299	99	659
Shotguns	1,842	1,002	196	..	139	286	219
Ammunition—									
Revolver and pistol	94	48	..	..	4	42	..
Rifle	2,637	2,515	50	..	35	2	35
Shotgun	3,914	3,522	..	..	318	..	74
Explosives—									
Fireworks	4,487	371	..	4,038	78	..	..
N.E.I.	5,811	5,811	..	..	..	..	..
Boats, launches and fittings, watercraft, lifebelts and lifebuoys				94,518	38,671	..	2,666	52,800	381
Brushware	12,924	11,663	52	431	626	146	6
Dressings and polishes	8,559	8,082	..	12	464	..	1
Matches and vestas	28,616	12,532	94	5,057	36	..	10,897*
Musical instruments and parts	14,896	6,484	2,569	2,480	833	793	1,737*
Packing for engines and boilers	1,841	1,758	..	..	83	..	..
Pitch and tar	4,438	4,335	..	..	103	..	..
Soap—									
Toilet	17,760	17,696	2	..	43	15	4
Other	..	lb.	1,025,915	57,307	4	16	594	280	1
Articles for educational purposes	12,522	11,297	318	..	24	815	68
Articles for use in religious services	25,488	12,770	2,584	71	662	7,507	1,894*
Bullion, coin and paper money, for circulation in the Territory	66,009	66,009	..	..	..	..	..
Plasticware	28,961	18,070	557	8,354	1,021	880	79
Personal effects and household effects	77,834	67,915	2,338	22	639	5,599	1,321
Articles unspecified, n.e.i.	7,620	4,202	246	1,374	1,300	33	465
Total Class XX.	482,004	353,207	9,410	21,855	9,982	69,447	18,103
GRAND TOTAL	10,534,758	6,476,957	219,443	574,701	771,676	1,070,242	1,421,739

For footnote * see page 152.

APPENDIX VII. —continued

* Includes---

Item.	Canada.	Denmark.	France.	Holland.	Japan.	Sweden.	Other.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£		£
Bacon and hams .. .. .	..	1,948	..	..	..	..	Norway	3,224
Fish, preserved in cans	487	822	..	41,641	133,646	..	South Africa	1,721
							Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	6,319
Coffee and chicory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	British East Africa	5,579
Tea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ceylon	49,976
							India	10,593
Brandy .. .. .	..	86	1,960	..	..	..	Indonesia	419
Wines, sparkling .. .. .	..	..	1,465	..	..	..
Other potable spirits .. .. .	..	..	4,589	..	..	..
Cigars .. .. .	..	..	..	1,454	..	..
Other vegetable substances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ceylon	3,209
Apparel and attire .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,246	..		
Textiles, including bedding, &c. .. .. .	..	..	341	..	121,298	..	Belgium	13,374
							India	20,671
Cordage and twines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Italy	1,650
Benzine, petrol, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Switzerland	1,177
Kerosene, lighting .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	India	2,836
Kerosene, power .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Indonesia	191,784
Lubricating oil .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Indonesia	28,820
Residual and other fuel oils .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Indonesia	3,550
							Indonesia	7,006
Turpentine substitutes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Venezuela	5,332
Other oils, n.e.i. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	British Borneo	3,803
Agricultural and dairying machinery	445	..	4,400	..	2,592	..	Indonesia	122,935
Electrical machinery and appliances .. .. .	..	..	..	1,479	..	..	Indonesia	13,523
Telephones, radio sets and parts .. .. .	..	..	..	20,577	..	..	Venezuela	1,288
Motive power machinery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7,962		
Sewing machines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,815	..		
Galvanized iron, flat and corrugated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	159,196	..		
Household and cooking utensils .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Belgium	4,614
Lamps and lampware	1,588	..	..	..	..	..
Nails and screws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,897	..		
Structural iron and steel .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9,653	..		
Wire, fencing and barbed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,373	..		
Wire, other, n.e.i. .. .. .	..	..	..	2,539	..	..	Belgium	965
Wire netting .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,389	..		
Other metal manufactures, n.e.i. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,232	Belgium	1,306
Tools of trade, as used by artisans and mechanics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,037		
Tools of trade, n.e.i. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6,255		
Aircraft and parts	97,848	..	..	..	..	..
Automobiles, parts, &c. .. .. .	..	..	8,082	..	..	1,355	Italy	4,380
Tyres and tubes .. .. .	..	..	6,257	..	..	35		
All other wood and wicker manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,552		
Cement .. .. .	..	..	..	..	52,887	..		
Jewellery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	604	..	Italy	668
Timepieces, pedometers, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Switzerland	13,931
Fancy goods .. .. .	..	..	..	..	264	..	Austria	1,410
							Italy	5,391
Toys, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,294	..		
Trade goods, n.e.i. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	201	..	Czechoslovakia	791
							Italy	1,618
Talking machines and records .. .. .	..	..	..	3,037	..	..
Perfumery and toilet preparations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,005	..		
Matches and vestas	662	..	..	..	4,795	4,393	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	827
Musical instruments and parts .. .. .	..	..	..	341	650	..	Australia	406
Articles for use in religious services .. .. .	..	..	..	924	..	..	Italy	725

N.e.i.—Not elsewhere included.

APPENDIX VII.—*continued.*

5. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955 : VALUE BY CLASSES SHOWING GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE IMPORTS.

Class.	Government.	Private.	Total.	Duty Collected.		
	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
I. Foodstuffs of animal origin, excluding living animals	184,746	1,198,011	1,382,757	..		
II. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin : Non-alcoholic beverages and substances used in the making	288,111	1,322,051	1,610,162	4,899	6	0
III. Spirituous and alcoholic liquors .. .. .	..	228,910	228,910	177,668	0	6
IV. Tobacco and preparations thereof	35,920	393,745	429,665	233,895	14	11
V. Live animals	29,399	8,479	37,878	..		
VI. Animal substances—not foodstuffs .. .. .	..	..	..	..
VII. Vegetable substances and fibres	3,592	155,281	158,873	14,089	18	3
VIII. Apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres	61,771	951,658	1,013,429	8,804	13	11
IX. Oils, fats and waxes	49,635	554,101	603,736	69,253	11	1
X. Paints and varnishes	5,582	126,558	132,170	12,658	8	6
XI. Stones and minerals, including ores and concentrates	87	3,887	3,974	62	8	8
XII. Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	459,038	2,558,323	3,017,361	208,276	7	2
XIII. Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof and substitutes therefor	20,889	151,654	172,543	15,078	6	4
XIV. Wood and wicker—Raw and manufactured	27,537	176,912	204,449	18,357	14	5
XV. Earthenware, cement, china, glass and stone-ware	25,547	166,428	191,975	16,646	3	11
XVI. Paper and stationery	19,400	135,464	154,864	9,549	8	2
XVII. Jewellery, timepieces and fancy goods	3,255	144,570	147,825	21,326	13	4
XVIII. Optical, surgical and scientific instruments	71,079	106,444	177,523	5,300	6	1
XIX. Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	215,670	168,990	384,660	9,275	12	5
XX. Miscellaneous	95,899	386,105	482,004	9,253	1	1
Excess Revenue .. .. .	..	..	..	1,654	8	3
Duty Surcharge .. .. .	..	..	..	55,918	2	8
Grand Total	1,597,157	8,937,601	10,534,758	891,968	5	8

APPENDIX VII.—*continued.*

6. EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955: QUANTITY, VALUE AND DESTINATIONS BY ITEMS.

Item.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	Destination.		
				Quantity.	Value.	Country.
NEW GUINEA PRODUCE.			£	£		
Books and periodicals ..	..	..	63	..	..	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Cocoa beans	ton	1,080	512,204	1,043	490,478	Australia
				2	1,096	Germany
				10	6,084	Holland
				25	14,546	United Kingdom
Cocoa cuttings .. ..	..	..	20	..	..	Ceylon
Cocoa seed	lb.	2,831	47	1,782	36	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
				980	9	Dutch New Guinea
				69	2	American Samoa
Coffee beans	ton	103	72,575	103	72,573	Australia
				..	2	Germany
Coconut meal	ton	669	20,745	..	..	Australia
Coconut oil	ton	8,660	1,215,662	..	..	United Kingdom
Coconuts, whole	ton	447	7,605	..	..	Australia
Copra	ton	62,736	4,467,661	15,826	1,134,897	Australia
				46,910	3,332,764	United Kingdom
Copra oil cake	ton	2,869	60,778	888	24,858	Australia
				1,981	35,920	United States of America
Curios .. ..	..	..	1,764	..	1,450	Australia
				..	3	Austria
				..	5	Dutch New Guinea
				..	30	Germany
				..	1	Holland
				..	5	New Zealand
				..	5	United Kingdom
				..	265	United States of America
Films .. ..	..	..	1,188	..	415	Australia
				..	738	France
				..	35	Japan
Fruits, fresh (gooseberries)	lb.	319	23	..	..	Australia
Fruit juice (gooseberry) ..	lb.	664	39	..	..	Australia
Fruit juice (passionfruit) ..	lb.	168,615	12,345	..	..	Australia
Fruit, pulp (passionfruit) ..	lb.	50,055	3,360	..	..	Australia
Geological specimens .. ..	..	..	25	..	..	Australia
Gold, fine	oz.	85,726	1,339,473	..	..	Australia
Hemp—						
Kenaf	lb.	5,000	250	..	..	Australia
Manila	lb.	1,120	60	..	..	Australia
Hides and skins (crocodile)	..	..	27,197	..	27,187	Australia
				..	3	France
				..	7	United States of America
Iridium .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	Australia
Natural history specimens ..	..	..	30	..	..	Australia
Peanuts	ton	184	27,628	183½	27,598	Australia
				½	30	Canada

APPENDIX VII.—*continued.*6. EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955 : QUANTITY, VALUE AND DESTINATIONS BY ITEMS—*continued.*

Item.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	Destination.		
				Quantity.	Value.	Country.
NEW GUINEA PRODUCE-- <i>continued.</i>						
			£		£	
Plants, trees, shrubs, &c. . .	..	..	674	..	385	Australia
				..	10	Belgium
				..	5	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
				..	7	Colombia
				..	16	Dutch New Guinea
				..	8	Germany
				..	81	Hawaii
				..	10	Holland
				..	10	Philippines
				..	20	South Africa
				..	100	United Kingdom
				..	12	United States of America
				..	10	Indonesia
Platinum	oz.	9	293	..	..	Australia
Recordings .. ..	..	..	49	..	..	Australia
Root-ginger	lb.	800	20	..	..	Australia
Shell--						
Green snail	ton	177	46,048	124	29,472	Australia
				19	6,513	France
				28	8,783	Germany
				4	950	Holland
				2	330	Japan
Tortoise	No.	3	5	1	2	Australia
				2	3	United States of America
Trochus	ton	521	172,908	303	94,034	Australia
				49	18,318	Germany
				5	1,625	Holland
				3	1,247	Hong Kong
				161	57,684	Japan
Other.. ..	lb.	112	4	..	..	Australia
Silver	oz.	46,922	17,590	..	..	Australia
Timber--						
Flitches and battery veneer	super. foot	1,264,620	69,138	..	..	Australia
Logs	super. foot	2,518,585	59,108	2,515,597	59,083	Australia
				2,988	25	Japan
Plywood	square foot	20,717,275	644,929	8,282,303	246,819	Australia
				27,038	1,204	New Zealand
				30,286	1,000	United Kingdom
				12,377,648	395,906	United States of America
Sawn	super. foot	1,485,179	83,953	1,238,823	69,361	Australia
				48,120	2,364	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
				198,236	12,228	United States of America
Veneer	square foot	3,571,019	36,196	1,012,019	8,068	Australia
				2,559,000	28,128	United States of America

APPENDIX VII.—*continued.*6. EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955 : QUANTITY, VALUE AND DESTINATIONS BY ITEMS—*continued.*

Item.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	Destination.		
				Quantity.	Value.	Country.
NEW GUINEA PRODUCE— <i>continued.</i>			£		£	
Timber— <i>continued.</i>						
Pre-cut egg cases ..	super. foot	124,341	8,575	..	..	Australia
Other timber manufactures .. ..	..	..	148	..	..	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Wool	lb.	7,746	2,244	..	..	Australia
Total New Guinea Produce ..	..	..	8,912,626	..	..
ITEMS NOT OF NEW GUINEA ORIGIN.						
Accounting machines ..	..	..	400	..	..	Australia
Aircraft parts ..	..	..	6,340	..	2,469	Australia
				..	3,871	Dutch New Guinea
Agricultural machinery ..	..	..	645	..	275	Australia
				..	370	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Anchor chain ..	ton	50	2,500	..	..	Australia
Articles for repair ..	..	..	126,022	..	118,285	Australia
				..	918	Canada
				..	381	Germany
				..	2,345	Hong Kong
				..	40	Japan
				..	3,783	Switzerland
				..	270	United Kingdom
Books and periodicals ..	..	..	479	..	379	Australia
				..	44	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
				..	56	United Kingdom
Bridge-building equipment ..	..	..	2,581	..	..	Australia
Camphorwood chests ..	..	..	457	..	447	Australia
				..	10	Holland
Copra sacks ..	..	..	4,093	..	..	Australia
Drapery and apparei ..	..	..	2,374	..	2,149	Australia
				..	92	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
				..	69	Dutch New Guinea
				..	20	Germany
				..	12	Hong Kong
				..	25	Italy
				..	7	United States of America
Electrical machinery and appliances	..	..	2,386	..	..	Australia

APPENDIX VII.—*continued.*6. EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955 : QUANTITY, VALUE AND DESTINATIONS BY ITEMS—*continued.*

Item.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	Destination.		
				Quantity.	Value.	Country.
ITEMS NOT OF NEW GUINEA ORIGIN— <i>continued.</i>						
			£		£	
Empty returns .. ..	..	..	32,079	..	24,565	Australia
				..	410	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
				..	7,104	Singapore
Films	foot	6,873,583	39,150	6,812,055	38,850	Australia
				61,528	300	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Foodstuffs .. ..	..	..	1,372	..	451	Australia
				..	576	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
				..	268	Dutch New Guinea
				..	77	Hong Kong
Furniture and personal effects	..	..	65,526	..	60,484	Australia
				..	1,258	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
				..	450	Dutch New Guinea
				..	400	Fiji
				..	1,030	Germany
				..	400	India
				..	400	New Zealand
				..	240	United Kingdom
				..	864	United States of America
Goods under drawback ..	..	..	4,006	..	2,946	Australia
				..	150	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
				..	334	Hong Kong
				..	192	Italy
				..	384	United Kingdom
Jewellery and fancy goods	..	..	589	..	489	Australia
				..	20	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
				..	15	Dutch New Guinea
				..	5	Germany
				..	20	Hong Kong
				..	10	New Zealand
				..	30	Indonesia
Machinery, n.e.i. .. ..	..	..	1,779	..	..	Australia
Metal scrap—						
Aluminium	ton	79	10,091	68	6,719	Australia
				11	3,372	United States of America
Brass	ton	214	27,169	134	12,962	Australia
				15	1,881	Holland
				29	5,047	Italy
				36	7,279	United Kingdom
Bronze	ton	90	12,847	2	165	Australia
				81	11,720	Italy
				7	962	United Kingdom

APPENDIX VII.—*continued.*6. EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955 : QUANTITY, VALUE AND DESTINATIONS BY ITEMS—*continued.*

Item.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	Destination.		
				Quantity.	Value.	Country.
ITEMS NOT OF NEW GUINEA ORIGIN— <i>continued.</i>			£		£	
Metal scrap— <i>continued.</i>						
Copper	ton	82	15,194	61	9,560	Australia
				17	4,779	Holland
				2	320	Italy
				2	535	United Kingdom
Ferrous	ton	1,261	15,826	1,026	12,969	Australia
				35	957	Hong Kong
				200	1,900	Japan
Lead	ton	71	3,899	67	3,545	Australia
				3	189	Denmark
				1	165	Italy
Other—Non-ferrous ..	ton	2	200	..	..	Australia
Metal manufactures, n.e.i. ..	..	..	101	..	64	Australia
				..	37	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Motive power machinery ..	..	..	6,142	..	..	Australia
Motor cycles and parts ..	..	..	494	..	..	Australia
Motor vehicles and parts ..	..	..	49,179	..	49,167	Australia
				..	12	United Kingdom
Radios and parts ..	..	..	902	..	824	Australia
				..	78	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Scientific instruments ..	..	..	3,343	..	25	Australia
				..	5	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
				..	3,313	United States of America
Tools of trade .. ..	..	..	3,012	..	2,962	Australia
				..	50	Canada
Tractors and parts ..	..	..	16,124	..	15,045	Australia
				..	1,079	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Watercraft and parts ..	..	..	5,588	..	..	Australia
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	1,320	..	372	Australia
				..	625	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
				..	12	Czechoslovakia
				..	311	Dutch New Guinea
Specie .. ..	..	..	7,115	..	..	Australia
Total, Items not of New Guinea Origin ..	..	..	471,324	..	..
TOTAL EXPORTS ..	..	..	9,383,950	..	..

NOTE.—n.e.i.—not elsewhere included.

APPENDIX VII.—*continued.*

7. DIRECTION OF EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Country.	Value		
	New Guinea Produce.	Items not of New Guinea Origin.	Total.
	£	£	£
Australia	3,768,550	399,446	4,167,996
Austria	3	..	3
Belgium	10	..	10
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	2,616	5,044	7,660
Canada	30	968	998
Ceylon	20	..	20
Colombia	7	..	7
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	..	12	12
Denmark .. .. .	..	189	189
Dutch New Guinea	30	4,984	5,014
Fiji .. .. .	..	400	400
France	7,254	..	7,254
Germany	28,237	1,436	29,673
Hawaii	81	..	81
Holland	8,670	6,670	15,340
Hong Kong	1,247	3,745	4,992
India .. .. .	..	400	400
Italy .. .. .	..	17,469	17,469
Japan	58,074	1,940	60,014
New Zealand	1,209	410	1,619
Philippines	10	..	10
Singapore .. .. .	..	7,104	7,104
South Africa	20	..	20
Switzerland .. .. .	..	3,783	3,783
United Kingdom	4,564,077	9,738	4,573,815
United States of America	472,469	7,556	480,025
American Samoa	2	..	2
Indonesia	10	30	40
Total	8,912,626	471,324	9,383,950

8. VALUE OF TRADE, BY PORTS, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Imports and Exports.	Port.					Total Value.
	Madang.	Lae.	Rabaul.	Lorengau.	Kavieng.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,862,817	3,543,782	4,606,798	149,059	372,302	10,534,758
Exports—						
New Guinea Produce	954,550	2,404,523	4,872,408	155,853	525,292	8,912,626
Items not of New Guinea Origin	48,349	219,145	161,844	34,561	7,425	471,324
Total Exports	1,002,899	2,623,668	5,034,252	190,414	532,717	9,383,950
Total Trade	2,865,716	6,167,450	9,641,050	339,473	905,019	19,918,708

APPENDIX VII.—*continued*

9. PARTICULARS OF INCORPORATED AND TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS AND ENTERPRISES OPERATING IN THE TERRITORY AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Objects.					Incorporated as Local Companies.		Registered as Foreign Companies.	
					Number.	Capital.	Number.	Capital.
						£		£
Commercial	..	..	..	..	93	7,094,000	27	32,463,984
Plantation	..	..	..	..	60	3,663,000	14	2,935,000
Air Line	..	..	..	..	6	860,000	1	10,000,000
Mining and Oil	..	..	..	..	5	755,000	14	23,241,388
								(a) \$6,000,000
Banking	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	31,280,000
Insurance	..	..	..	..	1	50,000	21	37,567,795
								(b) \$10,000,000
Total	..	..	..	..	165	12,422,000	79	137,488,167
								(a) \$6,000,000
								(b) \$10,000,000

(a) Canada.

(b) Hong Kong.

10. PARTICULARS OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED AND REGISTERED FROM 1ST JULY, 1954 TO 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Objects.					Registered.		Increase Capital.		De-registered.	
					Number.	Nominal Capital.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Nominal Capital.
						£		£		£
<i>Local Companies.</i>										
Commercial	..	..	..	..	17	420,050	2	125,000	6	135,050
Plantation	..	..	..	..	21	758,000	3	242,500	1	55,000
					(1 restored)					
Air Line	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and Oil	..	..	..	..	1	25,000	..	..	..	..
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	39	1,203,050	5	367,500	7	190,050
					(1 restored)					
<i>Foreign Companies.</i>										
Commercial	..	..	..	..	4	1,861,884	1	1,250,000	..	..
Plantation	..	..	..	..	1	1,500,000	4	175,000	..	..
Air Line	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and Oil	..	..	..	..	1	250,000	1	5,000,000	..	..
Insurance	..	..	..	..	5	10,167,795	..	..	..	..
						\$10,000,000				
Banking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	11	13,779,679	6	6,425,000	..	..
						\$10,000,000				
						(Hong Kong)				

APPENDIX VIII.

AGRICULTURE.

1. LAND TENURE AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Tenure.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area of New Guinea .. .. .	..	..	59,520,000
Freehold land owned by non-indigenous persons .. .. .	..	518,490	..
Administration land--			
(a) Leased to private non-indigenous persons	234,835	..	..
(b) Native reserves	26,926	..	..
(c) Other (including land reserved for public purposes and land available for leasing)	342,226	..	..
		603,987	1,122,477
Unalienated land .. .. .	..	..	58,397,523

2. LAND HELD UNDER LEASE AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Class of Lease.	Number of Leases.	Area in Acres.
Agricultural leases	690	198,136
Dairying leases	6	1,300
Pastoral leases	9	24,606
Residence and business leases	1,228	1,171
Special leases.. .. .	135	2,818
Mission leases	591	2,147
Leases granted to Chinese in towns	454	142
Long period leases from the German régime	104	4,515
Total	3,217	234,835

3. LEASES GRANTED DURING 1954-55 BY CLASSES AND DISTRICTS.
(Areas in Acres.)

Class of Lease.	Eastern and Western Highlands.		Sepik.		Madang.		Morobe.		New Britain.		New Ireland.		Bougainville.		Manus.		Total.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
Agricultural ..	22	6,039	..	..	5	520	6	2,656	1	555	2	225	..	..	..	..	36	9,995
Agricultural leases to missions ..	10	1,462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	55	..	..	11	1,517
Pastoral ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Residence and business ..	16	18	10	7	10	6	51	41	207	74	17	10	..	..	2	2	313	158
Special ..	6	267	..	..	4	5	2	20	7	19	2	7	..	..	..	..	21	318
Special leases to missions ..	5	188	..	..	1	3	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	203
Mission ..	19	82	1	4	2	10	2	2	7	8	..	..	1	5	1	1	33	112
Granted to Chinese in towns ..	..	..	2	1	..	..	5	2	143	48	2	1	..	..	..	..	152	52
Total ..	78	8,056	13	12	22	544	67	2,733	365	704	23	243	2	60	3	3	573	12 355

APPENDIX VIII.—*continued.*

4. HOLDINGS OF ALIENATED LAND, OF 1 ACRE OR MORE, USED FOR AGRICULTURAL OR PASTORAL PURPOSES BY DISTRICT AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1955.

District.	Area of District.	Holdings Being Used.*	Land in Holdings being Worked.						
			Land Tenure.		Total Area of Holdings.	Land Under Crops excluding Retired Crops.	Established Pastures.	Cleared Areas not under Crops or Established Pastures.	Balance of Holding.
			Owned by Administration.	Alienated in Fee Simple (Freehold).					
	Acres.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Western Highlands	6,144,000	21	19,769	..	19,769	595	421	10,523	8,230
Eastern Highlands	4,224,000	55	14,642	..	14,642	2,026	433	1,184	10,999
Sepik ..	19,296,000	14	4,144	15,367	19,511	2,352	..	195	16,964
Madang ..	6,912,000	45	8,326	41,577	49,903	29,712	850	3,369	15,972
Morobe ..	8,320,000	67	42,004	5,473	47,477	7,773	738	5,821	33,145
New Britain ..	9,056,000	135	57,622	103,699	161,321	78,900	450	4,636	77,335
New Ireland ..	2,444,800	112	36,698	64,400	101,098	55,754	..	1,069	44,275
Bougainville ..	2,611,200	50	45,208	51,188	96,396	28,374	55	1,076	66,891
Manus ..	512,000	20	5,445	15,079	20,524	14,978	74	413	5,059
Total ..	59,520,000	519	233,858	296,783	530,641	220,464	3,021	28,286	278,870

* Where two or more holdings are operated conjointly they are enumerated as a single holding.

Note.—Figures exclude particulars of unoccupied or unused holdings and of subsistence gardens maintained in the grounds of various Administration hospitals and schools. &c.

5. PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL CROPS SHOWING HOLDINGS, AREA UNDER CROP AND PRODUCTION DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1955.

(a) *Non-indigenous Operators.*

Crop.						Number of Holdings.*	Area under Crop.	Production (Quantity).
							Acres.	
Permanent Plantation Crops—								
Cacao .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	195	(a) 18,317 (b) 7,757 (c) 26,074	805 tons
Coffee .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	76	(a) 1,328 (b) 325 (c) 1,653	96 tons
Coconuts and Copra ..	..	..	..	..	..	375	(a) 18,169 (b) 192,934 (c) 211,103	66,903 tons
Tea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5	(a) 151 (b) 86 (c) 237	6 cwt.
Other Principal Crops—								
Peanuts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	41	766	206 tons
Rice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	13	724	197 tons+
Vegetables grown for sale (including root and tuber crops) ..	..	..	..	..	..	60	1,000	2,252 tons

(a) Immature plants. (b) Plantings of bearing age. (c) Total area of crop.

* Numbers relate to holdings growing 1 acre or more of specified crop. + paddy.

APPENDIX VIII.—*continued.**(b) Indigenous Operators.*

Permanent Plantation and other Cash Crops—

Cacao ..	..	As at 30th June, 1955, registered indigenous cacao growers numbered 421, and were estimated to have an area of the order of 5,000 acres under crop mainly in the Gazelle Peninsula region of the New Britain District. Indigenous growers are estimated to have produced approximately 280 tons of cacao beans during the year.
Coffee ..	..	Commercial croppings by indigenous growers are concentrated in the Goroka, Aiyura and Finschhafen areas where there are approximately 450 acres under crop. About 15 tons of coffee beans were harvested by indigenous growers during 1954-55.
Copra ..	..	Approximately 17,000 tons of copra are estimated to have been produced during the year by indigenous growers, from a harvested area of the order of 85,000 acres.
Peanuts ..	..	The equivalent of approximately 1,400 acres of sole planted crop is estimated to have been harvested in 1954-55. The total yield was in the vicinity of 500 tons.
Rice ..	..	Estimated production for the year was some 1,300 tons of paddy produced from about 3,250 acres planted to crop.
Passionfruit ..	..	Production for the year was estimated at approximately 300 tons.

APPENDIX IX.

LIVESTOCK.

PRINCIPAL LIVESTOCK AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1955.

(a) Numbers on Holdings of Non-Indigenous Operators—

Particulars.	Number.
Cattle	6,059
Sheep	1,229
Horses	571
Donkeys	88
Mules	9
Pigs	4,684
Goats	2,131

NOTE.—*Draft Animals*—Virtually no animals are used for draft purposes other than horses, donkeys and mules. Less than 20 per cent. of the horses maintained on holdings are of draft type.

(b) *Livestock owned by Indigenous Inhabitants.*—No data are available of such livestock which mainly comprises pigs and fowls.

APPENDIX X.

FISHERIES.

No statistics are available regarding the quantity and the value of fish and shell-fish caught, the whole of which is consumed locally. Trochus and other shell is exported, the quantities and values of exports for the last five years being—

	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	Total.
Shell, Green Snail—						
tons	121	232.5	247.5	203	177	981
Value	£15,566	£32,996	£39,789	£39,310	£46,048	£173,709
Shell, Trochus—						
tons	787	385.5	358.2	547	521	2,598.7
Value	£112,345	£44,294	£48,058	£131,011	£172,908	£508,616
Shell, Tortoise—						
Value (Quantity not known)	£2	£3	£41	..	£5	£51
Shell, Other—						
lb. .. .. .	..	140	70	..	112	322
Value .. .. .	..	£9	£6	..	£4	£19

The quantity and value of imports under the Customs classifications of “ Fish—Fresh, Dried and Salted ” and “ Fish—Preserved ” during the last five years are given in the following table :—

Fish, Fresh, Dried and Salted—						
lb.	65,781	28,754	46,062	48,596	56,050	245,243
Value	£9,323	£3,992	£7,412	£8,030	£9,011	£37,768
Fish, Preserved—						
lb.	851,705	1,715,455	1,123,184	1,705,962	2,661,812	8,058,118
Value	£59,720	£181,881	£94,015	£140,503	£228,117	£704,236

APPENDIX XI.

FORESTS.

1. CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST AREAS.

Particulars.	Area.	Remarks.
	Acres.	
Land held <i>by Administration</i> for Forestry purposes as at 30th June, 1955—		1. It is considered that as techniques of logging and access are developed practically the whole of the presently acquired lands will prove to be merchantable
1. (a) Merchantable—		2. For details of permits and licences issued in respect of exploited areas see Table 3
(i) Exploited	263,881	
(ii) Non-exploited	236,881	
(b) Non-merchantable .. ..	..
(c) Total	500,762	
2. Total estimated forest area ..	42,000,000	It is estimated that 70 per cent. of the total area of the Territory is forested. The assessment of productive forest potential is proceeding with the resumption of work on interpretation of data obtained during the war from extensive air surveys of resources

2. SILVICULTURE: OPERATIONS TO 30TH JUNE, 1955.

							Acres.
Area improved or regenerated .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Area of plantations established—							
<i>Araucaria</i> sp. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	939
Teak .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221
Kamarere .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	329
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,530

3. PERMITS AND LICENCES ISSUED FOR THE HARVESTING OF TIMBER EFFECTIVE AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

NOTE.—Permits for the harvesting of timber usually have a currency of ten years whereas the currency of licences issued is for twelve months.

Forestry District.	Permits.		Licences.		Total Area under Commercial Exploitation.
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	
		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Lac	7	25,262	4	890	26,152
Bulolo	6	37,154	4	863	38,017
Rabaul	6	141,012	..	..	141,012
Wewak	2	58,700	..	..	58,700
	21	262,128	8	1,753	263,881

APPENDIX XI.-continued.

4. ANNUAL TIMBER YIELD FOR YEARS 1950-51 TO 1954-55.

Logs harvested for conversion locally or for export under authorization of the Forestry Ordinance*.

Species.				1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
				Super. feet.	Super. feet.	Super. feet.	Super. feet.	Super. feet.
Hardwood	..	..	..	7,667,901	9,083,424	8,930,448	12,501,164	17,548,839
Softwood	..	..	..	Nil	7,216,576	9,569,552	14,671,241	25,333,157
Total	..	..	..	7,667,901	16,300,000	18,500,000	27,172,405	42,881,996

* Excludes logs harvested from private property.

5. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SAWMILLING AND RELATED FORESTRY ACTIVITIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

District.				European.	Other Non-indigenous.	Indigenous.	Total.
Western Highlands	..	..	..	7	..	190	197
Eastern Highlands	..	..	..	6	2	143	151
Sepik	..	..	..	12	1	197	210
Madang	..	..	..	
Morobe	..	..	..	238	3	828	1,069
New Britain	..	..	..	43	15	545	603
Bougainville..	..	..	..	2	..	10	12
Total	..	..	..	308	21	1,913	2,242

6. SAWN TIMBER (OR ITS EQUIVALENT) PRODUCTION* FOR YEARS 1951-52 TO 1954-55.

Estimated production from logs harvested under authorization of the Forestry Ordinance.

Year.				Softwood.	Hardwood.	Total.
				Super. feet.	Super. feet.	Super. feet.
1951-52	..	..	..	4,329,900	3,843,724	8,173,624
1952-53	..	..	..	5,739,900	4,154,640	9,894,540
1953-54	..	..	..	8,802,720	5,264,868	14,067,588
1954-55	..	..	..	15,199,860	7,334,418	22,534,278

* Excludes timber produced from logs harvested from private property.

APPENDIX XII.

MINERAL RESERVES.

1. MINERAL AREAS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

(a) *Held by Indigenous Operators—*

Various natural drainage areas without demarcated boundaries have been allocated to groups of indigenes for alluvial mining. Statistics of these areas are not available.

(b) *Held by Non-Indigenous Operators—*

Type of Holding—

									Acres.
Claims ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,745
Mining Leases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,327
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,072

2. NUMBER OF MINES ACCORDING TO MINERALS EXTRACTED AND OWNERSHIP, AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Number of Mines.					Minerals Extracted.	Nationality of Owner or Operator.
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>						
1 ..	..	..	..	..	Gold	New Guinea Registered Company
5 ..	..	..	..	..	Gold	Australian Registered Company
1 ..	..	..	..	..	Gold	Company Registered Elsewhere
47 ..	..	..	..	..	Gold	Information not available
<i>Indigenous—</i>						
195(a)	..	..	..	..	Gold	

(a) Approximately 1,000 indigenous inhabitants are estimated to have been engaged in these operations.

3. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED DURING THE YEARS 1950-51 TO 1954-55.

Year.	Gold.		Platinum.		Silver.		Osmiridium.		Iridium.	
	Fine oz.	Value.	Fine oz.	Value.	Fine oz.	Value.	Fine oz.	Value.	Fine oz.	Value.
		£		£		£		£		£
1950-51 ..	87,593	1,356,962	.16	5	38,639	13,834	..	..	..	..
1951-52 ..	110,214	1,707,401	12.65	408	53,429	20,523	.94	49	..	..
1952-53 ..	138,694	2,147,766	4.05	133	64,420	23,399	1.22	63	..	..
1953-54 ..	90,857	1,409,480	6.31	219	50,919	18,402	..	..	..	..
1954-55 ..	85,726	1,339,473	8.66	293	46,922	17,590	..	..	.04	2

4. NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE MINING INDUSTRY AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Type of Mining.							Europeans.	Indigenous.
Underground ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	190
Surface ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	359	3,105*
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	381	3,295

* Includes approximately 1,000 indigenous inhabitants working on their own account.

APPENDIX XIII.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

No estimates are available of the gross or net value of industrial production. Information regarding the number of establishments is not available.

No statistics are available of the quantity and value of commodities produced, but quantities and values of the principal commodities exported during the year ended 30th June, 1955, are given in Table 6 of Appendix VII.

Information regarding industries is also given in Part VI., Section 4, Chapter 8 of this report.

APPENDIX XIV.

CO-OPERATIVES.

1. DETAILS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1951 TO 1955.

(a) Primary Organizations.

Year.	Societies.	Members.	Capital.	Store Turnover.	Co-op. Production.	Other Production.	Total Turnover.
			£	£	£	£	£
1950-51	18	8,253	5,962	6,519	8,660	..	15,179
1951-52	29	11,631	17,277	20,000	17,250	..	37,250
1952-53	50	20,646	61,319	28,436	90,113	..	118,549
1953-54	74	35,516	136,150	61,636	235,818	13,147	310,601
1954-55	83	34,038	160,026	181,475	256,291	38,171	475,937

(b) Secondary Organizations.*

Year.	Associations.	Member Societies.	Total Capital.	Store Turnover.
			£	£
1950-51 .. ..	..	..	..	..
1951-52	1	8	2,270	7,013
1952-53	2	32	14,964	33,258
1953-54	4	65	62,901	49,472
1954-55	5	69	94,987	152,282

* Associations operating as procurement and marketing agencies for member societies.

APPENDIX XIV.—continued.

2. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES SHOWING MEMBERS, CAPITAL AND TURNOVER AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1955.

Type.	No. of Societies.	Total Capital.	Total Membership.	Total Turnover.				Total Reserves.	Total Fixed Assets.
				Store.	Copra.	Other.	Total.		
		£		£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Primary Organization, viz. :—</i>									
Producer	33	50,919	9,694	..	73,239	13,831	87,070	4,685	5,464
Dual-purpose	50	109,107	24,344	181,475	183,052	24,340	388,867	8,765	23,448
Total Primary Organizations ..	83	160,026	34,038	181,475	256,291	38,171	475,937	13,450	28,912
<i>Secondary Organization, viz. :—*</i>									
Associations of Societies ..	5	94,987	69†	152,282	..	..	..	400	42,985

* i.e., associations operating as procurement and marketing agencies for member societies.

† Societies.

3. DETAILS OF PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS, BY DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1955.

District.	Societies.	Members.	Capital.	Store Turnover.	Copra Production.	Other Production.	Total Turnover.
			£	£	£	£	£
Sepik	2	401	2,665	..	3,125	..	3,125
Madang	10	2,938	24,535	..	9,448	3,253	12,701
New Britain	28	14,154	60,825	97,472	86,693	3,200	187,365
New Ireland	21	10,652	43,252	38,410	124,298	20,314	183,022
Bougainville	13	3,206	13,987	19,469	18,205	2,626	40,300
Manus	9	2,687	14,762	26,124	14,522	8,778	49,424
Total	83	34,038	160,026	181,475	256,291	38,171	475,937

APPENDIX XV.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

1. VEHICULAR ROADS AND BRIDLE PATHS.

District.	Bridle Paths.		Vehicular Roads.			
	Mileage at---		Mileage at		Heavy and Medium Traffic.	Light Traffic.
	30th June, 1954.	30th June, 1955.	30th June, 1954.	30th June, 1955.		
Eastern Highlands	1,900	2,510	439	446	252	194
Western Highlands	900	960	278	350	..	350
Sepik	3,500	3,600	330	393	31	362
Madang	5,500	5,570	405	425	220	205
Morobe	5,000	5,000	373	370	283	87
New Britain	1,500	1,500	500	500	145	355
New Ireland	1,030	1,057	335	335	120	215
Bougainville	1,630	1,650	194	226	34	192
Manus	200	219	50	50	15	35
Total	21,160	22,066	2,904	3,095	1,100	1,995

2. POSTAL ARTICLES HANDLED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Type of Article.	Total Number Handled.
Letters	3,374,173
Periodicals, &c.	762,588
Parcels	53,222
Registered Articles	80,822
Total	4,270,805

3. EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AIR AND AIR MAIL SERVICES.

Operator.	Route.	Frequency of Service.	Aircraft Type.
International Services---			
Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.	Lae-Madang-Wewak-Hollandia	One return trip per fortnight	DC.3
Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.	Lae-Finschhafen-Rabaul-Buka-Vella Lavel-la-Yandina-Honiara	Three returns trips each four weeks	DC.3
Intra-Territorial Services---			
Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.	Lae-Finschhafen-Rabaul (returns via Madang in lieu of Finschhafen on alternate flights)	Twice weekly ..	DC.3
Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.	Lae-Finschhafen-Rabaul-Kavieng-Manus Island	Once weekly ..	DC.3
Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.	Lae-Madang-Wewak-Manus Island-Kavieng-Rabaul (returns via Madang)	Twice weekly ..	DC.3
Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.	Lae-Goroka-Central Highlands	Twice weekly ..	DC.3
Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.	Madang-Goroka	Once weekly ..	DC.3

APPENDIX XV.—*continued.*3. EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AIR AND AIR MAIL SERVICES—*continued.*

Operator	Route.	Frequency of Service.	Aircraft Type.
Intra-Territorial Services— <i>continued.</i>			
Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.	Lae-Bulolo-Wau (omits Bulolo on return trip)	Four weekly ..	DC.3
Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.	Rabaul-Sohano-Kieta-Buin (Bougainville circuit)	Once fortnightly	Catalina flying boat
Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.	Rabaul-Kavieng	Once weekly ..	DC.3
Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.	Rabaul-Buka	Once weekly ..	DC.3
Territory Airlines Ltd. ..	Goroka-Lae-Boana	Once weekly ..	DH.84
Territory Airlines Ltd. ..	Goroka-Chimbu	Three weekly ..	DH.84
Territory Airlines Ltd. ..	Goroka-Kainantu	Twice weekly ..	DH.84
Territory Airlines Ltd. ..	Goroka-Kainantu-Arona-Goroka ..	Three weekly ..	DH.84
Territory Airlines Ltd. ..	Goroka-Kerowagi-Chimbu-Goroka ..	Twice weekly ..	DH.84
Territory Airlines Ltd. ..	Goroka-Lae-Goroka	Once weekly ..	DH.84
Gibbes Sepik Airways Limited	Wabag-Wapenamanda-Baiyer River-Ogelbeng-Banz-Minj-Nondugl-Goroka	Twice weekly ..	Norseman
Gibbes Sepik Airways Limited	Wewak-Yangoru-Maprik-Wewak	Four weekly ..	Norseman
Gibbes Sepik Airways Limited	Wewak-Green River-Wewak	Once fortnightly	Norseman
Gibbes Sepik Airways Limited	Wewak-Lumi-Wewak	Once weekly ..	Norseman
Gibbes Sepik Airways Limited	Wewak-Telefomin-Wewak	Once weekly ..	Norseman
Mandated Airlines Ltd. ..	Lae-Goroka-Madang-Wewak-Madang-Rabaul	Once weekly ..	DC.3
Mandated Airlines Ltd. ..	Lae-Madang-Boram-Momote-Kavieng-Rabaul (includes Goroka on return flight)	Once weekly ..	DC.3
Services to other points outside the Territory—			
Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.	*Lae-Port Moresby	Nine fortnightly	DC.4
Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.	Port Moresby-Samarai-Esa-ala-Losuia-Kandrian-Talasea-Jacquinot Bay-Rabaul	Once fortnightly	Catalina flying boat
Gibbes Sepik Airways Limited	Minj-Tari-Mendi-Ialibu (returns direct to Minj)	Once weekly ..	Norseman
Mandated Airlines Ltd. ..	Lae-Goroka-Wau-Port Moresby	Twice weekly ..	DC.3

* Connects with service Port Moresby to Australia

4. NUMBER OF PASSENGERS, PASSENGER MILES AND FREIGHT TON MILES FLOWN BY AIR SERVICES OPERATING TO OR FROM EXTRA-TERRITORIAL TERMINALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Details.	International Services.			Sydney-Port Moresby-Lae Service.
	Lae-Solomon Islands.	Lae-Hollandia.	Total.	
Route miles	1,069	547	1,616	3,452
Miles flown (thousands)	83.4	28.4	111.8	1,019.9
Hours flown	603	210	813	5,680
Paying passengers	1,983	598	2,581	21,319
Paying passenger miles (thousands)	991.5	115.7	1,107.2	25,920.4
Freight (short tons)	11	11	22	469.5
Freight ton miles (short tons)	13,564.7	2,902.8	16,467.5	572,027.8
Mail (short tons)	7.7	1.7	9.4	100.7
Mail ton miles (short tons)	5,512.4	474.7	5,987.1	153,338.9

APPENDIX XV.—*continued.*

5. SCHEDULE OF AERODROMES AND ALIGHTING AREAS, INDICATING WHETHER CONTROLLED BY TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT, AUSTRALIAN DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION OR PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND CAPACITY THEREOF.

Aerodrome.					Controlled by.			Capacity.
Aiome .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Light aircraft
Aiyura .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Light aircraft
Ambunti .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Light aircraft
Angoram .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Light aircraft
Arona .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Light aircraft
Asaloka .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	Light aircraft
Annanberg .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	Light aircraft
Awar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Medium aircraft
Baiyer River .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Medium aircraft
Bangos .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	Light aircraft
Banz .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Medium aircraft
Bena Bena .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Medium aircraft
Boana .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	Light aircraft
Boram .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Heavy aircraft
Boiken .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	Light aircraft
Boru .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	Light aircraft
Bowgis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	Light aircraft
Buka Passage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Medium aircraft
Bulolo .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Medium aircraft
Bundi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	Light aircraft
Burui .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Medium aircraft
But .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Light aircraft
Chimbu .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Light aircraft
Dagua .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Medium aircraft
Dumpu .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Light aircraft
Faita .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Light aircraft
Finintegu .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Light aircraft
Finschhafen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Medium aircraft
Garaina .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Medium aircraft
Goroka .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Medium aircraft
Green River No. 2 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Light aircraft
Gusap .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Medium aircraft
Hayfield .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Light aircraft
Hoskins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Medium aircraft
Josephstaal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	Light aircraft
Kuli .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	Light aircraft
Kairiru .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	Light aircraft
Kaiapit .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Light aircraft
Kunchingini .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	Light aircraft
Kainantu .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Medium aircraft
Kambot .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	Light aircraft
Karanka .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	Light aircraft
Kavieng .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Medium aircraft
Keglsugl .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	Light aircraft
Kerowagi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Medium aircraft
Kogi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	Light aircraft
Kompian .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Light aircraft
Korigu .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	Light aircraft
Kup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	Light aircraft
Lumi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	Light aircraft

APPENDIX XV.—*continued.*5. SCHEDULE OF AERODROMES AND ALIGHTING AREAS, INDICATING WHETHER CONTROLLED BY TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT, AUSTRALIAN DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION OR PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND CAPACITY THEREOF—*continued.*

Aerodrome.					Controlled by.			Capacity.
Lae .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Heavy aircraft
Madang .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Medium aircraft
Mambe .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Maprik .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Marienberg .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Menyamya .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Minj .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Medium aircraft
Momote .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Royal Australian Air Force	..	..	Heavy aircraft
Nadzab .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Heavy aircraft
Nondugl .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	Medium aircraft
Ogelbeng .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Pabarabuk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Rabaul .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Medium aircraft
Rintebe .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Rising Sun .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Saidor .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	Medium aircraft
Sassoya .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Sissano .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Slate Creek .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Togoba .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Tadji .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Medium aircraft
Telefomin .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Terebu .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Timbunke .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Torembe .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Tremearne .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Tsili Tsili .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Urimo .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Ulau .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Vanimu .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Wabag .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	Medium aircraft
Wantoat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Wapenamanda .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	Medium aircraft
Wau .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Medium aircraft
Wewak .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Yakumul .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Yangoru .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft
Yaramanda .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	Light aircraft

APPENDIX XV.—*continued.*5. SCHEDULE OF AERODROMES AND ALIGHTING AREAS, INDICATING WHETHER CONTROLLED BY TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT, AUSTRALIAN DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION OR PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND CAPACITY THEREOF—*continued.*

Alighting Area.					Controlled by.			Capacity.
Jacquinet Bay	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Heavy aircraft
Kandrian	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Heavy aircraft
Kieta	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Heavy aircraft
Lae	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Heavy aircraft
Lindenhafen	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Heavy aircraft
Madang	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Heavy aircraft
Rabaul	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Heavy aircraft
Sohano	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Heavy aircraft
Talasea	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Heavy aircraft
Teopasino	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Heavy aircraft
Tonolei Harbour	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	Heavy aircraft

LEGEND :

Light aircraft—Up to 10,000 lb. all up weight.

