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ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF NAURU

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 Nauru 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.

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1955.

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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

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# REPORT

TO

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED  
NATIONS

ON THE

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE TERRITORY OF NAURU

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

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(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.



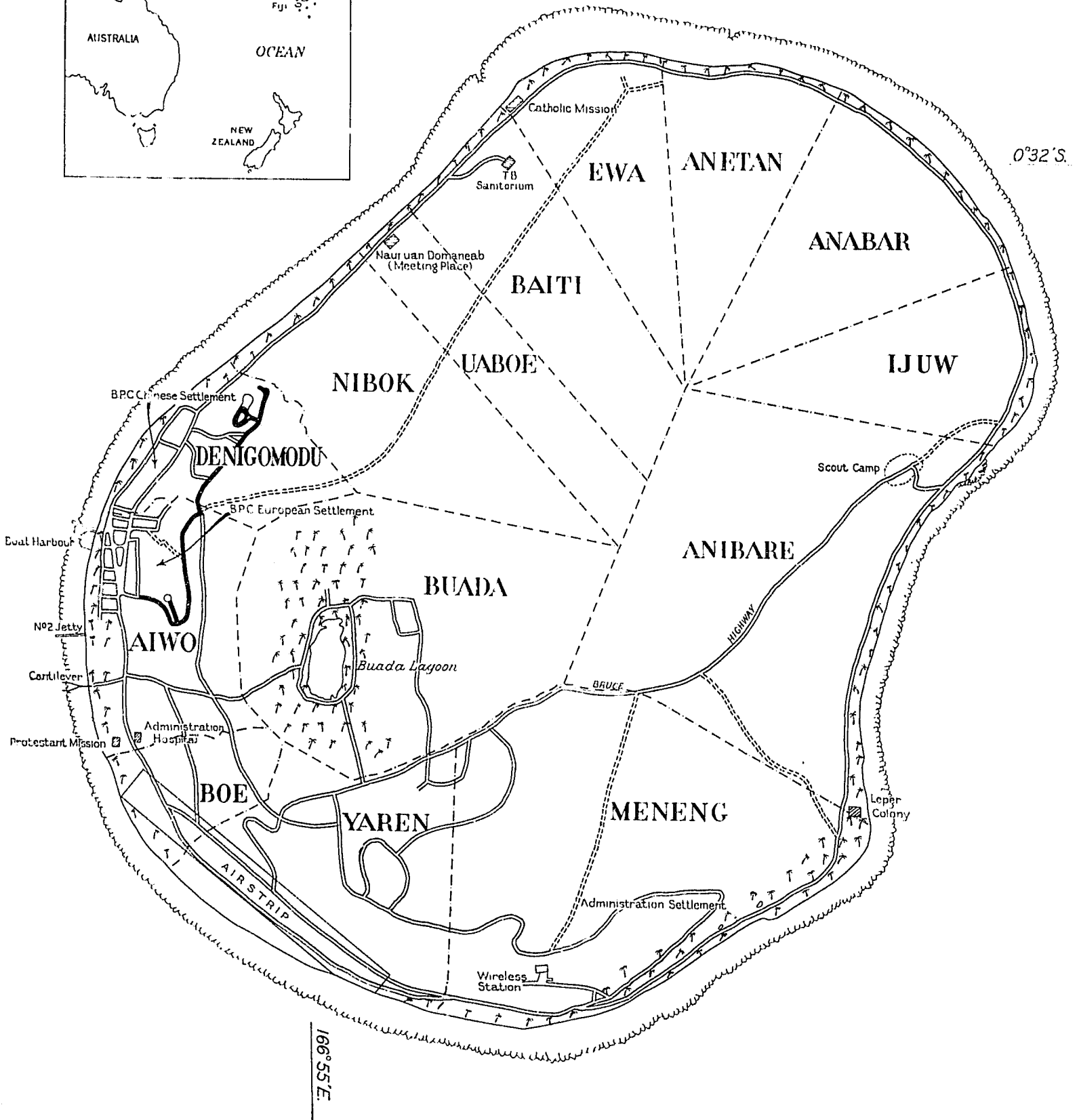
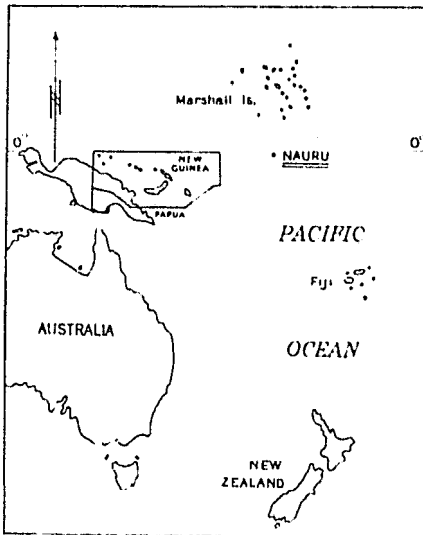
# NAURU

SCALE



## LEGEND

Sealed Roads	shown thus	
Unsealed Roads	" "	
Tracks	" "	
District Boundaries	" "	
Coconut Areas	" "	



# THE TERRITORY OF NAURU.

## ANNUAL REPORT 1954-55.

### PART I.—INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION.

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The Territory of Nauru is a small island situated in the Central Pacific, in latitude  $0^{\circ} 32'$  South and longitude  $166^{\circ} 55'$  East. It has an area of 5,263 acres, is oval-shaped, approximately 12 miles in circumference and is surrounded by a coral reef which is exposed at low tide.

The reef encloses a narrow sandy beach from which the ground rises slightly, forming a fertile belt encircling the island and varying in width from 150 to 300 yards. On the inner side of the coastal belt a coral cliff formation rises to a height of from 40 to 100 feet above sea level, merging into a central plateau which, at some places, rises to 200 feet. Extensive phosphate deposits are contained in the plateau and the removal of the phosphate leaves a rugged terrain consisting of coral pinnacles varying from 30 to 50 feet in height above the floor of the old coral formation.

The phosphate deposits, which are worked by the British Phosphate Commissioners under agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, are the island's chief natural resource. Of the island's total area of 5,263 acres, 4,116 acres are classified as phosphate bearing; of these 782 acres have already been mined. Since the discovery of the deposits, over 19,000,000 tons have been raised.

Although the island is close to the equator, the climate tends towards the sub-tropical, being tempered by sea breezes, with a wet and dry season. The dry season is marked by the easterly trade wind which prevails for the greater part of the year, but there is a wet cycle for about four months (November to February) during the westerly monsoon season. The annual rainfall is low for a Pacific island, averaging approximately 80 inches. However, there have been marked variations from this average, falls of over 180 inches having been recorded in 1930 and 1940, whilst the total for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1950, was only 12.29 inches. During the year under review the recorded rainfall totalled 35.96 inches. Further meteorological information is given in Appendix XXIV.

The vegetation of the island is not luxuriant, except in the wet season, when the undergrowth is most pronounced. Where the phosphate has been mined, the coral pinnacles are gradually being covered by

secondary growth. Pandanus and coconut palms are found in the coastal belt, while around Buada Lagoon, the only other fertile area on the island, coconut palms, banana palms, pineapples and some other fruits and vegetables are grown. The timber available on the island has no commercial use. The trunks and branches of the tomano tree are gnarled and twisted and of the hardwood variety and cannot be adapted for any purpose apart from making small pieces of furniture. The pandanus tree produces a frond which is used for mat-making and for other native crafts.

As the soil is highly porous and the rainfall uncertain, cultivation is restricted to the growing of fruits and vegetables for domestic purposes.

There are no indigenous animals and bird life is not plentiful. Pigs and poultry have been introduced to the island in small numbers and the waters around the island abound with edible fish.

The following table shows the distances between Nauru and other Pacific localities:—

Place.	Distance in Nautical Miles.	Place.	Distance in Nautical Miles.
Ocean Island ..	165	Truk ..	1,010
Tarawa ..	370	Midway Island ..	1,970
Kwajalein ..	565	Sydney ..	2,200
Eniwetok ..	765	Pearl Harbour ..	2,445
Honiara ..	779	Tokyo ..	2,550
Rabaul ..	920	Hong Kong ..	3,000

The island is divided into fourteen districts, as shown on the map accompanying this report.

#### ETHNIC, LINGUISTIC, RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL STRUCTURES.

The Nauruan people live on the coastal belt of land between the beach and the coral cliff and around Buada Lagoon. They are mainly a mixture of Polynesian, Micronesian and Melanesian types, though more closely related to the Polynesians. They vary in pigmentation of skin, which is mainly brown, and have thick, black hair. The men are of an average height of about 5 ft. 6 in. and the women 2 or 3 inches shorter.

Although there is no information available as to the first inhabitants of Nauru, the present indigenous inhabitants show characteristics of the Polynesians. The language of the Nauruans does not provide any clue to the origin of the people. Its structure and many of its words do not appear to have any relationship

to Polynesian and it has certain characteristics distinguishing it from typical Melanesian tongues. English is used freely by educated Nauruans and is understood by most of the indigenous population.

The Nauruans have adopted Christianity and are members of one or other of the two Christian denominations which have missions in the Territory.

At the 30th June, 1955, the indigenous population totalled 1,935, the distribution by Districts being—

District.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aiwo .. ..	89	77	166
Anetan .. ..	69	55	124
Anabar .. ..	52	45	97
Anibare .. ..	30	28	58
Boe .. ..	162	135	297
Buada .. ..	93	103	196
Baiti .. ..	59	46	105
Denigomodu ..	45	32	77
Ewa .. ..	39	27	66
Ijuw .. ..	21	19	40
Meneng .. ..	121	133	254
Nibok .. ..	49	42	91
Uaboe .. ..	96	91	187
Yaren .. ..	91	86	177
Total .. ..	1,016	919	1,935

The European population numbered 262 of whom 205 resided in the Districts of Denigomodu and Aiwo, 51 in the Administration settlement in the Meneng District and six at the Roman Catholic Mission in the Ewa District. There were fifteen European officers of the British Phosphate Commissioners and their families absent from the island on leave at 30th June, 1955, and these are not included in the population figures.

The Chinese community numbered 568, including 35 women and 50 children. A total of 538 resided in the Denigomodu District and, of these, 465 were employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners. In addition, 30 Chinese resided in Meneng District, including four women and eight children. The eighteen male adults are employed by the Administration.

At the 30th June, 1955, other Pacific Islanders on Nauru totalled 911. These included 522 Gilbert and Ellice Islanders employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners under contract, and 163 other Pacific Islanders living in the Districts with the indigenous population.

The total population of the island at the end of the period covered by this report was 3,676, consisting of 1,935 Nauruans, 262 Europeans, 568 Chinese, 163 other Pacific Islanders domiciled in the Districts, and 748 other Pacific Islanders housed by the British Phosphate Commissioners. Of the non-indigenous communities the Europeans are almost entirely of British stock; the Chinese are recruited from Hong Kong; whilst the Gilbert and Ellice Islanders come from the islands of that name about 300 miles east of Nauru.

Further details relating to population are given in Appendix I. of this report.

### HISTORICAL SURVEY.

The salient events in the history of Nauru since its discovery are—

1798—Discovered by Captain John Fearn on a voyage from New Zealand to the China Seas.

1888—Nauru proclaimed German Territory.

1900—Discovery of the deposits of phosphate.

1906—The Pacific Phosphate Company commenced mining phosphates.

1914—Nauru occupied by an Australian Expeditionary Force.

1919—Mandate for the administration of the island conferred upon His Britannic Majesty, and Agreement made between the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand providing for the administration of the Island and the working of the phosphate deposits by the British Phosphate Commissioners.

1940—In December a German raider shelled the island.

1941—Japanese planes bombed the island during December and following months.

1942—Occupation by Japanese forces on 26th August.

1945—Re-occupation by Australian forces on 13th September.

1946—Shipping of phosphate resumed on 30th July.

1947—United Nations approved terms of Trusteeship Agreement.

1951—First elections under the Nauru Local Government Council Ordinance held on 15th December.

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

Brigadier-General T. Griffiths, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.—June, 1921, to June, 1927.

W. A. Newman, Esq., M.B.E.—June, 1927, to January, 1933.

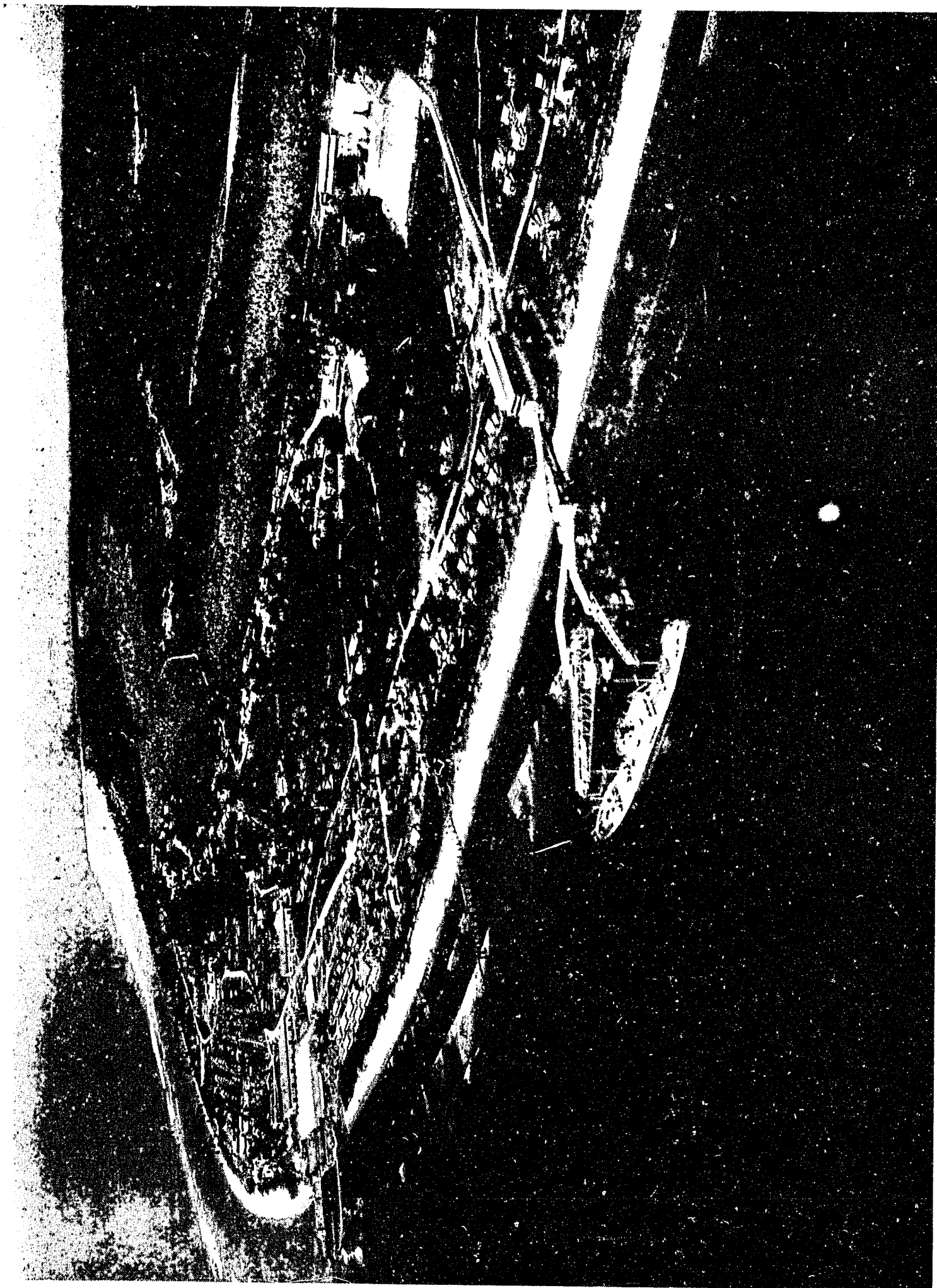
Commander Rupert C. Garcia, R.A.N. (Retired).—January, 1933, to October, 1938.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Chalmers, C.M.G., D.S.O.—October, 1938, to March, 1943.

M. Ridgway, Esq.—September, 1945, to August, 1949.

H. H. Reeve, Esq. August, 1949, to November, 1949.

Honorable R. S. Richards.—November, 1949, to January, 1953.



Aerial view of Nauru—showing boat harbour. British Phosphate Commissioners' settlement and vessel loading under cantilever.

J. K. Lawrence, Esq.—January, 1953, to June, 1954.

R. S. Leydin, Esq., O.B.E.—July, 1954.

*The British Phosphate Commissioners.*—The present British Phosphate Commissioners are—

G. Calder, Esq.—Appointed by the Government of the United Kingdom.

J. R. Halligan, Esq.—Appointed by the Government of Australia.

C. M. Richwhite, Esq.—Appointed by the Government of New Zealand.

#### EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE DURING THE YEAR.

A census was taken of the non-Nauruan population as at 30th June, 1954, and of the Nauruan population as at 30th June, 1955.

Mr. R. S. Leydin, O.B.E., was appointed Administrator of Nauru on 1st July, 1954, in succession to Mr. J. K. Lawrence.

The new Nauru Secondary School was opened on 2nd August, 1954.

The Head Chief, Raymond Gadabu, was appointed a Magistrate of the District Court with effect from 30th August, 1954.

The Director of Training in the Australian Department of Labour and National Service visited Nauru in September, 1954, to inquire into and advise the Administering Authority on the question of vocational training.

H.M.A.S. *Hawkesbury* of the Royal Australian Navy visited Nauru in October, 1954.

The construction of the new Administration Hospital was commenced on 1st April, 1955.

The building of 350 houses for the Nauruan people was completed in June, 1955.

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

### STATUS OF THE TERRITORY.

Nauru is a Trust Territory for which the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom have, in succession to their Mandate from the League of Nations, been designated as the joint authority which will exercise the administration of the Territory subject to an agreement made by these Governments that the Government of Australia will on behalf of the Administering Authority continue to exercise full powers of legislation and jurisdiction in and over the Territory.

### STATUS OF THE INHABITANTS.

By Statutory Rules, No. 120 of 1951, made under the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948-1953* of the Commonwealth of Australia, Nauruans, and persons

born in Nauru who are not British subjects are "Australian protected persons". A non-indigenous inhabitant who was not born in the Territory retains his individual national status.

However, the Nauru Local Government Council may confer membership of the Nauruan community on any Native immigrant subject to such conditions as may be provided by ordinance or prescribed. During the year a draft of an ordinance incorporating proposals made by the Council relating to the definition and granting of membership of the Nauruan community was prepared. This has been considered by the Council which has indicated its agreement subject to some minor alterations which will be given attention in the final draft. Other immigrants such as Europeans or Chinese, retain their own particular national status.

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

Although immigrants retain their own national status or acquire membership of the Nauruan community, they are all subject to the laws of the Territory.

## PART III.—INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS.

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Australia, on behalf of the Administering Authority for the Territory of Nauru, has continued to co-operate with the organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies in supplying required statistical and other information.

During the year, annual reports were submitted to the International Labour Organization and the Narcotic Drugs Commission.

The only non-governmental bodies in the Territory of an international character are the two missionary organizations, the London Missionary Society (Protestant) and the Mission of the Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic), whose activities are referred to in other sections of the report.

Information as to treaties, conventions and agreements that applied to the Territory of Nauru at 30th June, 1955, is given in Appendix XXIII.

### REGIONAL RELATIONS.

In the geographical sense Nauru has no close neighbours, except Ocean Island (whose economic status, as a supplier of phosphate, is somewhat similar to that of Nauru). Close and mutually advantageous links exist on the economic side, however, between Nauru and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and Nauru and Hong Kong. From both areas Nauru draws portion of its labour force for the work associated with the mining, treatment and transport of the phosphate ore.

Nauru is within the territorial area of the South Pacific Commission established in 1947 by agreement between the six Governments responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories in the South Pacific Region as a consultative and advisory body in matters affecting the economic and social development of the territories and the welfare of the inhabitants. Through the Administering Authority, the Nauru Administration maintains a close interest in the work of the Commission, particularly in relation to matters of direct interest to the economic and social welfare of the Nauruan people.

There is a monthly exchange of information on public health matters by radio with Suva covering the territories within the area of the South Pacific Commission.

At the close of the year, one Nauruan youth was taking the Assistant Medical Practitioners' course and two Nauruan girls the General Nursing and Infant Welfare course at the Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji. One medical student had to discontinue his studies for health reasons.

In Australia, 31 Nauruans are at secondary schools; two are pursuing post-secondary courses (one studying accountancy and one training at the Sydney Teachers' College to be a domestic science teacher); four are studying theology. (The Nauruan dispenser and the laboratory assistant who were in Australia for training have both returned to the island and resumed their duties.)

The Nauruan assistant medical practitioner who had obtained employment in early 1954 with the Territorial Medical Services at Port Moresby, Papua, returned to Nauru in January, 1955.

A Nauruan pastor who had two years' training at a theological college in Australia, is at present working in Papua. He is accompanied by his wife and family.

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

### POLICE FORCE.

Law and order are maintained by a Police Force consisting of a European Director of Police and 48 other ranks. The latter are recruited from the indigenous population and other Pacific Islanders resident in the Territory, and consist of one sergeant-major, two sergeants, two corporals, six lance-corporals and 37 constables.

When on duty, members of the Police Force carry no arms of any description, but the police equipment includes small arms which are kept for emergency measures. All small arms and ammunition in the Territory are under the strict control of the Director of Police.

Salaries payable to the Nauruan members of the Police Force are shown in Table C of Appendix II.

The Nauru Local Government Council, established under the provisions of the *Nauru Local Government Council Ordinance 1951-1955*, also has a responsibility for the maintenance of peace, order and good government among the Nauruans. This is provided for in section 42 of the Ordinance which reads as follows:—

The Council, the Head Chief and a Councillor (in relation to his District or group of Districts) shall—

- (a) perform the duties and fulfil the obligations imposed upon it or him by this Ordinance or by any other law in force in Nauru;
- (b) subject to the laws of Nauru, generally maintain peace, order and good government among the Nauruans; and
- (c) intervene for the purpose of preventing, and to the best of its or his ability prevent, the commission by any Nauruan over whom it or he has authority of any offence against a law of Nauru.

The Council is authorized to appoint such District Constables as it considers necessary to assist in the enforcement of the rules and authority of the Council. At the 30th June, 1955, the Council had appointed seven District Constables. The District Constables are not members of the Police Force.

### PUBLIC ORDER.

There were no instances of collective violence or serious cases of disorder during the year under review.

## PART V.—POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT.

### CHAPTER 1.

#### GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE.

Under the Trusteeship Agreement, approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the 1st November, 1947, the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom are designated as the Joint Trust Authority for the Territory. They have agreed that the Australian Government should exercise full powers of legislation, administration and jurisdiction in and over the Territory and that the administration of the Island shall be vested in an Administrator with power to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory.

The Administrator is responsible to the Australian Government through the Minister of State for Territories, the Honorable Paul Hasluck, whose Department is located at Canberra.

Pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement, the Administering Authority has undertaken to administer the Territory in accordance with the United Nations Charter and in such a manner as to achieve the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system, as set forth in Article 76 of the Charter.

### CHAPTER 2.

#### TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

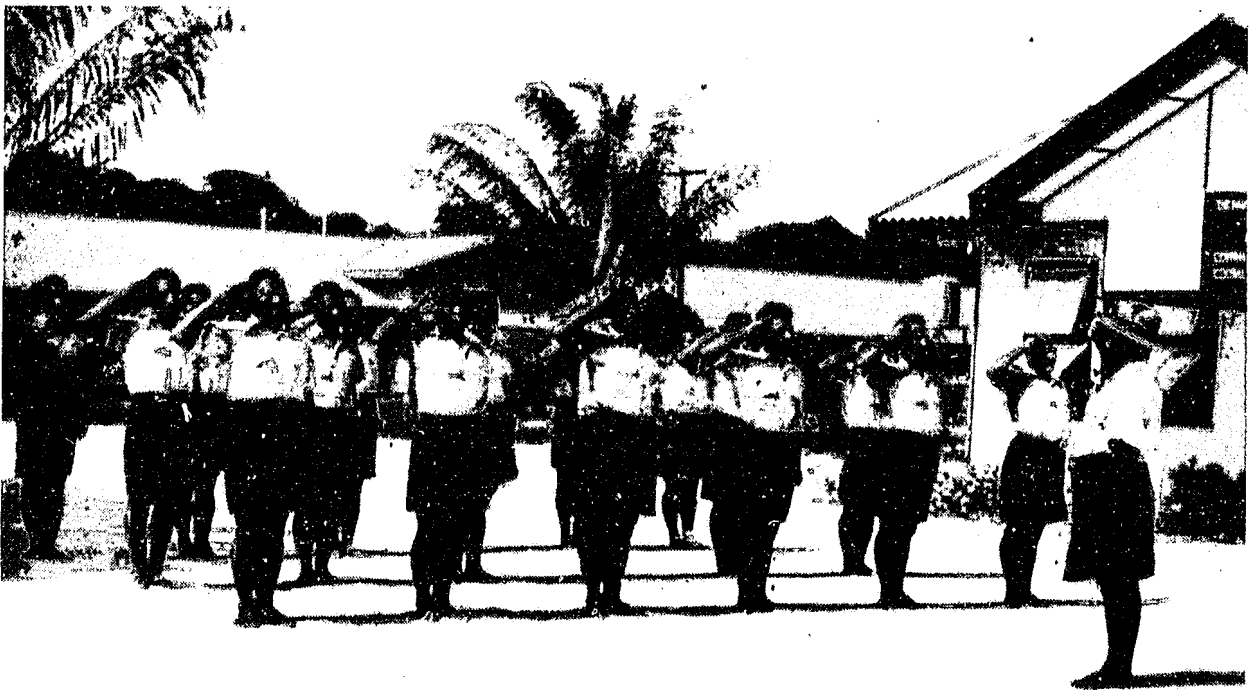
##### *Structure.*

The general administrative structure has been described under the preceding chapter. The structure of the territorial government is illustrated by the organization chart at Appendix II.





Nauru Police Force—Instructional Class.



Nauru Police Force—Instructional Class on Parade Drill.

*Chief Administrative Officer.*

The Government of the Territory derives its authority from the Agreement for Nauru dated 2nd July, 1919, which provides that the Administration of the Island shall be vested in an Administrator. The Agreement also provided that the first Administrator should be appointed for a term of five years by the Australian Government and thereafter the Administrator should be appointed in such manner as the three Governments decide. By agreement between the Governments of Australia, United Kingdom and New Zealand, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia has continued to appoint the Administrator.

Mr. R. S. Leydin, O.B.E., the present Administrator, was appointed on 1st July, 1954.

The Administrator is assisted by a Public Service and Judiciary. Details are given under Chapter 4—The Public Service, and Chapter 7—The Judiciary.

*Councils.*

There is no executive or legislative council but certain local government matters are handled by the Nauru Local Government Council (*see* Chapter 3—Local Government).

## CHAPTER 3.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Nauru Local Government Council, consisting of nine members, was first elected in December, 1951, and replaced the former Nauruan Council of Chiefs which had been established by Nauruan custom. The Council elects one of its members as Head Chief, who at present is Councillor Raymond Gadabu. The duties of Head Chief are additional to the duties of councillor.

Nauru is divided into fourteen districts but, for the purposes of the Nauru Local Government Council Ordinance, some of these districts are grouped to form, in all, eight electoral districts. One electoral district is represented by two councillors and the remaining seven have one each.

Every Nauruan, male and female, resident in Nauru, who is over the age of 21 years, is entitled to enrolment as an elector for the district in which he or she has been resident for at least one month immediately prior to enrolment; subject to the exception that a Nauruan who has been convicted and is under sentence or subject to be sentenced for an offence punishable under any law in force in Nauru by imprisonment for one year or longer, is not entitled to enrolment.

Any Nauruan who is entitled to vote at an election of a councillor or councillors for any electoral district is eligible for election as a councillor for that district.

Elections of councillors are held at intervals not exceeding four years from the date of the first election. Voting is on the preferential system and is compulsory.

The Council meets at least once weekly and the Head Chief presides at all meetings of the Council at which he is present, except at the meeting held at least once

each calendar month with the Administrator, who then presides.

Councillor A. Bernicke is Secretary to the Council, which employs staff consisting of five clerks, seven district constables, one caretaker-gardener, and twenty tradesmen and labourers for maintenance of homes and other works. The members of the Lands Committee are also paid by the Council. The members of the Council also form the Board of Directors of the Nauru Co-operative Society.

