NIEUW GUINEA
DE ONTWIKKELING OP ECONOMISCH, SOCIAAL
EN CULTUREEL GEBIED, IN NEDERLANDS
EN AUSTRALISCH NIEUW GUINEA

ONDER HOOFDREDACTIE VAN
Dr Ir W. C. KLEIN

met tijdelijke redactionele medewerking van
Ir A. J. BEVERSLUIS EN A. F. KUYSTEN

en bijdragen van 34 medewerkers en hulp van talrijke deskundigen en overheidsdiensten

DEEL III

Met 65 foto's, 11 kaarten en vele
grafieken en tabellen

STAATSDRUKKERIJ- EN UITGEVERIJBEDRIJF 'S-GRAVENHAGE
1934
INHOUD

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EXPLORATIE

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EN HAAR BETREKKING TOT DE EXPLORATIE VAN NIEUW GUINEA
DE EXPLORATETOCHTEN VAN 1666-1907 / NIEUW GUINEA TUSSEN 1907 EN 1915
DE NEDERLANDSche MILITaire EXPLORATIE / TERRITORY OF PAPUA
Kaiser Wilhelmsland / SAMENVATTING 1907-1915 / DE WETENSCHAPPelijke
EXPEDITIES NAAR DE WILHELMINATOP, DE CARSTENZPleine, ENZ.
DE EXPLORATIE VAN DE DRIE DELEN VAN NIEUW GUINEA TUSSEN 1915 EN 1935
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met 10 kaarten, 3 figuur en 2 foto’s

INLEIDING

De opdracht het hoofdstuk „Exploratie” voor dit boekwerk te schrijven is een dankbare taak, omdat het grote eiland Nieuw Guinea één, zowel geografisch als ook volkendundig, scherp afgescheiden eenheid is van het naburige Indonesië en Australië. Anderzijds is het moeilijk in een beknopt bestek een enigszins volledig overzicht te geven van de gehele ontdekkingsgeschiedenis van Nieuw Guinea.

Een en ander over de ontdekkingsgeschiedenis van Nieuw Guinea werd reeds vermeld in het hoofdstuk „Geschiedenis” (Deel I), omdat de exploratie van dit eiland langen tijd tevens zijn geschiedenis was. Moest aldaar echter genoegen worden genomen met zeer korte opsommingen van expedities, zo bestaat thans in dit hoofdstuk de gelegenheid meer uitgebreid en samenhangend over de exploratie van Nieuw Guinea te berichten.

Zijn randpositie in de Oost-Indische Archipel, zijn „wilde” bevolking en zijn schijnbare armoede aan natuurlijke rijkdommen hebben Nieuw Guinea nog steeds geïsoleerd van het rijke gebied der Molukken en het westelijke deel der Archipel. Hierdoor bleef Nieuw Guinea tot een halve eeuw geleden voor de Nederlanders slechts het merkwaardige „land der koppensellers en paradijsvogels”. Ten tijde van de Oost-Indische Compagnie was Nieuw Guinea „die

1 Oud-chef-geoloog der Nederlandsch Nieuw-Guinees Petroleum Maatschappij, Den Haag.
The annexation of British New Guinea in 1884 led to the German annexation of Kaiser Wilhelms Land in the same year. At this time the coast of New Guinea was nearly completely mapped (fig. 6).

Between 1885 and 1906 the exploration of the inland started. The outstanding work of the Governor Mac Gregor and his officers is discussed in detail and gave British New Guinea a great start in the exploration of the inland. In Kaiser Wilhelms Land only the Kaiserin Augusta Fluss (Sepik) and Ottile Fluss (Ramu) were explored in this period, beside the hinterland of Finschhafen. In the Dutch territory three Government Stations, Manokwari and Fakfak (1898) and a few years later Merauke (1902) were established. But except for some short trips little became known of the interior (fig. 7).

Between 1907 and 1915 the “Netherlands Military Exploration” mapped the greatest part of Western New Guinea except the mountainous area, which however was penetrated at many points. This exploration work resulted in an excellent topographic map on a scale 1:100,000. The international competition in reaching for the first time the eternal snow of the Central Mountains was the main incentive for three Netherlands expeditions with the goal to ascend Wilhelmina-top and two English expeditions to reach the snow of the Carstensz Mountains.

In Papua large parts of the Western Division and of the Gulf coast were explored in this period. Numerous patrols mapped the greatest part of the Eastern peninsula. The first expedition penetrated the limestone country of the Kikori River. Moreover goldmining necessitated opening up of some of the mountainous country.

In the German territory, exploration remained mainly confined to the drainage system of the Sepik and Markham and the coastal mountains. Gold was discovered by the prospectors Dannköhler and Ohldorff in 1909 in the Warat River and lost again with their accidental deaths until 1921.

During the period 1915 till 1917 only few new areas were explored in Netherlands New Guinea. However, a geological investigation was carried out in the search for oil. Moreover, the expedition to the Wilhelmina-top from the North, which reached its goal at the end of 1921 after crossing the Balsiav river valley. The Netherlands-American expedition to the Nassau Mountains (in 1921 also from the Meervlakte) supplied valuable biological and ethnographical materials. Interesting studies were made of the Tapir and Kapauke pygmies living on the southern slopes of the Central Mountains.

In Papua the exploratory work was continued during the first world-war and thereafter and was mainly concentrated to the Western Division. This work culminated in the trip “Across New Guinea, from the Fly to the Sepik” by the District Officers Karius and Champion in 1927-1928. The first Archbold expedition (1933-1934) collected biological materials in the lowland opposite Daru and in the mountainous country of Mt. Albert Edward.

In the Mandated Territory (the former Kaiser Wilhelms Land) the boundary
surveyor Captain Detzner retreated to the interior and remained hidden throughout the whole first world war. He was the first European to reach the grasslands of the Central Mountains in 1916. The golurkhi of the twenties to the Bulolo area necessitated opening up many new parts of the mountainous country and initiated the use of planes for the exploration. The brothers Leahy and their friends were the first to follow Detzner’s discovery and penetrated into the strongly populated area of the Central Highlands. The search for oil carried out in Papua and the Mandated Territory between 1920 and 1929 was not successful.

Since 1935 modern exploration work has been done in Netherlands New Guinea, especially in connection with oil-exploration. Aerial mapping, followed by geological fieldwork and geophysical exploration of some 38,000 square miles has filled in many white spots on the map. The Netherlands expedition led by Dr Colijn to the Carstensz Mountains in 1936 has clearly shown the advantage of reconnaissance flights and dropping of food and materials. Exploration work for gold in the Digul area (1937-1938) was also assisted by planes. The first Archbold expedition explored parts of the strongly populated Baliem valley and used successfully a seaplane for transports. However, the old hard way of penetrating the country along rivers and across country still remained the principal means for the investigation of unexplored areas.

An entirely new area was opened up especially for anthropological studies with the discovery by pilot Wissel of the Netherlands New Guinea Petroleum Company of the Wissel Lakes in the Central Mountains of Netherlands New Guinea. The establishment of a Government station at Enaratoli in 1938 (on the shore of the biggest lake) served as a base for many expeditions in this area.

In Papua, the Strickland-Purari Patrol of the magisterial officers Hides and O’Malley in 1935 located the strongly populated valleys of the Tari and Wagai. The Bamu-Purari Patrol of their colleagues Ivan Champion and Adamson during 1936 was able to establish friendly contact with the inhabitants of the limestone area. They were the first to reach lake Kutubu, where a Government Station was opened in 1937. The second biological Archbold expedition (1936) equipped with a Fairchild amphibian plane, made preparations for collecting natural history materials in the headwaters of the Fly. The loss of the plane caused an early abandonment of this expedition.

At the end of 1936 a beginning was made with the search for oil mainly in Western Papua by various oil-companies. The Papua Oil Development Co was thereby the first to use aerial mapping. However, up to date, oil-exploration in Papua has not been successful.

Between February 1942 and October 1945 the military “Papua New Guinea Provisional Administration” has been in force. After the second world-war patrolling was resumed again, mainly with the purpose of reestablishing Government control.

In the Mandated Territory, the Ward Williams private gold expedition prospected during 1936-1937 in the headwaters of the Sepik with the help of a small aerodrome on the high table-land of the Hindenburg Range (at the site of the former camp of the Karius-Champion expedition). This prospecting work was extended into the headwaters of the May River but remained unsuccessful. During 1937-1938 special attention was paid to the exploration of the area South of the Tortecelli- and Alexander Mountains. The use of planes proved to be highly advantageous in opening up the Central Mountain area (Wahgi Valley). The Hagen-Sepik Government Patrol of 1938-1939 by Taylor, Black and Walsh explored the border area between Mt. Hagen and the source of the Sepik. Other Government Officers penetrated from the Sepik along Yuat and South East River over the watershed into the Central Highlands. A patrol post was opened at Telaflomin (Takin area-headwaters of the Sepik), which led to many patrols towards the Netherlands border and to the headwaters of the Strickland.

During the second world-war many parts of New Guinea were covered by aerial surveys which however have not yet been studied to full advantage.

Figure 9 shows the areas explored at the various periods of the mainland of New Guinea, based on published data. The many “white spots” on this map are not fully unknown country, however they have not yet been visited. This map shows clearly that the exploration of New Guinea’s interior is of recent date. Netherlands New Guinea is still short of a sufficient number of inland Government posts when compared with the area under Australian Administration.

The new means of exploration such as aerial surveys, reconnaissance flights and dropping flights for supplying exploration parties, have shown to be of great value for future work. Geological surveys, forestry studies and selection of land for agricultural development are greatly assisted by these methods. But much too often New Guinea is still considered to be a museum of curiosities instead of an underdeveloped country. This attitude is especially demonstrated by the composition of expedition-staffs. Beside topographers, they consisted mainly of naturalists which showed little interest in the economical aspects of the country and were satisfied when gathering large numbers of collection materials. In the Dutch and Australian parts of the large island there has been a neglect of the study of the natural resources of New Guinea. The time has come that this attitude should be changed.
A survey was given of the prevailing diseases.

Malaria is by far the most important disease. On the plains of New Guinea this disease is generally found to a very serious extent. It is the cause of the increased mortality of infants and young children, and therefore must be considered as one of the reasons for the low population of New Guinea. During the course of time the grown-up Papuans have attained a strong relative immunity, as a result of which they are much less susceptible to attacks of malaria, which have a harmless course.

Settlements of foreigners on the plains of New Guinea have always had to cope with malaria to a high degree, except where measures have been taken from the outset.

Blackwaterfever is always met in such settlements.

The high malaria occurrence must be attributed to two circumstances. The first is the occurrence of three dangerous species of anopheles of the punctulatus group.

These anopheles are different from the species occurring in Indonesia in that they are not particular as to their breeding grounds. They breed in all kinds of accumulations of water. Only one condition must be fulfilled – the breeding grounds must be exposed directly to the sun. Consequently they do not breed in virgin forest; the clearing of this promotes the forming of breeding grounds, and therefore should be limited to what is needed.

The second circumstance, which highly promotes malaria, is the absence of a distinct season, as a result of which pools and puddles are formed all the year round.

When staying in New Guinea temporarily the use of a prophylactic (paludrin or navaquin) is advised. For colonists the screening of houses can best be recommended.

In a concentrated settlement with a considerable capital backing it, it has become apparent that it is possible, by eliminating the breeding grounds, to drive the malaria back to such an extent that it has become a disease of no importance.

In order to reduce lasting illness and malaria mortality among the Papuan children, it is urgently recommended that quinine tablets in small tubes should be available everywhere at low prices, even to the most distant crossroads.

