The old folks may be without fear; the future has been provided for.

FOUNDATION NEW GUINEA INSTITUTE

The Foundation New Guinea Institute was established on the initiative of the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Amsterdam and Rotterdam for the purpose of promoting the economic and cultural relations between the Netherlands and Netherlands New Guinea. The foundation is directed by a Board of Governors which is composed as follows:

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Former Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Rotterdam
The New Guinea Institute has the pleasure to make available to overseas readers this "Handbook on Netherlands New Guinea".

In 19 chapters a reliable picture is given of the comprehensive task the Dutch are faced with in the political and economic development of Netherlands New Guinea. However, it is also a magnificent task. In conformity with article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations the Netherlands have accepted "as a sacred trust" the obligation to promote the development of the territory of Netherlands New Guinea and to educate its people toward self-government.

One has to bear in mind that the economic development of Netherlands New Guinea is inseparably bound up with the evolution of the Papuan himself. This evolution does not depend on material welfare alone. The establishment of social and cultural standards is a prerequisite for economic development. Economic progress, in its turn, is a springboard for political development. Therefore, all projects, political, economic, social and cultural, are closely interwoven.

The intention of this book is to convey to the reader some idea of the immensity of the undertaking of developing Netherlands New Guinea. Everybody interested in having further information concerning Netherlands New Guinea is asked to communicate the Secretary of the New Guinea Institute, Exchange Building, 58 Goudsber, Rotterdam, who will arrange and forward any data required.
CHAPTER I

COUNTRY OF CONTRASTS

New Guinea is a country of contrasts and full of contrasts. Publications on the island and the population will therefore often contain descriptions like "black people and white crocodiles," "headhunstens and birds of paradise," or "the meeting of giant ants." Wherever these contrasts are examined, there are vast and noble river systems but also gigantic mountains capped with eternal snow and glaciers. Here are valleys, valleys, valleys, valleys, and more valleys. Such mountain systems were created among the most beautiful in the world. A similar partial vegetation exists on high mountain slopes and the highest summits of New Guinea."
other peaks: the Blooming peak (5,080 feet), the Wilfred peak (5,040 feet), the Shepherd peak (5,040 feet), and the J. P. Cross peak and the Pinto Mountain peak (3,920 feet). Ranked as one of the most7 beautiful peaks in the range are the trio of peaks known as the "Three Sisters". The middle peak, which is also known as the "Great Lady", is the highest and is also the most conspicuous. The three peaks are visible from a distance of 50 miles.

To reach the Great Lady peak, one must follow the trail from the Great Lakes area northward, then eastward to the Blooming peak. From the Blooming peak, one can see the Three Sisters peaks and the Great Lakes area. The Three Sisters peaks are a beautiful and unique view of the mountains, with their three prominent peaks.

The Three Sisters peaks are named after the three prominent peaks that can be seen from the Great Lakes area. The peaks are: 1) The Great Lady, 2) The Blooming peak, and 3) The Shepherd peak. The Great Lady peak is the highest and is also the most conspicuous. The three peaks are visible from a distance of 50 miles.

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has resulted in the formation of a cuneiform area. This region is one of the few parts of New Guinea not completely covered with dense forest, and would certainly be turned into tea.

In the north, New Guinea is very deep into the south of the island the sea is very shallow. In effect, it is located on the back of the hard, thick, and completely surrounded area. The immediate consequence was the encouragement of the so-called "kelp". By the early 19th century, the area was solid, with a bed of seaweed on which the natives were forced to use the sea. The region is not particularly suitable for agriculture, but the inhabitants are accustomed to it. New Guinea was an easy province for explorers in faster boats. In the 19th century, their activity reached a peak.

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The native birds for most, kids, and oil. A fully grown specimen may grow to 15 feet and weigh 150 pounds.

In contrast to the relatively scarce native fauna, New Guinea has a very rich bird life with an enormous variety of species. Parrots, which are conspicuous among them, are the beautiful birds of paradise, of which as many as eighty species are found. The piliphipes, or honey birds, are known for their peculiar habit of the males to make play pets in the forest, pretty chaster, after setting a light before them in flight. They are noted for the colored small feet and beaks, sometimes covered over by a scale in small beads.