The present electoral districts and councillors are—

Electoral District.	Councillor.
Aiwo .. .. .	Raymond Gadabu
Anabar, Ijuw and Anibare .. .. .	Adeang Deireragea
Anetan and Ewa .. .. .	Degorogore
Boe .. .. .	Appi Deigorongo
Buada .. .. .	Totouwa Depaune
Denigomodu, Nibok, Uaboe and Baiti .. .. .	Austin Bernicke and Dagabo Scotty
Meneng .. .. .	James Ategen Bop
Yaren .. .. .	Julius Akubor

The Council is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and is empowered to acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property, to enter into contracts, to institute and defend actions and to do all things necessary for carrying out its powers and functions.

The Council may advise the Administrator in relation to any matter affecting Nauruans, including the making of new Ordinances or Regulations and the repeal or amendment of any existing Ordinances or Regulations. The Administrator may act in opposition to the advice of the Council on any matter where in his opinion he is justified in so doing.

The general duties of the Council are—

- to perform the duties and fulfil the obligations imposed upon it by the Nauru Local Government Council Ordinance or by any other law in force in Nauru;
- subject to the laws of Nauru, generally to maintain peace, order and good government among the Nauruans; and
- to intervene for the purpose of preventing, and to the best of its ability prevent, the commission by any Nauruan over whom it has authority of any offence against a law of Nauru.

The Council may, subject to the laws of Nauru and to the approval of the Administrator—

- organize, finance or engage in any business or enterprise;
- carry out any works for the benefit of the Nauruans either generally or in a particular district or districts; and

(c) provide, or co-operate with the Administration of Nauru or other body in providing, any public or social service.

The Council may make rules in respect of certain specified matters and, generally, for the peace, order and welfare of the Nauruans. Rules made by the Council are subject to the approval of the Administrator.

During the year two rules relating to the establishment of pounds and control of straying stock were drafted by the Administration for the Council's consideration. These have been approved by the Council and it is expected that in due course, they will be formally adopted. The Administration also prepared a draft rule for regulating the business of the Council. This is still under consideration. As mentioned in the last report, the subject-matter of rules submitted by the Council relating to membership of the Nauruan community has been included in an Ordinance which is now being drafted after final consideration by the Council.

During the year 83 houses were completely painted, both inside and outside, timber and roofing repairs were carried out on 123 houses, and plumbing maintenance on 44 houses. Other works included construction of two water catchment sheds, manufacture and erection of district notice boards and boundary signs, replacement of picture screen, the construction of a small store, fencing of Nibok cemetery, and carting of water to district cisterns.

The Council may, with the approval of the Administrator, make charges for services rendered by it or by persons employed by it.

All fees, charges or other moneys received by or on behalf of the Council are to be paid into a fund known as the Nauru Local Government Council Fund which is vested in the Council.

The Council is required to submit estimates of its receipts and expenditure covering the period from the first day of July to the thirtieth day of June to the Administrator for approval and no moneys may be expended by the Council except as provided for in the approved estimates or as may subsequently be approved by the Administrator. Apart from the fees and charges, which for the year under review totalled £272, the Council's revenue is derived from the Nauru Royalty Trust Fund, which is now reserved for the purpose of financing the activities of the Council. The salaries of the eight members of the Nauru Lands Committee, the District Constables and the Council staff who are appointed by the Council, are met out of the Nauru Royalty Trust Fund.

Every effort is being made by the Administration and Administration officers to encourage and assist the Council in its efforts to achieve efficiency and progressively extend its scope of administrative activities.

The minutes of meetings of the Council are kept in the English language.

## CHAPTER 4.

### THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Territorial Administration of which the Administrator is the head, consists of the Departments of the Secretariat, Accounts and Customs, Health, Nauruan Affairs, Police and Prisons, Survey, Education, Works, Post Office and Radio Station. Changes in the titles of the Departments of Native Affairs and Police have been made since the last report.

The structure of the Administration and the organization of the Departments are shown in the chart at Table A of Appendix II, and particulars of the salaries and of classified positions are given in Tables B and C of the same Appendix.

The approved establishment of the Administration is 308, of which 266 positions are provided to be filled by Nauruans. Additional Nauruans are employed on a temporary or casual basis.

A reduction from 23 to 22 has been made in the number of positions in the establishment for European staff. The three positions of Postmaster, Clerk and Building Foreman have been abolished and two new positions of Internal Auditor and Training Officer and Stenographer-Clerk (Female) provided. The position of Postmaster is now included in the establishment for Nauruan staff; it was mentioned in the last report that although it was a European position the Postmaster was a Nauruan.

Major construction jobs for the Administration are now being carried out by the British Phosphate Commissioners and in consequence the position of Building Foreman (European) is no longer required.

To facilitate work in the Secretariat a new position of Stenographer-Clerk (Female) has been created and a position of Clerk abolished. The new position of Internal Auditor and Training Officer has been provided in the Accounts Branch to check the preparation of accounts and supervise on-the-job training for both Accounts and Post Office staff.

Mr. E. P. Eltham, Director of Training in the Australian Department of Labour and National Service, visited Nauru in September, 1954, to conduct a survey of the fields of employment for Nauruans and to advise the Administration on vocational training methods. His report is under detailed consideration.

Instruction classes and on-the-job training have been continued and a cadetship scheme has been introduced under which selected Nauruans will be trained for administrative positions in the Public Service and the Local Government Council. Cadets will receive theoretical and practical training both in Nauru and Australia in secretarial work, accounting, teaching and other aspects of public administration, including local government. Four positions were created during the year and appointments will be made as soon as suitable Nauruans become available.

Consequent upon the general review of Commonwealth Public Service wage margins in Australia, marginal rates of all Administration employees were

examined and new margins based on those granted in Australia for comparable positions were approved with effect from the 23rd December, 1954. Details of the margins are shown in Appendix II.

Conditions of entry, employment and promotion in the Service are now under review and will be incorporated in a new Public Service Ordinance.

## CHAPTER 5.

### SUFFRAGE.

As mentioned in Chapter 3 of this Part, with the exception of any one who has been convicted and is under sentence or subject to be sentenced for an offence under any law in force in Nauru by imprisonment for one year or longer, every Nauruan resident in the Territory who is over the age of 21 years is required under the provisions of the *Nauru Local Government Council Ordinance 1951-1955* to apply for and is entitled to enrolment as a voter in the district in which he lives. All Nauruans on the electoral roll are entitled to vote at an election for a Councillor or Councillors for the electoral district for which they are enrolled, and are themselves eligible for election.

At the time of the Nauru Local Government Council elections, in December, 1951, 773 persons were on the electoral roll. Of these 655 voted, two failed to record their vote, and 116 were not called upon to vote in the Boe electorate where the candidate was unopposed. Of the votes recorded, 23 were informal. The next election is due to be held before 15th December, 1955.

The nomination of a candidate for Councillor is effected by delivering to the Returning Officer, not later than noon on nomination day, a prescribed nomination paper signed by the candidate and by two or more electors of the electoral district concerned. Voting is compulsory and by secret ballot, and the result of the election is determined on the preferential system. There are no political parties.

## CHAPTER 6.

### POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

There is no non-governmental political organization in the Territory.

## CHAPTER 7.

### THE JUDICIARY.

#### *Judicial Organization.*

The Courts of the Territory and the appointment of judges and magistrates are provided for under the *Judiciary Ordinance 1922-1952*. The Courts which exercise jurisdiction in the Territory are constituted as follows:—

The Central Court: One judge or one magistrate: has jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over all persons.

The District Court: One magistrate: has civil jurisdiction in actions for debt or claims for damages where the debt or claims do not exceed

fifteen pounds, inclusive of interest, where interest is claimed; and criminal jurisdiction in respect of all offences, but the punishment which may be awarded shall not exceed a fine of fifty pounds, or imprisonment exceeding twelve months.

The Court of Appeal: The Administrator.

#### *Court Procedure.*

The practice and procedure of the Central Court are regulated by the Rules of Court of the Supreme Court of Queensland. The conduct of proceedings in the District Court is in accordance with normal British and Australian procedure. The *Evidence Act 1905 (Commonwealth of Australia adopted)* applies in all Courts.

The jury system has not been applied to the Territory.

After the death of Head Chief Timothy Detudamo on the 11th April, 1953, all Nauruan cases were heard by a European Magistrate of the District Court. On the 30th August, 1954, however, the present Head Chief Raymond Gadabu was appointed to be a Magistrate of the District Court and the majority of Nauruans charged since that date have been tried by him.

The Nauruan Magistrate hears Nauruan cases in the Domaneah and the prosecutor is a Nauruan member of the Police Force. The Nauruan language is used in the Nauruan Magistrate's Court, but other Courts use the English language. The records of all the Courts are written in the English language.

#### *Penalties.*

The penalties which may be imposed by the Courts are provided for in the Ordinances and Regulations under which the charges are laid. Corporal punishment has been abolished.

#### *Appeals.*

Appeal lies from the District Court to the Central Court, and from the Central Court to the Court of Appeal.

A new Judiciary Ordinance has been drafted with a view to amending the constitution of the Court of Appeal so that there will be a clear distinction between the executive and the judiciary.

#### *Equality of Treatment before the Law.*

In the administration of justice there is no differentiation on grounds of race.

## CHAPTER 8.

### LEGAL SYSTEM.

The Administrator is empowered to make Ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory. The *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance 1922-1952* provides for the adoption of certain laws of England, of the Commonwealth of Australia, of the State of Queensland and of the Territory of Papua as laws of the Territory.

Section 1C of the *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance* 1922-1952 provides that the institutions, customs and usages of the Nauruans shall not be affected by the laws of Nauru and shall be permitted to continue in existence so far as they are not repugnant to the general principles of humanity. Nauruan custom is given full recognition by the Administration of the Territory, but the Nauruan has been so eager to adopt in full an alien civilization, including its general political framework, that the application of purely Nauruan customs in a political sense is fast disappearing. Many modern accepted practices are now part of Nauruan life. However, customs relating to land ownership and tenure, inheritance and matriarchy are still observed and recognized.

## PART VI—ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT.

### Section 1.—Finance of the Territory.

#### CHAPTER 1.

##### PUBLIC FINANCE.

Article 2 of the Agreement of 2nd July, 1919, between the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, provides for all expenses of the administration (including the remuneration of the Administrator and of the Commissioners), so far as they are not met by revenue, to be defrayed out of the proceeds of phosphate sales. Pursuant to this provision an amount of £293,000 was paid by the British Phosphate Commissioners during 1954-55 towards expenses of administration including Customs and other charges of the Administration payable by the Commissioners.

The British Phosphate Commissioners, during the year 1946-47, agreed to advance up to £200,000 to the Administration to cover expenditure for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Nauru, where buildings, installations and villages had been completely destroyed during the war in the Pacific. It was later agreed to increase the advance to £350,000; this figure has now been fully paid. The total advance with interest is to be repaid over a period of years by an additional royalty on phosphate exported. The rate of royalty is 10½d. per ton and the repayments, including interest, during 1954-55 amounted to £48,337. The balance owing at 30th June, 1955, was £114,406.

The revenue received by the Administration during the year under review totalled £303,674. Apart from the amount that was paid to the Administration by the British Phosphate Commissioners the revenue is made up of import duties, postal revenue and sundry items.

Expenditure covers normal administrative activities and during 1954-55 totalled £276,783. Details are given in Appendix IV. to this report.

The Administration is fully responsible for the development and welfare of the indigenous inhabitants and the Nauru Royalty Trust Fund, which was established for the purpose of providing money to be expended solely for the benefit of the Nauruan people, is under the control of the Administrator. This fund is distinct from general revenue and expenditure, and is maintained from the proceeds of royalty at 3d. per ton of phosphate exported. The Nauru Local Government Council suggested that the fund be used for the purpose of financing its activities, and, in view of the difficulty of defining exactly the original purpose of the fund and the impracticability of otherwise segregating items of expenditure which would benefit Nauruans exclusively from expenditure which would benefit the population at large, this suggestion has been accepted. The Nauru Royalty Trust Fund is accordingly now reserved for the purpose of financing such activities of the Council as are approved by the Administrator.

The Nauru Royalty Trust Fund commenced the year under review with a credit balance of £6,730; income amounted to £15,008, and expenditure totalled £15,968, leaving a credit balance at 30th June, 1955, of £5,770.

Details of revenue and expenditure of the Administration and of the Nauru Royalty Trust Fund for the year 1954-55, together with detailed estimates of expenditure for 1955-56, are shown in Appendix IV.

#### CHAPTER 2.

##### TAXATION.

There is no direct taxation in the Territory.

Indirect taxation is confined to import duties levied on a small number of items, as shown in Table B of Appendix V.

### Section 2.—Money and Banking.

Australian currency is used and the arrangements for the exchange and transfer of currency are the same as apply in the Commonwealth of Australia.

The only banking facilities are provided by an agency of the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, which is operated by the Administration under the direction of the Nauruan Postmaster. The rate of interest paid on Savings Bank deposits is 2½ per centum per annum on amounts not exceeding £500 and 1¼ per centum per annum on amounts exceeding £500 but not exceeding £1,500. No interest is paid on amounts exceeding £1,500. No facilities are available for borrowers.

There were at 30th June, 1955, 1,021 Savings Bank accounts in operation with a total credit balance of £84,269. Deposits totalled £198,995, and withdrawals £169,046.

A control, which relates only to moneys from phosphate royalty or from the proceeds of deceased estates, is maintained over withdrawals of money by Nauruans in an endeavour to safeguard them from unwise or excessive expenditure. The control takes the form of a maximum permissible limit, variable in proportion to the balance of credit, on the free withdrawal which any depositor may make during any one month. The Nauruan Affairs Officer must first give written permission for any further withdrawals.

### Section 3.—Economy of the Territory.

#### CHAPTER 1.

##### GENERAL.

The Territory's economy is entirely dependent on the raising and export of phosphate, which is the sole industry and source of income. The Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, in 1919, entered into an agreement under which they acquired by commercial purchase from the Pacific Phosphate Company Limited, a British company incorporated in London, the rights, title and interest in the phosphate deposits at Nauru and also at Ocean Island. The agreement provided for the vesting of the undertaking in a Board of three Commissioners, one appointed by each of the partner Governments. This body is known as the British Phosphate Commissioners and under the agreement it is also provided that the phosphate deposits shall be worked and sold under their direction, control and management.

The report and accounts of the Commissioners for 1954-55 are published in Appendix XIII.

During the year 1954-55, the British Phosphate Commissioners agreed to increase the rate of royalty payable to landowners on the following basis:—7d. per ton from 1st July, 1953, plus triennial adjustment of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1s. variation in the f.o.b. price, the first adjustment to be at 1st July, 1953. The rate payable as from 1st July, 1953, was 8d. per ton, and additional royalty of £9,160 was distributed during 1954-55 in relation to areas mined during 1953-54.

The following table shows details of phosphate shipments and the royalty payable during the last five years—

Year Ending 30th June.	Phosphate Shipped.	Value.	Royalty.
	Tons.	£	£
1951 .. ..	950,744	1,378,578	110,920
1952 .. ..	1,061,797	1,725,420	(a) 123,876
1953 .. ..	1,227,103	1,994,045	(b) 81,807
1954 .. ..	1,103,726	1,931,520	73,582
1955 .. ..	1,237,236	2,165,163	(c) 101,953

(a) Until 30th June, 1952, the amounts in this column included royalty paid to the Administration as well as to and on behalf of the Nauruans. At 30th June, 1952, the royalty paid to the Administration was 1s. a ton and the total royalty was 2s. 4d. per ton.

(b) The amount for 1952-53 is calculated at 1s. 4d. per ton and was payable to or on behalf of the Nauruans. Administration expenses were covered by direct payments by the Commissioners. See paragraph hereunder for details.

(c) Includes £9,160 retrospective adjustment to landowners for 1953-54.

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The following amounts for 1954-55 are also included in the selling price of phosphate, in addition to royalties mentioned in column 4 (above):—

	£
(i) Payment by the British Phosphate Commissioners towards the expenses of the Administration .. ..	293,000
(ii) Provision for rehabilitation finance at the rate of 10½d. per ton on phosphate .. ..	54,129
(iii) Provision for Nauruan Housing Scheme at the rate of 9d. per ton .. ..	46,396
Total .. ..	393,525

The total amount payable from phosphate proceeds in respect of the Administration and the Nauruans in 1954-55 was, therefore, £495,478. The corresponding figure for 1953-54 was £386,260.

The royalty to or on behalf of the Nauruans is for the following purposes:—

3d. to the Nauru Royalty Trust Fund to be used for financing the activities of the Nauru Local Government Council.

10d. to the landowner, being an immediate payment of 8d. per ton (previous 6d.), and an amount of 2d. per ton to be invested on his account.

5d. to the Nauruan Community Long Term Investment Fund.

1s. 6d. Total (previous 1s. 4d.).

The royalty received during 1954-55 totalled £100,893, being—

	£
(i) To the Administration in respect of phosphate taken from Administration lands .. ..	113
(ii) To or on behalf of the Nauruans .. ..	100,780
Total .. ..	100,893

The payment of royalty by the British Phosphate Commissioners is made quarterly and at the close of each year payment for the final quarter would be outstanding.

Phosphate is the sole product of the island and, to meet the economic needs of the future, special trust funds have been created as follows:—

(i) The Nauruan Landowners Royalty Trust Fund.—This fund was created by an agreement with the Nauruans in 1927 and provided for an amount of 2d. per ton to be invested for the land-owner when his area is worked—the amount to be invested at half-yearly intervals at compound interest for a period of twenty years. The moneys invested were to be compounded at the end of that period, re-invested and the interest thereon to be paid half-yearly to the land-owner or his heirs. When this agreement expired in 1947 it was replaced by a similar agreement.

However, in May, 1955, after negotiations between the Nauru Local Government Council, the Administration and the British



Phosphate Commissioners, the Commissioners agreed that the period of twenty years should be reduced to fifteen years, at the expiration of which period the principal plus interest will be credited to landowners' Savings Bank accounts. Repayment to landowners will be made progressively as finance becomes available from investments.

The interest paid during 1954-55 amounted to £1,504. The amount standing to the credit of the fund at 30th June, 1955, was £175,216.

- (ii) The Nauruan Community Long Term Investment Fund.—This fund was created in 1947 by the payment of an additional royalty of 2d. per ton which is to be invested on behalf of the Nauruan community until the year 2000. The rate of this royalty was increased to 5d. per ton from the 1st July, 1950. The amount standing to the credit of this fund at the 30th June, 1955, was £137,761.

The distribution of the employed population between the British Phosphate Commissioners, the Administration and other occupations is shown in Appendix XVII. to this report.

Information is not available for the purpose of estimating the national income of the Territory.

The Nauru Co-operative Society is the only non-Governmental organization of an economic nature. The Society, which takes the form of a consumer co-operative, has been actively assisted and encouraged by the Administering Authority, but is owned by the Nauruan people and controlled on their behalf.

## CHAPTER 2.

### POLICY AND PLANNING.

The economic resources of Nauru are extremely limited, the predominant economic activity being the extraction and shipment of phosphate rock. Up to the present the economic development of the Nauruans has been aimed mainly at fitting them to take more responsible positions in the phosphate-winning activities.

The Nauruans are being encouraged to play a larger part in the conduct of their own affairs (e.g., in the responsibilities of the Nauru Local Government Council and conducting the co-operative society).

The economic policy is directed by the Administration and there is no separate administrative organization for the purpose of economic development. No international organization participated or was asked to participate in the economic development of the Territory.

Buildings, installations and villages were completely destroyed during the war, but extensive rehabilitation was effected by means of a £350,000 advance by the British Phosphate Commissioners, repayable from royalties on phosphate. The balance of the Rehabilitation Account owing to the Commissioners at 30th June, 1955, was £114,406.

Further rehabilitation was effected by the construction by the British Phosphate Commissioners of 350 houses for occupation by Nauruans. Cost of construction was initially borne by the Commissioners and at 30th June, 1955, amounted to £303,766.

Repayment is made by royalties on phosphate, the balance owing to the Commissioners at 30th June, 1955, being £101,168. Construction of all the houses was completed during 1954-55.

In August, 1954, the newly constructed secondary school for Nauruans, built at a cost of £28,000, was occupied.

The principal project undertaken during 1954-55 was the construction of a new Administration hospital which began in April, 1955. The hospital is expected to cost £58,000.

Total expenditure on capital projects was £98,846, details of which appear in Appendix IV.

## CHAPTER 3.

### INVESTMENTS.

The only outside capital invested in the Territory is that by the British Phosphate Commissioners, which is an agency of the Australian, New Zealand and United Kingdom Governments, and which is a non-profit-making organization.

## CHAPTER 4.

### ECONOMIC EQUALITY.

Apart from the activities of the indigenous people, economic activities are associated with the phosphate industry which is entirely operated by the British Phosphate Commissioners.

There are no nationals, or corporations and associations of nationals, of members or non-members of the United Nations other than of the Administering Authority engaged in economic activities in the Territory.

## CHAPTER 5.

### PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Private indebtedness among members of any sections of the population does not constitute a problem. Usury is not practised in the Territory.

## Section 4.—Economic Resources, Activities and Services.

## CHAPTER 1.

### GENERAL.

Apart from the mining and export of phosphate by the British Phosphate Commissioners, the main economic activity is the supply and distribution of domestic requirements.

The methods and organization of production and marketing of phosphate are fully explained in the relevant sections of this report.

The Administering Authority constantly watches the interests of the indigenous inhabitants to ensure that they receive an adequate share of the returns from the mining of rock phosphate. In addition, provision is being made against the period when the phosphate deposits will be worked out.

Meantime the standards of education, health and housing are being constantly improved.

The activities of the Nauru Co-operative Society are dealt with in the succeeding chapter. It is the only form of co-operative organization in Nauru.

## CHAPTER 2.

### COMMERCE AND TRADE.

#### *General.*

The main industrial and trading activities are carried on by the British Phosphate Commissioners and the Nauru Co-operative Society.

The Nauru Co-operative Society was founded in 1923, consequent upon a number of Nauruans making a gift of £800 towards the initial capital. All other capital has been advanced by the Administration free of interest.

The activities of the Society were interrupted during the period 1942-45 by the Japanese occupation. Upon re-occupation, the Society was used by the Administration as an agent for free distribution of food and other necessities to the Nauruan community. Trading operations recommenced on 1st January, 1946, when the Administration made a re-establishment gift of £8,731. In November, 1947, a further £1,058 were donated.

The Nauru Local Government Council acts as the Board of Directors for the Society, which is staffed wholly by Nauruans. The Manager is responsible to the Council, a body elected by the indigenous section of the population. Apart from the general trading activities, the Society conducts a bakery, boot repair shop, carpentry shop and makes and sells ice cream. During the year the Administration made special efforts to encourage the Society to improve and extend its services to the Nauruan community, to improve its financial position, and adopt effective accounting procedures. For this purpose and to carry out a detailed audit, the services of the Official Secretary of the Administration were made available for two months. Improved accounting methods were installed, sales of slow-moving stock organized, and advice given on ordering of goods so as to improve sales. The profit at 30th June, 1954, of £1,246 was improved to £3,923 at 30th June, 1955.

Qualified co-operative office-holders are important in the successful operation of co-operatives. The Papua and New Guinea Administration has established courses which provide appropriate training for store managers and office-bearers and there is an advanced course for inspectors. Arrangements are in course for the Accountant of the Nauru Co-operative Society to

go to Papua to attend a course commencing late 1955 or early 1956, with a view to qualifying as a Grade 4 Inspector.

The Society's Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Balance-sheet for the year are shown in Appendix XIV.

#### *Control of Prices.*

There are no controls exercised over the prices or allocation of supplies of foodstuffs, piece-goods and other essential commodities.

#### *External Trade.*

The sole product exported is phosphate. Imports come chiefly from Australia. Details of imports and exports are given in Appendix VII. Customs duties are imposed on certain luxury items imported, and the rates of duty are set out in Appendix V. The revenue obtained amounted to £2,779. No customs preferences are enjoyed by trade with Australia.

#### *Subsidies.*

There are no direct or indirect subsidies affecting trade.

## CHAPTER 3.

### LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

#### *(a) Land Tenure.*

The whole of the island, with the exception of areas held by the Administration, the missions, and the British Phosphate Commissioners, is owned by individual Nauruans, who acquired rights to the lands by inheritance in accordance with Nauruan custom. Titles to the land owned by the Administration and the British Phosphate Commissioners date from the former Administration of the Territory and were continued in force by the *Lawe Repeal and Adopting Ordinance* 1922-1952. The lands now owned by the two religious missions were granted to them by the Nauruan owners.

Any disputes regarding land ownership are dealt with by a Lands Committee, composed entirely of Nauruans. Decisions of the Committee are notified in the *Government Gazette* of Nauru. Appeals against decisions of the Lands Committee are heard in the Central Court. An appeal against a decision of the Central Court lies to the Administrator.

The rights and interests of the Nauruan people in respect of their lands are protected by the *Lands Ordinance* 1921-1951, section 3 of which provides that—

Any person, firm or company who, without the consent in writing of the Administrator, or a person duly authorized by the Administrator to give such consent, transfers, sells or leases, or enters into any contract or agreement for the sale, or lease of, or for the granting of any estate or interest in any land, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10 (Ten Pounds), or in default imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months.

Any transfer, sale, lease, contract or agreement, made or entered into, in contravention of this section, shall be absolutely void and of no effect.

The Ordinance also prescribes the conditions under which phosphate-bearing land and non-phosphate-bearing land may be leased to the British Phosphate



Commissioners, and the payments to be made by the Commissioners to the land-owners and to the Administration for investment on behalf of the land-owners and the Nauruan community generally.

The conditions and rates of payment are determined by agreement between the Nauru Local Government Council and the British Phosphate Commissioners, subject to the approval of the Administrator.

The current agreement commenced on the 1st July, 1947, and is for a period of twenty years, but in 1950 the royalty payable to the Community Trust Fund was increased and variations in royalties and rentals during the year under review are shown elsewhere in this report.

The British Phosphate Commissioners have, under the *Lands Ordinance* 1921-1951, a right to lease any phosphate-bearing land subject to conditions expressed in the following terms:—

The Commissioners to have the right—

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

The Administrator is empowered to determine what lands shall be classed as phosphate-bearing lands for the purposes of the Ordinance. The Ordinance also provides that the Commissioners may, subject to the approval of the Administrator and the owners, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, lease such non-phosphate-bearing lands on the Island as may be required by the Commissioners for or in connexion with the operations of the Commissioners and to remove any trees from the land so leased.

The Commissioners make the following payments to the land-owners:—

Phosphate-bearing land—

- (i) a lump sum at the rate of £45 per acre (with a minimum payment of £7 10s. for any smaller area) for any phosphate-bearing land leased; and

- (ii) a royalty of 1s. 6d. (one shilling and sixpence) per ton of phosphate exported according to the certified weight of the quantity shipped. Details of this royalty are shown in Section 3 of this Part.

Non-phosphate-bearing land—

- (i) a rental at the rate of £6 per acre per annum with a minimum rental of £2 for blocks with an area of from one-third to one-fifth acre, for blocks with an area less than one-fifth acre at a rate proportionate to the rate of £2 for a block having an area of one-fifth acre.

Double the above rates are paid for short-term leases.

- (ii) compensation in respect of trees removed as follows:—

Coconut trees each 3s. 9d. to 37s. 6d., according to growth.

Pandanus trees each 3s. to 24s., according to growth.

Tomato trees each 3s. to 30s., according to growth.

Almond trees each 3s. to 15s., according to growth.

The Ordinance empowers the Administrator to fix special rates for leasing of non-phosphate-bearing lands where he considers that the rates specified in the Ordinance are not equitable. The rates for temporary leases were fixed during the year, at £12 per acre per annum with a minimum of £4 per annum for a smaller area, effective as from 1st July, 1953. The previous rates were £9 per annum and 7s. 6d. per month respectively.

Land for Administration purposes is acquired by negotiation between the Administration and the Nauruan land-owner.

The foregoing rates relating to non-phosphate-bearing land apply to land leased by the Administration.

*Distribution of Land.*—Land in the Territory is owned as follows:—

	Acres. (To nearest Acre.)		
	Phosphate Bearing.	Non-phosphate Bearing.	Total.
(a) Owned by Nauruans .. ..	4,010	1,039	5,049
(b) Owned by Administration ..	106	101	207
(c) Owned by the British Phosphate Commissioners .. ..	..	2	2
(d) Owned by the Missions .. ..	..	5	5
Total Area of Island .. ..	4,116	1,147	5,263

The following areas of Nauruan-owned non-phosphate land are held under lease:—

	Acres.
Administration .. ..	34.817
British Phosphate Commissioners ..	130.433
Nauru Co-operative Society .. ..	1.408
London Missionary Society .. ..	.074
	<hr/>
	166.732
	<hr/>

The non-phosphate land owned by the Administration includes an area of 96 acres 3 roods 5 perches acquired in 1952 for the purposes of an aerodrome.