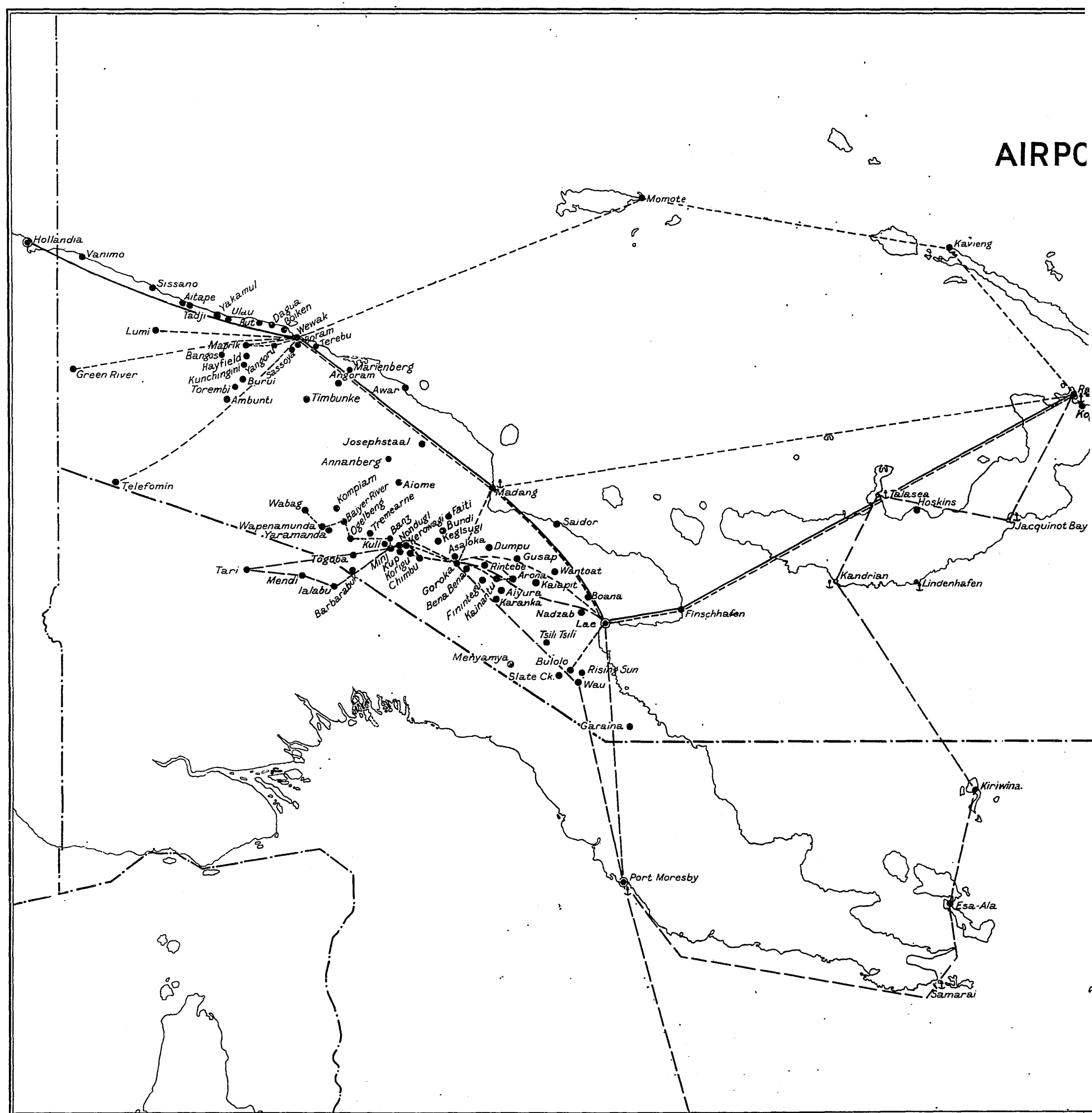
Medium aircraft—Up to 30,000 lb. all up weight.

Heavy aircraft—Up to 80,000 lb. all up weight.

7. OVERSEAS VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, NEW GUINEA PORTS, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.		Vessels Cleared.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British	100	240,151	96	243,373	196	483,524
Other—						
Formosa	1	2,123	1	2,123	2	4,246
Japan	16	2,758	15	2,556	31	5,314
Netherlands	1	4,680	1	4,680	2	9,360
Norway	4	8,272	4	8,272	8	16,544
Panama	2	13,272	2	13,272	4	26,544
Sweden	8	19,818	8	16,634	16	36,452
United States of America	5	1,336	5	1,336	10	2,672
Total	137	292,410	132	292,246	269	584,656

AIRPC



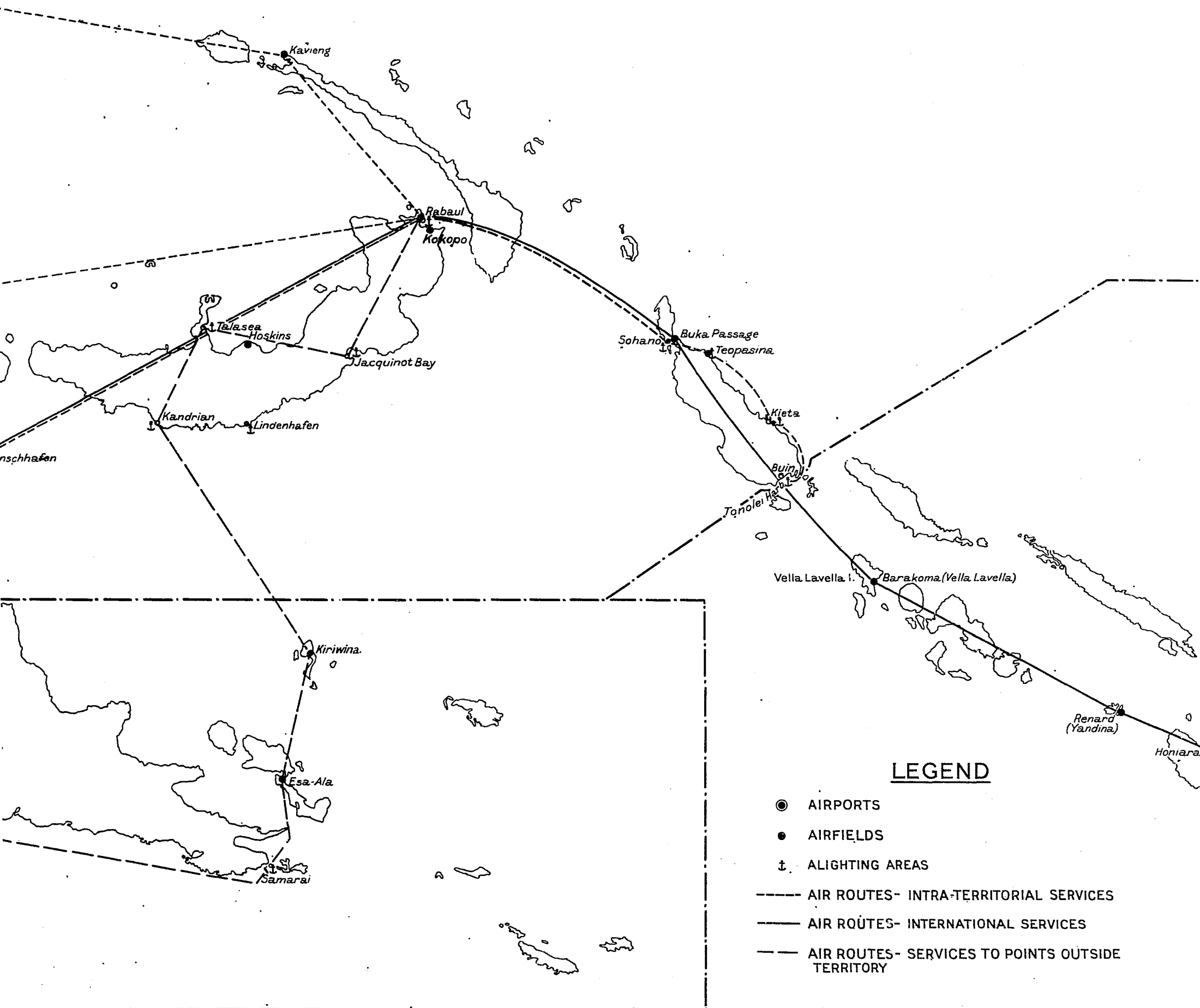
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TABLE 6

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

SHOWING

AIRPORTS, PRINCIPAL AIRFIELDS & AIR SERVICES



DRAWN BY THE NATIONAL MAPPING OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

APPENDIX XV.—*continued.*

8. TONNAGE OF CARGO HANDLED AT NEW GUINEA PORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

	Port.					Total.
	Lae.	Rabaul.	Madang.	Lorengau.	Kavieng.	
Tonnage Discharged	40,069	51,777	14,794	1,576	6,217	114,433
Tonnage Laden	30,670	58,175	13,019	2,840	10,219	114,923
Total	70,739	109,952	27,813	4,416	16,436	229,356

9. NUMBER OF VESSELS LICENSED UNDER THE SHIPPING ORDINANCE 1951-1952 AT 30TH JUNE, 1955, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE AND GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE.

Tonnage-Gross Register.							Vessels.		
							Steam.	Motor.*	Total.
Under 100 tons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	110
Over 100 tons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	27	30
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	137	140

* Includes auxiliary sailing vessels. There are no licensed sailing vessels.

APPENDIX XVI.

COST OF LIVING.

Item.	Unit.	Average Retail Price.
		<i>s. d.</i>
Staple Foodstuffs—		
Rice	lb.	1 3
Wheatmeal	lb.	0 11
Peas	lb.	2 1
Meat	12-oz. tin	3 5
Dripping	lb.	2 11
Sugar	lb.	1 3
Tea	lb.	10 0
Salt	lb.	0 9
Fresh Vegetables	lb.	0 2½
Tobacco	Trade Stick	0 9
Matches	Box	0 2½
Soap	2-lb. bar	2 7
Clothes and Domestic Items—		
Lavalava	each	6 10
Shorts, khaki	pair	12 9
Shirts, khaki	each	15 8
Blankets	each	15 9
Mosquito nets	each	15 5
Plates	each	2 4
Pannikins	each	1 10
Spoons	each	1 1
Kitbags	each	16 7

The above table shows the average of retail prices in the Territory of various staple foodstuffs and other items commonly used by the indigenous population.

APPENDIX XVII.

LABOUR.

I. COMPOSITION OF THE TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE INDIGENOUS POPULATION CLASSIFIED FOR EACH MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRY AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Industry.	Workers for Wages and Other Benefits.(a)			
	Governmental Employees.	Employed by Private Industry.		Total Number Employed.
		Under Agree- ment.	As Casual Workers.	
Primary Production				
Copra and cocoa	73	15,065	5,386	20,524
Coffee	33	218	2,715	2,966
Other	929	210	933	2,072
Mining and Quarrying---				
Gold .. .. .	..	2,281	713	2,994
Oil .. .. .	..	..	26	26
General---				
Manufacturing .. .. .	..	408	682	1,090
Building and construction	1,189	145	856	2,190
Transport and storage---				
Land	199	8	499	706
Sea	66	273	130	469
Air .. .. .	..	28	20	48
Communications	231	..	..	231
Commerce	4	417	1,253	1,674
Personal Service .. .. .	..	209	2,151	2,360
Miscellaneous	123	89	337	549
Professional Activities ---				
Religion and social welfare .. .. .	..	119	754	873
Health, hospitals, &c.	2,004	..	..	2,004
Education	151	..	..	151
Governmental---				
Not elsewhere classified	3,004	..	..	3,004
Total	8,006	19,470	16,455	(b) 43,931

(a) Includes 762 workers from Papua.

(b) In addition 1,488 indigenes were employed in the Police Force.

NOTE.—No industries are seasonal and averages for the year are not available. Information is not available relating to employers, own account workers or unpaid family workers.

APPENDIX XVII.—*continued.*

2. NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS EMPLOYED AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955, SHOWING SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND AGE GROUPS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO EACH MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRY.

Industry.	Sex.		Marital Status.		Age Groups.					
	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	31 to 35.	36 to 40.	41 and over.
Privately employed agreement workers(a)—										
Primary production—										
Copra and cocoa ..	15,065	..	4,767	10,298	5,515	6,343	2,681	389	114	23
Coffee ..	218	..	93	125	48	126	42	2	..	..
Other ..	210	..	60	150	86	98	19	4	2	1
Mining and quarrying—										
Gold ..	2,281	..	788	1,493	872	948	374	68	18	1
Oil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General—										
Manufacturing ..	408	..	97	311	139	137	97	28	7	..
Building and construction ..	145	..	52	93	19	76	45	4	1	..
Transport and storage—										
Land ..	8	..	5	3	..	6	2	..	..	..
Sea ..	273	..	89	184	91	103	63	15	1	..
Air ..	28	..	10	18	9	15	4	..	..	..
Communications ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banking and insurance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	417	..	126	291	126	191	87	10	3	..
Personal service ..	209	..	59	150	95	70	37	2	4	1
Miscellaneous ..	89	..	22	67	39	32	14	4	..	..
Professional activities—										
Religion and social welfare ..	119	..	5	114	30	59	26	3	1	..
Total agreement workers (a)	19,470	..	6,173	13,297	7,069	8,204	3,491	529	151	26
Privately employed casual workers (b) ..	16,327	128	6,377	10,078	3,698	5,354	4,022	2,076	904	401
Governmental casual workers (b)	7,893	113	3,253	4,753	1,985	2,805	1,968	827	322	99
Total ..	43,690	241	15,803	28,128	12,752	16,363	9,481	3,432	1,377	526

(a) Information given drawn from Native Employees' Agreements current as at 30th June, 1955.

(b) It is not possible to show sex, marital status and age groups for governmental and privately employed casual workers by industries.

APPENDIX XVII.— *continued.*

3. NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS EMPLOYED AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955, SHOWING PLACE OF RECRUITMENT ACCORDING TO EACH MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRY.

Industry.	Place of Recruitment.		
	Engaged in Home District.	Engaged from Other Districts.	Engaged from Papua.
Privately employed agreement workers (a)—			
Primary production—			
Copra and cocoa	2,599	12,447	19
Coffee	86	131	1
Other	113	96	1
Mining and quarrying—			
Gold	1,180	1,094	7
Oil .. .. .	..	..	..
General—			
Manufacturing	80	271	57
Building and construction	130	15	..
Transport and storage—			
Land .. .. .	..	8	..
Sea	99	174	..
Air	9	19	..
Communications .. .. .	..	..	..
Banking and insurance .. .. .	..	..	..
Commerce	77	337	3
Personal service	134	74	1
Miscellaneous	36	53	..
Professional activities—			
Religion and social welfare	112	7	..
Total agreement workers (a)	4,655	14,726	89
Privately employed casual workers (b)	11,835	4,195	425
Governmental casual workers (b)	5,260	2,498	248
Total	21,750	21,419	762

(a) Information given drawn from Native Employees' Agreements current as at 30th June, 1955.

(b) It is not possible to show place of recruitment for governmental and privately employed casual workers by industries.

4. WAGES OF INDIGENOUS EMPLOYEES BY OCCUPATION, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Occupation.	Number.	Average Wage.*		
Males—		£	s.	d.
Agricultural assistant	6	5	3	4
Assistant recruiter	38	3	1	1
Animal husbandry assistant	7	4	0	0
Baker	37	1	19	9
Blacksmith	1	1	5	0
Boiler attendant	3	3	0	0
Boot and saddle repairer	4	6	15	0
Bosun	1	3	10	0
Carpenter	547	5	9	1
Chainman surveyor	5	4	3	0
Clerk	160	4	9	8
Cook	297	2	9	8
Co-operative inspector	3	8	13	4
Domestic	2,112	1	11	9
Driver—				
Engine, stationary	59	3	16	3
Motor transport	760	4	18	4

APPENDIX XVII.—*continued.*4. WAGES OF INDIGENOUS EMPLOYEES BY OCCUPATION, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955—*continued.*

Occupation.					Number.	Average Wage.*		
						£	s.	d.
<i>Males—continued.</i>								
Education—								
Teacher ..	..	..	..	..	150	4	12	0
Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	8
Instructor ..	..	..	..	..	7	5	5	9
Electrician ..	..	..	..	..	4	8	9	0
Engineer ..	..	..	..	..	20	4	5	6
Fireman ..	..	..	..	..	7	4	5	8
Fisherman ..	..	..	..	..	15	0	15	0
Gardener ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	0	0
Gameshooter ..	..	..	..	..	30	1	1	0
Heavy plant operator ..	..	..	..	..	13	8	13	10
Handyman—hospital ..	..	..	..	..	2	6	0	0
Hygiene assistant ..	..	..	..	..	57	5	4	0
Interpreter ..	..	..	..	..	20	1	6	3
Laboratory assistant ..	..	..	..	..	1	4	0	0
Linesman—Telephone and electrical ..	..	..	..	..	43	3	16	5
Laundryman ..	..	..	..	..	98	1	4	0
Labourer—								
General ..	..	..	..	..	18,079	1	2	2
Mining ..	..	..	..	..	233	0	16	1
Plantation ..	..	..	..	..	16,886	0	16	7
Foreman ..	..	..	..	..	585	2	17	11
Sanitary ..	..	..	..	..	94	1	16	1
Malaria control—								
Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	6	2	0	0
Instructor ..	..	..	..	..	2	12	10	0
Mechanic ..	..	..	..	..	55	7	4	7
Medical—								
Orderly ..	..	..	..	..	301	4	1	0
Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	394	5	5	9
Instructor ..	..	..	..	..	10	8	18	0
Messenger and cleaner ..	..	..	..	..	99	0	16	8
Operator—Radio ..	..	..	..	..	6	10	16	8
Painter ..	..	..	..	..	66	9	12	6
Plumber ..	..	..	..	..	20	7	9	3
Postal Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	0	0
Printing trade worker ..	..	..	..	..	7	3	17	0
Rigger ..	..	..	..	..	4	8	10	0
Sawyer ..	..	..	..	..	57	2	2	0
Seaman and ferryman ..	..	..	..	..	740	1	16	4
Ships' master ..	..	..	..	..	13	13	13	1
Shipwright ..	..	..	..	..	1	11	0	0
Stevedore ..	..	..	..	..	3	0	15	0
Steward and waiter ..	..	..	..	..	161	1	18	5
Stockman ..	..	..	..	..	18	1	3	4
Storeman ..	..	..	..	..	205	3	17	7
Tailor ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0	0
Technician—								
Telephone ..	..	..	..	..	10	6	5	0
Radio ..	..	..	..	..	3	6	13	4
Telephonist ..	..	..	..	..	22	3	12	3

APPENDIX XVII.—*continued.*4. WAGES OF INDIGENOUS EMPLOYEES BY OCCUPATION, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955 *continued.*

Occupation.	Number.	Average Wage.*		
Males— <i>continued.</i>		£	s.	d.
Wardsman	2	3	0	0
Workshop assistant	1	3	0	0
Probationer (trainee)	1,093	1	2	0
Total Males	43,690			
Females—				
Domestic	117	1	7	5
Laundress	2	1	0	0
Medical—				
Assistant	4	2	5	0
Orderly	28	4	0	0
Seamstress	7	1	9	4
Probationer (trainee)	83	1	1	11
Total Females	241			
TOTAL	43,931			

* Per month. In addition workers are provided with rations, clothing, equipment and hospital services. If a worker is engaged away from his place of employment, the cost of transport each way is borne by the employer. If a worker's dependants live at the place of employment, his employer also provides rations for his wife and children and clothing for his wife.

5. NUMBER OF LABOUR INSPECTIONS PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAJOR GROUPS OF INDUSTRY AND SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WORKERS COVERED.

Industry.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Workers Covered.		
		Agreement.	Casual.	Total.
Primary production—				
Copra and cocoa	174	9,858	1,768	11,626
Coffee	5	217	40	257
Tea	1	..	98	98
Other	2	..	143	143
Mining and quarrying—				
Gold	10	838	219	1,057
General—				
Manufacturing	10	117	283	400
Building and construction	5	..	96	96
Transport and storage—				
Land	1	..	6	6
Air	3	15	36	51
Commerce	17	119	435	554
Miscellaneous	5	2	59	61
Professional activities—				
Religion and social welfare	2	23	11	34
Health, hospitals, &c.	4	..	174	174
Governmental— Not elsewhere classified	1	..	8	8
TOTAL	240	11,189	3,376	14,565

NOTE.—Details of the number of medical inspections of places of employment are not available. Plantations and other places of employment are visited by medical officers and medical assistants on normal health patrols, details of which are given in Part VII. Chapter 7 of this report.

APPENDIX XVII.—*continued.*6. NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955,
SHOWING CAUSE AND RESULT.

Industry.	Cause of Accident.	Result.		Total.
		Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	
Primary production—				
Copra and cocoa	Snake bite	2	..	2
	Injured by hand tools .. ..	..	5	5
	Injured by machinery .. ..	..	3	3
	Injured by animals .. ..	..	2	2
	Fall in bush .. ..	..	1	1
	Falls from trees .. ..	..	3	3
	Falls from vehicles	1	6	7
	Falling objects .. ..	..	3	3
	Felling timber .. ..	..	1	1
	Drowning	2	..	2
	Vehicle accident .. ..	..	1	1
	Foreign body in eye .. ..	..	1	1
Mining and quarrying—				
Gold	Fall from vehicle	1	..	1
	Vehicle accident	2	1	3
	Injured by machinery .. ..	..	1	1
General—				
Manufacturing	Injured by machinery .. ..	..	1	1
	Electrocuted	1	..	1
Building and construction	Injured by hand tools .. ..	..	4	4
	Injured by machinery .. ..	..	2	2
	Fall from scaffold .. ..	..	2	2
	Falling objects .. ..	..	3	3
	Felling timber	2	..	2
	Minor crushings .. ..	..	4	4
Transport and storage—				
Land	Fall from vehicle	1	1	2
	Vehicle accident	2	..	2
	Minor crushings .. ..	..	1	1
Sea	Fall on ship	1	1	2
	Struck by cargo laden sling	1	1	2
Air	Injured by hand tools .. ..	..	1	1
Personal service	Vehicle accident	1	..	1
	Accidentally shot	1	..	1
Professional activities—				
Health, hospitals, &c.	Fall from ladder .. ..	..	1	1
	Falling objects .. ..	..	1	1
TOTAL .. ..	.. ..	18	51	69

APPENDIX XVII.—*continued.*

7. NUMBER OF CASES WHERE COMPENSATION DUE TO INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS WAS PAID DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Industry.	Nature and Cause of Injury.	Category of Employment.			Total.	Degree of Disability.	Amount of Compensation.
		Private.		Govern- mental.			
		Agree- ment.	Casual.				
Primary Production— Copra	Foreign body in eye ..	1	..	..	1	Partial permanent	£50
	Amputated arm—vehicle accident	1	..	..	1	Partial permanent	£65
Mining and quarrying— Gold	Fractured neck—fall from vehicle	1	..	..	1	Death	£100
	Haemorrhage — vehicle accident	1	..	..	1	Death	£100
	Internal injuries—vehicle accident	1	..	..	1	Death	£100
General— Manufacturing ..	Severed tendon left foot— injured by machinery	..	1	..	1	Partial permanent	£40
Building and construction	Fractured skull—felling timber	..	..	2	2	Death	Each £100
Transport and Storage— Land	Internal injuries—vehicle accident	..	2	..	2	Death	Each £100
Sea	Fractured spine—fall on ship	..	1	..	1	Death	£100
	Intracerebral and menin- geal haemorrhage— struck by cargo laden sling	..	..	1	1	Death	£100
Total .. ..	.. ..	5	4	3	12		

APPENDIX XVII.—*continued.*

8. DEATHS OF WORKERS IN EMPLOYMENT SHOWING INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES DURING YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Cause of Death.	Primary Production.		Mining and Quarrying	General.					Professional Activities.	Total.
	Copra and Cocoa.	Coffee.	Gold.	Manufacturing.	Building and Construction.	Transport and Storage—Land.	Transport and Storage—Sea.	Personal Service.	Health, Hospitals, &c.	
Fractured skull .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	4
Fractured neck .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Internal injuries	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
Fractured spine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Ptomaine poisoning	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Tetanus	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Snake bite	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Drowning	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sunstroke	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Intracerebral and meningeal haemorrhage .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Ruptured spleen	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	20	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	1	27
Malaria	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12
Tuberculosis	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Nephrosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Dysentery .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Hepatitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
Nephritis .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Haematemesis .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Endocarditis .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Haemorrhage .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Encephalitis .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral haemorrhage	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Electrocution .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Peritonitis .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Cardiac failure	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Appendicitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebrospinal fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Carcinoma .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cachexia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Toxaemia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	54	1	14	1	3	4	3	10	7	97

APPENDIX XVII.—continued.

9. PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE NATIVE LABOUR ORDINANCE 1950-1953 BY EMPLOYERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Section of Ordinance or Regulation Violated.	Offence.	Number of Employers.			Penalty Imposed.
		Prosecuted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	
Section 45 (1) ..	Failure to provide for the wife or children of an employee residing with him such housing, cooking facilities, ablution and sanitary conveniences as are prescribed	2	2	..	Each fined £3
Section 45 (3) ..	Failure to construct, as prescribed, married quarters for an employee	9	9	..	Each fined £3
Section 67 (1) ..	Failure to issue to casual workers such rations, clothing and other articles as prescribed	1	1	..	Fined £2
Section 67 (3) ..	Failure to provide casual workers with such housing, cooking and ablution facilities, cooking utensils, medical treatment and sanitary conveniences as are prescribed	3	3	..	1 fined £1.1.0 2 fined £5
Section 74 (1) ..	Failure to provide medical treatment to employees, casual workers and their dependants as prescribed	2	1	1	Fined £5
Regulation 23 ..	Failure to keep quarters and the immediate surrounding area clean as prescribed	1	1	..	Fined £3
Regulation 24 ..	Failure to supply beds, as prescribed	1	1	..	Fined £5
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	19	18	1	

10. PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE NATIVE LABOUR ORDINANCE 1950-1953 BY WORKERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

No workers were prosecuted for offences against the *Native Labour Ordinance* 1950-1953, during the year under review.

11. DETAILS OF BREACHES OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES' AGREEMENTS UNDER THE NATIVE LABOUR ORDINANCE 1950-1953, BY WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955, RESULTING IN VARIATION OR TERMINATION OF AGREEMENTS.

Nature of Breach.	Section of Ordinance.	Number of Agreements.		Total.
		Terminated.	Varied.	
Absence without leave or reasonable excuse	40 (2) (a)	..	3	3
Imprisonment	40 (2) (b)	..	9	9
Exerting a bad influence on fellow workers	47 (3) (b)	26	..	26
Absence from work for period exceeding seven days ..	47 (3) (c)	117	..	117
Imprisonment for period exceeding seven days ..	47 (3) (d)	45	..	45
Has not, at all times and to the best of his ability, carried out the duties allotted under the Agreement ..	47 (3) (e)	3	..	3
Absence from work without permission	51 (2) (a)	..	93	93
Refusal to perform work lawfully allotted	51 (2) (b)	..	24	24
Failure of the worker to show ordinary diligence ..	51 (2) (c)	..	33	33
Assault by the employer	48 (3) (c)	2	..	2
Total .. .. .	..	193	162	355

APPENDIX XVII.—*continued.*

12. NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS BY WORKERS BY CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Nature of Complaint.	Number of Complaints.	Total Number of Workers Involved.	Category of Employment.		
			Governmental.	Private.	
				Agreement.	Casual.
Wages earned not paid	1	2	..	..	2
Rations issued of poor quality	1	2	..	2	..
Hours worked in excess of those prescribed	1	2	..	2	..
Assault by employer	4	8	..	8	..
Overtime worked not paid	2	4	..	4	..
Medical treatment not given	1	14	..	14	..
Total	10	32	..	30	2

NOTE.—All complaints were fully investigated by Departmental officers who acted as conciliators in respect of the complaints listed. The complaints did not involve the loss of any man days.

13. NUMBER AND DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

No industrial disputes were reported during the year under review.

APPENDIX XVIII.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES.

Information relating to social security and welfare services is given in Part VII., Chapter 5 of this report.

APPENDIX XIX.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. MEDICAL PERSONNEL: OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Designation.	Official.				Non-official.				Total.
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Physicians and Surgeons ..	35	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	47
Dentists .. ..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	5
*Nurses .. ..	..	54	..	19	..	83	..	..	156
*Medical Assistants ..	74	1	909	1	8	..	..	..	993
*Medical Orderlies ..	..	..	829	105	..	..	..	..	934
Sanitary Inspectors ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Pharmacists	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7
Laboratory Workers ..	6	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	13
Other Medical (includes storemen, clerks, drivers, &c.) ..	10	24	895	9	..	2	..	..	940
Other Dental	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Sanitation	472	4	476
Total	138	81	3,110	138	22	91	3,580

219

* Includes probationers.

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2. HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CENTRES AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Medical Institution.	Administration.	Private.	Mission.	Total.
European Hospitals	9	1	2	12
Indigenous Hospitals	46	1	29	76
Asian Hospitals	3	..	..	3
Aid Posts or Medical Centres ..	642	..	135	777
Welfare Clinics	94	..	63	157
Hansenide Hospitals	5	..	2	7
Total	799	2	231	1,032

APPENDIX XIX.—continued.

3. ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS BY DISTRICT, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955 SHOWING NUMBER OF BEDS AND IN-PATIENTS AND OUT-PATIENTS TREATED.

NOTE.—Figures for daily average number of beds occupied and in-patients and out-patients are for the 9 months ended 31st March, 1955.

	Eastern High-lands.	Western High-lands.	Sepik	Madang.	Morobe.	New Britain.	New Ireland.	Bougainville.	Manus.	Total.
European Hospitals—										
Number	1	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	9
Beds—										
Number	2	..	4	10	40	30	12	4	16	118
Daily average number occupied	0.6	..	1.9	5.2	11.2	11.7	1.1	1.2	0.5	33.4
In-patients—Number ..	26	..	65	221	500	358	58	41	21	1,290
Asian Hospitals—										
Number .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
Beds—										
Number	The number of beds is not fixed and varies according to needs									
Daily average number occupied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1.1	8.7	0.5	..	..	10.3
In-patients—Number ..	..	..	3*	11*	38	219	29	..	..	300
Indigenous Hospitals—										
Number	5	5	11	7	7	5	5	5	1	51†
Beds—										
Number‡										
Daily average number occupied	650.9	759.4	816.2	542.7	457.5	692.3	532.8	313.0	76.6	4,841.4
In-patients—Number ..	15,029	6,335	12,761	6,658	7,276	10,400	4,632	3,797	1,185	68,073
Out-patients—										
European	501	..	927	1,043	3,602	2,403	1,857	217	301	10,851
Asian .. .. .	..	..	23	160	475	82	1,168	26	..	1,934
Indigenous	11,015	8,366	4,947	7,055	9,538	5,683	3,589	2,675	625	53,493

* These in-patients received treatment at the European hospitals.

† Includes 5 hansenite hospitals.

‡ Information not available.

4. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS BY DISEASE GROUP DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1955.

Disease.	European.		Asian.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.
External injuries	63	..	8	..	3,829	15	3,900	15
Diseases of the skin and areolar tissue	102	..	6	..	14,651	4	14,759	4
Diseases caused by infection other than those specifically listed elsewhere—								
Malaria	158	1	28	1	10,713	132	10,899	134
Yaws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,511	..	6,511	..
Other	55	..	10	..	7,665	48	7,730	48
	213	1	38	1	24,889	180	25,140	182

APPENDIX XIX.—*continued.*4. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS BY DISEASE GROUP DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1955—*continued.*

Disease.	European.		Asian.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.
Diseases of the metazoan parasites ..	1	..	3	..	624	..	628	..
Diseases and injuries of bones, joints, muscles, fasciae and bursae ..	83	1	30	..	2,293	13	2,406	14
Diseases of the eye	8	..	3	..	1,516	..	1,527	..
Diseases of the ear	7	..	..	..	705	1	712	1
Diseases of the breast	3	..	..	..	229	..	232	..
Diseases of the glands of internal secretion and metabolism	7	..	1	..	923	57	931	57
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	17	..	..	..	692	19	709	19
Diseases of the circulatory system ..	45	5	20	4	69	17	134	26
Diseases of the nervous system ..	63	3	9	1	376	40	448	44
Diseases of the respiratory system ..	66	..	27	..	8,150	312	8,243	312
Diseases of the teeth, mouth, gums, pharynx and accessory sinuses ..	52	..	8	..	702	..	762	..
Diseases of the stomach and intestines	168	..	47	..	4,209	90	4,424	90
Diseases of the liver, gall bladder, spleen and pancreas	27	..	7	..	406	49	440	49
Diseases of the urinary organs ..	36	..	7	1	312	25	355	26
Diseases of the male organs of generation	15	..	2	..	470	..	487	..
Diseases of the female organs of generation	33	..	12	..	316	6	361	6
Effects of conception	248	2	66	..	1,595	19	1,909	21
Poisoning	17	..	..	..	101	2	118	2
Tumours or new growths	8	..	6	2	201	21	215	23
Deformities or congenital malformations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	65	..	65	..
Unspecified	8	..	..	..	750	11	758	11
Total	1,290	12	300	9	68,073	881	69,663	902

5. NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED BY MISSION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

District.						Number of In-patients.	Number of Known Out-patient Treatments.
Morobe .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,418	136,694
Madang .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,448	104,786
Eastern Highlands .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	} 3,057	168,589
Western Highlands .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Manus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	45	3,925
Sepik .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	922	48,761
New Ireland .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,150	49,067
New Britain .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7,261	346,196
Bougainville .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7,947	272,929
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	27,248	1,130,947

APPENDIX XIX.—*continued.*

6. MEDICAL AID TO MISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Mission.	Financial Grants.	Medical Supplies.	Total.
	£	£	£
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission	2,595	1,826	4,421
Australian Lutheran Mission	470	917	1,387
Bismarck Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists	312	1,262	1,574
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word .. .. .	..	657	657
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus	4,063	4,095	8,158
East and West Indies Bible Mission .. .. .	..	116	116
Franciscan Mission	594	436	1,030
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea	6,034	4,094	10,128
Marist Mission Society	3,094	4,228	7,322
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand	469	1,466	1,935
Methodist Overseas Mission, New Guinea District	1,741	3,374	5,115
New Guinea Anglican Mission	400	162	562
New Guinea Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod	1,600	3,574	5,174
New Tribes Mission	1,500	188	1,688
North-East New Guinea Mission of Seventh Day Adventists	312	872	1,184
South Seas Evangelical Mission .. .. .	..	308	308
	23,184	27,575	50,759
	..	..	6,237*
Total .. .. .	..	..	56,996

* Amount outstanding claims unpaid at 30th June, 1955. Credited to Suspense Account, Treasury.

7. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Administration—	£	£
Public health—General (including aid to missions)	1,228,694	
Construction of hospitals, sewerage, &c.	146,072	
		1,374,766
Missions (from their own funds)—		
Assemblies of God in Australia	100	
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission	1,240	
Australian Lutheran Mission	1,200	
Bismarck Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists	11,534	
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word	2,430	
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost	9,350	
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus	15,423	
Christian Missions in Many Lands	100	
East and West Indies Bible Mission	100	
Evangelical Lutheran Mission	125	
Franciscan Mission	1,100	
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea	29,035	
Marist Mission Society	7,231	
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand	1,430	
Methodist Overseas Mission, New Guinea District	1,346	
New Guinea Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod	2,690	
New Tribes Mission	700	
North-East New Guinea Mission of Seventh Day Adventists	9,471	
South Seas Evangelical Mission	100	
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission	100	
		94,805
Total known expenditure .. .. .	..	1,469,571

APPENDIX XX.

HOUSING.

No information is available regarding the indigenous population.

A census of European type dwellings was taken at 30th June, 1954, details of which were published at page 204 of the 1953-54 report.

APPENDIX XXI.

PENAL ORGANIZATION.

NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO PRISON DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

							Males.	Females.	Total.
European ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
Other Non-indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	61*
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,124	478	7,602
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,202	478	7,680

* Includes aliens committed for breaches of the Immigration Ordinance and Fisheries Regulations.

NOTE.--At 30th June, 1955, there were 34 prisons. Average number of inmates weekly was 1,372.

APPENDIX XXII.

EDUCATION.

1. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Type of School.	Number of Schools.	Pupils.					Teachers.			
		European.	Asian.	Mixed Race.	Indi- genous.	Total.	European.	Asian.	Indi- genous and Mixed Race.	Total.
European— Primary	11	546	..	..	..	546	22	..	..	22
Asian— Primary	3	..	325	..	..	325	} 11	3	..	14
Secondary	1	..	78	..	..	78				
Mixed Race— Primary	1	..	..	18	..	18	1	..	..	1
Indigenous— Elementary— Station	7	..	..	..	268	268	1	..	8	9
*Village higher	50	..	..	..	3,025	3,025	5	..	111	116
Area	4	..	..	..	333	333	4	..	9	13
Girls	2	..	..	..	68	68	2	..	2	4
Secondary and higher education— Central	7	..	..	..	550	550	9	..	19	28
Secondary and teacher train- ing	7	..	..	..	142	142	8	..	1	9
Technical training	2	..	..	..	145	145	10	..	13	23
Total	95	546	403	18	4,531	5,498	73	3	163	239

* Includes the Rural Education Centre at Vunamami which consists of a Village Higher School and a Central School.

2. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

District.	Schools.					Pupils.					Teachers and Instructors.				
	Euro- pean.	Asian.	Mixed Race.	Indi- genous.	Total.	Euro- pean.	Asian.	Mixed Race.	Indi- genous.	Total.	Euro- pean.	Asian.	Mixed Race.	Indi- genous.	Total.
Sepik	1	..	..	5	6	33	..	..	395	428	6	..	1	9	16
Madang	1	..	..	5	6	48	..	..	220	268	4	..	..	8	12
Morobe	3	1	..	15	19	287	64	..	861	1,212	20	..	..	25	45
Eastern Highlands	1	..	..	3	4	28	..	..	205	233	2	..	..	7	9
Western Highlands	1	..	..	1	2	13	..	..	25	38	1	..	..	1	2
New Britain	3	2	..	26	31	115	263	..	1,727	2,105	29	3	..	69	101
New Ireland .. ..	..	1	..	12	13	..	76	..	493	569	4	..	..	26	30
Bougainville .. ..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	136	136	2	..	..	6	8
Manus	1	..	1	9	11	22	..	18	469	509	5	..	..	11	16
Total	11	4	1	79	95	546	403	18	4,531	5,498	73	3	1	162	239

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

3. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS—EUROPEAN—AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Place.	Type of School.	Pupils.			Age Groups. (Years.)	Teachers.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Wewak	Primary ..	17	16	33	5-12	..	1	1
Madang	Primary ..	21	27	48	5-12	..	2	2
Mount Hagen ..	Primary ..	8	5	13	5-12	..	1	1
Goroka	Primary ..	13	15	28	5-12	1	..	1
Bulolo	Primary ..	61	42	103	5-12	1	3	4
Wau	Primary ..	32	32	64	5-12	1	1	2
Lae	Primary ..	70	50	120	5-12	1	3	4
Keravat	Primary ..	8	9	17	5-12	..	1	1
Rabaul	Primary ..	48	33	81	5-12	..	3	3
Kokopo	Primary ..	8	9	17	5-12	..	1	1
Lombrum	Primary ..	8	14	22	5-12	1	1	2
Total .. ..	.. ..	294	252	546	..	5	17	22

4. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS—ASIAN—AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Place.	Type of School.	Pupils (Ages 5-18 Years).			Teachers.					
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
					European.	Asian.	European.	Asian.	European.	Asian.
Lae	Primary ..	29	35	64	1	..	1	..	2	..
Rabaul	Primary ..	105	80	185	2	1	5	2	7	3
.. ..	Secondary ..	37	41	78						
Kavieng	Primary ..	42	34	76	..	..	2	..	2	..
Total .. ..	.. ..	213	190	403	3	1	8	2	11	3

5. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS—MIXED RACE—AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Place.	Type of School.	Pupils (Ages 5-12 Years).			Teachers.					
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
					European.	Mixed Race.	European.	Mixed Race.	European.	Mixed Race.
Lorengau	Primary ..	12	6	18	..	..	1	..	1	..
Total .. ..	.. ..	12	6	18	..	..	1	..	1	..

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

6. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS—INDIGENOUS—AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

District.	Place.	Type of School.	Pupils.				Age Groups (Years).	Staffing.										Total Indigen- ous and Mixed Race.	Total Staff.
			Male.	Female.	Total.	European.			Indigenous and Mixed Race Teachers.			Indigenous and Mixed Race Instructors.							
						Male.		Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
Sepik ..	Brandi .. Maprik .. Dagua .. Angoram ..	Teacher Training " B "	13	..	13	16-20	1	..	1	1	
		Central ..	135	..	135	14-17	1	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	5
		Area ..	112	..	112	7-14	1	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	4
		Area ..	78	3	81	7-14	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	3
		Village Higher ..	54	..	54	7-14	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
			392	3	395	..	4	1	5	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	15
Madang ..	Madang .. Bogia .. Talidig ..	Teacher Training " B "	9	..	9	16-20	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Central ..	52	..	52	14-17	..	1	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	4
		Village Higher ..	24	20	44	7-14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
		Village Higher ..	33	3	36	7-14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
		Village Higher ..	64	15	79	7-14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
			182	38	220	..	1	1	2	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	10
Morobe ..	Lae .. Dregerhafen .. Garaina .. Butibum .. Morobe .. Kaisenik .. Mumieng .. Wasu .. Nasingalatu .. Kaiapit .. Bulolo .. Gagidu ..	Technical Training ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	4
		Secondary ..	39	..	39	17-19	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		Central ..	80	..	80	14-17	2	..	2	3	..	3	3	..	3	6	8		
		Village Higher ..	28	..	28	7-14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
		Girls ..	..	50	50	7-14	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
		Area ..	66	20	86	7-14	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
		Village Higher ..	128	22	150	7-14	1	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	5
		Village Higher ..	55	4	59	7-14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
		Village Higher ..	54	12	66	7-14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
		Village Higher ..	49	5	54	7-14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
		Village Higher ..	46	2	48	7-14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
		Village Higher ..	61	..	61	7-14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
		Village Higher ..	74	2	76	7-14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
		Station ..	31	6	37	5-14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
		Station ..	19	8	27	5-14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
			730	131	861	..	7	1	8	18	1	19	6	..	6	25	33		
		Eastern High-lands	Goroka .. Okiufa .. Kundiawa ..	Central ..	56	..	56	14-17	1	..	1	2	..	2	2	3
Village Higher ..	54			20	74	7-14	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
Village Higher ..	55			20	75	7-14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
	165			40	205	..	1	..	1	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	8

6. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS—INDIGENOUS—AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955—continued.