Crows and sparrows are also characteristic, as large birds, with unknown songs which do not disturb them. They are seen in flight, sometimes seen in the cornfields, where they feed in large numbers, and also in the forest. They lay their eggs in small boats, and the eggs are sometimes found in the forest. The red-billed crows, however, are more common, and they are seen flying in large numbers, and also in the forest. They lay their eggs in small boats, and the eggs are sometimes found in the forest.

The tropical rain forest usually maintains itself up to between 1,500 feet and 2,000 feet, on higher levels it gradually changes character. These many plants are either evergreen or deciduous with full leaves. In addition, oak, beech and chestnut make their appearance. The highest trees get the more the pine trees, light, and this is fine, because the trees grow on the top of the hill. The crowns of these trees will form a roof of leaves with a bottom part of pine, very rich plants.

**Preservation of Natural Scenery**

In New Guinea, many orchids are fully protected, as are other birds. Guam Cinnamon, great white herons, black cranes, and many other species. As a general rule, the vegetation and birds are protected in New Guinea. The Conservation Department was established in 1921, and its chief aim is the preservation of the birds and other wildlife.

Finally, the Rabbit Ostriches promotes a division to create the wild stock in New Guinea.

**Flora**

New Guinea's plant life is a splendidly diverse country, due to the variety of the country and the great variety in growing conditions on different types of soil, ranging from the tropical coast to the snow peaks. The geographic plant has allowed various types to be found in their own natural habitat. Vegetation along the coast varies with the sea shore vegetation. Sandy areas are generally covered with a variety of grasses, the sea grasses often preferring sand. On the rugged craggy slopes, or sub-tropical, other types of vegetation are found. Some species with small leaves are found in the rocky crevices. In many areas, the vegetation is so thick that it is difficult to distinguish between the various types of vegetation. It is heterogeneous and it does produce a few but overall beautiful different species.
CHAPTER II

THE PAPUAN

![Image of a Papuan person]

The term "Papuan", collectively applied to the aboriginal population of New Guinea, is about the only thing that can be considered equivalent to the "Indonesian" or "Malay". In the case of the Papuans, it is a generic term covering a wide range of dialects and ethnic groups. The term is used to distinguish them from the Europeans and Melanesians, who are typically referred to as "CDNs" (Caucasian, Dutch, and New Guinea). The Papuans are generally considered to be descended from the first inhabitants of continental Southeast Asia, who migrated to New Guinea via the Bismarck Archipelago.

In terms of physical appearance, the Papuans are often characterized by dark skin, dark hair, and a broad, heavy facial structure. They are known for their height and a strong build, with a tendency towards short stature among the smaller, more remote groups.

In terms of cultural practices, the Papuans have a rich tradition of oral literature, storytelling, and ceremonial performances. They are known for their fluid and dynamic social structures, including complex gift-giving systems and a strong emphasis on collective activities.

In terms of subsistence, the Papuans are traditionally hunter-gatherers, as well as domesticated farmers and herders. They have a strong connection to the natural world and are known for their knowledge of local flora and fauna.

In terms of modernity, the Papuans are facing a number of challenges, including displacement, land rights issues, and the impact of modern Western culture on their traditional ways of life. This is leading to a significant shift in their cultural practices and social structures.

In terms of political status, the Papuans are a diverse group of nations, each with its own language and cultural traditions. However, many Papuans still face discrimination and marginalization within the larger Indonesian society, leading to ongoing conflicts.

In summary, the Papuans are a diverse and complex group of people with a rich history and culture. Their traditional ways of life are under threat due to globalization and modernization, but they continue to adapt and evolve in response to these challenges.

![Image of a Papuan person]


THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PAUPAN

The main difficulties in the way of New Guinea's development are the country's poverty of natural resources and the administrative difficulties that arise from coping with the demands of modern times. The small amount of land under cultivation, the lack of financial support, and the isolation of the population make it difficult to improve living conditions. However, small initiatives and community efforts can make a difference. For example, the Papuan community often produces and sells labor-intensive goods and services, which can be traded for other goods or services. This way, the community can make ends meet and improve their living conditions.