Provision has been made for the payment of compensation to the owners of the lands in the form of an amount payable annually in advance in perpetuity. Provision is also made for the payment by way of compensation for the use of the lands during the period 1st November, 1945, to date of acquisition. In addition, compensation is payable for specified trees growing upon the land at the date of acquisition and for any buildings. Payment has been delayed pending settlement by the Nauru Lands Committee of claims to ownership.

The British Phosphate Commissioners hold under lease approximately 1,250 acres of phosphate-bearing land and the Administration 14 acres of such land. The agreement regarding phosphate lands provides that all worked-out land not required for the operations of the Commissioners shall revert to the owners. At 30th June, 1955, 257 acres had reverted to the owners.

Details of distribution of land are given in Appendix XII.

#### (b) *Agricultural Products.*

Nauru has very little land suitable for agriculture, and agricultural land use is restricted to the coastal strips (narrow flat plain), the easier slopes of the plateau and to an area immediately above the Buada Lagoon.

On the narrow flat coastal strips, coconuts, pandanus palms, and papaws grow without much difficulty, since they are tolerant to the adverse soil conditions which obtain on this area of land. The products of these trees are used by the Nauruans as part of their diet, and sleeping and floor mats are made from the fronds of pandanus palms.

In the Buada Lagoon area, where about 50 acres are suitable for agriculture, mangoes, almonds, soursops, bananas, sugar cane, pineapples, sweet potatoes and cucurbits are grown.

The report of Dr. E. Phillis and Mr. H. A. Haantjens of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization on their agricultural land use survey of Nauru has been considered. The report pointed out that there are no soils on the island in the popularly accepted sense, only gravelly sands. The

investigators considered the climate suitable for agriculture except for the unpredictability of the rainfall and the occurrence of droughts. The central plateau of 4,000 acres had been little used in the past and, at best, agriculture in this area appeared to offer very restricted possibilities. Of the coastal flats and the Buada Lagoon area, it might be assumed that the total area available for cultivation after allowing for land at present occupied by buildings would be about 500 to 600 acres.

The investigators saw no practical possibility whatsoever of the widespread utilization of worked-out phosphate land for agriculture. Even if the land were levelled and soil imported, there would be no certainty that the soil would not be washed down into the coral.

Permanent agriculture, the report stated, must be restricted to the coastal flats and the Buada basin where plants could reach the water table at no great depth. However, it would probably be necessary to supplement the natural water supply by irrigation with water pumped from possible underground supplies for shallow-rooted plants and plants in the process of establishment.

There was a distinct possibility that the coastal soils might not permit normal yields of some plants and it might not be possible to correct this on anything other than on a laboratory scale. This could be determined only after trials at Nauru.

The first requisite was an assured water supply and the investigators recommended that tests be made to calculate the amount of water which could be obtained from underground by pumping, before salting commenced. It was also recommended that a demonstration centre be established on the island to work out safe systems of horticulture, to introduce and test new plants and varieties for propagation and distribution of successful ones, and to show the population what might be expected of plants and how to care for them.

The Australian Government has accordingly approved the establishment of an experimental farm for these purposes, and to demonstrate to Nauruans the correct ways of keeping pigs and poultry. A suitably qualified and experienced Agricultural Officer will be appointed to the staff of the Administration to establish and develop the farm and to provide agricultural extension services. The report recommended that selected students be given courses of training in agriculture at approved schools. Cadetships will be provided for Nauruan students considered to be suitable for training in agriculture who wish to seek their future in that industry.

#### (c) *Water Resources.*

Over the last 25 years, rainfall on Nauru has varied from 12 to 182 inches per annum. Twice during the last twenty years there have been droughts of over

twelve months' duration. As mentioned above, the unpredictability of the rainfall and the occurrence of droughts are limiting factors in agricultural production.

In addition to the Buada Lagoon, the only expanses of fresh water are in shallow lagoons on the north-eastern coastal flats. These lagoons are brackish and the water is unsuitable for irrigation. Water exists in an underground lake in Moqua Cave, but the capacity is not known. At various points on the coastal flats there are wells, some of which become salty in dry weather. Available evidence indicates that there is a shallow lens of fresh water trapped in the coral formation of the island.

## CHAPTER 4.

### LIVESTOCK.

The size of the island (5,263 acres), the absence of pasture land and a limited water supply preclude the keeping of livestock on anything but a small scale. Selected pigs have been imported and small herds have been established; most Nauruan families keep poultry for domestic requirements. There is no indigenous fauna. The proposed experimental farm will also be used to demonstrate correct methods of pig and poultry production.

## CHAPTER 5.

### FISHERIES.

Fish abound in the sea outside the reef and large numbers are caught for local requirements. The Buada Lagoon and the shallow lagoons on the north-eastern coastal flats are used for the culture of *Ibia* fish, which are caught as fingerlings on the reef and transferred to the lagoons.

The Nauruans use simple methods of fishing, and fish make up a considerable portion of their present diet. A few Nauruans are occupied in fishing for their livelihood.

## CHAPTER 6.

### FORESTS.

There are no forests on Nauru. The vegetation of the island is not luxuriant and the small quantity of timber available is used for making minor articles of furniture and for firewood.

## CHAPTER 7.

### MINERAL RESOURCES.

#### *Development.*

Extraction of phosphatic rock by the British Phosphate Commissioners is the main economic activity on the island.

The position at the end of the period is shown in the table below. The total figure in the first column is the area of the island. The number of tons of

phosphate in each acre of mineral-bearing land (column 2) is an estimate based on experience:—

Type of Land.	Area in Acres.	Phosphate.	
		Tons per Acre (Approximate).	Tons.
1. Coconut land on flat and rocky non-phosphate land	998	..	..
2. Land returned to owners			
(i) Worked or partly worked land ..	(a) 237	..	..
(ii) Unworkable land ..	20	..	..
	257		
3. Land containing phosphate			
(i) Land surrounding Buada Lagoon ..	154	12,000	1,848,000
(ii) Rocky land ..	585	..	1,009,000
(iii) Worked or partly worked land ..	(a) 545	..	1,804,304
(iv) Phosphate land ..	2,724	24,500	66,743,561
	4,008		
Total .. ..	5,263	..	71,404,865

(a) 19,279,692 tons of phosphate had been extracted to 30th June, 1955.

#### *Policy and Legislation.*

The rights and interests of the indigenous inhabitants in respect of their lands are preserved by the *Lands Ordinance 1921-1951* which prescribes the conditions and rates of payment to indigenous land-owners for the use of their land.

#### *Duration of Mineral Resources.*

On the basis of the figures shown in the table under "Development" above, and assessing the approximate output at 1,200,000 tons annually, the phosphate industry should last for a further 55 years.

## CHAPTER 8.

### INDUSTRIES.

There are no secondary industries in Nauru and, apart from the phosphate deposits, there are no other known resources capable of development.

The Nauruan women make mats, baskets, fans and curios for sale, but the limited quantity of material available does not permit the development of this home industry beyond a modest scale.

## CHAPTER 9.

### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

#### *Postal Services.*

The *Post and Telegraph Ordinance 1952*, adopted the *Post and Telegraph Act 1901-1950* and the *Post and Telegraph Rates Act 1902-1951* of the Commonwealth of Australia, with certain modifications, as laws of

Nauru. Provision is also made in the Ordinance for future amendments to those Acts to be effective in Nauru.

The Post Office at Nauru provides postal, money order and Savings Bank facilities, and is the accepting office for overseas radio telegrams and radio telephone bookings. By arrangement between the Department of Territories, Canberra, and the Postmaster-General's Department of the Commonwealth of Australia, telegraphic money order service with Australia was introduced for the first time since the war in March, 1955.

Carriage of mails is provided by ships owned by, or under charter to the British Phosphate Commissioners; 90,830 postal articles were received and 70,282 were despatched during the year.

The present issue of postage stamps is made up as follows:—½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 3½d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s.

In January, 1955, all telephones were transferred to the new automatic system installed by the British Phosphate Commissioners and this has been working satisfactorily.

#### *Radio Facilities.*

The radio station at Nauru, call-sign "VKT", is owned by the Administration and operated by Amalgamated Wireless (Australia) Limited, by arrangement with the Administration. Included in the numerous services operated by the station is a radio-telephone service to Australia, and via that country to England and New Zealand, the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, and America.

The station establishment comprises a European officer-in-charge, and the following Nauruan personnel:—A senior telegraphist, two telegraphists, one junior telegraphist, and one radio technician who holds a Second-class Commercial Operator's Certificate, for which he qualified in Australia.

Two additional transmitters have been recently installed. These are of 500-watt capacity and give the station adequate power for all circuits. The installation of a new 500-watt medium frequency transmitter is proposed and this will complete the modernisation of the plant.

The station's hours of operation, Nauru time, are—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive—7.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.; Sundays—9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., and 4.45 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Six circuits are operated daily with Sydney, one with Suva, and two each with Tarawa and Ocean Island, two with Nandi, Fiji, and two with Port Moresby. Two high frequency schedules with shipping are observed daily.

The following table shows the volume of business transacted:—

#### MESSAGES RECEIVED.

From Australia .. .. .	3,457
From Island stations .. .. .	1,874
From Ships .. .. .	349

#### MESSAGES TRANSMITTED.

To Australia .. .. .	7,660
To Island stations .. .. .	2,454
To Ships .. .. .	650
Meteorological .. .. .	5,400

A radio-telephone circuit is maintained daily, except Sunday, with Sydney from 1.30 p.m. to 2 p.m., Nauru time.

A separate telerradio service is maintained by the British Phosphate Commissioners for communication between Nauru and Ocean Island.

An aeradio service is operated for the Australian Department of Civil Aviation by the radio station. The activities of this service (VZNI) are distinct from those of the radio station (VKT). Regular schedules are maintained with other stations of the Department of Civil Aviation for the handling of meteorological and aircraft movement reports. Other facilities provided are a medium frequency homing beacon (call-sign "NI") with a range of 400 miles, a high frequency point-to-point communication service, and a high frequency ground-air air-ground service.

Shipping watches are kept on specified frequencies at the times appearing on the international list of coast stations so far as is compatible with the other activities of the station.

There is no broadcasting station on Nauru.

#### *Roads.*

The island is adequately served with road communications, none of which could be classified as first-grade, although suitable for local requirements. A 16-ft. wide road encircles the island and one of similar type connects the inland Buada District with it at a point in Aiwo District. The purchase of a road-grader and other plant has enabled these roads to be effectively maintained. The British Phosphate Commissioners are responsible for the provision and maintenance of all roads within their area of operations.

Paths and tracks lead off the roads to various points on the island, and are used by Nauruans in their movement from one settlement to another.

#### *Railroads.*

There are 7.5 miles of 3-ft. gauge railway line, which is controlled and operated by the British Phosphate Commissioners and used in connexion with the phosphate workings.

#### *Air Transport.*

There is no regular air service to Nauru, but occasional charter flights are made to the island when the need arises.

The airfield is located along the shore on the south-west side of the island. The runway is 4,300 feet long and 200 feet wide, with a coral foundation and coral gravel surface covered with natural grasses. Safety facilities include an aeradio and homing beacon. Following the decision that the present area should be extended to bring the airstrip into conformity with

international standards for a short-range regular international airport, plans are being prepared and other preliminary steps taken in connexion with the project.

### *Shipping Services.*

Vessels calling at Nauru are moored to buoys placed in deep water about 1,000 feet from the edge of the reef on the western side of the island. Inward cargo is discharged from ships into powered barges and into lighters which are towed by the powered barges or launches into the boat harbour where, apart from the narrow entrance, the water is sheltered by high concrete walls.

Phosphate is loaded by means of a cantilever with conveyor belt equipment. The loading rate of the cantilever, which has two arms, is 1,500–1,600 tons per hour. Vessels which arrive with no cargo to discharge are moored under the cantilever soon after daylight and sail fully loaded with phosphate in the afternoon. Rough weather, especially in the westerly monsoon season, can seriously delay the loading of vessels.

There are no regular watering or fuelling facilities, but both can be supplied in special or emergent circumstances.

There is no shipping permanently based at Nauru and most vessels that call at the island are owned by or under charter to the British Phosphate Commissioners.

British ships of 686,880 gross registered tonnage and foreign ships of 250,654 gross registered tonnage visited Nauru during the year. (Additional information relating to shipping is given in Appendix XV.)

### *Internal Transport.*

There is at present no public transport service, but free transport for school children is provided by the Administration. The Nauru Local Government Council, with Administration assistance, conducts a passenger service between the districts and the cinema for the Nauruan people, for which it charges fares.

To improve facilities for the carriage of school children, the Administration has on order two medium-sized motor buses which, with the motor coach already in use, will be used also to inaugurate a regular bus service to run through all the districts and provide a convenient means of transport for workers, housewives, and other members of the public.

Many motor vehicles and bicycles are owned privately by Europeans, Naurans, other Pacific Islanders and Chinese, and some of the motor vehicles are used as taxis. The railway is used only for the carriage of phosphate.

## CHAPTER 10.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year the construction of the new secondary school was completed. The building provides facilities for woodwork, metalwork and domestic arts, in addition to a library, science room, art room, two general class rooms and an administration block. Ancillary services are also provided. The school can accommodate up to 200 pupils.

The erection of the new consolidated primary school at Boe was commenced and the first stage of three class rooms and ancillary services will be completed during the coming year.

The construction of the remaining 39 homes for the Nauruan people was also completed, bringing the total number of houses built under the scheme to 350.

Married accommodation for five members of the Administration, one Australian and four Chinese, was built during the year.

Construction of the new Administration Hospital commenced on 1st April, 1955. The hospital will provide full medical facilities including a dental clinic. It will have 46 beds, including fourteen in the isolation wards and two in the psychiatric ward. The general wards include one for children and a maternity ward. The isolation wards include provision for twelve tuberculosis patients.

A new kitchen and dining-room block was erected at the hansenide hospital, and facilities for the showing of films were improved.

Total capital expenditure on public works during the year was £98,846. The maintenance and improvement of houses, schools and other public buildings, water, electricity and sewerage installations, roads, aerodrome, and transport services was continued.

## PART VII.—SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT.

### CHAPTER 1.

#### GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Nauruans constitute a single ethnic unit and there are no social groups enjoying special privileges or subject to particular restrictions.

Policy is directed towards the progressive development and improvement of the standard of living of the indigenous inhabitants. (Activities in regard to health and education are described in the relevant sections of this report.) The indigenous population has increased from 1,369 in December, 1946, to 1,935 (excluding 163 other Pacific Islanders domiciled on Nauru) at the 30th June, 1955. There are employment opportunities for all men able and willing to work, and a high proportion of the Nauruan population is in employment.

Financial provisions for social welfare are made from the general revenue of the Administration. The expenditure on social welfare during 1954–55 amounted to £75,145, comprising £28,211 on education, £33,291 on health and £13,643 on social benefits.

The Nauru Local Government Council is encouraged by the Administration to play an increasing part in the general advancement of the Nauruan people. It controls the activities of the Nauru Co-operative Society and provides transport and other services. It is responsible for the maintenance of houses erected under the Nauruan Housing Scheme. The proposed Social Services Ordinance, which is still under consideration, will give the Council the opportunity to inaugurate an old age and invalid pensions scheme.

The two missionary organizations on the island, the London Missionary Society (Protestant) and the Mission of the Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic) take an active part in the advancement of the Nauruan people. The London Missionary Society holds regular services in the district centres and at the tuberculosis and hansenide hospitals. Some of these services are conducted by Nauruan lay assistants.

Youths' and girls' organizations under Nauruan leadership with guidance from the Society's missionary meet regularly.

A Nauruan who completed a two-year course at the London Missionary Society's Theological College, is stationed at Daru, Papua, as assistant to the local missionary. Another Nauruan has just commenced the training course at the college. Two other Nauruans are receiving theological training in Australia: one of whom is expected to be ordained as a minister shortly.

Roman Catholic Mission catechists give weekly instruction in the various districts. There is one Nauruan adherent of this Mission also attending a theological course in Australia. This Mission conducts a secondary school and a primary school. A feature of the latter is the instruction given in the handicrafts of the Nauruan people.

The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are two very active youth organizations. The Girl Guides were re-established during the year under the leadership of Mrs. I. Freegard, wife of an officer of the British Phosphate Commissioners, and Mrs. E. Smyth, wife of the Government Medical Officer.

## CHAPTER 2.

### HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS.

#### *General.*

All elements of the population share without discrimination in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms as outlined in Article 76c of the Charter of the United Nations, other than the restrictions of movement at night of Chinese and Natives, as provided for under the *Movement of Natives Ordinance* 1921-1922. This restriction, which has had the support of the Nauruans, is at present under review, the Nauru Local Government Council having been invited by the Administration to consider whether the restriction could not now be safely lifted.

Copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights have been supplied to the Administration and a copy is available to the Nauruan population in the Domaneab (the Council chambers and meeting place of the people).

#### *Slavery.*

Slavery and practices akin to slavery are unknown on Nauru.

#### *Right of Petition.*

The right of petition, including the right of petition to the United Nations, is one which is well understood

by all sections of the community. Any inhabitant of the Territory may petition the Administrator on any matter.

#### *Freedom of Expression.*

There is complete freedom of expression within the Territory and the Nauruan people are given every opportunity for the expression of public opinion through their Domaneab and at meetings in the Districts under the District Councillors.

#### *Dissemination of Information.*

There are no newspapers published locally, but a weekly news-sheet is circulated by the Administration, giving a summary of world and local news. The only publication at present is the *Government Gazette*, which is issued weekly and at such other times as may be necessary. The *Gazette* prints governmental information of general interest, but does not include press news. Newspapers and periodicals of other countries are freely admitted through the mails and regular supplies are available to the Nauru Local Government Council.

Information on United Nations and Trusteeship Council activities is regularly supplied to the Administration in the form of official documents and other publications, and these are also made available to the Nauruan people through their Councillors and at the Domaneab.

Documentary and educational films are regularly shown to the Nauruan people throughout the island by an Administration mobile cinema, and bi-weekly screenings of purely entertainment films are also provided for all inhabitants. No charge is made for admission to the showings of films.

#### *Indigenous Religions.*

There are no traces of an indigenous religion on Nauru. Christianity was introduced into the Territory more than 60 years ago and two-thirds of the Nauruans are adherents to the Protestant faith and the remainder are Roman Catholics. The London Missionary Society's mission is at present in charge of a European Pastor and the Mission of the Sacred Heart is in charge of a European Priest assisted by six European Sisters.

Except for some equipment supplied by the Administration to the Sacred Heart Mission Schools, neither Mission receives assistance from public funds.

#### *Immigration.*

The *Immigration Act* 1901-1920 of the Commonwealth of Australia applies to the Territory by virtue of the *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance* 1922-1952. The flow of foreign migration is dependent upon the labour requirements of the Administration and the British Phosphate Commissioners, and upon the need for replacing employees whose contracts have expired or who have terminated their engagements. Thus every year a certain number of workers are returned to their homeland on the expiration of their contracts and new men are brought in.



A yearly quota of visitors from the Gilbert and Ellice Colony is permitted entry on a temporary permit. The quota and the individual permits are recommended by the Nauru Local Government Council.

### CHAPTER 3. STATUS OF WOMEN.

#### *General.*

The status of the women of the immigrant communities is the same as that obtaining in their own countries.

Nauruan women enjoy the same status as men and are entitled to the same rights. They enjoy the same educational facilities, share the land resources of the island equally, receive a vote at Council elections at the same age and are eligible for election.

#### *Legal Capacity.*

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

#### *Employment.*

There are no laws debarring women from any occupation and the principles adopted in most enlightened communities regarding the employment of women are followed in the Territory. Nauruan women and girls are employed in occupations such as nursing, teaching, clerical work and domestic duties.

#### *Marriage Customs.*

As the indigenous inhabitants of Nauru are Christians, polygamous marriages do not occur. Male Nauruans under eighteen years of age and female Nauruans under sixteen years of age wishing to marry must first obtain the consent of parents or guardians. In marriages, where both or either of the contracting parties are Nauruans, the approval of the Chief of the District to which the contracting parties or party belong must be obtained.

### CHAPTER 4. LABOUR.

#### *Kinds of and Opportunities for Employment.*

The principal opportunities for employment are with the Administration and the British Phosphate Commissioners.

Nauruan workers are engaged by the Administration in a permanent or temporary capacity, depending on the requirements of the employer and the qualifications of the applicant, and by the British Phosphate Commissioners as casual workers. They are not employed under contract.

#### *Unemployment.*

As the Nauruan population is not large enough to provide the labour requirements of the phosphate industry, the bulk of the skilled and unskilled labour

is recruited from outside the Territory. Chinese are recruited from Hong Kong and Gilbert and Ellice Islanders from the Gilbert and Ellice Colony.

#### *Recruitment of Workers.*

The Chinese are recruited at Hong Kong by an agent representing the British Phosphate Commissioners. Before final selection, recruits are examined by an official of the Government of Hong Kong, who reads and explains to them the terms of the agreement of engagement. The employees agree to work at Nauru for about twelve months, but the period may be reduced to eleven months or increased to fourteen months to suit shipping arrangements. The terms and conditions of the agreement include provisions relating to wages and overtime rates, hours of work, holidays, free passages, free quarters and daily rations, clothing, illness and medical attention and compensation in respect of injury or death.

The new employees are conveyed by sea, free of charge, to Nauru, where the agreement is again read and explained to them in the presence of the Administrator. When satisfied that each intending employee is fully aware of the terms of the engagement, the Administrator approves and the signatures to the agreement are witnessed by an officer of the Administration.

On arrival on the island, Chinese employees are required, if necessary, to enter quarantine, after which they are housed together with other workers in a separate Chinese settlement.

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

Gilbert and Ellice Islanders are recruited and employed on conditions similar to those applicable to the Chinese, and are housed in the British Phosphate Commissioners' labour location in the Denigomodu District.

The employment of Nauruans who offer to work for the Administration, the British Phosphate Commissioners or the Nauru Co-operative Society, is arranged by the Nauruan Affairs Officer. Nauruan workers reside in their own homes.

Particulars of employment at the close of the period are given in the following table:—

	Europeans.	Chinese.	Nauruans.	Gilbert and Ellice Islanders.	Total.
Administration ..	20	18	265	15	318
British Phosphate Commissioners ..	111	466	136	522	1,235
Nauru Co-operative Society .. ..	..	..	26	..	26
Other .. ..	7	..	46	2	55
Self-employed .. ..	..	..	38	1	39
Total ..	138	484	511	540	1,673



Nauruan Girl Guides and Wolf Cub.



Chinese wives and children outside their quarters.

[To face page 26.]



The Administration favorably considers any application from or nomination of any former satisfactory Chinese worker to return to work for a further period in the Territory, and among this year's replacements there are several who have worked in Nauru previously.

The reduction over the past few years in the number of Chinese employed is due largely to a policy of preference given by the Administration and the British Phosphate Commissioners to the employment of Nauruans and Gilbert and Ellice Islanders who offer for employment.

Six Chinese families arrived in Nauru during the year under the conditions approved by the Minister for Territories as outlined on page 24 of the report for the year 1952-53, and 24 families of Gilbert and Ellice Island employees also arrived. At 30th June, 1955, there were 34 Chinese families (of whom three were housed by the Administration) and 83 Gilbert and Ellice families in Nauru.

#### *Training of Workers.*

Nauruan youths between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years are eligible for apprenticeship to any trade, provided they possess the required basic education. The apprenticeship term covers five years at the expiration of which the apprentice may qualify as a tradesman. Classes for the instruction of apprentices are conducted by the Administration and the British Phosphate Commissioners.

Mr. E. P. Eltham, Director of Industrial Training in the Department of Labour and National Service and a leading Australian authority on industrial training, visited Nauru in September, 1954, to undertake a detailed survey of employment prospects on Nauru, and forms of training that might be developed for Nauruans for skilled employment on the island and elsewhere.

#### *Compulsory Labour.*

No forms of forced or compulsory labour exist in Nauru. The Convention concerning Forced and Compulsory Labour has been ratified, but it has not been necessary to enact any special legislation. The *Chinese and Native Labour Ordinance 1922-1953* prohibits all forms of forced or compulsory labour.

#### *Indebtedness.*

Indebtedness amongst workers does not present any problem.

#### *Application of Conventions.*

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

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

No. 29—Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour.

No. 80—Final Articles Revision Convention.

#### *Labour Legislation.*

Every contract for service or work in Nauru is made in accordance with the provisions of the *Chinese and Native Labour Ordinance 1922-1953*, which prescribes minimum conditions and standards for the general benefit of the employees. Every contract must be made in the presence of the Administrator and is subject to his approval. It is the responsibility of the Administrator to ensure that the terms of the contract are fair and reasonable to the intended employee and, before approving the contract, the Administrator must satisfy himself that the employee understands its nature and terms.

As notified in the report for 1953-54 the Ordinance was amended in July, 1953, by deleting the penal sanctions from its provisions and providing for the Central Court to have power to terminate a contract where due cause has been shown by an employer or employee during the year under review. There were no applications before the Court during the year under review, but the Administrator approved of two applications of termination of contract by mutual consent.

There were no convictions under the Chinese and Native Labour Ordinance during the year.

#### *Trade Unions.*

The aims of the Nauruan Workers' Organization were set out in the report for 1953-54.

The Administration gives advice as requested from time to time in the conduct of the Organization's affairs, and has discussions with officials of the Organization on matters relating to employment conditions. There was no dispute during the year which led to a stoppage of work.

#### *Amenities.*

The British Phosphate Commissioners provide the Chinese mechanics with a club building, and the Gilbertes and Chinese labourers with their own recreation buildings; and in addition provide and maintain a Chinese theatre. Two free cinema shows are operated weekly for all sections of labour, and electrically lit playing areas for basketball or volley ball are available. All sporting activities including football, cricket, basketball, volleyball, &c., are subsidized by the Commissioners. All these facilities are available to the Chinese employed by the Administration.

### CHAPTER 5.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES.

Social welfare services, including free medical and dental treatment, hospitalization and education—described in this Part and Part VIII. of this report—are provided by the Administration. The introduction of special legislation dealing with social services has, as mentioned in the last report, been under consideration and the initial draft of an ordinance to establish a scheme of social service payments has been considered by the Nauru Local Government Council which will administer the scheme.

Nauruans employed by the Administration and the British Phosphate Commissioners receive, in addition to salaries and wages, an allowance of 10s. 5d. per week for each dependent child.

Pensions at the rate of £1 10s. per month for widows and 5s. per week for their dependent children, and special grants to distressed indigenous people, are paid at present by the Administration, pending promulgation of the proposed Social Services Ordinance.

The European staff of the Administration may contribute to a provident fund which is subsidized by the Administration.

## CHAPTER 6.

### STANDARDS OF LIVING.

Employment is available to all Nauruans able and willing to work. Practically the whole of the adult male population is in wage employment—three-quarters being employed by the Administration—and the wages are supplemented by land rents and phosphate royalties. With social services provided free, the Nauruan people are able to enjoy an adequate standard of living.

The basic wage is determined on the principle of the cost of living for a family unit of a man and his wife with an approved regimen to determine the cost.

From May, 1953, the basic wage for an adult male employed by the Administration was £4 11s. per week, plus 10s. per week for each dependent child. The minimum wage for an adult female was 70 per cent. of that wage, namely, £3 3s. 8d. per week.

The basic wage is reviewed at six-monthly intervals. The review is carried out by an officer of the Administration in consultation with a representative of the Nauruan Workers' Organization. In November, 1954, the male basic wage was increased to £4 11s. 4d. per week and in May, 1955, to £4 15s. 2d. per week (£3 3s. 11d. and £3 6s. 5d. per week respectively for females). Dependants' allowance is varied 1d. for every variation of 9d. in the basic wage; dependants' allowance was increased to 10s. 5d. in May, 1955.

The variation in the cost of the basic wage regimen between May, 1953, and May, 1954, is shown below:—

Regimen Group.	Cost per annum.					
	May, 1954.			May, 1955.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Food and Groceries .. ..	172	10	5	181	0	10
Clothing—Adult Male .. ..	14	14	2	14	16	10
Clothing—Adult Female .. ..	11	15	3	12	12	9
Household Drapery .. ..	9	10	11	9	12	7
Household Hardware .. ..	6	0	2	5	15	0
Miscellaneous .. ..	21	19	10	23	15	2
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>

Males under the age of 21 years, except those who are married, are paid the following rates:—

- 16 years—50 per cent. of the male basic wage.
- 17 years—55 per cent. of the male basic wage.
- 18 years—60 per cent. of the male basic wage.
- 19 years—70 per cent. of the male basic wage.
- 20 years—80 per cent. of the male basic wage.

Married male minors employed by the Administration are paid the full adult wage.