District.	Place.	Type of School.	Pupils.				Age Groups (Years).	Staffing.										Total Indigenous and Mixed Race.	Total Staff.
			Male.	Female.	Total.	European.			Indigenous and Mixed Race Teachers.			Indigenous and Mixed Race Instructors.							
						Male.		Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
Western Highlands	Mount Hagen	Station	18	7	25	5-14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
			18	7	25	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	
Manus ..	Lorengau ..	Teacher Training " B "	14	..	14	16-20	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Central	70	..	70	14-17	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Station	11	12	23	5-14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	
	Liap ..	Village Higher	33	17	50	7-14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
	*Rambutso ..	Village Higher	22	17	39	7-14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	*Baluan ..	Village Higher	61	45	106	7-14	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
	Aua ..	Village Higher	15	15	30	7-14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Bipi ..	Village Higher	12	7	19	7-14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	M'Bunai ..	Village Higher	73	45	118	7-14	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
				311	158	469	..	2	..	2	11	..	11	11	13	
New Britain ..	*Malaguna ..	Technical Training ..	145	..	145	15-20	9	..	9	2	..	2	8	..	8	10	19		
	Keravat ..	Secondary	16	..	16	17-20	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Central	92	..	92	14-17	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	4
	Vunamami ..	Teacher Training " B "	34	..	34	16-20	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
		†Rural Education	120	..	120	7-16	1	..	1	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	6
	Tavui ..	Girls .. ..	..	18	18	7-14	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
	Melenglo ..	Village Higher	48	..	48	7-14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Kandrian ..	Village Higher	21	5	26	7-14	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
	Bola ..	Village Higher	35	..	35	7-14	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	4
	*Lunga Lunra ..	Village Higher	37	..	37	7-14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
	Malabunga ..	Village Higher	90	29	119	7-14	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
	Malakuna ..	Village Higher	26	8	34	7-14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
	*Matupit ..	Village Higher	53	23	76	7-14	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	4	4
	Mengen ..	Village Higher	35	..	35	7-14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
	*Nodup ..	Village Higher	106	34	140	7-14	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	5	5
	*Pila Pila ..	Village Higher	66	31	97	7-14	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
	*Reimber ..	Village Higher	53	..	53	7-14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
	*Talwat ..	Village Higher	26	20	46	7-14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
	*Tavui ..	Village Higher	31	7	38	7-14	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	2
	Tavui-Liu ..	Village Higher	49	..	49	7-14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
	Toma ..	Village Higher	22	16	38	7-14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
	*Vunalir ..	Village Higher	53	..	53	7-14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
	Watom Island ..	Village Higher	34	8	42	7-14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
	Raluana ..	Village Higher	113	37	150	7-14	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	5	5
	*Nganalaka ..	Village Higher	120	..	120	7-14	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
	*Kokopo ..	Station	38	28	66	5-14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
			1,463	264	1,727	..	16	1	17	55	6	61	8	..	8	69	86		

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

6. ADMINISTRATIVE SCHOOLS—INDIGENOUS—AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955—continued.

District.	Place.	Type of School.	Pupils.			Age (Groups (Years)).	Staffing.											Total Staff.
			Male.	Female.	Total.		European.			Indigenous and Mixed Race Teachers.			Indigenous and Mixed Race Instructors.			Total Indi- genous and Mixed Race.		
							Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
New Ireland ..	Utu ..	Teacher Training " B "	17	..	17	16-20	1	..	1	1
	..	Central ..	61	4	65	14-17	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	3
	Wowuk ..	Village Higher ..	38	8	46	7-14	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	4	4
	Kara ..	Village Higher ..	36	25	61	7-14	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	4	4
	Nalik ..	Village Higher ..	28	20	48	7-14	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	3	3
	Notsi ..	Village Higher ..	25	7	32	7-14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
	Tungak ..	Village Higher ..	73	2	75	7-14	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
	Mandak ..	Village Higher ..	33	..	33	7-14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
	Tigak ..	Village Higher ..	22	13	35	7-14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
	Djaul Island ..	Village Higher ..	15	13	28	7-14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Tabar ..	Village Higher ..	8	5	13	7-14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Anelaua ..	Station (Hansenide) ..	28	12	40	5-16	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
				384	109	493	..	2	..	2	23	3	26	26	28
Bougainville ..	Buin ..	Area ..	54	..	54	7-14	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	3	4	
	Hupai ..	Village Higher ..	22	10	32	7-14	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	3
	Sohano ..	Station ..	27	23	50	5-14	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
				103	33	136	..	1	1	2	3	..	3	3	..	3	6	8
Total ..	.. ..	.. ..	3,748	783	4,531	..	34	5	39	136	10	146	17	..	17	163	202

* Indicates Local Government Council Schools.

† Vunamami Rural Education Centre consists of a Village Higher School and a Central School.

APPENDIX XXII.--continued.

7. MISSION SCHOOLS, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Mission.	Schools.						Total.
	Village.	Inter- mediate.	Higher Training.	European.	Asian.	Mixed Race.	
Apostolic Church Mission	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assemblies of God in Australia	11	4	..	..	..	..	15
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Australian Lutheran Mission	33	3	1	..	..	..	37
Bismarck Solomons Union of Seventh Day Ad- ventists	92	11	1	..	..	..	104
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word	263	7	3	..	..	..	273
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost	532	7	2	..	..	2	543
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus	317	76	7	..	2	1	403
Christian Missions in Many Lands	5	1	..	..	..	..	6
East and West Indies Bible Mission	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
Evangelical Lutheran Mission	10	1	..	..	..	..	11
Faith Mission	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Franciscan Mission	115	6	1	..	..	..	122
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea	713	38	3	1	1	..	756
Marist Mission Society	119	32	3	..	..	..	154
Methodist Overseas Mission, New Guinea District	396	11	1	..	..	..	408
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand ..	114	8	1	..	..	..	123
New Guinea Anglican Mission	12	2	..	..	..	..	14
New Guinea Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod ..	15	1	..	..	..	..	16
New Tribes Mission	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
North-East New Guinea Mission of Seventh Day Adventists	102	8	1	..	..	..	111
South Seas Evangelical Mission	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	2,863	217	24	1	3	3	3,111 ✓

APPENDIX XXII.—*continued.*

8. PUPILS ATTENDING MISSION SCHOOLS, AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Mission.	Indigenous.									European.			Asian.			Mixed Race.			Total.		
	Village.			Intermediate.			Higher Training.			Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.												
Apostolic Church Mission ..	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15
Assemblies of God in Australia	481	159	640	55	10	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	536	169	705
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission	120	29	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	20	140
Australian Lutheran Mission ..	495	412	907	215	..	215	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	720	412	1,132
Bismarck Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists ..	770	665	1,435	372	179	551	98	19	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,240	863	2,103
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word ..	6,277	4,659	10,927	133	129	262	153	9	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,563	4,788	11,351
Catholic Mission Of The Holy Ghost ..	13,978	11,109	25,087	319	61	380	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	40	87	14,369	11,210	25,579
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus ..	5,163	5,120	10,283	1,586	972	2,558	580	113	693	26	26	*52	155	151	306	56	38	94	7,566	6,420	13,986
Christian Missions In Many Lands	146	50	196	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	50	206
East and West Indies Bible Mis- sion ..	220	137	357	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	137	370
Evangelical Lutheran Mission ..	148	86	234	88	30	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236	116	352
Faith Mission ..	31	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	31
Franciscan Mission ..	2,993	1,927	4,920	190	79	269	39	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,222	2,006	5,228
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea..	13,911	9,110	23,021	1,754	208	1,952	119	..	119	15	13	28	15	21	36	..	..	..	15,814	9,352	25,166
Marist Mission Society ..	1,307	843	2,150	1,489	1,084	2,573	158	..	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,954	1,927	4,881
Methodist Overseas Mission, New Guinea District ..	4,376	3,606	7,982	414	85	499	175	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,965	3,691	8,656
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand ..	882	626	1,508	395	210	605	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,307	836	2,143
New Guinea Anglican Mission ..	638	306	944	84	61	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	722	367	1,089
New Guinea Lutheran Mission Missouri Synod ..	375	6	381	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	399	6	405
New Tribes Mission ..	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15
North-East New Guinea Mission of Seventh Day Adventists ..	1,505	490	1,995	431	100	531	135	25	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,071	615	2,686
South Seas Evangelical Mission	219	81	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219	81	300
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission ..	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
	54,085	39,403	93,488	7,572	3,208	10,770	1,522	166	1,688	41	39	80	170	172	342	103	78	181	63,493	43,066	106,559

* These pupils attend the Sacred Heart School, Rabaul, at which the pupils from the Asian community are enrolled.

APPENDIX XXII.—*continued.*

9. TEACHERS IN MISSION SCHOOLS AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Mission.	European.			Indigenous.			Others.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apostolic Church Mission ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assemblies of God in Australia	6	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Australian Lutheran Mission ..	4	1	5	40	..	40	..	..	..	44	1	45
Bismarck Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists ..	7	..	7	119	..	119	..	..	..	126	..	126
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word	28	14	42	275	1	276	..	..	..	303	15	318
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost	6	13	19	662	..	662	..	..	..	668	13	681
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus ..	16	25	41	404	28	432	2	3	5	422	56	478
Christian Missions in Many Lands East and West Indies Bible Mission	6	2	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	2	9
Evangelical Lutheran Mission ..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Faith Mission	1	1	2	13	..	13	..	..	..	14	1	15
Franciscan Mission	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea	20	6	26	170	1	171	..	..	..	190	7	197
Marist Mission Society	19	4	23	787	27	814	..	..	..	806	31	837
Methodist Overseas Mission, New Guinea District	19	15	34	185	4	189	..	..	..	204	19	223
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand	1	2	3	431	5	436	..	..	..	432	7	439
New Guinea Anglican Mission ..	1	4	5	156	7	163	13	1	14	170	12	182
New Guinea Lutheran Mission (Missouri Synod)	3	1	4	31	..	31	..	..	..	34	1	35
New Tribes Mission	9	..	9	13	..	13	..	..	..	22	..	22
North-East New Guinea Mission of Seventh Day Adventists ..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
South Seas Evangelical Mission..	8	3	11	131	1	132	..	..	..	139	4	143
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission	3	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7
.. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	166	107	273	3,418	74	3,492	15	4	19	3,599	185	3,784

10. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE 1954-55.

	£
Salaries—	
Departmental	126,338
Public Library Service	4,263
Contingencies—	
Departmental	25,160
Public Library Service	813
Miscellaneous—	
European	38,849
Asian and Mixed Race	4,305
Indigenous	67,557
Special Services	71,112
Technical Training	14,548
	352,945 ✓

APPENDIX XXII.--*continued.*

11. EDUCATIONAL GRANTS-IN-AID TO MISSIONS FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Mission.	General Grant.
	£
Apostolic Church .. .. .	..
Assemblies of God in Australia	414
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission	464
Australian Lutheran Mission	1,725
Bismarck Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists	2,415
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word	4,979
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost	7,609
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus	7,070
Christian Missions in Many Lands	133
East and West Indies Bible Mission	526
Evangelical Lutheran Mission	664
Faith Mission	100
Franciscan Mission	2,501
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea	8,288
Marist Mission Society	4,578
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand	1,400
Methodist Overseas Mission, New Guinea District	3,613
New Guinea Anglican Mission	557
New Guinea Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod .. .. .	..
New Tribes Mission	100
North-East New Guinea Mission of Seventh Day Adventists	2,730
South Seas Evangelical Mission	155
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood .. .. .	..
Total	50,021
Amount expended on special school supplies	20,019
Total expenditure on Missions	70,040

12. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Item.	£.
Administration--	
Salaries and administrative expenditure, Department of Education ..	277,829
Other Departments	31,413
Public Libraries	5,076
Capital Expenditure, construction and maintenance of schools ..	47,391
Aid to Missions	70,040
Native Local Government Councils	5,000
Missions—from own funds(a)	319,651
Total known expenditure	756,400

(a) For expenditure by individual missions, *see* Appendix XXV, Table 3.

APPENDIX XXIII.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS.

The Treaties, Conventions and Agreements applying to the Territory at 30th June, 1954, are shown at page 213 of the annual report 1953-54.

During the year 1954-55 the following Treaties, Conventions and Agreements have been applied to the Territory :

Multilateral—

Convention Concerning the Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of all Kinds (21st June, 1935)—applying as from 14th December, 1954.

Agreement Concerning the Frequency of Sessions of the South Pacific Commission (5th April, 1954)—applying as from 1st July, 1954.

International Plant Protection Convention (6th December, 1951)—applying as from 9th August, 1954.

South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and Protocol (8th September, 1954)—applying as from 19th February, 1955.

Bilateral—

Federal Republic of Germany—Convention Regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (20th March, 1928)—re-applying as from 1st July, 1954.

This Convention was listed in the 1953-54 annual report under Section D—“International Agreements with Enemy and Ex-enemy Countries which applied to the Territory prior to 3rd September, 1939. The future status of these Agreements has yet to be determined”.

Federal Republic of Germany—Agreement Regarding German External Debts (27th February, 1953)—applying as from 24th November, 1954.

Italy—Agreement Regarding War Graves and Supplementary Exchange of Notes (27th August, 1953)—applying as from 20th May, 1955.

In addition, the following Bilateral Treaties have been terminated :—

Belgium—Exchange of Notes Regarding Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (29th August, 1938)—terminated with effect from 14th January, 1955.

Denmark—Exchange of Notes Regarding Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (21st July, 1937)—terminated with effect from 29th September, 1954.

Netherlands—Exchange of Notes Regarding Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (21st August, 1939)—terminated with effect from 3rd February, 1955.

Sweden—Exchange of Notes Regarding Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (30th May, 1938)—terminated with effect from 14th January, 1955.

APPENDIX XXIV.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

Place.	Month.	Year.	Maximum Temperature (°F.).	Minimum Temperature (°F.).	Relative Humidity (%).	Rainfall (Inches).	Wet Days.
Lae	July	1954	82.9	71.5	89	14.39	24
	August	1954	81.4	71.5	90	26.86	30
	September	1954	82.8	71.9	86	20.86	25
	October	1954	84.7	71.8	80	10.92	20
	November	1954	85.8	73.7	78	14.01	20
	December	1954	86.2	74.1	80	10.86	22
	January	1955	86.9	74.1	78	10.12	23
	February	1955	86.9	74.3	82	9.99	25
	March	1955	89.8	75.1	72	7.59	24
	April	1955	85.5	72.8	83	23.71	28
	May	1955	86.5	73.6	82	5.68	18
	June	1955	83.5	71.5	86	17.27	23
Madang	July	1954	86.0	72.8	83	1.73	13
	August	1954	86.3	73.6	79	1.62	7
	September	1954	86.5	73.6	78	5.90	15
	October	1954	86.1	72.8	79	10.46	19
	November	1954	85.7	72.9	84	16.97	23
	December	1954	86.1	73.8	83	17.50	25
	January	1955	86.5	73.4	82	14.36	19
	February	1955	85.4	73.7	86	19.69	25
	March	1955	86.1	73.6	90	16.33	27
	April	1955	85.5	73.0	87	19.76	27
	May	1955	86.3	73.9	84	9.37	21
	June	1955	85.6	73.0	87	8.45	20
Momote	July	1954	85.3	77.2	78	10.08	24
	August	1954	85.9	77.4	76	6.37	20
	September	1954	85.8	76.7	77	7.47	19
	October	1954	85.9	77.3	74	6.12	17
	November	1954	85.1	75.3	79	7.30	20
	December	1954	86.2	75.6	75	13.37	18
	January	1955	85.5	76.0	75	8.13	24
	February	1955	85.1	76.2	84	14.71	25
	March	1955	85.3	76.6	81	11.23	26
	April	1955	84.6	75.0	83	15.15	25
	May	1955	85.5	77.4	80	6.31	20
	June	1955	85.0	77.1	79	8.01	24
Rabaul	July	1954	89.4	73.5	74	2.21	8
	August	1954	91.2	74.5	70	0.76	9
	September	1954	90.9	74.2	71	3.90	9
	October	1954	91.1	73.8	69	1.95	5
	November	1954	88.9	73.4	75	5.85	19
	December	1954	88.4	73.4	77	10.18	18
	January	1955	87.5	73.5	77	6.93	18
	February	1955	89.4	73.1	77	8.45	12
	March	1955	86.6	74.0	80	11.94	26
	April	1955	87.5	73.1	79	6.67	21
	May	1955	88.3	73.2	78	5.96	14
	June	1955	88.5	73.5	76	0.75	8

APPENDIX XXV.

RELIGIOUS MISSIONS.

1. RELIGIOUS MISSIONS OPERATING IN THE TERRITORY AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Name of Mission.	Index Letter.	Head-quarters.	Districts of Operation.	Number of Non-Indigenous Missionaries.	Estimated Number of Adherents.
Apostolic Church Mission	A	Laiagam ..	Western Highlands	2	700
Assemblies of God in Australia	B	Maprik ..	Sepik	13	6,000
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission	C	Baiyer River ..	Western Highlands, Sepik ..	21	15,000
Australian Lutheran Mission	D	Menyamya ..	Morobe	15	6,000
Bismarek Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists	E	Rabaul ..	Manus, New Ireland, New Britain, Bougainville	65	6,700
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word	F	Wewak ..	Sepik, Eastern and Western Highlands	77	44,200
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost	G	Alexishafen ..	Morobe, Eastern and Western Highlands	119	160,000
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus	H	Vunapope ..	New Britain, New Ireland, Manus	217	92,500
North-East New Guinea Mission of Seventh Day Adventists	I	Lae ..	Morobe, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands, Madang, Sepik	42	23,351
East and West Indies Bible Mission	J	Mt. Hagen ..	Western Highlands	6	9,000
Evangelical Lutheran Mission	K	Lorengau ..	Manus	7	3,000
Franciscan Mission	L	Aitape ..	Sepik	35	13,500
Lutheran Mission New Guinea	M	Lae ..	Morobe, Madang, Eastern and Western Highlands	124	143,719
Marist Mission Society	N	Tsigore ..	Bougainville	94	36,000
Methodist Overseas Mission, New Guinea District	O	Rabaul ..	New Britain, New Ireland ..	24	44,396
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand	P	Buka ..	Bougainville	22	7,600
New Guinea Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod	Q	Wabag ..	Western Highlands	16	12,000
New Guinea Anglican Mission	R	.. ..	Madang, New Britain	5	4,000
New Tribes Mission	S	Slate Creek ..	Morobe and Eastern Highlands ..	20	3,000
Christian Missions in Many Lands	T	Wewak ..	Sepik	13	1,500
South Seas Evangelical Mission	U	Maprik ..	Sepik	15	2,500
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission	V	Minj.. ..	Western Highlands	3	Not stated
Faith Mission	W	Goroka ..	Eastern Highlands	2	Not stated
Total				957	634,666

2. NATIONALITIES OF NON-INDIGENOUS MISSIONARIES AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Nationality.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	Total.
Australian	2	13	19	15	33	3	12	109	34	2	..	23	37	14	24	..	5	5	3	5	4	..	..	352
Austrian	4	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
British	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	9
Canadian	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Czechoslovakian	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dutch	13	13	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
French	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
German	30	47	52	..	..	5	1	33	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	181
Irish	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Italian	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Polish	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Swiss	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5
United States of America	19	31	16	1	4	2	..	51	43	..	..	11	..	16	2	1	..	..	197
New Zealand	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	3	..	12	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	35
Other	32	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Not Stated	2	..	2
Total	2	13	21	15	65	77	119	217	42	6	7	35	124	94	24	22	16	5	20	13	15	3	2	957

APPENDIX XXV.—*continued.*

3. MEDICAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF RELIGIOUS MISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

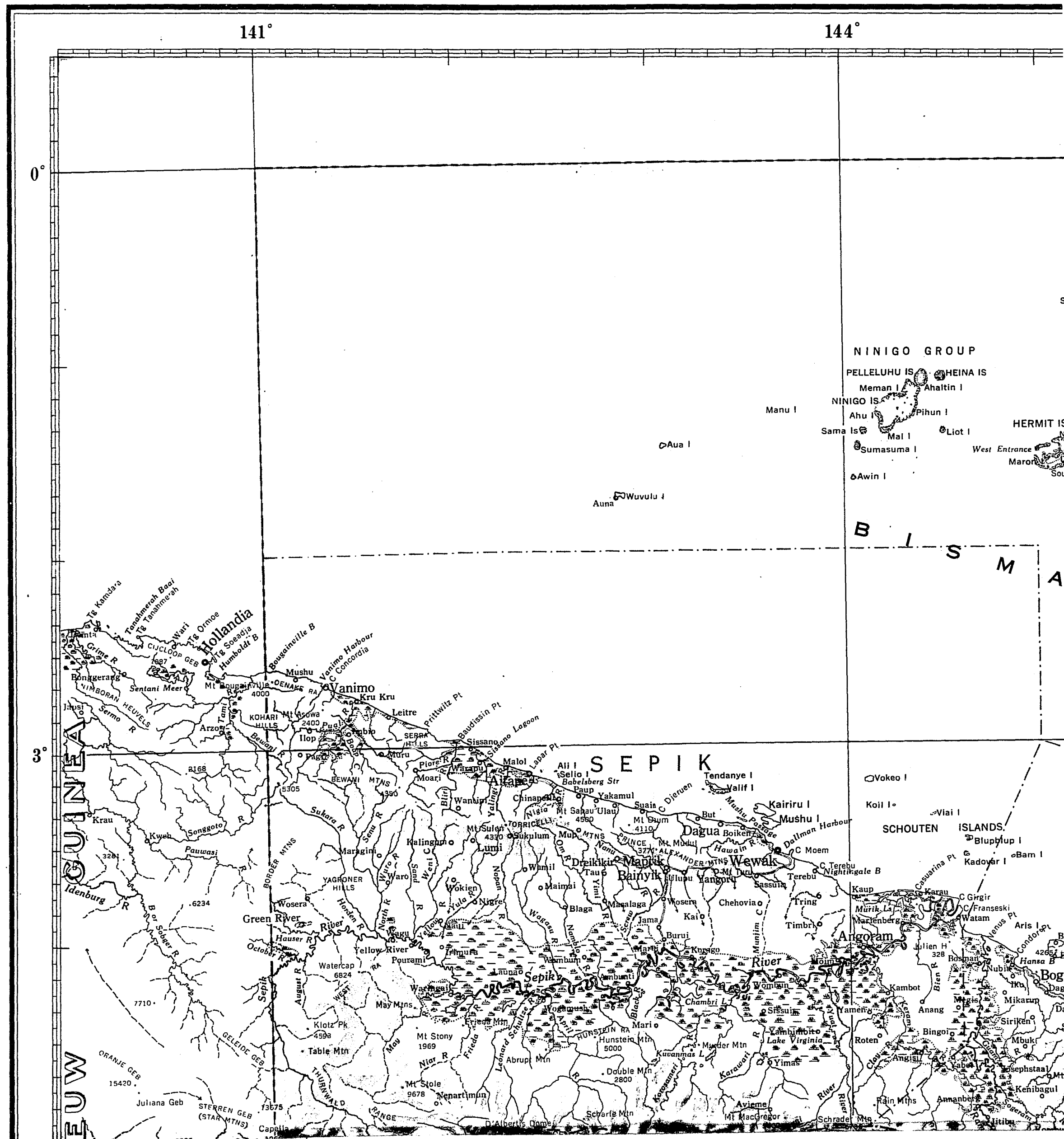
Mission.	Medical Activity.			Educational Activity.					
	Expenditure.			Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Teachers.	Expenditure.		Total.
	Aid by Adminis- tration.	From Own Funds.	Total.				Aid by Adminis- tration.	From Own Funds.	
	£	£	£				£	£	£
Apostolic Church Mission ..	..	..	..	1	15	1	..	100	100
Assemblies of God in Australia	..	100	100	15	705	12	414	1,050	1,464
Australian Baptist Foreign Mis- sion	4,421	1,240	5,661	4	140	4	464	1,440	1,904
Australian Lutheran Mission..	1,387	1,200	2,587	37	1,132	45	1,725	2,009	3,734
Bismarck Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists ..	1,574	11,534	13,108	104	2,103	126	2,415	23,239	25,654
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word	657	2,430	3,087	273	11,351	318	4,979	28,700	33,679
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost .. .. .	..	9,350	9,350	543	25,579	681	7,609	95,390	102,999
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus ..	8,158	15,423	23,581	403	13,986	478	7,070	59,452	66,522
Christian Missions in Many Lands .. .. .	..	100	100	6	206	9	133	185	318
East and West Indies Bible Mission	116	100	216	3	370	3	526	38	564
Evangelical Lutheran Mission	..	125	125	11	352	15	664	665	1,329
Faith Mission .. .. .	..	..	..	1	31	2	100	..	100
Franciscan Mission	1,030	1,100	2,130	122	5,228	197	2,501	17,850	20,351
Lutheran Mission New Guinea	10,128	29,035	39,163	756	25,166	837	8,288	31,575	39,863
Marist Mission Society ..	7,322	7,231	14,553	154	4,881	223	4,578	20,062	24,640
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand	1,935	1,430	3,365	123	2,143	182	1,400	1,886	3,286
Methodist Overseas Mission, New Guinea District ..	5,115	1,346	6,461	408	8,656	439	3,613	5,800	9,413
New Guinea Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod	5,174	2,690	7,864	16	405	22	..	3,103	3,103
New Guinea Anglican Mission	562	..	562	14	1,089	35	557	1,385	1,942
New Tribes Mission	1,688	700	2,388	1	15	4	100	400	500
North-East New Guinea Mission of Seventh Day Adventists	1,184	9,471	10,655	111	2,686	143	2,730	25,122	27,852
South Seas Evangelical Mission	308	100	408	4	300	7	155	100	255
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission .. .. .	..	100	100	1	20	1	..	100	100
Total	50,759	94,805	145,564	3,111	106,559	3,784	50,021	319,651	369,672

APPENDIX XXVI

INDEX.

REFERENCES ARE TO QUESTIONS IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL (DOCUMENT T/1010).

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1	11	49	39	97	71	144	82
2	14	50	39	98	71	145	82
3	15	51	43	99	72	146	82
4	18	52	43	100	71	147	82
5	19	53	43	101	73	148	83
6	19	54	43	102	73	149	83
7	19	55	44	103	73	150	83
8	19	56	46	104	73	151	84
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18	21	66	60	114	75	161	89
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38	36	86	69	134	79	181	96
39	36	87	69	135	79	182	96
40	36	88	69	136	80	183	96
41	37	89	70	137	80	184	96
42	37	90	70	138	80	185	96
43	38	91	70	139	80	186	86
44	38	92	70	140	80	187	96
45	38	93	70	141	80	188	96
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47	38	95	70	143	82	190	99
48	39	96	71				

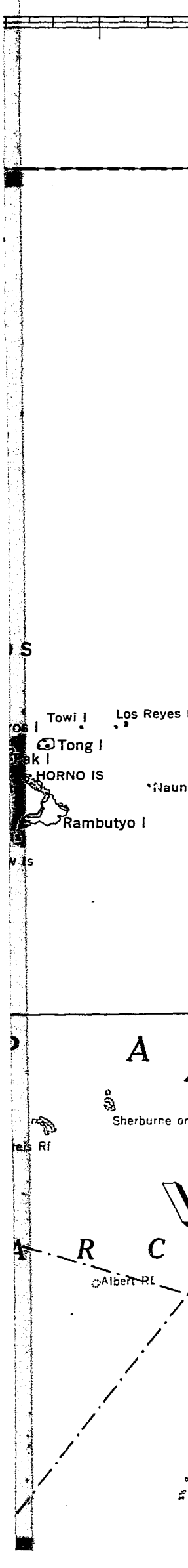
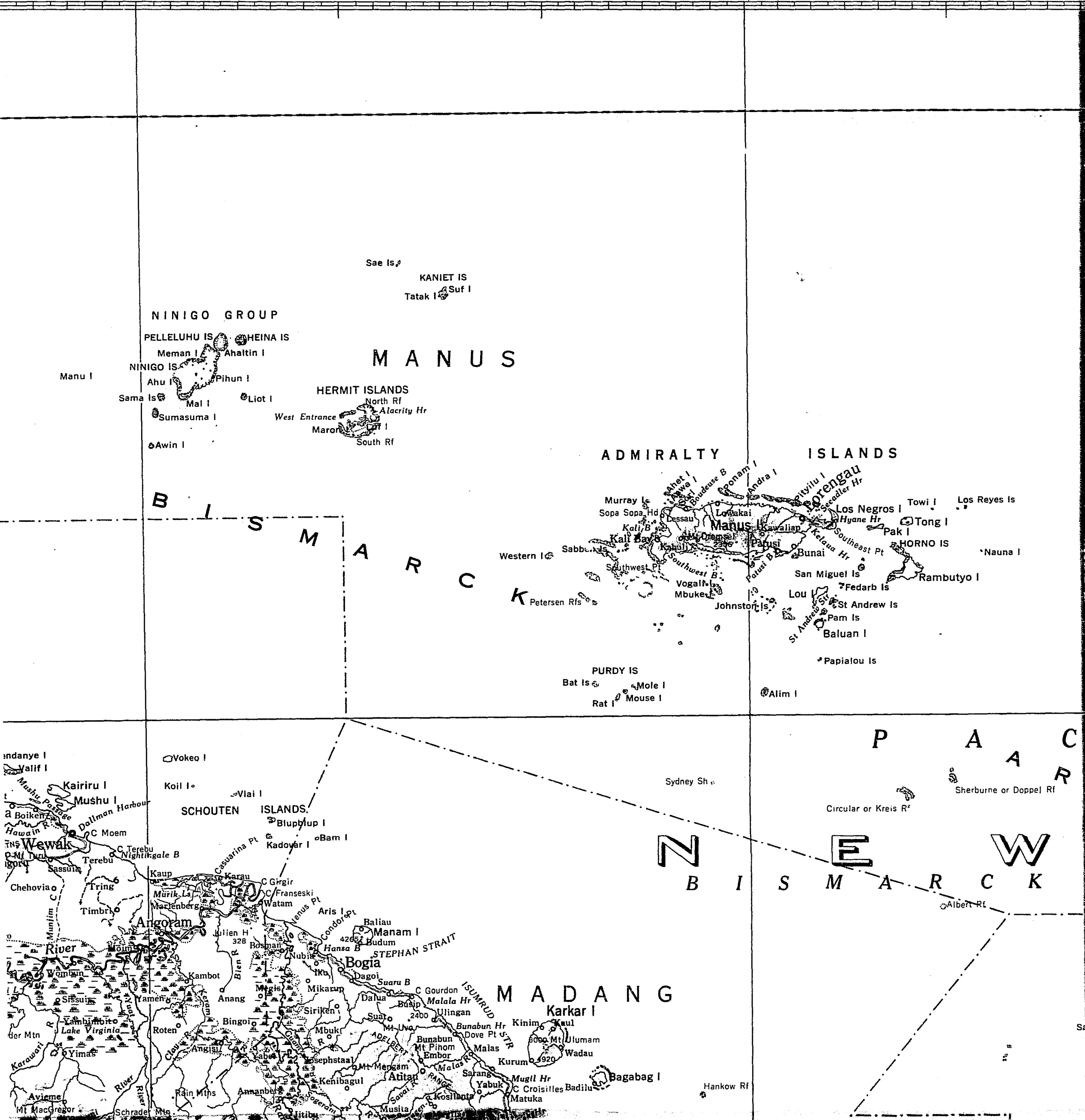


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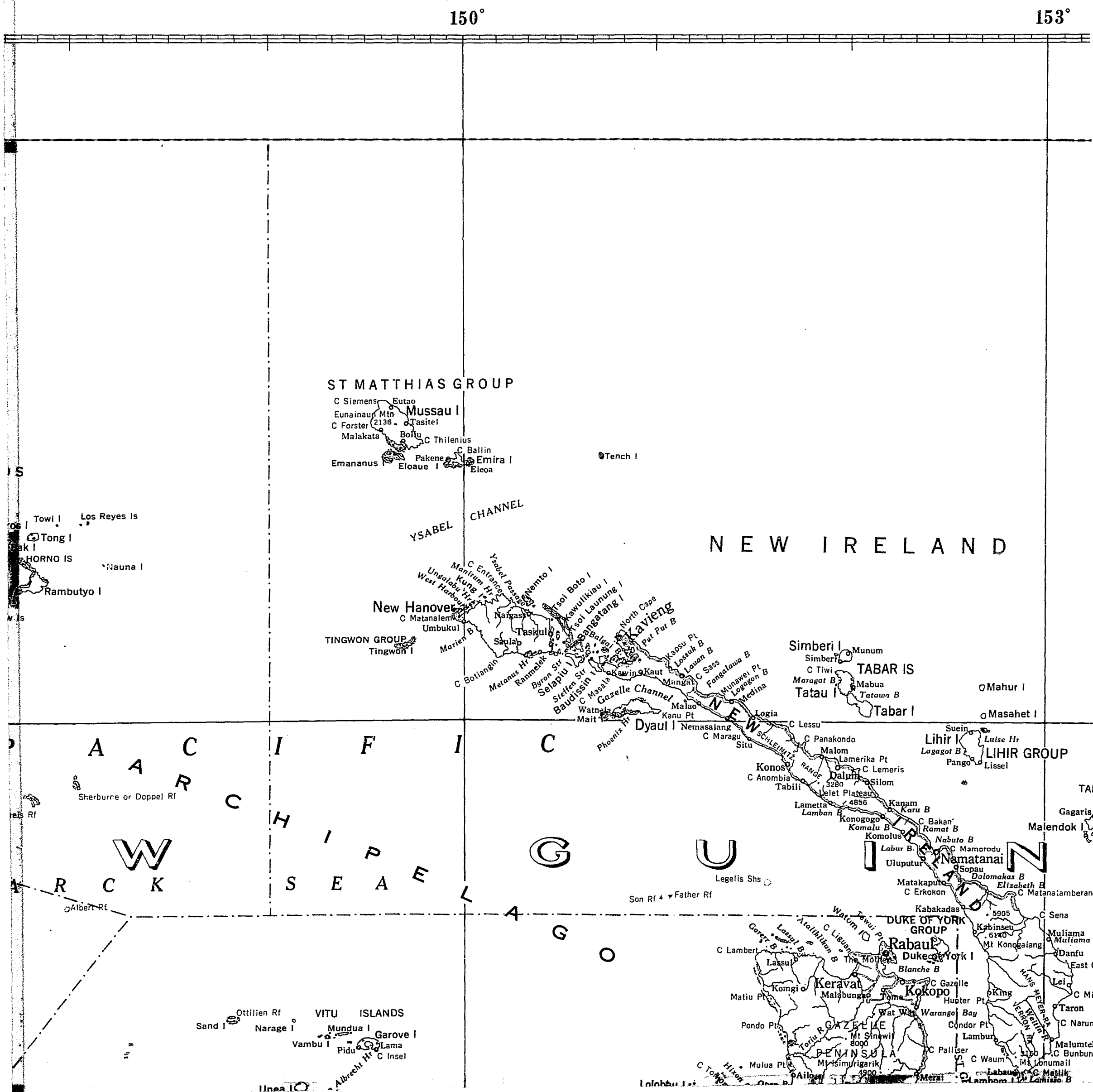
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



GUINEA

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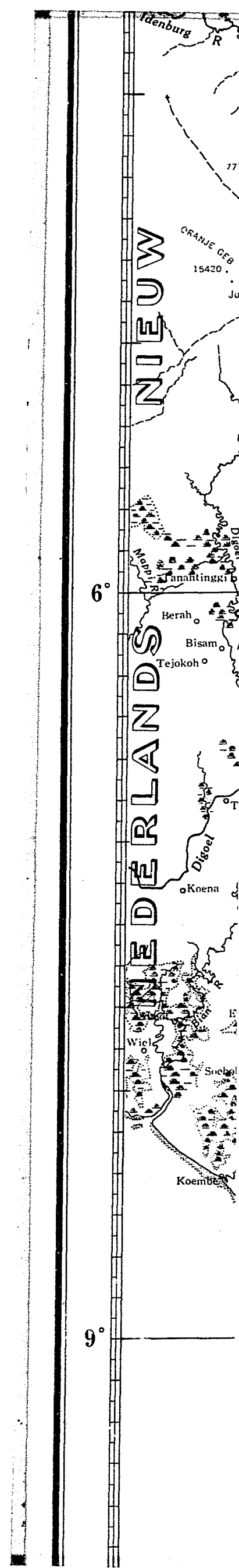
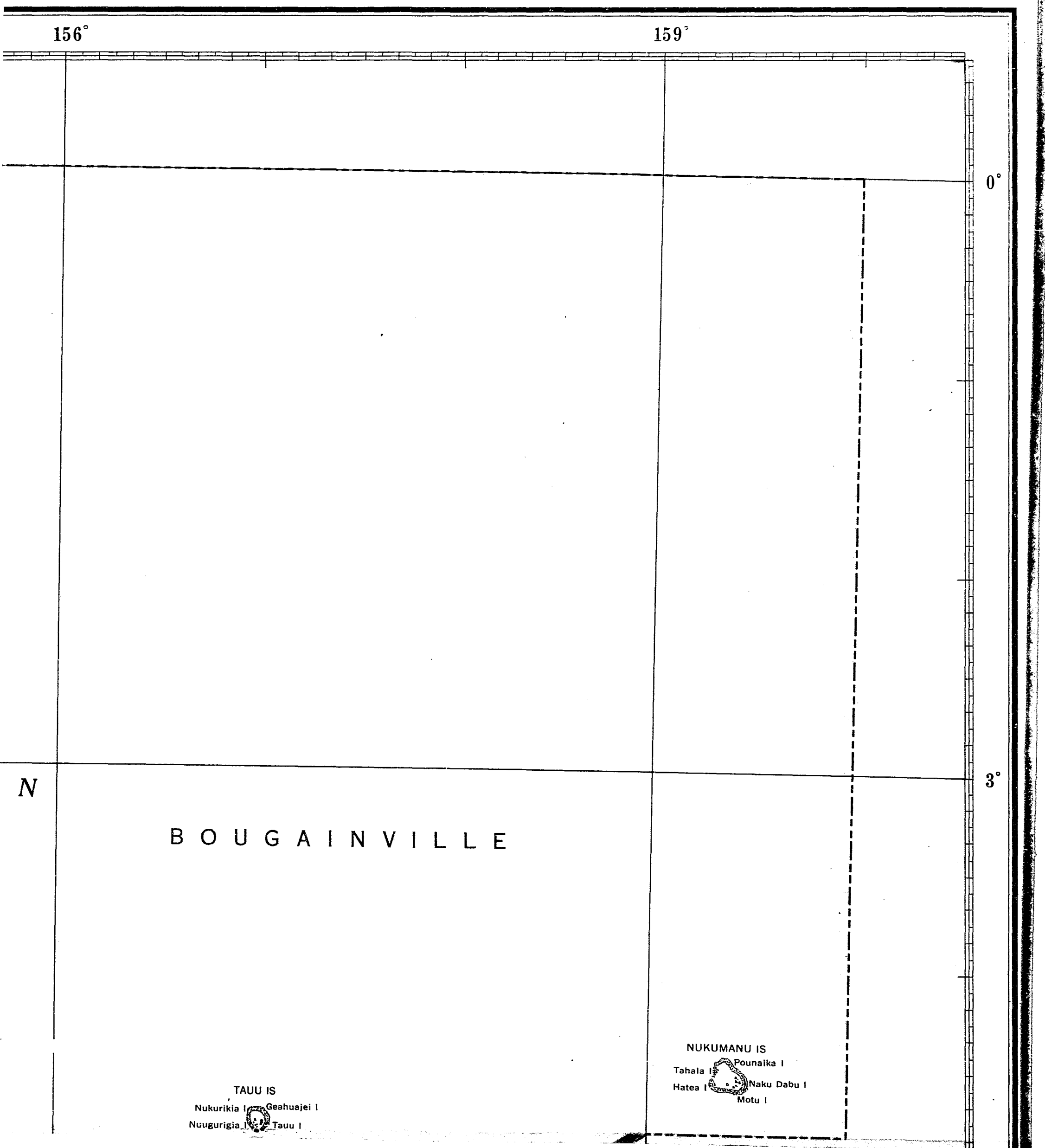
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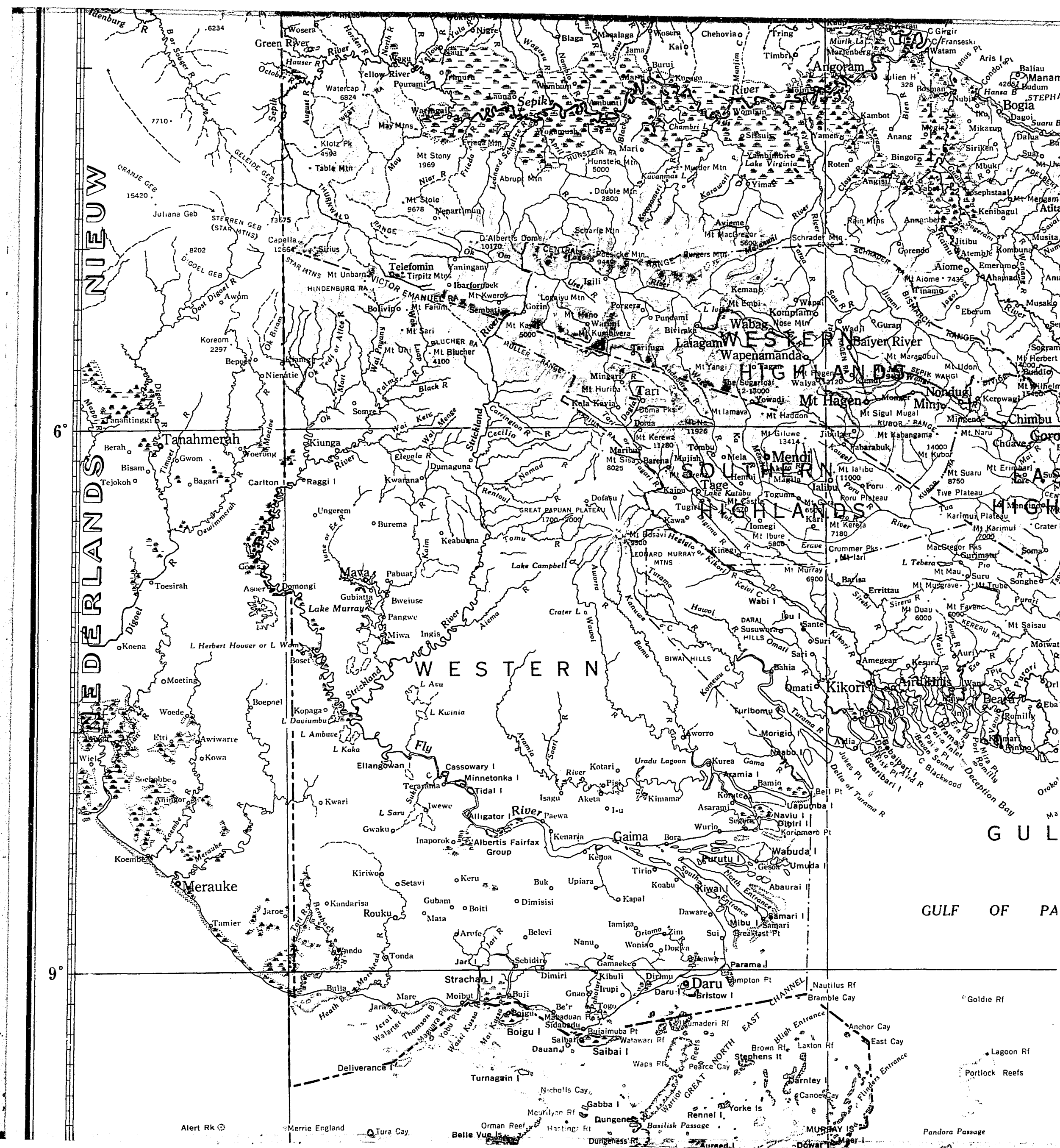
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NIEUW