Political Development

The Papuan people are the indigenous inhabitants of New Guinea. The political development of the area is closely tied to the history of colonialism and independence. The Dutch colonial period had a significant impact on the political landscape of New Guinea. The Netherlands New Guinea, known as Indonesia, gained independence in 1945, and the area was incorporated into the new country. However, the political situation remains complex, with internal conflicts and external pressures. The struggle for autonomy and self-determination continues, as the Papuan people seek a voice in the political process and a say in their future development.

Economic Development

The Papuan economy is dominated by small-scale agriculture and fishing. The area is rich in natural resources, including forests, minerals, and fisheries. However, the extraction and exploitation of these resources have not always benefited the local population. The economic situation remains challenging, with high levels of poverty and unemployment. Efforts are being made to diversify the economy and promote sustainable development, but progress is slow. The government and international organizations are working together to address these challenges and create opportunities for the Papuan people.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Population (1957)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ardabil Province</td>
<td>1,235,872</td>
<td>637,152</td>
<td>608,720</td>
<td>1,245,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chahar Mahal</td>
<td>1,040,351</td>
<td>515,151</td>
<td>525,200</td>
<td>1,065,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isfahan Province</td>
<td>1,516,654</td>
<td>724,754</td>
<td>791,900</td>
<td>1,518,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khorasan Province</td>
<td>1,235,872</td>
<td>637,152</td>
<td>608,720</td>
<td>1,245,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashhad Province</td>
<td>1,040,351</td>
<td>515,151</td>
<td>525,200</td>
<td>1,065,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabriz Province</td>
<td>1,516,654</td>
<td>724,754</td>
<td>791,900</td>
<td>1,518,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,232,738</td>
<td>3,143,838</td>
<td>3,088,900</td>
<td>6,232,738</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated uncorrected numbers by housing survey under administration.*
The village chief, with the village school teacher acting as advisor, the experience gained with this type of village council has been encouraging. The council participates in determining the way in which the village community will implement the tenets of the administration. They are well poised to speak for the village community in its particular needs.

The Administration does not plan to impose these village councils on the community. It prefers to allow them to grow as a natural aspect of village life, maturing to meet the needs of the community. The aim is to establish village councils as extension offices of the administration in the villages to solve the needs of the people. These village councils are of all matters of interest to the area and to prevent the fragile in the Administration.

They are also in the position of independent communities with executive bodies of their own. These bodies or independent communities, with executive bodies of their own. These bodies...
CULTURAL PROCESS

In many cases, warfare and tribal rule led to the domination of groups, with feudalism and tribalism in some parts. This resulted in the social status of women being very low. The situation has changed in some areas under government control. In many regions, warfare and tribalism have been eradicated for several generations and the population has become accustomed to improved living conditions. It is possible due to the efforts of the Rapun-Catholic and Protestant missions that new ethical and moral codes and new standards of conduct are now and more broadly accepted.

A general statement is that the population's behavior pattern and way of living have fundamentally changed in the last generation. Former tribal behavior patterns are no longer observed and followed. This pattern is the last factor in tribal behavior is still strongly rooted in the social structure.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN

In general, the status of women is low. New ideas, however, are growing fast. These changes will generally take place in the areas where they are needed, whatever controls are now in place.

In the case of traditional customs deeply rooted in the social structure of the community, women are still limited in their freedom to manage their work. The traditional women go to market with heavy loads of the women to buy. The current climate from the times that the men's load in the only way to carry heavy work is gambling, heavy load, in hand, in a young woman's hand. They carry a heavy load of the men.

The traditional view is that a woman's job is to serve. This can change in the future.

THE GENERAL MIEE OF WOMEN

From a social point of view, the role of the men's work is in the production activity. The role that peasant women should be free to work as little as possible is much neglected. Men had better provide the family's needs and care of young women. A husband's work in this situation can only be used to care for the family's needs, not to serve as the main source of income. Women should not be responsible for this type of work. Women's work is not as important as men's work.