The rates of pay for females under the age of 21 years is 80 per cent. of the rates of pay for males of corresponding ages.

The British Phosphate Commissioners, Nauru Local Government Council and Nauru Co-operative Society follow the rates and adjustments adopted by the Administration.

Salary scales of Nauruan staff will be found in Appendix II., and prices of chief staple foodstuffs sold in the island are given in Appendix XVI.

## CHAPTER 7.

### PUBLIC HEALTH.

#### (a) General Organization.

##### LEGISLATION.

No new legislation affecting public health or sanitation was enacted during the year, but the Nauru Local Government Council Ordinance was amended to enable the Council to make rules to control all straying livestock. These, if made and enforced, will assist in the maintenance of sanitation and hygiene at an adequate level.

##### DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION.

Dr. D. A. Smyth, M.B., B.S., continues, as Government Medical Officer, to direct the activities of the Health Department. The Department's establishment of 36 positions includes those of Dental Officer, Matron, and Mothercraft Nurse, which are filled by European officers. The remaining positions which are filled by Nauruans provide for Assistant Medical Practitioners, who are graduates of the Central Medical School, Suva, a Pathologist, an X-ray Technician, a Dispenser, a Health Inspector, a Laboratory Technician, medical orderlies, nurses and domestic staff.

The position of Dental Officer was vacant during the last two months of the year and a new appointee is expected to commence duty shortly. The position of Matron replaces that of Nurse and was created to obtain improved hospital administration and training of trainee nurses.

Further particulars are given in Appendix XIX.

##### MEDICAL SERVICES OUTSIDE THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

The British Phosphate Commissioners maintain hospitals for their European, Chinese, and Gilbert and Ellice Island employees. These hospitals are in charge of a European registered medical practitioner

assisted by a European trained nurse and dispenser, and staff of Chinese and Gilbertese orderlies and probationary nurses. Details of staffing and number of beds are given in Appendix XIX.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Administering Authority on behalf of the Territory continues to co-operate with the World Health Organization and other international organizations on public health matters, and epidemiological information is exchanged with the South Pacific Commission.

Information relating to International Conventions which have been applied to the Territory is included in Appendix XXIII.

#### FINANCE.

Expenditure on health services amounted to £33,291. Further particulars are given in Appendix IV.

#### (b) Medical Facilities.

##### HOSPITALS AND CLINICS.

The Department maintains a general hospital including a maternity ward, a mental ward, an isolation ward, an out-patient clinic, and an infant welfare clinic. Additional and separate establishments are a sanatorium for active tubercular cases, a hansenide hospital, two out-patient clinics, and seven infant welfare clinics. Pending the completion of the new Administration hospital, the dental clinic is temporarily located in portion of the British Phosphate Commissioners' Hospital.

No charge is made for medical attention, hospitalization or dental services. Nauruan patients requiring specialist attention not available on the island are sent to Australia at the expense of the Administration.

Construction of the new hospital was commenced in April, 1955, and is expected to be completed about June, 1956. Plans of the hospital were revised during the year to provide accommodation for a total of 48 beds. This will enable, among other things, the tuberculosis sanatorium to be closed and the patients transferred to a special ward within the grounds of the new hospital.

Considerable improvements were effected at the hansenide hospital during the year. These included a new dining room and kitchen block and improved facilities for the showing of films.

A welfare committee consisting of voluntary workers visits the tuberculosis sanatorium and hansenide hospital regularly, and supplies additional comforts and amenities for the patients.

#### INFANT AND MATERNAL WELFARE.

The year has seen a gratifying response by the Nauruan community to the organization and work of the Mothercraft Nurse. Of the 109 Nauruan births which occurred during the year, 106 have been in the hospital, with the Government Medical Officer or Mothercraft Nurse in attendance. During the latter part of the year, this attendance was for supervisory purposes only, as the Nauruan medical and nursing

staff have been trained to deal satisfactorily with routine maternity cases. Post-natal complications have shown a decrease and the attendances at ante-natal and baby clinics have been higher and more consistent.

#### (c) Sanitation and Hygiene.

##### REMOVAL AND TREATMENT OF WASTE MATTERS.

A Nauruan Health Inspector is responsible to the Government Medical Officer for the oversight of sanitation and hygiene in the Nauruan community. The work has included a concerted effort to provide for more effective mosquito control, in addition to the routine inspection of homes and the manufacture and sale of food.

Sewage is disposed of by water-borne methods in some cases; elsewhere deep pits are used.

##### WATER SUPPLIES.

As there are no rivers or natural catchments on the island, the water supply is obtained from the roofs of buildings and stored in tanks. A limited supply is obtained from wells, but during dry spells this water becomes increasingly brackish. During periods of prolonged drought, water is brought by vessels calling to load phosphate. This water is held in concrete storage tanks erected by the British Phosphate Commissioners and distributed to the various settlements as required. The Nauru Local Government Council arranges for the distribution to Nauruan homes. There were several dry periods during the year when imported water had to be used. A distillation plant is available for use in an emergency.

#### (d) Prevalence of Diseases.

##### MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

Full details of the principal diseases and of mortality and morbidity are shown in Appendix XIX. An increase of 350 in-patients and 730 out-patients during the year is believed to be largely due to a growing confidence of the people in their medical services and a greater readiness in the Nauruan people to make use of modern medicine and surgery. The increase in the number of confinements in hospital from 29 to 106 mentioned above is a further illustration of this.

##### STATISTICS.

All hospitals and clinics maintain records of attendances and admissions. The hospitals also keep case history cards for all patients treated including those in out-patients', prophylactic tuberculosis and prophylactic hansenide clinics.

Registration of births and deaths is compulsory and these are published weekly in the *Nauru Government Gazette*.

#### (e) Preventive Measures.

The two most prevalent serious diseases are tuberculosis and filariasis. Hansen's disease is becoming less prevalent owing to early detection and better treatment by modern drugs.

The filariasis survey of the indigenous population, instituted in May, 1954, was completed during the year. This showed only 6.8 per cent. positive microfilaria carriers in the whole of the Nauruan population over five years of age, compared with 36.1 per cent. discovered as a result of investigations undertaken in 1932 and 17.8 per cent. in the 1950 survey. This was followed by an investigation to assess the possibilities of mosquito elimination. The result showed that although more rigid measures of mosquito control were desirable, elimination of the microfilaria in the blood by drug therapy would be more practicable than an endeavour to totally eliminate the mosquito vectors.

Since January, 1955, the Department has been gathering statistical information in regard to the prevalence of tuberculosis and it is hoped that within the coming year all positive cases will be receiving treatment. Educational films on the subject are being obtained from the South Pacific Commission.

#### (f) *Training and Health Education.*

One male Nauruan student is undergoing the Assistant Medical Practitioner's course at Suva, Fiji, whilst two female Nauruan students are training as nurses at the Central Nursing School, Suva. All other training is being done at the Administration Hospital. The appointment of the Matron has facilitated the training of nurses and orderlies who, during their probationary period, are instructed by lectures and demonstrations in such subjects as general nursing, *materia medica*, anatomy and physiology, obstetrics, infant welfare, &c.

The Nauruan assistant medical practitioners are given post-graduate training by the Government Medical Officer. During the year the first major operation by a Nauruan assistant medical practitioner was performed successfully. Another assistant medical practitioner administered the anaesthetic using a closed-circuit machine.

The anaesthetic machine is a new piece of modern equipment, the technique of which was unknown to the Nauruan assistant medical practitioners before its arrival.

Other training has been in the Pathology Department and the Assistant Health Inspector's branch.

The Pathology Department has doubled the number of investigations it is able to perform and by a series of lectures the Health Inspector has gained a greater appreciation of his responsibilities.

The Department also gave a series of first-aid lectures to police trainees.

#### (g) *Dental Services.*

The services of the Dental Officer and the facilities at the Dental Clinic are available to all sections of the community. The clinic is furnished with modern equipment including an X-ray machine and facilities for the making of dentures. Work during the year has shown that the standard of oral hygiene among the

Nauruan people is not satisfactory and arrangements have been made to instruct and encourage the people in the practice of hygiene and to intensify dental inspection of school children.

Dental statistics are given in Appendix XIX.

## CHAPTER 8.

### NARCOTIC DRUGS.

#### *Legislation.*

The laws in force relating to drugs are—

- (a) The *Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1952*, which gives effect to the International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs 1931;
- (b) The *Arms, Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance 1936*, which prescribes, amongst other things, that opium shall not be supplied by gift, sale or any other way to any Native or Chinese in the Territory, and that a Native or Chinese shall not have opium in his possession.

The following conventions relating to narcotics and dangerous drugs have been applied to the Territory:—

- (i) International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol (19th February, 1925);
- (ii) International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, with Protocol (13th July, 1931);
- (iii) Protocol bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13th July, 1931, as amended by the Protocol of 11th December, 1946 (19th November, 1948).

#### *Narcotic Drugs.*

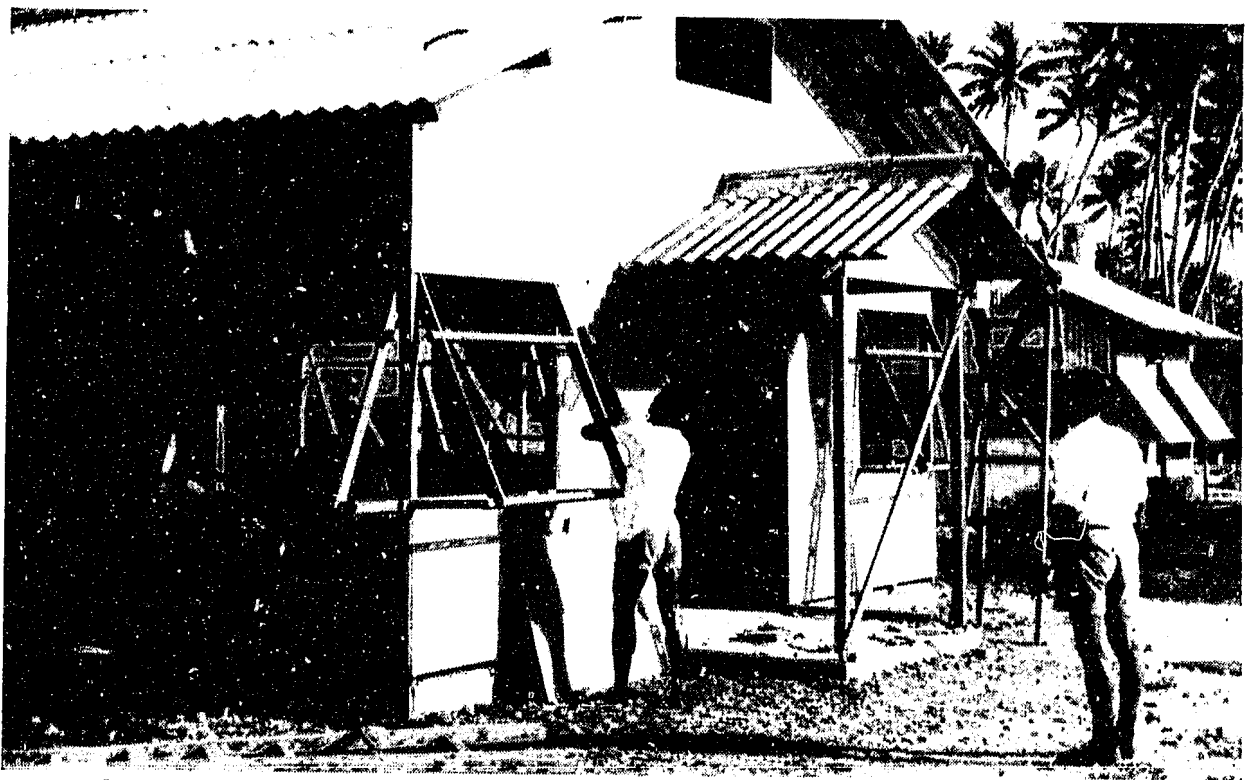
The inhabitants are not addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. There were no prosecutions during the year for offences relating to the possession and supply of opium and there is no reason for suspecting that any attempt has been made to smuggle narcotic drugs into Nauru.

#### *Dangerous Drugs.*

Such drugs may be imported only for medicinal purposes and by persons licensed by the Administrator in accordance with the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. The quantities of dangerous drugs consumed during the year were—

					Grammes.
Morphine ..	..	..	..	..	1.5
Cocaine ..	..	..	..	..	9.6
Pethedine ..	..	..	..	..	14.4

There was no illegal traffic or use of dangerous drugs.



Nauruan tradesmen constructing new kitchen and dining room at the Hansen's Hospital.

## CHAPTER 9.

## DRUGS.

There is no manufacture of drugs in the Territory. Sale, exportation, importation and distribution of drugs are governed by the legislation referred to in the preceding Chapter.

## CHAPTER 10.

## ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS.

*Legislation.*

The manufacture of alcoholic or other spirituous liquors is not permitted in the Territory. Under the provisions of the *Arms, Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance 1936*, it is unlawful for a Native to consume or have in his possession any intoxicating liquors; and the supply to Chinese is regulated. There were 81 convictions under this Ordinance during 1954-55.

*Types and Quantities of Liquors Imported.*

Imports during the year ended 30th June, 1955, were as follows:—

	Reputed Gallons.
Spirits and spirituous liquors (including whisky, gin, brandy and liqueurs) ..	249
Wines (still and sparkling) ..	2,207
Beer, stout and lager ..	16,640

*Import Duties.*

The only duties imposed on alcohol and spirits are those payable upon importation under the *Customs Tariff Ordinance (No. 2) 1937*, viz.—

Article.	Unit.	Tariff.
		£ s. d.
Spirits and spirituous liquors ..	Per gallon	0 12 0
Wines, still and sparkling including medicated wines and vermouth ..	Per gallon	0 3 0
Cider and perry, spirituous ..	Per gallon	0 0 6
Ales, stout and other beer, spirituous ..	Per gallon	0 0 6

## CHAPTER 11.

## HOUSING.

The Japanese occupation during the war resulted in the total destruction of all Nauruan homes, and, as the people could not obtain sufficient timber and thatching of a suitable quality from the resources of the island itself with which to rebuild their homes, the Nauruan Housing Scheme providing for the construction of 250 European-type houses was commenced. The number of houses to be built under the scheme was later increased to 350 and by the 30th June, 1955, all were completed, although all were not then occupied.

The financial arrangements for the scheme are outlined in Chapter 1 of Section 1 of Part VI.

Further details of the housing of all sections of the population are given in Appendix XX.

## CHAPTER 12.

## PROSTITUTION.

There is no problem in respect of prostitution.

## CHAPTER 13.

## PENAL ORGANIZATION.

*Extent and Nature of Crime.*

The nature and extent of crime are indicated by the statistics shown in Appendix III.

*Departmental Organization.*

The Director of Police is responsible for the control, management, discipline, welfare and safe custody of prisoners. He is assisted by Nauruan police who act as warders.

Prisoners are classified as follows:—

First Class—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour.

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

*Conditions of Prison Labour.*

Prisoners of the first class are employed in labour of such kind and at such places as the Director of Police, with the approval of the Administrator, may direct. They are generally employed on Administration public works, usually road maintenance.

The hours of work are from 7 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and from 1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. on all days except Sunday. If prisoners are engaged on work more than one mile from the prison, transportation is provided.

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

No system of remuneration is in operation for prisoners serving short terms of imprisonment, but a prisoner serving a sentence of six months or longer with hard labour is eligible, provided that his conduct and diligence are satisfactory, to a credit of 3d. for each working day.

Rations are issued to prisoners daily in accordance with a scale approved by the Administrator.

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

The Nauruan Magistrate inspects the prison monthly, and inquires into the welfare of prisoners.

The Health Department carries out periodical medical inspections of the prisoners and the Government Medical Officer makes a monthly inspection of the prison.

The imprisonment of females is rare, but there is provision for their custody in separate quarters under a female wardress.



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

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

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

Prisoners are not sent outside the Territory to serve their sentences. A court may recommend to the Administrator that a non-indigenous inhabitant convicted of a felony be deported from the Territory.

#### *Juvenile Offenders.*

Juvenile delinquency is not a problem in Nauru. No special children's court has been established to deal with offenders, but when the occasion arises where action against a juvenile is necessary, the case would be heard in one of the courts, with due regard to the nature of the offence and the age of the offender.

## PART VIII.—EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT.

### CHAPTER I.

#### GENERAL EDUCATION SYSTEM.

##### *Legislation and Policy.*

Under the *Compulsory Education Ordinance 1921-1951*, the Administrator controls education. He is empowered under the Ordinance to make rules, regulations and orders for the conduct and maintenance of schools and the compulsory attendance of all children between the ages of five and fifteen years at school. All children of school age on the island are attending school. Education is compulsory, secular and free.

The aims, both long-range and immediate, for the education of the four main ethnic groups on the island, necessarily diverse, are summarized below. Although numbers of children are small, the variety presented by the ethnic groups makes for the somewhat intricate pattern that has developed and is described below.

The long-range aims of the education of Nauruans remain unchanged—to raise the educational level to enable them to govern themselves, to provide the education which will allow them to apply modern techniques to their environment in order to raise their standard of living, and to provide the means for individual self-realization. The immediate objectives are to maintain efficient teaching and school organization on Nauru up to Intermediate Certificate standard; to encourage worthwhile traditional activities; by education in social studies to encourage good citizenship both within their own community and in the

modern world; and to provide an expanding programme of adult education. It is considered that by providing motivation through courses of technical value, literacy in English in Nauruan adults can be recalled to use.

The objectives of the education given in the school for other Pacific Islanders (55 children), are similar to those for Nauruan schools, except that the lower standard of pupils' English and the transitory character of the enrolment do not allow for much more than an education in the fundamentals of English and arithmetic, together with social studies, stories and activities adjusted to the Pacific environment. Fifty-two other Pacific Islanders' children live in the Nauruan villages, attend Nauruan schools, and participate in education as organized for Nauruans.

The educational policy for European children is to provide primary education on Nauru and to provide allowances for children who proceed to secondary schools in Australia. The allowance was £115 in 1954 and £145 in 1955. European children may attend the Nauru secondary school but none is at present enrolled.

The policy regarding Chinese children is to enrol them in the most suitable type of school, since their present numbers do not warrant the establishment of a special school. There are thirteen at the European primary school, six at the school for other Pacific Islanders, one at the Sacred Heart Mission school and one at the Nauruan kindergarten at Boe. The qualification for entry into the European school is a knowledge of English sufficient not to interfere with the normal speed of the class.

##### *General.*

A quarterly medical examination is carried out in all schools except the European, and free medical attention is always available to school children. A dental inspection covering about one-third of all the children on the island was held in the period under review. This is expected to be completed in the next twelve months.

Expenditure on Nauruan education for the year ending 30th June, 1955, was £24,367, compared with £18,649 in 1952-53, and £50,076 (including an expenditure of £27,749 on new school buildings) in 1953-54. All expenditure on education continues to be met by the Administration.

Details of expenditure, including expenditure on European and Gilbert and Ellice Islanders' education, are provided in Appendix IV.

The year's work in the schools was interrupted by a mild chicken-pox epidemic and a more widespread mumps epidemic which affected attendances of both teachers and scholars for some months and to some extent retarded progress.

A beginning was made during the year on the provision of supplementary reading material in the form of the first issue of a school magazine supplied to all

school children above Grade IV. The magazine will be published every three months. The reading material in it, all in English, is controlled as to repetitive sentence structure and the topics of the articles and stories are all of local interest and set in the local environment. Subsequent numbers, it is hoped, will include stories in the Nauruan tongue and contributions from children.

Relevant statistics on education in Nauru are provided in Appendix XXII. They cover enrolment, age and grade of pupils, ethnic and religious grouping as well as the scale of remuneration of teachers. Compared with last year's statistics a very considerable improvement in pupil retardation is clear in the age-grade tables for schools. This is indicative of a generally improved and healthier condition of the schools and taken together with the noticeable improvement in the general standard of work done in schools is an encouraging sign of progress.

#### *Departmental Organization.*

The establishment of the Department of Education is set out at Appendix II.

At 30th June, there were seven Europeans employed full-time and one needlework and dress-making teacher employed part-time. The position of Headmaster, Secondary School, was vacant, but a new appointment was expected in the near future. During the year the position of First Mistress (Domestic Science) in the secondary school was abolished and in lieu positions of First Mistress and Domestic Science Teacher created. The new First Mistress was expected to take up her duties within a few weeks. One of the major tasks of European teachers has been the guidance of Nauruan teachers and a qualified European teacher is in charge of each of the following:—Nauru Secondary School; upper primary classes; junior primary classes; Grade I. classes; and the kindergarten classes.

Some positions on the establishment of Nauruan teachers are held vacant pending the availability of suitable appointees or pending the anticipated increase in enrolments. At 30th June, 1955, there were twenty Nauruan teachers and one Gilbertese teacher, a decline during the year of one in each case. This decline followed the improved organization possible following the consolidation of primary classes. There were also two part-time teachers and two other employees. Following the consolidation of district schools during the year, Head Teachers are now generally classified as Senior Assistant Teachers.

The Education Advisory Committee, set up in 1953, continues to function and met seven times during the year. The Committee advises on local problems and is kept informed of the plans, progress and detailed organization of the Education Department. The Committee includes European and Nauruan members of the staff of the Education Department and three members of the Nauru Local Government Council.

#### *Administration Schools.*

During the year, the kindergarten and primary school system was reorganized and the system of district schools replaced by a partial consolidation of classes. Although the same buildings are in use as last year, the teachers in the former district schools now normally teach one or two classes only. There is a considerable gain in efficiency as previously the teachers in the district schools each taught up to four classes. With the consolidation of grades, the Nauruan primary school can now be considered to be a single entity, despite its necessary use of buildings at different parts of the island.

The Administration also conducts the Nauru secondary school, the European primary school and the other Pacific Islanders' school (previously provided by the British Phosphate Commissioners), and provides tuition for one child at the Hansenide hospital.

Part of the Nauruan primary school at Boe is organized as a model kindergarten with Nauruan, European and Chinese children enrolled.

#### *Non-Administration School.*

The school for other Pacific Islanders, provided by the British Phosphate Commissioners, was brought under direct Administration control in 1954, leaving only one registered non-Administration school, which is conducted in the Ewa District by the Roman Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart. This school is registered under the *Compulsory Education Ordinance 1921-1951*. Text books, school furniture, aids and classroom equipment are supplied by the Administration. The school is inspected by Administration officers regularly. The enrolment was 167 pupils on 30th June, 1955, all of whom, except eleven Gilbert and Ellice Islanders and one Chinese, are Nauruan. The staff consists of four Europeans, three of whom are qualified teachers.

The school is divided into three sections—Kindergarten and Grade I., Primary, and Secondary. Classes, staff and enrolments are grouped as follows:—

Section.	Grade.	No. of Children.	Teacher.
Kindergarten ..	Preparatory	37	*European Sister Nauruan Assistant(F)
	Grade I. ..	36	
Primary ..	Grade II. ..	26	European Sister
	III. ..	19	
	IV. ..	9	
	V. ..	6	
Secondary ..	VI. ..	12	European Sister
	Form I. ..	12	
	II. ..	5	
	III. ..	3	
	IV. ..	2	
		167	

(\*On sick leave—Nauruan (F) replacement).



## CHAPTER 2.

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

At 30th June, 1955, there were 544 children enrolled in the primary schools, consisting of 289 children in Nauruan Administration schools, 145 children in the Sacred Heart Mission primary school, 55 children in the European school and 55 in the other Pacific Islanders' school.

*Administration Schools.*

The most significant step forward has been the partial consolidation of primary schools referred to above. The first stage of consolidation was completed in August, 1954.

The consolidation of classes has had two major results: more effective supervision by European teachers has been possible, and each class (with the exception in some cases of the Preparatory Grade and Grade I.) has been provided with a separate room or building.

With the greater freedom given by having a separate classroom, teachers have been able to put into practice up-to-date teaching techniques and to make greater use of oral work. The disciplinary problem consequent on the use of more activity methods has solved itself since each teacher has a separate classroom. More constant attention can be given to individual children, with a consequent improvement in backward pupils, and there has been a satisfactory improvement in English speech standards. Work has commenced on the erection of a new primary school building which will ultimately provide accommodation for all Nauruan primary school children. The first stage of three classrooms is expected to be completed by the end of 1955.

Motor transport is provided to carry pupils to and from school and school hours have been altered to obviate the need for midday travel.

Truancy has decreased during the year under review.

The problem of retardation, the extent of which can be gauged from the chart in Appendix XXII., is gradually being overcome, but there will probably continue to be other Pacific Island children who cannot always be placed in their age-group. Attempts were made, in 1954, to accelerate the progress of children whose age was markedly above the class average, but none was able to advance beyond his grade, nor were the teachers able to cope with the adjustments to the existing class curricula which would have been necessary. At the end of 1954, all children from Grades II. and VI. were promoted, with the exception of nine whose ages warranted their non-promotion and who, it was felt, could profit by repeating the year's work. The results have amply justified this course. It would seem that being above the average age does not yet affect the morale of children as greatly as is usually the case.

European supervisory teachers have concentrated on the "tool" subjects of English and Arithmetic in their guidance of Nauruan teachers and this must continue

to be so until the standard of teaching and learning has improved.

Methods used to improve techniques of teaching, outlined in the report for 1953-54, have been continued. However, with the increased supervision made possible by consolidation, it has been possible to discontinue the regular weekly teachers' demonstration class, substituting meetings at intervals of approximately eight weeks. Especially in Grade II. have teaching aids and free material been devised and distributed by European staff, and demonstrations given in their use.

In March, 1955, a voluntary weekly class for teachers was instituted. The purpose is to improve the rhythm and intonation of the teachers' own speech in English, but the lessons are based on grammatical progression of sentence structures and supply also remedial work in English. Verse, carefully selected as a link with ordinary spoken English, is also treated. The attendance is good, the teachers appear to be keen, and good results are reflected in classroom work.