NEDERLANDS

WESTERN

SOUTHERN

HIGHLANDS

GULF

GULF OF PA

Alert Rk

Merrie England

Tura Cay

Belle Vue Is

Orman Reef

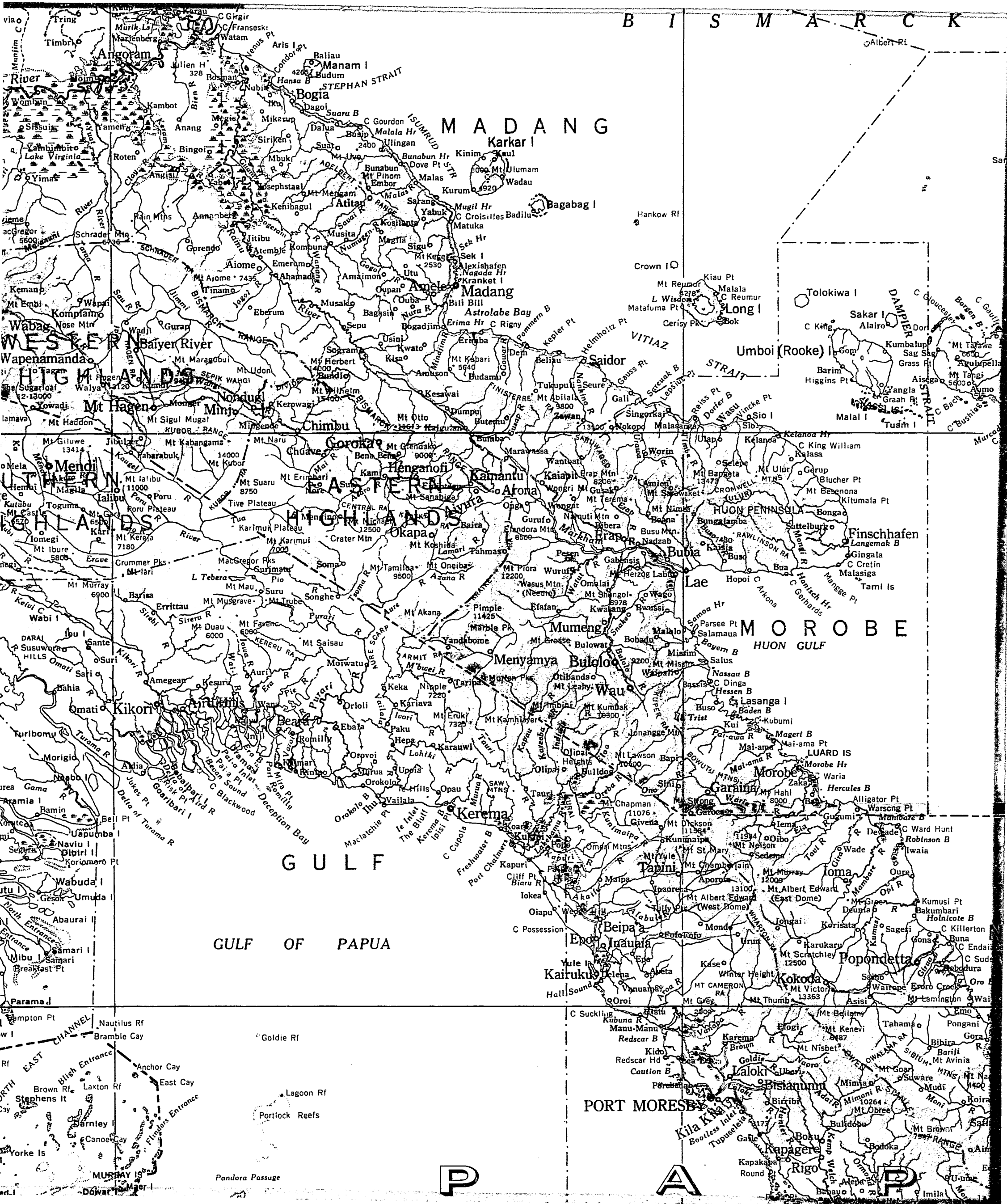
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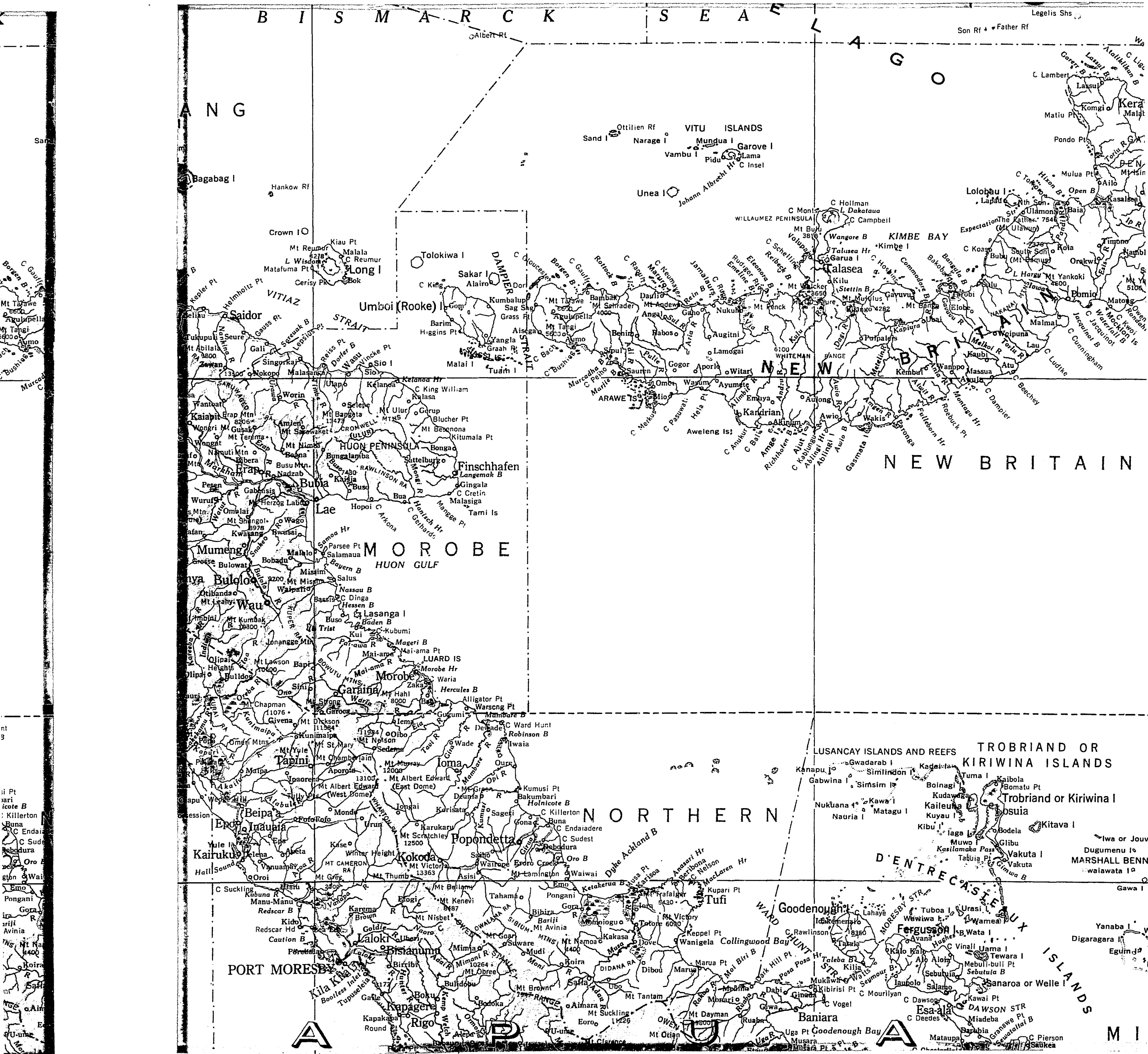
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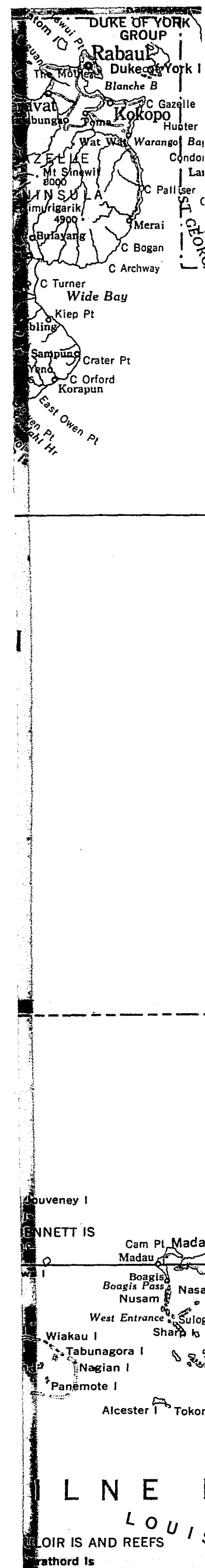
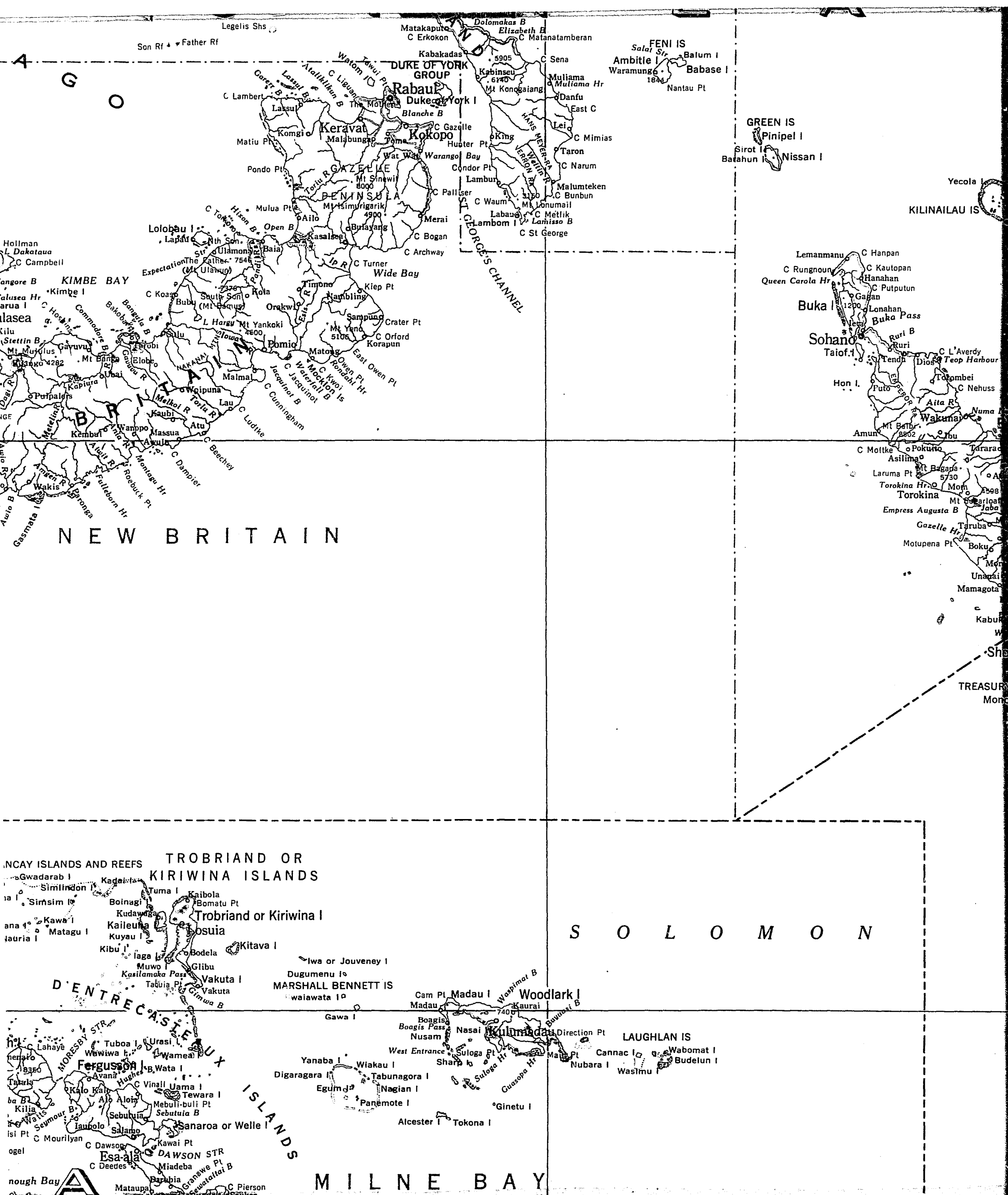
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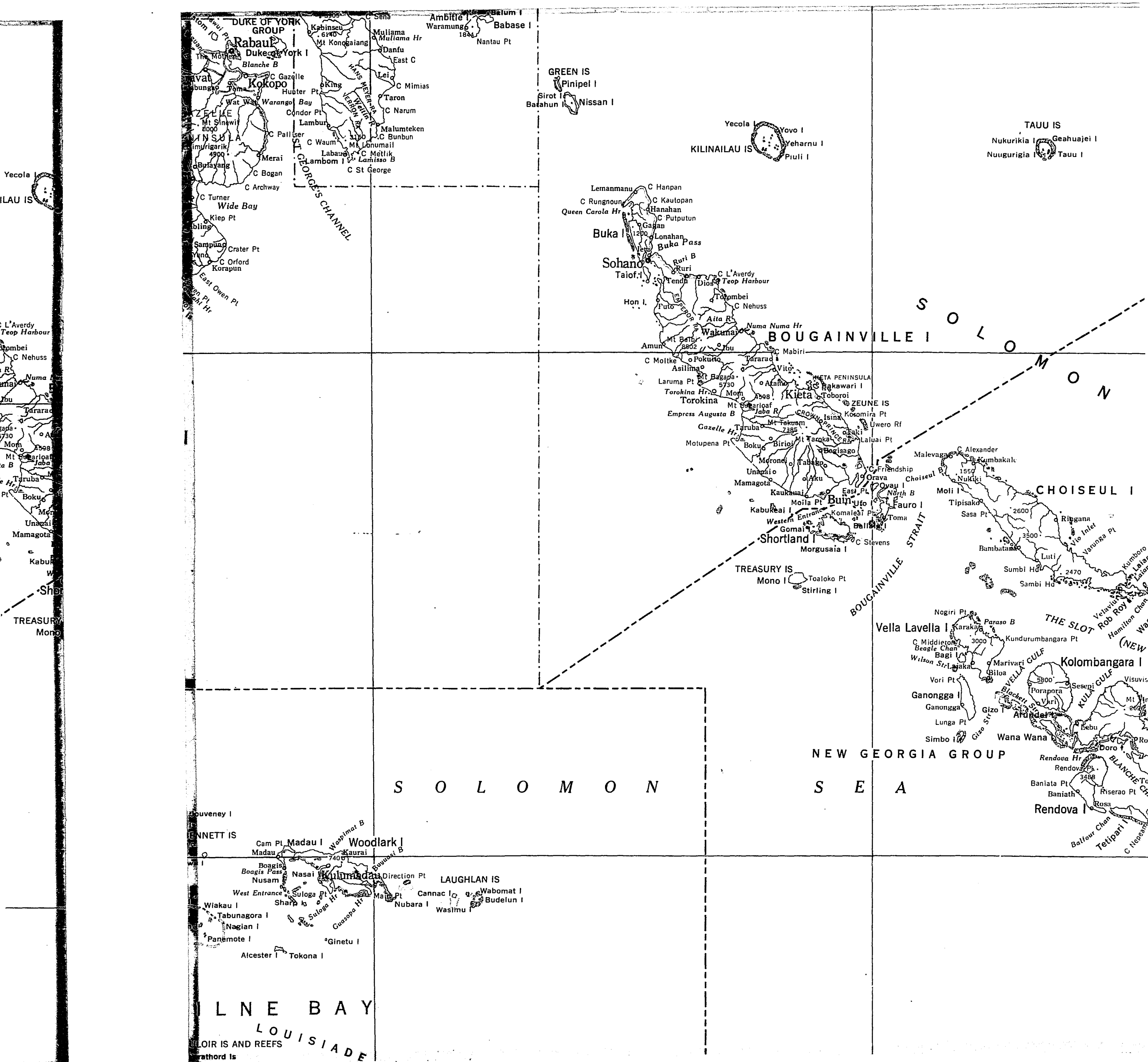
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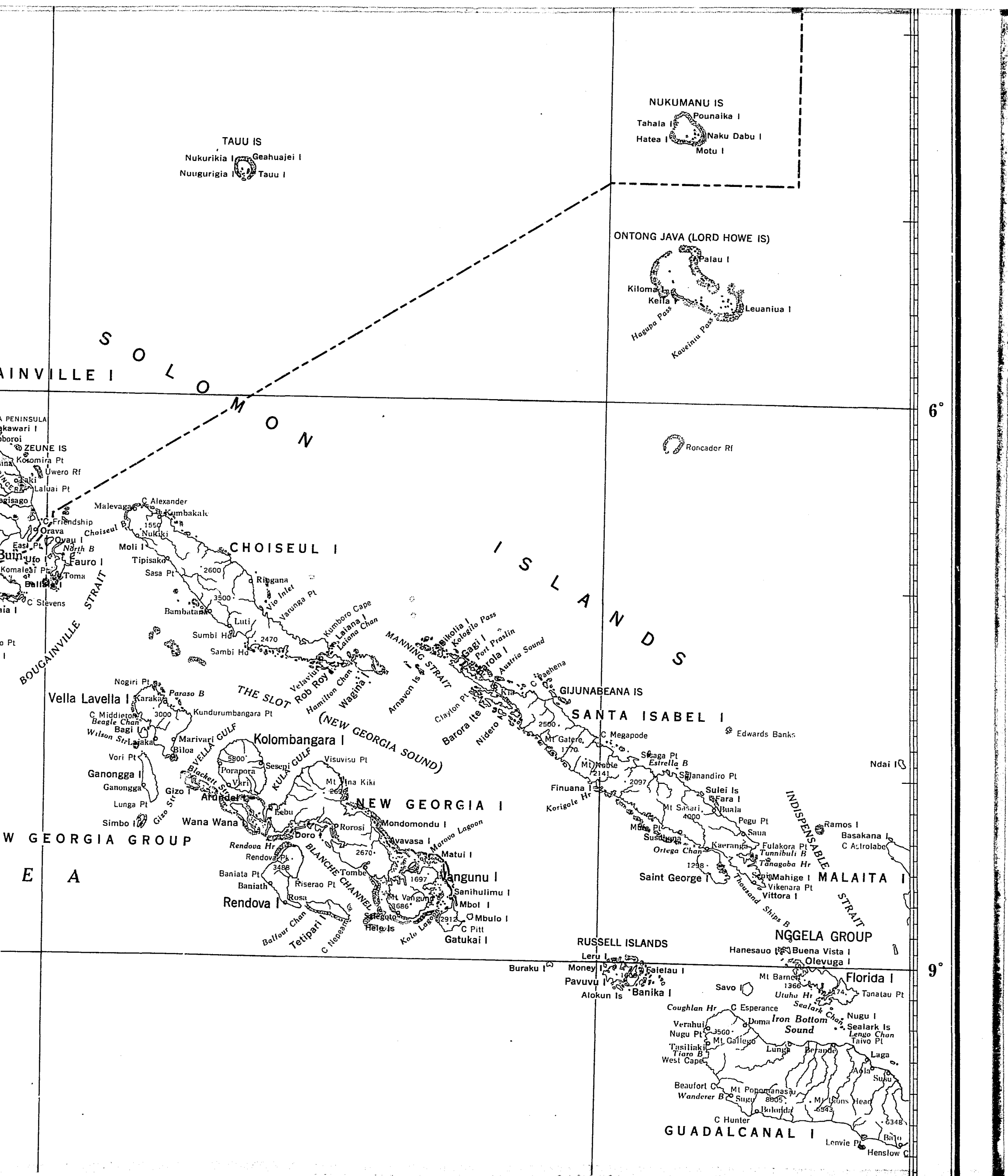
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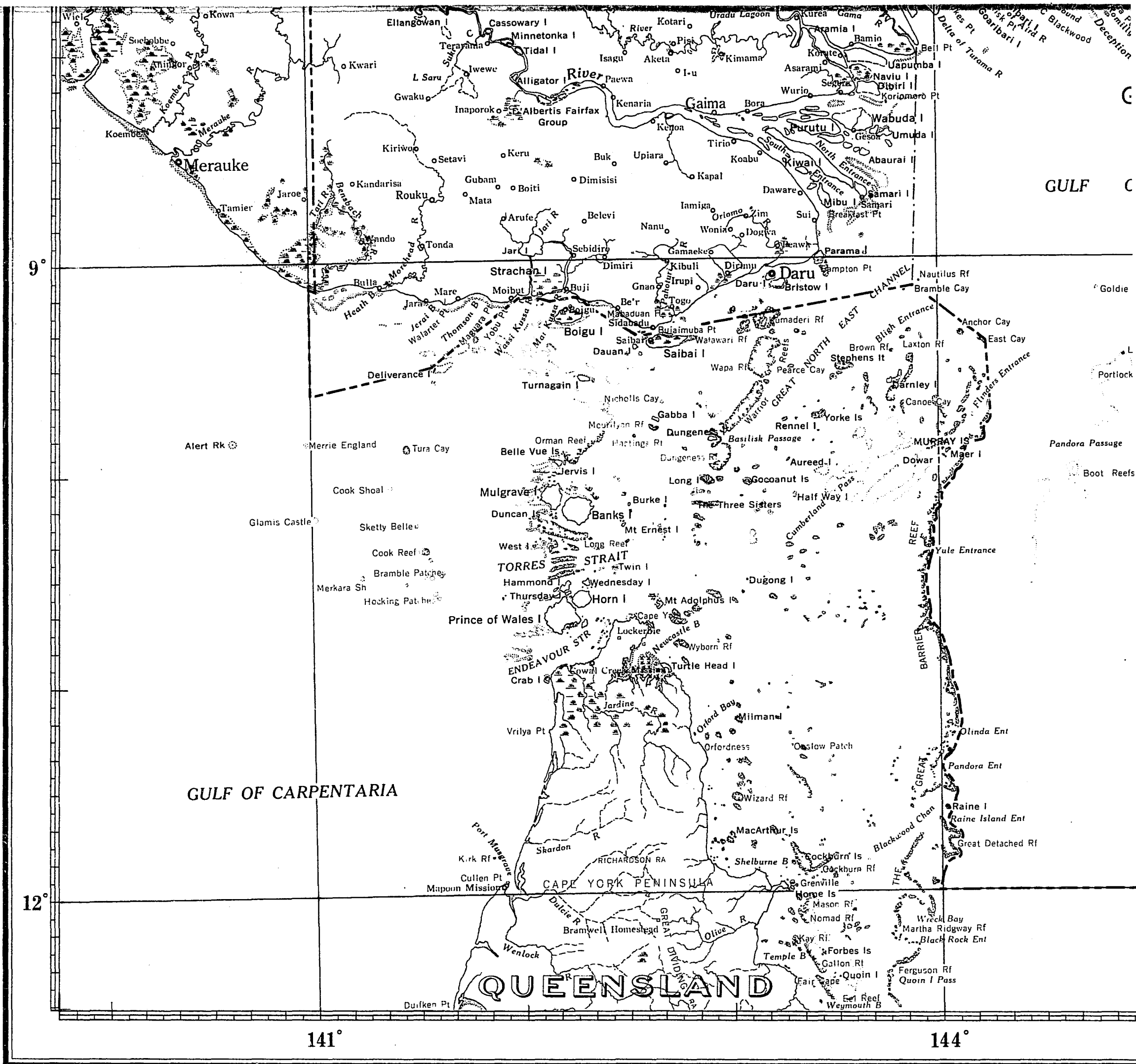












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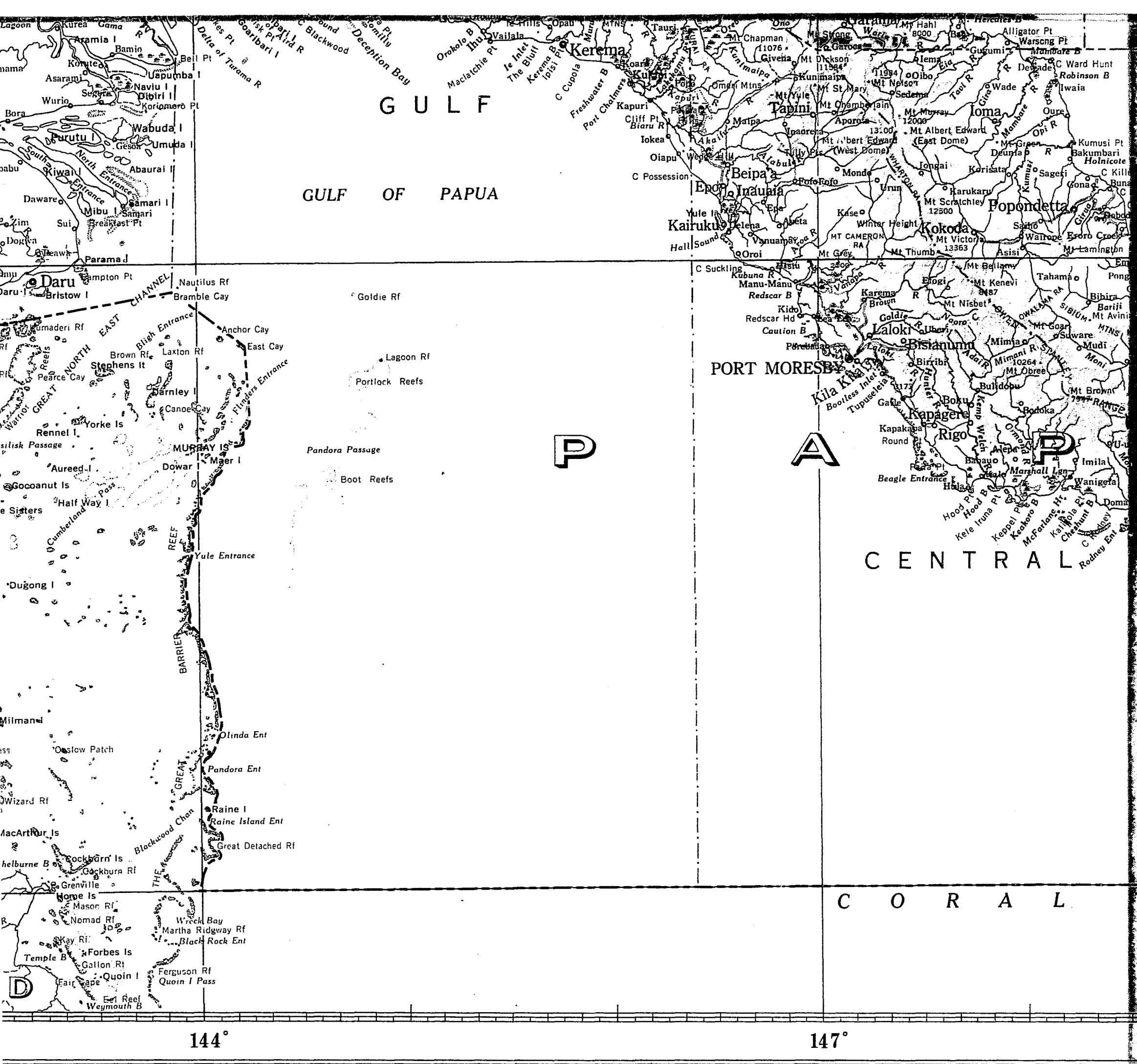
LEGEND

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|---|
| Capital of Territories | PORT MORESBY | ● |
| Principal Centres | Madang | ● |
| Other Centres | Bogia | ○ |
| Patrol Posts | Kaiapit | ○ |
| Villages | Bogadim | ○ |
| Altitude in Feet. | 15400 | • |

- | | |
|----------------------|-------|
| Territorial Boundary | ..... |
| Swamp | ..... |
| Shoal | ..... |
| Reef | ..... |
| Road - All Vehicles | ..... |
| Road - Other | ..... |

District Boundary and Name

M O R O B E



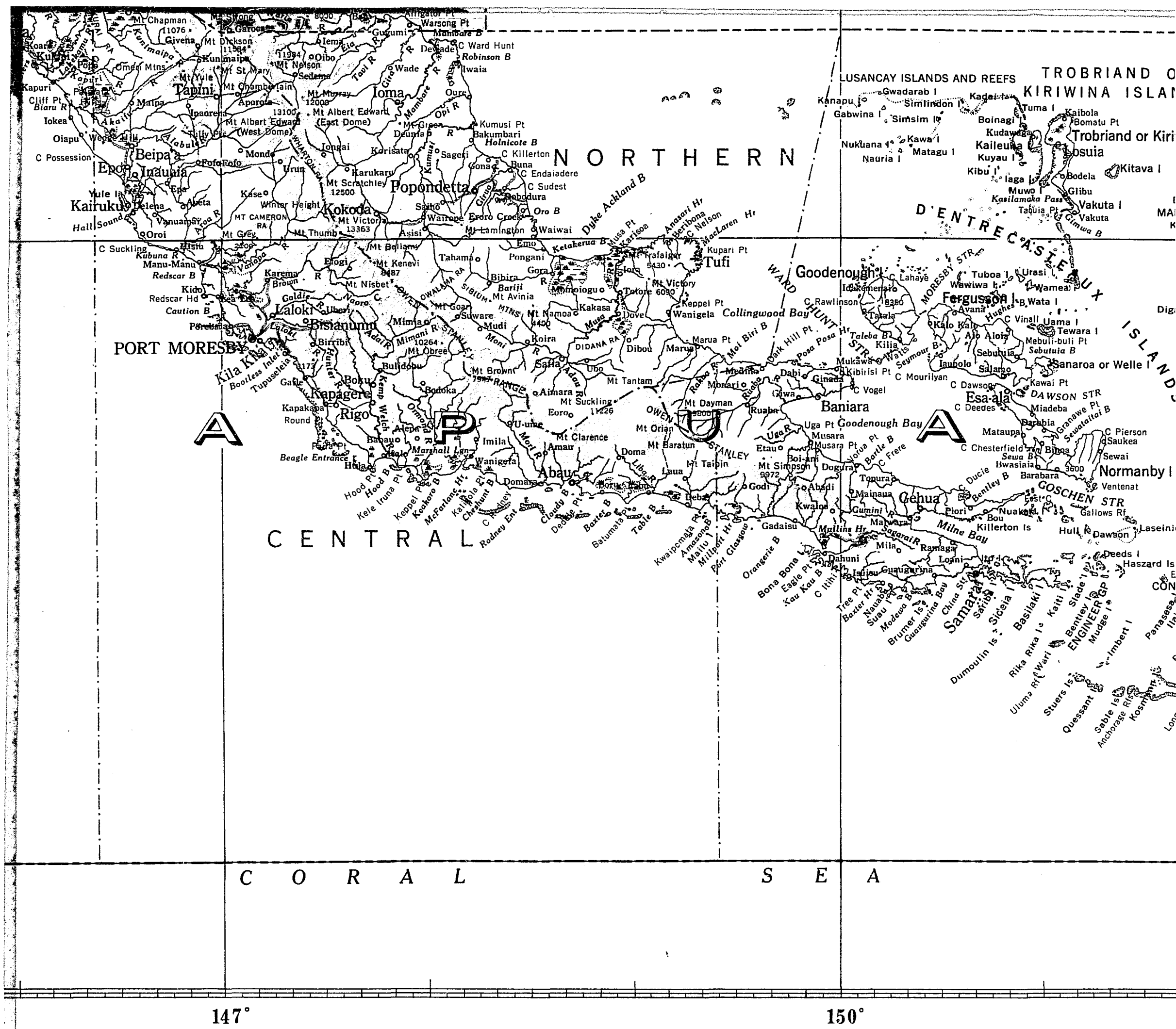
LEGEND

- PORT MORESBY ●
 - Madang ●
 - Bogia ○
 - Kaiapit ○
 - Bogadim ○
 - 15400 ●
- Territorial Boundary.....
 - Swamp.....
 - Shoal.....
 - Reef.....
 - Road - All Vehicles.....
 - Road - Other.....

M O R O B E

Name.....

Statute Miles 0



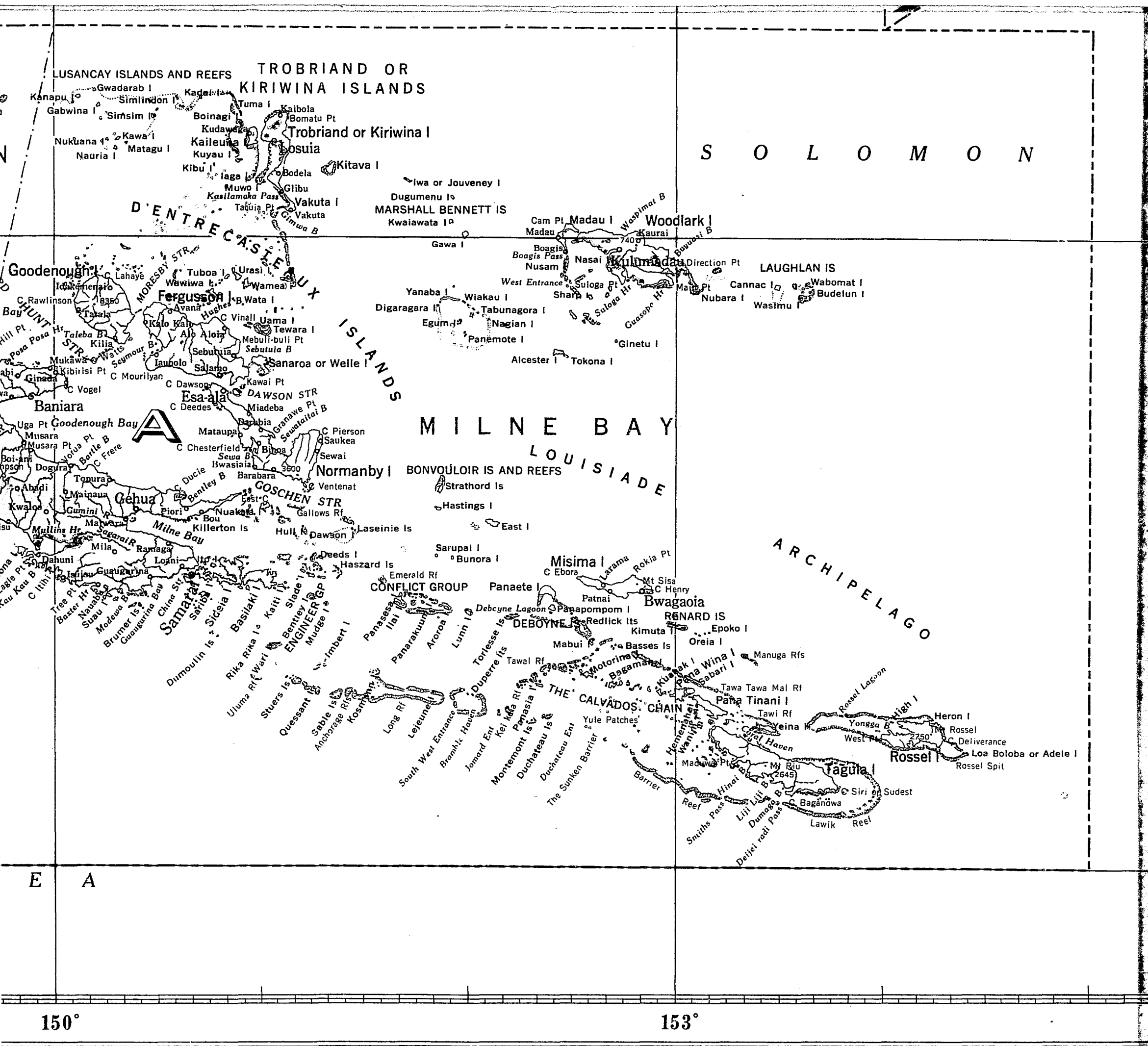
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40 Miles to 1 Inch

Statute Miles 0 50 100 150 200

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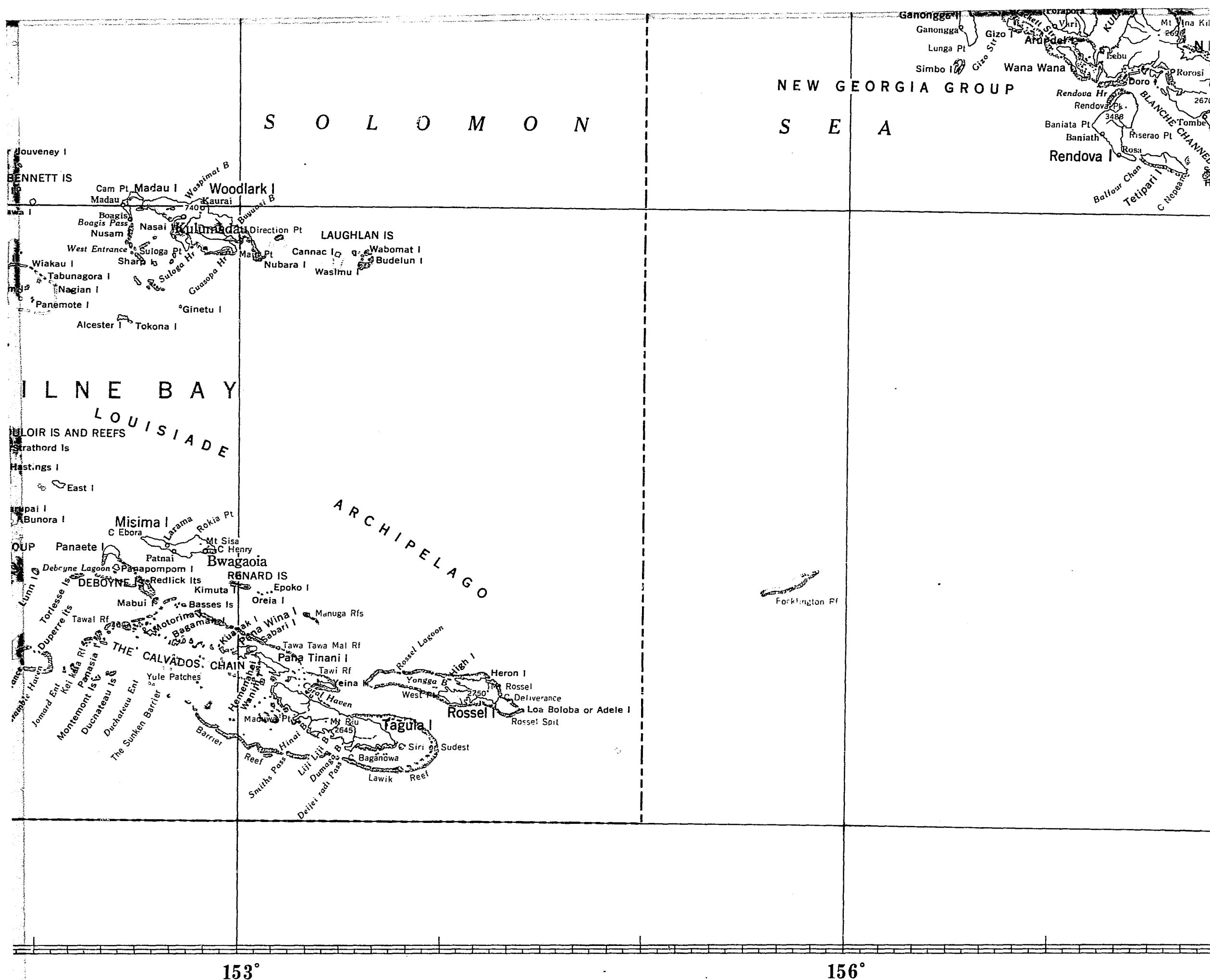
SCALE - 1:2,534,400

40 Miles to 1 Inch

100 150 200 250 Statute Miles

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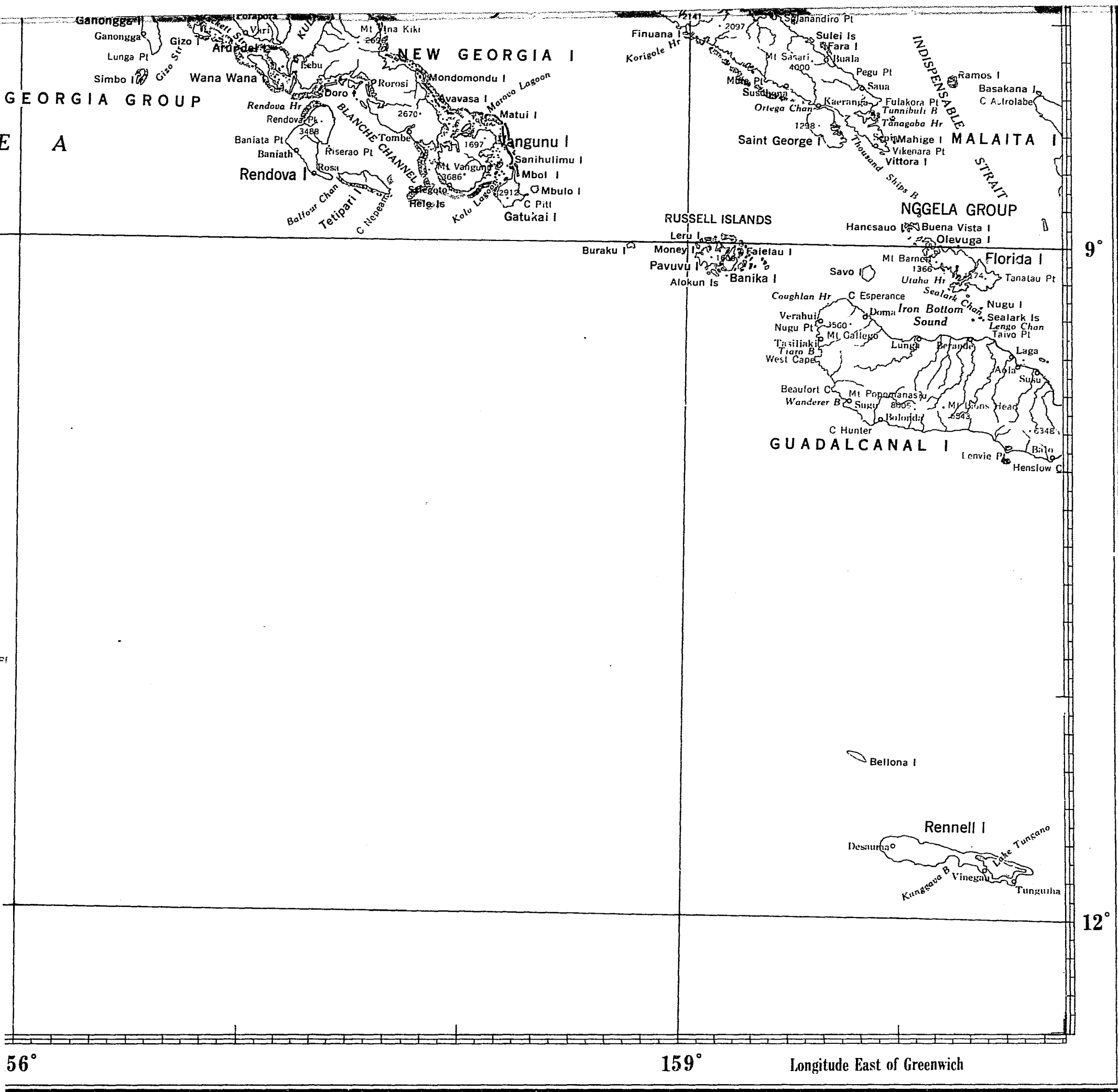
B.....
C.....
C.....
Chan.....
Ent.....
Geb.....
H.....
Hd.....
Hr.....



Compiled and drawn for t

ABBREVIATIONS

B.....Baai...Bay	I...Is.....Island(s)	R.....Rivier....River
C.....Cape	It...Its.....Islet(s)	Ra.....Range
C.....Creek	L...Ls.....Lake(s)	Rf...Rfs.....Reef(s)
Chan.....Channel	Lgn.....Lagoon	Rk.....Rock
Ent.....Entrance	Mt.....Mount	Sh...Shs.....Shoal(s)
Geb.....Gebergte	Mtn...Mtns.....Mountain(s)	St.....Saint
H.....Hill	Pass.....Passage	Str.....Strait
Hd.....Head	Pk...Pks.....Peak(s)	Tg.....Tandjoeng
Hr.....Harbour	Pt.....Point	



Compiled and drawn for the Department of Territories by the National Mapping Office, Department of the Interior, Canberra, A. C. T. . 1954.