In the past, most of the men's work has been devoted to the care of peasant women and money. However, today, there are few male children in the household. Male children are usually the main source of income. Women's work is no longer considered as important. Women's work is more effective to support the family. Industrial and commercial work is now available for women.

CULTURAL ADAPTATION

The most recent history of Rapun traditional social organization is the division of the society into a small, clear, and well-defined groups of individuals, but the impact of non-Rapun cultural influences, including Christianity and Islam, has been felt to some extent. In recent years, the society has been split into many small, isolated communities, each with its own culture and heritage. The Rapun have been encouraged to adopt these non-Rapun cultures, but the effect has been limited. There is an increasing trend to integrate the traditional Rapun culture with other cultural influences, including Christianity and Islam, but the process is complex and slow. The Rapun are trying to find new ways to integrate these cultural influences into their own culture.

The Rapun cultural adaptation has been influenced by the development of new technologies and the spread of information. The Rapun are learning new skills and knowledge, and they are adapting to new ways of life. Rapun culture is becoming more diverse and dynamic, and it is becoming more open to new ideas and influences. However, the process is slow and there is still a lot of resistance to change. In some cases, the Rapun are resistant to change, and they are clinging to their traditional culture. In other cases, the Rapun are open to change, and they are incorporating new ideas and influences into their culture. The process of cultural adaptation is ongoing, and it is a complex and dynamic process. The Rapun are learning new skills and knowledge, and they are adapting to new ways of life. Rapun culture is becoming more diverse and dynamic, and it is becoming more open to new ideas and influences.
CHAPTER III

NEW GUINEA AND THE SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

The South Pacific Commission plans at present to promote the economic, cultural and social development of the peoples of the usuallly-governing territories in the South Pacific, and to achieve this through co-operation between the governments of the region. The Commission was established on 19th October, 1949, by the United Nations Conference on the Pacific, held in London from 1947 to 1949, and its first meeting was held in June 1950. The Commission consists of representatives from the governments of the region, each of which has one vote. The Commission is divided into three main groups: administrative, economic and social. The administrative group is responsible for the management of the Commission's affairs, while the economic and social groups are responsible for the implementation of the Commission's decisions.

The Commission meets once a year.

In view of the importance of a scientific approach to the Commission's work, a Research Council was also established, with the responsibility of providing technical advice to the Commission. The Council is composed of experts from various fields, including economics, sociology, and public health. The Council's role is to provide advice on specific projects and to review the progress of the Commission's work.

The Commission's budget is financed by contributions from member countries, and the Commission is able to exercise some degree of control over its activities.

The South Pacific Commission has made significant contributions to the economic and social development of the region, and its work has been recognized internationally. The Commission has played a key role in the development of the region, and its contribution to the region's progress is likely to continue for many years to come.
Chapter IV

Government System

Netherlands New Guinea forms part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Constitution of the Netherlands is the supreme law of the Netherlands New Guinea. The Governor-General is represented by the Governor. He is appointed by the Council of Ministers and has the same powers and duties as the Governor-General of the Netherlands. He is also supported by a Board of Commissioners.

Administrative Bodies

V. The Government Secretary

The Government Secretary is appointed by the Governor and is responsible for the execution of the laws and regulations of the Government. He is also responsible for the preparation of the annual budget and the presentation of the accounts. He is also in charge of the personnel of the Government. He is assisted by a Board of Commissioners.

VI. The Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries is responsible for the development and regulation of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. It is also responsible for the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development.

VII. The Department of Industry, Trade, and Commerce

The Department of Industry, Trade, and Commerce is responsible for the promotion of industry, trade, and commerce. It is also responsible for the regulation of business activities and the protection of the consumer.

VIII. The Department of Health and Social Welfare

The Department of Health and Social Welfare is responsible for the promotion of health and social welfare. It is also responsible for the regulation of health care and the protection of the rights of patients.

IX. The Department of Education and Culture

The Department of Education and Culture is responsible for the promotion of education and culture. It is also responsible for the regulation of educational institutions and the protection of cultural heritage.