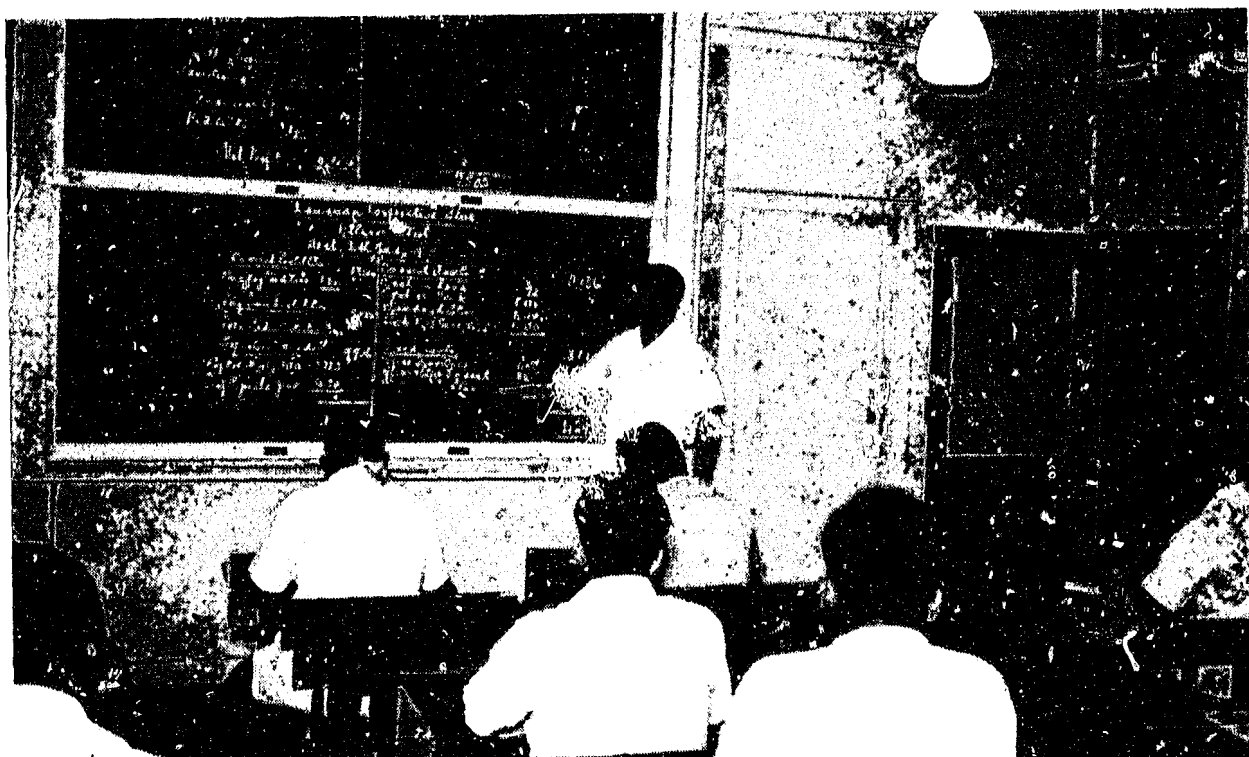
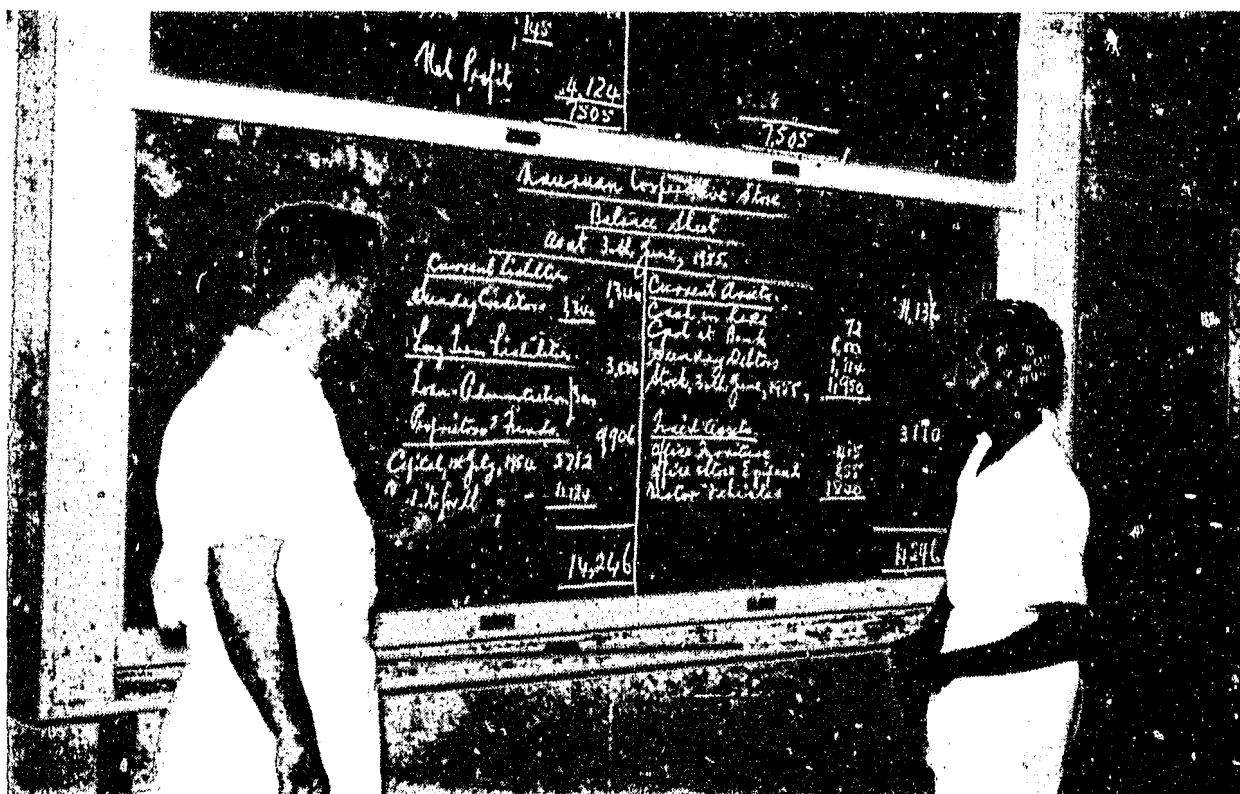
During the year an experiment has been carried out in the form of a kindergarten class at Boe which is attended by both European and Nauruan children. The kindergarten has been supervised by the European kindergarten teacher, assisted by a Nauruan student teacher, and the results have shown an accelerated progress in oral English by the Nauruan children.

*Curriculum.*

The curriculum is based broadly on that of the primary schools of the Australian State of Victoria. In arithmetic the Victorian syllabus is closely followed, though progress in problem work is necessarily slower, owing to language difficulties. The spelling list for Victorian schools, being of Victorian origin and being ungrouped, proved unsuitable for Nauruan children and teachers and has been replaced. It is planned to devise a graded list of local significance.

The class readers in use, which are beyond the capacity of most children because of their uncontrolled vocabulary, sentence structure and situations, are being rewritten and supplemented by additional stories and are being issued in roneoed form. With increased comprehension has come greater ability to use English correctly and an improvement in fluency and intonation. Supplementary readers have been examined and re-issued and new books procured that make use of controlled vocabulary and sentence structure. Selections are made from admirable, recently issued publications for European children, to foster ability to read for comprehension. Orders have been placed for attractive supplementary readers, written for Indian and African children, which approach more nearly the requirements of children learning English as a foreign language.

Work in social studies has also progressed, an attempt being made to give a more concrete treatment, especially in nature study and hygiene, and to dissipate the prevailing ignorance of local history and geography. There remains a great deal to be done in this field.



Adult Education—Bookkeeping Class.

Physical training is given and is aimed at producing better posture and flexibility. New physical training equipment has been provided for the schools.

A part-time, European sewing-mistress was engaged in 1954, to teach the girls of Grades IV. and V., and in 1955, her work was extended to Grade VI. The curriculum is adapted from the Victorian syllabus to fit local needs. Local materials are used in handwork periods for boys.

Religious instruction was extended to enable the European minister to provide a ten-minute devotional period for Grades IV. and V. daily, at the beginning of the afternoon session; and one half-hour period weekly, in addition to a period given by the class teachers, for Grade III. Grade VI. takes religious instruction with the secondary school.

The primary section of the Sacred Heart Mission school is dealt with under *Non-Administration School*.

### CHAPTER 3.

#### SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Secondary education to the Intermediate Certificate of the Australian State of Victoria is available at the Nauru Secondary School and at the Sacred Heart Mission School. Enrolments are as follows:—

	Nauru Secondary School.	Sacred Heart Mission school.
Form IV. .. ..	7	2
III. .. ..	9	3
II. .. ..	30	5
I. .. ..	18	12
	64	22

The decline in enrolments at the Nauru secondary school is attributable partly to the departure of more pupils for secondary education in Australia and partly to the low war-time birth rate.

The new Nauru secondary school building was occupied on 1st August, 1954, and with the facilities provided by its modern equipment it has been possible to provide more technical subjects and more effective teaching in those subjects. Pupils receive instruction in English, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geography, history, general science and art. Boys receive tuition in woodwork, mechanical drawing, canoe building and handicrafts, while girls attend classes in cookery, household management, handicrafts and dressmaking and needlework.

Similar subjects are taught at the Sacred Heart Mission School. In addition a typewriting and commercial course is provided for girls. Two students gained senior typewriting certificates, and five junior and two senior shorthand certificates were also obtained.

Some senior boys from the Sacred Heart school attend the Nauru secondary school for woodwork.

Both schools provide sporting facilities which include basketball, softball and swimming.

In November, 1954 students from the Nauru Secondary School sat for the first time for the Victorian Intermediate Certificate Examination. Nine students presented themselves, of whom two were girls. Although none passed in the requisite number of subjects (six) the results are considered to be promising. One student passed in four subjects and two students in three subjects. Examiners' comments on the papers have been received and assessed and an endeavour is being made to correct weaknesses. This year it is expected that there will be six candidates for the examination from the Nauru Secondary School and two from the Sacred Heart Mission School.

### CHAPTER 4.

#### OVERSEAS AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

A total of 36 Nauruans are at present attending schools or courses in Australia or Fiji.

One student is undertaking the Assistant Medical Practitioner's Course at the Central Medical School, Suva, and two girls are enrolled at the Central Nursing School, also at Suva. All three students are in their third year and are progressing well.

Two boys and two girls were enrolled in Australian secondary schools in January, 1955, following their success in the scholarship examination. In addition there were fifteen other scholarship holders already attending Australian secondary school courses. Of these, two gained the Intermediate Certificate at the end of 1954, and reports show that a higher standard is being attained and more satisfactory progress made by the younger students who have won scholarships in recent years.

Two students have proceeded to post-secondary training. One girl commenced training as a domestic science teacher at the Sydney Teachers' College under an Administration scholarship, and the student who passed the Leaving Certificate early in 1954 has commenced his study of accountancy in Australia.

In addition to the above students there are twelve privately sponsored students undertaking secondary school courses in Australia. During the year seven privately sponsored Nauruan boys proceeded to Australia and enrolled at the Junior School of the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, Victoria. Their progress will be watched with interest as no standard of achievement was applied in selection.

All Nauruan students in Australia who wished to do so returned to Nauru for the 1954 Christmas holidays, the fares of the scholarship students being paid by the Administration. They were addressed by the Administrator and by members of the Education Advisory

Committee and were encouraged to develop their abilities so that they might later play an important part in the progress of their people.

During the year seven students returned to Nauru after attending secondary courses in Australia for periods varying from three to six years. All these students were over eighteen years of age; some were over 21. One youth, who unsuccessfully sat for the Leaving Certificate under an Administration scholarship, refused a cadetship for administrative training in Australia and obtained a position on the Administration Secretariat. The other youth was unsuccessful in the Intermediate Certificate and became a student teacher. Of the girls, two private students and two scholarship holders decided not to continue their studies, three being employed as student teachers and one as a trainee nurse at the Administration Hospital. None of these had passed the Intermediate Certificate. The other girl was a private student who passed the Intermediate Certificate in 1953 and was given a special one-year scholarship by the Administration. On completion of this scholarship she became employed as a student teacher.

One student from the Central Medical School, Suva, was forced to interrupt his studies on account of ill-health.

## CHAPTER 5.

### OTHER SCHOOLS.

There are no schools on Nauru for children below school age, for physically and mentally handicapped persons, for juvenile delinquents or for other special cases. Nauruan children may attend normal schools from the beginning of the school year in which they reach the age of five years, and there is no need on Nauru for the other types of schools referred to above.

Nauruan and Gilbert and Ellice Island apprentices employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners receive trade or commercial instruction for two hours each week at evening classes conducted by European tradesmen. In addition, these apprentices, and also Administration employees up to 22 years of age, can attend at the Nauruan secondary school for two hours every Saturday morning for instruction in English and mathematics which is given by officers of the Department of Education.

## CHAPTER 6.

### TEACHERS.

All European teachers of the Department of Education and three of the four European teachers at the Sacred Heart Mission school are qualified teachers.

At present there are no qualified Nauruan teachers, but there is a constant improvement through the policy of recruiting students returning from Australia. During the year one Gilbertese and seven Nauruan teachers left the Department of Education and were replaced by six new teachers, all of whom have undertaken secondary education in Australia up to Intermediate Certificate standard. The teachers who were

replaced were those who were considered to be less adaptable to the changing demands of education. Positions in other branches of the Administration were found for all these ex-teachers.

Considerable emphasis is placed on the guidance and in-service training of Nauruan teachers. There has been a slow but promising response to the assistance given by European officers of the Department of Education details of which are given at Chapter 2 (Primary Schools).

A competency rating has been introduced into Nauruan teachers' salary scales with a view to stimulating interest in new methods and in aids to more effective teaching. Two assistant teachers have received a competency rating and consequent salary increases.

The scale of remuneration of Nauruan teachers is set out at Appendix II.

## CHAPTER 7.

### ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION.

With the opening of the new secondary school and with the use of the facilities provided by its technical equipment, it has been possible to widen considerably the scope of adult education. These developments have not yet attained their peak, but it has been possible to provide additional adult classes for Nauruans with a technical or vocational bias.

All adult classes have been held in the Nauru secondary school. A nominal charge is made for enrolment and the details of classes are given below. Subjects and class times were fixed after consultation with the Nauru Local Government Council.

A cookery course for Nauruan women, making full use of the modern cooking equipment available, was begun on 21st March, 1955. This course, which attempts to preserve a nice balance between local and exotic foods, has had an average attendance of ten. A qualified Australian domestic arts teacher is in charge.

An elementary accountancy course for adult Nauruans, under a qualified European instructor, commenced on 24th March. Average attendance has been ten. Nauruans employed in the Administration Accounts Branch have made good use of this class.

A class in advanced English which began in March, 1955, was discontinued after a few months owing to lack of interest which resulted in a very small attendance.

A similar lack of interest caused the abandonment of plans to provide adult courses in furniture making, auto mechanics, a handy-man course and needlework. In the coming year a further attempt will be made to cater for a wider technical field in adult education.

The apprentice class, meeting on Saturday mornings for English and workshop mathematics, has continued to function with a steady enrolment of about 55 students. Very satisfactory progress is recorded



Adult Education---Cookery Class.

in both subjects. This class is the most successful of adult classes and has been held continuously since May, 1953.

The Administration provides, as an auxiliary to adult education, free regular programmes of documentary films (from the Commonwealth National Film Library, Canberra). The films are shown on a district circuit and at the tuberculosis sanatorium and hansenide hospital. Programmes average about two hours' duration and the average attendance is about 80.

## CHAPTER 8.

### CULTURE AND RESEARCH.

#### *Research.*

Although no scientific establishments to conduct research in basic services and in the economic and social fields are maintained in Nauru, the Administration is able to draw upon the research facilities of Australia for the carrying out of appropriate investigations. Examples of such surveys are the land use survey carried out by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization and the survey of Nauruan vocational and technical training which was undertaken by the Director of Training of the Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service.

Certain minor research projects are carried out by officers of the Administration, such as the study on diagnosis and treatment of filariasis and elephantiasis, which the Medical Officer is at present engaged on. Another interesting project is the collection of material for a history of Nauru, which will be used in schools.

No sociological or anthropological services are maintained by the Administration, but anthropologists visit the Territory from time to time, and close interest is maintained in the work and published reports of the South Pacific Commission.

#### *Indigenous Art and Culture.*

Indigenous art, craft and music figure in the curricula of both primary and secondary schools. Traditional handicrafts are fostered, such as carving and canoe-making for boys and weaving and basket-making for girls. From time to time exhibitions of handicrafts are held and there is an annual eisteddfod at which vocalists, musicians and choirs compete.

#### *Preservation of Indigenous and Historical Monuments, &c.*

Under the *Nauru Antiquities Ordinance 1935* the protection of Nauruan relics, curios and articles of ethnological and anthropological interest or scientific value is assured. Discoveries of significance of such material have been rare, but should any objects of value be discovered, the Administration is empowered to acquire them in the public interest.

The paucity of archaeological material so far discovered may indicate either that the material was not of a durable nature or that the Nauruans occupied their island in comparatively recent times.

#### *Museums, Parks, &c.*

There are no museums or parks in the Territory. Wild birds are protected under the *Wild Birds Preservation Ordinance 1937*.

#### *Languages.*

Information on this subject is given in Part I. of this report.

#### *Publishing Establishments.*

There are no publishing or printing establishments in the Territory.

#### *Supply of Literature.*

A library service, free to all residents of the Territory, is provided by the Administration. The books are selected and despatched by the Commonwealth National Library, Canberra, on an annual grant provided by the Administration. In addition, books on loan from the Carnegie Foundation constitute a second lending library housed at the British Phosphate Commissioners' Recreation Centre.

Books and publications are made available by the Administration to the Nauru Local Government Council for inclusion in the Domaneab Library.

Text-books are issued free to all school children in all schools and a modern library of supplementary readers circulates in the Administration primary schools. The Nauru Secondary School and the Sacred Heart Mission school each has a lending library for the use of students.

#### *Cinemas.*

Films are shown regularly at centrally located cinemas. In addition, a mobile unit shows documentary films around the island. No charge is made for admission.

## PART IX.—PUBLICATIONS.

Copies of the laws affecting the Territory of Nauru made during 1954-55, and which have been printed, have been transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The remainder will be forwarded when printed.

No bibliographies referring to the Territory have been published during the period under review.

## 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:—

### I. GENERAL.

#### FUTURE OF THE NAURUAN COMMUNITY.

*"The Council, recalling its previous recommendations concerning the problem which will arise when the exploitation of the Nauruan phosphate resources comes*



to an end, notes with appreciation that the Administering Authority has continued to keep the matter under constant study in collaboration with the Nauru Local Government Council and that the search to find unpopulated and suitable areas where the Nauruans may eventually be resettled is being continued. The Council requests the Administering Authority to maintain its efforts to solve this problem and to keep it informed of the progress made."

Surveys were made of islands off the coast of New Guinea and of portions of the New Guinea mainland during the year, but none of these proved suitable. The Nauru Local Government Council was advised of the result of the surveys. The study of this problem is still continuing and the Trusteeship Council will be informed when a plan acceptable to the people concerned is evolved.

#### WORKED-OUT PHOSPHATE LANDS.

*"It also suggests that the Administering Authority might give further consideration to the possibility of rehabilitating the worked-out phosphate lands. The Council further requests the Administering Authority to continue to keep the Nauruans fully informed on all aspects of this problem and to continue to consult them as to its solution."*

As mentioned in the main text of the annual report, officers of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization who carried out a soil survey of Nauru have reported that the rehabilitation of worked-out phosphate lands is impracticable, and this view is endorsed by the Administering Authority. Copies of the report on the soil survey were made available to the Nauru Local Government Council.

## II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT.

### NAURU LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

*"The Council notes the statement of the Administering Authority that it is the practice for the Administrator to discuss with the Nauru Local Government Council all projected measures relating to Nauruan affairs and that, save only in the most exceptional circumstances the advice and the views of the Local Government Council are accepted by the Administrator."*

*The Council also expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will continue to guide and aid the Local Government Council to an understanding of its powers so that it will make full use of them and so that a legislative body will progressively be developed."*

The Administering Authority has continued to advise the Local Government Council on its powers under the Nauru Local Government Ordinance and to offer aid and encouragement in the use of them. At the monthly meeting of the Council with the Administrator, at special meetings with officers of the Administration and on other occasions, legislative, administrative and financial procedures and questions are discussed

and explained and advice given on how the Council should apply these in the exercise of its own powers. To encourage the Council to make use of its legislative powers, the Administration has provided detailed drafts of a number of rules which the Council is now considering.

### PARTICIPATION OF NAURUANS IN ADMINISTRATION.

*"The Council expresses the hope that the efforts of the Administering Authority to provide for the increasing participation of the Nauruans in the management of public affairs will be continued and progressively extended as the Nauruans acquire the necessary training."*

The Administering Authority is continuing its efforts to prepare Nauruans for a greater participation in the administration of the Territory. During the year a Nauruan was appointed Magistrate of the District Court and a Nauruan member of the Police Force as Prosecutor in that Court. The new secondary school was opened in August, 1954, and activity in adult education was increased. Cadetships to provide training in public administration were created in the Public Service. Constant guidance and encouragement were given to those Nauruans already appointed to senior positions as well as day by day on-job training to Nauruan staff generally, since the Administering Authority realises that the development of qualities which produce acceptance of responsibility and willingness to exercise authority is as necessary as the development of skills.

## III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT.

### GENERAL.

*"The Council notes that the efficient development of the phosphate deposits is of basic importance to the Territory's economy and that the policy adopted by the Administering Authority has resulted in relative prosperity for the Island and its inhabitants. The Council nevertheless emphasizes the need for ensuring that the Nauruans receive the maximum benefits from the exploitation of the Island's resources."*

The Nauruan people are receiving, and will continue to receive tangible benefits from the exploitation of the phosphate deposits. Practically the whole of the male population is in wage employment and the wages earned are supplemented by land rents, and phosphate royalties. Payments to or for the direct benefit of the Nauruan people had, up to the 30th June, 1955, totalled more than £700,000. During the year under review land rentals and the rate of royalty paid to Nauruan landowners were increased. With all social services provided free, and it has been said that this community has services exceeding those of any other community of similar size, the Nauruan people are well provided for. An outstanding feature is the high standard of living enjoyed by the Nauruans.



*"The Council further notes that it is the declared policy of the Administering Authority to fit Nauruans to take more responsible positions in the phosphate-winning activities. The Council urges the Administering Authority to pursue this policy with all possible rigour."*

As mentioned in the annual report for 1953-54, and again in this report, the economic development of the Nauruans has been aimed at fitting them to take more responsible positions in the phosphate-winning activities.

The Administering Authority is pursuing, and will continue to pursue, this policy by providing improved schooling and apprenticeship training facilities in Nauru, and by making available to selected Nauruan students the secondary, tertiary and technical training facilities in Australia.

It must be remembered, however, that the achievement of this policy depends just as much on the latent capacity, initiative and energy of the Nauruans as upon the training facilities made available.

#### IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT.

*"The Council notes with satisfaction that, following discussions between the Administrator and Nauru Local Government Council, the latter has passed a resolution whereby it would support the repeal of the statutory provisions restricting movement at night of Nauruans and immigrant workers. The Council would be gratified if the Administering Authority were now to find it possible to give effect to the resolution of the Local Government Council."*

Action is being taken to repeal the statutory provisions restricting movement at night of Nauruans and immigrant workers.

#### V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT.

*"The Council expresses its confidence that the Administering Authority will continue its efforts in the educational field and that it will take the necessary measures to enable Nauruans to receive higher education as soon as they reach the required standard."*

It is the policy of the Administering Authority to give the Nauruans the opportunity of receiving higher education as soon as they reach the required standard. A scholarship scheme has been approved which will enable Nauruans who successfully complete their secondary education to go on to university and other post-secondary education.

*"The Council takes note of the observations of U.N.E.S.C.O. T/1180 on the educational situation in Nauru and commends them to the attention of the Administering Authority. The Council also notes from supplementary data afforded by the Administering Authority on educational developments in the Territory subsequent to the period covered by the report under*

*consideration that action has already been taken in respect of certain matters which formed the subject of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s observations."*

The Administering Authority is giving full consideration to the observations of U.N.E.S.C.O. and, as noted by the Council, had already taken action in respect of certain matters which formed the subject of those observations.

#### PART XI.—SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

In compiling this report, every effort has been made to record the progress made in the several spheres of development. Accordingly, in order to avoid unnecessary repetition of information given in the earlier sections, this part of the report is restricted to a brief reference to some of the principal events of the year.

Increased wage margins were granted to members of the Public Service, and four cadetships have been created for the purpose of training selected Nauruans in public administration.

The Head Chief, Councillor Raymond Gadubu, was appointed a Magistrate to the District Court, and a Nauruan member of the Police Force was appointed as Prosecutor in that Court.

Following discussions between the Administration, the British Phosphate Commissioners and the Nauru Local Government Council, phosphate royalties and rentals for non-phosphate bearing land were increased.

Preliminary steps were taken for the establishment of an experimental farm under a qualified agriculturist. The farm will test methods of agriculture and the best crops for the island, demonstrate to Nauruans the correct ways of growing crops and keeping pigs and poultry under Nauruan conditions, and introduce and test new plants and new varieties. Concurrently with these activities, cadetships for agricultural diploma courses will be provided for Nauruan students.

A survey of fields of employment and possible methods of vocational training was made by the Director of Training in the Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service (Mr. E. P. Eltham), and his report is at present under consideration.

During the year construction of a new Nauruan primary school and a new Administration hospital was commenced, and the Nauruan Housing Scheme which provided for the construction of 350 houses for the Nauruan people was completed.

The remaining statutory provisions permitting corporal punishment for certain offences were abolished.

The partial consolidation of the Nauruan primary school which was carried out during the year resulted in a considerable improvement in organization, teaching standards and effectiveness of teacher-training. The opening of the new secondary school made possible the teaching of additional subjects and improved the effectiveness of instruction in technical subjects. For

the first time students sat for the Intermediate Examination at Nauru, and in addition the scope of adult education was widened.

Although the development of political capacity and high standards of professional and industrial skills

must inevitably be a slow and very gradual process, it is felt that significant progress was made during the year. The cordial co-operation of the Administration, British Phosphate Commissioners and the Nauruan people contributed to this result.

# STATISTICAL 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.

Area of Territory : 5,263 acres (8.2 square miles).

Number of Districts : 14.

### APPENDIX I.—POPULATION.

	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Nauruans .. .. .	1,672	1,745	1,828	1,935
Immigrants—				
European .. .. .	253	270	291	262
Chinese .. .. .	759	515	552	568
Other Pacific Islanders .. .. .	560	874	846	911
Total Population .. .. .	3,244	3,404	3,517	3,676

(Table A, page 44.)

	1951-52.		1952-53.		1953-54.		1954-55.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
Nauruans .. .. .	79	18	93	16	105	12	109	10
Immigrants—								
European .. .. .	2	1	3	..	4	..	4	1
Chinese .. .. .	1	2	2	..	7	2	6	2
Other Pacific Islanders .. .. .	3	2	6	8	7	2	5	7
Total .. .. .	85	23	104	24	123	16	124	20

(Table D, page 45.)

## APPENDIX II.—ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT.

	1953-54.	1954-55.
Administration Establishment—		
European .. .. .	23	22
Nauruan and other .. .. .	283	286
	306	308
Establishment of selected Departments—		
Health—		
European .. .. .	4	4
Nauruan and other .. .. .	31	32
Education—		
European .. .. .	9	9
Nauruan and other .. .. .	36	36
Works—		
European .. .. .	2	1
Nauruan and other .. .. .	106	106

(Table A, facing page 46.)

## APPENDIX III.—JUSTICE.

## DISTRICT COURT.

	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
European Magistrate—			
Cases listed .. .. .	193	345	122
Convictions recorded .. .. .	177	311	106
(Table B (i), page 51.)			
Nauruan Magistrate—			
Cases listed .. .. .	469	..	197
Convictions recorded .. .. .	460	..	186
(Table B (ii), page 52.)			
Alcoholic Liquor—			
Prosecutions .. .. .	35	41	81
Convictions .. .. .	31	32	80
(Table B (iii), page 53.)			

## APPENDIX IV.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£
Accumulated Funds .. .. .	19,441	28,426	38,604
Adjustment (a) .. .. .	..	..	45,951
Revenue .. .. .	163,408	237,174	303,674
Rehabilitation Advance .. .. .	25,000	..	..
	207,849	265,600	388,229
Expenditure .. .. .	179,423	226,996	276,783
	28,426	38,604	111,446
Accumulated Funds .. .. .			

(Table A, page 54.)

(a) Includes writing up of Administration assets brought to account in financial records, i.e., Stores and Nauru Co-operative Society debt.

APPENDIX IV.—PUBLIC FINANCE.—*continued.*

Nauru Royalty Trust Fund—						£		£		£
Balance in Fund	..	..	..	..	..	9,754	..	Dr.859	..	6,730
Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	14,449	..	14,992	..	15,008
						24,203		14,133		21,738
Expenditure—										
Nauruan Education	..	..	..	..	..	18,469	..	49	..	..
Other	..	..	..	..	..	6,593	..	7,354	..	15,968
						25,062		7,403		15,968

(Table D, page 56.)

## APPENDIX VII.—TRADE.

	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Imports .. .. . (Table A, page 58.)	£674,190	£615,716	£706,238
Exports—Phosphate (tons) (Table C, page 58.)	1,227,103	1,103,726	1,237,236

## APPENDIX XIX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Total employed by Administration .. .. .	25	27	31
Total employed by British Phosphate Commissioners (Table A, page 68.)	18	17	22
General Hospitals or Clinics .. .. .	5	5	5
Hansenide Hospitals or Clinics .. .. .	2	2	2
Tuberculosis Hospitals or Clinics .. .. .	2	2	2
Quarantine Station .. .. .	1	1	1
Dental Clinic .. .. .	1	1	1
Infant Welfare .. .. .	7	8	8
Ante-natal Clinic .. .. .	1	3	3
(Table B, page 69.)			
Nauru Administration Hospital (Nauruans)—			
In-patients .. .. .	630	524	854
Out-patients .. .. .	2,499	2,891	3,621
Attendances .. .. .	6,764	7,513	9,626
(Table D, page 70.)			

## APPENDIX XXII.—EDUCATION.

	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Attendance at School—			
European .. .. .	28	35	46
Chinese .. .. .	8	17	21
Nauruan .. .. .	427	465	462
Gilbert and Ellice Islanders .. .. .	85	95	101
Total .. .. .	548	612	630

(Table B, page 76.)

## APPENDIX I.

## POPULATION.

## A.—VARIATIONS IN THE TERRITORY'S POPULATION.

Year.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Other Pacific Islanders.	Total Immigrants.	Indigenous.	Total Population.
1942 .. ..	(a) 194	(b) 7	(a) 193	394	(b) 1,848	(a) 2,242
Japanese Occupation Period, 26th August, 1942, to 13th September, 1945.						
1945 .. ..	(c)	(c)	17	..	589	(c) ..
1946 .. ..	778	79	21	878	1,369	2,247
1947 .. ..	1,163	192	31	1,386	1,379	2,765
1948 .. ..	1,370	247	97	1,714	1,448	3,162
1949 .. ..	1,440	247	58	1,745	1,524	3,269
1950 .. ..	1,491	278	81	1,850	1,582	3,432
1951 .. ..	1,411	274	131	1,816	1,618	3,434
1952 .. ..	759	253	560	1,572	1,672	3,244
1953 .. ..	515	270	874	1,659	1,745	3,404
1954 .. ..	552	291	846	1,689	1,828	3,517
1955 .. ..	568	262	(e) 911	1,741	(d) 1,935	(d) 3,676

(a) Estimated population at the date of the Japanese occupation, 26th August, 1942.