ABBREVIATIONS

Is.....	Island(s)
Its.....	Islet(s)
Ls.....	Lake(s)
.....	Lagoon
.....	Mount
Mtns.....	Mountain(s)
.....	Passage
Pks.....	Peak(s)
.....	Point

GLOSSARY

DUTCH NEW GUINEA

Baai.....	Bay
Gebergte.....	Mountain...Range
Heuvels.....	Hills
Meer.....	Lake
Oost.....	East
Rivier.....	River
Tandjoeng.....	Cape



ABBREVI

R	Chan
C	Ent
C	Geb
H	Hd
H	Hr
I. Is	It. Its
L, Ls	Lgn
Mt	Mtn, Mtns
Pass	Pk, Pks
Pt	R
R	Ra
Rf, Rfs	Rk
Sh, Shs	St
Str	Tg

Name

Acwa I
Abadi
Abau
Abaurai I
Ablingi Hr
Ablingi I
Abboot
Abrupt Mtn
Adai R
Adau R
Adelbert Ra
Adele I
Adi R
Admiralty Is
Agulupella
Akaltin I
Ahamadi
Ahet I
Ahu I
Aidia
Aiema R
Ailo
Aimara
Alome
Aiome, Mt
Aird Hills
Aird R, Delta of
Aisega
Aita R
Aitape
Aiwit R
Aiyura
Ajut I
Akaifu R
Akna, Mt
Aketa
Akinur
Aku
Akura R
Alabule R
Alacrity Hr
Alairo
Albert Edward, Mt
(East Dome)
(West Dome)
Albert Rf
Albilala, Mt
Alcester I
Alepa
Alert Rk
Alexander, C
Alexishafen
Ali I
Alice R or Ok Tedi
Alim I
Alimbit R
Alligator I
Alligator Pt
Alo Aloia
Alokun Is
Amaimon
Amay
Amazon B
Amhilla I

ABBREVIATIONS

R	Bay
C	Cape
C	Creek
Chan	Channel
Ent	Entrance
Geb	Geography
H	Hill
Hd	Head
Hr	Harbour
I. Is	Island(s)
It. Its	Islet(s)
L, Ls	Lake(s)
Lgn	Lagoon
Mt	Mount
Mtn. Mtns	Mountain(s)
Pass	Passage
Pk. Pks	Peak(s)
Pt	Point
R	Rivier, River
Ra	Range
Rf, Rfs	Reef(s)
Rk	Rock
Sh, Shs	Shoal(s)
St	Saint
Str	Strait
Ts	Tandjong

Name	Lat. S.	Long. E.
Acwa I	1 55	146 40
Abadi	10 10	149 50
Abau	10 10	148 40
Abaurai I	8 30	147 40
Ablingi Hr	6 00	150 00
Ablingi I	6 20	150 05
About	7 45	140 05
Abrupt Mtn	4 35	142 25
Adai R	9 30	147 45
Adau R	9 40	148 40
Adelbert Ra	4 35	145 10
Adele I	11 25	154 25
Adi R	5 50	148 55
Admiralty Is	2 10	147 00
Agulupella	5 35	148 25
Ahaltin I	1 05	144 25
Ahamadi	5 10	144 50
Ahet I	1 55	146 35
Ahu I	1 20	144 10
Aidia	7 45	144 10
Aiema R	7 05	142 05
Ailo	4 50	151 40
Aimara	9 45	148 30
Aione	5 10	144 45
Aione, Mt	5 10	144 40
Aird Hills	7 05	144 20
Aird R, Delta of	7 45	144 20
Aisega	5 45	148 20
Aita R	5 50	150 05
Aitape	3 10	142 20
Aiwit R	6 05	150 40
Aiyura	6 20	145 55
Ajut I	6 20	149 55
Akaifu R	8 25	146 30
Akana, Mt	7 00	145 45
Aketa	8 00	142 45
Akinum	6 15	149 45
Aku	6 45	155 35
Akura R	6 15	143 45
Alabule R	8 30	146 45
Alacrity Hr	1 30	145 10
Alairo	5 25	148 05
Albert Edward, Mt		
(East Dome)	8 25	147 25
(West Dome)	8 25	147 25
Albert Rf	4 00	147 55
Albilala, Mt	5 45	146 10
Alcester I	9 35	152 25
Alepa	9 55	147 55
Alert Rk	9 50	140 35
Alexander, C	6 35	156 30
Alexishafen	5 05	145 50
Ali I	3 05	142 30
Alice R or Ok Tedi	5 40	141 10
Alim I	2 55	147 05
Alimbit R	6 05	149 35
Alligator I	3 10	142 00
Alligator Pt	7 55	147 55
Alo Aloia	9 25	150 50
Alokun Is	9 10	159 05
Amaimon	5 10	145 25
Amau	10 00	148 35
Amazon B	10 20	149 20
Ambile I	4 05	153 35

Name	Lat. S.	Long. E.
Bamis, Mt	5 10	151 15
Bangatang I	2 35	150 35
Bangeta, Mt	5 45	147 05
Banjo, Mt	5 35	150 30
Bangula B	5 25	150 55
Baniara	8 45	149 55
Baniata Pt	8 35	157 10
Baniath	8 35	157 15
Banika I	9 05	159 10
Banks I	10 10	142 15
Bapi	7 45	147 00
Barabara	10 05	151 05
Barahun I	4 30	154 10
Baratun, Mt	9 55	149 20
Barana	6 15	143 10
Barana, Mt	6 15	143 05
Bariji R	9 15	148 25
Barim	5 40	147 50
Barisa	6 50	144 05
Barnett, Mt	9 05	160 05
Barola I	7 30	158 20
Barora Ite I	7 35	158 25
Barrier Rf	11 35	153 00
Bartle B	10 05	150 10
Basakana I	8 20	160 35
Basilaki I	10 35	151 00
Basilisk Pass	9 50	143 00
Basses Is	10 55	152 45
Bassis	7 20	147 10
Bat Is	2 50	146 15
Batumata Pt	10 15	148 55
Bau	7 55	147 40
Baudissir I	2 45	150 40
Baudissir Pt	3 00	142 00
Baxter B	10 15	145 50
Baxter Hr	10 40	150 10
Bayern B	7 05	147 05
Beagle Chan	7 45	156 30
Beagle Ent	10 05	147 35
Beara	7 30	144 50
Beaufort C	9 40	159 40
Beechey, C	6 00	151 10
Beipa'a	8 30	146 35
Belevi	8 50	142 20
Belian	5 35	146 20
Bell Pt	8 00	143 55
Bellamy, Mt	9 05	147 40
Belle Vue Is	9 55	142 10
Bellora I	11 15	159 50
Bena Bena	6 05	145 30
Benim	5 45	148 55
Benstach R	8 40	144 10
Bentley B	10 15	150 40
Bentley I	10 45	151 15
Bepost	5 35	145 50
Be'r	9 15	142 25
Berah	6 05	140 10
Berande	9 25	160 15
Beribona	9 00	149 10
Besenona, Mt	6 20	147 40
Bevar Sound	7 40	144 30
Bewani Mtns	3 10	141 25
Bewani R	3 00	144 00
Bian R	7 45	140 10
Biaru R	8 20	146 15
Bibera	6 25	146 40
Bibira	9 15	148 20
Bien R	4 15	144 25
Bikolia I	7 20	158 10
Billi Billi	5 15	145 45
Biloo	7 55	156 40
Bingoi	4 30	144 30
Bino	10 00	151 00
Birioi	6 30	155 25
Birribi	9 30	147 25
Bisam	6 15	140 15
Bisiamumi	9 25	147 25
Bismarck Archipelago	3 30	148 50
Bismarck Ra	5 20	144 30
Bismarck Sea	3 50	147 40
Biviraka	5 25	143 15
Biwai Hills	7 15	143 10
Black R	4 25	142 50
Black R	5 45	141 45
Blackett Str	8 05	156 55
Black Rock Ent	12 15	143 50
Blackwood, C	7 50	144 30
Blackwood Chan	11 40	143 55
Blaga	3 50	142 30
Blanche B	4 15	152 15
Blanche Chan	8 35	157 35
Bligh Ent	9 20	143 45
Bliri R	3 15	141 55
Blucher, Mt	5 35	141 50
Blucher Pt	5 45	143 15

Name	Lat. S.	Long. E.
Cecilia R	6 00	142 10
Central Ra	5 00	142 30
Central Ra	6 25	145 20
Cerisy Peak	5 25	147 05
Chalmers, Fort	5 05	146 05
Chamberlain, Mt	8 15	147 15
Chambri L	4 20	143 10
Chapman, Mt	5 00	146 50
Chehovia	3 50	143 30
Cheshunt B	10 10	143 20
Chesterfield, C	10 00	150 55
Chimbu	6 00	145 00
China Str	10 35	150 40
Chinapelli	3 15	142 30
Choiseul B	6 40	156 25
Choiseul I	7 00	157 00
Chuave	6 05	145 05
Circular Rf	3 25	147 45
Clarence, Mt	9 55	148 35
Clay R	4 40	144 05
Clayton Pt	7 35	158 20
Cliff Pt	8 20	146 15
Cloudy B	10 10	148 40
Cockburn Is	11 50	143 20
Cockburn Rf	11 50	143 20
Cocoonut Is	10 05	147 05
Collingwood B	9 20	149 30
Commodore B	5 30	150 40
Concordia, C	2 40	141 20
Condor Pt	4 05	144 50
Condor Pt	4 35	152 45
Conflict Group	10 45	151 45
Cook Rf	10 20	141 30
Cook Sh	10 05	141 20
Coral Haven	11 20	153 20
Coral Sea	12 05	147 40
Cornishan Hr	9 15	159 40
Cowal Creek Mission	10 55	142 20
Crat I	11 00	142 05
Crater L	7 00	142 40
Crater Mtn	6 30	145 10
Crater Pt	5 20	152 10
Cretin, C	6 40	147 50
Croisilles, C	4 50	145 50
Cromwell Mtns	6 20	147 15
Crown I	5 05	146 55
Crown Prince Ra	6 25	155 40
Crummer Pks	6 45	144 20
Cullen Pt	11 55	141 55
Cumberland Pass	10 15	143 20
Cunningham, C	5 40	151 30
Cupola, C	8 05	145 50
Cyclops Mtns	2 25	140 35
Dabi	9 40	149 50
Dagi R	5 45	150 10
Dagia R	5 55	142 55
Dagoi	4 20	145 00
Dagwa	3 25	143 20
Dahuni	10 30	149 55
Dakataua, L	5 00	150 05
D'Albertis Dome	5 00	142 05
D'Albertis Fairfax Group	8 15	142 10
Dallman Hr	3 35	143 40
Dalua	4 25	145 10
Dalum	3 15	151 55
Dampier, C	6 00	151 00
Dampier Str	5 30	148 10
Danfu	4 10	153 05
Darai Hills	7 05	143 35
Dark Hill Pt	9 35	149 40
Darnley I	9 35	143 45
Daru	9 05	143 15
Daru I	9 05	143 10
Darubia	9 55	151 00
Dauan I	9 25	142 30
Dauli	5 30	149 05
Daum, Mt	3 25	142 50
Daviumbu, L	7 35	141 15
Daware	8 40	143 20
Dawson, C	9 40	150 45
Dawson I	10 25	151 25
Dawson Str	9 45	150 55
Dayman, Mt	9 50	149 15
Deba	10 15	149 15
Deboyne Is	10 45	152 25
Deboyne Lgn	10 45	152 25
Deception B	7 55	147 45
Dedele Pt	10 15	148 45
Deedes, C	9 50	150 45
Deeds I	10 30	151 15
Deijei radi Pass	11 40	153 30
Dein	5 30	146 10
Dein	5 30	146 10

Name
Etai
Etti
Euna
Eutai
Expe
Faie
Fair
Fairu
Fang
Fara
Fathu
Fathu
Fauru
Faver
Fedai
Feni
Ferra
Ferra
Finia
Finia
Finse
Finu
Flinu
Flori
Fly I
Fly I
Fly I
Fofu
Forbe
Forest
Frans
Frere
Fresh
Fried
Fried
Frier
Fulak
Fulle
Funli
Gabba
Gaben
Gabwi
Gadai
Gagan
Gagan
Gagi
Gaho
Gai R
Galle
Galle
Galle
Gama
Gamae
Ganon
Ganon
Gara
Gara
Garen
Garoc
Garov
Garua
Gasma
Gater
Gatuk
Gaufr
Gauss
Gavuv
Gavuv
Gawa
Gazel
Gazel
Gazel
Gazel
Gehus
Gelei
Gerha
Gerup
Gesoa
Giluv
Ginet
Ginga
Gira
Girgi
Girgi
Giver

showing Ca

Name	Lat.S.	Long.E.
Alia R	6 00	142 10
Altral Ra	5 00	142 30
Altral Ra	5 25	142 20
Alsy Peak	5 25	142 05
Almers, Fort	5 05	146 05
Almberlain, Mt	8 15	147 15
Almbri L	4 00	143 10
Alman, Mt	8 00	146 30
Almshovia	3 50	143 30
Alshunt B	10 10	142 30
Alsterfield, C	10 00	150 55
Almbu	6 00	145 00
Alia Str	10 35	140 40
Alnapelli	3 15	142 30
Aliscul E	6 40	146 25
Aliscul I	7 00	147 00
Alave	6 05	145 05
Alcular Rf	3 25	147 45
Alrence, Mt	9 55	148 35
Alry R	4 40	144 05
Alryton Pt	7 35	148 20
Alff Pt	8 00	146 15
Aludy B	10 10	148 40
Alkburn Is	11 50	143 20
Alkurn Rf	11 50	143 20
Alconut Is	10 05	147 05
Alingwood B	9 20	149 30
Alrodore B	5 70	150 40
Alcordia, C	2 40	141 20
Almor Pt	4 05	144 50
Almor Pt	4 35	152 45
Alflict Group	10 45	151 45
Alk Rf	10 20	141 30
Alk Sh	10 05	141 20
Alal Haven	11 20	153 20
Alal Sea	12 05	147 40
Alshlan Hr	9 15	159 40
Alal Creek Mission	10 55	142 20
Alat I	11 00	142 05
Alater L	7 00	142 40
Alater Mtn	6 30	145 10
Alater Pt	5 20	152 10
Alatin, C	6 40	147 50
Alisilles, C	4 50	145 50
Almwell Mtns	6 20	147 15
Alwn I	5 05	146 55
Alwn Prince Ra	6 25	155 40
Almmer Pks	6 45	144 20
Aler Pt	11 55	141 55
Alherland Pass	10 15	143 20
Alrinhham, C	5 40	141 30
Alola, C	8 05	145 50
Allops Mtns	2 25	140 25
Al	9 40	149 50
Al R	5 45	150 10
Alia R	5 55	142 55
Alai	4 20	145 00
Alua	3 25	143 20
Aluni	10 30	149 55
Alataua, L	5 00	150 05
Albertis Dome	5 00	142 05
Albertis Fairfax Group	8 15	142 10
Alman Hr	3 35	143 40
Alua	4 25	145 10
Alum	3 15	151 55
Alpier, C	6 00	151 00
Alpier Str	5 30	148 10
Alfu	4 10	153 05
Alai Hills	7 05	143 35
Alk Hill Pt	9 35	149 40
Alnley I	9 35	143 45
Alu	9 05	143 15
Al I	9 05	143 10
Alubia	9 55	151 00
Alan I	9 25	142 30
Alil	5 30	149 05
Aln, Mt	3 25	142 50
Alumbu, L	7 35	141 15
Alare	8 40	143 20
Alson, C	9 40	150 45
Alson I	10 25	151 25
Alson Str	9 45	150 55
Alnan, Mt	9 50	149 15
Al	10 15	149 15
Alayne Is	10 45	152 25
Alayne Lgn	10 45	152 25
Alption B	7 55	144 45
Alle Pt	10 15	146 45
Alles, C	9 50	150 45
Alis I	10 30	151 15
Allei radi Pass	11 40	153 30
Al	5 30	146 10

Name	Lat.S.	Long.E.
Ettau	10 00	149 45
Etti	7 45	140 20
Eunainaun Mtn	1 30	149 40
Eutac	1 25	149 40
Expectation Str	5 00	151 10
Faielau I	9 00	159 15
Fair C	12 25	143 20
Faium, Mt	5 20	141 40
Fangalawa F	2 50	151 15
Fara I	8 05	159 35
Father Rf	3 55	151 05
Father, The	5 00	151 20
Faurc I	6 55	156 05
Favenc, Mt	6 55	144 40
Fedarb Is	2 20	147 30
Feni Is	4 00	153 40
Ferguson Rf	12 20	143 50
Fergusson I	9 30	150 40
Finintegu	6 15	145 40
Finisterre Ra	5 50	146 05
Finschhafen	6 35	147 50
Finuana I	8 05	159 00
Flinders Ent	9 40	144 10
Florida I	9 05	160 15
Fly R	7 45	141 45
Fly R North Ent	8 30	143 30
Fly R South Ent	8 30	143 15
Fofa Fofa	8 35	146 55
Forbes Is	12 15	143 25
Forster, C	1 30	149 30
Franseski, C	3 55	144 35
Frere, C	10 05	150 10
Freshwater E	8 05	146 00
Frieda Mtn	4 25	142 00
Frieda R	4 35	142 00
Friendship, C	6 45	156 00
Fulakora Pt	8 20	159 50
Fulleborn Hr	6 10	150 40
Funli	3 25	153 25
Gabba I	9 45	142 40
Gabensis	6 40	146 45
Gabwina I	8 20	150 15
Gadaisu	10 20	149 45
Gagan	5 15	154 35
Gagaris	3 30	153 15
Gagi I	7 25	158 15
Gaho	5 35	149 20
Gai R	5 30	144 00
Gaile	9 40	147 25
Gaima	8 20	142 55
Gali	5 45	146 45
Gallego, Mt	9 20	159 45
Gallon Rf	12 20	143 25
Gallows Rf	10 20	151 10
Gama R	7 50	143 35
Gamaeke	9 00	142 55
Ganongga	8 05	156 30
Ganongga I	8 05	156 35
Gara, M	6 25	143 50
Garaina	7 50	147 10
Garerr B	4 10	151 35
Garoca	8 00	147 05
Garove I	4 40	149 30
Garua I	5 20	150 05
Gasmata I	6 20	150 20
Gatere, Mt	7 50	158 55
Gatukai I	8 45	158 10
Gauffre, C	5 30	148 40
Gauss Pt	5 45	146 40
Gavuvu	5 30	150 35
Gavuvu R	5 35	150 45
Gawa I	9 00	152 00
Gazelle, C	4 20	152 25
Gazelle Chan	2 50	150 50
Gazelle Hr	6 30	155 10
Gazelle Peninsula	4 35	152 00
Geahuaiei I	4 45	157 05
Gehua	10 20	150 25
Geleide Geb	4 30	140 45
Gerhards, C	6 45	147 35
Gerup	6 10	147 35
Gesoa	8 25	143 35
Gijunabeana Is	7 35	158 45
Giluwe, Mt	6 05	143 50
Gimwa B	8 55	151 05
Ginada	9 40	150 00
Ginetu I	9 30	152 45
Gingala	6 40	147 50
Gira R	8 15	147 50
Girgir, C	3 50	144 35
Girua R	8 50	148 15
Givena	8 05	146 55

Name	Lat.S.	Long.E.
Humboldt B	2 35	140 45
Hunstein Mtn	4 30	142 40
Hunstein Ra	4 30	142 40
Hunter, C	9 50	159 50
Hunter Pt	4 25	152 40
Hunter R	9 45	147 35
Huon Gulf	7 05	147 25
Huon Peninsula	6 25	147 25
Huriba, Mt	5 45	142 50
Hyane Hr	2 00	147 25
Iaga I	8 45	150 55
Ialibu	6 20	144 00
Ialibu, Mt	6 15	144 05
Iamava, Mt	5 55	147 20
Iamiga	8 45	142 55
Iari, Mt	6 45	144 05
Iaro R	6 30	144 05
Iaupolo	9 35	150 30
Ibarfornbek	5 10	141 55
Ibu	5 55	155 05
Ibure, Mt	6 35	143 50
Idakemenai	9 15	150 15
Idenburg R	3 45	140 00
Ie Hills	7 55	145 40
Ie Inlet	7 55	145 35
Iema	8 00	147 30
Ieta	5 25	154 40
Igili	5 10	142 45
Ihu	7 55	145 25
Iku	4 15	144 50
Ilai I	10 45	151 40
Ilop	2 55	141 15
Imbert I	11 00	151 20
Imbini, Mt	7 30	146 25
Imbio	2 55	141 25
Imila	10 00	148 15
Inaorena	8 20	146 50
Inaporck	8 15	141 55
Inauaia	8 40	146 35
Indispensable Str	8 25	160 10
Indiwi R	7 35	146 20
Ingis	7 10	141 45
Ini I	7 35	144 45
Insel, C	4 40	149 35
Iokea	8 25	146 15
Ioma	8 20	147 50
Iomegi	6 30	143 40
Iongai	8 35	147 30
Iora	9 10	148 55
Icu I	7 00	143 50
Iowa R	7 10	144 40
Iowa R	5 30	151 20
Ip R	5 05	151 55
Ipisi Pt	8 00	145 45
Irimuru	4 00	141 50
Iron Bottom Sound	9 15	160 10
Irupi	9 10	142 50
Isagu	8 00	142 30
Isimurigarik, Mt	4 50	152 10
Isina	6 25	155 40
Isuisu	10 35	150 05
Isumrud Str	4 40	145 45
Itihi, C	10 35	150 00
Ito I	10 35	150 45
I-u	8 05	142 45
Iviva, L	5 25	143 25
Ivori R	7 30	145 30
Iwa I	8 45	151 40
Iwaia	8 10	148 10
Iwewe	8 05	141 45
Jaba C	6 20	155 20
Jacquinet B	5 35	151 30
Jacquinet, C	5 35	151 35
Jagol R	5 20	144 40
Jaka, Mt	5 40	144 25
Jama	3 55	143 00
Jamalaurs I	5 30	149 25
Japsi	2 50	140 00
Jara	9 10	141 35
Jardine R	11 05	142 25
Jari I	8 55	142 05
Jari P	8 50	142 10
Jaroe	8 40	141 00
Jerai B	9 10	141 35
Jervis I	10 00	142 10
Jibulger	6 00	144 10
Jimmi R	5 20	144 20
Jitibu	4 55	144 40
Johann Albrecht Hr	4 40	149 30
Johnston Is	2 25	147 05
Jomard Ent	11 15	152 05
Jonangge Mtn	7 30	147 00

Name	Lat.S.	Long.E.
Humboldt B	2 35	140 45
Hunstein Mtn	4 30	142 40
Hunstein Ra	4 30	142 40
Hunter, C	9 50	159 50
Hunter Pt	4 25	152 40
Hunter R	9 45	147 35
Huon Gulf	7 05	147 25
Huon Peninsula	6 25	147 25
Huriba, Mt	5 45	142 50
Hyane Hr	2 00	147 25
Iaga I	8 45	150 55
Ialibu	6 20	144 00
Ialibu, Mt	6 15	144 05
Iamava, Mt	5 55	147 20
Iamiga	8 45	142 55
Iari, Mt	6 45	144 05
Iaro R	6 30	144 05
Iaupolo	9 35	150 30
Ibarfornbek	5 10	141 55
Ibu	5 55	155 05
Ibure, Mt	6 35	143 50
Idakemenai	9 15	150 15
Idenburg R	3 45	140 00
Ie Hills	7 55	145 40
Ie Inlet	7 55	145 35
Iema	8 00	147 30
Ieta	5 25	154 40
Igili	5 10	142 45
Ihu	7 55	145 25
Iku	4 15	144 50
Ilai I	10 45	151 40
Ilop	2 55	141 15
Imbert I	11 00	151 20
Imoini, Mt	7 30	146 25
Imbio	2 55	141 25
Imila	10 00	148 15
Inaorena	8 20	146 50
Inaporck	8 15	141 55
Inauaia	8 40	146 35
Indispensable St	8 25	160 10
Indiwi R	7 35	146 20
Ingis	7 10	141 45
Ini I	7 35	144 45
Insel, C	4 40	149 35
Iokea	8 25	146 15
Ioma	8 20	147 50
Iomegi	6 30	143 40
Iongai	8 35	147 30
Iora	9 10	148 55
Icu I	7 00	143 50
Iowa R	7 10	144 40
Iowa R	5 30	151 20
Ip R	5 05	151 55
Ipisi Pt	8 00	145 45
Irimuru	4 00	141 50
Iron Bottom Sound	9 15	160 10
Irupi	9 10	142 50
Isagu	8 00	142 30
Isimurigarik, Mt	4 50	152 10
Isina	6 25	155 40
Isuisu	10 35	150 05
Isumrud Str	4 40	145 45
Itihi, C	10 35	150 00
Ito I	10 35	150 45
I-u	8 05	142 45
Iviva, L	5 25	143 25
Ivori R	7 30	145 30
Iwa I	8 45	151 40
Iwaia	8 10	148 10
Iwewe	8 05	141 45
Jaba C	6 20	155 20
Jacquinet B	5 35	151 30
Jacquinet, C	5 35	151 35
Jagol R	5 20	144 40
Jaka, Mt	5 40	144 25
Jama	3 55	143 00
Jamalaurs I	5 30	149 25
Japsi	2 50	140 00
Jara	9 10	141 35
Jardine R	11 05	142 25
Jari I	8 55	142 05
Jari P	8 50	142 10
Jaroe	8 40	141 00
Jerai B	9 10	141 35
Jervis I	10 00	142 10
Jibulger	6 00	144 10
Jimmi R	5 20	144 20
Jitibu	4 55	144 40
Johann Albrecht Hr	4 40	149 30
Johnston Is	2 25	147 05
Jomard Ent	2 00	147 25

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

showing Geographical Names used and their locations listed by Latitude and Longitude to the nearest five minutes

Name	Lat. S.	Long. E.	Name	Lat. S.	Long. E.	Name	Lat. S.	Long. E.	Name
Humboldt B	2 35	140 45	Kesawai	5 45	145 40	Long Rf	11 10	151 40	Mor
Hunstein Mtn	4 30	142 40	Kesuru	7 20	144 25	Lonumail, Mt	4 45	152 50	Mor
Hunstein Ra	4 30	142 40	Ketakerua B	9 05	148 35	Lord Howe Is	5 20	159 25	Mor
Hunter, C	9 50	159 50	Kia	7 30	158 25	Lorengau	2 00	147 15	Mot
Hunter Pt	4 25	152 40	Kiamgi	5 40	141 00	Los Negros I	2 00	147 25	Mot
Hunter R	9 45	147 35	Kiau Pt	5 10	147 05	Los Reyes Is	2 00	148 05	Mot
Huon Gulf	7 05	147 25	Kibirisi Pt	9 40	150 00	Lossuk B	2 45	151 05	Mot
Huon Peninsula	6 25	147 25	Kibu I	8 40	150 45	Losuia	8 30	151 05	Mou
Huriba, Mt	5 45	142 50	Kibuli	9 00	147 40	Lou I	2 25	147 20	Mou
Hyane Hr	2 00	147 25	Kido	9 15	146 55	Louisiade			Mou
Iaga I	8 45	150 55	Kiep Pt	5 10	152 00	Archipelago	11 00	153 00	Mou
Ialibu	6 20	144 00	Kieta	6 15	155 40	Lowakai	1 55	146 50	Mou
Ialibu, Mt	6 15	144 05	Kieta Peninsula	6 10	155 40	Luard Is	7 40	147 40	Mou
Iamava, Mt	5 55	143 20	Kikori	7 25	144 15	Ludtke, C	5 50	151 25	Mou
Iamiga	8 45	142 55	Kikori R	7 10	144 05	Luf I	1 30	145 05	Mub
Iari, Mt	6 45	144 05	Kikori or Hegigio R	6 45	143 20	Luise Hr	3 05	152 40	Mud
Iaro R	6 30	144 05	Kila Kila	9 30	147 10	Lumi	3 30	142 05	Mud
Iaupolo	9 35	150 30	Kilia	9 30	150 20	Lunga	9 25	160 00	Mud
Ibarfornbek	5 10	141 55	Kilinailau Is	4 45	155 25	Lunga Pt	8 10	156 35	Muf
Ibu	5 55	155 05	Killerton, C	8 35	148 20	Lunn I	10 45	152 00	Mug
Ibure, Mt	6 35	143 50	Killerton Is	10 20	150 40	Lusancay Is and Rfs	8 25	150 20	Muj
Idakemenai	9 15	150 15	Kiloma I	5 25	159 20	Luti	7 15	157 00	Muk
Idenburg R	3 45	140 00	Kilu	5 25	150 05	Lyra Rf	1 50	153 35	Mul
Ie Hills	7 55	145 40	Kimama	8 00	143 00				Mul
Ie Inlet	7 55	145 35	Kimbe B	5 10	150 30	Mabaduan H	9 15	142 40	Mul
Iema	8 00	147 30	Kimbe I	5 15	150 25	Mabiri, C	6 00	155 25	Mul
Ieta	5 25	154 40	Kimuta I	10 50	153 00	Mabua	2 50	152 00	Mul
Igili	5 10	142 45	Kinegi	6 40	143 30	Mabui I	10 55	150 35	Mul
Ihu	7 55	145 25	King	4 25	152 45	MacArthur Is	11 45	143 00	Mul
Iku	4 15	144 50	King, C	5 30	147 45	McFarlane Hr	10 10	148 10	Mum
Ilai I	10 45	151 40	King William, C	6 05	147 35	MacGregor, Mt	4 55	143 40	Mun
Ilop	2 55	141 15	Kinim	4 35	145 55	MacGregor Pks	6 45	144 35	Mun
Imbert I	11 00	151 20	Kinipo	7 45	145 00	Maclaren Hr	9 05	149 20	Mun
Imoini, Mt	7 30	146 25	Kiriwina I	8 35	151 05	Maclatchie Pt	7 55	145 25	Mun
Imbio	2 55	141 25	Kiriwina Is	8 35	151 05	Madang	5 15	145 50	Mup
Imila	10 00	148 15	Kiriwo	8 25	141 30	Madau	9 00	152 25	Mur
Inaorena	8 20	146 50	Kirk Rf	11 50	141 50	Madau I	9 00	152 25	Mur
Inaporck	8 15	141 55	Kisa	5 35	145 35	Maduwa Pt	11 30	153 15	Mur
Inauaia	8 40	146 35	Kitava I	8 40	151 20	Maer I	9 55	144 05	Mur
Indispensable Str	8 25	160 10	Kitumala Pt	6 20	147 50	Mageri B	7 35	147 30	Mur
Indiwi R	7 35	146 20	Kiunga	6 05	141 15	Magila	6 15	143 50	Mur
Ingis	7 10	141 45	Kiwai I	8 30	143 25	Magila	4 55	145 25	Mur
Ini I	7 35	144 45	Klotz Pk	4 25	141 10	Maguara Pt	9 10	141 50	Mur
Insel, C	4 40	149 35	Koabu	8 30	143 10	Mahige I	8 30	159 55	Mur
Iokea	8 25	146 15	Koaru	8 05	146 05	Mahur I	2 50	152 40	Mur
Ioma	8 20	147 50	Koas, C	5 15	151 00	Mai R	6 10	145 05	Mur
Iomegi	6 30	143 40	Koambe	8 20	140 15	Mai-ama	7 35	147 30	Musa
Iongai	8 35	147 30	Koambe R	8 15	140 20	Mai-ama Pt	7 35	147 30	Musa
Iora	9 10	148 55	Koera	7 10	140 05	Mai-ama R	7 45	147 20	Musa
Icu I	7 00	143 50	Kohari Hills	2 50	141 00	Mai Kussa R	9 10	142 10	Musa
Iowa R	7 10	144 40	Koil I	3 20	144 15	Mailu I	10 25	149 20	Musa
Iowa R	5 30	151 20	Koira	9 30	148 30	Maimai	5 45	142 25	Musa
Ip R	5 05	151 55	Kokoda	8 50	147 45	Main Pt	9 15	153 00	Musa
Ipisi Pt	8 00	145 45	Kokopo	4 20	152 15	Mainaua	10 15	150 05	Musi
Irimuru	4 00	141 50	Kola	5 15	151 25	Maipa	8 20	146 35	Musi
Iron Bottom Sound	9 15	160 10	Kolo Lgn	8 45	158 05	Mait I	3 00	150 45	Musi
Irupi	9 10	142 50	Kologilo Pass	7 20	158 10	Maiwara	10 20	150 20	Musi
Isagu	8 00	142 30	Kolombangara I	8 00	157 05	Mal I	1 25	144 15	Musi
Isimurigarik, Mt	4 50	152 10	Komaleai Pt	7 00	155 45	Malabunga	4 25	152 05	Musi
Isina	6 25	155 40	Komalu B	3 35	152 10	Malai I	5 55	147 55	Musi
Isuisu	10 35	150 05	Kombuna	5 00	145 10	Malaita I	8 30	160 40	Nabu
Isumrud Str	4 40	145 45	Komewu C	7 25	143 20	Malakata	1 30	149 35	Nadu
Itihi, C	10 35	150 00	Komgi	4 20	151 45	Malala	5 15	147 10	Nadu
Ito I	10 35	150 45	Komolus	3 35	152 15	Malala Hr	4 25	145 20	Nadu
I-u	8 05	142 45	Kompam	5 20	143 55	Malao	2 55	151 15	Nadu
Iviva, L	5 25	143 25	Konogaia, Mt	4 05	152 40	Malas	4 40	145 35	Nadu
Ivori R	7 30	145 30	Konogogo	3 30	152 10	Malas R	4 45	145 30	Nadu
Iwa I	8 45	151 40	Konog	3 15	151 40	Malasanga	5 55	147 05	Nadu
Iwaia	8 10	148 10	Kopaga	7 35	141 10	Malasiga	6 40	147 50	Nadu
Iwewe	8 05	141 45	Korapun	5 25	152 00	Malendok I	3 30	153 15	Nadu
			Korate	8 05	143 35	Malevaga	6 35	156 30	Nadu
			Koreom (Mt)	5 30	140 40	Malmal	5 40	151 30	Nadu
Jaba C	6 20	155 20	Korigole Hr	8 05	159 00	Malol	3 05	142 15	Nadu
Jacquinet B	5 35	151 30	Koromoro Pt	8 15	143 45	Malolo	7 00	147 00	Nadu
Jacquinet, C	5 35	151 35	Korisata	8 35	147 55	Malom	3 10	151 50	Nadu
Jagol R	5 20	144 40	Korogo	4 05	143 10	Malum Is	3 15	154 35	Nadu
Jaka, Mt	5 40	144 25	Koromira Pt	6 20	155 50	Malumteken	4 40	153 05	Nadu
Jama	3 55	143 00	Korosameri R	4 50	143 00	Mamagota	6 45	155 25	Nadu
Jamalaurs I	5 30	149 25	Koshida, Mt	6 35	145 50	Manbare B	8 00	148 00	Nadu
Japsi	2 50	140 00	Kosilanta	4 55	145 25	Manbare R	8 20	147 55	Nadu
Jara	9 10	141 35	Kosmann I	11 05	151 35	Mamorodu, C	3 40	152 30	Nadu
Jardine R	11 05	142 25	Kotari	7 55	142 50	Manam I	4 05	145 05	Nadu
Jari I	8 55	142 05	Kowa	7 50	140 30	Mangai	2 45	151 05	Nadu
Jari P	8 50	142 10	Kranket I	5 10	145 50	Mangge Pt	6 45	147 45	Nadu
Jaroe	8 40	141 00	Kratke Ra	6 25	145 35	Manirum Hr	2 20	150 10	Nadu
Jerai B	9 10	141 35	Krau	3 20	140 05	Manning Str	7 25	158 00	Nadu
Jervis I	10 00	142 10	Kreis Rf	3 25	147 45	Mano, Mt	5 20	142 45	Nadu
Jibulger	6 00	144 10	Kru Kru	2 45	141 30	Manu I	1 15	143 35	Nadu
Jimni R	5 20	144 20	Kuanak I	11 10	152 55	Manuga Rfs	11 00	153 20	Nadu
Jitibu	4 55	144 40	Kubari, Mt	5 40	145 50	Manu-Manu	9 05	146 55	Nadu
Johann Albrecht Hr	4 40	149 30	Kubor, Mt	6 05	144 45	Manus I	2 05	147 00	Nadu
Johnston Is	2 25	147 05	Kubor Ra	6 15	144 20	Mapoon Mission	12 00	141 55	Nadu
Jomard Ent	11 15	152 05	Kubumi, C	7 30	147 20				Nadu

Geographical Names

Latitude and Longitude to the nearest five minutes

Name	Lat. S.	Long. E.
Ang Rf	11 10	151 40
Arumail, Mt	4 45	152 50
Ardr Howe Is	5 20	159 25
Arrengau	2 00	147 15
As Negros I	2 00	147 25
As Reyes Is	2 00	148 05
Assuk B	2 45	151 05
Asuia	8 30	151 05
Au I	2 25	147 20
Auisiade		
Archipelago	11 00	153 00
Awakai	1 55	146 50
Award Is	7 40	147 40
Awatke, C	5 50	151 25
Awf I	1 30	145 05
Awise Hr	3 05	152 40
Awmi	3 30	142 05
Awnga	9 25	160 00
Awnga Pt	8 10	156 35
Awnn I	10 45	152 00
Awancay Is and Rfs	8 25	150 20
Awti	7 15	157 00
Awra Rf	1 50	153 35
Abaduan H	9 15	142 40
Abiriri, C	6 00	155 25
Abua	2 50	152 00
Abui I	10 55	152 35
AbcArthur Is	11 45	143 00
AbcFarlane Hr	10 10	148 10
AbcGregor, Mt	4 55	143 40
AbcGregor Pks	6 45	144 35
Abclaren Hr	9 05	149 20
Abclatchie Pt	7 55	145 25
Adang	5 15	145 50
Adau	9 00	152 25
Adau I	9 00	152 25
Aduwa Pt	11 30	153 15
Aer I	9 55	144 05
Ageri B	7 35	147 30
Agila	6 15	143 50
Agila	4 55	145 25
Agguara Pt	9 10	141 50
Ahige I	8 30	159 55
Ahur I	2 50	152 40
Ai R	6 10	145 05
Ai-ama	7 35	147 30
Ai-ama Pt	7 35	147 30
Ai-ama R	7 45	147 20
Ai Kussa R	9 10	142 10
Ailu I	10 25	149 20
Aimai	3 45	142 25
Ain Pt	9 15	153 00
Ainaua	10 15	150 05
Aipa	8 20	146 35
Ait I	3 00	150 45
Aiwara	10 20	150 20
Al I	1 25	144 15
Alabunga	4 25	152 05
Alai I	5 55	147 55
Alaita I	8 30	160 40
Alakata	1 30	149 35
Alala	5 15	147 10
Alala Hr	4 25	145 20
Alao	2 55	151 15
Alas	4 40	145 35
Alas R	4 45	145 30
Alasanga	5 55	147 05
Alasiga	6 40	147 50
Alendok I	3 30	153 15
Alavaga	6 35	156 30
Almal	5 40	151 30
Alol	3 05	142 15
Alolo	7 00	147 00
Alom	3 10	151 50
Alum Is	3 15	154 35
Alumteken	4 40	153 05
Alagota	6 45	155 25
Albare B	8 00	148 00
Albare R	8 20	147 55
Alorodu, C	3 40	152 30
Alam I	4 05	145 05
Algai	2 45	151 05
Algge Pt	6 45	147 45
Alnrum Hr	2 20	150 10
Alning Str	7 25	158 00
Alno, Mt	5 20	142 45
Alnu I	1 15	143 35
Alnuga Rfs	11 00	153 20
Alnu-Manu	9 05	146 55
Alnus I	2 05	147 00
Alpoon Mission	12 00	141 55

Name	Lat. S.	Long. E.
Morobe Hr	7 45	147 35
Moronei	6 40	155 30
Morton Pks	7 15	145 55
Mother, The	4 10	152 10
Motorina I	11 05	152 35
Motu I	4 35	159 25
Motupena Pt	6 30	155 10
Mount Adolphus I	10 40	142 40
Mount Cameron Ra	8 55	147 10
Mount Ernest I	10 15	142 30
Mount Hagen	5 50	144 15
Mourilyan, C	9 40	150 30
Mourilyan Rf	9 50	142 35
Mouse I	2 55	146 25
Mubi R	6 30	143 25
Mudge I	10 45	151 20
Mudi	9 25	148 15
Mudul, Mt	3 30	143 00
Mufa Pt	8 15	159 20
Mugil Hr	4 50	145 50
Mujish	6 10	143 20
Mukawa	9 40	150 00
Mulgrave I	10 05	142 10
Muliama	4 05	153 00
Muliama Hr	4 05	153 00
Muller Ra	5 35	142 15
Mullins Hr	10 30	150 00
Mulua Pt	4 45	151 40
Mululus, Mt	5 35	150 25
Mumeng	7 00	146 35
Munawei	2 50	151 20
Mundua I	4 35	149 20
Munjim C	4 00	143 30
Munum	2 40	152 00
Mup	3 25	142 35
Murcadha B	5 55	148 45
Murder Mtn	4 35	143 10
Murik Is	3 50	144 15
Murray I	1 55	146 30
Murray Is	9 55	144 00
Murray, L	7 00	141 30
Murray, Mt	6 45	144 00
Murray, Mt	8 20	147 25
Muru	3 00	141 35
Murua	7 45	145 15
Murua R	7 55	145 55
Musa Pt	9 05	148 55
Musa R	9 25	148 50
Musak	5 20	145 15
Musara	10 00	149 50
Musara Pt	10 00	149 50
Musgrave, Mt	6 50	144 45
Musgrave, Port	11 55	141 55
Mushu	2 40	141 10
Mushu I	3 25	143 35
Mushu Pass	3 30	143 35
Musita	5 00	145 15
Mussau I	1 30	149 40
Muwo I	8 45	151 00
Nabuto B	3 40	152 25
Nadzab	6 35	146 45
Nagada Hr	5 10	145 50
Nagian I	9 25	152 05
Naigass	2 25	150 20
Nakanai Mtns	5 35	151 10
Naku Dabu I	4 35	159 30
Namatana I	3 40	152 25
Nambling	5 10	152 00
Namblo R	4 00	142 35
Namoa, Mt	9 20	148 30
Namuti Mtn	6 25	146 35
Nankina R	5 45	146 25
Nantau Pt	4 05	153 40
Nanu	8 50	142 40
Nanu R	3 35	142 45
Naoro C	9 20	147 40
Narage I	4 35	149 05
Naru, Mt	6 00	144 55
Narum, C	4 35	153 05
Nasai I	9 10	152 40
Nassau B	7 15	147 10
Nauabu	10 40	150 15
Nauai	3 55	141 55
Nauna I	2 10	148 10
Nauria I	8 35	150 20
Nautilus Rf	9 05	143 55
Naviu I	8 10	143 40
Ndai I	7 55	160 35
Ne, Mt	6 00	143 15
Neabo I	7 50	143 55
Needle (Wasus Mtn)	6 50	146 10

Name	Lat. S.	Long. E.
Paehena, C	7 35	158 35
Paewa	8 10	142 25
Pagi	3 00	141 10
Pahoturi R	9 10	142 40
Pai-a Inlet	7 40	144 35
Pai-a Pt	7 40	144 30
Pai-awa R	7 35	147 15
Paira Pt	10 00	147 35
Pak I	2 05	147 40
Pakene	1 40	149 55
Paku	7 30	145 25
Palau I	5 15	159 25
Palipala Hills	8 20	146 20
Palliser, C	4 40	152 25
Palmer R	5 45	141 35
Pam Is	2 30	147 20
Panaete I	10 40	152 20
Panakondo, C	3 05	151 45
Panapompom I	10 45	152 25
Panarakuum I	10 45	151 50
Panasesa I	10 45	151 40
Panasia I	11 10	152 20
Pana Tinani I	11 15	153 10
Pana Wina I	11 10	153 00
Pandi R	5 05	151 30
Pandora Ent	11 25	144 00
Pandora Pass	9 55	144 40
Panemote I	9 30	152 00
Pango	3 10	152 40
Pangwe	7 00	141 35
Papialou Is	2 45	147 20
Papua, Gulf of	8 40	145 00
Parama I	9 00	143 25
Paraso B	7 35	156 40
Paronga	6 15	150 30
Parsee Pt	7 00	147 05
Pasuwati, C	6 05	149 15
Patnai	10 40	152 40
Patusi	2 10	147 10
Patusi B	2 10	147 05
Paup	3 15	142 35
Pauwasi R	3 30	140 40
Pavuvu I	9 05	159 05
Pearce Cay	9 30	143 20
Peawa	8 55	143 15
Pegu Pt	8 15	159 45
Peiho, C	5 55	148 45
Pelleluhu Is	1 05	144 25
Penck, Mt	5 30	149 40
Pesen	6 40	146 25
Petersen Rfs	2 25	146 10
Phoenix Hr	3 00	150 50
Pidu	4 40	149 25
Pie R	7 20	144 55
Pierson, C	9 55	151 15
Pihom, Mt	4 40	145 20
Pihun I	1 20	144 20
Pimple	6 55	145 50
Pinipel I	4 25	154 05
Pio R	6 45	144 50
Piora, Mt	6 45	146 00
Piore R	3 05	141 50
Piori	10 20	150 40
Pisi	8 00	142 45
Pitt, C	8 50	158 15
Pityilu I	1 55	147 15
Piuli I	4 50	155 30
Pocklington Rf	10 50	155 45
Pokuito	6 00	154 55
Pomio	5 30	151 30
Pommern B	5 30	146 10
Ponam I	1 55	146 55
Pondo Pt	4 35	151 40
Pongani	9 05	148 35
Popo	8 10	146 15
Popomanasiu, Mt	9 45	160 00
Popondetta	8 45	148 15
Porapora	8 00	156 55
Porebada	9 25	147 05
Porgera	5 20	143 00
Portlock Rfs	9 30	144 45
Port Moresby	9 30	147 10
Poru	6 20	144 15
Poru Plateau	6 25	144 10
Poru R	6 20	144 10
Posa Posa Hr	9 35	149 50
Possession, C	8 35	146 25
Pounaika I	4 25	159 25
Pourami	4 05	141 50
Praslin, Port	7 25	158 20
Prince Alexander Mtns	3 30	142 50
Prince of Wales I	10 40	142 10

minutes

Name

Morobe Hr
Moronei
Morton Pks
Mother, The
Motorina I
Motu I
Motupena I
Mount Adol
Mount Cam
Mount Ern
Mount Hag
Mourilyan
Mourilyan
Mouse I
Mubi R
Mudge I
Mudi
Mudul, Mt
Mufa Pt
Mugil Hr
Mujish
Mukawa
Mulgrave
Muliama
Muliama H
Muller Ra
Mullins H
Mulua Pt
Mululus, I
Mumeng
Munawei
Mundua I
Munjim C
Munum
Mup
Murcadha
Murder Mt
Murik Is
Murray I
Murray Is
Murray, L
Murray, M
Murray, M
Muru
Murua
Murua R
Musa Pt
Musa R
Musak
Musara
Musara Pt
Musgrave,
Musgrave,
Mushu
Mushu I
Mushu Pas
Musita
Mussau I
Muwo I
Nabuto B
Nadzab
Nagada Hr
Nagian I
Naigass
Nakanai M
Naku Dabu
Namatana I
Nambling
Namblo R
Namoa, M
Namuti M
Nankina I
Nantau P
Nanu
Nanu R
Naoro C
Narage I
Naru, Mt
Narum, C
Nasai I
Nassau B
Nauabu
Nauai
Nauna I
Nauria I
Nautilus
Naviu I
Ndai I
Ne, Mt
Neabo I
Needle (
Nehuss,