Framboesia, which undermines the energy of the population, is a serious pest. The penicillin treatment should be introduced, since a small number of injections can be sufficient. There is no objection to certified (mantri) assistants giving injections, provided they work under the directions of a physician.

Tuberculosis is increasingly observed among the indigenous inhabitants. The establishment of an up-to-date equipped sanatorium is very necessary, so that expert treatment of patients from all classes of the population will be possible. It should be ascertained, how far the B.C.G. vaccination is to be applied.

Since tuberculosis is especially found among children in boarding schools, it is necessary that the teaching staff and the pupils be X-rayed as far as possible before admission, and moreover provisions must be made for ample bedding.

Pneumonia is a prime cause of mortality both with grown-ups and children, especially during influenza epidemics, which occur regularly.

With the exception of the sub-department of Hollandia leprosy has been observed everywhere among the indigenous inhabitants along the coast. The disease is encountered most in Western New Guinea, Noemfoor, Manokwari, Radja Empat and Fakfak, the most infected district being Weh and Sabang.

Of the hereditary diseases granuloma venereum is of special importance. This disease prevailed among the Marindinese in the years 1910-1920, and in cooperation with an influenza epidemic caused a considerable decrease of the population.

The disease has diminished in the environs of Merauke, thanks to intensive combat, bit still frequently occurs in Frederik Hendrik Island. Furthermore a small number of cases were observed during the last few years among the Mappi, who live North of the lower Digul. The treatment with chloromycetine must be introduced as soon as possible, so as to prevent a further spreading in the surrounding areas.

Filarisis infections and the symptoms caused by it are met with everywhere on the plains; the most infected district is Inawatan and environs, where elephantiasis, hydrocele testis and inflammation of the lymph glands occur very frequently.

It would be highly desirable to examine the carrier in this district.

During the war two important epidemics of scrubtyphus occurred among the American and Australian troops in Dutch New Guinea.

Although hookworm infections frequently occur, the syndrome ankylostomiasis has never yet been reported.

Of the skin diseases only the fungus diseases are of importance.

Clear cases of avitaminosis are not observed among the Papuans in Dutch New Guinea. It has been become apparent that in a forced community they are susceptible to beri-beri, so that in these circumstances care must be taken that the food contains sufficient Vitamin B1. The use of Rochemix rice is recommended for this.

Diseases caused by contact with plants and animals occur very seldom.

Since the Papuans constantly have to contend with a high rate of illness and mortality, the state of health must be qualified as unfavourable. Attempts to improve this by intensifying the health welfare should go with endeavours to raise the educational standard and welfare.
For plantations and colonisation malaria is such a danger that, if no effective measures are taken, the normal development of these settlements is seriously imperilled. It is necessary that a doctor who has had a malariological training is engaged at such a settlement.

It has become apparent that with a large enterprise in New Guinea, where the fighting of malaria plays an important part and where the hygienic demands are generally met, and where moreover the medical service has at its disposal an up-to-date-equipped hospital, a state of health may be attained among thousands of native labourers and their families, which is very favourable.

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RAPPORTEN:
SUMMARY

GOVERNMENT, POLICE AND JUSTICE

Before the outbreak of World War II Netherlands New Guinea was part of the Residency of the Moluccas, which belonged administratively to the „Government of the Great East“.

In 1942 the Japanese invaders occupied the whole territory of the Netherlands East Indies, except the south-easterly part of Netherlands New Guinea; the subdivisions South New Guinea (Merauke) and Upper-Digul were the only regions of the Indies where the Netherlands colours remained flying.

During the following years the administration of this area was carried on by an Assistant-Resident, stationed at Merauke.

In April 1944 American forces started the recapture of Japanese-occupied New Guinea. To these forces NICA-units were attached, consisting of Netherlands militarized administrative, medical and technical personnel, under the command of a SONICA (Senior Officer Netherlands Indies Civil Administration) vested with the authority of a Resident. After the shift in command from American South West Pacific Area to British South East Asia Command, the title of this officer was changed into CONICA (Commanding Officer Netherlands Indies Civil Administration).

In July 1946 New Guinea was made a Residency and the CONICA at Hollandia became its Resident.

As a consequence of the Round Table Conference between the Netherlands and Indonesia, which took place in 1949 at The Hague, the sovereignty over the territory of the former Netherlands East Indies was transferred to Indonesia, with the exception of the territory of the Residency of New Guinea.

In this territory the status quo – i.e. the Netherlands sovereignty – was maintained.

On behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands the executive power is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown.

The „Besluit Bewindsregeling Nieuw Guinea“ is the constitution of the country, in which the principal regulations applying to the political structure and rules have been laid down. The Governor, in the performance of his duties, is assisted by the following Departments of Public Service, headed by Directors:

1. Civil Service and Justice;
2. Financial Affairs;
3. Economical and Technical Affairs;

Other branches of the Administration are the Secretariat, the Directorate of Public Works, the Broadcasting and Information Office, the Marine Office and the Native Affairs Office; the latter has an advisory task with regard to all matters pertaining to the interests of the indigenous population and carries out ethnological, sociological and linguistic research work.

The „Besluit Bewindsregeling Nieuw Guinea“ provides for the establishment of a New Guinea Council; after its realisation the legislative power as regards subjects pertaining to the internal affairs of New Guinea will be exercised by the Governor in accordance with this Council.

The New Guinea Council shall consist of 21 members, viz. 10 representatives of the indigenous population, 2 non-indigenous subjects non-Netherlanders and 9 Netherlanders. One non-indigenous subject non-Netherlander and 7 Netherlanders are to be nominated by the Governor, the other members are to be elected in accordance with rules to be laid down by ordinance. The Council shall have the right to move amendments, the right of interpellation and of initiative; it shall have an advisory task concerning drafts of Royal administrative decrees as well as in connection with bills, pertaining exclusively to chiefly New Guinea.

As long as the establishment of the New Guinea Council has not been realized, its powers are exercised by the Council of Heads of Departments, which consists of the Directors of the Departments of Administration, together with the Public Prosecutor, the Commanders of Army and Navy and the Director of Public Works as associate members.

After the establishment of the New Guinea Council, the task of the Council of Heads of Departments will become an advisory one.

Advisory bodies on a lower level are the Advisory Councils for Native Matters which were established during 1951 in North, West, and South New Guinea. In these councils the majority of the members consists of representatives of the indigenous population; all members are nominated by the Governor.

Apart from their advisory task on matters about which the Governor deems necessary to hear their opinion, they have the power to make proposals on their own initiative and to draw the attention to certain wishes pertaining to the interests of the population of the division where they have their seat. The members of these councils are encouraged to aim at stimulating the self-activity and the formation of a free opinion among the indigenous population, in order to lay a basis for the establishment of the New Guinea Council.

For the purposes of administration New Guinea has been divided into four divisions viz. North New Guinea, West New Guinea, South New Guinea and Central New Guinea; the latter consists mainly of still uncontrolled areas, with the exception of the subdivision of the Wissel-lakes, which has provisionally been added to North New Guinea. The other three divisions, with administrative headquarters respectively at Hollandia, Sorong and Merauke are controlled by Residents; the position of a Resident can more or less be compared with that of a District Commissioner in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Each division is subdivided into subdivisions, headed by Controllers, and
each subdivision consists of a number of districts; a district is controlled by a Papuan or an Indonesian Assistant Administration Officer.

The names of these divisions and subdivisions (Dutch: afdelingen en onder-afdelingen) are mentioned on pages 14 and 15.

The indigenous population of New Guinea shows a tendency to live in very small local groups and a higher political organization binding these groups together, is lacking. Here and there one meets with some sort of clan-organization, but these organizations lack the importance of political groupings. Thence the administration finds its points of contact with the people on a rather low level, and this makes a relatively heavy administrative structure necessary. As the idea of "authority" is unfamiliar to these people, it is often difficult to find suitable candidates for the position of village-chief and cases are on record of the inhabitants of a village trying to put forward quite unsuitable candidates for this job, which is still too often considered that of a mere mouthpiece of the Administration, instead of that of a representative of their own village.

It will be necessary to stimulate the growth of local government in these villages, which has to be done with a constant eye towards existing customs and towards the tendency of many Papuans to abuse more or less their authority, once it is given to them; this tendency is understandable however, if one realises how difficult it is for a primitive mind, unfamiliar with these ideas, to grasp the quintessence of "authority", i.e. being a servant of the community instead of its tyrant.

The Police Force comprises Netherlands, Indonesian and Papuan personnel; its strength was 1515 in 1915 — including all ranks — according to 1912 budget. The Force is headed by the Superintendent of Police at Hollandia, it comprises 16 commissioned Police Officers, 115 non-commissioned Police Officers of medium rank, 127 non-commissioned Police Officers of lower rank, 53 Constables 3rd class, 264 Constables 2nd class, 269 Constables 3rd class, 269 Constables 4th class and 334 Assistant Constables. The Constables and Assistant Constables are recruited from the indigenous population; some Papuans have already reached the rank of non-commissioned Police Officer, but for the higher ranks — which are open to them as well — no suitable Papuan candidates are available yet.

The Superintendent of Police derives his authority from the Director of Civil Service and Justice - with regard to the administration of the Force — and from the Public Prosecutor — as far as its employment is concerned.

This strongly centralised direction was necessary for a speedy building up of the Force in the years 1915 and 1911; in the long run however a decentralisation and a greater authority of the Residents in matters of police is to be expected.

The allocation of Police Detachments to each division and subdivision for the year 1911 is mentioned on page 80. Beside these Police Detachments there is a Mobile Police, under the command of a commissioned Police Officer (Dutch: Commissaris van Politie) who receives his orders directly from the Superintendent at Hollandia.

This Mobile Police has a special task and receives a special training. It is destined for operations in areas where reinforcement of the police force is temporarily necessary, for reconnoitring expeditions in uncontrolled areas, and for the support of the extension of administration influence and of scientific and economic explorations in those areas. The police thus far described, is a Government Police, which ought to find its complement in a Local Police rooted in the population; this Local Police is lacking however, which causes the position of the Government Police to be more or less a hovering one. The creation of some sort of substitute for the Local Police is therefore necessary; this is being done by giving a practical police training of at least a years' duration to the young Assistant Administration Officers, in order to make them capable to act as leader of the Local Police at their station. The personnel for this police is to be found among the men who get their training locally, and who are then temporarily attached to the Government Police as Assistant Constable.

One of the main principles of the judicial organization in New Guinea has been laid down in article 125 of the „Besluit Bewindregeling Nieuw Guinea“; this article distinguishes between: the indigenous population left with her own “Indigenous Jurisdiction” and the remainder of the population coming under “Government Jurisdiction”, i.e. jurisdiction in the name of the Queen.

The basic principle of “Indigenous Jurisdiction” is the appliance of customary law together with those legal regulations which have been declared applicable to the indigenous population.

The regulations upon which this “Indigenous Jurisdiction” is based in the subdivisions Merauke and Upper Digul differ slightly from those in force in the rest of the country, but this difference is of minor importance.

The “Indigenous Courts” having unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction, are called „Groot Alleensprekend Rechter” in Merauke and Upper Digul and „Landchapsrechtbank” in the remainder of the country.

The Director of Civil Service and Justice and the Residents have the supervision over the “Indigenous Jurisdiction”.

The “Government Jurisdiction” is exercised by „Politierechters” „Landrechters” and the „Raad van Justitie”.

The „Politierechter” has limited criminal jurisdiction within the subdivision in which he is stationed.

The „Landrechter” has unlimited jurisdiction over civil matters and over criminal matters regarding crimes and offences committed outside a subdivision of a „Politierechter” or exceeding the jurisdiction of a „Politierechter”.

Appeals lie from the decisions of a „Landrechter” to the „Raad van Justitie”, with some exceptions.