(b) Population at the date of the Japanese occupation, 26th August, 1942.

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

(d) In addition 47 Nauruans were absent from the island on 30th June, 1955.

(e) Includes 522 Gilbert and Ellice Islanders employed under contract by British Phosphate Commissioners.

## B.—VARIATION IN THE NAURUAN INDIGENOUS POPULATION.

Year.	Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Absent from Nauru at Date of Census.
1941 .. ..	31st December ..	946	881	1,827	7
1942 .. ..	Japanese Occupation Period, 26th August, 1942, to 13th September, 1945.				
1943 .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
1944 .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
1945 .. ..	31st December ..	330	259	589	(a) 759
1946 .. ..	31st December ..	728	641	1,369	..
1947 .. ..	30th June .. ..	735	644	1,379	..
1948 .. ..	30th June .. ..	780	668	1,448	2
1949 .. ..	30th June .. ..	823	701	1,524	25
1950 .. ..	30th June .. ..	850	732	1,582	29
1951 .. ..	30th June .. ..	858	760	1,618	37
1952 .. ..	30th June .. ..	877	795	1,672	44
1953 .. ..	30th June .. ..	915	830	1,745	41
1954 .. ..	30th June .. ..	954	874	1,828	55
1955 .. ..	30th June .. ..	1,016	919	1,935	47

(a) Denotes Nauruans who were returned during January, 1946, to Nauru from Truk, whither they were transferred during the Japanese occupation.

## C.—AGE DISSECTION.

## (i) Nauruan Population, 30th June, 1955.

Under 16 Years of Age.			Between 16 and 60 Years.			Over 60 Years of Age.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
497	470	967	499	417	916	20	32	52

Summary—Males .. .. 1,016  
 Females .. .. 919  
 Total .. .. 1,935

APPENDIX 1.—*continued.*C.—AGE DISSECTION—*continued.*(ii) *Immigrant Population, 30th June, 1955.*

No details are available of the age grouping of the immigrant population. The following table shows such population under the headings of adults and children.

	Adults,		Children,	Total.
	Males,	Females,		
European .. .. .	106	87	69	262
Chinese .. .. .	483	35	50	568
Other Pacific Islanders .. .. .	568	138	205	911
Total .. .. .	1,157	260	324	1,741

## D.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Year ending 30th June.	Nationality.								Total.	
	Nauruan.		Chinese.		European.		Other Pacific Islanders.			
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
1947 .. ..	58	27	..	4	..	..	..	..	58	31
1948 .. ..	101	27	..	8	1	..	3	..	105	35
1949 .. ..	80	15	..	3	4	..	1	1	85	19
1950 .. ..	79	15	..	6	6	..	3	1	88	22
1951 .. ..	86	16	..	3	4	1	..	3	90	23
1952 .. ..	79	18	1	2	2	1	3	2	85	23
1953 .. ..	93	16	2	..	3	..	6	8	104	24
1954 .. ..	105	12	7	2	4	..	7	2	123	16
1955 .. ..	109	10	6	2	4	1	5	7	124	20

## E.—MATERNAL AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE, YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

(a) *Maternal Mortality*.—One. (Cause of death : Shock.)

(b) *Infantile Mortality* (under one year) : Six—

(Causes of death :

Apoplexy .. .. .	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage .. .. .	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	1
Prematurity .. .. .	3)

Mortality Rates—

Maternal—8.06 per thousand.

Infantile—48.38 per thousand.



APPENDIX II.—*continued.*

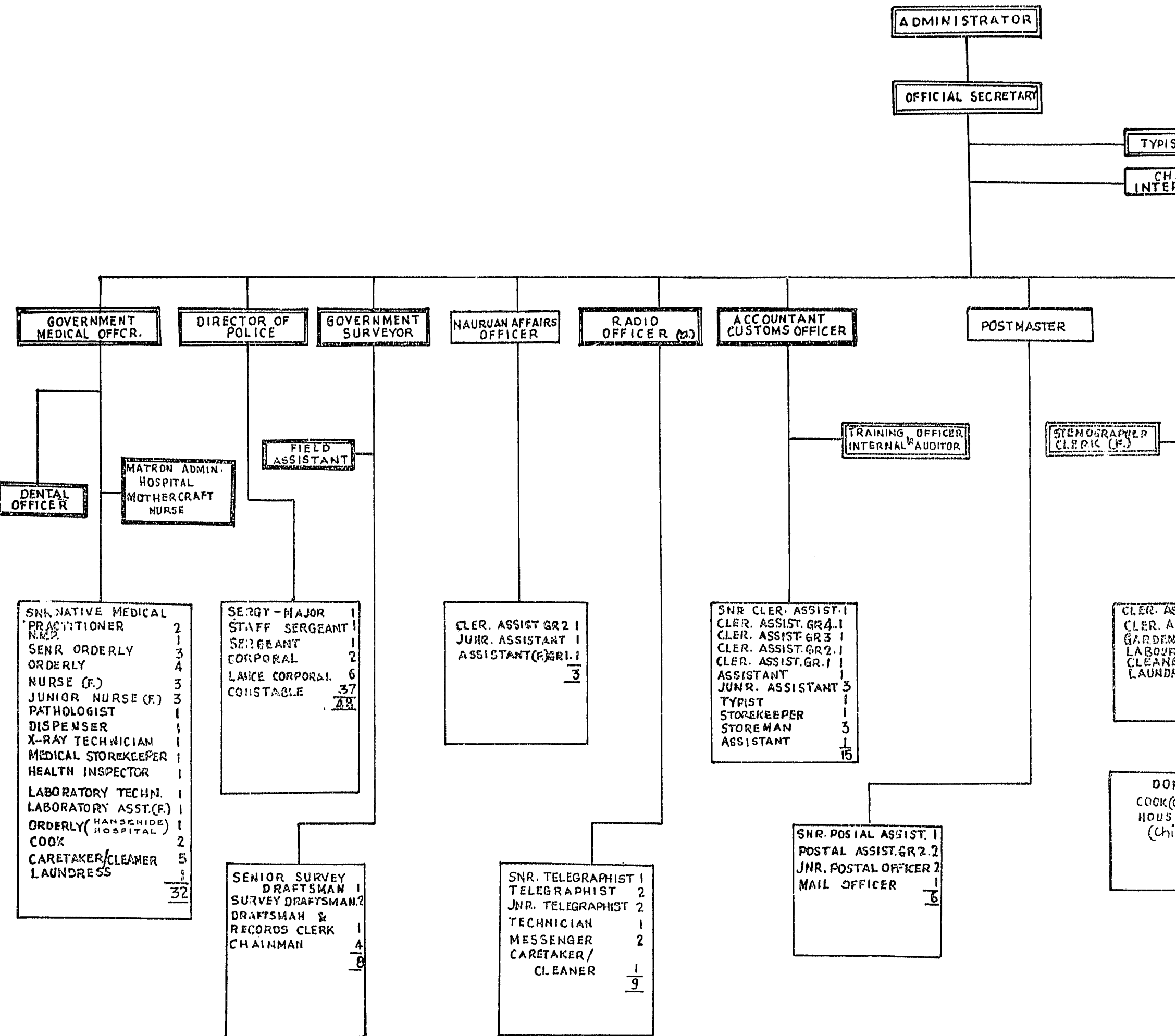
## B.—EUROPEAN STAFF—CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND SALARIES.

Branch.				Number of Positions.	Designation.	Salary Scale.*
						£
Secretariat—						
Secretariat and Accounts .. ..				1	Official Secretary .. ..	1,856-2,018
Accounts .. ..				1	Accountant .. ..	1,394-1,562
				1	Internal Auditor and Training Officer ..	1,058-1,226
				1	Steno-Clerk (F) .. ..	734-804
				1	Typist (Female) Grade 2 .. ..	684
				5		
Works and Transport .. ..				1	Superintendent of Works and Transport	1,226-1,394
				1		
Health .. ..				1	Government Medical Officer .. ..	1,958-2,138
				1	Dental Officer .. ..	1,772-1,898
				1	Matron .. ..	774-814
				1	Sister .. ..	694-734
				4		
Survey .. ..				1	Government Surveyor .. ..	1,394-1,562
				1	Field Assistant (Survey) .. ..	938-1,058
				2		
Police .. ..				1	Director of Police .. ..	1,478-1,646
Education---						
Nauruan Secondary School .. ..				1	Director of Education .. ..	1,856-2,018
				1	Headmaster .. ..	1,478-1,646
				1	First Mistress .. ..	1,072-1,240
				1	Assistant Teacher (Domestic Science) (F)	904-1,072
European School .. ..				1	Head Teacher .. ..	1,058-1,226
				1	Assistant Teacher (Female) .. ..	736-904
Nauruan Primary School .. ..				1	Head Teacher (Female) .. ..	1,240-1,408
				1	Assistant Teacher (Female) .. ..	904-1,072
Kindergarten .. ..				1	Kindergarten Teacher (Female) ..	904-1,072
				9		
Total .. ..				22		

\* Salary rates are standard rates to which Territorial Allowance must be added. Existing allowance is £250 per annum for married officers and £150 for single officers.

APPENDIX II

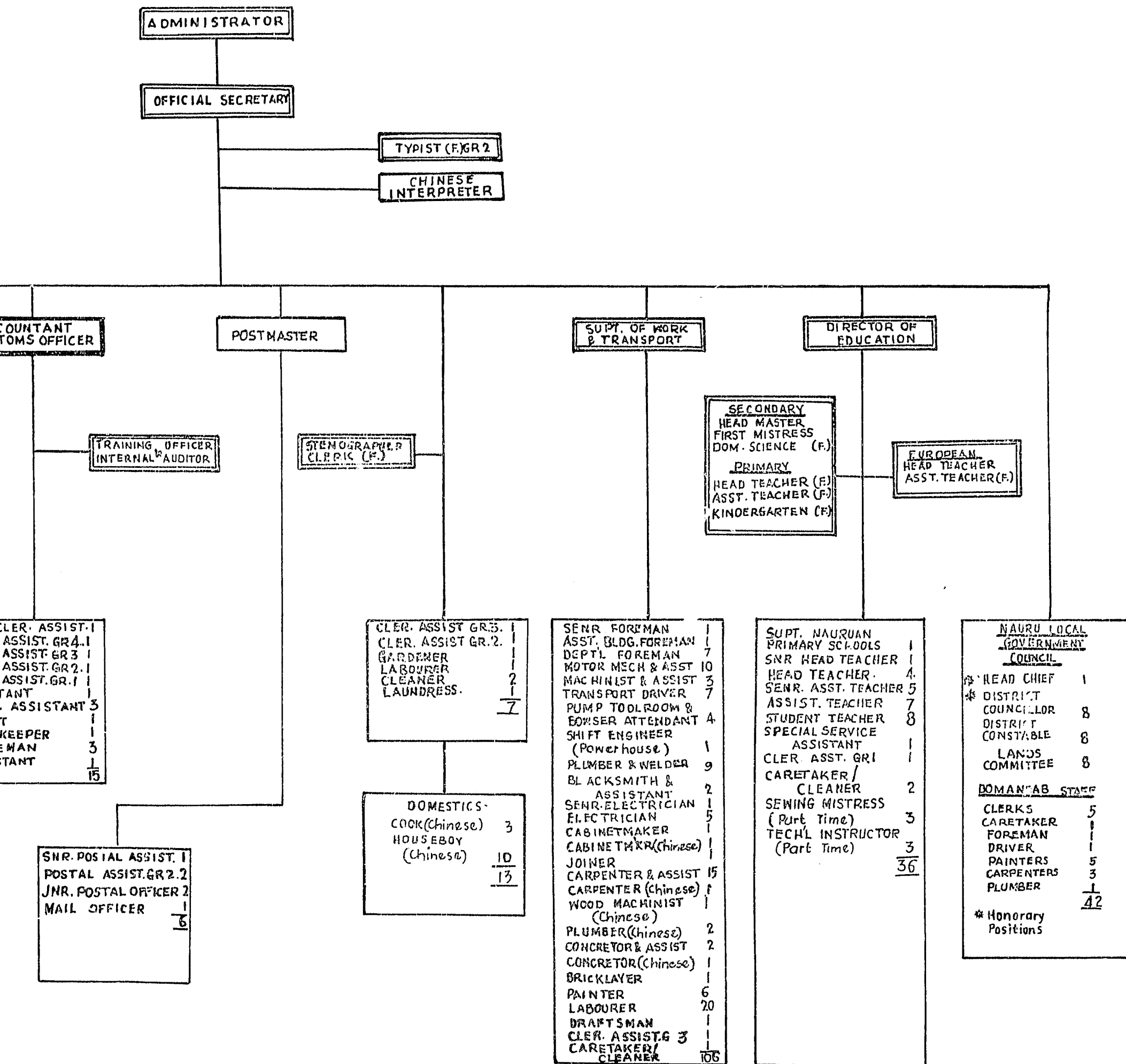
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT  
A. ORGANIZATION CHART



(a) Employee of Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd.  
European position. ☐  
Other position. ☐

# APPENDIX II

## ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT A. ORGANIZATION CHART



APPENDIX II.—*continued*.

## C.—SALARY SCALES OF NAURUAN STAFF.

The following table is illustrative of the minimum and maximum margins, over and above the basic wage of £4 15s. 2d. per week, paid to Nauruan employees of the Administration according to occupation, length of service and skill.

Designation.						Margin on Basic Wage per Annum.	Increments.
						£	
Nauruan Affairs Officer	..	..	..	..	..	558-726	4 of £42
Superintendent, Schools	..	..	..	..	..	609	..
Senior Native Medical Practitioner	..	..	..	..	..	432-558	3 of £42
Pathologist ..	..	..	..	..	..	348-516	4 of £42
Senior Foreman	..	..	..	..	..	348-474	3 of £42
Postmaster ..	..	..	..	..	..	306-474	4 of £42
Native Medical Practitioner	..	..	..	..	..	306-432	3 of £42
Assistant Building Foreman	..	..	..	..	..	290-332	1 of £42
Senior Head Teacher	..	..	..	..	..	180-332	2 of £20 and 4 of £28
Foreman Electrician	..	..	..	..	..	248-318	1 of £28 1 of £42
Transport Officer	..	..	..	..	..		
Foreman Carpenter	..	..	..	..	..		
Foreman Plumber-Welder	..	..	..	..	..		
Head Teacher	..	..	..	..	..	120-276	5 of £20 and 2 of £28
Senior Survey Draftsman	..	..	..	..	..	180-248	2 of £20 and 1 of £28
Senior Clerical Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	140-220	4 of £20
Sergeant-Major, Police	..	..	..	..	..	200	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4	..	..	..	..	..	120-200	4 of £20
Senior Assistant Teacher	..	..	..	..	..	40-200	8 of £20
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	..	..	..	..	..	100-180	4 of £20
Staff Sergeant, Police	..	..	..	..	..		
Dispenser ..	..	..	..	..	..	80-180	5 of £20
Senior Postal Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	40-180	7 of £20
Survey Draftsman	..	..	..	..	..	0-180	9 of £20
Draftsman and Records Clerk	..	..	..	..	..		
Senior Telegraphist	..	..	..	..	..	100-160	3 of £20
Telegraphist ..	..	..	..	..	..	40-160	6 of £20
Technician (Radio)	..	..	..	..	..		
Draftsman ..	..	..	..	..	..	0-160	8 of £20
Labour Foreman	..	..	..	..	..	100-140	2 of £20
Foreman Painter	..	..	..	..	..	80-140	3 of £20
Technician X-ray	..	..	..	..	..	40-140	5 of £20
Senior Electrician	..	..	..	..	..		
Police Sergeant	..	..	..	..	..	80-120	2 of £20
Storekeeper ..	..	..	..	..	..	60-120	3 of £20
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	..	..	..	..	..	40-120	4 of £20
Machinist	..	..	..	..	..		
Motor Mechanic	..	..	..	..	..		

Designation.	Margin on Basic Wage per Annum.	Increments.		
	£			
Plumber Tinsmith .. .. .	24-120	1 of £16 4 of £20		
Plumber .. .. .				
Welder .. .. .				
Blacksmith .. .. .				
Electrician .. .. .				
Shift Engineer .. .. .				
Cabinet Maker .. .. .				
Carpenter .. .. .				
Joiner .. .. .				
Concreter .. .. .	20-120	5 of £20		
Bricklayer .. .. .				
Postal Assistant, Grade 2 .. .. .				
Assistant Teacher .. .. .				
Police Corporal .. .. .			60-100	2 of £20
Laboratory Technician .. .. .				
Senior Orderly, Hospital .. .. .				
Medical Storekeeper .. .. .			40-100	3 of £20
Health Inspector .. .. .				
Cook, Hospital .. .. .				
Lance Corporal, Police .. .. .	40-80	2 of £20		
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 .. .. .				
Mail Officer .. .. .				
Storeman .. .. .	0-80	4 of £20		
Orderly, Leper Station .. .. .				
Typist (Female), Grade 1 .. .. .				
Chainman .. .. .	12-72	5 of £12		
Painter .. .. .				
Laboratory Assistant (Female) .. .. .				
Cook, Tuberculosis Station .. .. .	20-60	2 of £20		
Police Constable .. .. .				
Mechanic's Assistant .. .. .				
Machinist's Assistant .. .. .	0-60	3 of £20		
Driver .. .. .				
Pump Attendant .. .. .				
Plumber's Mate .. .. .	12-40	1 of £12		
Welder's Assistant .. .. .				
Blacksmith's Striker .. .. .				
Assistant Concreter .. .. .	12-36	1 of £16		
Clerk (Assistant) .. .. .				
Assistant Storeman .. .. .				
Junior Telegraphist .. .. .	0-40	2 of £20		
Nursing Orderly .. .. .				
Nurse (Female) .. .. .				
Gardener .. .. .	12-36	2 of £12		
Clerical Assistant (Female), Grade 1 .. .. .				

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*C.—SALARY SCALES OF NAURUAN STAFF—*continued.*

Designation.	Margin on Basic Wage Per Annum.	Increments.
	£	
Cleaner .. .. .	0-24	2 of £12
Messenger .. .. .		
Caretaker-Cleaner .. .. .		
Toolroom Attendant .. .. .		
Junior Nurse .. .. .		
Bowser Attendant .. .. .		
Labourer .. .. .		
Carpenter's Labourer .. .. .	Rate for Age	Rate for Age
Junior Clerical Assistant .. .. .		
Junior Postal Officer .. .. .		
Junior Nurse .. .. .		
Student Teacher .. .. .		
Sewing Mistress (Part-time) .. .. .		
Technical Instructor (Part-time) .. .. .		

## NOTES.—

## (a) Rate for Age—

Age in Years.	Males.	Females.
16 .. .. .	50 per cent. .. .. .	80 per cent. of the corresponding age group for males.
17 .. .. .	55 per cent. .. .. .	
18 .. .. .	60 per cent. .. .. .	
19 .. .. .	70 per cent. .. .. .	
20 .. .. .	80 per cent. .. .. .	

(b) An allowance of 10s. 5d. per week for each child under sixteen years is, in addition, paid to indigenous employees of the Administration.

## APPENDIX III.

## JUSTICE.

## A.—CENTRAL COURT.

Seven persons came up for trial before the Central Court during the year ended 30th June, 1955. Particulars are—

Nature of Offence.	Nationality of Offender.
Being in a dwelling house of another with intent to commit a crime therein, by night ..	Other Pacific Islander
Being in the European portion of the British Phosphate Commissioner's settlement without authority .. .. .	Other Pacific Islander
Causing grievous bodily harm .. .. .	Nauruan
Drinking intoxicating liquor .. .. .	Other Pacific Islander
Entering a dwelling house with intent to commit a crime therein .. .. .	Chinese
Escaping from lawful custody .. .. .	Nauruan
Stealing .. .. .	Nauruan

## Punishment awarded as follows :—

The one Chinese (apparently insane) was ordered to be detained in safe custody pending repatriation at earliest opportunity.

The three Nauruans were sentenced to nine months, eighteen months, and three years imprisonment with hard labour, respectively.

Of the three other Pacific Islanders one was fined £5, one was cautioned and one was acquitted.

*Appeals.*

Seven Nauruans appealed to the Central Court against the convictions and sentences imposed by the District Court. Particulars are—

Nature of Offence.	District Court Award.	Appeal Reason.	Judgement.
Driving a motor car whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor	Driver's licence suspended for 12 months	Severity of sentence ..	Appeal dismissed
Drinking intoxicating liquor ..	Five weeks' H.L.* ..	Severity of sentence ..	Appeal dismissed
Drinking intoxicating liquor ..	One month's H.L.* ..	Insufficient evidence to warrant a conviction	Appeal dismissed
Drinking intoxicating liquor ..	One month's H.L.* ..	Severity of sentence ..	Appeal dismissed
Being under the influence of intoxicating liquor	One year's H.L.* ..	Severity of sentence ..	Sentence of one year's H.L. reduced to six months' H.L. One month will be served, and five months suspended to be of good behaviour for an indefinite period
Receiving stolen property ..	One month's H.L.* ..	Insufficient evidence to warrant a conviction	Appeal dismissed
Breach of Motor Traffic Ordinance	Fined £5 ..	Severity of sentence ..	Case discharged

\* H.L. Hard Labour.



APPENDIX III.—*continued.*

## B. DISTRICT COURT.

(i) Cases dealt with in the District Court prescribed over by a European Magistrate during the year ended 30th June, 1955, were—

Cases listed	..	..	..	..	..	122
Convictions recorded	..	..	..	..	..	106

Particulars of convictions are—

Nature of Offence.	Nationality of Offender.					Total.
	European.	Chinese.	Nauruan.	Gilbert and Ellice Islander.	Indian.	
Assault, causing bodily harm .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1
Assault, common .. .. .	1	..	4	2	..	7
Breach of Compulsory Education Ordinance .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	2
Breach of Liquor Prohibition Ordinance .. .. .	1	3	15	18	..	37
Breach of Licences Ordinance .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Breach of Motor Traffic Ordinance .. .. .	3	2	12	1	..	18
Breach of Movement of Natives Ordinance .. .. .	..	..	2	1	..	3
Breach of Native Regulations .. .. .	..	2	9	..	..	11
Breach of Public Health Ordinance .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	2
Bribery, attempted .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Damage to property .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	2
Entering a dwelling house by night and committing a crime therein .. .. .	..	..	2	3	..	5
Extortion (attempted) by threat .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1
Forcible Entry .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Importing prohibited Imports .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Misconduct with a Corpse .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1
Obstructing a Police Officer in the execution of his duty .. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	2
Perjury .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1
Receiving stolen property .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	2
Stealing .. .. .	..	1	2	4	..	7
Total .. .. .	5	11	56	33	1	106

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

*Europeans* : 5—

Four fined amounts ranging from £1 10s. to £10.

One cautioned.

*Chinese* : 11—

Seven fined amounts ranging from 2s. 6d. to £20.

Three sentenced to terms of imprisonment with hard labour.

One cautioned.

*Nauruans* : 56—

Thirty-five fined amounts ranging from 2s. 6d. to £15.

Fifteen sentenced to terms of imprisonment with hard labour.

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

One bound over to be of good behaviour for one year.

Three cautioned.

*Gilbert and Ellice Islanders* : 33—

Nineteen fined amounts ranging from 5s. to £7 10s.

Thirteen sentenced to terms of imprisonment with hard labour.

One cautioned.

*Indian* : 1—

One, fined thirty shillings.

APPENDIX III.—*continued.*B. DISTRICT COURT—*continued.*

(ii) Cases dealt with in the District Court presided over by a Nauruan Magistrate during the year ended 30th June, 1955, were—

Cases listed .. .. .	197
Convictions recorded .. .. .	186

Particulars of convictions are—

Nature of Offence.	Nationality of Offender.		Total.
	Nauruan.	Other Pacific Islander.	
Assault, common .. .. .	3	..	3
Assaulting a Police Officer .. .. .	1	..	1
Attempting to obtain goods by false pretences .. .. .	1	..	1
Breach of Compulsory Education Ordinance .. .. .	5	2	7
Breach of Liquor Prohibition Ordinance .. .. .	40	2	42
Breach of Movement of Natives Ordinance .. .. .	22	7	29
Breach of Motor Traffic Ordinance .. .. .	19	..	19
Breach of Native Regulations .. .. .	13	..	13
Breach of the peace .. .. .	1	..	1
Breach of Public Health Ordinance .. .. .	30	..	30
Burglary .. .. .	1	..	1
Being in possession of prohibited articles .. .. .	1	..	1
Communicating with a prisoner .. .. .	1	..	1
Damage to property .. .. .	1	..	1
Delivering a prohibited article to a prisoner .. .. .	1	..	1
Entering a dwelling house and committing a crime therein ..	3	..	3
Entering a school house and committing a crime therein ..	3	..	3
Entering part of a prohibited area .. .. .	2	..	2
Forcible entry .. .. .	3	..	3
Going armed so as to cause fear .. .. .	2	..	2
Housebreaking .. .. .	1	..	1
Keeping a common gaming house .. .. .	1	..	1
Purloining and consuming intoxicating liquor .. .. .	1	..	1
Receiving stolen property .. .. .	5	..	5
Resisting a Police Officer .. .. .	3	..	3
Stealing .. .. .	5	..	5
Striking a prisoner .. .. .	1	..	1
Wilfully obstructing a Police Officer in the execution of his duty .. .. .	5	..	5
Total .. .. .	175	11	186

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

*Nauruans* : 175—

Seventy-three were fined amounts ranging from 5s. to £10.

Forty-two sentenced to terms of imprisonment with hard labour.

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

One bound over to be of good behaviour.

Forty-six cautioned.

Three driving licences suspended from one year to indefinitely.

APPENDIX III.—*continued*.B. DISTRICT COURT—(ii)—*continued*.*Other Pacific Islanders* : 11—

Three were fined amounts ranging from 7s. 6d. to £5.

One sentenced to a term of imprisonment with hard labour.

Seven cautioned.

## NOTE.—

(a) There is a decrease of 26 cases listed and 19 cases convicted in 1954-55 compared with 1953-54 report. The decrease is mainly in charges brought under the Leprosy Suppression Ordinance, the Movement of Natives Ordinance, the Motor Traffic Ordinance and the Nauru Local Government Council Ordinance.

(b) Convictions for breaches of the Liquor Prohibition Ordinance increased by 48 ; this may be attributed to the increased co-operation of the Nauruan public in reporting offences and increased police activity in the elimination of illegal drinking which is often the cause of more serious offences.

(iii) Alcoholic Liquor.—During 1954-55 there were 81 prosecutions and 80 convictions as shown in District Court cases for offences against the Liquor Prohibition Ordinance. Details of convictions are as follows :—

Nature of Offence.	Nationality of Offender.					Total.
	European.	Chinese.	Nauruan.	Gilbert and Ellice Islander.	Other Pacific Islander.	
Drinking intoxicating liquor (methylated spirits, yeast brew, sour toddy, beer and port wine) .. ..	..	..	54	17	2	73
Unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor .. ..	..	1	2	1	..	4
Unlawfully supplying a native by sale with intoxicating liquor .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Unlawfully supplying a native by gift with intoxicating liquor .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Total .. ..	1	3	56	18	2	80

## APPENDIX IV.

## PUBLIC FINANCE.

## A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—GENERAL FUNDS DURING THE YEARS 1951-52 TO 1954-55.

	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£	£
Accumulated Funds .. ..	10,769	19,441	28,426	38,604
Adjustment (a) .. ..	..	..	..	45,951
Revenue .. ..	90,414	163,408	237,174	303,674
Rehabilitation Advance .. ..	65,000	25,000	..	..
	166,183	207,849	265,600	388,229
Expenditure .. ..	146,742	179,423	226,996	276,783
Accumulated Funds .. ..	19,441	28,426	38,604	111,446

(a) Includes writing up of Administration assets brought to account in financial records, i.e., Stores and Nauru Co-operative Society debt.

## B.—REVENUE, BY ITEMS, DURING THE YEARS 1952-53 TO 1954-55.

	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£
Import duties .. ..	1,481	1,946	2,779
Licences and internal revenue .. ..	350	906	650
Court fees and fines .. ..	149	216	272
Royalty on phosphate exported .. ..	19,968	131	113
Radio station and post office .. ..	5,980	11,331	7,046
Payment by British Phosphate Commissioners ..	133,789	221,342	290,623
Miscellaneous .. ..	1,691	1,302	2,191
Total Revenue .. ..	163,408	237,174	303,674

## C.—ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1954-55, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1955-56.