X. The Department of Law and Order

The Department of Law and Order is responsible for the promotion of law and order. It is also responsible for the regulation of criminal activities and the protection of the rule of law.

XI. The Department of Public Works

The Department of Public Works is responsible for the promotion of public works. It is also responsible for the regulation of construction activities and the protection of the environment.

XII. The Department of Tourism and Recreation

The Department of Tourism and Recreation is responsible for the promotion of tourism and recreation. It is also responsible for the regulation of tourism activities and the protection of tourist interests.

XIII. The Department of Internal Affairs

The Department of Internal Affairs is responsible for the promotion of internal affairs. It is also responsible for the regulation of administrative activities and the protection of the rights of citizens.

XIV. The Department of Exports and Imports

The Department of Exports and Imports is responsible for the promotion of exports and imports. It is also responsible for the regulation of foreign trade activities and the protection of domestic industries.

XV. The Department of Finance

The Department of Finance is responsible for the promotion of finance. It is also responsible for the regulation of financial activities and the protection of the financial system.
CHAPTER VI

SHIPPING

It proved no easy task to restore Netherlands New Guinea’s natural shipping connections, which had been seriously disrupted in 1942 as a result of Indonesia’s closing all its ports to the Netherlands New Guinea trade. The island is at a short distance from large Eastern markets and it is therefore wise in a period of international shipping bust, when vessels are arriving and departing in small numbers, to drop off goods at any convenient harbour and, therefore, hardly any steers freighted to offer apart from trade oil tankers to discharge shipping companies.

The administration, however, succeeded in setting up a regular service of small vessels. Report from Europe, all now being handled by two Netherlands shipping companies, the Veerminniond Maatschappij Nederland and the Koninklijke Rotterdamse Lloyd. Their ships, too small to be of the first sea, were employed to load and unload coal at Dutch ports. They regularly went to Manokwari, Biak and Raja Ampat at intervals of five weeks and, taking whatever freight these ships have available, return here by way of Solomons and other ports.

The Netherlands shipping companies, Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij, also provide a valuable service on the regular route between New Guinea and Singapore. It handles imports from Singapore, Hongkong and Japan and ships of New Guinea’s exports of copra, cacao and creosote.

The Royal Netherlands Line operates a regular service on the regular route to the Dutch East Indies. It goes to Batavia, Batavia and Singapore and ships of New Guinea’s exports of copra, cacao and creosote.

Oil companies are carried by regular ferry service, called the “Southern Cross.”

In 1950 the Administration bought two small steamers, each carrying 800 gross registered tons, with a cargo of 250 tons and a passenger capacity of 50. One was bought for a private company which received assistance from the government to the extent of 50% of the purchase price. Both are now employed in the trade, which is expected to be carried on for some years. The Administration also owns a small vessel, which is used at the present time for the transport of the wood and type of vessels in New Guinea at the end of 1957.

**ROADS AND TRAFFIC**

New Guinea is a country of rugged mountains, heights and valleys, just like the confederation of islands it is commonly known as. Before the war, roads were practically nonexistent in New Guinea; most included a few miles and were paved with local vegetation. During the war, the roads became the most important means of communication, and many were improved and new ones were built to suit the needs of the military bases, which were established throughout the mainland area. As a result, New Guinea’s road network saw a dramatic increase and has been kept under repair.

Then, at Hollandia, a natural bottleneck of road was created by water, which needed to be moved in one, and only one, way. This was the total length of the road network in the country’s eastern regions, which was increased by the construction of several bridges. The total road network was about 10 miles.

Early in the post-war period, a new road was constructed and completed in 1949. For this purpose, a bridge, measuring 350 feet, had to be built across the river. The total length of the road was extended to 1,200 miles.

For the first time in history, there is no need for roads connecting the larger road centres, such as, for instance, Biak and Manokwari. The new road network is designed to provide a better road network in the country’s eastern regions, which was increased by the construction of several bridges. The total road network was about 10 miles.

In the early days, when only primitive roads were available, the country was divided into several zones. Today, the road network consists of a system of roads connecting the larger road centres, such as, for instance, Biak and Manokwari.