The „Raad van Justitie” is the highest judicial authority in New Guinea. It has
unlimited jurisdiction in criminal matters, concerning crimes and offences committed by officials nominated by the Crown, and it is a court of cassation and of appeal and has the power of revision of all final judgments of lower courts.

The conduct of prosecution is entrusted to the Public Prosecutor (Dutch: "Officier van Justitie") who also acts as public prosecutor in the "Raad van Justitie".

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Public finance. During the period preceding the transfer of sovereignty of Indonesia, New Guinea had limited financial independence. An important part of government expenditure was financed directly by the Central Government of the Dutch East Indies.

The expenditure for which New Guinea itself was responsible, was in fact for the greater part also borne by the Central Government, as New Guinea's own resources were insufficient; consequently a subsidy had to be granted to them in the Dutch Indies Budget. As a result of this, the Budgets of 1948 and 1949—before the transfer of sovereignty took place—were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Together with Indonesia's new political status came a change in New Guinea's financial structure. New Guinea principally managed its own finance, viz. its national Budget and financial administration. Only the salary of its Governor and the cost of armaments are drawn from the Budget of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. All other Government expenditure is debited to the New Guinea budget. This does not imply, however, that the actual situation has changed in the sense that New Guinea can manage its own affairs. A very small part only of Government expenditure can be met by New Guinea's own revenue. A considerable Dutch grant covering current expenditure appears to be necessary and will remain so for some time to come.

Capital expenditure is at present covered by a fl. 40 millions loan which the Netherlands grant to New Guinea. Budgets published so far give as result:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current expenditure</th>
<th>Capital expenditure</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fl. millions</td>
<td>fl. millions</td>
<td>fl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>46.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When comparing Dutch New Guinea's postwar financial situation with that of Australian New Guinea, one finds a remarkable resemblance. Australian New Guinea also is financed to a great extent by subsidies of the Australian Govern-
IR H. J. DE WILDE DE LIGNY, JR. J. H. AM EN IR F. G. VAN LOEKEN

BEVOLKINGSLANDBOUW

AFDELING I. BEVOLKINGSLANDBOUW / AFDeling II. LANDBOUWONDERWIJS
AFDELING III. GRONDONDERZOEK EN LANDCLASSIFICATIE
AFDELING IV. ONDERNEMINGSLANDBOUW

met 13 foto's en 1 kaartje

In H. J. DE WILDE DE LIGNY

AFDELING I. BEVOLKINGSLANDBOUW

BEVOLKINGSLANDBOUW / HET WEZEN VAN DE BEVOLKINGSLANDBOUW
DE ARBEID IN HET AGRARISCH BEDRIJF / HET KAPITAAL
IN HET LANDBOUWBEDRIJF / VOEDINGSTOEKANT
LANDBOUWVOORLICHTING / SUMMARY
LITERATUURLIJST

HET WEZEN VAN DE BEVOLKINGSLANDBOUW

De inheemse bevolking, wie aantal geschat wordt op een miljoen zielen, woont in kleine groepen verspreid over geheel Nieuw Guinea, een gebied met een oppervlak van 421 000 km². Voor haar levensonderhoud is zij afhankelijk van de productie of inzameling van, hoofdzakelijk plantaardig, voedsel. In het bevolkingslandbouwbedrijf is de voortbrenging vrijwel uitsluitend gericht op de directe voorziening in eigen behoeften, die in eerste instantie uitgaat naar zetmeelrijk voedsel, voornamelijk in de vorm van sagomeel (Metroxylon spec.), knollen (zoals kladi-Colocasia esculenta Schott., kembili - Dioscorea spec., bataten - Ipomoea Batates Poir) en piang (Musa spec.). Al naar gelang de locale omstandigheden, treedt een bepaald gewas meer of minder op de voorgrond. In alle streken, waar sago in het wild voorkomt of waar het milieu gunstig is voor de aanplant van deze palmsoort (dat zijn de vaak zeer uitgestrekte semi-geïnundeerde terreinen van het laagland), is sago het hoofdvoedingsmiddel en de sagowinning het voornaamste element van voortbrenging. In deze z.g. sagostreken is de cultuur van de overige zetmeel-

1 Hoofd van de Afdeling Landbouw, Hollandia.
SUMMARY

PLANTATION AGRICULTURE

Plantation agriculture is of little account in New Guinea. As nearly everywhere in the island shortage of labour will be a tremendous handicap in the production process; any future estates will have to consider production per labour unit rather than production per area unit. This will inevitably lead to mechanization in plantation agriculture and, accordingly, to a selection of such crops as allow a large measure of mechanization.

It will be difficult to find areas suited for mechanization and also favourably situated for the movement of products. The extensive coastal plains are usually swampy, while the uplands are for the most part steep and difficult of access. Nevertheless, some suitable lands have already been selected after soil scientific research, which, in fact, covered only a small part of the island.
Foto 1. Aanleg van een bevolkings-voedselruim in secundair bos I. Het kappen van de ondergroei door een ploeg vrouwen. (Kg. Watrobaum)
(Van L. V. D., 1931)

Foto 2. Aanleg van een bevolkings-voedselruim in secundair bos II. De tuin is plant-klar. Links op de achtergrond staat een houtboom. Ten- einde de bos-regeneratie na het gebruik van de grond te bevorderen, heeft men de boomstammen een flink eind boven de grond gekapt. (Semans)
(Van L. V. D., 1931)

Foto 3. Voedselruim met als hoofdplantage suiker linn (Saccharum officinarum Linn. forma), een riet-soort waarvan de knaagvormige bloeikolf een der meest geliefde bijnpies is bij het knollen- of sago-dieet. (Kg. Imanoe)
(Van L. V. D., 1931)
LEERLINGEN IN HET RECONSTRUCTION TRAINING SCHEME

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| Government | 20 | 12 | 6   | 16 | 16 | 7   | 1   | 10 | 86 | 265 |
| Zending en Missie | 100 | 12 | 6   | 18 | 19 | 7   | 1   | 10 | 548 |
| Total      | 218 | 24 | 6   | 34 | 35 | 7   | 1   | 20 | 353 |

SUMMARY

EDUCATION

Education of the New Guinea people is firstly a matter of acculturation. The younger generation, who desires progress, must come to understand that they are called upon to develop their country and therefore they must be inspired by a new spirit.

Without this understanding and this inspiration they are apt to think, that a free choice can be made between the old and the new, whereas the new is wrongly thought to be either worthier or richer, or to be magic or just fashion. Acculturation is calling for spiritual liberation and for the necessity to change the new functions with new forms of authority. In the first place the educators themselves need this understanding and inspiration.

The Protestant Mission, which supervises together with the Roman Catholic Mission all the native education, started schools about 1855; this teaching was done by the missionaires themselves.

Although they taught the people that they were called upon to develop their country, they lacked insight into the problems involved. After 1900 however schools spread themselves along the shores with Indonesian teachers (from Ambon and Sangit).

Still little urgency for acculturation existed because of lack of interest in New Guinea from outside. The supervisors showed an increasing understanding, but this was absent in the mind of the teachers and schoolinspectors. Only shortly before the outbreak of the war against Japan were there a few capable schoolinspectors. Most of the elementary schools were of the same rigid type, which was naturally due to lack of insight and inspiration. A call for renewing did not mean modern methods, but meant a break with the routine teaching and to inspire it anew.

PAST AND PRESENT

Now that there are opportunities in applying the education, the pre-war schooling proves to have been very useful to the present development in spite of its shortcomings. In these days the stress has to be laid upon good village schooling - in Papua and New Guinea too - for better rural development and better participation in the centres' progress. Still one can speak of a critical stage in the elementary education, as a result of the war with its temporary lack of teachers.

Before the war there was only one Central Continuation School (vervolgschool) and one training school for teachers at Miei. The rest of the education was practised in village schools, separated in elementary schools and "Civilisation Schools". These last mentioned kind of schools could not lend a new aspect to the teaching due to the inadequate training of the teachers. These schools were
and remained pioneer schools. The pre-war village schools were however on a
higher level due to better inspection and instruction.
Nowadays too much attention is drawn to the continuation- and training-
schools. The Mission increased its number of educational experts. School
supervision was organized by a General School Supervisor. The pre-war experiences
of methods and experiments are still being used. One should not expect too
much; greatly increasing the Continuation Schools will not result in adequately
increasing the number of the really gifted. The population of New Guinea is
small and as the intelligent pupils are already attending Continuation Schools,
not too much can be expected by increasing the number of these schools.
Meanwhile there is a demand for trained teachers. Many natives are already
working in governmental service and private enterprise.
Impatience should not lead to too great expansion in schooling at present.
A good foundation has to be laid first.
Teachers who are willing to give themselves for a long time to the country
and the people are sought for.

TEACHING STANDARD

A complete schooling-programme is still lacking. The educational legislation
is being worked out, but this has to be done with great care. A flexible
programme
is needed which leaves freedom to teachers with imagination and enthusiasm to
look for new ways and means. Before the war the schoolinspection showed a
strong tendency to uniformity for the whole of the Dutch Indies.
A thriving well adopted school should however not be the result of an un-
pleasant struggle.

THE COUNCIL FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE
(Raad voor Volksopvoeding)

A Council for the Education of the People was established in 1921. A good
educational policy is one of its main objects. Twice so far this council has met.
The Services involved in Community Development, Missions (both Protestant
and Roman Catholic) and also the native population are represented in it. The
Governor is advised not only in educational matters, but also in other local
affairs. Chairman of this Council is the departmental head of the Office for native
affairs (Kantoor voor Bevolkingszaken). Here Government and Missions can
discuss the various problems.

In Papua-New Guinea this is done by holding conferences between the Department
of Education and representatives of all Mission corporations. No agreement
about the schooling standards has yet been reached.

In the Dutch part of New Guinea however such an agreement has been ap-
proximated. Here a standard which does not differ from the Government’s is
applied by the Missions.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS

The village school B is the equivalent of the primary school’s first three classes.
The village school C is a pioneer school. Courses for four years will be given in
the village school A, but this school is not yet functioning. There are 208 village
schools B and 517 village schools C. The B schools are visited by 7425 boys and
3017 girls and the C schools by 7522 boys and 3445 girls. The Mission of the
Dutch Reformed Church has 12,780 of them; the Mission of the Moluccan
Protestant Church 2,255; the Protestant Moluccan Mission 114; the Christian
and Missionary Alliance 146; the Mission of the Sacred Heart 779 and the
Franciscan Mission 1,121. 25,219 pupils are thus attending the B and C schools.

From the young pupils cannot be expected that they become the leaders in the
society. The object of the village school is to lay the foundations of enlightenment
and to make the pupils accessible for it. At the same time these village schools
aim at practical development in peasant work. Learning to read is of paramount
importance. The Malayan language is used as the general colloquial. Only on the
Biak schools in the first class the Biak language is in use. The arithmetic method
could still be better adopted: the difference in the counting scales do not cause
any difficulty, when ciphering in the decimal scale is taught.

It is difficult for the natives however to bring this new arithmetical approach
into practice when their own society has a different method.

The selection of pupils for the Continuation Schools by simple examinations
is a good indication of this problem and the general results prove this too.

The gap between the village school and the society has to be bridged by clubs
for the young people.

The four-classes-village-school with at least two teachers is at present the ideal:
one of the teachers has the spiritual care, whilst the other can direct his attention
more to the agrarian-economic development of the pupils.

The bigger centres have a complete Primary School instead of the village
school.

THE CENTRAL CONTINUATION SCHOOL

The number of these schools is still increasing. There is no doubt that still
further extension will be necessary if one wants to introduce Dutch as the general
colloquial language. In Papua-New Guinea also, the poor teaching on the village
schools and the insufficient number of primary schools prevents a fast spreading
of a general colloquial language.