		Actual Expenditure 1954-55.	Estimated Expenditure 1955-56.
	Administration.	£	£
Administration—General .. ..	Salaries and Wages .. ..	16,219	8,976
	General Expenses .. ..	5,204	9,210
Government House .. ..	Wages .. ..	1,487	1,650
	General Expenses .. ..	280	300
Administration Settlement .. ..	Wages .. ..	967	2,867
	General Expenses .. ..	3,902	2,300
Police and Prisons .. ..	Salaries and Wages .. ..	16,140	19,452
	General Expenses .. ..	2,415	2,840
Survey .. ..	Salaries and Wages .. ..	3,852	5,558
	General Expenses .. ..	451	410
Accounts .. ..	Salaries and Wages .. ..	(a)	10,577
	General Expenses .. ..	(a)	1,050

(a) Previously included in Administration—General.

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

C.—ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1954-55, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1955-56  
—continued.

							Actual Expenditure 1954-55.		Estimated Expenditure 1955-56.
							£		£
Nauruan Affairs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Wages .. .. .	..	1,755	..	2,100
					General Expenses .. .. .	..	77	..	50
Works Department—Administration				..	Salaries and Wages .. .. .	..	4,258	..	4,291
					General Expenses .. .. .	..	1,224	..	745
Transport .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Wages .. .. .	..	7,249	..	†1,201
					General Expenses .. .. .	..	3,384	..	†2,403
Leases and Compensation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Leases .. .. .	..	250	..	475
					Compensation for Airstrip .. .. .	..	..	..	7,000
							69,114		83,455

‡ Non-works vehicles only. Cost of Works transport (£11,867) costed against Works projects.

### Miscellaneous Services.

				Miscellaneous Services.					
Education—European	..	..	..	Salaries	..	..	2,855	..	2,110
				General Expenses	..	..	553	..	350
Nauruan	..	..	..	Salaries and Wages	..	..	14,045	..	17,679
				General Expenses	..	..	10,322	..	12,826
Gilbert and Ellice		..	..	Salaries	..	..	250	..	689
				General Expenses	..	..	186	..	580
Health	..	..	..	Salaries and Wages	..	..	16,114	..	18,765
				General Expenses	..	..	17,177	..	15,690
Social Benefits, &c.	..	..	..		..	..	13,643	..	14,450
Post Office	..	..	..	Wages	..	..	2,308	..	2,590
				General Expenses	..	..	1,328	..	950
Wireless Station	..	..	..	Salaries and Wages	..	..	5,200	..	4,032
				General Expenses	..	..	1,048	..	2,232
Compensation—Furniture Fund		..	..		..	..	..	..	8,000
Dental Services	..	..	..	Salaries and Wages	..	..	(a)	..	2,170
				General Expenses	..	..	(a)	..	1,800
							85,029		104,913

(a) Previously included in Health.

### *Repairs and Maintenance.*

[illegible]

### Capital Works and Services.

Capital Works and Services.										
Buildings and Works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82,824	..	32,605
Plant and Equipment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,924	..	10,741
Fittings and Furniture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,098	..	5,086
								<hr/>		<hr/>
								98,846	...	48,432
								<hr/>		<hr/>
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276,783		271,197

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

## D.—NAURU ROYALTY TRUST FUND

(1) *Statement of Revenue and Expenditure during the Years 1951-52 to 1954-55.*

	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	Estimate 1955-56.
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance in Fund .. .. .	11,021	9,754	<i>Dr.</i> 859	6,730	5,770
Revenue .. .. .	12,665	14,449	14,992	15,008	16,500
	23,686	24,203	14,133	21,738	22,270
Expenditure—					
Nauruan Education .. .. .	11,179	18,469	49	..	..
Other .. .. .	2,753	6,593	7,354	(a) 15,968	(a) 18,917
	13,932	25,062	7,403	15,968	18,917
Balance .. .. .	9,754	<i>Dr.</i> 859	6,730	5,770	3,353

(a) Includes maintenance of houses.

(2) *Expenditure by Items during the Years 1952-53 to 1954-55.*

	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£
Nauruan Education .. .. .	18,469	49	..
Cinema operation .. .. .	166	224	260
Salaries of District Councillors and District Constables .. .. .	2,225	3,346	3,400
Salaries of Members of Lands Committee .. .. .	867	1,469	1,719
Salaries and wages of Domaneab staff .. .. .	..	1,963	2,129
Payment for Presiding Officers and Returning Officer, Nauruan elections .. .. .	12	..	..
Grants to Nauru Local Government Council .. .. .	1,081	30	78
Seeds and plants .. .. .	600	..	..
Nauruan Housing Scheme Materials .. .. .	..	..	3,853
Nauruan Housing Scheme Wages .. .. .	..	..	3,287
Incidentals .. .. .	1,642	322	1,242
Total Expenditure from Nauru Royalty Trust Fund .. .. .	25,062	7,403	15,968

## E.—NAURUAN LAND-OWNERS' ROYALTY TRUST FUND.

	£
Balance at 30th June, 1954 .. .. .	161,189
Royalties received during 1954-55 .. .. .	13,241
Interest on investments .. .. .	2,290
	176,720
<i>Less</i> distribution of interest to land-owners during year .. .. .	1,504
Balance at 30th June, 1955 .. .. .	175,216

## F.—NAURU COMMUNITY LONG-TERM INVESTMENT FUND.

	£
Balance at 30th June, 1954 .. .. .	108,097
Royalties received during 1954-55 .. .. .	26,134
Interest on investments .. .. .	3,530
Balance at 30th June, 1955 .. .. .	137,761

## APPENDIX V.

## TAXATION.

## A.—DIRECT TAXATION.

There is no direct taxation levied in the Territory.

## B.—INDIRECT TAXATION.

Under the *Customs Tariff Ordinance (No. 2) 1937*, customs duties are payable on certain classes of goods imported into the Territory.

The following table shows the import duty at present applicable :—

Article.	Unit.	Tariff.		
		£	s.	d.
Cigarettes .. .. .	per 1,000	0	3	4
Cigars .. .. .	per lb.	0	1	0
Tobacco and all tobacco manufactures .. .. .	per lb.	0	0	8
Spirits and spirituous liquors .. .. .	per gal.	0	12	0
Wines, still and sparkling, including medicated wines and vermouth .. .. .	per gal.	0	3	0
Cider and perry, spirituous .. .. .	per gal.	0	0	6
Ales, stout and other beer, spirituous .. .. .	per gal.	0	0	6
Cylinder blocks for motor cycle engines, whether imported separately or as part of a complete motor cycle .. .. .	each	2	0	0
All goods imported by the Government for government use, spirits for scientific purposes, and all goods not elsewhere included .. .. .	..	Free		

## APPENDIX VI.

## MONEY AND BANKING.

The only bank operating in the Territory is the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia. Some details of transactions are as follows :—

No. of accounts at 30th June, 1955 .. .. .	1,021
Total amount in accounts .. .. .	£84,269
Deposits during 1954-55 .. .. .	£198,995
Withdrawals during 1954-55 .. .. .	£169,046



## APPENDIX VII.

## COMMERCE AND TRADE.

## A.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS FROM 1951-52 TO 1954-55.

	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.			
				Administration.	Other.	Total.	Percentage of Total Imports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	%
Beer and stout .. ..	6,209	6,512	6,104	..	6,942	6,942	.98
Wines, spirits and liqueurs ..	2,984	3,150	3,708	378	2,998	3,376	.48
Cigarettes and cigars .. ..	13,802	4,702	9,631	..	18,699	18,699	2.65
Tobacco .. ..	8,144	9,169	8,670	..	9,862	9,862	1.40
Cordials and mineral waters ..	1,731	1,094	1,224	..	1,146	1,146	.16
Bicycles and accessories .. ..	6,663	5,051	6,630	..	5,488	5,488	.78
Drapery and footwear .. ..	19,890	10,556	17,137	563	13,403	13,966	1.98
Medicines and drugs .. ..	8,351	12,187	8,929	10,376	5,888	16,264	2.30
Motor spirits and fuel oils ..	18,520	164,365	42,692	5	42,167	42,172	5.97
Paints and oils .. ..	14,834	6,096	8,185	2,136	15,183	17,319	2.45
Hardware and machinery .. ..	148,273	168,013	211,450	13,453	195,545	208,998	29.59
Motor vehicles and accessories ..	41,013	16,371	50,917	8,004	74,239	82,243	11.63
Provisions .. ..	149,673	160,649	177,558	954	197,960	198,914	28.17
Printing and stationery .. ..	6,182	6,363	7,825	2,511	3,576	6,087	.86
Timber and building materials ..	53,672	33,932	28,604	4,802	30,206	35,008	4.96
Fancy goods and perfumery .. ..	37,879	49,205	13,619	..	18,760	18,760	2.66
Sundries .. ..	5,677	16,237	11,583	286	14,808	15,094	2.14
Sports goods and accessories ..	504	538	1,250	222	2,285	2,507	.36
Furniture .. ..	..	..	..	1,155	2,238	3,393	.48
Total .. ..	544,001	674,190	615,716	44,845	661,393	706,238	100.00

## B.—ORIGIN OF IMPORTS.

	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£	£	£
Australia .. ..	549,849	388,065	571,539	406,560	481,729
United Kingdom .. ..	72,216	74,604	36,233	154,647	105,091
New Zealand .. ..	40,750	43,571	53,729	32,556	82,249
Hong Kong .. ..	45,298	6,733	3,813	11,674	13,487
United States of America .. ..	12,467	1,759	4,590	9,065	21,372
Other Countries .. ..	172	29,269	4,286	1,214	2,310
Total .. ..	720,752	544,001	674,190	615,716	706,238

## C.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM 1950-51 TO 1954-55.

	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Phosphate .. ..	950,744	1,061,797	1,227,103	1,103,726	1,237,236
Copra .. ..	7.3	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX VII.—*continued.*

## D.—DESTINATION OF PHOSPHATE EXPORTS FROM 1950-51 TO 1954-55.

	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Australia .. ..	693,815	592,675	758,831	669,644	663,580
New Zealand .. ..	256,929	469,122	468,272	348,182	423,306
United Kingdom .. ..	..	..	..	85,900	150,350
Total .. ..	950,744	1,061,797	1,227,103	1,103,726	1,237,236
	£	£	£	£	£
Value .. ..	1,378,578	1,725,420	1,994,045	1,931,520	2,165,163

## E.—ENTERPRISES AND BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS.

There are two organizations in the Territory which carry on industrial and/or trading activities, namely—

The British Phosphate Commissioners .. .. Industrial and Trading. (See Appendix XIII.)

The Nauru Co-operative Society (Nauruan-operated) Trading only. (See Appendix XIV.)

## APPENDIX VIII.

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## AGRICULTURE.

This is covered by Part VI., Section 4, Chapter 3, and Appendix XII.

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## APPENDIX IX.

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## LIVESTOCK.

This is covered by Part VI., Section 4, Chapter 4.

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## APPENDIX X.

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## FISHERIES.

This is covered by Part VI., Section 4, Chapter 5.

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## APPENDIX XI.

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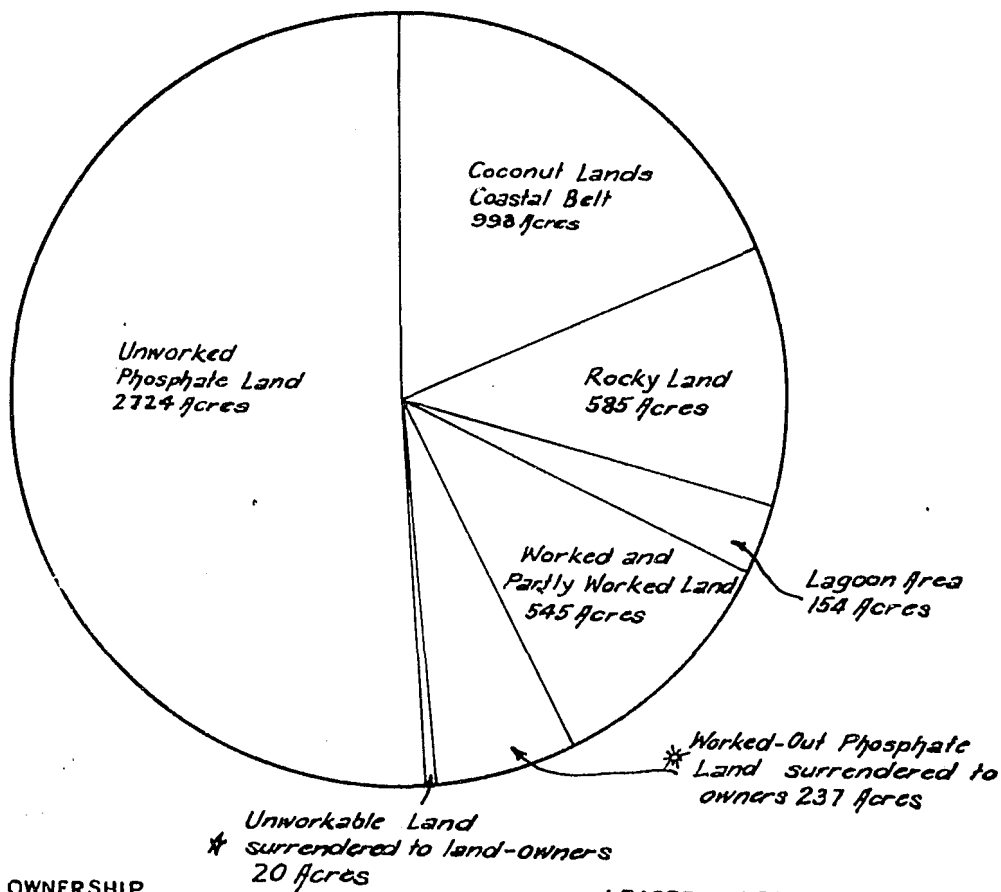
## FORESTS.

There are no forests on Nauru.

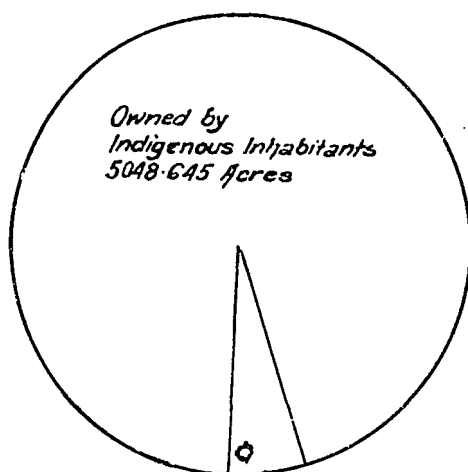
APPENDIX XII — MINERAL RESERVES  
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

30TH JUNE 1955

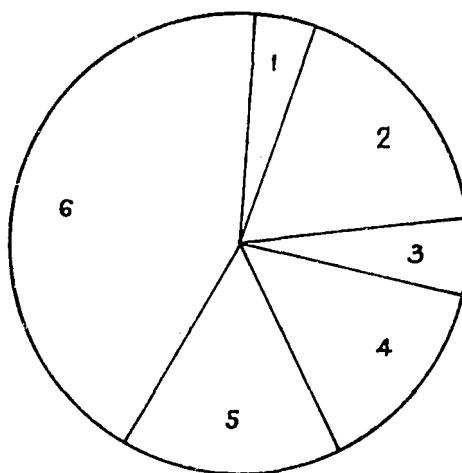
ISLAND AREA 5263 ACRES



OWNERSHIP



LEASED LANDS



LEGEND

1. Coconut and non-phosphate land leased
2. Coconut and non-phosphate land unleased
3. Worked out phosphate land returned to owners
4. Worked out phosphate land
5. Phosphate land leased
6. Phosphate land unleased

214.355 acres - Owned by  
 Govt. : 207 acres  
 B.P.C. : 2.355 acres  
 Mission : 5 acres

\* 1954. Unworkable land surrendered to land owners. 24 ac

\* 1954. Worked-out phosphate land surrendered to owners. 238 ac

Total 262 ac. of which 5 acres have been released

## APPENDIX XIII.

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

THE BRITISH PHOSPHATE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

(35TH YEAR.)

Accounts for the 35th year of the Commissioners' operations are submitted herewith.

Weather conditions during the year at Nauru and Ocean Island were generally favourable, rainfall was light and there were no serious delays to shipping.

Shipments from Nauru were 1,237,236 tons and from Ocean Island 312,634 tons, a total of 1,549,870 tons. Of this total 846,930 tons were shipped to Australia, 543,440 tons to New Zealand and 159,500 tons to the United Kingdom. Shipments from Nauru were the highest yet attained and the Ocean Island tonnage was the highest shipped since the war. The joint Nauru and Ocean Island total establishes a new record for output from the two Islands. In addition we purchased from the The Christmas Island Phosphate Commission for distribution in Australia 348,033 tons of Christmas Island phosphate.

The concrete foundations for the direct loading plant at Ocean Island were completed in October 1954 and a contract has been let for the steel erection work. This unit should be ready in two years. Other major works proceeding at Ocean Island are the installation of new drying plant and a new dry storage bin.

The new motor vessel, named "Triaster", referred to in our report for 1950-51, was launched on the Clyde in April 1955 and delivered to us by the builders in October 1955.

GEORGE CALDER  
J. R. HALLIGAN  
C. M. RICHWHITE } Commissioners.

THE BRITISH PHOSPHATE COMMISSIONERS' TRADING ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>
	£	£
F.O.B. Cost of Phosphate, including Interest on Capital, Contribution to a Sinking Fund for the Redemption of Capital, and other charges in accordance with Article 11 of the Agreement of 2nd July, 1919 .. .. .	3,032,353	
Balance .. .. .	21,040	
	<u>3,053,393</u>	
Balance carried forward .. .. .	187,235	
	<u>187,235</u>	
		Phosphate Sales, &c., and Sundry Credits, less Freight, Insurance and other charges ..
		3,053,393
		<u>3,053,393</u>
		Balance brought forward at 1st July, 1954 ..
		166,195
		Balance for year ended 30th June, 1955 ..
		<u>21,040</u>
		187,235

APPENDIX XIII.—*continued.*

## THE BRITISH PHOSPHATE COMMISSIONERS' BALANCE-SHEET 30TH JUNE, 1955.

<i>Liabilities.</i>			<i>Assets.</i>		
		£			£
United Kingdom Government .. ..	..	1,510,426	Nauru and Ocean Island Phosphate Rights,		
Commonwealth Government .. ..	..	1,510,426	Buildings and Plant, Ships, Freehold Pro-		
New Zealand Government .. ..	..	575,401	perty and Investments, less Reserves for		
			Depreciation and other charges in accordance		
		3,596,253	with Article 11 of the Agreement of 2nd July,		
Sinking Fund for Redemption of Capital ..	..	285,458	1919 .. .. .	1,738,938	
Sundry Creditors .. ..	..	1,692,926	Sundry Debtors .. .. .	177,218	
Outstandings .. ..	..	1,114,936	Stocks of Phosphate in Australia and New		
Net Overdrafts at Banks .. ..	..	3,108,188	Zealand .. .. .	6,640,749	
Outside Phosphate Account Balance ..	..	14,442	Phosphate Cargoes in Transit .. ..	465,626	
Trading Account Balance .. ..	..	187,235	Voyages in Progress .. ..	113,950	
			Goods in Transit .. ..	29,369	
			Stocks at Nauru, Ocean Island and elsewhere	763,531	
			Cash in Hand .. .. .	70,057	
		9,999,438			9,999,438

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and Trading Account with the books of account of The British Phosphate Commissioners and the audited returns from London, Auckland, Fremantle, Port Adelaide and Newcastle. We have accepted the certificates of officers of the Commissioners for valuation of stocks. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet and Trading Account are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a correct view of the state of the Commissioners' affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Commissioners.

(Signed) KENT BRIERLEY AND FISHER,  
Chartered Accountants (Aust.),  
Auditors.

Melbourne,  
17th January, 1956.

## APPENDIX XIV.

## CO-OPERATIVES.

## NAURU CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

*Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the Year ended 30th June, 1955.*

	£		£
Stock, 1st July, 1954 (revalued) .. .. .	20,940	Sales .. .. .	78,094
Purchases .. .. .	62,948	Stock 30th June, 1955 .. .. .	24,056
Buying Expenses .. .. .	4,534		
Balance carried down .. .. .	13,728		
	<u>102,150</u>		<u>102,150</u>
Boot repairs .. .. .	40	Balance brought down .. .. .	13,728
Petrol .. .. .	23	Bakery .. .. .	808
Gross Profit .. .. .	14,521	Truck Hire .. .. .	4
	<u>14,584</u>	Ice Cream and Soft Drink .. .. .	44
			<u>14,584</u>
Selling and Administrative Expenses .. .. .	10,845	Gross Profit .. .. .	14,521
Net Profit .. .. .	3,923	Interest and Commission .. .. .	247
	<u>14,768</u>		<u>14,768</u>

*Balance-sheet as at 30th June, 1955.*

<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	£	<i>Assets.</i>	£
Capital Account .. .. .	19,083		Cash in Hand and at Bank .. .. .	17,655
Net Profit .. .. .	3,923			
	<u>23,006</u>		Sundry Debtors .. .. .	2,066
Sundry Creditors .. .. .	38,852		Less Reserve .. .. .	300
				<u>1,766</u>
			Stock on Hand .. .. .	24,056
			Office Furniture and Equipment .. .. .	878
			Machinery and Equipment .. .. .	2,364
			Furniture Timber .. .. .	1,397
			Buildings .. .. .	13,370
			Interest and Claims Accrued .. .. .	372
	<u>61,858</u>			<u>61,858</u>

## APPENDIX XV.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

A.—*Post Offices.*—There is one Post Office in the Territory—

Postal articles received during 1954-55	..	..	..	..	90,830
Postal articles despatched during 1954-55	..	..	..	..	70,282

B.—*Telephone Services.*—

Automatic exchange—200 lines.

C.—*Radio Services.*—

(a) Daily circuits (including meteorological services)—Six with Sydney, two with Tarawa, two with Ocean Island, two with Nandi, Fiji, two with Port Moresby, Papua, one with Suva.

(b) Radio messages during 1954-55—

Inwards—3,457 from Australia.

349 from ships.

1,874 from other circuits.

Outwards—7,660 to Australia.

650 to ships.

2,454 to other circuits.

(c) Radio-telephone circuits—One daily with Sydney, excepting Sundays.

Inward calls during 1954-55—46.

Outward calls during 1954-55—134.

D.—*Broadcasting.*—There is no broadcasting station at Nauru.

E.—*Roads.*—

(a) A 16-ft. wide road encircles the island.

(b) A 16-ft. wide road links Aiwo District with Buada Lagoon passing the locomotive sheds *en route*.

(c) A 10-12-ft. wide road links Meneng District with Buada Lagoon.

(d) There are several 12-20-ft. wide roads linking the British Phosphate Commissioners' installations and settlements with their phosphate fields of operation.

(NOTE.—The above roads are shown on the map accompanying this report.)

F.—*Railways.*—There were 7.5 miles of 3-ft. gauge railway line linking the phosphate fields with the crushing plant, at 30th June, 1955.

G.—*Air Transport and Civil Airfields.*—

(a) Number of airfields at 30th June, 1955—One.

(b) Number of flights during 1954-55—Nil.

H.—*Meteorological Services.*—Meteorological observations are carried out by the Officer-in-charge, Radio Station, Nauru and his staff. Weather messages transmitted during 1954-55 numbered 5,400. Weather statistics are shown in Appendix XXIV.

I.—*Shipping.*—The following table shows the number of ships and their gross registered tonnages which visited Nauru during the years 1950-51 to 1954-55.

Period.	Number of Ships.			Total of Gross Registered Tonnages.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1950-51 .. ..	90	23	113	669,438	95,556	764,994
1951-52 .. ..	111	20	131	723,249	97,586	820,835
1952-53 .. ..	93	59	152	569,302	312,022	881,324
1953-54 .. ..	94	*40	*134	604,154	218,654	822,808
1954-55 .. ..	111	43	154	686,880	250,654	937,534

\* Incorrectly shown as 50 and 144 in 1953-54 report.



## APPENDIX XVI.

## COST OF LIVING.

The following is the retail price list of the chief staple foodstuffs in the Territory at 30th June, 1955 :—

Item.	Unit.	Price.	Item.	Unit.	Price.
<i>Groceries.</i>			<i>Meats.</i>		
Coffee .. ..	lb. ..	s. d. 10 3	Beef, butts .. ..	lb. ..	s. d. 3 2
Dripping, tinned .. ..	lb. ..	2 4	Beef, choice cuts .. ..	lb. ..	4 2 to
Flour, plain .. ..	lb. ..	0 7			5 0
Flour, self-raising .. ..	2-lb. packet ..	1 8	Beef, corned .. ..	12-oz. tin ..	3 6
Herrings, tinned .. ..	14-oz. tin ..	2 1	Lamb, fresh .. ..	lb. ..	2 10 to
Honey .. ..	16-oz. jar ..	2 5			3 2
Jam .. ..	24-oz. tin ..	2 6	Pork, fresh .. ..	lb. ..	3 3
Oatmeal—Rolled Oats .. ..	20-oz. tin ..	2 7	Kidneys .. ..	lb. ..	3 4
Raisins .. ..	16-oz. packet ..	2 3	Rabbits .. ..	lb. ..	2 0
Rice .. ..	lb. ..	1 0	<i>Vegetables.</i>		
Salt .. ..	lb. ..	0 3	Cabbage, fresh .. ..	each ..	4 0
Salt, table .. ..	1½-lb. tin ..	2 4	Carrots, fresh .. ..	lb. ..	1 4
Sardines, tinned .. ..	4-oz. tin ..	1 8	Carrots, tinned .. ..	16-oz. tin ..	1 2
Soups, tinned .. ..	lb. tin ..	2 0	Cauliflower, fresh .. ..	each ..	4 0
Sugar, brown .. ..	lb. ..	0 10	Parsnips, fresh .. ..	lb. ..	1 8
Sugar, white .. ..	lb. ..	0 10	Cauliflower, tinned .. ..	16-oz. tin ..	2 0
Sultanas .. ..	16-oz. packet ..	2 3	Lettuce, fresh .. ..	each ..	2 6
Tea .. ..	lb. ..	10 3	Onions, fresh .. ..	lb. ..	0 7
<i>Dairy Produce.</i>			Peas, tinned .. ..	16-oz. tin ..	2 6
Butter, fresh .. ..	lb. ..	4 6	Potatoes, fresh .. ..	lb. ..	0 6
Butter, tinned .. ..	lb. ..	6 4	Pumpkin, fresh .. ..	lb. ..	1 0
Cheese, fresh .. ..	lb. ..	4 0	Swedes, fresh .. ..	lb. ..	1 0
Eggs, fresh .. ..	dozen ..	6 6	Tomatoes, fresh .. ..	lb. ..	3 10
Milk, unsweetened .. ..	12-oz. tin ..	1 3	Tomatoes, tinned .. ..	16-oz. tin ..	1 9
Milk, powdered .. ..	3-lb. tin ..	12 6	<i>Fruits.</i>		
Milk, sweetened .. ..	14-oz. tin ..	1 10	Fruit, tinned .. ..	30-oz. tin ..	2 10
<i>Provisions and Poultry.</i>			Apples, fresh .. ..	lb. ..	1 6
Bacon .. ..	lb. ..	4 6	Grapefruit, fresh .. ..	dozen ..	6 0
Ham .. ..	lb. ..	5 0	Lemons, fresh .. ..	dozen ..	3 6
Chicken .. ..	lb. ..	4 10	Oranges, fresh .. ..	dozen ..	7 0
Duck .. ..	lb. ..	4 6	<i>Fish.</i>		
			Imported .. ..	lb. ..	2 8 to
					3 6
			Local (when available) ..	lb. ..	1 3

## APPENDIX XVII.

## LABOUR.

## A.—OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

(a) *Nauruan Population.*

Total male population over sixteen and under 60 years of age at 30th June, 1955 .. .. 501

## Employment—

Administration .. .. .	245*
British Phosphate Commissioners .. .. .	135†
Nauru Co-operative Society .. .. .	26
Others (including self-employed) .. .. .	84
	<u>490</u>

\* The total number of Nauruans employed by the Administration is 265 comprising 245 above and 20 females.

† The total number of Nauruans employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners is 136 comprising 135 above and 1 female.