minutes

Name	Lat. S.	Long. E.	Name	Lat. S.	Long. E.	Name	Lat. S.	Long. E.
Morobe Hr	7 45	147 35	Paehena, C	7 35	158 35	Sand R	3 40	141 45
Moronei	6 40	155 30	Paewa	8 10	142 25	Sanihulimu I	8 35	158 15
Morton Pks	7 15	145 55	Pagi	3 00	141 10	San Miguel Is	2 15	147 35
Mother, The	4 10	152 10	Pahoturi R	9 10	142 40	Santa Isabel I	8 00	159 10
Motorina I	11 05	152 35	Pai-a Inlet	7 40	144 35	Sante	7 05	143 50
Motu I	4 35	159 25	Pai-a Pt	7 40	144 30	Sapau, Mt	3 20	142 30
Motupena Pt	6 30	155 10	Pai-awa R	7 35	147 15	Sarang	4 45	145 40
Mount Adolphus I	10 40	142 40	Paira Pt	10 00	147 35	Sarawaket, Mt	6 20	147 05
Mount Cameron Ra	8 55	147 10	Pak I	2 05	147 40	Sareuak B	5 50	146 50
Mount Ernest I	10 15	142 30	Pakene	1 40	149 55	Sari	7 15	143 55
Mount Hagen	5 50	144 15	Paku	7 30	145 25	Sari, Mt	5 25	141 40
Mourilyan, C	9 40	150 30	Palau I	5 15	159 25	Sariba I	10 35	150 45
Mourilyan Rf	9 50	142 35	Palipala Hills	8 20	146 20	Saru, L	8 10	141 40
Mouse I	2 55	146 25	Palliser, C	4 40	152 25	Sarupai I	10 30	151 50
Mubi R	6 30	143 25	Palmer R	5 45	141 35	Saruwaged Ra	6 05	146 30
Mudge I	10 45	151 20	Pam Is	2 30	147 20	Sasa Pt	6 55	156 40
Mudi	9 25	148 15	Panaete I	10 40	152 20	Sasari, Mt	8 10	159 35
Mudul, Mt	3 30	143 00	Panakondo, C	3 05	151 45	Sass, C	2 45	151 10
Mufa Pt	8 15	159 20	Panapompom I	10 45	152 25	Sassuia	3 40	143 30
Mugil Hr	4 50	145 50	Panarakuum I	10 45	151 50	Sattelburg	6 30	147 45
Mujish	6 10	143 20	Panasessa I	10 45	151 40	Sau R	5 15	144 00
Mukawa	9 40	150 00	Panasia I	11 10	152 20	Saua	8 15	159 45
Mulgrave I	10 05	142 10	Pana Tinani I	11 15	153 10	Saukea	10 00	151 15
Muliama	4 05	153 00	Pana Wina I	11 10	153 00	Saula	2 35	150 15
Muliama Hr	4 05	153 00	Pandi R	5 05	151 30	Sauren	6 00	148 50
Muller Ra	5 35	142 15	Pandora Ent	11 25	144 00	Savai R	4 55	145 10
Mullins Hr	10 30	150 00	Pandora Pass	9 55	144 40	Savo I	9 05	159 50
Mulua Pt	4 45	151 40	Panemote I	9 30	152 00	Saw Mtns	7 50	146 05
Mululus, Mt	5 35	150 25	Pango	3 10	152 40	Scharfe Mtn	4 55	142 35
Mumeng	7 00	146 35	Pangwe	7 00	141 35	Schelling, C	5 20	149 55
Munawei	2 50	151 20	Papialou Is	2 45	147 20	Schleinitz Ra	3 10	151 40
Mundua I	4 35	149 20	Papua, Gulf of	8 40	145 00	Schouten Is	3 30	144 40
Munjim C	4 00	143 30	Parama I	9 00	143 25	Schrader, Mt	5 30	148 40
Munum	2 40	152 00	Paraso B	7 35	156 40	Schrader Mtn	5 00	144 05
Mup	3 25	142 35	Paronga	6 15	150 30	Schrader Ra	5 05	144 15
Murcadha B	5 55	148 45	Parsee Pt	7 00	147 05	Scratchley, Mt	8 45	147 30
Murder Mtn	4 35	143 10	Pasuwati, C	6 05	149 15	Screw R	3 55	142 50
Murik Is	3 50	144 15	Patnai	10 40	152 40	Sealark Chan	9 15	160 20
Murray I	1 55	146 30	Patusi	2 10	147 10	Sealark Is	9 20	160 20
Murray Is	9 55	144 00	Patusi B	2 10	147 05	Sebidiro	9 00	142 15
Murray, L	7 00	141 30	Paup	3 15	142 35	Sebutuia	9 35	150 50
Murray, Mt	6 45	144 00	Pauwasi R	3 30	140 40	Sebutuia B	9 35	150 55
Murray, Mt	8 20	147 25	Pavuvu I	9 05	159 05	Sedema	8 10	147 20
Muru	3 00	141 35	Pearce Cay	9 30	143 20	Seeadler Hr	2 00	147 25
Murua	7 45	145 15	Peawa	8 55	143 15	Segera	8 15	143 35
Murua R	7 55	145 55	Pegu Pt	8 15	159 45	Sek Hr	5 05	145 50
Musa Pt	9 05	148 55	Peiho, C	5 55	148 45	Sek I	5 05	145 50
Musa R	9 25	148 50	Pelleluhu Is	1 05	144 25	Selapiu I	2 40	150 35
Musak	5 20	145 15	Penck, Mt	5 30	149 40	Selepe	6 10	147 10
Musara	10 00	149 50	Pesen	6 40	146 25	Selio I	3 10	142 30
Musara Pt	10 00	149 50	Petersen Rfs	2 25	146 10	Sembati	5 20	142 10
Musgrave, Mt	6 50	144 45	Phoenix Hr	3 00	150 50	Sena, C	4 00	153 00
Musgrave, Port	11 55	141 55	Pidu	4 40	149 25	Sentani Meer	2 40	140 30
Mushu	2 40	141 10	Pie R	7 20	144 55	Senu R	3 25	141 30
Mushu I	3 25	143 35	Pierson, C	9 55	151 15	Sepi	8 35	159 50
Mushu Pass	3 30	143 35	Pihom, Mt	4 40	145 20	Sepik R	4 15	140 55
Musita	5 00	145 15	Pihun I	1 20	144 20	Sepik R	4 15	142 20
Mussau I	1 30	149 40	Pimple	6 55	145 50	Sepik Wahgi Divide	5 40	144 30
Muwo I	8 45	151 00	Pinipel I	4 25	154 05	Sepu	5 25	145 15
Nabuto B	3 40	152 25	Pio R	6 45	144 50	Sermo R	2 45	140 10
Nadzab	6 35	146 45	Piora, Mt	6 45	146 00	Serra Hills	2 55	141 45
Nagada Hr	5 10	145 50	Piore R	3 05	141 50	Sesepi	8 00	157 10
Nagian I	9 25	152 05	Piori	10 20	150 40	Setavi	8 30	141 35
Naigass	2 25	150 20	Pisi	8 00	142 45	Seure	5 45	146 35
Nakanai Mtns	5 35	151 10	Pitt, C	8 50	158 15	Sewa E	10 00	150 55
Naku Dabu I	4 35	159 30	Pityilu I	1 55	147 15	Sewai	10 00	151 15
Namatani	3 40	152 25	Piuli I	4 50	155 30	Sewataitai B	10 00	151 05
Nambling	5 10	152 00	Pocklington Rf	10 50	155 45	Seymour B	9 30	150 30
Namblo R	4 00	142 35	Pokuito	6 00	154 55	Sharp I	9 15	152 35
Namoa, Mt	9 20	148 30	Pomio	5 30	151 30	Shelburne B	11 55	143 00
Namuti Mtn	6 25	146 35	Pommern B	5 30	146 10	Sherburne Rf	3 20	148 00
Nankina R	5 45	146 25	Ponam I	1 55	146 55	Shortland I	7 05	155 45
Nantau Pt	4 05	153 40	Pondo Pt	4 35	151 40	Shungol, Mt	6 50	146 45
Nanu	8 50	142 40	Pongani	9 05	148 35	Siassi Is	5 50	148 00
Nanu R	3 35	142 45	Popo	8 10	146 15	Sibium Mtns	9 15	148 10
Naoro C	9 20	147 40	Popomanasiu, Mt	9 45	160 00	Sidabadu	9 20	142 40
Narage I	4 35	149 05	Popondetta	8 45	148 15	Sidela I	10 35	150 50
Naru, Mt	6 00	144 55	Porapora	8 00	156 55	Siemens, C	1 20	149 35
Narum, C	4 35	153 05	Porebada	9 25	147 05	Sigu	5 00	145 40
Nasai I	9 10	152 40	Porgera	5 20	143 00	Sigul Mugal, Mt	6 00	144 25
Nassau B	7 15	147 10	Portlock Rfs	9 30	144 45	Silom	3 20	152 05
Nauabu	10 40	150 15	Port Moresby	9 30	147 10	Simberi	2 40	151 55
Nauai	3 55	141 55	Poru	6 20	144 15	Simberi I	2 40	152 00
Nauna I	2 10	148 10	Poru Plateau	6 25	144 10	Simbo I	8 20	156 30
Nauria I	8 35	150 20	Poru R	6 20	144 10	Simlindon I	8 20	150 35
Nautilus Rf	9 05	143 55	Posa Posa Hr	9 35	149 50	Simpson, Mt	10 05	149 40
Naviu I	8 10	143 40	Possession, C	8 35	146 25	Simsim I	8 25	150 30
Ndai I	7 55	160 35	Pounika I	4 25	159 25	Sinewit, Mt	4 40	152 00
Ne, Mt	6 00	143 15	Pourami	4 05	141 50	Singorkai	5 55	146 55
Neabo I	7 50	143 55	Praslin, Port	7 25	158 20	Sini	7 50	147 00
Needle (Wasus Mtn)	6 50	146 10	Prince Alexander Mtns	3 30	142 50	Sio	5 55	147 20
Nebuss, C	5 45	155 10	Prince of Wales I	10 40	142 10	Sio I	5 55	147 20
			Brittowitz Pt	2 55	141 50	Sipul	5 50	148 45

Name	Lat. S.	Long. E.
Sand R	3 40	141 45
Sanihulimu I	8 35	158 15
San Miguel Is	2 15	147 35
Santa Isabel I	8 00	159 10
Sante	7 05	143 50
Sapau, Mt	3 20	142 30
Sarang	4 45	145 40
Sarawaket, Mt	6 20	147 05
Sareuak B	5 50	146 50
Sari	7 15	143 55
Sari, Mt	5 25	141 40
Sariba I	10 35	150 45
Saru, L	8 10	141 40
Sarupai I	10 30	151 50
Saruwaged Ra	6 05	146 30
Sasa Pt	6 55	156 40
Sasari, Mt	8 10	159 35
Sass, C	2 45	151 10
Sassuia	3 40	143 30
Sattelburg	6 30	147 45
Sau R	5 15	144 00
Saua	8 15	159 45
Saukea	10 00	151 15
Saula	2 35	150 15
Sauren	6 00	148 50
Savai R	4 55	145 10
Savo I	9 05	159 50
Saw Mtns	7 50	146 05
Scharfe Mtn	4 55	142 35
Schelling, C	5 20	149 55
Schleinitz Ra	3 10	151 40
Schouten Is	3 30	144 40
Schrader, Mt	5 30	148 40
Schrader Mtn	5 00	144 05
Schrader Ra	5 05	144 15
Scratchley, Mt	8 45	147 30
Screw R	3 55	142 50
Sealark Chan	9 15	160 20
Sealark Is	9 20	160 20
Sebidiro	9 00	142 15
Sebutuia	9 35	150 50
Sebutuia B	9 35	150 55
Sedema	8 10	147 20
Seeadler Hr	2 00	147 25
Segera	8 15	143 35
Sek Hr	5 05	145 50
Sek I	5 05	145 50
Selapiu I	2 40	150 35
Selepe	6 10	147 10
Selio I	3 10	142 30
Sembati	5 20	142 10
Sena, C	4 00	153 00
Sentani Meer	2 40	140 30
Senu R	3 25	141 30
Sepi	8 35	159 50
Sepik R	4 15	140 55
Sepik R	4 15	142 20
Sepik Wahgi Divide	5 40	144 30
Sepu	5 25	145 15
Sermo R	2 45	140 10
Serra Hills	2 55	141 45
Sesepi	8 00	157 10
Setavi	8 30	141 35
Seure	5 45	146 35
Sewa B	10 00	150 55
Sewai	10 00	151 15
Sewataitai B	10 00	151 05
Seymour B	9 30	150 30
Sharp I	9 15	152 35
Shelburne B	11 55	143 00
Sherburne Rf	3 20	148 00
Shortland I	7 05	155 45
Shungol, Mt	6 50	146 45
Siassi Is	5 50	148 00
Sibium Mtns	9 15	148 10
Sidabadu	9 20	142 40
Sideia I	10 35	150 50
Siemens, C	1 20	149 35
Sigu	5 00	145 40
Sigul Mugal, Mt	6 00	144 25
Silom	3 20	152 05
Simberi	2 40	151 55
Simberi I	2 40	152 00
Simbo I	8 20	156 30
Simlindon I	8 20	150 35
Simpson, Mt	10 05	149 40
Simsim I	8 25	150 30
Sinewit, Mt	4 40	152 00
Singorkai	5 55	146 55
Sini	7 50	147 00
Sio	5 55	147 20
Sio I	5 55	147 20
Sipul	5 50	148 45
Sipul	5 50	148 40

Name	Lat. S.	Long. E.
Tanahmerah, Tg	2 25	140 20
Tanantingri	5 55	140 20
Tanatau Pt	9 10	160 25
Tanga Is	3 30	153 20
Tangi, Mt	5 40	142 25
Tantam, Mt	9 45	149 05
Tapini	2 20	147 00
Tarara	6 00	155 25
Tari	7 50	143 00
Tari R	5 55	142 45
Tari R	8 45	141 00
Tarifuga	5 35	142 55
Taripa	7 15	145 45
Tarobi	5 25	150 50
Taroka, Mt	6 30	155 35
Taron	4 25	153 05
Tarua R	5 00	143 50
Taruba	6 25	155 20
Tasiliaki	9 25	159 35
Tasitel	1 30	149 45
Taskul	2 35	150 25
Tatak I	0 55	145 30
Tatala	9 20	150 05
Tatau I	2 50	152 00
Tatawa B	2 55	152 05
Tau	3 40	142 45
Tauri	7 50	146 10
Tauri R	7 40	146 00
Tauu I	4 50	157 05
Tauu Is	4 45	157 00
Tavi R	8 10	147 40
Tawal Rf	11 05	152 20
Tawa Tawa Mal Rf	11 10	153 10
Tawi Rf	11 15	153 25
Tawui Pt	4 10	152 10
Tebera, L	6 45	144 40
Tefa I	3 35	153 15
Tejokoh	6 15	140 10
Telefomin	5 10	141 35
Temple B	12 20	143 05
Tench I	1 40	150 40
Tendanye I	3 10	143 15
Tendu	5 30	154 55
Teop Hr	5 35	155 05
Terarama	8 00	141 50
Terebu	3 40	143 50
Terebu, C	3 40	143 50
Terema, Mt	6 20	146 45
Tetipari I	8 45	157 35
Tewara I	9 25	151 00
The Great Barrier Rf	11 30	143 55
The Slot	7 45	157 35
Thilenius, C	1 35	149 50
Thomson B	9 10	141 45
Thousand Ships B	8 30	159 45
Three Sisters. The	10 10	142 50
Thumb, Mt	9 00	147 35
Thurnwald Ra	4 45	141 15
Thursday I	10 35	142 10
Tiaro B	9 30	159 35
Tidal I	8 00	142 00
Timbe R	6 05	147 00
Timbri	3 55	143 50
Timoet R	6 10	140 20
Timono	5 10	151 40
Tinam	5 15	144 40
Tingwon Group	2 35	149 45
Tingwon I	2 35	149 45
Tipisako	6 50	156 40
Tirio	8 25	143 00
Tirpitz Mtns	5 10	141 40
Tive Plateau	6 20	144 40
Tiwi, C	2 45	151 55
Toaloko Pt	7 20	155 35
Toboroi	6 15	155 40
Toesirah	6 50	140 15
Togo	9 15	142 45
Toguma	6 25	143 50
Tokona I	9 35	152 30
Tolokiwa I	5 20	147 40
Toma	4 25	152 10
Toma	7 00	156 05
Tombe	8 30	157 45
Tombu	6 10	143 25
Tomu R	6 35	142 15
Tonda	8 55	141 35
Tong I	2 05	147 50
Topura	10 10	150 15
Toriu R	4 40	151 45
Torkoro, C	4 55	151 20
Torlesse I	10 50	152 10
Torlu R	5 50	151 10
Tornda	8 55	141 30
Torokina	6 15	155 05

Name	Lat. S.	Long. E.
Vori Pt	7 55	156 30
Vorus Pt	10 05	150 00
Vrilya Pt	11 15	142 05
Wabag	5 30	143 40
Wabi I	6 55	143 45
Wabomat I	9 15	153 35
Wabuda I	8 20	143 35
Wadai	4 40	146 05
Wade	8 10	147 50
Wadji	5 25	144 05
Waga R	5 45	143 20
Wagasu R	3 55	142 25
Wagina I	7 25	157 45
Wago	6 50	146 50
Wagu	4 00	141 40
Wahgi R	5 45	144 30
Wai-i R	7 15	144 35
Wai Ketu (R)	6 00	141 40
Wai Menge (R)	6 00	141 50
Waipali	7 15	147 00
Wai Pnyang (R)	5 40	141 30
Wairope	6 55	148 00
Waiwai	6 55	148 30
Wakis	6 10	150 15
Wakunai	5 50	155 15
Walarter Pt	9 10	141 40
Walya	5 45	143 55
Wam, L	7 15	141 05
Wamea I	9 15	150 55
Wamil	3 40	142 20
Wana	7 25	144 45
Wanang R	5 05	145 05
Wana Wana I	8 15	157 05
Wanderer F	9 40	159 40
Wando	8 55	141 15
Wangore F	5 10	150 05
Wanigela	9 20	149 10
Wanigela	10 05	148 10
Warim I	11 15	153 05
Wanopo	5 55	150 50
Wantipi	3 20	142 00
Wantoot	6 10	146 30
Wapa Rf	9 30	143 10
Wapai	5 20	143 50
Wapenamanda	5 35	143 55
Waramung	4 05	153 35
Warangoi B	4 30	152 20
Warapu	3 05	142 05
Ward Hunt, C	8 05	148 05
Ward Hunt Str	9 25	149 55
Wari	2 25	140 30
Wari I	10 55	151 05
Waria, C	7 45	147 40
Waria R	7 55	147 15
Waringai	4 15	141 55
Waro	3 40	141 40
Warrior Rfs	9 45	143 05
Warsong Pt	8 00	148 00
Waruni	5 25	142 40
Wasimu I	9 15	153 35
Waspimat E	9 00	152 45
Wassi Kussa R	9 10	142 00
Wasu	6 00	147 15
Wasum	6 05	149 20
Wasus Mtn (Needle)	6 50	146 10
Wata I	9 20	150 55
Watam	3 55	144 35
Watawari Rf	9 20	143 05
Watercap (Mt)	4 10	141 25
Waterfall B	5 35	151 40
Watnala	3 00	150 45
Watom I	4 05	152 05
Watts, C	9 30	150 20
Watut R	6 50	146 25
Wat Wat	4 30	152 20
Wau	7 20	146 45
Waum, C	4 45	152 50
Wawiwa I	9 15	150 45
Wawoi R	7 05	142 40
Wedge H	8 35	146 25
Wednesday I	10 30	142 20
Weitin R	4 35	153 00
Welcker, Mt	5 25	150 00
Welle I	9 35	151 00
Weni C	3 40	141 50
Wenlock R	12 15	141 55
West C	9 30	159 35
West Ent	1 30	145 00
West Ent	9 15	152 30
West Hr	2 25	150 00
West I	10 20	142 00
West Pt	11 20	154 00
West Ra	4 15	141 20

Ali I
Alice R or OK
Alim I
Alimbit R
Alligator I
Alligator Pt
Alo Aloia
Alokun Is
Amaimon
Amau
Amazon B
Ambitle I
Ambunti
Ambuve, L
Amegeau
Amele
Amge I
Amgen R
Amien
Amun
Amuson
Anang
Anasari Hr
Anchor Cay
Anchorage Rfs
Andabara R
Andewa, Mt
Andra I
Andru R
Angal
Angisi
Angoram
Ania R
Aninror
Annanberg
Anombia, C
Anukur, C
Aola
Aporlo
Aporota
April R
Aramia I
Aramia R
Arawe Is
Archway, C
Aria R
Aris I
Arkona, C
Armit Ra
Arnavon Is
Aroa R
Arona
Aroroa I
Arufe
Arundel I
Arzo
Asarami
Asaro R
Asilima
Asisi
Asocer
Asowa, Mt
Astrolabe B
Astrolabe, C
Ataliklikun B
Atamo
Atemble
Atitau
Atu
Aua I
Augitni
August R
Aulong
Aumo
Auna
Aure R
Aure Scarp
Aured I
Auri
Austria Sound
Avana
Avavasa I
Aveta
Avieme
Avinia, Mt
Avu, L
Aweleng Is
Awin I
Awio
Awio B
Awio R
Awiarre
Awom
Aworra R
Aworro
Awul
Ayumete
Azana R
B or Sobyer
Babaibari I
Babase I
Babau

Dawson I	10 25	151 25	Gerup	6 10	147 35	Jari I	8 55	142 05	147 35
Dawson Str	9 45	150 55	Gesoa	8 25	143 35	Jari R	8 50	142 10	143 35
Dayman, Mt	9 50	149 15	Gijunabeana Is	7 35	158 45	Jaroe	8 40	141 00	158 45
Deba	10 15	149 15	Giluwe, Mt	6 05	143 50	Jerai B	9 10	141 35	143 50
Deboyne Is	10 45	152 25	Gimwa B	8 55	151 05	Jervis I	10 00	142 10	151 05
Deboyne Lgn	10 45	152 25	Ginada	9 40	150 00	Jibulger	6 00	144 10	150 00
Deception B	7 55	144 45	Ginetu I	9 30	152 45	Jimmi R	5 20	144 20	152 45
Dedeke Pt	10 15	148 45	Gingala	6 40	147 50	Jitibu	4 55	144 40	147 50
Deedes, C	9 50	150 45	Gira R	8 15	147 50	Johann Albrecht Hr	4 40	149 30	147 50
Deeds I	10 30	151 15	Girgir, C	3 50	144 35	Johnston Is	2 25	147 05	144 35
Deijei radi Pass	11 40	153 30	Girua R	8 50	148 15	Jomard Ent	11 15	152 05	148 15
Dein	5 30	146 10	Givena	8 05	146 55	Jonangge Mtn	7 30	147 00	146 55
Delena	8 50	146 35	Giwa	9 45	149 50	Josephstaal	4 45	145 00	149 50
Deliverance, C	11 25	154 15	Gizo I	8 05	156 50	Jouveney I	8 45	151 40	156 50
Deliverance I	9 30	141 35	Gizo Str	8 10	156 40	Jukes Pt	7 45	144 05	156 40
Demta	2 20	140 10	Glamis Castle	10 10	141 00	Juliana Geb	4 45	140 20	141 00
D'Entrecasteaux Is	9 30	150 40	Glasgow, Port	10 20	149 30	Julien H	4 05	144 30	149 30
Desauma	11 40	160 00	Glendako, Mt	6 05	145 40	June or Ee R	6 40	141 15	145 40
Deunia	8 30	148 00	Glibu	8 45	151 05				151 05
Dewade	8 05	148 05	Gloucester, C	5 25	148 25	Ka R	6 05	143 30	148 25
Dibiri I	8 10	143 40	Gnac	9 10	142 40	Kabakadas	3 55	152 35	142 40
Dibou	9 30	149 00	Goari, Mt	9 20	148 00	Kabangama, Mt	6 00	144 35	148 00
Dickson, Mt	8 05	147 10	Goaribari I	7 45	144 15	Kabinseu	4 05	152 40	144 15
Didana Ra	9 30	148 45	Godi	10 10	149 35	Kablungu, C	6 20	150 00	149 35
Digaragara I	9 20	151 50	Goeis	6 45	140 50	Kabukey I	7 00	155 30	140 50
Digimu R	6 30	143 20	Gogol R	5 10	145 20	Kabuli	2 05	146 40	145 20
Digoel Geb	5 05	140 30	Gogor	5 55	149 10	Kadai I	8 20	150 50	149 10
Digoel R	7 05	140 10	Goldie Rf	9 10	144 45	Kadovar I	3 35	144 35	144 45
Digoel R. Oost	5 15	140 40	Goldie R	9 15	147 20	Kaeranga	8 20	159 35	147 20
Dimiri	9 00	142 25	Gom	5 35	147 50	Kai	7 55	143 15	147 50
Dimisisi	8 35	142 15	Gomai I	7 05	155 40	Kalapit	15	146 15	155 40
Dinga, C	7 20	147 10	Gona	8 35	148 15	Kaibola	5	151 05	148 15
Dios	5 30	155 00	Goodenough B	9 55	150 00	Kaigulan	00	145 50	150 00
Direction Pt	9 05	153 00	Goodenough I	9 20	150 15	Kaileuna I	30	150 55	150 15
Dirima	9 05	143 00	Gora	9 10	148 35	Kaim R	6 40	141 45	148 35
Djeruen, C	3 20	143 00	Gorendo	5 00	144 25	Kaimari	7 45	144 55	144 25
Dobodura	8 45	148 20	Gorin	5 20	142 20	Kainantu	6 15	145 55	142 20
Dofasu	6 25	142 40	Goroka	6 05	145 25	Kaipu	6 25	143 10	145 25
Dogura	10 05	150 05	Goschen Str	10 10	151 00	Kairiru I	3 20	143 35	151 00
Dogwa	8 55	143 05	Gourdon, C	4 25	145 20	Kairuku	8 50	146 35	145 20
Dolomakas F	3 50	152 35	Gowar R	5 35	146 05	Kaisia	6 35	147 05	146 05
Doma	9 20	159 50	Graah Pt	5 50	148 00	Kaiti I	10 40	151 05	148 00
Doma	10 05	148 55	Granawe Pt	9 55	151 05	Kaivu	7 30	144 40	151 05
Doma	6 00	143 00	Grass Pt	5 40	148 20	Kaka, L	7 45	141 20	148 20
Doma Pks	5 55	143 10	Great Detached Rf	11 45	144 00	Kakasa	9 20	148 45	144 00
Domara	10 10	148 35	Great Dividing Ra	12 20	142 40	Kalasa	6 10	147 35	142 40
Domongi	6 55	141 00	Great North East Chan	9 30	143 25	Kali B	2 05	146 35	143 25
Doppel Rf	3 20	148 00	Great Papuan Plateau	6 30	142 30	Kali Bay	2 05	146 35	142 30
Dorf Pt	5 30	148 20	Green Is	4 25	154 10	Kaligola Pt	10 10	148 15	154 10
Dorfer B	5 55	147 05	Green, Mt	8 25	147 50	Kalingum	3 30	141 55	147 50
Doro I	8 20	157 30	Green River	3 55	141 10	Kalo	10 00	147 45	141 10
Double Mtn	4 40	142 40	Grenville, C	12 00	143 15	Kalo Kalo	9 25	150 25	143 15
Dove	9 20	148 55	Grey, Mt	9 00	147 10	Kambot	4 20	144 10	147 10
Dove Pt	4 35	145 35	Grime R	2 30	140 10	Kamdara, Tg	2 20	140 05	140 10
Dowar I	9 55	144 00	Grosse, Mt	7 05	146 25	Kamhiayer, Mt	7 30	146 15	146 25
Dreikikir	3 35	142 45	Guadalcanal I	9 40	160 10	Kami	6 15	145 25	160 10
Dremsel, Mt	2 10	146 55	Guam R	4 35	144 45	Kanam	3 25	152 10	144 45
Duaui, Mt	6 55	144 35	Guasopa Hr	9 15	152 55	Kanapu I	8 20	150 05	152 55
Duchateau Ent	11 20	152 30	Guaugurina	10 35	150 30	Kandarisa	8 35	141 15	150 30
Duchateau I	11 15	152 25	Guaugurina B	10 40	150 30	Kandrian	6 15	149 35	150 30
Ducie, C	10 15	150 35	Gubam	8 40	141 55	Kaniet Is	0 55	145 30	141 55
Du Faure, Mt	5 35	150 10	Gubiatta	6 55	141 30	Kanu Pt	2 55	151 00	141 30
Dugong I	10 30	143 05	Gugumi	8 00	147 55	Kanuwe C	7 00	142 55	147 55
Dugumenu I	8 50	151 55	Gumini R	10 20	150 10	Kapagere	9 50	147 45	150 10
Duifken Pt	12 30	141 40	Gurap	5 25	144 15	Kapakapa	9 50	147 30	141 40
Duke of York Group	4 10	152 25	Gurimatu	6 45	144 45	Kapel	8 35	142 50	144 45
Duke of York I	4 10	152 30	Guruf	6 25	146 15	Kapau R	7 35	146 10	146 15
Dulcie R	12 05	142 10	Gusak	6 20	146 40	Kapiura R	5 45	150 35	146 40
Dumaga B	11 40	153 30	Gusap R	5 55	146 05	Kapsu Pt	2 40	151 05	146 05
Dumaguna	6 10	142 00	Gwadarab I	8 20	150 10	Kapuri	8 15	146 10	150 10
Dumoulin Is	10 55	150 45	Gwaku	8 15	141 35	Kapuri R	8 15	146 20	141 35
Dumpu	5 50	145 45	Gwom	6 10	140 25	Karaka	7 40	156 40	140 25
Duncan Is	10 10	142 05				Karau	3 45	144 20	
Dungeness I	9 50	142 55	Haddon, Mt	5 55	143 40	Karauwi	7 40	145 40	143 40
Dungeness Rf	9 55	142 55	Hagen, Mt	5 40	144 05	Karawari R	4 45	143 20	144 05
Duperre Its	11 10	152 00	Hagen Ra	5 35	144 05	Kareeba R	7 40	146 15	144 05
Dyaul I	2 55	150 55	Hagupa Pass	5 25	159 20	Karema	9 10	147 15	159 20
Dyke Ackland R	2 00	148 45	Hahl, Mt	7 55	147 25	Kari	6 35	143 55	147 25
			Half Way I	10 05	143 20	Kariava	7 25	145 30	143 20
Eagle Pt	10 35	149 50	Hall Sound	8 55	146 30	Karimui, Mt	6 30	144 50	146 30
East C	10 15	150 50	Hamilton Chan	7 25	157 40	Karimui Plateau	6 30	144 50	157 40
East C	4 15	153 05	Hammond I	10 30	142 10	Karisoa	9 05	148 55	142 10
East Cay	9 25	144 10	Hanahan	5 10	154 40	Karius Ra	5 55	142 40	154 40
East I	10 20	152 05	Hanesauo I	8 55	160 00	Karkar I	4 40	146 00	160 00
East Pt	6 50	155 55	Hanisch Hr	6 45	147 35	Karu B	3 30	152 15	147 35
Ebala	7 30	145 10	Hankow Rf	4 55	146 45	Karukaru	8 40	147 35	146 45
Eberum	5 20	144 45	Hanpan, C	5 00	154 40	Kasalsea	4 55	151 55	154 40
Ebora, C	10 35	152 30	Hansa B	4 10	144 50	Kase	8 45	147 15	152 30
Edwards Banks	7 45	159 40	Hans Meyer Ra	4 20	152 55	Kasilamaka Pass	8 50	151 05	159 40
Ee or June R	6 35	141 15	Hargy, L	5 20	151 10	Kaubi	5 55	151 00	151 10
Eel Rf	12 30	143 30	Hastings I	10 20	151 50	Kaugel R	6 10	144 05	151 50
Efafan	6 55	146 20	Hastings Rf	9 50	142 30	Kau Kau B	10 35	149 55	146 20
Efogi	9 10	147 35	Haszard Is	10 35	151 25	Kaukauai	6 50	155 35	147 35
Egum I	9 25	151 55	Hatea I	4 35	159 20	Kaul	4 35	146 00	151 55
Eia R	8 05	147 35	Hauser R	4 00	141 05	Kaup	3 50	144 00	147 35
Elandera Mtn	6 30	146 05	Hawain R	3 35	143 25	Kaurai	9 00	152 50	146 05
Eleoa	1 40	150 00	Hawoi R	7 00	143 20	Kaut	2 45	150 55	150 00
Eleonora B	5 30	149 45	Heath B	9 05	141 20	Kautopan, C	5 05	154 40	149 45
Elevale R	6 10	141 40	Hegigio or Fikori R	6 40	143 10	Kaveiniu Pass	5 30	159 35	141 40
Elizabeth B	3 50	152 45	Heina Is	1 05	144 30	Kavieng	2 35	150 50	152 45
Ellenbogen I	7 50	141 40	Hela Pt	6 05	149 20	Kawa	6 30	143 15	141 40
Eloa R	7 40	146 35	Hele Is	8 50	157 45	Kawa I	8 30	150 20	149 20
Eloae I	1 40	149 40	Helmholtz Pt	5 35	146 30	Kawai Pt	9 40	150 55	157 45

147 35	Jari I	8 55	142 05	Kotari	7 55	142 50	Manam I	4 05
147 35	Jari R	8 50	142 10	Kowa	7 50	140 30	Mangai	2 45
143 35	Jaroe	8 40	141 00	Kranket I	5 10	145 50	Mange Pt	6 45
158 45	Jerai B	9 10	141 35	Kratke Ra	6 25	145 35	Manirum Hr	2 20
143 50	Jervis I	10 00	142 10	Krau	3 20	140 05	Manning Str	7 25
151 05	Jibulger	6 00	144 10	Kreis Rf	3 25	147 45	Mano, Mt	5 20
150 00	Jimmi R	5 20	144 20	Kru Kru	2 45	141 30	Manu I	1 15
152 45	Jitibu	4 55	144 40	Kuanak I	11 10	152 55	Manuga Rfs	11 00
147 50	Johann Albrecht Hr	4 40	149 30	Kubari, Mt	5 40	145 50	Manu-Manu	9 05
147 50	Johnston Is	2 25	147 05	Kubor, Mt	6 05	144 45	Manus I	2 05
144 35	Jomard Ent	11 15	152 05	Kubor Ra	6 15	144 20	Mapoon Mission	12 00
148 15	Jonangge Mtn	7 30	147 00	Kubumi, C	7 30	147 20	Mappi R	6 10
146 55	Josephstaal	4 45	145 00	Kubuna R	9 05	146 50	Maprik	3 40
149 50	Jouveney I	8 45	151 40	Kudawaga	8 30	150 55	Maragat B	2 45
156 50	Jukes Pt	7 45	144 05	Kui	7 30	147 15	Maragini	3 30
156 40	Juliana Geb	4 45	140 20	Kukipi	8 10	146 05	Maragu, C	3 05
141 00	Julien H	4 05	144 30	Kula Gulf	8 00	157 15	Maragubui, Mt	5 35
149 30	June or Ee R	6 40	141 15	Kulu R	5 45	149 55	Maranuni R	5 00
145 40				Kulumadai	9 05	152 45	Marawassa	6 10
151 05	Ka R	6 05	143 30	Kumaderi Rf	9 20	143 10	Marole Pk	7 00
148 25	Kabakadas	3 55	152 35	Kumbak, Mt	7 30	146 40	Mare	9 10
142 40	Kabangama, Mt	6 00	144 35	Kumbakale	6 40	156 35	Mari	4 30
148 00	Kabinseu	4 05	152 40	Kumbalup	5 35	148 05	Maribu	6 05
144 15	Kablungu, C	6 20	150 00	Kumbivera, Mt	5 30	142 55	Marlen B	2 30
149 35	Kabukeai I	7 00	155 30	Kumboro C	7 15	157 30	Marlenberg	3 55
140 50	Kabuli	2 05	146 40	Kumdi	5 40	144 10	Marivari	7 50
145 20	Kadai I	8 20	150 50	Kumasi Pt	8 25	148 15	Marjie B	5 55
149 10	Kadovar I	3 35	144 35	Kumasi R	8 35	148 00	Markham R	6 35
144 45	Kaeranga	8 20	159 35	Kundurumbangara Pt	7 40	156 50	Maron I	1 35
147 20	Kai	3 55	143 15	Kung I	2 20	150 05	Marovo Lgn	8 25
147 50	Kaiapit	6 15	146 15	Kunggava B	11 45	160 15	Marshall Lgn	10 00
155 40	Kaibola	8 25	151 05	Kunimaipa	8 05	146 55	Marshall Bennett Is	8 50
148 15	Kaigulan	6 00	145 50	Kunimaipa R	8 05	146 40	Martha Ridgway Rf	12 10
150 00	Kaileuna I	8 30	150 55	Kupari Pt	9 05	149 20	Marua	9 30
150 15	Kaim R	6 40	141 45	Kuper Ra	7 25	146 50	Marua Pt	9 30
148 35	Kaimari	7 45	144 55	Kurai Ra	8 00	146 25	Marui	4 05
144 25	Kainantu	6 15	145 55	Kurea	7 50	143 20	Maruro I	5 30
142 20	Kaipu	6 25	143 10	Kurum	4 45	145 55	Masahet I	3 00
145 25	Kairiru I	3 20	143 35	Kutubu, L	6 25	143 20	Masala, C	2 45
151 00	Kairuku	8 50	146 35	Kuvanmas L	4 35	143 15	Masalaga	3 50
145 20	Kaisia	6 35	147 05	Kuyau I	8 35	150 50	Mason Rf	12 05
146 05	Kaiti I	10 40	151 05	Kwaiawata I	8 55	151 55	Massua	6 00
148 00	Kaivu	7 30	144 40	Kwaioa	10 20	150 00	Mata	8 40
151 05	Kaka, L	7 45	141 20	Kwaiporata Pt	10 20	149 20	Matafuma Pt	5 20
148 20	Kakasa	9 20	148 45	Kwarana	6 15	141 45	Matagu I	8 35
144 00	Kalasa	6 10	147 35	Kwari	8 05	141 10	Matakapt	3 50
142 40	Kali B	2 05	146 35	Kwasang	6 55	146 45	Matanalem, C	2 30
143 25	Kali Bay	2 05	146 35	Kwato	5 30	145 40	Matanatanberan, C	3 55
142 30	Kaligola Pt	10 10	148 15	Kweh	3 25	140 25	Mataupa	9 55
154 10	Kalingum	3 30	141 55	Kwerok, Mt	5 15	142 00	Matu Pt	4 25
147 50	Kalo	10 00	147 45	Kwinia, L	7 35	141 45	Matong	5 35
141 10	Kalo Kalo	9 25	150 25	Kwoi, C	5 35	151 50	Matui I	8 25
143 15	Kambot	4 20	144 10				Matuka	4 55
147 10	Kamdara, Tg	2 20	140 05	Labau	4 50	152 50	Mau, Mt	6 50
140 10	Kamhiayer, Mt	7 30	146 15	Labu	6 45	146 55	Mava	6 50
146 25	Kami	6 15	145 25	Labur B	10 15	149 05	May Mts	4 20
160 10	Kanam	3 25	152 10	Lae	3 40	152 20	May R	4 35
144 45	Kanapu I	8 20	150 05	Laga	6 45	147 00	Mboli I	8 40
152 55	Kandarisa	8 35	141 15	Lagagot B	9 30	160 25	Mbuk	4 35
150 30	Kandrian	6 15	149 35	Lagaip R	3 10	152 35	Mbuke I	20 25
151 55	Kaniet Is	0 55	145 30	Lagoon Rf	5 05	142 40	Mbulo I	8 45
141 30	Kanu Pt	2 55	151 00	Lahaye, C	9 30	144 55	M'bwei R	7 15
147 55	Kamuwe C	7 00	142 55	Lai R	9 10	150 15	Mebuli-buli Pt	9 30
150 10	Kapagere	9 50	147 45	Laiagam	5 30	143 45	Medina	2 55
144 15	Kapakapa	9 50	147 30	Laiana Ghan	5 30	143 20	Medino	9 40
144 45	Kapel	8 35	142 50	Laiana I	7 20	157 30	Megapode, C	7 50
146 15	Kapau R	7 35	146 10	Lajaka	7 20	157 35	Megis	4 25
146 40	Kapiura R	5 45	150 35	Lakekamu R	7 50	156 35	Mela	6 10
146 05	Kapsu Pt	2 40	151 05	Laloki	8 10	146 15	Melkoi R	5 50
150 10	Kapuri	8 15	146 10	Laloki R	9 25	147 15	Memani I	1 10
141 35	Kapuri R	8 15	146 20	Laluai Pt	9 20	147 15	Mendi	6 10
140 25	Karaka	7 40	156 40	Lama	6 30	155 55	Mendi R	6 10
	Karau	3 45	144 20	Lamari R	4 40	149 35	Mengam, Mt	4 45
143 40	Karauwi	7 40	145 40	Lamban B	6 40	145 45	Mengino	6 25
144 05	Karawari R	4 45	143 20	Lambert, C	3 25	152 00	Menyamy	7 10
144 05	Kareeba R	7 40	146 15	Lambom I	4 10	151 30	Meral	4 50
159 20	Karema	9 10	147 15	Lambur	4 50	152 50	Merauke	8 30
147 25	Kari	6 35	143 55	Lamerika Pt	4 40	152 45	Merauke R	8 20
143 20	Kariava	7 25	145 30	Lametta	3 10	151 55	Mer'kara Sh	10 30
146 30	Karimui, Mt	6 30	144 50	Lamington, Mt	3 25	151 55	Merkus, C	6 10
157 40	Karimui Plateau	6 30	144 50	Lamisso B	8 55	148 10	Merrie England	9 50
142 10	Karisoa	9 05	148 55	Lamogai	4 50	152 55	Metanus Hr	2 40
154 40	Karius Ra	5 55	142 40	Langemak B	5 50	149 20	Metelin R	5 55
160 00	Karkar I	4 40	146 00	Lapar Pt	6 35	147 50	Metlik, C	4 50
147 35	Karu B	3 30	152 15	Lapau	3 10	142 20	Miadeba	9 50
146 45	Karukaru	8 40	147 35	Laruma	4 55	151 10	Mibu I	8 45
154 40	Kasalsea	4 55	151 55	Laruma Pt	10 40	152 40	Michael, Mt	6 25
144 50	Kase	8 45	147 15	Lasanga I	6 10	154 55	Middleton, C	7 45
152 55	Kasilamaka Pass	8 50	151 05	Laseinie Is	7 25	147 15	Mikarup	4 20
151 10	Kaubi	5 55	151 00	Lassul	10 25	151 25	Mila	10 30
151 50	Kaugel R	6 10	144 05	Lassul B	4 15	151 45	Millport Hr	10 20
142 30	Kau Kau B	10 35	149 55	Lau	4 10	151 45	Milman I	11 10
151 25	Kaukauai	6 50	155 35	Laua	5 50	151 20	Milne B	10 25
159 20	Kaup	4 35	146 00	Lauan B	10 10	149 15	Mimani R	9 30
141 05	Kaurai	3 50	144 00	Laughlan Is	2 45	151 10	Mimia	9 25
143 25	Kaut	9 00	152 50	Launa	9 15	153 35	Mimias, C	4 25
143 20	Kautopan, C	2 45	150 55	L'averdy, C	4 10	142 15	Mindjim R	5 35
141 20	Kaveiniu Pass	5 05	154 40	Lawik Rf	5 30	155 05	Mingari	5 45
143 10	Kavieng	5 30	159 35	Lawson, Mt	11 45	153 45	Mingende	5 55
144 30	Kawa	2 35	150 50	Laxton Rf	7 45	146 40	Minj	5 50
149 20	Kawa I	6 30	143 15	Leahy, Mt	9 25	143 50	Minnetonka I	7 55
157 45	Kawai Pt	8 30	150 20	Lea Lea	7 20	146 30	Mio	6 05
		8 40	150 55		9 15	147 00	Mira Pt	7 45