The Continuation School in Dutch New Guinea is composed of the highest
three classes of the primary school. At the moment there are nine Continuation
Schools for boys and five for girls. This type of schools is scattered throughout the country and this is better than large central institutes. The teachers training courses also cannot be centralized in one large institution. The training centres should be amidst a circle of village schools for practical training purposes.

The Malayan language is used in the Continuation Schools, Dutch is one of the subjects. In the boys-schools attention is paid to agricultural training, and in the girls-schools a certain degree of housekeeping is taught. Of great interest are the boarding schools (internaten) where responsibility is given to the pupils as is done in the villages.

The boarding school at Korido has even been set up as a village.

General primary schools are at Hollandia, Biak, Manokwari, Sorong, Fakfak and Merauke and are supervised by the Government, the Mission corporations and the Netherlands New Guinea Oil Company.

The Secondary Schools (one conducted by the Protestant, one by the Rom. Cath. Mission) are meant to form a base for higher training. Here again the boarding school life and agricultural work are thought to be of paramount importance.

Professional Training

A higher training school is still lacking. Papua-New Guinea has central institutions at Sogeri, Degerfthen and Keravat.

The boarding house of the training school for teachers at Seroei (D.N.G.) is emphasizing character-formation. It has been organized into a village with a mayor and a council.

Hollandia has a government school for the training of the junior government-officers. For admittance to this school, the students need a secondary school certificate.

Lower Technical Schools. A Protestant missionary lower technical school is located at Kotaraja near Hollandia, and a Roman Catholic Mission one at Merauke. The pupils are trained both for village-development and for working at concerns in the bigger “cities”.

The Netherlands New Guinea Oil Company has its own training school as well as two primary schools with boarding houses as a preparatory education for the professional training.

The Theological School of the Protestant Mission is at Seroei.

The Nautical School at Hollandia-Harbour gives short courses for sailors and engineers' assistants.

The Central Mission Hospital in Hollandia has a through four years training course for medical assistants.

The Agricultural Information Service has courses and also trains assistants. The Protestant Mission has an Agricultural School with boarding house at Seroei.

The Police College has been founded at Hollandia-harbour.

European Education is the same as that in the Netherlands. There are primary schools in all the cities and secondary schools at Hollandia and Sorong. The Oil Company has its own schools. There are too few Dutch teachers. The High School (middelbare school) is still a problem as in Papua-New Guinea.

The Government of Education has only three inspectors and five junior inspectors for eight districts. For the improvement and the intensifying of the education a significant increase is necessary, but New Guinea itself cannot yet produce the junior inspectors. Previously they came from the other part of the Dutch East Indies.

State grant agreement. All school expenses on Dutch New Guinea are paid by the Government (except the schools founded by the Oil Company). An agreement for grant conditions is being prepared. The school buildings in the villages are built and maintained by the population itself.

Compulsory Education has not yet been introduced in New Guinea.

In Papua-New Guinea the Department of Education is significantly larger than in the Dutch part of the Island, caused by the fact that it embraces duties that on the Dutch side belong to other departments, for instance Social Welfare, Information Service, Broadcasting. Moreover Papua-New Guinea has a Department for Women’s Education.

The Medium of Communication

In the previous century as well as in the present the Malayan language has become more and more the colloquial tongue. It is desirable to maintain and thoroughly learn this language for a considerable time to come, together with the Dutch language.

In Papua-New Guinea the only solution of the colloquial speech problem will be to teach English on a large scale. In that area great confusion is caused by the frequent use of native and colloquial languages such as Pidgin and Motu, which are of no use for further development. Such is however not the case with the rapidly developing Malayan language.

Community Development

The village education and the girls boarding school at Genjem play a part in the Community Development Project in Nimbora; this Project emphasized the development of a sound economical base by means of a mechanical agricultural industry and a cooperation.

Papua-New Guinea has a few centres of such education, each having its own characteristics: Maprik, Tabar, Purari-Delta and Saiho. The last mentioned embraces the most faculties.
Eradication of illiteracy in Papua-New Guinea forms a part of the project for community development.

In Dutch New Guinea the activity of a number of educated natives only enables the grown-ups to get some education.

Reading material is provided mainly by the Mission stations in New Guinea. For tens of thousands of guilders reading material is yearly sold, mostly in the Malayan language.

The Government Information Service is using material, published by the Department of Literature of the South Pacific Commission. The Information Service publishes a monthly periodical for the population, the “Pengantara”. In Papua New Guinea the Department of Education publishes the “Papua Villager” and the “Hari Dina”.

Making use of audio-visual aids in Papua-New Guinea is more extensive than in the Dutch territory. Here only the boarding schools have projectors.

The broadcasting in Dutch New Guinea is provided for by the Government Information Service. Little, however, has yet been attained on account of the scarcity of wireless sets.

For further development still closer co-operation between the Departments is necessary. It is recommended to provide all junior officers and village chiefs with a practical manual, which not only gives directions in governmental questions, but also describes the various matters connected with community development.
Vooral na de door de Geallieerden in de loop van 1943 en 1944 behaalde successen, toen door de toegepaste blokkade de voedings situatie van de Japanse zeer precair werd en zij er toe overgingen om te roven, branden en mishandelen, werd de houding van de bevolking bepaald vijandig. Met veel enthousiasme heeft dan ook de Papoea, eenmaal bevrijd, deelnomen aan de acties, welke werden ingezet om de naar het binnenland uitgeweken Japanse te vernietigen. De toeloop naar het tegen eind 1944 in Nederlands Nieuw Guinea opgerichte Papoea Bataljon liet dan ook niets te wensen over.

**DE DOOR DE PAPOEA AAN DE GEAALIEERDEN GELEVERDE DIENSTEN**

Door de Geallieerden is op grote schaal gebruik gemaakt van de diensten van de Papoea, welke diensten in verband met de moeilijkheid om werkkrachten van elders aan te voeren, van onschatbare waarde voor de oorlogsvoering zijn geweest. Werd de Papoea’s in Australisch Nieuw Guinea onderschept op basis van vrijwilligheid aangeworven, de bedreiging van Port Moresby was oorzaak, dat men dit stelsel moest verlaten en een conscriptie invoerde voor diensten in het leger dan wel als drager. Maandenlang werden voorraden munitie en gewonden over steile bergpaden vervoerd. In Milne Bay en Buna zorgden de Papoea’s, terwijl de troepen vochten, voor het lossen van de schepen en het schoonmaken van de terreinen, welke voor kampementenbouw waren bestemd. Ook bij de aanleg van de vele vliegvelden en wegen in de op de Japanse veroverde gebieden werden door hen grote prestaties geleverd.

De steeds stijgende behoefte aan Papoea arbeiders voor de oorlogsinspanning hield na het inrichten van de verschillende bases op de noordkust niet op, tallozen van hen waren bij het sluiten van de wapenstilstand in Augustus 1945 nog in dienst op de militaire bases van Port Moresby, Milne Bay, Lae en Hollandia.

Vanzelfsprekend bleef deze nauwe aanwaking met de Westerse techniek niet zonder invloed op de eenvoudige Papoea. Vooral in de landingsgebieden, waar tot dat ogenblik auto’s vrijwel onbekend waren, zag men nu tientallen mechanisch voorbewogen voertuigen in allerlei vorm, die met verbluffende snelheid wegen en vliegvelden aanlegden en geweldige lasten optilden. Men zag van nabij de grote bommenwerpers, de honderden jeeps en trucks, waarin men al spoedig leerde „liften”, houtzaagrijzers, steenklopvers, kortom men zag de westersche techniek het oerwoud binnenkomen, men zag het niet alleen, men kreeg er deel aan, want alle beschikbare mankracht werd opgeroepen en ingeschakeld tegen ruime betaling. Men kreeg ook zijn deel in de onuitputtelijke geallieerde voorraden levensmiddelen, kleding en sigaretten, die door de militairen kwistig werden uitgedeeld, dan wel geruild voor pijlen, speren en kunstvoorwerpen, een omstandigheid die de huisvlijt opdreef tot een nooit gekende hoogte.

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**THE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN NEW GUINEA**

The Japanese invasion

Netherlands New Guinea

There were insufficient forces available for an effective defence of Netherlands New Guinea. Only at Manokwari was a small garrison stationed to the strength of 4 squads (73 men in all).

Consequently after their landing in the coastal areas of Babo, Kokas, Sorong and Manokwari, the Japanese did not meet any resistance.

The garrison of Manokwari fell back on the mountains, from where they launched guerrilla warfare, which will be described afterwards.

New Guinea and Papua

The Australians had more troops in New Guinea, but their number was inadequate to prevent the Japanese from taking possession of some important bases. On 8th March, 1942, Lae and Salamaua fell into the hands of the Japanese, while Finschhafen had already been taken on 18th February, 1942.

In the meantime the R.A.A.F., based on Port Moresby, successfully attacked the invaders, but it was not strong enough to prevent the Japanese from obtaining a foothold on the North coast of New Guinea.

In April and May Port Moresby had to endure several heavy bombardments, but they did not succeed in preventing the Australians from the construction of airfields in the vicinity of that important harbour. Port Moresby, strategically the key to Australia’s East coast, now became the main objective of the Japanese.

At first they tried to take Port Moresby by an amphibious operation. In the battle of the Coral Sea (4th-8th May, 1942) the task forces of the U.S. Pacific Fleet compelled a Japanese amphibious force en route to Port Moresby; to return to Rabaul.

The Japanese did not dare to risk any more carrier in an amphibious operation, and therefore decided that Port Moresby had to be taken by an overland attack from Buna across the Owen Stanley mountains.

**The struggle for Port Moresby**

In July, 1942, the Japanese landed at Buna, Gona and Sanananda, on the North East coast of New Guinea, and pushed southwards across the Papuan Peninsula. By the beginning of August 1942 the Japs had eleven thousand men fighting their way across the Owen Stanley mountains and they approached to within 32 miles of Port Moresby.
In August the Japanese attempted to land troops at Milne Bay, which flanked Port Moresby and covered its seaward approaches, with the intention of providing the overland operation with support from the sea.

General Douglas Mac Arthur, Supreme Commander of the Southwest Pacific Area, had ordered the establishment of a base in the Milne Bay area in May 1942, in order to give flank protection to Port Moresby.

The Japanese did their utmost to capture the easternmost airstrip, but failed. Since the Japanese troops were physically incapable of making a further stand, the order was issued to evacuate Milne Bay.

The victory of Milne Bay, which General Mac Arthur attributed to the complete surprise by preliminary concentration of superior forces, had snapped the Southern prong of the pincers which the Japanese had hoped to apply to Port Moresby.

On the Southern ridge of the Owen Stanley mountain the Australians stemmed the Japanese onslaught. The bombing of the Japanese supply lines and flanking attack forced the enemy to make a hasty withdrawal.

Allied strategy was now shifting from defence to counter-attack. While the Australians pursued the Japanese towards Kokoda, the U.S. forces made a wide envelopment to the east and hit the enemy’s left flank in the vicinity of Buna. This move was to cut off the retreat of the Japanese force facing the Australians but the enemy had constructed two almost impregnable defensive lines in the swampy jungle. Very fierce fighting took place and only after reinforcements had arrived, did the Buna, Gona and Sanananda front fall into the hands of the Allied forces.

By 22nd January, 1943, the operations were finished. A swift surprise thrust to the Wau airstrip was planned by the Japanese command. Assault troops for this purpose were landed at Lae on 9th January, 1943, and pushed on to Mubo, from which two trails led to Wau. Both trails were known to the Australians, but between them was an old track, partly surveyed by a German before the last war.