(b) *Non-indigenous Population.*

Nature of Employment.	European.		Chinese.		Gilbert and Ellice Islanders.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Administration .. .. .	11	9	18	..	14	1
British Phosphate Commissioners .. .. .	107	4	465	1	516	6
Others .. .. .	2	5	..	..	3	..
Total .. .. .	120	18	483	1	533	7

## B.—SCALE OF RATIONS ISSUED TO CHINESE EMPLOYEES.

Commodity.	Tradesman Rations at 30th June, 1954.		Boatman and Labourer Rations at 30th June, 1954.	
	Per day. lb. oz.		Per day. lb. oz.	
Meat or fish (fresh or preserved)—				
Beef (fresh) .. .. .	0	1½	0	1½
Beef, boiled (preserved) .. .. .	0	0¾	0	0¾
Fish (fresh) .. .. .	0	0¼	0	0¼
Herrings (preserved) .. .. .	0	0½	0	0½
Pork (fresh) .. .. .	0	3¾	0	3¾
Salmon (preserved) .. .. .	0	1½	0	1
Rice (including beans) .. .. .	1	8½	1	10½
Vegetables (fresh or preserved)—				
Cabbage (preserved) .. .. .	0	0½	..	..
Cabbage (dehydrated) .. .. .	0	0¾	0	0¾
Onions (fresh) .. .. .	0	4½	0	1½
Potatoes (dehydrated) .. .. .	..	..	0	0½
Potatoes (fresh) .. .. .	0	8¾	0	2¾
Silver beet (preserved) .. .. .	..	..	0	0¾
Soup vegetables (preserved) .. .. .	0	1½	..	..
Tomatoes (preserved) .. .. .	0	1½	0	0¾
Total—				
Meat or fish .. .. .	0	8	0	7¾
Rice .. .. .	1	8½	1	10½
Vegetables .. .. .	1	1	0	6
	3	1½	2	8½/12

The above scale is subject to minor alterations depending on availability of various items.

## APPENDIX XVIII.

## SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES.

This is covered by Part VII., Chapter 5. Payments to Nauruans in respect of social services during the year amounted to £13,643.

## APPENDIX XIX.

## PUBLIC HEALTH.

## A.—MEDICAL PERSONNEL AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Position.	Sex.	Ethnic Group.	Number.
<b>Administration—</b>			
Government Medical Officer .. .. .	Male .. .. .	European .. .. .	1
Qualified Nurse (Matron) .. .. .	Female .. .. .	European .. .. .	1
Mothercraft Nurse .. .. .	Female .. .. .	European .. .. .	1
Registered Nauruan Medical Practitioners (Suva, Fiji)	Male .. .. .	Nauruan .. .. .	4
Medical Assistant .. .. .	Male .. .. .	Nauruan .. .. .	1
Dispenser .. .. .	Male .. .. .	Nauruan .. .. .	1
X-ray Technician .. .. .	Male .. .. .	Nauruan .. .. .	1
Health Inspector .. .. .	Male .. .. .	Nauruan .. .. .	1
Laboratory Assistants .. .. .	1 male, 1 Female .. .. .	Nauruan .. .. .	2
Trainee Nauruan Nurses .. .. .	Female .. .. .	Nauruan .. .. .	7
Medical Orderlies .. .. .	Male .. .. .	Nauruan .. .. .	9
Sanitation Orderly .. .. .	Male .. .. .	Nauruan .. .. .	1
Dental Orderly .. .. .	Male .. .. .	Nauruan .. .. .	1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>.. .. .</b>	<b>.. .. .</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>British Phosphate Commissioners—</b>			
Registered Medical Practitioner .. .. .	Male .. .. .	European .. .. .	1
Qualified Nurse .. .. .	Female .. .. .	European .. .. .	1
Qualified Dispenser .. .. .	Male .. .. .	European .. .. .	1
Hospital Orderlies .. .. .	Male .. .. .	Chinese .. .. .	7
Hospital Orderlies .. .. .	Male .. .. .	Gilbertese .. .. .	5
Probationer .. .. .	Female .. .. .	Chinese .. .. .	1
Probationers .. .. .	Female .. .. .	Gilbertese .. .. .	6
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>.. .. .</b>	<b>.. .. .</b>	<b>22</b>

APPENDIX XIX.—*continued.*

## B.—HOSPITALS AND CLINICS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Hospital.	Wards.	Beds.
Nauru Administration Hospital .. .. .	1 Main Ward .. .. 1 Children's Ward .. .. 1 Surgical Ward .. .. 1 Maternity Ward .. .. 1 Infectious Ward .. .. 2 Clinics—Nibok, Anabar 1 Dental Clinic .. .. 1 Mental Ward .. .. 8 Infant welfare clinics .. 3 Ante-natal clinics ..	12 beds 3 cots 3 beds 1 bed 6 beds Out-patients Out-patients 4 beds Weekly circuit Weekly circuit
Hansenide Hospital .. .. .	1 Male Ward .. .. 1 Female Ward .. .. 1 Clinic .. ..	8 beds 2 beds Out-patients
Tuberculosis Hospital .. .. .	1 Ward .. .. 1 Isolation Ward .. .. 1 Clinic .. ..	8 beds 6 beds Out-patients
Quarantine Station .. .. .	As required	
British Phosphate Commissioners' General Hospital for Europeans ..	2 Wards .. .. 1 Maternity Ward .. ..	9 beds ..
British Phosphate Commissioners' General Hospital for Chinese and Gilbertese	8 Wards .. ..	80 beds

## C.—MEDICAL PERSONNEL AT HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CLINICS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Establishment.	Medical Personnel.	Sex.	Ethnic Group.
<i>Hospitals.</i>			
Nauru Administration Hospital ..	1 Government Medical Officer .. 1 Qualified Nurse (Matron) .. 1 Mothercraft Nurse .. 3 Nauruan Medical Practitioners .. 1 Pathologist .. .. 2 Laboratory Assistants .. .. 1 Dispenser .. .. 7 Nurses—Trainees .. .. 6 Medical Orderlies .. .. 1 X-ray Technician .. ..	Male Female Female Male Male 1 Male, 1 Female Male Female Male Male	European European European Nauruan Nauruan Nauruan Nauruan Nauruan Nauruan Nauruan
Hansenide Hospital .. ..	1 Senior Medical Orderly .. ..	Male	Nauruan
Tuberculosis Hospital .. ..	2 Medical Orderlies .. ..	Male	Nauruan

APPENDIX XIX.—*continued.*C.—MEDICAL PERSONNEL AT HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CLINICS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955—*continued.*

Establishment.	Medical Personnel.	Sex.	Ethnic Group.
<i>Other Medical Centres.</i>			
Nibok Out-patients Clinic .. ..	1 Senior Medical Orderly (visiting) ..	Male	Nauruan
Anabar Out-patients Clinic .. ..	1 Senior Medical Orderly (visiting) ..	Male	Nauruan
Dental Clinic .. ..	1 Dental Orderly .. ..	Male	Nauruan
Prophylactic Clinic for Hansen's Disease	Medical Staff (visiting) .. ..	Male	European
			Nauruan
Prophylactic Clinic for Tuberculosis ..	Medical Staff (visiting) .. ..	Male	European
			Nauruan
Quarantine Station .. ..	Medical Staff (visiting). An aid and dressing station is established within the Quarantine Station and functions only during quarantine	Male	European
			Nauruan
Infant Welfare Clinics, eight Districts	Mothercraft Nurse is in attendance at the Infant Welfare Clinics	Female	European
Ante-Natal Clinics—Nauru Administration Hospital, Nibok, Anabar	Mothercraft Nurse and Medical Staff	Female	European
British Phosphate Commissioners' European Hospital	1 Registered Medical Practitioner ..	Male	European
	1 Qualified Nurse .. ..	Female	European
	2 Orderlies .. ..	Male	Chinese
	2 Orderlies .. ..	Male	Gilbertese
British Phosphate Commissioners' Chinese and Gilbertese Hospital	1 Qualified Dispenser .. ..	Male	European
	5 Orderlies .. ..	Male	Chinese
	3 Orderlies .. ..	Male	Gilbertese
	1 Probationer .. ..	Female	Chinese
	6 Probationers .. ..	Female	Gilbertese

## D.—PATIENTS AND ATTENDANCES AT HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CLINICS DURING 1954-55.

Establishment.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	
		Cases Treated.	Total Attendances.
<i>Official.</i>			
Nauru Administration Hospital .. .. .	854	3,621	9,626
Hansenide Hospital .. .. .	11	..	..
Tuberculosis Hospital.. .. .	13	..	..
Dental Clinic .. .. .	..	1,939	2,625
Prophylactic Clinic for Hansen's Disease .. .. .	..	41	1,315
Prophylactic Clinic for Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	37	125
Infant Welfare Clinic .. .. .	..	206	5,650
Ante-Natal Clinic .. .. .	..	111	332
Total Official .. .. .	878	5,955	19,673

APPENDIX XIX.—*continued.*D.—PATIENTS AND ATTENDANCES AT HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CLINICS DURING 1954-55—*continued.*

Establishment.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	
		Cases Treated.	Total Attendances.
<i>Non official.</i>			
British Phosphate Commissioners' Hospital for Europeans	22	(a)	1,768
British Phosphate Commissioners' Hospital for Chinese and Gilbert and Ellice Islanders—			
Chinese .. .. .	247	(a)	2,276
Gilbert and Ellice Islanders .. .. .	446	(a)	2,928
Total Non-official .. .. .	715	..	6,972
Total .. .. .	1,593	..	26,645

(a) Information not available.

## E.—DISEASES TREATED IN THE ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL (IN-PATIENTS).

Disease.	Total Number of Cases.	Males.		Females.		Ethnic Group.*	Number of Fatal Cases.
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.		
External injuries—							
Burns .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..	N.	..
Wounds .. .. .	7	2	2	..	3	N.	..
Other injuries .. .. .	20	12	7	1	..	19 N., 1 G.	..
Diseases of the skin and areolar tissue—							
Abscesses .. .. .	22	6	6	2	8	N.	..
Other diseases .. .. .	29	10	11	2	6	N.	..
Diseases caused by infections other than those specifically listed—							
Influenza .. .. .	159	17	67	10	65	N.	1
Pyrexia (uncertain origin) .. .. .	7	..	5	..	2	N.	..
Septic sores and infections .. .. .	15	2	7	1	5	N.	..
Other diseases .. .. .	10	2	4	2	2	9 N., 1 G.	..
Diseases caused by metazoan parasites—							
Filaria .. .. .	48	31	1	16	..	N.	..
Diseases and injuries of bones, joints, muscles, fasciae and bursae—							
Arthritis .. .. .	5	1	1	3	..	N.	..
Fractures .. .. .	5	5	..	..	..	4 N., 1 C.	..
Other diseases .. .. .	9	3	2	2	2	N.	..
Diseases of the eye—							
Conjunctivitis .. .. .	7	4	1	..	2	N.	..
Diseases of the ear—							
Iridocyclitis .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	N.	..
Otitis media .. .. .	11	4	4	1	2	N.	..
Otitis externa .. .. .	2	..	1	..	1	N.	..
Diseases of the glands of internal secretion and metabolism—							
Beri-Beri .. .. .	2	..	1	..	1	N.	..
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs—							
Haematoma .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..	N.	..
Lymphadenitis .. .. .	6	..	6	..	..	N.	..
Mumps .. .. .	74	32	18	9	15	N.	..

\* { N. Denotes Nauruan.  
C. Denotes Chinese.  
G. Denotes Gilbert and Ellice Islander.

APPENDIX XIX.—*continued.*E.—DISEASES TREATED IN THE ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL (IN-PATIENTS)—*continued.*

Disease.	Total Number of Cases.	Males.		Females.		Ethnic Group.*	Number of Fatal Cases.
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.		
Diseases of the circulatory system—							
Other diseases .. .. .	5	2	..	3	..	N.	1
Diseases of the nervous system—							
Encephalitis .. .. .	1	..	..	1	..	N.	..
Hydrocephalus .. .. .	4	..	..	..	4	N.	..
Meningitis .. .. .	2	..	1	..	1	N.	..
Other diseases .. .. .	18	7	6	1	4	17 N., 1 G.	1 N.
Diseases of the respiratory system—							
Asthma .. .. .	5	..	1	4	..	N.	..
Bronchitis .. .. .	13	..	5	3	5	N.	..
Coryza .. .. .	23	3	10	..	10	N.	..
Pneumonia .. .. .	11	3	5	..	3	10 N., 1 G.	1 N.
Tuberculosis .. .. .	10	3	1	2	4	9 N., 1 G.	..
Diseases of the teeth, gums, mouth, pharynx, and accessory sinuses—							
Laryngitis .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..	N.	..
Stomatitis .. .. .	13	..	5	..	8	N.	..
Teething .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	N.	..
Tonsillitis .. .. .	1	..	..	1	..	N.	..
Diseases of the stomach and intestines—							
Entero-colitis .. .. .	8	2	5	..	1	N.	..
Diarrhoea .. .. .	15	..	10	..	5	N.	..
Dysentery amoebic .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..	N.	..
Dysentery .. .. .	9	2	2	3	2	N.	..
Dyspepsia .. .. .	1	..	..	1	..	N.	..
Gastro-enteritis .. .. .	16	3	7	..	6	N.	..
Other diseases .. .. .	14	5	3	5	1	13 N., 1 G.	2 N.
Diseases of the liver, gallbladder, spleen and pancreas—							
Cholecystitis .. .. .	1	..	..	1	..	N.	..
Hepatitis .. .. .	16	..	9	2	5	N.	..
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	5	4	..	1	..	N.	..
Biliary Colic .. .. .	3	2	..	1	..	N.	..
Diseases of the urinary organs—							
Pyelitis .. .. .	1	..	..	1	..	N.	..
Renal Colic .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..	N.	..
Incontinence .. .. .	1	..	..	1	..	N.	..
Diseases of the male organs of generation—							
Orchitis .. .. .	6	6	..	..	..	N.	..
Disease and disorders of the female organs of generation—							
Carcinoma uteri .. .. .	5	..	..	5	..	N.	..
Menorrhagia .. .. .	5	..	..	5	..	N.	..
Effects of conception—							
Abortion .. .. .	5	..	..	5	..	4 N., 1 G.	1 G.
Confinements .. .. .	106	..	..	106	..	N.	1
Other effects .. .. .	8	..	..	8	..	7 N., 1 G.	1 N.
Poisoning—All types .. .. .	11	..	5	1	5	10 N., 1 G.	..
Other .. .. .	45	15	13	11	6	43 N., 2 G.	1 N.
Total .. .. .	835	196	232	221	186	..	10

\* { N. Denotes Nauruan.  
C. Denotes Chinese.  
G. Denotes Gilbert and Ellice Islander.

APPENDIX XIX.—*continued.*E.—DISEASES TREATED IN THE ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL (IN-PATIENTS)—*continued.*

In addition to the ten deaths at the Administration Hospital, there were ten other deaths recorded during the year, details of which are—

				Cause of Death.
Nauruan .. .. .	1	(female adult)	.. ..	Cancer
Ellice Islanders (domiciled in Districts) .. .. .	1	(female adult)	.. ..	Perforated duodenal ulcer.
Gilbert and Ellice Islanders .. .. .	1	(female child)	.. ..	Pneumonia.
	1	(male adult)	.. ..	Heart failure.
	1	(female child)	.. ..	Cerebral haemorrhage.
	1	(male child)	.. ..	Prematurity.
	1	(male child)	.. ..	Infantile apoplexy.
Chinese .. .. .	1	(male adult)	.. ..	Carcinoma of stomach.
	1	(female child)	.. ..	Prematurity.
European .. .. .	1	(male adult)	.. ..	Presumed drowning at sea.

## F.—DETAILS OF HANSEN'S DISEASE CASES DURING 1954-55.

(a) *Summary.*

	Hansenide Hospital.	Prophylactic Clinic.	Total.
Patients at 1st July, 1954 .. .. .	9	37	46
Patients discharged during the year .. .. .	4	6	10
Patients died .. .. .	0	1	1
Patients admitted during the year .. .. .	2	4	6
Patients at 30th June, 1955 .. .. .	7	34	41

(b) *Details of Patients at 30th June, 1955.*

	Males.		Females.		Total.	Progress during 1954-55.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.		Relieved, Improved.	Unrelieved, No Improvement.	Retrogressed.
Hansenide Hospital	6	..	..	1	7	6+4*=10	1	Nil
Prophylactic Clinic ..	18	2	11	3	34	24+6*=30	10	Nil
Total ..	24	2	11	4	41	40	11	Nil

\* Discharged.

## G.—ATTENDANCES AT DENTAL CLINIC DURING 1954-55.

	European.	Nauruan.	Chinese.	O.P.I.	Total.
Patients seen .. .. .	566	825	276	272	1,939
Attendances .. .. .	855	1,075	349	346	2,625



## APPENDIX XX.

## HOUSING.

The following table shows the number of dwellings and the number of persons per dwelling at 30th June, 1955 :—

(i) *European.*

Number of Houses.	Number of Living Rooms per House.	Persons per House.
2	7	2-6
74	5 or 6	2-6
17	4	1-3
41	2	1

Total number of dwellings : 134.

Average number of persons per dwelling : 2.20.

(ii) *Chinese and Gilbert and Ellice Islanders.*

Number of Houses.	Number of Living Rooms per House.	Persons per House.
1	7	8
14	6	4-8
46	4	2-5
3	2	12
71	1	10-12

Total number of dwellings : 135.

Average number of persons per dwelling : 9.4.

(iii) *Nauruan.*

By 30th June, 1955, the 350 houses under the Nauruan Housing Scheme were completed. The houses are of standard design of four rooms. 21 were not occupied and 1,509 persons were living in the remainder, the number of persons per house varying from two to nine.

## APPENDIX XXI.

## PENAL ORGANIZATION.

## A.—PRISONERS.

The number of persons committed to prison during the year ended 30th June, 1955, was—

Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Nauruans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Gilbert and Ellice Islanders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<hr/> 67
Average number of inmates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,082
Number of cells or wards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Cubic feet allowed for each prisoner during hours of sleep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	451

## B.—RATION SCALE FOR PRISONERS.

The following rations are issued to prisoners daily :—

Rice, 7 oz.

Sugar, 4 oz.

Bread,  $\frac{1}{3}$  loaf.

Onions,  $\frac{1}{2}$  onion (approx.)

Potatoes, 2.3 oz.

Cereal—Oatmeal, 4 tablespoons (approx.)  
or Vita Brits, 3 vita brits.

Vegetables, 2 desertspoons.

Meat (tinned),  $\frac{3}{4}$  tin (for five days of each week) ; and

Fresh Fish Fried, 1 lb. (for two days of each week).

Milk Ideal, 3.50 oz.

Dripping,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. (weekly).

Tea, 0.8 oz.

Salt, Ad. lib.

## APPENDIX XXII.

## EDUCATION.

## A.—SCHOOLS AND PUPILS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Schools.								Number of Pupils.
Administration—								
1. Consolidated Primary—								
Grade VI (at Secondary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Grade V, IV, III (Boe)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
Grade II (Meneng, Yaren and Nibok)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Hansenide Hospital School Grade VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kindergartens.								
Grade I (Meneng, Orro and Nibok)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Prep (Boe, Meneng and Anetan)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
								289
2. Secondary School—								
Nauru Secondary School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
3. European School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
4. Gilbert and Ellice Islanders' School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Non-Administration—								
5. Sacred Heart Mission School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
Total—Five schools								630

## B.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL AT 30TH JUNE, 1955, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS GROUP.

Age.	Sex.		Race.				Religion.	
	Male.	Female.	European.	Chinese.	Nauruan.	Other Pacific Islanders.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.
Less than 6	44	53	16	3	68	10	68	29
6- 6.11	49	41	4	2	72	12	68	22
7- 7.11	73	48	5	5	92	19	85	36
8- 8.11	30	31	4	3	47	7	41	20
9- 9.11	28	19	4	3	33	7	34	13
10-10.11	17	10	7	..	12	8	22	5
11-11.11	12	17	4	..	16	9	20	9
12-12.11	16	14	2	1	22	5	25	5
13-13.11	15	13	..	2	19	7	19	9
14-14.11	23	14	..	2	25	10	26	11
15-15.11	14	13	..	..	23	4	18	9
16 and over	17	19	..	..	33	3	24	12
Sub-total	338	292	46*	21†	462	101	450	180
Total	630		630				630	

NOTE.—\* 42 attend European School. 4 attend Nauruan Kindergarten at Boe.

† 13 attend the European School, 6 the Gilbert and Ellice Islanders' School, 1 the Nauruan Kindergarten at Boe and 1 the Sacred Heart Mission Primary School.

APPENDIX XXII.—*continued.*

## C.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, GRADE AND ETHNIC GROUP.

(a) *Nauruan and Other Pacific Islands Children.*

Grade.	Under 6.		6 to 6.11.		7 to 7.11.		8 to 8.11.		9 to 9.11.		10 to 10.11.		11 to 11.11.		12 to 12.11.	
	N.	O.P.I.	N.	O.P.I.	N.	O.P.I.	N.	O.P.I.	N.	O.P.I.	N.	O.P.I.	N.	O.P.I.	N.	O.P.I.
Prep. .. ..	68	2	22	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. .. ..	..	..	50	3	35	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. .. ..	..	..	..	..	51	3	30	1	9	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
III. .. ..	..	..	..	..	6	..	16	2	14	3	4	4	..	2	..	..
IV. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	6	..	5	..	2	1
V. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	1	8	1
VI. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	8	..
Form I. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Form II. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Form III. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Form IV. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	68	2	72	4	92	7	47	3	33	6	12	5	16	5	22	3

Grade.	13 to 13.11.		14 to 14.11.		15 to 15.11.		16 to 16.11.		17 to 17.11.		18 to 18.11.		19 to 19.11.		Total.
	N.	O.P.I.	N.	O.P.I.	N.	O.P.I.	N.	O.P.I.	N.	O.P.I.	N.	O.P.I.	N.	O.P.I.	
Prep. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
I. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
II. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
III. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
IV. .. ..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
V. .. ..	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
VI. .. ..	6	1	7	2	1	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	36
Form I. .. ..	7	..	5	..	8	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	30
Form II. .. ..	4	1	11	2	9	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	35
Form III. .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	12
Form IV. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	9
Total .. ..	19	4	25	6	23	4	20	1	10	1	2	1	1	..	514

NOTE.—Other Pacific Islanders' School in British Phosphate Commissioners' Location is excluded from this list.

Other Pacific Islanders' children (52) on this list live in the Nauruan communities and attend Nauruan schools. They are, generally, a retarded group as the majority are immigrants.

APPENDIX XXII.—*continued.*C.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, GRADE AND ETHNIC GROUP—*continued.*(b) *European School Children.*

Grade.			Under 6 Years.	6 to 6.11.	7 to 7.11.	8 to 8.11.	9 to 9.11.	10 to 10.11.	11 to 11.11.	12 to 12.11.	13 to 13.11.	Total.
Prep.	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
I.	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
II.	..	..	2	2	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	13
III.	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
IV.	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	1	1	10
V.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	6
VI.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4
VII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total ..			14	5	8	7	6	7	4	3	1	55

NOTE.—Children include 13 Chinese—2 in Grade I. ; 5 in Grade II. ; 2 in Grade III. ; 4 in Grade IV.

The basis on which Chinese children are admitted to the European School is linguistic. If their command of English is such that they can reasonably profit from the instruction, which is, of course, all given in English, they are admitted.

(c) *Gilbert and Ellice Islands School Children.*

Grade.			Under 6 Years.	6 to 6.11.	7 to 7.11.	8 to 8.11.	9 to 9.11.	10 to 10.11.	11 to 11.11.	12 to 12.11.	13 to 13.11.	14 to 14.11.	Total.
Prep.	..	..	8	9	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	25
I.	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	1	2	2	..	..	12
II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
III.	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	2	..	..	3	12
IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Total ..			8	9	14	4	2	3	4	2	3	6	55

NOTE.—Children include 6 Chinese—3 in Prep. ; 1 in Grade I. ; 2 in Grade III.

## APPENDIX XXIII.

## INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS.

The Treaties, Conventions and Agreements applying to the Territory at 30th June, 1954, are shown at page 77 of the annual report, 1953-1954.

During the year 1954-55 the following Treaties, Conventions and Agreements have been applied to the Territory :—

*Multilateral—*

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 FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1955.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS (MONTHLY AVERAGES).

	1954.						1955.					
	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Mean Maximum Temperature ..	86.5	86.5	86.1	87.1	88.2	88.8	87.0	86.2	85.8	85.9	86.8	86.8
Mean Minimum Temperature ..	77.1	75.9	75.4	74.7	75.5	76.7	74.6	76.7	75.4	75.5	76.1	76.6
Relative Humidity, 8.30 a.m. ..	79%	79%	76%	79%	68%	72%	75%	79%	87%	79%	79%	75%
Prevailing Wind, 8.30 a.m. ..	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Rainfall*—100 points = 1 inch	78	280	321	6	5	61	1,915	90	358	180	173	129
Rain Days (= 1 point) ..	7	4	5	2	1	3	18	3	9	9	8	9

\* Total rainfall for year 35.96 inches.

## APPENDIX XXV.

## INDEX.

REFERENCES ARE TO QUESTIONS IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL (DOCUMENT T/1010).

Question.	Page.	Question.	Page.	Question.	Page.	Question.	Page.
1 .. ..	9	49 .. ..	18	97 .. ..	..	144 .. ..	31
2 .. ..	9	50 .. ..	18	98 .. ..	26	145 .. ..	31
3 .. ..	9	51 .. ..	19	99 .. ..	27	146 .. ..	31
4 .. ..	10	52 .. ..	19	100 .. ..	27	147 .. ..	31-32
5 .. ..	11	53 .. ..	19	101 .. ..	27	148 .. ..	32
6 .. ..	11	54 .. ..	19	102 .. ..	27	149 .. ..	32
7 .. ..	11	55 .. ..	19	103 .. ..	27	150 .. ..	32
8 .. ..	11	56 .. ..	19	104 .. ..	27	151 .. ..	32
9 .. ..	11	57 .. ..	20	105 .. ..	27	152 .. ..	32
10 .. ..	11	58 .. ..	21	106 .. ..	27	153 .. ..	33
11 .. ..	12	59 .. ..	21	107 .. ..	28	154 .. ..	32-33
12 .. ..	12	60 .. ..	21	108 .. ..	..	155 .. ..	..
13 .. ..	12	61 .. ..	21	109 .. ..	28	156 .. ..	..
14 .. ..	12	62 .. ..	22	110 .. ..	28	157 .. ..	32
15 .. ..	12	63 .. ..	22	111 .. ..	28	158 .. ..	32-33
16 .. ..	12	64 .. ..	22	112 .. ..	28	159 .. ..	32-33
17 .. ..	13	65 .. ..	22	113 .. ..	28-29	160 .. ..	..
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19 .. ..	13	67 .. ..	22	115 .. ..	..	162 .. ..	34
20 .. ..	13	68 .. ..	22	116 .. ..	29	163 .. ..	34
21 .. ..	13	69 .. ..	22	117 .. ..	29	164 .. ..	34
22 .. ..	14	70 .. ..	22	118 .. ..	29	165 .. ..	35
23 .. ..	15	71 .. ..	22	119 .. ..	29	166 .. ..	35
24 .. ..	15	72 .. ..	22	120 .. ..	29	167 .. ..	35
25 .. ..	15	73 .. ..	22	121 .. ..	29	168 .. ..	..
26 .. ..	15	74 .. ..	22	122 .. ..	29	169 .. ..	35
27 .. ..	15	75 .. ..	22	123 .. ..	29	170 .. ..	35
28 .. ..	15	76 .. ..	23-24	124 .. ..	29	171 .. ..	36
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34 .. ..	16	82 .. ..	25	130 .. ..	29-30	177 .. ..	37
35 .. ..	16	83 .. ..	25	131 .. ..	30	178 .. ..	37
36 .. ..	16	84 .. ..	25	132 .. ..	30	179 .. ..	37
37 .. ..	16	85 .. ..	25	133 .. ..	..	180 .. ..	37
38 .. ..	16	86 .. ..	25	134 .. ..	..	181 .. ..	37
39 .. ..	16	87 .. ..	25	135 .. ..	..	182 .. ..	37
40 .. ..	16	88 .. ..	25	136 .. ..	30	183 .. ..	37
41 .. ..	16	89 .. ..	..	137 .. ..	30	184 .. ..	37
42 .. ..	17	90 .. ..	25	138 .. ..	30	185 .. ..	37
43 .. ..	17	91 .. ..	26	139 .. ..	31	186 .. ..	..
44 .. ..	18	92 .. ..	26	140 .. ..	31	187 .. ..	37
45 .. ..	18	93 .. ..	26	141 .. ..	31	188 .. ..	37
46 .. ..	18	94 .. ..	26	142 .. ..	31	189 .. ..	37-39
47 .. ..	18	95 .. ..	26	143 .. ..	31	190 .. ..	39-40
48 .. ..	18	96 .. ..	26				