142 50	Manam I	4 05	145 05	Nassau B	7 15	147 10	Port Moresby	9 30
140 30	Mangai	2 45	151 05	Nauabu	10 40	150 15	Poru	6 20
145 50	Mangge Pt	6 45	147 45	Nauai	3 55	141 55	Poru Plateau	6 25
145 35	Manirum Hr	2 20	150 10	Nauna I	2 10	148 10	Poru R	6 20
140 05	Manning Str	7 25	158 00	Nauria I	8 35	150 20	Posa Posa Hr	9 35
147 45	Mano, Mt	5 20	142 45	Nautilus Rf	9 05	143 55	Possession, C	8 35
141 30	Manu I	1 15	143 35	Naviu I	8 10	143 40	Pounaika I	4 25
152 55	Manuga Rfs	11 00	153 20	Ndai I	7 55	160 35	Pourami	4 05
145 50	Manu-Manu	9 05	146 55	Ne, Mt	6 00	143 15	Praslin, Port	7 25
144 45	Manus I	2 05	147 00	Neabo I	7 50	143 55	Prince Alexander Mtns	3 30
144 20	Mapoon Mission	12 00	141 55	Needle (Wacus Mtn)	6 50	146 10	Prince of Wales I	10 40
147 20	Mappi R	6 10	140 00	Nebuss, C	5 45	155 10	Prittwitz Pt	2 55
146 50	Maprik	3 40	143 05	Nelson, C	9 00	149 15	Pual R	2 55
150 55	Maragat B	2 45	151 55	Nelson, Mt	8 10	147 15	Pulie R	5 55
147 15	Maragini	3 30	141 35	Nemasalang	3 00	151 20	Pulpaleis	5 45
146 05	Maragu, C	3 05	151 25	Nemto I	2 25	150 20	Puna I	3 10
157 15	Maragubui, Mt	5 35	144 20	Nenartiman	4 50	141 50	Pundami	5 25
149 55	Maranuni R	5 00	143 40	Nepean, C	8 50	157 40	Purari R	7 00
152 45	Marawassa	6 10	146 05	Neumayer, C	5 30	149 10	Purari R	7 25
143 10	Marole Pk	7 00	145 50	New Britain	6 00	150 00	Purdy Is	2 50
146 40	Mare	9 10	141 40	Newcastle B	10 50	142 35	Purutu I	8 25
156 35	Mari	4 30	143 00	New Georgia Group	8 10	157 20	Puto	5 40
148 05	Maribu	6 05	143 00	New Georgia I	8 15	157 35	Put Put B	2 35
142 55	Marien B	2 30	150 05	New Georgia Sound	7 45	157 35	Putputun, C	5 10
157 30	Marienberg	3 55	144 15	New Hanover	2 30	150 15		
144 10	Marivari	7 50	156 40	New Ireland	3 20	152 00	Queen Carola Hr	5 10
148 15	Marjie B	5 55	148 50	Nggela Group	9 05	160 15	Quessant I	11 10
148 00	Markham R	6 35	146 25	Niar R	4 40	141 45	Quoin I	12 25
156 50	Maron I	1 35	145 00	Nicholls Cay	9 40	142 40	Quoin Island Pass	12 25
150 05	Marovo Lgn	8 25	158 05	Nidero I	7 40	158 30		
160 15	Marshall Lgn	10 00	148 10	Nienatie	5 40	140 55	Rabaul	4 10
146 55	Marshall Bennett Is	8 50	151 50	Nightingale B	3 40	143 50	Rabos	5 45
146 40	Martha Ridgway Rf	12 10	143 45	Nigia R	3 20	142 20	Raggi I	6 15
149 20	Marua	9 30	149 20	Nigre	3 45	142 05	Rain Mtn	4 50
146 50	Marua Pt	9 30	149 20	Nimba, Mt	6 25	147 00	Raine I	11 35
146 25	Marui	4 05	143 00	Nimboran Heuvels	2 40	140 10	Raine Island Ent	11 40
143 20	Maruro I	5 30	149 10	Ninigo Group	1 15	144 15	Rakua R	9 40
145 55	Masahet I	3 00	152 40	Ninigo Is	1 15	144 15	Ramaga	10 30
143 20	Masala, C	2 45	150 45	Nipple	7 20	145 45	Ramat B	3 35
143 15	Masalaga	3 50	142 45	Nisbet, Mt	9 10	147 50	Rambutyo I	2 20
150 50	Mason Rf	12 05	143 20	Nissan I	4 30	154 15	Ramos I	8 15
151 55	Massua	6 00	151 05	Noble, Mt	7 55	158 55	Ramu R	5 00
150 00	Mata	8 40	141 45	Nogiri Pt	7 35	156 35	Ranmelex	2 40
149 20	Matafuma Pt	5 20	147 00	Nokopo	6 00	146 40	Raoult, C	5 25
141 45	Matagu I	8 35	150 20	Nomad Rf	12 05	143 20	Rat I	2 55
141 10	Matakapt	3 50	152 30	Nomad R	6 15	142 20	Rauwanda	5 35
146 45	Matanalem, C	2 30	149 55	Nondugl	5 50	144 45	Rawlinson, C	9 20
145 40	Matanatanberan, C	3 55	152 50	Nonu	3 30	153 15	Rawlinson Ra	6 35
140 25	Mataupa	9 55	150 55	Nopan R	3 40	142 10	Redlick Its	10 50
142 00	Matiu Pt	4 25	151 35	Nore	6 15	145 05	Redscar B	9 10
141 45	Matong	5 35	151 45	Normanby I	10 05	151 05	Redscar Hd	9 15
151 50	Matui I	8 25	158 10	North B	6 50	156 05	Reibeck B	5 25
	Matuka	4 55	145 45	North C	2 30	150 50	Rein B	5 35
152 50	Mau, Mt	6 50	144 45	North Rf	1 25	145 05	Reiss Pt	5 55
146 55	Mava	6 50	141 25	North R	3 55	141 35	Renard Is	10 50
149 05	May Mts	4 20	141 45	North Son	4 55	151 25	Rendova Hr	8 25
152 20	May R	4 35	141 35	Nose Mtn	5 25	143 55	Rendova I	8 35
147 00	Mboli I	8 40	158 15	Nuakata I	10 15	151 00	Rendova Pk	8 30
150 25	Mbuk	4 35	144 55	Nubara I	9 15	153 05	Rennel I	9 45
152 35	Mbuke I	20 25	146 50	Nubia	4 10	144 50	Rennell I	11 40
142 40	Mbulu I	8 45	158 20	Nugaruba I	3 30	154 50	Rentoul R	6 20
144 55	M'bwei R	7 15	145 35	Nugu I	9 15	160 20	Reumur, C	5 15
150 15	Mebuli-buli Pt	9 30	150 55	Nugu Pt	9 20	159 35	Reumur, Mt	5 15
143 45	Medina	2 55	151 25	Nuguria Is	3 25	154 45	Richardson Ra	11 50
143 20	Medino	9 40	149 40	Nukiki	6 45	156 30	Richthofen B	6 20
157 30	Megapode, C	7 50	159 00	Nukuana I	8 30	150 15	Rigny, C	5 25
157 35	Megis	4 25	144 35	Nukuhu	5 35	149 25	Rigo	9 50
156 35	Mela	6 10	143 25	Nukumanu Is	4 30	159 25	Rika Rika I	10 50
146 15	Melkoi R	5 50	151 00	Nukurikia I	4 45	157 00	Ringana	7 00
147 15	Meman I	1 10	144 20	Numa Numa Hr	5 50	155 15	Riserao Pt	8 35
147 15	Mendi	6 10	143 40	Numugen R	5 00	145 15	Risk Pt	7 50
155 55	Mendi R	6 10	143 40	Nuru R	5 25	145 35	Riu, Mt	11 30
149 35	Mengam, Mt	4 45	145 15	Nusam I	9 05	152 30	Robinson B	8 10
145 45	Mengino	6 25	145 10	Nuugurigia I	4 50	157 00	Rob Roy I	7 25
152 00	Menyanya	7 10	146 00				Rodney, C	10 10
151 30	Meral	4 50	152 20	Obree, Mt	9 30	148 05	Rodney Ent	10 20
152 50	Merauke	8 30	140 25	October R	4 00	140 55	Roebuck Pt	6 10
152 45	Merauke R	8 20	140 35	Oenake Ra	2 40	141 05	Roesicke Mtn	5 00
151 55	Merkara Sh	10 30	141 15	Oewimmerah R	6 30	140 35	Rokia Pt	10 35
151 55	Merkus, C	6 10	149 00	Oiapu	8 30	146 20	Romilly	7 35
148 10	Merrie England	9 50	141 00	Oibo	8 05	147 25	Romilly, Port	7 40
152 55	Metanus Hr	2 40	150 20	Okapa	6 35	145 40	Roncador Rf	6 10
149 20	Metelin R	5 55	150 25	Ok Biram (R)	5 30	140 55	Rondahl Hr	5 35
147 50	Metlik, C	4 50	152 55	Ok Mart (R)	5 55	141 15	Rooke (Umboi) I	5 35
142 20	Miadeba	9 50	150 55	Ok Om (R)	5 00	142 00	Rorosi	8 15
151 10	Mibu I	8 45	143 25	Ok Tedi or Alice R	5 40	141 10	Rosa	8 40
152 40	Michael, Mt	6 25	145 20	Olevuga I	9 00	160 05	Rossel I	11 20
154 55	Middleton, C	7 45	156 30	Olinda Ent	11 15	144 05	Rossel Lgn	11 15
147 15	Mikarup	4 20	144 50	Olipai	7 45	145 20	Rossel, Mt	11 20
151 25	Mila	10 30	150 15	Olipai Heights	7 45	146 20	Rossel Spit	11 30
151 45	Millport Hr	10 20	149 30	Olive R	12 10	142 55	Roten	4 30
151 45	Millman I	11 10	143 00	Om R	3 35	142 30	Rottok B	5 30
151 20	Milne B	10 25	150 30	Omalai	6 50	146 35	Rouku	8 40
149 15	Mimani R	9 30	147 55	Omati	7 25	143 55	Round Pt	9 50
151 10	Mimia	9 25	148 00	Omati R	7 15	143 45	Ruaba	9 50
153 35	Mimias, C	4 25	153 10	Omeri Mtns	8 10	146 45	Ruaba R	9 45
142 15	Mindjim R	5 35	145 40	Omoi	6 05	149 00	Ruango	5 35
155 05	Mingari	5 45	142 50	Oneiba, Mt	6 40	145 50	Rudiger Pt	5 30
153 45	Mingende	5 55	144 55	Onga	6 20	146 10	Ruge, C	5 35
146 40	Minj	5 50	144 40	Ono R	7 55	146 50	Runghoun, C	5 05
143 50	Minnetonka I	7 55	141 55	Onslow Patch	11 20	143 15	Ruri	5 30
146 30	Mio	6 05	149 10	Ontong Java	5 30	159 25	Ruri P	5 30
147 00	Mira Pt	7 45	144 55	Opau	7 50	145 45	Russell Is	9 05

Nautila I	8 35	150 20	Posa Posa Hr	9 35	149 50	Simlindon I	8 20	150 35
Nautilus Rf	8 05	143 55	Possession, C	8 35	146 25	Simpson, Mt	10 05	149 40
Naviu I	8 10	143 40	Pounaika I	4 25	159 25	Simsim I	8 25	150 30
Ndai I	7 55	160 35	Pourami	4 05	141 50	Sinewit, Mt	4 40	152 00
Ne, Mt	6 00	143 15	Praslin, Port	7 25	158 20	Singorkai	5 55	146 55
Neabo I	7 50	147 55	Prince Alexander Mtns	3 30	142 50	Sini	7 50	147 00
Needle (Wasus Mtn)	6 50	147 10	Prince of Wales I	10 40	142 10	Sio	5 55	147 20
Nehuss, C	5 45	157 10	Prittitz Pt	2 55	141 50	Sio I	5 55	147 20
Nelson, C	9 00	149 15	Pual R	2 55	141 20	Sipul	5 50	148 45
Nelson, Mt	8 10	147 15	Pulie R	5 55	149 00	Sirebi R	7 00	144 10
Nemasalang	3 00	151 20	Pulpaleis	5 45	150 15	Sireru R	6 55	144 25
Nemto I	2 25	150 20	Puna I	3 10	154 30	Siri, C	11 35	153 45
Nerartiman	4 50	141 50	Pundami	5 25	143 00	Siriken	4 25	144 55
Nepean, C	8 50	157 40	Purari R	7 00	145 05	Sirius (Mt)	5 00	141 10
Neumayer, C	5 30	149 10	Purari R	7 25	145 05	Siroi I	4 25	154 10
New Britain	6 00	150 00	Purdy Is	2 50	146 20	Sisa, Mt	10 40	152 50
Newcastle B	10 50	142 35	Purutu I	8 25	143 30	Sisa, Mt	6 10	142 45
New Georgia Group	8 10	157 20	Puto	5 40	154 45	Sisaga Pt	7 55	159 10
New Georgia I	8 15	157 35	Put Put R	2 35	150 55	Sissano	3 00	142 05
New Georgia Sound	7 45	157 35	Putputur, C	5 10	154 45	Sissano Lgn	3 05	142 05
New Hanover	2 30	150 15				Sissuis	4 25	143 35
New Ireland	3 20	152 00	Queen Carola Hr	5 10	154 30	Situ	3 05	151 30
Nggela Group	9 05	160 15	Quessant I	11 10	151 15	Skardon R	11 50	142 05
Niar R	4 40	141 45	Quoin I	12 25	143 30	Sketty Belle	10 15	141 30
Nicholls Cay	9 40	142 40	Quoin Island Pass	12 25	143 45	Slade I	10 35	151 15
Nidero I	7 40	158 30				Smiths Pass	11 40	153 15
Nienatie	5 40	140 55	Rabaul	4 10	152 10	Snake R	7 00	146 40
Nightingale B	3 40	143 50	Rabos	5 45	149 10	Soari R	7 45	142 30
Nigia R	3 20	142 20	Raggi I	6 15	141 05	Sobger or B R	3 55	140 25
Nigre	3 45	142 05	Rain Mtn	4 50	144 05	Soeadja, Tg	2 30	140 45
Nimba, Mt	6 25	147 00	Raine I	11 35	144 00	Soetobbe	7 55	140 25
Nimboran Heuvels	2 40	140 10	Raine Island Ent	11 40	144 00	Sogeram R	4 55	144 50
Ninigo Group	1 15	144 15	Rakua R	9 40	149 20	Sogram	5 35	145 20
Ninigo Is	1 15	144 15	Ramaga	10 30	150 35	Sohano	5 25	154 40
Nipple	7 20	145 45	Ramat B	3 35	152 20	Solanandiro Pt	8 00	159 25
Nisbet, Mt	9 10	147 50	Rambutyo I	2 20	147 50	Solomon Is	7 30	157 30
Nissan I	4 30	154 15	Ramos I	8 15	160 10	Solomon Sea	8 35	153 55
Noble, Mt	7 55	158 55	Rami R	5 00	144 40	Soma	6 40	145 15
Nogiri Pt	7 35	156 35	Ranmelex	2 40	150 25	Somme	5 50	141 25
Nokopo	6 00	146 40	Raoul, C	5 25	149 00	Songgato R	3 25	140 40
Nomad Rf	12 05	143 20	Rat I	2 55	146 20	Songhe	6 50	145 10
Nomad R	6 15	142 20	Rauwanda	5 35	143 50	Son Rf	3 55	151 00
Nondugl	5 50	144 45	Rawlinson, C	9 20	150 05	Sopa Sopa Hd	2 00	146 35
Nomu	3 30	153 15	Rawlinson Ra	6 35	147 25	Sopau	3 45	152 35
Nopan R	3 40	142 10	Redlick Its	10 50	152 35	Sori	2 00	146 40
Nore	6 15	145 05	Redscar B	9 10	146 50	South Rf	1 35	145 05
Normanby I	10 05	151 05	Redscar Hd	9 15	146 55	South Son	5 10	151 15
North B	6 50	156 05	Reibeck B	5 25	149 50	Southeast Pt	2 05	147 25
North C	2 30	150 50	Rein B	5 35	149 15	Southwest B	2 10	146 35
North Rf	1 25	145 05	Reiss Pt	5 55	147 05	South West Ent	11 15	151 55
North R	3 55	141 35	Renard Is	10 50	153 05	Southwest Pt	2 15	146 35
North Son	4 55	151 25	Rendova Hr	8 25	157 15	Star Mtns	5 05	141 05
Nose Mtn	5 25	143 55	Rendova I	8 35	157 15	Star Mtns		
Nuakata I	10 15	151 00	Rendova Pk	8 30	157 20	(Sterren Geb)	4 50	140 40
Nubara I	9 15	153 05	Rennel I	9 45	143 15	Steffen Str	2 40	150 40
Nubia	4 10	144 50	Rennell I	11 40	160 10	Stephan Str	4 10	145 05
Nugaruba I	3 30	154 50	Rentoul R	6 20	142 10	Stephens It	9 30	143 35
Nugu I	9 15	160 20	Reumur, C	5 15	147 10	Sterren Geb		
Nugu Pt	9 20	159 35	Reumur, Mt	5 15	147 05	(Star Mtns)	4 50	140 40
Nuguria Is	3 25	154 45	Richardson Ra	11 50	142 30	Stettin B	5 30	150 10
Nukiki	6 45	156 30	Richthofen B	6 20	149 50	Steuers Is	11 05	151 10
Nukuana I	8 30	150 15	Rigny, C	5 25	146 00	Stevens, C	7 05	155 55
Nukuhu	5 35	149 25	Rigo	9 50	147 35	Stirling I	7 25	155 35
Nukumamu Is	4 30	159 25	Rika Rika I	10 50	151 00	Stole, Mt	4 45	141 40
Nukurikia I	4 45	157 00	Ringana	7 00	157 05	Stony, Mt	4 25	141 45
Numa Numa Hr	5 50	155 15	Riserao Pt	8 35	157 20	Strachan I	9 00	142 10
Numugen R	5 00	145 15	Risk Pt	7 50	144 15	Strathord Is	10 10	151 50
Nuru R	5 25	145 35	Riu, Mt	11 30	153 25	Strickland R	7 25	141 25
Nusam I	9 05	152 30	Robinson B	8 10	148 10	Strickland R	6 00	142 05
Nuugurigia I	4 50	157 00	Rob Roy I	7 25	157 30	Strong, Mt	8 00	146 55
			Rodney, C	10 10	148 25	Sua	6 20	145 10
Obree, Mt	9 30	148 05	Rodney Ent	10 20	148 25	Suain	3 20	142 55
October R	4 00	140 55	Roebuck Pt	6 10	150 45	Suaru B	4 20	145 10
Oenake Ra	2 40	141 05	Roesicke Mtn	5 00	142 40	Suaru, Mt	6 15	144 40
Oewinmerah R	6 30	143 35	Rokia Pt	10 35	152 50	Suat	4 30	145 10
Oiapu	8 30	146 20	Romilly	7 35	144 55	Suau I	10 45	150 15
Oibo	8 05	147 25	Romilly, Port	7 40	144 50	Suckling, C	9 00	146 40
Okapa	6 35	145 40	Roncador Rf	6 10	159 20	Suckling, Mt	9 45	148 55
Ok Biram (R)	5 30	143 55	Rondahl Hr	5 35	151 50	Sudest, C	8 45	148 30
Ok Mart (R)	5 55	141 15	Rooke (Umboi) I	5 35	147 55	Sudest, C	11 35	153 45
Ok Om (R)	5 00	142 00	Rorosi	8 15	157 35	Suein	3 00	152 35
Ok Tedi or Alice R	5 40	141 10	Rosa	8 40	157 20	Suf I	0 55	145 30
Olevuga I	9 00	160 05	Rossel I	11 20	154 10	Sugarloaf, Mt	6 15	155 25
Olinda Ent	11 15	141 05	Rossel Lgn	11 15	153 45	Sugarloaf, The	5 45	143 45
Olipai	7 45	145 20	Rossel, Mt	11 20	154 15	Sugu	9 40	159 45
Olipai Heights	7 45	145 20	Rossel Spit	11 30	154 20	Sui	8 50	143 45
Olive R	12 10	142 55	Roten	4 30	144 10	Sukara R	3 20	141 15
Om R	3 35	142 30	Rotstock B	5 30	148 50	Suki C	8 05	141 40
Omalai	6 50	146 35	Rouku	8 40	141 35	Sukulum	3 30	142 15
Omati	7 25	143 55	Round Pt	9 50	147 30	Sul R	5 40	149 10
Omati R	7 15	143 45	Ruaba	9 50	149 35	Sulei Is	8 05	159 35
Omeri Mtns	8 10	141 45	Ruaba R	9 45	149 35	Sulen, Mt	3 25	142 15
Omoi	6 05	149 00	Ruango	5 35	150 10	Suloga Hr	9 15	152 45
Oneiba, Mt	6 40	145 50	Rudiger Pt	5 30	149 40	Suloga Pt	9 15	152 45
Onga	6 20	145 10	Ruge, C	5 35	149 25	Sulu	5 25	151 00
Ono R	7 55	146 50	Rungnoun, C	5 05	154 30	Sumasuma I	1 30	144 05
Onslow Patch	11 20	143 15	Ruri	5 30	154 50	Sumbi Hd	7 15	157 00
Ontong Java	5 20	159 25	Ruri B	5 30	154 50	Sunken Barrier, The	11 20	152 35
Opau	7 50	145 45	Russell Is	9 05	159 10	Suri	7 10	143 55
Open B	4 55	151 35				Suru	6 50	144 45
Ori R	8 25	142 05	Sabari I	11 05	153 05	Susu	9 35	160 35
Orakwi	5 15	151 40	Sabben Is	2 10	146 20	Susubona	8 15	159 25
Orangerie B	10 30	149 40	Sable I	3 35	151 45	Suwuwa	7 40	143 45
Oranje Geb								

Simlindon I	8 20	150 35
Simpson, Mt	10 05	149 40
Simsim I	8 25	150 30
Sinewit, Mt	4 40	152 00
Singorkai	5 55	146 55
Sini	7 50	147 00
Sio	5 55	147 20
Sio I	5 55	147 20
Sipul	5 50	148 45
Sirebi R	7 00	144 10
Sireru R	6 55	144 25
Siri, C	11 35	153 45
Siriken	4 25	144 55
Sirius (Mt)	5 00	141 10
Siroi I	4 25	154 10
Sisa, Mt	10 40	152 50
Sisa, Mt	6 10	142 45
Sisaga Pt	7 55	159 10
Sissano	3 00	142 05
Sissano Lgn	3 05	142 05
Sissuis	4 25	143 35
Situ	3 05	151 30
Skardon R	11 50	142 05
Sketty Belle	10 15	141 30
Slade I	10 35	151 15
Smiths Pass	11 40	153 15
Snake R	7 00	146 40
Soari R	7 45	142 30
Sobger or R R	3 55	140 25
Soeada, Tg	2 30	140 45
Soetobbe	7 55	140 25
Sogeram R	4 55	144 50
Sogram	5 35	145 20
Sohano	5 25	154 40
Solanandiro Pt	8 00	159 25
Solomon Is	7 30	157 30
Solomon Sea	8 35	153 55
Soma	6 40	145 15
Somme	5 50	141 25
Songgoto R	3 25	140 40
Songhe	6 50	145 10
Sor Rf	3 55	151 00
Sopa Sopa Hd	2 00	146 35
Sopau	3 45	152 35
Sori	2 00	146 40
South Rf	1 35	145 05
South Son	5 10	151 15
Southeast Pt	2 05	147 25
Southwest B	2 10	146 35
South West Ent	11 15	151 55
Southwest Pt	2 15	146 35
Star Mtns	5 05	141 05
Star Mtns		
(Sterren Geh)	4 50	140 40
Steffen Str	2 40	150 40
Stephan Str	4 10	145 05
Stephens It	9 30	143 35
Sterren Geh		
(Star Mtns)	4 50	140 40
Stettin B	5 30	150 10
Steuers Is	11 05	151 10
Stevens, C	7 05	155 55
Stirling I	7 25	155 35
Stole, Mt	4 45	141 40
Stony, Mt	4 25	141 45
Strachan I	9 00	142 10
Strathord Is	10 10	151 50
Strickland R	7 25	141 25
Strickland R	6 00	142 05
Strong, Mt	8 00	146 55
Sua	6 20	145 10
Suain	3 20	142 55
Suaru B	4 20	145 10
Suaru, Mt	6 15	144 40
Suat	4 30	145 10
Suau I	10 45	150 15
Suckling, C	9 00	146 40
Suckling, Mt	9 45	148 55
Sudest, C	8 45	148 30
Sudest, C	11 35	153 45
Suein	3 00	152 35
Suf I	0 55	145 30
Sugarloaf, Mt	6 15	155 25
Sugarloaf, The	5 45	143 45
Sugu	9 40	159 45
Sui	8 50	143 45
Sukara R	3 20	141 15
Suki C	8 05	141 40
Sukulum	3 30	142 15
Sul R	5 40	149 10
Sulei Is	8 05	159 35
Sulen, Mt	3 25	142 15
Suloga Hr	9 15	152 45
Suloga Pt	9 15	152 45
Sulu	5 25	151 00
Sumasuma I	1 30	144 05
Sumbi Hd	7 15	157 00
Sunken Barrier, The	11 20	152 35
Suri	7 10	143 55
Suru	6 50	144 45
Susu	9 35	160 35
Susubona	8 15	159 25
Susuwora	7 40	143 15

Tomu R	6 10	143 25
Tonda	6 35	142 15
Tong I	8 55	141 35
Tong I	2 05	147 50
Topura	10 10	150 15
Toriu R	4 40	151 45
Torkoro, C	4 55	151 20
Torlesse I	10 50	152 10
Torlu R	5 50	151 10
Tornda	8 55	141 30
Torokina	6 15	155 05
Torokina Hr	6 15	155 00
Torombei	5 40	155 05
Torres Str	10 25	142 00
Torricelli Mtns	3 25	142 20
Totore	9 15	148 55
Towi I	2 00	147 55
Trafalgar, Mt	9 10	149 10
Treasury Is	7 20	155 35
Tree Pt	10 40	150 05
Tring	3 50	143 50
Trist, L	7 30	147 00
Trobriand I	8 35	151 05
Trobriand Is	8 35	151 05
Trube, Mt	6 50	144 50
Tsoi Boto I	2 30	150 30
Tsoi Launung I	2 30	150 30
Tsoma R	6 50	145 15
Tua R	6 25	144 40
Tuam I	5 55	148 05
Tuboa I	9 10	150 50
Tufi	9 05	149 20
Tugiri	6 25	143 20
Tukupuli	5 45	146 15
Tully Pks	8 25	146 50
Tuma I	8 20	150 50
Tungano, L	11 45	160 25
Tunguiha	11 50	160 30
Tunnibuli B	8 25	159 50
Tupuseleia	9 35	147 20
Tura Cay	9 55	141 25
Turama R	7 35	143 50
Turama R	6 50	143 05
Turama R, Delta of	7 55	144 05
Turibomu I	7 35	143 45
Turnagain I	9 35	142 15
Turner, C	5 05	152 00
Turtle Head I	10 55	142 40
Turu, Mt	3 40	143 20
Twin I	10 25	142 25
Uama I	9 25	151 00
Uapumba I	8 05	143 40
Ubai	5 40	150 40
Uberi	9 20	147 30
Ubo	9 35	148 45
Udon, Mt	5 40	144 50
Ufo I	6 55	156 00
Uga Pt	9 55	149 50
Uga R	10 00	149 40
Ulamona	5 00	151 15
Ulap	6 00	147 10
Ulau	3 20	142 50
Ulawun, Mt	5 00	151 20
Ulingan	4 30	145 25
Uluma Rf	11 05	151 00
Uluam, Mt	4 40	146 00
Ulupu	3 40	143 10
Uluputur	3 40	152 20
Ulur, Mt	6 15	147 25
Ulur Mtns	6 20	147 15
Umboi (Rooke) I	5 35	147 55
Umbukul	2 30	150 00
Umuda I	8 25	143 45
Unanai	6 40	155 25
Unbarn, Mt	5 10	141 25
Unea I	4 55	149 10
Ungalabu Hr	2 25	150 05
Ungerem	6 30	141 10
Uni, Mt	5 30	141 35
Upiara	8 30	142 40
Upoia	7 45	145 30
Uradu Lgn	7 55	142 55
Urama I	7 35	144 40
Urasu I	9 10	150 50
Urawa R	6 05	146 45
Urei R	5 15	142 35
Urun	8 35	147 15
Usini	5 30	145 25
Utu	5 05	145 35
Utuha Hr	9 10	160 10
U-ume	9 55	148 25
Uvo, Mt	4 30	145 15
Uwero Rf	6 25	155 55
Vailala	7 55	145 25
Vailala R	7 25	145 25
Vakuta	8 50	151 10
Vakuta I	8 50	151 10
Valif I	3 15	143 20
Vambu I	4 40	149 15
Vanapa R	9 05	147 10
Vanguu I	8 40	158 00

Weicker, Mt	5 25	150 00
Welle I	9 35	151 00
Weni C	3 40	141 50
Wenlock R	12 15	141 55
West C	9 30	159 35
West Ent	1 30	145 00
West E.t	9 15	152 30
West I	2 25	150 00
West Pt	10 20	142 00
West Ra	11 20	154 00
Western Ent	4 15	141 20
West n I	7 00	155 40
Wewak	2 10	146 00
Weymouth B	3 35	143 40
Wharton Ra	12 30	143 25
Whiteman Ra	8 35	147 25
Wiakau I	5 50	149 55
Wide B	9 20	152 00
Wiel	5 05	152 05
Wilhelm, Mt	7 50	139 55
Willamez Peninsula	5 45	145 05
Wilson Str	5 05	150 05
Winter Height	7 55	156 30
Wisdom, L	8 50	147 30
Witar	5 20	147 05
Wizard Rf	6 00	149 30
Woede	11 35	143 00
Woerong	7 35	140 25
Wogamush	6 05	140 45
Woipuna	1 20	142 25
Wokien	5 45	151 05
Wok Luap (R)	3 40	141 55
Wombun	5 25	141 45
Wombun	4 05	142 35
Wongat	4 15	143 35
Wongri Mtn	6 20	146 25
Wonia	8 50	143 00
Woodlark I	9 05	152 50
Worin	6 05	146 50
Wosera	3 45	141 10
Wosera	3 50	143 00
Wreck B	12 05	143 50
Wreck I	3 20	154 40
Wurio	8 15	143 25
Wuro R	3 40	141 35
Wuruf	6 45	146 25
Wuvulu I	1 45	142 50
Wyborn Rf	10 50	142 45
Yabet	4 40	144 30
Yabuk	4 50	145 40
Yagroner Hills	3 40	141 20
Yakumul	3 15	142 40
Yalingi R	3 20	142 10
Yambimbit	4 30	143 50
Yamen	4 25	144 05
Yanaba I	9 15	151 55
Yandabome	7 05	145 45
Yangi, Mt	5 40	143 15
Yangla	5 45	148 00
Yangoru	3 40	143 20
Yaningam	5 05	141 55
Yankoki, Mt	5 25	151 25
Yecola I	4 40	155 20
Yeharnu I	4 45	155 30
Yeina I	11 20	153 25
Yellow River	4 00	141 45
Yellow R	3 55	141 50
Yeno, Mt	5 25	151 50
Yimas	4 40	143 35
Yimi R	3 45	142 40
Yobu Pt	9 10	141 55
Yongga B	11 20	154 00
York, C	10 40	142 30
Yorke Is	9 45	143 25
Yovo I	4 40	155 25
Yowadi	5 50	143 35
Ysabel Chan	2 00	149 55
Ysabel Pass	2 20	150 15
Yuat R	4 25	143 55
Yula R	3 50	142 00
Yule Ent	10 25	143 55
Yule I	8 50	146 30
Yule, Mt	8 10	146 45
Yule Patches	11 20	152 50
Zaka	7 50	147 40
Zawan	5 55	146 30
Zeune Is	6 20	155 50
Zim	8 45	143 05

Archway, C
Aria R
Aris I
Arkona, C
Armit Ra
Arnavon Is
Aroa R
Arona
Arorua I
Arufe
Arundel I
Arze
Asarami
Asaro R
Asilima
Asisi
Asoer
Asowa, Mt
Astrolabe R
Astrolabe, C
Ataliklikun R
Atumo
Atemble
Atitau
Atu
Aua I
Augitni
August R
Aulong
Aumo
Auna
Aure R
Aure Scarp
Aureed I
Auri
Austria Sound
Avana
Avavasa I
Aveta
Avieme
Avinia, Mt
Avu, L
Aweleng Is
Awin I
Awio
Awio B
Awio R
Awikwarre
Awom
Aworra R
Aworro
Awul
Ayumete
Azana R
B or Sobrer R
Babaihari I
Babase I
Babau
Babelsberg Str
Bach, C
Baden R
Badilu
Bagabag I
Bagaran I
Bagana, Mt
Baganowa, C
Bagari
Bagasin
Bagi I
Bahia
Baia
Bainyik
Baira
Baiyer River
Bakan, C
Bakawari I
Bakoba Pt
Bakumbari
Balbi, Mt
Balfour Chan
Balgai B
Bali, C
Baliau
Ballale I
Ballin, C
Balo
Baluan I
Balum I
Bam I
Bambak
Bambatara
Bamio
Bampton Pt
Bamu R

00 00	Archway, C	5 00	152 15	Bonggerang	2 35	140 15	Domara	5 55	143 40	Grea
01 00	Aria R	5 45	149 15	Bonvouloir Islands	10 15	151 55	Domongi	10 10	148 35	Grea
02 50	Aris I	4 00	145 00	Boot Rfs	10 00	144 40	Doppel Rf	6 55	141 00	Grea
03 55	Arkona, C	6 45	147 25	Bootless Inlet	9 35	147 15	Dorf Pt	3 20	148 00	Grea
04 35	Armit Ra	7 10	145 35	Bora	8 20	143 05	Dorfer B	5 30	148 20	Gree
05 00	Arnavon Is	7 25	158 00	Border Mtns	3 40	141 00	Doro I	5 55	147 05	Gree
06 00	Aroa R	8 55	146 55	Borgen B	5 30	148 35	Double Mtn	8 20	157 30	Gree
07 00	Arona	6 20	146 00	Boru	10 15	148 50	Dove	4 40	142 40	Gren
08 00	Arorua I	10 45	151 55	Bosavi, Mt	6 35	142 50	Dove Pt	9 20	148 55	Gren
09 00	Arufe	8 45	141 55	Boset	7 15	141 05	Dowar I	4 35	145 35	Grim
10 00	Arundel I	8 10	157 10	Bosman	4 10	144 40	Dreikikir	9 55	144 00	Grim
11 20	Arzo	2 55	140 45	Rotiangin, C	2 40	150 10	Dreikikir	3 35	142 45	Gros
12 40	Asarami	8 05	143 30	Bou	10 20	150 40	Dremsel, Mt	2 10	146 55	Gros
13 40	Asaro R	6 20	145 20	Boudeuse B	2 00	146 45	Diau, Mt	6 55	144 35	Guas
14 25	Asilima	6 05	155 00	Bougainville B	2 35	141 00	Duchateau Ent	11 20	152 30	Guas
15 25	Asisi	8 55	148 00	Bougainville I	6 10	155 20	Duchateau I	11 15	152 25	Guau
16 55	Asoser	6 50	140 55	Bougainville, Mt	2 40	141 00	Ducie, C	10 15	152 35	Guau
17 00	Asowa, Mt	2 50	141 15	Bougainville Str	7 00	156 20	Du Faure, Mt	5 35	150 10	Guba
18 00	Astrolabe B	5 20	145 50	Bowutu Mtns	7 45	147 05	Dugong I	10 30	143 05	Guba
19 55	Astrolabe, C	8 20	160 30	Bramble Cay	9 10	143 50	Dugumenu I	8 50	151 55	Gumi
20 05	Ataliklikun B	4 15	151 55	Bramble Haven	11 15	152 00	Duifken Pt	12 30	141 40	Gura
21 30	Atamo	6 10	155 20	Bramble Patches	10 30	141 35	Duke of York Group	4 10	152 25	Guri
22 30	Atemble	5 05	144 45	Bramwell Homestead	12 10	142 35	Duke of York I	4 10	152 30	Guri
23 30	Atitau	4 45	145 20	Breakfast Pt	8 45	143 30	Dulcie R	12 05	142 10	Guru
24 05	Atu	5 55	151 10	Bristow I	9 10	143 15	Dumaga F	11 40	153 30	Gusa
25 30	Aua I	1 25	143 05	Brown, Mt	9 40	146 10	Dumagana	6 10	142 00	Gusa
26 00	Augitni	5 45	149 20	Brown Rf	9 25	143 45	Dumoulin Is	10 55	150 45	Gwad
27 25	August R	4 15	141 10	Brown R	9 15	147 20	Dumpu	5 50	145 45	Gwak
28 40	Aulong	6 05	149 55	Brunner Is	10 45	150 25	Duncan Is	10 10	142 05	Gwak
29 25	Aumo	5 45	148 30	Bua	6 45	147 35	Dunghess I	9 50	147 15	Hadd
30 05	Auna	1 45	142 50	Buala	8 10	159 35	Dunghess Rf	6 15	142 55	Hadd
31 05	Aure R	6 55	145 30	Bubia	6 40	146 55	Duperre Its	11 10	152 00	Hage
32 45	Aure Scarp	7 10	145 20	Bubu	5 15	151 0	Dyaul I	2 45	150 05	Hage
33 35	Aureed I	9 35	143 15	Budamu	5 40	146 05	Dyke Auckland R	9 00	148 45	Hagi
34 35	Auri	7 15	144 45	Budelun I	4 15	153 40	Earle Pt	10 35	149 50	Half
35 25	Austria Sound	7 30	158 25	Budum	4 10	145 05	East C	10 15	150 50	Hall
36 25	Avana	9 20	150 35	Buena Vista I	8 55	160 00	East C	4 15	153 05	Hamil
37 00	Avavasa I	8 25	157 50	Buiairuba Pt	9 20	142 40	East Cay	9 25	148 10	Hamil
38 50	Aveta	8 50	146 50	Buin	6 50	155 45	East I	10 10	150 05	Hamil
39 50	Avieme	4 55	143 35	Buji	9 10	142 15	East Pt	6 50	155 55	Hamil
40 10	Avinia, Mt	9 20	148 20	Buk	8 30	142 25	Ebala	7 30	145 10	Hanis
41 00	Avu, L	7 25	141 40	Buka I	5 15	154 40	Eberan	5 20	144 45	Hank
42 50	Aweleng Is	6 20	149 30	Buka Pass	5 25	154 40	Ebora, C	10 35	150 30	Hank
43 40	Awin I	1 40	144 05	Bulayang	4 50	152 00	Edwards Banks	7 45	159 40	Hansa
44 25	Awio	6 15	150 10	Bulidobu	9 40	147 45	Ed or June R	6 35	144 15	Hans
45 35	Awio B	6 15	150 10	Bulla	9 05	141 20	Eel Rf	12 30	143 30	Hargy
46 25	Awio R	6 05	150 10	Bulldog	7 45	146 25	Efafan	6 55	146 20	Hasti
47 50	Awiarre	7 45	140 30	Bulolo	7 10	146 40	Efori	9 10	147 35	Hasti
48 50	Awom	8 20	140 40	Bulolo R	7 10	146 40	Egum I	9 25	151 55	Hasza
49 45	Aworra R	6 50	142 40	Bulowat	7 10	146 35	Eia R	8 05	147 35	Hate
50 30	Aworro	7 25	143 10	Bulu, Mt	5 10	150 00	Elandora Mtn	6 30	146 05	Hause
51 40	Awul	6 00	151 00	Bumba	6 00	145 55	Eleca	1 40	150 00	Hawai
52 20	Ayumete	6 00	149 25	Buna	8 40	148 25	Eleonora B	5 30	149 45	Hawai
53 40	Azana R	6 45	145 15	Bunabun	4 35	145 30	Elevale P	2 10	141 40	Heath
54 10	B or Sobrer R	3 55	140 25	Bunabun Hr	4 35	145 30	Elizabeth B	2 50	151 45	Hegig
55 05	Babaibari I	7 40	144 20	Bunai	2 10	147 15	Ellenore I	7 10	141 40	Heina
56 55	Babase I	4 00	153 45	Bunbun, C	4 40	153 00	Eloa R	7 40	146 35	Hela
57 55	Babau	10 00	147 50	Bundi	5 40	145 15	Eloone I	1 40	149 40	Hele
58 15	Babelsberg Str	3 10	142 35	Bungalamba	6 25	147 05	Elobo	5 35	150 55	Helmh
59 00	Bach, C	5 45	148 25	Bunora I	10 30	151 55	Emananus I	1 40	149 35	Hembi
60 00	Baden B	7 30	147 15	Buraku I	9 00	158 45	Embi, Mt	2 20	143 40	Hemen
61 20	Badilu	4 50	146 10	Burema	6 30	141 30	Embor	4 40	145 20	Henga
62 50	Bagabag I	4 50	146 15	Burgers Mtn	5 05	143 10	Emeline B	5 30	149 40	Henry
63 25	Bagaran I	11 05	152 40	Burke I	10 10	142 30	Emerald Rf	10 40	151 35	Hensl
64 20	Bagana, Mt	6 10	155 10	Burui	4 00	143 00	Ererua	5 05	145 00	Hepa
65 30	Baganowa, C	11 40	153 35	Bushing, C	5 50	148 35	Emira I	1 40	150 00	Herbe
66 25	Bagari	6 20	140 30	Busir	4 25	145 20	Emo	9 00	148 30	Herbe
67 50	Bagasin	5 20	145 30	Buso	7 25	147 10	Empress Augusta B	6 20	155 10	Hercu
68 45	Bagi I	7 50	156 30	Buso R	6 40	147 15	Emuya	6 10	149 45	Hermi
69 50	Bahia	7 20	143 40	Busu Mtn	6 30	146 55	Endaladere, C	8 40	148 25	Heron
70 35	Baia	4 55	151 30	But	3 25	143 15	Endeavour Str	10 50	142 15	Hesse
71 40	Bainyik	3 40	143 05	Butemu	5 55	146 05	Engineer Group	10 35	151 15	Higgi
72 55	Faira	6 30	145 55	Buyuasi B	9 05	153 00	Entrance C	2 20	150 10	High
73 00	Baiyer River	5 35	144 10	Bwagaola	10 40	152 50	Eoro	9 50	148 40	Hinai
74 30	Bakan, C	3 30	152 20	Bwasiaia	10 05	150 55	Epa	8 45	146 45	Hinde
75 25	Bakawari I	6 10	155 40	Bweuse	6 55	141 35	Epo	8 40	146 30	Hisiu
76 25	Bakoba Pt	5 25	150 50	Bwissi	6 55	146 55	Spoko I	10 55	153 10	Hixon
77 35	Bakumbari	8 30	148 10	Byron Str	2 40	150 30	Era P	7 40	144 45	Hocki
78 55	Balbi, Mt	5 55	155 00	Calvados Chain, The	11 10	152 40	Era R	7 20	144 50	Holla
79 15	Balfour Chan	8 45	157 25	Cam Pt	8 55	152 30	Erap	6 35	146 40	Hollm
80 55	Balgai B	2 40	150 30	Campbell, C	5 00	150 10	Erap Mtn	6 15	146 40	Holni
81 00	Bali, C	6 20	149 40	Campbell, I	6 45	142 35	Erap R	6 35	146 40	Home
82 55	Baliau	4 05	145 05	Cannac I	9 15	153 30	Erave R	6 40	143 55	Hon I
83 30	Ballale I	7 00	155 55	Canoe Cay	9 40	143 50	Erima Hr	5 25	145 45	Hood
84 45	Ballin, C	1 35	150 00	Capella (Mt)	5 00	141 05	Erimba	5 30	145 55	Hood
85 50	Balo	9 55	160 40	Cape York Peninsula	12 00	142 20	Erimbari, Mt	6 10	145 10	Hopoi
86 40	Baluan I	2 35	147 20	Carlton I	6 20	141 00	Erkokon, C	3 50	152 30	Horde
87 30	Balum I	4 00	153 45	Carpentaria, Gulf of	11 30	141 00	Erora C	8 50	148 25	Horn
88 30	Bam I	3 35	144 50	Carrington R	5 55	142 10	Errittau	6 55	144 15	Horno
89 50	Bambak	5 30	148 40	Cassowary I	7 55	141 50	Eruki, Mt	7 30	145 55	Hoski
90 05	Bambatara	7 10	156 55	Castle, Mt	6 25	143 30	Esa-ala	9 45	150 50	Hughe
	Bamio	8 00	143 35	Casuarina Pt	3 45	144 20	Esis R	5 20	151 40	Huhun
	Bampton Pt	9 00	143 25	Caution B	9 20	146 55	Esperance, C	9 15	159 45	Hula
	Bamu R	7 15	142 55				Estrella B	7 55	159 15	Hull