By pushing their main bodies along this 30 years old track the Japanese succeeded in penetrating into the Wau valley. Then a delaying action was begun by the small garrison. In a desperate situation against an overwhelming weight of numbers, the Australians were forced back and outflanked, but they gained valuable time, which enabled reinforcements to be sent by air from Port Moresby. On 4th February the enemy was forced to withdraw towards Mubo, badly battered and demoralised by shell fire.

Only now could Port Moresby be considered as rescued.

The Allied Counter Offensive

After the fall of Sanananda, preparations were made for an offensive against the harbours on the North coast of New Guinea, which were in Japanese hands.

In September 1943 the Allies succeeded in recovering Salamaua from the enemy. At the same time Lae was attacked to prevent Salamaua being reinforced by the Japanese, who were garrisoned in Lae.

On 22nd September, 1943, a landing followed on the coast in the neighbourhood of Finschhafen, which was occupied by the Allied Forces on 3rd October, 1943.

In the meantime Saidor had been successfully attacked, with the result that the whole Huon-peninsula was under Allied control.

In April 1944 the plan was made to take these airfields, which might be of use for the jump to the Philippines.

Those near Aitape, Hollandia and Tanah Merah Bay were chosen, notwithstanding the fact that in Madang and in Wewak there were 16,000 and 33,000 Japanese troops respectively.

At that moment the Allies had such a supremacy at sea and in the air that they could risk ignoring the Japanese in these places.

The attack took place on 22nd April, 1944, in a grand style and the success was overwhelming.

After Hollandia the islands of Wonde and Biak were taken.

The last Allied landing on the North coast of New Guinea took place near Cape Sausap or, with the result that 18,000 hungry Japanese were isolated in the Vogelkop-area.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA UNDER THE JAPANESE

Central New Guinea

Since May 1935 this territory was under Dutch control and a government official was placed at Enarotali, the capital of the Wessel Lakes district.

Before the arrival of the Japanese Dr de Bruyn, an assistant Districts Officer, and his men escaped to the interior and did very good work as a party of the Netherlands Forces Intelligence Service (N.F.F.S.).

His party was called "Oaktree" and with the help of the Papuans, with whom he was on friendly terms, he was in the position to give informations of great value about the movements of the Japanese.

After some failures, on 26th February, 1944, another party, named: "Crayfish", was successfully dropped near Liborai.

This party had the instruction to obtain information about the Japanese, who were concentrated near Nabire, while the Oaktree party was to try to reach Hagers Lake, whence they were to be removed by air to Australia.

In the course of May, 1944, the Japanese began to advance, so that the Crayfish party was not able to fulfil its task and, like the Oaktree party, was forced to retire to Hagers Lake, where they arrived on 23rd July 1944, after a very difficult march through the jungle.
On 26th July, 1944, two Catalina's landed on Hagers Lake and the two parties safely reached Australia.

The Vogelkop Area

The task of the garrison of Manokwari (73 men) was to maintain order in the Vogelkop Area, but it was not strong enough to offer resistance to an attack by the Japanese.

At 6 o'clock in the morning of 12th April, 1942, a large Japanese fleet appeared in the bay of Manokwari. It was then that the local Commander of the R.N.E.I.A. Captain J. B. H. Willemsz Geeroms took the decision to withdraw towards the mountains.

After a nine day march, one of the places, where the supplies were hidden was reached, after which a headquarters was established.

In November 1944 the Japanese discovered the headquarters, attacked it and the Commander was forced to withdraw with the main body of his troops to another hiding place.

After an encirclement of the new bivouac by the Japanese in April 1944, captain Willemsz Geeroms was taken prisoner and he and his comrades were beheaded like common criminals.

Only a small number of the troops were able to escape. Sergeant Kokkelink took command and successfully continued resistance and guerilla warfare. Not until August 1944, after the landing of the Allied forces near Sausapor, did the Dutch government get news about the existence of the guerilla fighters in the vicinity of the Kebab Plain.

It was decided to rescue this party and on 22nd September, 1944, Sergeant Kokkelink with his brave men were transferred to a Dutch camp in Australia.

Merauke

At the outbreak of the war Merauke was not occupied by Dutch troops; in the interest of the defence of Australia it was found necessary however to station a garrison in this harbour on the South coast of New Guinea.

A Merauke Force was formed, consisting of an Australian battalion of infantry, a company of the R.N.E.I.A., one U.S.A. battery and some services.

When it was decided to construct an airfield near Merauke, the garrison was increased. The Japanese did not try to land troops near Merauke, they restricted themselves to periodical serial bombardments of the town.

Tanah Merah

The task of the soldiers, who were originally garrisoned in Tanah Merah, a small civil post on the bank of the Digoel River, was to guard the 600 internees (political prisoners).

In February 1944 the troops were withdrawn with the intention of reinforcing Ambon.

In consequence of the rapid advance of the Japanese, it was thought better to transfer all the internees to Australia.

An Australian company of infantry was sent to Tanah Merah after the decision to construct an airstrip there.

The territory South of Hollandia

Owing to the lack of troops, the activity of the Netherlands forces in this territory had been restricted to reconnoitring.

Already in November 1942 a Nefis party had been sent out with the purpose of obtaining information about the general situation in Hollandia.

This Nefis party, which was called: "Wibiting", did not arrive in the vicinity of Hollandia till September 1943. The group, however, was betrayed by the Papuans and not a single man returned to Australia.

In February 1944 two Nefis parties named "Shark" and "Gorroo" were sent to Hollandia, but not from the South. They were to operate from a base on the bank of the Idenburg river.

The only result of the Nefis parties was that they gave very important information about the direction of the Japanese retreat after the capture of Hollandia.

Behaviour of the Population During the Time That the Japanese Occupied New Guinea

Opposition to the Invader

The Papuans did not offer resistance to the Japanese, when they invaded their country. They were of course intimidated by the superior Japanese forces and soon they were forced to perform duties for their new masters. Since the Japanese did not bother much about the prosperity of the population, soon there was not the slightest voluntary cooperation with the Japanese.

Especially when the blockade by the Allied forces during 1943 and 1944 caused the Japanese food situation to become very bad, they began to rob and to maltreat the population, so that the attitude of the Papuans became very unfriendly towards them.

Towards the end of 1944 a special Papuan Battalion was formed in Netherlands New Guinea, which did very good work during the so called mopping-up operations.
DE TWEEDE WERELDOORLOG

The achievements of the Papuans, who were in the service of the Allies

Owing to the great shortage of labour, the Papuans were very useful to the Allies during the war.
In Australian New Guinea the Papuans were conscripted. Most of them served as carriers. In Milne Bay and Buna the Papuans unloaded ships and hewed the ground open where barracks had to be built.
The need for labourers did not cease after the establishment of the bases on the North coast.
This was the first time that the Papuans came into such close contact with the Western technique.
He became acquainted with Flying Fortresses, jeeps and trucks which penetrated the virgin forest; this made a great impression on the simple and uneducated Papuan.

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KOLONEL B.D. P. GERSSEN

STRATEGISCHE BETEKENIS

INLEIDING / VARIABLE factoren / CONSTANTE STRATEGISCHE factoren / CONCLUSIES / SUMMARY

met 2 foto's

INLEIDING

NIEUW Guinea maakt geen uitzondering op de algemene regel, dat de strategische betekenis van een bepaald gebiedsdeel wordt bepaald door constante en door variable factoren. De constante factoren zijn de geografische ligging en de klimatologische omstandigheden, de variabele de politieke verhoudingen, zowel de binnenlandse als die met betrekking tot de buitenlandse omgeving, de economische ontwikkeling, de stand der technologie (in het bijzonder de militaire), de ethnologische verhoudingen, de physische gesteldheid van het grondgebied alsmede zijn bodemschatten en de staat waarin deze tot ontwikkeling zijn of kunnen worden gebracht. Daar voor de strategie de kennis van de constante factoren het uitgangspunt is waaronder de ander zich groepeeren of evolueren, kan een goed stratego niet anders dan ook een goed geograaf zijn. Spruit het belang van de geografische factor dadelijk in het oog, nochtans zijn de andere van een niet weg te eijeren betekenis. Juist deze factoren zijn het, welke in de afgelopen oorlog aan de strategische betekenis van Nieuw Guinea een liefde hebben gegeven, dat tevoren nauwelijks, zo ooit, was voorzien, terwijl deze factoren bovendien voor het ogenblik en de toekomst beslissend zijn voor de vraag of Nieuw Guinea in strategische betekenis zal rijzen of dalen. Het is daarom noodzakelijk, dat deze variabele factoren eerst op haar waarde worden onderzocht alvorens met de constante te worden geconfronteerd om daartuis een eindconclusie te kunnen formuleren.

VARIABLE factoren

De politieke verhoudingen rondom Nieuw Guinea zijn in de afgelopen tien jaren sterk gewijzigd. Werd het politieke beeld van de Pacific tot het uitbreken van de afgelopen wereldoorlog volkomen overheerst door de aanwezigheid van een expansionistische maritieme mogendheid, Japan, dit beeld is na de oorlog volkomen gewijzigd. Heerste destijds door deze maritieme mogendheid een label evenwicht ter zee en was derhalve te voorzien, dat bij het uitbreken van
Voor Indonesië vormt Nieuw Guinea de afsluiting in het Oosten, d.i. naar een zijde van waar niet in eerste aanleg een bedreiging van haar grondgebied te verwachten is. Voor deze jonge staat is Nieuw Guinea dus strategisch van secundair belang.

De klimatologische constante beperkt door zware regenval en laaghangende bewolking het gebruik van vliegtuigen en van luchtvervoer op verschillende tijdstippen van het jaar en daarin van de dag. De veiligheid van Nieuw Guinea kan derhalve niet uitsluitend op het gebruik van het luchtwapen worden ingesteld als het door haar snelle concentratie- en verplaatsingsmogelijkheden een uiterst belangrijke rol spelen.

De weinig veranderlijke factor van de fysische gesteldheid van de bodem, gepaard aan de weelderige vegetatie sluit voor het heden en de nabije toekomst het gebruik op beduidende schaal van modern uitgeruste troepen, opererende langs de grond, praktisch uit. Bij openlegging van het land is nochtans een wijziging van deze uitspraak op de duur mogelijk.

CONCLUSIES

Wanneer wij de constante factoren confronteren met de variabele, zoals deze er voor het heden en de naaste toekomst uitzien, dan komt men tot de volgende conclusies:

a. Nieuw Guinea kan, afhankelijk van de politieke ontwikkeling in Zuid Oost Azië en Indonesië uit een strategisch oogpunt van waarde zijn voor de Oostaziatische defensie van de Verenigde Staten van Amerika en voor de 'Home Defense' van Australië, terwijl het dan een waardevolle schakel vormt in de gezamenlijke verdediging, indien beide landen samengaan;

b. Nieuw Guinea is strategisch van secundair belang voor de verdediging van Indonesië, tenzij dit land een politiek zou volgen, die vijandig tegenover Amerika en Australië zou staan;

c. Het mogelijke strategische belang van Nieuw Guinea impliceert, dat de Regering, onder wie jurisprudentie dit gebied valt, aan de verdediging daarvan dienovereenkomstig de nodige aandacht besteedt, zodat er geen strategisch ontoelaatbare zwakke plek zal ontstaan;

d. De beginselen naar welke een defensie van Nieuw Guinea zal dienen te worden opgezet, moeten uitgaan van een benutten van de strategische mobiliteit van lucht- en zeemacht, mogelijk gemaakt door een systeem van door landmaakt beschermde vloot- en luchtmachtsteunpunten, waarvan de statische bescherming c.q. door mobiele amphibie-operaties moet kunnen worden ondersteund;

e. De voor een mobiele verdediging nodige transportmiddelen van luchtmaakt en vloot kunnen in vredetijd nuttig aangewend worden voor de verdere economische ontwikkeling en verheffing van Land en Volk, opdat mede daardoor op de duur de inschakelingsmogelijkheid van de bevolking in de eigen defensie kan worden opgevoed.

New Guinea is no exception on the general rule that the strategic significance of any territory depends upon constant and varying factors. The former are the geographical site and the climatological conditions, the latter the political situation at home and abroad, the economic development, the technological advance especially the military one, the ethnological relations, the physical conditions of the territory, its raw materials developed and undeveloped. As some varying factors have considerably changed the strategic importance of New Guinea in the last decennary, it is necessary to analyze these factors before confronting them with the constant factors in order to formulate conclusive conceptions.

Before 1942 the political situation in the Pacific was dominated by the feud between opposing sea powers, nowadays between a combination of continental powers and of sea powers. The continental power is trying to extend its sphere of influence over the continent of Asia. As a result of the weak political and military south-east-Asianic powers there exists a serious possibility of reaching the shores of the Straits of Malacca by the continental power in the early days of a world conflict if not before.

The maritime powers are trying to build a front of islands facing the continental threat from the Aleutians via Japan, Formosa, the Philippines to the Indian Archipelago. The withdrawal of the Dutch sovereignty and military power from Indonesia created a strategic vacuum on the south side of the Philippines. The neutral attitude of the Indonesian government in the East-West contrast, causes a very dubious political and strategic vacuum for the coming ten years in this very important Archipelago. As a result the Philippines, instead of being a central bastion, tend to be a saillant with an exposed south flank, with the possibility New Guinea coming in first line forming an important link with Australia and with the American main base via the south Pacific eastward.

Consequently New Guinea with its many bays, rivermouths and creeks may become a possible hiding base for submarines, seaplanes and raiders endangering the communications from America and Australia with the island front in the Western Pacific. Inversely land- and seaborne air- and seacraft based on New Guinea can assist in the safeguarding of the above mentioned communications. Moreover New Guinea is the advanced guard of the defense of the Australian mainland. Especially the highly economically developed eastcoast of Australia would be seriously endangered by an infiltration via western to eastern New Guinea (Port Moresby).

By all these reasons America and Australia cannot be uninterested neither for possible communistic infiltration nor for the conditions of defense preparedness.
of New Guinea, particularly of the western part of it, now under Dutch sovereignty.

The oil in the Dutch part of New Guinea gives another strategic value, which may be enhanced through the exploration of raw materials and by the development of the agricultural possibilities, for instance rubber output. This development and that of the population will facilitate and enlarge the possibilities of using more and more the country's potentialities for its own defense.

The physical situation of the country renders every large scale movement of modern troops on the ground very difficult if not impossible. The defense has to resort to the strategic mobility of air- and sea power, operating from a net of strongpoints, protected by ground forces. Mobile forces for amphibian enterprise should be at hand to support the defense of these strongpoints when attacked.

Confronting the constant factors with the varying, one can formulate the following conceptions:

a. New Guinea is depending on political circumstances from a strategic point of view of real importance to the East-Asiatic defense of the U.S.A. and of the 'Home defense' of Australia, at the same time being an important link in their common defense, if united;

b. Unless Indonesia is not on speaking terms with America and Australia, New Guinea is of secondary importance for the defense of Indonesia, laying on the rear of the menacing Asiatic front;

c. The potential strategic importance necessitates for each government, under whose jurisdiction New Guinea is placed, to develop its defense accordingly;

d. The principles of this defense are the exploitation of the strategic mobility of air- and sea power, operating from a system of strongpoints, protected by troops with the possibility of reinforcement by amphibian forces;

e. All transport vehicles for the mobile defense may be used in peacetime to stimulate the economic development of the country and its population in order to prepare both for participation in its own defense.

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Dr W. C. Klein en A. F. Kuysten

Beschouwingen over toekomstige industriemogelijkheden

Inleiding / Factoren van belang voor het slagen van industriën
Bespreking van allerlei industriën
Mededelingen over industriën en industriplannen in Suriname,
in tropisch Afrika, het Caribische gebied en de Zuid-Pacific

Slotwoord / Summary / Literatuurlijst

met 6 foto's

Inleiding en Factoren van belang voor het slagen van industriën

wijze van bewerking van dit hoofdstuk

Het was natuurlijk niet mogelijk deskundigen te raadplegen voor alle in dit hoofdstuk behandelde industriën. Zoals zou bovendien geleid hebben tot zoveel speciale gegevens omtrent elke industrie, dat de omvang van het hoofdstuk het toegestane aantal bladzijden ver zou hebben overschreden, terwijl het aan de andere kant te betreuren zou zijn geweest dergelijke belangrijke details weinig te laten. Wij trachten daarom in dit hoofdstuk globale gegevens mede te delen omtrent de voornaamste vestigingsfactoren, als aanwezigheid van lokale grondstoffen, mogelijkheid van lokale afzet, van export enzovoort. Belangrijke overheids- en andere personen kunnen zich aldus, naar wij hopen, een eerst idee vormen van wat later wellicht mogelijk zou zijn. Zodra voor een speciale industrie de bestaansbaarheid nauwkeuriger wordt nagegaan, zal uiteraard een vakman worden geraadpleegd. Deze weet aan welke speciale, bijvoorbeeld chemische, eisen de grondstoffen, moeten voldoen, welke brandstof het meest gewenst is, of elektrische energie nodig is, of het meest benodigde zoete water aanwezig is en geschikt is (speelt een rol bij bierbrouwerijen en sago). Deze vakman zal dan, naar wij hopen, bij zijn technisch en zijn markt onderzoek, enz. nut hebben van de opgave van reeds bestaande industriën van dezelfde soort in nabijgelegen

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1 Oud-chef bedrijfseconomische afdeling der Bataafse Petroleum Maatschappij.
2 Inclusief Middenstandsbedrijven, en exclusief mijnindustrie en evenzo landbouwindustrie, als de celulose der grondstoffen (rubber, enz.) nog geheel onberekht.
3 Ook zijn vele nieuwe gegevens omtrent arbeidskrachten, lonen, enz. toegevoegd, die in dit hoofdstuk nemen deel I ontbraken en die wij den lezer niet wilden onthouden, ofschoon dit hoofdstuk arbeit in deel I ontbraken en die wij den lezer niet wilden onthouden, ofschoon dit hoofdstuk industrië daardoor met vele pagina's moest worden uitgebreid.
zij hiertoe de eigenschappen bezit, zij het ook, dat het tempo met tact en beleid moet worden bepaald.

Bij voorkeur dient de industriële activiteit te worden gezocht in handwerk en kleine bedrijven.

Hierbij kan kredietverlening door de Regering van veel belang zijn, hetgeen deze reeds heeft ingezien. In 1911 heeft zij aan kleinbedrijven kredieten verleend tot een bedrag van f 223 000,--, in 1912 was dit bedrag f 16 000,--. Overigens ware het te wensen, dat ook het particuliere bankbedrijf op Nieuw Guinea zich met kredietverstrekking ging bezighouden of wel semi-officiële Volks- of Middenstandscredietbanken tot stand kwamen.

Grootheden zijn door het gebrek aan werkvolk aangewezen op machinale arbeid, waar dit maar enigszins mogelijk en lonend is.

Together with agriculture and mining, industrial activity is one of the keystones of a country's prosperity. In order to develop a territory all forces must be directed towards creating favourable conditions and pioneering facilities, which make it attractive to operators to risk their capital and efforts, with the prospect of obtaining some form of award in the future.

This applies to large, medium-sized and small concerns alike, and it is clear that in this connection the state has an important task to perform. This is especially the case in a country like New Guinea, which is still in the first stage of development, and where, with the exception of the petroleum industry, there is no industrial activity worth mentioning. This chapter deals with smaller industries.

The success of such an industry depends on many factors. Chief among these are:

a. the presence of raw materials sufficient for many years, in the immediate neighbourhood, or cheaply transportable, if at some distance;

b. a consumption or marketing area with prospects of growth in the immediate vicinity for the articles produced and/or low freights to consumers farther away;

c. conveniently situated export markets (low freight charges);

d. adequate supplies of local labour, skilled and unskilled;

e. reasonable wages, which make it possible to compete with other production areas;

f. no import and export duties, or only low ones, on necessary raw materials, plant, machinery and the finished product respectively;

g. cheap supplies of power and or fuel, government orders to support the young factory, and what is one of the most important factors:

h. capital and absence of governmental tendencies towards control of factories or nationalization.

i. the personal qualities of the leader of the enterprise.

The factor h creates an immediate division in the type of concerns, viz. into large concerns with considerable financial resources, and small concerns with little or no initial capital, which gradually extend their operations after a modest beginning if the concern is found to be viable. The first class will supply the necessary capital from abroad; the small concern in New Guinea dealt with in this chapter will be chiefly dependent on local capital, which is still scarce.

In the interest of the Papuan efforts must be directed towards absorbing them into industry, not only as lower-grade labour, but also as future owners.

This will be a long-term process, which will make great demands on the Government in its work in the field of education (particularly technical
hand more white Australians were imported and on the other the natives were absorbed earlier in industrial pursuits. In addition, the Australians made an earlier start in developing the country.

On 30th June 1951, excluding the police force, some 51,500 Papuans in the Territories of New Guinea and Papua were employed by the Government and private firms out of a total of about 1,000,000 under government control.

Wages. The wage level in New Guinea is not everywhere the same, but varies according to area and living conditions. It is not affected by racial differences, but only by ability. Average wages are shown for various categories of workers, both for Netherlands New Guinea and the Australian part of the island, where they are lower.

Wages for factory workers amounted in the last 3 years to $40.— a month and in addition free food, housing and medical attendance, in the Dutch part.

Import and export duties. The old rates in force in Indonesia before the transfer of sovereignty, i.e. in a territory quite differently circumstanced to Dutch New Guinea, still apply to the latter. It is intended to draw up a new tariff system. It is clear that this new tariff must be chiefly directed towards furthering the development of New Guinea itself, as has been the case in Australian New Guinea.

Power supplies. Thanks to the heavy rainfall and the extremely mountainous nature of the country, causing steep drops, there is a large reserve of hydraulic power. To turn this to account naturally requires a large amount of capital, which can only be provided by the Government or large concerns. The former will only take this step after industrial centres of some size have grown up, while any large concerns that are established like oil companies, will in most cases use their power installations for their own business. At Rona falls near Port Moresby an electric power plant is under construction (3000 to 5000 kw) to supply current for light and power.

Next follows a discussion of which industries might be possible in Netherlands New Guinea. In this the petroleum industry, mining and agricultural industries are left out of account, as these are dealt with in special chapters of this book.

Forest exploitation. Although New Guinea is very rich in timber the forests are of a very mixed type, like in all tropical areas, and this is a drawback to exploitation. But exports of ironwood (merbau, *Intsia auberti*) are considered possible. The large amount of softwood which thereby becomes available can perhaps be used for producing wood-pulp, as is done at Abidjan on the Ivory Coast. The Eurasian colonist settlement at Manokwari has led to the establishment of

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1 Except those based on copra.
several small saw-mills for local requirements. Triplex is made in a new factory of Commonwealth New Guinea Timbers Ltd at the rate of 70 tons per day, mostly for export.

**Furniture factories.** Before 1910 furniture was imported from Indonesia, but is now supplied from the Netherlands. The freight is of course high (€ 140, per m²). It is considered possible to manufacture it locally. The results of mission training at Mei (now discontinued) show that the Papuan has ability for this trade. Instruction and technical schools will no doubt bring about the required results. Value of imports in Dutch N.G. in 1952 more than € 1½ million (rough estimate) and in Australian New Guinea in 1951–1952 EA 58,425 for wooden and EA 16,784 for cane furniture.