AKS	5 55	143 40	Great Detached Rf	11 45	144 00	Kakasa	9 20	148 45	Rf	11 45	144 00
ara	10 10	148 35	Great Dividing Ra	12 20	142 40	Kalasa	6 10	147 35	ra	12 20	142 40
ongi	6 55	141 00	Great North East Chan	9 30	143 25	Kali B	2 05	146 35	Chan	9 30	143 25
pel Rf	3 20	148 00	Great Papuan Plateau	6 30	142 30	Kali Bay	2 05	146 35	Plateau	6 30	142 30
f Pt	5 30	148 20	Green Is	4 25	154 10	Kaligola Pt	10 10	148 15		4 25	154 10
fer B	5 55	147 05	Green, Mt	8 25	147 50	Kalingum	3 30	141 55		8 25	147 50
o I	8 20	157 30	Green River	3 55	141 10	Kalo	10 00	147 45		3 55	141 10
ble Mtn	4 40	142 40	Grenville, C	12 00	143 15	Kalo Kalo	9 25	150 25		12 00	143 15
e	9 20	148 55	Grey, Mt	9 00	147 10	Kambot	4 20	144 10		9 00	147 10
e Pt	4 35	145 35	Grime R	2 30	140 10	Kamdara, Tg	2 20	140 05		2 30	140 10
ar I	9 55	144 00	Grosse, Mt	7 05	146 25	Kamhiayer, Mt	7 30	146 15		7 05	146 25
ikikir	3 35	142 45	Guadalcanal I	9 40	160 10	Kami	6 15	145 25		9 40	160 10
msel, Mt	2 10	146 55	Guam R	4 35	144 45	Kanam	3 25	152 10		4 35	144 45
i, Mt	6 55	144 35	Guasopa Hr	2 15	152 55	Kanapu I	8 20	150 05		9 15	152 55
hateau Ent	11 20	152 30	Guapurina	10 35	150 30	Kandarisa	8 35	141 15		10 35	150 30
hateau I	11 15	152 25	Guapurina B	10 40	150 30	Kandrian	6 15	149 35		10 40	150 30
ie, C	10 15	150 35	Gubam	8 40	141 55	Kaniet Is	0 55	145 30		8 40	141 55
faure, Mt	5 35	150 10	Gubiatta	6 55	141 30	Kanu Pt	2 55	151 00		6 55	141 30
ong I	10 30	143 05	Gurumi	8 00	147 55	Kanuwe C	7 00	142 55		8 00	147 55
amenu I	8 50	151 55	Gumini R	10 20	150 10	Kapagere	9 50	147 45		10 20	150 10
ker Pt	12 30	141 40	Gurap	5 25	144 15	Kapakapa	9 50	147 30		5 25	144 15
e of York Group	4 10	152 25	Gurimatu	6 45	144 45	Kapal	8 35	142 50		6 45	144 45
e of York I	4 10	152 30	Guruf	6 25	146 15	Kapau R	7 35	146 10		6 25	146 15
cie R	10 05	140 10	Gusak	6 20	146 40	Kapiura R	5 45	150 35		6 20	146 40
aga F	11 40	153 30	Gusap R	5 55	146 05	Kapsu Pt	2 40	151 05		5 55	146 05
apana	6 10	140 00	Gwadarab I	8 20	150 10	Kapuri	8 15	146 10		8 20	150 10
oulin Is	10 55	150 45	Gwaku	8 15	141 35	Kapuri R	8 15	146 20		8 15	141 35
pu	5 50	145 45	Gwom	6 10	140 25	Karaka	7 40	156 40		6 10	140 25
can Is	10 10	142 05				Karau	3 45	144 20			
geness I	9 50	145 15	Haddon, Mt	5 55	143 40	Karauwi	7 40	145 40		5 55	143 40
geness Rf	9 55	145 15	Hagen, Mt	5 40	144 05	Karawari R	4 45	143 20		5 40	144 05
erre Its	11 10	150 00	Hagen Ra	5 35	144 05	Kareeba R	7 40	146 15		5 35	144 05
ul I	2 45	150 55	Hapupa Pass	5 25	159 20	Karema	9 10	147 15		5 25	159 20
e Auckland B	9 00	148 45	Hahl, Mt	7 55	147 25	Kari	6 35	143 55		7 55	147 25
			Half Way I	10 05	143 20	Kariava	7 25	145 30		10 05	143 20
le Pt	10 35	149 50	Hall Spout	8 55	146 30	Karimui, Mt	6 30	144 50		8 55	146 30
t C	10 15	150 50	Hamilton Chan	7 25	157 40	Karimui Plateau	6 30	144 50		7 25	157 40
t C	4 15	153 05	Hammond I	10 30	142 10	Karisoa	9 05	148 55		10 30	142 10
t Cay	9 25	144 10	Hanahar	5 10	154 40	Karius Ra	5 55	142 40		5 10	154 40
t I	10 10	150 05	Hanesauo I	8 55	150 00	Karkar I	4 40	146 00		8 55	150 00
t Pt	6 50	155 35	Hanisch Hr	6 45	147 35	Karu B	3 30	152 15		6 45	147 35
la	7 30	145 10	Hankow Rf	4 55	146 45	Karukaru	8 40	147 35		4 55	146 45
cur	5 20	144 45	Hanpan, C	5 00	154 40	Kasalsea	4 55	151 55		5 00	154 40
ra, C	10 35	150 30	Hansa E	4 10	144 50	Kase	8 45	147 15		4 10	144 50
ardis Banks	7 45	159 40	Hans Meyer Ra	4 20	152 55	Kasilamaka Pass	8 50	151 05		4 20	152 55
or June R	6 35	144 15	Hargy, L	5 20	151 10	Kaubi	5 55	151 00		5 20	151 10
Rf	12 30	143 30	Hastings I	10 20	151 50	Kaugel R	6 10	144 05		10 20	151 50
fan	6 55	146 30	Hastings Rf	9 50	142 30	Kau Kau B	10 35	149 55		9 50	142 30
ri	9 10	147 35	Haszard Is	10 35	151 25	Kaukauai	6 50	155 35		10 35	151 25
m I	9 05	151 55	Hatea I	4 35	159 20	Kaul	4 35	146 00		4 35	159 20
R	8 05	147 35	Hauser R	4 00	141 05	Kaup	3 50	144 00		4 00	141 05
ndora Mtn	6 30	146 05	Hawair R	3 35	143 25	Kaurai	9 00	152 50		3 35	143 25
oa	1 40	150 00	Hawoi R	7 00	143 20	Kaut	2 45	150 55		7 00	143 20
onora F	5 30	149 45	Heath F	9 05	141 20	Kautopan, C	5 05	154 40		5 05	154 40
valle E	6 10	141 40	Hegigio or Kikori R	6 40	143 10	Kaveiniu Pass	5 30	159 35		6 40	143 10
zabeth E	7 50	151 45	Heina Is	1 05	144 30	Kavieng	2 35	150 50		1 05	144 30
zabeth F	7 10	141 40	Hela Pt	6 05	149 20	Kawa	6 30	143 15		6 05	149 20
zabeth I	7 40	146 35	Hele Is	8 50	157 45	Kawa I	8 30	150 20		8 50	157 45
ue I	1 40	109 40	Helmholtz Pt	5 35	146 30	Kawai Pt	9 40	150 55		5 35	146 30
be	5 35	150 55	Hembi	6 20	143 30	Kawaliap	2 05	147 05		6 20	143 30
manus I	1 40	142 35	Hemenahel I	11 10	153 05	Kawin	2 45	150 45		11 10	153 05
i, Mt	5 20	143 40	Henganofi	6 15	145 35	Kawulikiau I	2 30	150 30		6 15	145 35
or	4 40	145 20	Henry, C	10 40	152 55	Kay Rf	12 15	143 15		10 40	152 55
line B	5 30	149 40	Henslow C	9 55	160 40	Kaye, Mt	5 25	142 25		9 55	160 40
uld Rf	10 40	151 35	Hepa	7 35	145 30	Keabunna	6 35	141 50		7 35	141 50
um	5 05	145 00	Herbert, Mt	5 40	145 00	Keakoro B	10 10	148 00		5 40	145 00
na I	1 40	150 00	Herbert Hoover, L	7 15	141 05	Kegel, Mt	5 05	145 35		7 15	141 05
ror Ra	5 45	154 50	Hercules B	7 50	147 45	Kei Keia Rf	11 10	152 15		7 50	147 45
ess Augusta B	6 20	155 10	Hermit Is	1 30	145 05	Keila I	5 25	159 20		1 30	145 05
ra	6 10	149 45	Heron I	11 15	154 15	Keivi C	6 55	143 35		11 15	154 15
ndere, C	8 40	148 25	Herzog, Mt	6 45	146 50	Keka	7 20	145 25		6 45	146 50
avour Str	10 50	142 15	Hessen B	7 20	147 10	Kelanoa	6 00	147 30		7 20	147 10
neer Group	10 35	151 15	Higgins Pt	5 45	147 50	Kela Kavia	5 55	142 50		5 45	147 50
ance C	2 20	150 10	High I	11 20	154 00	Kelanoa Hr	6 00	147 30		11 20	154 00
	9 50	148 40	Hinai B	11 30	153 20	Kelaua Hr	2 05	147 20		11 30	153 20
	8 45	146 45	Hindenburg Ra	5 15	141 15	Kele Iruna Pt	10 05	147 50		5 15	141 15
	8 40	146 30	Hisiu	9 05	146 45	Keman	5 15	143 40		9 05	146 45
o I	10 55	153 10	Hixon B	4 51	151 30	Kembul	5 55	150 40		4 55	151 30
P	7 40	144 45	Hocking Patches	10 35	141 35	Kemp Welch R	9 45	147 45		10 35	141 35
R	7 20	144 50	Hollandia	2 30	140 40	Kenaria	8 15	142 30		2 30	140 40
	6 35	146 40	Hollman, C	5 00	150 05	Kenevi, Mt	9 05	147 45		5 00	150 05
o Mtn	6 15	146 40	Holnicote B	8 35	148 15	Kenibagul	4 50	145 00		8 35	148 15
R	6 35	146 40	Home Is	12 00	143 15	Kenoa	8 20	142 40		12 00	143 15
e R	6 40	143 55	Hon I	5 40	154 40	Kepler Pt	5 35	146 15		5 40	154 40
la Hr	5 25	145 45	Hood B	10 05	147 45	Keppel Pt	10 10	148 00		10 05	147 45
ba	5 30	145 55	Hood Pt	10 05	147 45	Keppel Pt	9 20	149 15		10 05	147 45
bari, Mt	6 10	145 10	Hopoi	6 45	147 20	Keram R	4 25	144 15		6 45	147 20
kon, C	3 50	152 30	Horden R	3 50	141 25	Keravat	4 20	152 00		3 50	141 25
o C	8 50	148 25	Horn I	10 35	142 15	Kereja, Mt	6 30	144 00		10 35	142 15
ttau	6 55	144 15	Horno Is	2 10	147 45	Kerema	8 00	145 45		2 10	147 45
i, Mt	7 30	145 55	Hoskins, C	5 25	150 30	Kerema B	8 00	145 45		5 25	150 30
ala	9 45	150 50	Hughes R	9 25	150 40	Kereru Ra	7 05	144 50		9 25	150 40
R	5 20	151 40	Huhunati I	3 25	154 45	Kerewa, Mt	6 00	143 10		3 25	154 45
rance, C	9 15	159 45	Hula	10 05	147 45	Kerowagi	5 50	144 50		10 05	147 45
ella B	7 55	159 15	Hull I	10 25	151 15	Keru	8 30	141 55		10 25	151 15

11 45	144 00	Kakasa	9 20	143 45	Kwarana	6 45	141 45	Matagu I	8
12 20	142 40	Kalasa	6 10	147 35	Kwari	8 05	141 10	Matakaput	3
9 30	143 25	Kali B	2 05	146 35	Kwasang	6 55	146 45	Matanalem, C	2
6 30	142 30	Kali Bay	2 05	146 35	Kwato	5 30	145 40	Matanatamberan, C	3
4 25	154 10	Kaligola Pt	10 10	148 15	Kweh	3 25	140 25	Mataupa	9
8 25	147 50	Kalingum	3 30	141 55	Kwerok, Mt	5 15	142 00	Matu Pt	4
3 55	141 10	Kalo	10 00	147 45	Kwinia, L	7 35	141 45	Matong	5
12 00	143 15	Kalo Kalo	9 25	150 25	Kwoi, C	5 35	151 50	Matui I	8
9 00	147 10	Kambot	4 20	144 10				Matuka	4
2 30	140 10	Kamdara, Tg	2 20	140 05	Labau	4 50	152 50	Mai, Mt	6
7 05	145 25	Kamhiayer, Mt	7 30	146 15	Labu	6 45	146 55	Mava	6
9 40	160 10	Kami	6 15	145 25	Labu B	10 15	149 05	May Mts	4
4 35	144 45	Kanam	3 25	152 10	Lae	3 40	152 20	May R	4
9 15	152 55	Kanapu I	8 20	150 05	Laga	6 45	147 00	Mbali I	8
10 35	150 30	Kandarisa	8 35	141 15	Lagagot B	9 30	150 15	Mbuk	4
10 40	150 30	Kandrian	6 15	149 35	Lagaip R	3 10	152 35	Mbuke I	20
8 40	141 55	Kaniet Is	0 55	145 30	Lagoon Rf	5 05	142 40	Mbullo I	8
6 55	141 30	Kanu Pt	2 55	151 00	Lahaye, C	9 30	144 55	M'bwei R	7
8 00	147 25	Kanuwe C	7 00	142 55	Lai R	9 10	150 15	Mebuli-buli Pt	9
10 20	150 10	Kapagere	9 50	147 45	Laiagam	5 30	143 45	Medina	2
5 25	144 15	Kapakapa	9 50	147 30	Laiana Chan	5 30	143 20	Medino	9
6 45	144 45	Kapal	8 35	142 50	Laiana I	7 20	157 30	Megapode, C	7
6 25	146 15	Kapau R	7 35	146 10	Lajaka	7 20	157 35	Megis	4
6 20	146 40	Kapiura R	5 45	150 35	Lakekamu R	7 50	156 35	Mela	6
5 55	146 05	Kapsu Pt	2 40	151 05	Laloki	8 10	146 15	Melkoi R	5
8 20	150 10	Kapuri	2 40	151 05	Laloki R	9 25	147 15	Memai I	1
8 15	141 35	Kapuri R	8 15	146 10	Laloki R	9 20	147 15	Mendi	6
6 10	140 25	Karaka	8 15	146 20	Lalusi Pt	6 30	155 55	Mendi R	6
		Karau	7 40	156 40	Lama	4 40	149 35	Mengam, Mt	4
		Karauwi	3 45	144 20	Lamari R	6 40	145 45	Mengino	4
5 55	143 40	Karawari R	7 40	145 40	Lamban F	3 25	152 00	Menyanya	7
5 40	144 05	Kareeba R	4 45	143 20	Lambert, C	4 10	151 30	Mera	4
5 35	144 05	Karema	7 40	146 15	Lambom I	4 50	152 50	Merauke	8
5 25	159 20	Kari	9 10	147 15	Lambur	4 50	152 45	Merauke R	8
7 55	147 25	Kariava	6 35	143 55	Lamerika Pt	3 10	151 55	Merkara Sh	10
10 05	143 20	Karimui, Mt	7 25	145 30	Lametta	3 25	151 55	Merkus, C	6
8 55	146 30	Karimui Plateau	6 30	144 50	Lamington, Mt	8 55	148 10	Merric England	9
7 25	157 40	Karisoa	6 30	144 50	Lamisso F	4 50	152 55	Metanus Hr	2
10 30	142 10	Karius Ra	9 05	148 55	Lamogai	5 50	149 20	Metelin R	5
5 10	154 40	Karkar I	5 55	142 40	Lanremak F	6 35	147 50	Metlik, C	4
8 55	160 00	Karu B	4 40	146 00	Lapar Pt	3 10	142 20	Miadeba	9
6 45	147 35	Karukaru	3 30	152 15	Lapau	4 55	151 10	Mibu I	8
4 55	146 45	Kasalsea	8 40	147 35	Larama	4 55	151 10	Michael, Mt	6
5 00	154 40	Kase	4 55	151 55	Laruma Pt	10 40	152 40	Middleton, C	7
4 10	144 50	Kasilamaka Pass	8 45	147 15	Lasanga I	6 10	154 55	Mikarup	4
4 20	152 55	Kaubi	8 50	151 05	Laseinie Is	7 25	147 15	Mila	10
5 20	151 10	Kaugel R	5 55	151 00	Lassul	10 25	151 25	Millport Hr	10
10 20	151 50	Kau Kau B	6 10	144 05	Lassul B	4 15	151 45	Millman I	11
9 50	142 30	Kaukauai	10 35	149 55	Lau	4 10	151 45	Milne B	10
10 35	151 25	Kaul	6 50	155 35	Laua	5 50	151 20	Mimani R	9
4 35	159 20	Kaup	4 35	146 00	Lauan B	10 10	149 15	Mimia	9
4 00	141 05	Kaurai	3 50	144 00	Laughlan Is	2 45	151 10	Mimias, C	4
3 35	143 25	Kaut	9 00	152 50	Launa	9 15	153 35	Mindjim R	5
7 00	143 20	Kautopan, C	2 45	150 55	L'averdy, C	4 10	142 15	Mingari	5
9 05	141 20	Kaveiniu Pass	5 05	154 40	Lawik Rf	5 30	155 05	Mingende	5
6 40	143 10	Kavieng	5 30	159 35	Lawson, Mt	11 45	153 45	Minj	5
1 05	144 30	Kawa	2 35	150 50	Laxton Rf	7 45	146 40	Minnetonka I	7
6 05	149 20	Kawai I	6 30	143 15	Leahy, Mt	9 25	143 50	Mio	6
8 50	157 45	Kawai Pt	8 30	150 20	Lea Lea	7 20	146 30	Mira Pt	7
5 35	146 30	Kawaliap	9 40	150 55	Lebu	9 15	147 00	Misima I	10
6 20	143 30	Kawin	2 05	147 05	Legelis Shs	8 10	157 15	Missim	7
11 10	153 05	Kawulikiau I	2 45	150 45	Lei	3 50	151 35	Missim, Mt	7
6 15	145 35	Kay Rf	2 30	150 30	Leitre	4 20	153 10	Miwa	7
10 40	152 55	Kaye, Mt	12 15	143 15	Lejeune I	2 50	141 40	Moari	3
9 55	160 40	Keabunna	5 25	142 25	Lelet Plateau	11 10	151 50	Mocklon Is	5
7 35	145 30	Keakoro B	6 35	141 50	Lemanmanu	3 20	152 00	Modewa B	10
5 40	145 00	Kegel, Mt	10 10	148 00	Lemeris, C	5 00	154 35	Moejoe R	6
7 15	141 05	Kei Keia Rf	5 05	145 35	Lengo Chan	3 15	152 05	Moem, C	3
7 50	147 45	Keila I	11 10	152 15	Lenvie Pt	9 20	160 20	Moeting	7
1 30	145 05	Keivi C	5 25	159 20	Leonard Murray Mtns	9 55	160 25	Moi Biri B	9
11 15	154 15	Keka	6 55	143 35	Leonard Schultze R	6 40	143 10	Moi But	9
6 45	146 50	Kelanoa	7 20	145 25	Lepsius Pt	4 35	142 10	Moila Pt	6
7 20	147 10	Kela Kavla	6 00	147 30	Leru I	5 50	146 55	Moim	4
5 45	147 50	Kelanoa Hr	5 55	142 50	Lessau	9 00	159 05	Moiwatu	7
11 20	154 00	Kelaua Hr	6 00	147 30	Lessu, C	2 00	146 55	Mole I	3
11 30	153 20	Kele Iruna Pt	3 00	147 20	Lexanua I	3 00	151 40	Moli I	6
5 15	141 15	Keman	2 05	147 20	Liba R	5 30	159 40	Moltke, C	6
9 05	146 15	Kembul	10 05	147 50	Liguan, C	10 05	149 00	Mom	6
4 55	151 30	Kemp Welch R	5 15	143 40	Lihir Group	4 10	152 00	Momoiogu	6
10 35	141 35	Kenaria	5 55	150 40	Lihir I	3 05	152 40	Monari	9
2 30	140 40	Kenevi, Mt	9 45	147 45	Liji Liji B	3 05	152 40	Mondo	8
5 00	150 05	Kenibagul	8 15	142 30	Lions Head, Mt	11 35	153 25	Mondomodu I	8
8 35	148 15	Kenoa	9 05	147 45	Liot I	9 45	160 10	Money I	9
12 00	143 15	Kepler Pt	4 50	145 00	Lissel	1 25	144 30	Monger	5
5 40	154 40	Keppel Pt	8 20	142 40	Loa Boloba I	3 10	152 40	Mongi R	6
10 05	147 45	Keppel Pt	5 35	146 15	Loani	11 25	154 25	Moni R	9
10 05	147 45	Keram R	10 10	148 00	Lockerbie	10 35	150 35	Mono I	9
6 45	147 20	Keravat	9 20	149 15	Logagon B	10 45	142 25	Montagu Hr	6
3 50	141 25	Kereja, Mt	4 25	144 15	Logaiyu Mt	2 55	151 20	Montemont Is	11
10 35	142 15	Kerema	6 30	144 00	Logia	5 15	142 25	Monts, C	5
2 10	147 45	Kerema B	8 00	145 45	Lohiki R	3 00	151 30	Morehead R	9
5 25	150 30	Kereru Ra	8 00	145 45	Lolobau I	7 40	145 35	Moresby Str	9
9 25	150 40	Kerewa, Mt	7 05	144 50	Lonahan	4 55	151 10	Morgusaia I	7
3 25	154 45	Kerowagi	6 00	143 10	Long I	5 20	154 40	Mori R	10
10 05	147 45	Keru	5 50	144 50	Long I	10 05	142 50	Morigio I	7
10 25	151 15		8 30	141 55	Long Rf	5 20	147 05	Morobe	7

45	141	45	Matagu I	8	35	450	20
05	141	10	Matakapt	3	50	152	30
55	146	45	Matanalem, C	2	30	149	55
30	145	40	Matanatamberan, C	3	55	152	50
25	140	25	Mataupa	9	55	150	55
15	142	00	Matu Pt	4	25	151	35
35	141	45	Matong	5	35	151	45
35	151	50	Matui I	8	25	158	10
			Matuka	4	55	145	45
50	152	50	Mau, Mt	6	50	144	45
45	146	55	Mava	6	50	141	25
15	149	05	May Mts	4	20	141	45
40	152	20	May R	1	35	141	35
45	147	00	Mboli I	8	40	158	15
30	150	15	Mluk	4	35	144	55
10	152	35	Mbuke I	20	25	146	50
05	142	40	Mbulu I	8	45	158	20
30	144	55	M'bwei R	7	15	145	35
10	150	15	Mebuli-buli Pt	9	30	150	55
30	143	45	Medina	2	55	151	25
30	143	20	Medino	9	40	149	40
20	157	30	Megapode, C	7	50	159	00
20	157	35	Megis	4	25	141	35
50	156	35	Mela	6	10	143	25
10	146	15	Melkoi R	5	50	151	00
25	147	15	Meman I	1	10	144	20
20	147	15	Mendi	6	10	143	40
30	155	55	Mendi R	6	10	143	40
40	149	35	Mengam, Mt	4	45	145	15
40	145	45	Mengino	6	25	145	10
25	152	00	Menyanya	7	10	146	00
10	151	30	Merai	4	50	152	20
50	152	50	Merauke	8	30	140	25
40	152	45	Merauke R	8	20	140	35
10	151	55	Merkara Sh	10	30	141	15
25	151	55	Merkus, C	6	10	149	00
55	148	10	Merrie England	9	50	141	00
50	152	55	Metanus Hr	2	40	150	20
50	149	20	Metelin R	5	55	150	25
35	147	50	Metlik, C	4	50	152	55
10	142	20	Miadeba	9	50	150	55
55	151	10	Mibu I	8	45	143	25
40	152	40	Michael, Mt	6	25	145	20
10	154	55	Middleton, C	7	45	156	30
25	147	15	Mikarup	4	20	144	50
25	151	25	Mila	10	30	150	15
15	151	45	Millport Hr	10	20	149	30
10	151	45	Milman I	11	10	143	00
50	151	20	Milne B	10	25	150	30
10	149	15	Mimani R	9	30	147	55
45	151	10	Mimia	9	25	148	00
15	153	35	Mimias, C	4	25	153	10
10	142	15	Mindjim R	5	35	145	40
30	155	05	Mingari	5	45	142	50
45	153	45	Mingende	5	55	144	55
45	146	40	Minj	5	50	144	40
25	143	50	Minnetonka I	7	55	141	55
20	146	30	Mio	6	05	149	10
15	147	00	Mira Pt	7	45	144	55
10	157	15	Misima I	10	40	152	45
50	151	35	Missim	7	05	146	55
20	153	10	Missim, Mt	7	15	146	50
50	141	40	Miwa	7	10	141	35
10	151	50	Moari	3	05	141	45
20	152	00	Mocklon Is	5	35	151	45
00	154	35	Modewa B	10	40	150	20
15	152	05	Moejoe R	6	00	140	55
20	160	20	Moem, C	3	35	143	40
55	160	25	Moeting	7	25	140	20
40	143	10	Moi Biri B	9	35	149	30
35	142	10	Moibut	9	10	141	55
50	146	55	Moila Pt	6	50	155	40
00	159	05	Moim	4	10	143	55
00	146	35	Moiwatu	7	10	145	20
00	151	40	Mole I	2	50	146	25
30	159	40	Moli I	6	50	156	30
05	142	00	Moltke, C	6	00	154	50
10	152	00	Mom	6	15	155	15
05	152	40	Momoioigu	9	15	148	50
05	152	40	Monari	9	40	149	30
35	153	25	Mondo	8	35	147	05
45	160	10	Mondomundu I	8	15	157	50
25	144	30	Money I	9	00	159	05
10	152	40	Monger	5	50	144	30
25	154	25	Mongi R	6	35	147	35
35	150	35	Moni R	9	30	148	20
45	142	25	Mono I	7	20	155	35
55	151	20	Montagu Hr	6	05	150	50
15	142	25	Montemont Is	11	20	152	20
00	151	30	Monts, C	5	00	150	00
40	145	35	Morehead R	9	00	141	25
55	151	10	Moresby Str	9	20	150	25
20	154	40	Morgusaia I	7	05	155	50
05	142	50	Mori R	10	00	148	30
20	147	05	Morigio I	7	45	143	55
20	142	15	Morobe	7	45	147	35

Nomad Rf	12	05	143	20
Nomad R	6	15	142	20
Nondugl	5	50	144	45
Nomu	3	30	153	15
Nopan R	3	40	142	10
Nore	6	15	145	05
Normanby I	10	05	151	05
North B	6	50	156	05
North C	2	30	150	50
North Rf	1	25	145	05
North R	3	55	141	35
North Son	4	55	151	25
Nose Mtn	5	25	143	55
Nuakata I	10	15	151	00
Nubara I	9	15	153	05
Nubia	4	10	144	50
Nugaruba I	3	30	154	50
Nugu I	9	15	160	20
Nugu Pt	9	20	159	35
Nuguria Is	3	25	154	45
Nukiki	6	45	156	30
Nukuana I	8	30	150	15
Nukuhu	5	35	149	25
Nukumanu Is	4	30	159	25
Nukurikia I	4	45	157	00
Numa Numa Hr	5	50	155	15
Numugen R	5	00	145	15
Nuru R	5	25	145	35
Nusam I	9	05	152	30
Nuugurigia I	4	50	157	00
Obree, Mt	9	30	148	05
October R	4	00	140	55
Oenake Ra	2	40	141	05
Oewimmerah R	6	30	140	35
Oiapu	8	30	146	20
Oibo	8	05	147	25
Okapa	6	35	145	40
Ok Biram (R)	5	30	140	55
Ok Mart (R)	5	55	141	15
Ok Om (R)	5	00	142	00
Ok Tedi or Alice R	5	40	141	10
Olevuga I	9	00	160	05
Olinda Ent	11	15	144	05
Olipai	7	45	146	20
Olipai Heights	7	45	146	20
Olive R	12	10	142	55
Om R	3	35	142	30
Omala	6	50	146	35
Omati	7	25	143	55
Omati R	7	15	143	45
Omeri Mtns	8	10	146	45
Omoi	6	05	149	00
Oneiba, Mt	6	40	145	50
Onga	6	20	146	10
Ono R	7	55	146	50
Onslow Patch	11	20	143	15
Ontong Java	5	20	159	25
Opau	7	50	145	45
Open B	4	55	151	35
Ori R	8	25	143	05
Orakwi	5	15	151	40
Orangerie B	10	30	149	40
Oranje Geb	4	35	140	10
Orava	6	45	155	55
Oreba R	7	55	146	35
Oreia I	10	55	153	05
Orford B	11	15	142	50
Orford, C	5	25	152	05
Orfordness	11	20	142	50
Orian, Mt	9	55	149	10
Oriomo R	8	50	143	00
Orloli	7	25	145	10
Orman Rf	9	50	142	20
Ormoe, Tg	2	25	140	35
Ormond R	9	50	147	55
Oro B	8	50	148	30
Oroi	9	00	146	35
Orokolo	7	50	145	20
Orokolo B	7	55	145	20
Orovai	7	40	145	20
Ortega Chan	8	25	159	35
Otibanda	7	15	146	30
Ottilien Rf	4	30	148	50
Otto, Mt	6	00	145	30
Ouba	5	20	145	35
Oupan	5	15	145	30
Oure	8	20	148	10
Ovau I	6	50	156	00
Owalama Ra	9	15	148	05
Owen Pt	5	35	151	55
Owen Pt, East	5	30	152	00
Owen Stanley Ra	9	20	147	55
Pabarabuk	6	05	144	05
Pabuat	6	50	141	35
Pacific Ocean	3	10	149	00

Rauwanda	12	05	143	20
Rawlinson, C	6	15	142	20
Rawlinson Ra	5	50	144	45
Redlick Its	3	30	153	15
Redscar B	3	40	142	10
Redscar Hd	6	15	145	05
Reibeck B	10	05	151	05
Rein B	6	50	156	05
Reiss Pt	2	30	150	50
Renard Is	1	25	145	05
Rendova Hr	3	55	141	35
Rendova I	4	55	151	25
Rendova Pk	5	25	143	55
Rennel I	10	15	151	00
Rennell I	9	15	153	05
Rentoul R	4	10	144	50
Reumur, C	3	30	154	50
Reumur, Mt	9	15	160	20
Richardson Ra	9	20	159	35
Richthofen B	3	25	154	45
Rigny, C	6	45	156	30
Rigo	8	30	150	15
Rika Rika I	5	35	149	25
Ringana	4	30	159	25
Riserao Pt	4	45	157	00
Risk Pt	5	50	155	15
Riu, Mt	5	00	145	15
Robinson B	9	05	152	30
Rob Roy I	5	25	145	35
Rodney, C	9	30	148	05
Rodney Ent	4	00	140	55
Roebuck Pt	2	40	141	05
Roesicke Mtn	6	30	140	35
Rokia Pt	8	30	146	20
Romilly	8	05	147	25
Romilly, Port	6	35	145	40
Roncador Rf	5	30	140	55
Rondahl Hr	5	55	141	15
Rooke (Umboi) I	5	00	142	00
Rorosi	5	40	141	10
Rosa	9	00	160	05
Rossel I	11	15	144	05
Rossel Lgn	7	45	146	20
Rossel, Mt	7	45	146	20
Rossel Spit	12	10	142	55
Roten	3	35	142	30
Rottok B	6	50	146	35
Rouku	7	25	143	55
Round Pt	7	15	143	45
Ruaba	8	10	146	45
Ruaba R	6	05	149	00
Ruango	6	40	145	50
Rudiger Pt	6	20	146	10
Ruge, C	7	55	146	50
Rungnoun, C	11	20	143	15
Ruri	5	20	159	25
Ruri B	7	50	145	35
Russell Is	10	05	151	05
Sabari I	10	05	151	05
Sabben Is	10	05	151	05
Sable I	10	05	151	05
Sable Is	10	05	151	05
Sae Is	10	05	151	05
Safia	10	05	151	05
Sagarai R	10	05	151	05
Sageri	10	05	151	05
Sag Sag	10	05	151	05
Saibai	10	05	151	05
Saibai I	10	05	151	05
Saidor	10	05	151	05
Saiho	10	05	151	05
St Andrew Is	10	05	151	05
St Andrew Str	10	05	151	05
St George, C	10	05	151	05
Saint George I	10	05	151	05
St George's Chan	10	05	151	05
St Mary, Mt	10	05	151	05
St Matthias Group	10	05	151	05
Saisau, Mt	10	05	151	05
Sakar I	10	05	151	05
Salamaua	10	05	151	05
Salamo	10	05	151	05
Salat Str	10	05	151	05
Salegoto	10	05	151	05
Salus	10	05	151	05
Sama Is	10	05	151	05
Samarai	10	05	151	05
Samari	10	05	151	05
Samari I	10	05	151	05
Sambi Hd	10	05	151	05
Samoa Hr	10	05	151	05
Sampun	10	05	151	05
Sanabiga, Mt	10	05	151	05
Sanaroa I	10	05	151	05
Sand I	10	05	151	05

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Nondugl	5 50	144 45
Nomu	3 30	153 15
Nopan R	3 40	142 10
Nore	6 15	145 05
Normanby I	10 05	151 05
North B	6 50	156 05
North C	2 30	150 50
North Rf	1 25	145 05
North R	3 55	141 35
North Son	4 55	151 25
Nose Mtn	5 25	143 55
Nuakata I	10 15	151 00
Nubara I	9 15	153 05
Nubia	4 10	144 50
Nugaruba I	3 30	154 50
Nugu I	9 15	150 20
Nugu Pt	9 20	159 35
Nuguria Is	3 25	154 45
Nukiki	6 45	156 30
Nukuana I	8 30	150 15
Nukuhu	5 35	149 25
Nukumanu Is	4 30	159 25
Nukurikia I	4 45	157 00
Numa Numa Hr	5 50	155 15
Numugen R	5 00	145 15
Nuru R	5 25	145 35
Nusam I	9 05	152 30
Nuugurigia I	4 50	157 00
Obree, Mt	9 30	148 05
October R	4 00	140 55
Oenake Ra	2 40	141 05
Oewimmerah R	6 30	140 35
Oiapu	8 30	146 20
Oibo	8 05	147 25
Okapa	6 35	145 40
Ok Biram (R)	5 30	143 55
Ok Mart (R)	5 55	141 15
Ok Om (R)	5 00	142 00
Ok Tedi or Alice R	5 40	141 10
Olevuga I	9 00	160 05
Olinda Ent	11 15	141 05
Olipai	7 45	145 20
Olipai Heights	7 45	145 20
Olive R	12 10	142 55
Om R	3 35	142 30
Omalai	6 50	146 35
Omati	7 25	143 55
Omati R	7 15	143 45
Omeri Mtns	8 10	146 45
Omoi	6 05	149 00
Oneiba, Mt	6 40	145 50
Onga	6 20	145 10
Ono R	7 55	146 50
Onslow Patch	11 20	143 15
Ontong Java	5 20	159 25
Opau	7 50	145 45
Open B	4 55	151 35
Opi R	8 25	143 05
Orakwi	5 15	151 40
Orangerie B	10 30	149 40
Orange Geb	4 35	140 10
Orava	6 45	155 55
Oreba R	7 55	145 35
Oreia I	10 55	153 05
Orford B	11 15	142 50
Orford, C	5 25	152 05
Orfordness	11 20	142 50
Orian, Mt	9 55	149 10
Oriomo R	8 50	143 00
Orloli	7 25	145 10
Orman Rf	9 50	142 20
Ormoe, Tg	2 25	140 35
Ormond R	9 50	147 55
Oro B	8 50	148 30
Oroi	9 00	146 35
Orokolo	7 50	145 20
Orokolo B	7 55	145 20
Orovai	7 40	145 20
Ortega Chan	8 25	159 35
Otibanda	7 15	146 30
Ottilien Rf	4 30	148 50
Otto, Mt	6 00	145 30
Ouba	5 20	145 35
Oupan	5 15	145 30
Oure	8 20	148 10
Ovau I	6 50	156 00
Owalama Ra	9 15	148 05
Owen Pt	5 35	151 55
Owen Pt, East	5 30	152 00
Owen Stanley Ra	9 20	147 55
Pabarabuk	6 05	144 05
Pabuat	6 50	141 35
Pacific Ocean	3 10	149 00

Rawlinson, C	9 20	150 05
Rawlinson Ra	6 35	147 25
Redlick Its	10 50	152 35
Redscar B	9 10	146 50
Redscar Hd	9 15	146 55
Reibeck B	5 25	149 50
Rein B	5 35	149 15
Reiss Pt	5 55	147 05
Renard Is	10 50	153 05
Rendova Hr	8 25	157 15
Rendova I	8 35	157 15
Rendova Pk	8 30	157 20
Rennel I	9 45	143 15
Rennell I	11 40	160 10
Rentoul R	6 20	142 10
Reumur, C	5 15	147 10
Reumur, Mt	5 15	147 05
Richardson Ra	11 50	142 30
Richthofen B	6 20	149 50
Rigny, C	5 25	146 00
Rigo	9 50	147 35
Rika Rika I	10 50	151 00
Ringana	7 00	157 05
Riserao Pt	8 35	157 20
Risk Pt	7 50	144 15
Riu, Mt	11 30	153 25
Rob Roy I	8 10	148 10
Robinson B	7 25	157 30
Rodney, C	10 10	148 25
Rodney Ent	10 20	148 25
Roebuck Pt	6 10	150 45
Roesicke Mtn	5 00	142 40
Rokia Pt	10 35	152 50
Romilly	7 35	144 55
Romilly, Port	7 40	144 50
Roncador Rf	6 10	159 20
Rondahl Hr	5 35	151 50
Rooke (Umboi) I	5 35	147 55
Rorosi	8 15	157 35
Rosa	8 40	157 20
Rossel I	11 20	154 10
Rossel Lgn	11 15	153 45
Rossel, Mt	11 20	154 15
Rossel Spit	11 30	154 20
Roten	4 30	144 10
Rottok B	5 30	148 50
Rouku	8 40	141 35
Round Pt	9 50	147 30
Ruaba	9 50	149 35
Ruaba R	9 45	149 35
Ruago	5 35	150 10
Rudiger Pt	5 30	149 40
Ruge, C	5 35	149 25
Rungnoun, C	5 05	154 30
Ruri	5 30	154 50
Puri B	5 30	154 50
Russell Is	9 05	159 10
Sabari I	11 05	153 05
Sabben Is	2 10	146 20
Sable I	3 35	154 45
Sable Is	11 10	151 20
Sae Is	0 45	145 15
Safia	9 35	148 40
Sagarai R	10 25	150 15
Sageri	8 35	148 05
Sag Sag	5 35	148 20
Saibai	9 25	142 35
Saibai I	9 25	142 40
Saidor	5 35	146 30
Saiho	8 50	148 05
St Andrew Is	2 25	147 25
St Andrew Str	2 30	147 20
St George, C	4 50	152 55
Saint George I	8 30	159 35
St George's Chan	4 50	152 35
St Mary, Mt	8 10	147 00
St Matthias Group	1 30	149 40
Saisau, Mt	7 05	145 00
Sakar I	5 25	148 05
Salamaua	7 00	147 05
Salamo	9 40	150 45
Salat Str	4 00	153 40
Salagoto	8 45	157 55
Salus	7 10	147 10
Sama Is	1 25	144 05
Samarai	10 35	150 40
Samari	8 45	143 40
Samari I	8 40	143 40
Sambi Hd	7 20	157 05
Samoa Hr	7 00	147 05
Sampun	5 20	152 10
Sanabiga, Mt	6 20	145 30
Sanaroa I	9 35	151 00
Sand I	4 35	148 45

Sopau	5 45	152 35
Sori	2 00	146 40
South Rf	1 35	145 05
South Son	5 10	151 15
Southeast Pt	2 05	147 25
Southwest B	2 10	146 35
South West Ent	11 15	151 55
Southwest Pt	2 15	146 35
Star Mtns	5 05	141 05
Star Mtns		
(Sterren Geb)	4 50	140 40
Steffen Str	2 40	150 40
Stephan Str	4 10	145 05
Stephens It	9 30	143 35
Sterren Geb		
(Star Mtns)	4 50	140 40
Stettin B	5 30	150 10
Steuers Is	11 05	151 10
Stevens, C	7 05	155 55
Stirling I	7 25	155 35
Stole, Mt	4 45	141 40
Stony, Mt	4 25	141 45
Strachan I	9 00	142 10
Strathord Is	10 10	151 50
Strickland R	7 25	141 25
Strickland R	6 00	142 05
Strong, Mt	8 00	146 55
Sua	6 20	145 10
Suain	3 20	142 55
Suaru B	4 20	145 10
Suaru, Mt	6 15	144 40
Suat	4 30	145 10
Suau I	10 45	150 15
Suckling, C	9 00	146 40
Suckling, Mt	9 45	148 55
Sudest, C	8 45	148 30
Sudest, C	11 35	153 45
Suein	3 00	152 35
Suf I	0 55	145 30
Sugarloaf, Mt	6 15	155 25
Sugarloaf, The	5 45	143 45
Sugu	9 40	159 45
Sui	8 50	143 25
Sukara R	3 20	141 15
Suki C	8 05	141 40
Sukulum	3 30	142 15
Sul R	5 40	149 10
Sulei Is	8 05	159 35
Sulen, Mt	3 25	142 15
Suloga Hr	9 15	152 45
Suloga Pt	9 15	152 45
Sulu	5 25	151 00
Sumasuma I	1 30	144 05
Sumbi H.	7 15	157 00
Sunken Barrier, The	11 20	152 35
Suri	7 10	143 55
Suru	6 50	144 45
Susu	9 35	160 35
Susubona	8 15	159 25
Susuwora	7 10	143 45
Suware	9 20	148 10
Sydney Sh	3 20	146 50
Tabago	6 40	155 45
Tabar I	2 55	152 05
Tabar Is	2 50	152 00
Tabili	3 20	151 45
Table B	10 15	149 05
Table Mtn	4 35	141 10
Tabula Pt	8 50	151 05
Tabunagora I	9 20	152 05
Tagan	5 40	143 35
Tagari R	6 15	143 00
Tage	6 20	143 20
Tagula I	11 30	153 30
Tahala I	4 30	159 20
Tahama	9 05	148 15
Tahmas	6 35	146 05
Taibin, Mt	10 05	149 30
Taiof I	5 30	154 40
Taivo Pt	9 25	160 25
Taki	6 30	155 50
Takuam, Mt	6 25	155 35
Talasea	5 20	150 05
Talasea Hr	5 15	150 05
Talawe, Mt	5 30	148 25
Taleba B	9 30	150 15
Tami Is	6 45	147 55
Tami R	2 50	140 45
Tamier	8 45	140 35
Tamiloa, Mt	6 40	145 35
Tanagaba Hr	8 25	159 50
Tanahmerah	6 05	140 20
Tanahmerah B	2 25	140 20

Sopau	3 45	152 35	Turnagaim I	9 35	142 15	Wuro R	3 40	141 35
Sori	2 00	146 40	Turner, C	5 05	152 00	Wuruf	6 45	146 25
South Rf	1 35	145 05	Turtle Head I	10 55	142 40	Wuvulu I	1 45	142 50
South Son	5 10	151 15	Turu, Mt	3 40	143 20	Wyborn Rf	10 50	142 45
Southeast Pt	2 05	147 25	Twin I	10 25	142 25			
Southwest B	2 10	146 35						
South West Ent	11 15	151 55	Uama I	9 25	151 00	Yabet	4 40	144 30
Southwest Pt	2 15	146 35	Uapumba I	8 05	143 40	Yabuk	4 50	145 40
Star Mtns	5 05	141 05	Ubai	5 40	150 40	Yagroner Hills	3 40	141 20
Star Mtns			Uberi	9 20	147 30	Yakamul	3 15	142 40
(Sterren Geb)	4 50	140 40	Ubo	9 35	148 45	Yalingi R	3 20	142 10
Steffen Str	2 40	150 40	Udon, Mt	5 40	144 50	Yambimbit	4 30	143 50
Stephan Str	4 10	145 05	Ufo I	6 55	156 00	Yamen	4 25	144 05
Stephens It	9 30	143 35	Uga Pt	9 55	149 50	Yanaba I	9 15	151 55
Sterren Geb			Uga R	10 00	149 40	Yandabome	7 05	145 45
(Star Mtns)	4 50	140 40	Ulamona	5 00	151 15	Yangi, Mt	5 40	143 15
Stettin B	5 30	150 10	Ulap	6 00	147 10	Yangla	5 45	148 00
Steuers Is	11 05	151 10	Ulau	3 20	142 50	Yangoru	3 40	143 20
Stevens, C	7 05	155 55	Ulawun, Mt	5 00	151 20	Yaningam	5 05	141 55
Stirling I	7 25	155 35	Ulingan	4 30	145 25	Yankoki, Mt	5 25	151 25
Stole, Mt	4 45	141 40	Uluma Rf	11 05	151 00	Yecola I	4 40	155 20
Stony, Mt	4 25	141 45	Ulamam, Mt	4 40	146 00	Yeharnu I	4 45	155 30
Strachan I	9 00	142 10	Ulupu	3 40	143 10	Yeina I	11 20	153 25
Strathord Is	10 10	151 50	Uluputur	3 40	152 20	Yellow River	4 00	141 45
Strickland R	7 25	141 25	Ulur, Mt	6 15	147 25	Yellow R	3 55	141 50
Strickland R	6 00	142 05	Ulur Mtns	6 20	147 15	Yeno, Mt	5 25	151 50
Strong, Mt	8 00	146 55	Umboi (Rooke) I	5 35	147 55	Yimas	4 40	143 35
Sua	6 20	145 10	Umbukul	2 30	150 00	Yimi R	3 45	142 40
Suain	3 20	142 55	Umuda I	8 25	143 45	Yobu Pt	9 10	141 55
Suaru B	4 20	145 10	Unanai	6 40	155 25	Yongga B	11 20	154 00
Suaru, Mt	6 15	144 40	Umbarn, Mt	5 10	141 25	York, C	10 40	142 30
Suat	4 30	145 10	Unea I	4 55	149 10	Yorke Is	9 45	143 25
Suau I	10 45	150 15	Ungalabu Hr	2 25	150 05	Yovo I	4 40	155 25
Suckling, C	9 00	146 40	Ungerem	6 30	141 10	Yowadi	5 50	143 35
Suckling, Mt	9 45	148 55	Uni, Mt	5 30	141 35	Ysabel Chan	2 00	149 55
Sudest, C	8 45	148 30	Upiara	8 30	142 40	Ysabel Pass	2 20	150 15
Sudest, C	11 35	153 45	Upoia	7 45	145 30	Yuat R	4 25	143 55
Suein	3 00	152 35	Uradu Lgn	7 55	142 55	Yula R	3 50	142 00
Suf I	0 55	145 30	Urama I	7 35	144 40	Yule Ent	10 25	143 55
Sugarloaf, Mt	6 15	155 25	Urasa I	9 10	150 50	Yule I	8 50	146 30
Sugarloaf, The	5 45	143 45	Urawa R	6 05	146 45	Yule, Mt	8 10	146 45
Sugu	9 40	159 45	Urei R	5 15	142 35	Yule Patches	11 20	152 50
Sui	8 50	143 25	Urun	8 35	147 15			
Sukara R	3 20	141 15	Usini	5 30	145 25	Zaka	7 50	147 40
Suki C	8 05	141 40	Utu	5 05	145 35	Zawan	5 55	146 30
Sukulum	3 30	142 15	Utaha Hr	9 10	160 10	Zeune Is	6 20	155 50
Sul R	5 40	149 10	U-ume	9 55	148 25	Zim	8 45	143 05
Sulei Is	8 05	159 35	Uvo, Mt	4 30	145 15			
Sulen, Mt	3 25	142 15	Uwero Rf	6 25	155 55			
Suloga Hr	9 15	152 45						
Suloga Pt	9 15	152 45	Vailala	7 55	145 25			
Sulu	5 25	151 00	Vailala R	7 25	145 25			
Sumasuma I	1 30	144 05	Vakuta	8 50	151 10			
Sumbi Rf	7 15	157 00	Vakuta I	8 50	151 10			
Sunken Barrier, The	11 20	152 35	Valif I	3 15	143 20			
Suri	7 10	143 55	Vamtu I	4 40	149 15			
Suru	6 50	144 45	Vanapa R	9 05	147 10			
Susu	9 35	160 35	Vangunu I	8 40	158 00			
Susubona	8 15	159 25	Vangunu, Mt	8 40	158 00			
Susuwora	7 10	143 45	Vanimo	2 40	141 20			
Suware	9 20	148 10	Vanimo Hr	2 40	141 20			
Sydney Sh	3 20	146 50	Vanuamai	8 50	146 40			
			Vari	8 05	157 00			
Tabago	6 40	155 45	Varoi R	7 35	144 55			
Tabar I	2 55	152 05	Varunga Pt	7 10	157 15			
Tabar Is	2 50	152 00	Velaviuru	7 25	157 30			
Tabili	3 20	151 45	Vella Gulf	8 00	156 50			
Table B	10 15	149 05	Vella Lavella I	7 45	156 40			
Table Mtn	4 35	141 10	Ventenat, C	10 10	151 15			
Tabuia Pt	8 50	151 05	Venus Pt	4 00	144 45			
Tabunagora I	9 20	152 05	Verahui	9 20	159 35			
Tagan	5 40	143 35	Verron Ra	4 30	152 55			
Tagari R	6 15	143 00	Via R	5 40	149 35			
Tage	6 20	143 20	Viai I	3 20	144 25			
Tagula I	11 30	153 30	Victor Emanuel Ra	5 10	141 35			
Tahala I	4 30	159 20	Victoria, Mt	8 55	147 35			
Tahama	9 05	148 15	Victory, Mt	9 10	149 05			
Tahmas	6 35	146 05	Vikenara Pt	8 35	159 55			
Taibin, Mt	10 05	149 30	Vina Kiki, Mt	8 05	157 30			
Talof I	5 30	154 40	Vinall, C	9 25	150 45			
Taivo Pt	9 25	160 25	Vincke Pt	5 55	147 15			
Taki	6 30	155 50	Vinegau	11 45	160 25			
Takuam, Mt	6 25	155 35	Vio Inlet	7 10	157 10			
Talasea	5 20	150 05	Virginia, L	4 35	143 50			
Talasea Hr	5 15	150 05	Visuvisu Pt	7 55	157 30			
Talawe, Mt	5 30	148 25	Vitiaz Str	5 30	146 50			
Taleba B	9 30	150 15	Vito	6 05	155 25			
Tami Is	6 45	147 55	Vittora I	8 35	159 50			
Tami R	2 50	140 45	Vitu Is	4 40	149 25			
Tamier	8 45	140 35	Vogali I	2 20	146 50			
Tamiloa, Mt	6 40	145 35	Vogel, C	9 40	150 05			
Tanagaba Hr	8 25	159 50	Vokey I	3 10	144 05			
Tanahmerah	6 05	140 20	Volupai	5 15	150 00			
Tanahmerah B	2 25	140 20						