**Building materials** (bricks, tiles, prefabrications, lime burning, cement). Most of this has to be imported, which is a costly undertaking, on account of heavy weight and high freight charges. Limeburning is carried on here and there. Cementstone is manufactured at Hollandia by drying a mixture of cement and fine ground limestone of local origin. A curious import item in both New Guineas are the prefabrications.

**Pottery making.** At Seroei Laoet pottery making is carried out by the women as a home industry, like also in some Australian localities.

**Taninns (Cutch).** The existence of vast areas of mangrove forests make possible the production of cutch. The fact that these forests are situated on the coast simplifies the transport problem. Experts are of opinion that in order to be viable a cutch factory must work up 500 tons of wet bark a day. For a 20 years harvest cycle such a factory would need about 6,000 hectares of tidal forest. Investigations have revealed several areas where such a factory might be built (Steenkool, Etma Bay, Babo). In Kikori (Papua) a cutch plant is under construction. Capacity 3000 tons of cutch per annum.

**Metal industries, Shipbuilding.** Construction has begun of a shipyard for small vessels such as coasters, steel and timber lighters, copra schooners, etc. This will greatly simplify New Guinea's transport problem. Owing to the lack of a local industry it was necessary recently to order a number of vessels from Holland, including four 20 ton and four 30 ton lighters and three small coasters. The new wharf will also be able to repair ships up to ab. 3000 tons weight (3000 tons water displacement).

**Textile and clothing industries, including bags.** As the Papuans come more into contact with the Western way of life, their clothing needs increase. The extent to which it may be possible to absorb the native population in the manufacture of textiles can be investigated. Attention is drawn to the manufacturing of simple native clothing, which does not require European skill. Weaving would be more difficult to introduce, because it was not practiced before the arrival of Europeans.

**Copra processing** (soap, coconut-oil, desiccated coconut, coir). Up to 1950 copra was chiefly transported to Makassar, where some soap and coconut-oil was manufactured from it. These were afterwards supplied from the Netherlands or Singapore. An obvious course at present is to manufacture these two products locally and a good beginning has been made in this direction in East New Guinea where a factory at Rabaul exports ab. 5000 tons of oil per annum. Production of desiccated coconut, as in Australian New Guinea, might also be considered in a further future for the Dutch part.

**Fishing Industry.** This is referred to in the chapter on "Fisheries".

**Cigarettes, tobacco, lemonade, beer.** These are articles, which seem partly suitable for local production. On account of high freight charges imports of beer and lemonade are very costly. The tobacco habit has now become general among the Papuans, so that, taking into account as well the presence of thousands of Europeans, there is a market ready to hand. It is very important that the raw tobacco should be grown locally. Beer is now manufactured in East N.G. and this caused a drop in the prices of imported beer. In Surinam there exist f.i. cigarette and lemonade factories, whilst a brewery is under construction.

**Matches.** There are many places in New Guinea where matchwood (Campnosperma) is found in large quantities. But a great deal of capital is required for the manufacture of matches. In Surinam, where the population was under 200,000, a match industry was begun as early as 1892; a second factory was started there in February 1953.

One paragraph is devoted to a description of shops and other middle class enterprises, developed partly by Eurasians.

**A comparison of New Guinea with tropical Surinam, African areas, and the South Pacific.** There are serious obstacles to the industrial development of New Guinea. Development has made more progress in the Australian part, but even here it is in its infancy. One might therefore be inclined to believe that the possibilities in both territories are limited and will remain so on account of the sparsity of population and consequent lack of labour, climatic conditions, geographically position, and difficulty of access to the interior. Consequently coordination of industrial planning for both halves of the island is recommended.

A comparison is finally made with other similarly placed areas, which are already supposed to play a definite part in the world economy and one which will become increasingly important.

We refer here f.i. to the areas situated in tropical Africa between the Sahara and
the Union of South Africa. These also lie partly on or near the Equator, and therefore have a hot climate and sometimes the same heavy rainfall as New Guinea. The interior is in the coastal areas of West Africa and in French Equatorial Africa and the equatorial strip of Belgian Congo covered with impenetrable tropical forests; here too the transport problem is difficult to solve; the population is in a few cases as sparse as in New Guinea; there is a serious labour shortage; the natives are in a very low stage of civilization; their zest for work and efforts towards greater economic development are by no means excessive. Here too, an improvement can only be brought about by the initiative of the Government and private concerns and traders.

Some figures are given below for purposes of demographic comparison:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Population per sq.km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgian Congo</td>
<td>74,700,000</td>
<td>6,12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French West Africa</td>
<td>4,150,000</td>
<td>4,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Equatorial Africa</td>
<td>980,000</td>
<td>1,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Congo</td>
<td>5,900,000</td>
<td>6,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Cameroons</td>
<td>3,750,000</td>
<td>5,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>5,100,000</td>
<td>6,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>1,855,000</td>
<td>26,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>18,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Coast</td>
<td>5,173,000</td>
<td>41,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>7,400,000</td>
<td>18,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanganyika</td>
<td>8,939,000</td>
<td>33,7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In some of these countries the density of population varies little from that of Netherlands New Guinea, which may be put at 2 per sq. km, especially if it is considered that in Nigeria and the Gold and Ivory Coasts the average figure is high on account of the densely populated coastal areas.

Conclusion. The writers conclude that there are some possibilities for the gradual establishment of smaller industries in New Guinea even though this will take a long time. It will be necessary to make financial sacrifices, a long term development plan will have to be drawn up, in many cases the Government will have to take the initiative and lend a helping hand, especially as regards instructing and training the population, and it will have to create a climate favourable enough (lower taxes) to induce private capital to interest itself in the country. More cooperation with Australian New Guinea seems logical with a view to the small home market on each half of the island. Export industries rank second as compared to those supplying the island itself. Initial assistance by temporarily increasing the import duty on the manufactured article or still better by fixing reduced import quota's is being applied in Surinam and many African colonies. Freedom from import duty on factory building materials and engines should be granted, like in Surinam and the Dutch Antilles, and also on raw materials. The latter assistance should have a permanent character in case of reexport of the processed raw materials. Credit facilities can eventually be provided by semi-governmental banks, especially for middle class enterprise.

It may be stated that in Surinam, with a population of 200,000 which is smaller than that of Dutch New Guinea, some small factories exist already many years, which on our island have never been considered, like matches, ready made native clothing, cigarettes, shoes, furniture and ice. Some of them might be possible in New Guinea, because small units can already work economically and do not require much labour or even capital. Production of cement, cloth and paint on the other hand furnish examples of activities where only big units can work at a profit and compete with imports without undue tariff protection.

The widespread system of long term mostly ten year plans is also recommendable for New Guinea. For comparison's sake the 10-year plan for Surinam and some African 10-year plans, like that for the Belgian Congo (a remarkably interesting document) and that of the "Fonds d'Investissement économique et social" (Fides) in French Africa might be studied with advantage by New Guinea officials and experts. Meantime a three year budget is in the making, which has to be based on a three year plan.

Some form of Government office for advice to industrial planners exists in most underdeveloped countries.
Handel
Summary
Trade

Statistics. The volume of trade of Dutch and Australian New Guinea is relatively small, especially for the former Territory, where development began at a later date. Exports and imports are less important here and consequently the Dutch area is not yet included in the sailing schedule of the lines between Eastern Asia and Australia. Moreover, steamship lines from Australia and Indonesia to America do not yet call at any West or East New Guinea port. The population has no mercantile spirit and Asians (Chinese) who have the habit of trade are small in number in both East and West New Guinea. Territories like British Borneo have a much more developed trade on account of the presence of several hundred thousands of Chinese. Exports are also small on account of the sparse population of the big island; the total is about 2 millions, and not yet entirely under government control.

The history of New Guinea trade has been well described in some interesting books. In Dutch New Guinea it started about 1850, when a Dutchman at Ternate sent schooners to Dutch New Guinea. Though in the Pacific the famous Hamburg firm of Godeffroy & Sons started its coconut-oil trade in Samoa in 1837 it was only about 1880 that regular copra trade began in the Bismarck-archipelago in Australian New Guinea.

The first trading article on the Dutch side were the skins of the birds of paradise. When this hunting was forbidden during part of the year the industrious Chinese merchants started to collect in that period copal, copra, shell and nutmeg. This was the beginning of regular trade in forest-and sea-products. Since about 1935 both the government and private enterprise started the import of capital goods, followed by a big increase in the imports of rice and other foodstuffs. The aspect of the trade has entirely changed between 1920 and 1950. A missionary who lived on the island of Biak during this period saw appear kerosene-lamps, forks and spoons, also combs, mirrors, razor-blades and canned food like fish and meat. Moreover iron pans replaced earthen pots, clothes replaced bark, cups hollow bamboos etc.

The total volume of the trade was recently as follows:

Dutch New Guinea exports: F. 11,404,000,- in 1952 and F. 12,987,000,- in 1953.

The investment phase began, as stated above, for the Dutch part about 1935. The Netherlands New Guinea Petroleum Company started its operations in this year and has invested increasing amounts up till now.

For the Australian half the figures were as follows in '32-'53:
Imports: £A 12,071,481 = F. 102,607,588;

Development work and import of capital goods started here already about 1881. The mother countries have the biggest share in the exports and still more in the imports. The shipping connection between Eastern New Guinea and Eastern Asia via the Philippines has allowed Hongkong and the Philippines to become there importers of manufactured goods like textiles (apparel and attire), furniture, lamps, householdware, matches and toilet articles.

The Dutch part obtained recently (export regulations of Feb. 1953) facilities from the Dutch Government to intensify its trade with Singapore, where its Chinese merchants have Chinese relations. East N.G. has only a small Singapore trade.

Contrary to East N.G., Dutch N.G. has only insignificant trade relations with Hongkong and Australia.

Trade with Indonesia came practically to a standstill since January 1950, although the trade agreement between Indonesia and the Netherlands does not prohibit this trade at all. In the past there were deliveries of lempeng tobacco, pinang nuts, timber, coconut-oil, salt etc., but shipments are now very small, like also the amounts of exports from New Guinea to Indonesia (trassi, iron wood etc.) if petroleum is excluded.

The capital goods imported on the Dutch side go for the greatest part to the oil company, although the public works of the government require many tractors, and other road building and house construction machinery. Also small craft for coastal transport is being imported on the Dutch side in increasing numbers. At present a dock for the repair of 3000 tons vessels is being built at Manokwari. In the future government imports of machinery for mechanised agriculture (rice) seem probable.

On the Australian side the biggest imports of capital goods, mainly dredges, went to the goldmining district in the northern territory. Mining in Papua showed some peaks in the past (copper and gold), but is now insignificant. However a intense campaign for oil exploration brought the imports in Papua to a somewhat higher level.

During the war the contact with the armies modernised the wants of the native population in the whole island and the abundant expenditure of the soldiers brought much purchasing power, which was increased on the Australian side by very generous government compensation for war damage.

In the far interior many hundreds of thousands of natives are only scarcely provided with manufactured goods of European origin. They cannot offer export goods in exchange and the only money in circulation comes from payments for the as yet very restricted public works. As soon as these areas will have roadcommunication
with the coast (all traffic is now aerial) they will absorb much more trade goods,
on account of the then lower transport cost. The European import firms do
not show as yet much interest in the trade with the natives of the interior.
This trade would have been neglected in both parts of New Guinea if the
government and missions had not taken it over. Besides the Administration
Chinese will probably be gradually admitted to the interior of West New Guinea,
whilst European traders and also mission shops assist already now the government
in East New Guinea by supplying the natives with many strongly desired
and partly useful articles. Hydrogen peroxide can not be reckoned to the latter,
but is widely sold for discoloring the hair! Opinions differ as to the desirability
of introducing such useless articles in Dutch N.G., although they create the
wish to earn money. Anyhow they are much to be preferred to the gin which
may be sold to natives in the Dutch part, although the article is very heavily
taxed.

The taxes are generally high on the Dutch side and reasonable in the East. Import
duties for essential goods like shoes, furniture and freezer butter, vegetables, and
-meat are 20% on the Dutch side and export duties are mostly about 15%,
but a general lowering of tariffs is now under serious consideration. They are lower in
the Eastern part; excise tax exists only in the Dutch territory. Excise and import
tax provided 20% of the total internal revenue in Dutch New Guinea against
40% in Australian New Guinea. For the export duties these figures are 2% and
11%. Though the customs tariff is higher on the Dutch side its total amount
forms nevertheless a smaller percentage of the total revenue as compared to the
Australian part. This is mostly due to the income taxes and business taxes, both
for natives and Europeans, which are being levied only in the Dutch part.
The traders in the Australian part can borrow money from the three banks
that work there; on the Dutch side only the government has assisted the trade
firms up till now.

Shipping facilities on the Dutch side are becoming better each year. The only
coastal shipping company, the "K. P. M.", runs since 1914 three ships of about
1500 tons. Transhipment of export goods to the Oceanliners of the companies
"Nederland" and "Rotterdamsse Lloyd" was effectuated always in the big port of
Makassar, whilst recently this is only being done at Singapore. The K. P. M.
line no. 4 Sorong—Makassar—Java—Singapore carried all the exports, which
it received by transhipment at Sorong, where the goods arrived by the two
coastal lines of the K. P. M. (north and south coast). Since January 1914 however
the K.P.M. boats follow twice each month both the North-coast and the South
Coast in both directions, whilst in Sorong these same K.P.M. ships continue
their coastal trip once a month by a trip Sorong—Portuguese Timor (Dilly)—
Singapore and once a month in the other direction.

1 A. G. might export wool and cinchona from the Highlands in the future, like also passionfruit-
pulp. This fruit is now being planted at Goroka by an Australian firm.

The imports from Europe are carried by the Ocean liners via Singapore direct
to Sorong or Hollandia, thus avoiding the wellknown thefts in Indonesian
harbours. The K. P. M. coastal line takes the import goods over at one of these
ports, if they have another port of destination. The Dutch storing capacity and
the cooling facilities are increasing steadily, but not yet up to requirements.

Recently ocean freights between Dutch New Guinea and the Netherlands were
lowered by some 23%. At the same time throughbills of lading were introduced,
which equalize freights between all New Guinea ports on one side and Europe
on the other. This resulted in remoter parts of the coast in a drop in prices of
import goods and a rise in the receipts for export goods.

The freight from any New Guinea port to European basingports as fixed by
the Djakarta freight conference amounts at present to F. 127,50 per ton for copra,
F. 119,— per ton for copal, F. 241,— to F. 250,— per m³ for troca- and M. O. P.,
shell in sacks, etc., increased by F. 1,75 primage per ton.

Dutch New Guinea has no Copra Marketing Board like the Australian part;
the copra trade is free and has to face the ups and downs of the world market,
whereas Australian copra prices are more or less stabilized by a 9 year contract
with the British Ministry of Food (3/1914—3/1918).

Because the Dutch Army and Navy are present in New Guinea since the war
their equipment has required big imports in the first years.

Export goods statistics. In Dutch New Guinea oil ranks first in 1912 with an
annual value of F. 8 660,000,— (eightfold of copra-value), which will very probably
increase in the next future on account of the bringing in of a new field
(Wasian-Mogoi) producing 1500 tons of high grade oil since Aprt '14. Far behind
this comes in 1912 copra: 3945 tons or F. 1 104,000,— which is number one in
the Eastern half, with figures in 1912/1913 of 76 192 tons or £ 3 273 214 =
F. 44 821 489,— which is nearly the threefold of the value of the goldexports
from there.

Copra is followed by copal gum on the Dutch side: 264,3 tons or F. 505,000,—
in 1913 and by crocodile-skins: F. 600,000,—; copra is followed by gold in the Australian
part, practically all from T.N.G., viz.: £A 1 560 677 = F. 11 568,000,— in ‘30—’31,
against £A 1 709 186 in ‘31—’32. Both copal gum and also nutmeg and mace are
restricted in their exports to the Western half. Export figures for nutmeg and
mace were resp. F. 147,100,— and F. 71,400,— in 1913.

Both territories export now much crocodile-skins which hardly appeared in
trade statistics before the war. The same is true for articles collected in the big
dumping of the armies, which were left behind on the island in 1945. They still form
a very curious group of export articles, the value of which still reached in A. N. G.

3 Since Jan. 1914 the primage has been abolished and all receipts as mentioned in this Summary were
at the same time increased by F. 25,—
4 For 1913 F 9 908,000,— and fivefold.
5 For 1913 2 355,8 tons or £ 8 181 600,—.
£A 132,000 = F. 1,122,000,- in 1950/1951, but now disappears gradually; on the Dutch side iron and non-ferro-metals (scrap) are the only item at present (1952): F. 584,000,-, i.e. one third of the figure for 1951. Rubber is a very interesting export article on the Australian side (in 1952/1953 £A 716,080 = F. 6,256,680,-), though the competition by other East Asian countries is strong and the Australian firms pay such low prices to the Papuan producers that they can often hardly carry on; however Australia has reduced the import tax on New Guinea rubber to 2% and will abolish it entirely in the near future.

Shells appear constantly in the export lists of both territories; the Eastern part exports less mother of pearl shell (none in 1950/1951 and 400 £A in 1951/1952) than the Dutch part (F. 23,600,- in 1952 and F. 30,500 in 1953). The shell total in Australian New Guinea was £A 229,114 = F. 1,677,469 in 1952/1953.

Minor export articles are trassi, a food manufactured exclusively at Merauke, trepang (goes to China), massoi-bark (exported by the Dutch only), coffee, cocoa.

Further particulars about export articles. Oil. We give here analyses of the oils of the Klamono field (in exploitation) and the Wasian/Mogoi field (exploitation started in Apr. 1954):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Klamono</th>
<th>Wasian/Mogoi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7% kerosine (tractor fuel)</td>
<td>43% gasoline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33% diesel-oil</td>
<td>31% kerosine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% bitumen</td>
<td>13% gas-oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% lubricating oil</td>
<td>13% residue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gravity 0,94</td>
<td>gravity 0,79 at 15°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The oil is being refined at various refineries of the Royal Dutch Shell or American Groups, which hold the shares of the oil company. Although this company does not make profits the government has already the benefit of substantial taxes; customs import duties alone amount to 41 million guilders, mostly on building materials.

Copra. Nearly all Dutch New Guinea exports go to Holland to reduce this countries' dollar expenses, f.i. for Philippine-copra. Exports (sea above) have not yet reached 4000 tons per annum; the potential output of the existing trees is 8000 to 10000 tons. After the war the copra-quantities shipped went parallel to the quantity of import goods, that were most strongly desired by the natives. These imports consisted mainly of textiles, trade tobacco, pinang nuts and iron ware (so-called "inducement goods"). During the war some 1000 tons of copra were once exported directly from Merauke to Brisbane (Queensland).

Post war prices varied tremendously and showed more or less high peaks in 6/1948, 9/1950, 1/1951, 3/1953 and 1/1954. On the Dutch side, as far as the choice

of the country of destination is concerned, the export is free and the sellers benefited or suffered from the peaks and depressions. Australian New Guinea has created a single buyer organisation, selling the copra to the British Ministry of Food, which gives the planter a more regular income and profit. The Dutch copra is nearly entirely native copra (trade copra); on the Australian side trade copra is 4% of the total, but the figure increases. Copra inspection by the governments was lacking in both parts, though the Australian planters strongly urge the government there to reintroduce the pre-war inspection and reached their aim in 1954. They hope that this will improve the quality; it is already better on the Australian side with a big percentage of fms (hot air dried) as compared to the Dutch part (mostly fm = smoke grade). Production is hampered especially on the Dutch side by lack of labour.

Copal gum. The exports from the Dutch part are smaller than pre-war figures, owing to the competition by synthetic gums, but these post-war exports have maintained themselves very well. Though the potential export per annum equals 4000 tons, it is questionable whether this figure could ever be reached owing to the strong competition by synthetic gums from the U.S. and natural gums from Indonesia, the Belgian Congo, Serawak etc. Exports by these countries amounted respectively to the 16-fold, 37-fold and 4-fold (weight).

The producing tree (Agathis) occurs everywhere in the Dutch part and on the international frontier between Dutch and Australian New Guinea. It may be attributed perhaps to the absence of the inquisitive and trading spirit of the Chinese, that copal gum and also rattan, cane and massoibark do not appear in the Australian export statistics.

The prices of croc (crocodile-skins) vary much according to general economic conditions in the various European countries. Singapore is a market that is willing to buy all the second grade quantities. The conservation of the skins causes difficulties on the Dutch side, because ocean transport to Holland takes a long time. The destination however is mostly Singapore; the remainder goes via the Netherlands to Germany (Offenbach) and France (Paris).

Nutmeg and mace. These spices come exclusively from the area around Fakfak in the Dutch part. They go mostly to Holland and are then reexported; a small part reaches Singapore. Indonesia and Grenada (an Island of the British Antilles) are the only competitors; the trees are lacking in Australian New Guinea. The grading on the Dutch side could be greatly improved. The natives around Fakfak have created cooperative societies to obtain a higher purchase price by omitting the intermediary of the Chinese merchants.

Shells. The Dutch shell goes mainly to Holland and a substantial part to Singapore. The potential Dutch production is estimated at 350 tons a year. Australian shell goes in its entirety to Sydney but is partly reexported, like f.i. most of the
mother of pearl shell (M. O. P.) to New York (Gerdau & Sons). The Torres Straits fishermen sell their M. O. P. straight away to this New York firm on a three year contract. Troca is rarely exported to U. S. Some 99% of the shell-exports is consumed by button factories. The competition by the plastic industry is not felt. Dutch natives intend to start a shell fishing cooperation in Sele strait, near Sorong.

Minor export articles. Trassi is a shrimp paste which was in the past especially prepared for the Indonesian taste. Since the separation of Dutch New Guinea from Indonesia the exports dropped from F. 200,000,— average to about F. 10,000,— Small quantities go now to Singapore.

Trepang. This edible sea-cucumber is only being consumed in China. Exports are insignificant and nil on the Australian side.

Massibrar is in increasing demand for the Javanese batik-textiles.

Population. Estimate for the Dutch part 700,000; 390,000 natives are brought under the Dutch administration. The Australian population is estimated at 1,460,000 of which 325,000 inhabit uncontrolled areas. The number of Europeans, including many Eurasians, on the Dutch side is 12,224 against 11,300 Europeans in the Eastern part; the number of Chinese in the Dutch part is 3,273, in the Australian part about 2,000. Indonesians number 11,540 in the West and are practically absent in the Eastern part.

Conclusion. The opening up of Dutch New Guinea will require during some decades big amounts of public and private capital. Let us hope that the latter will obtain pioneer-facilities, because the development of this country, as the Governor, Dr. Van Baal, recently stated, should be considered by us as a challenge. The working methods, applied in the former Dutch East Indies, are only partly suitable for New Guinea. Australian New Guinea is economically ahead of Dutch New Guinea, but has also still half of the way before it.

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(Titels omtrent Kolonisatie, Landbouw en Bosbouw zijn in het algemeen niet opgenomen.)

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