Modern transportation is largely centered upon Manokwari, at which there is a regular service of ships calling at the ports of the western and central areas.

**NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES, END OF LIST**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Bismarck</th>
<th>German New Guinea</th>
<th>Colony</th>
<th>Dutch New Guinea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bismarck</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German New Guinea</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colony</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | 90 | 113 | 157 | 195 |

**Note:**

- The table above shows the number of motor vehicles at the end of 1957.
- The Netherlands New Guinea OJ Company has charge of roads at Manokwari and Biak and the latter is responsible for the maintenance of the road network for internally and externally vehicles. The government has given assistance to the companies in the form of small craft for trans-
freight and a number of smaller craft. All in all, the administration covers 37 vessels, with a total tonnage of 577 gross register tons. The Netherlands New Guinea Company's fleet consists of 115 vessels ranging between 6,000 gross register tons, among them six coastal cottoners, and a craft very useful for interport service.

Legislation

The shipping trade is subject to the legal provisions of the Netherlands East Indies. The statutory control on vessels registered in the Netherlands is carried out by the Inspector General of Shipping and Navigation, Department of Shipping, and the Netherlands Merkantil Shipping Decree of 1931 applies in New Guinea.

Import facilities

The capital of Manokwari can accommodate vessels up to 500 tons with a maximum draught of 2 feet. At present, the dinis at Kapuas Thong only lift vessels of a maximum draught of 6 feet. The harbor will be enlarged and improved, and a new harbor has been under construction in the Netherlands.

The construction of a harbor at Manokwari was completed in 1933. A floating dock has been built at a draft distance for vessels of maximum draught of 6 feet. The harbor is protected by a breakwater 230 yards long.

Maritime and harbor facilities

The port is at Manokwari, seated in the Netherlands New Guinea Petroleum Company area, which operates all-steam-powered ships. Other facilities include a quay, a fuel terminal, and an oil tank on the other side of the harbor on the small island of Doorin.

Even before World War II the greater part of the exports of New Guinea had been exported, and good ships are rare. Even the oil brought to the harbor varies with the relative importance of the harbor.

Serving

The transport "The Great White" in the harbor of Manokwari.

The transport "The Great White" in the harbor of Manokwari.
In 1955 the air service between Netherlands New Guinea and the Netherlands was maintained by chartered planes of a KLM-owned Dutch company that was established for this purpose. The Deltavia was also chartered for the service and to fly between Holland and another country, providing a daily service between Amsterdam and Jakarta, and Singapore via Jakarta, and to Darwin, Australia. The airline operated a weekly service to Darwin, Australia, and a monthly service to Jakarta, Indonesia, and to Tokyo, Japan. The airline also operated a weekly service between Manila, the Philippines, and to Hong Kong, China.

In 1960 the airline was reorganized as the Airline for Netherlands New Guinea (ANNG), a subsidiary of KLM. The airline operated a weekly service between Darwin, Australia, and to Jakarta, Indonesia, and to Tokyo, Japan. The airline also operated a weekly service between Manila, the Philippines, and to Hong Kong, China.

The Deltavia was also used for cargo operations, providing a weekly service between Amsterdam and Jakarta, and Singapore via Jakarta, and to Darwin, Australia. The airline operated a weekly service to Darwin, Australia, and a monthly service to Jakarta, Indonesia, and to Tokyo, Japan. The airline also operated a weekly service between Manila, the Philippines, and to Hong Kong, China.

The airline was later reorganized as the Airline for Netherlands New Guinea (ANNG), a subsidiary of KLM. The airline operated a weekly service between Darwin, Australia, and to Jakarta, Indonesia, and to Tokyo, Japan. The airline also operated a weekly service between Manila, the Philippines, and to Hong Kong, China.
Rink now competes favorably with those in other countries. It boasts a building with ample dispatch space and a waiting room accommodating at least eighty passengers.

Providing which are other than those in the west, demand is high as the number of flights is doubled. The runway has a length of approximately 3,300 feet and a width of 100 yards. The airport's lighting equipment is excellent.

Rink is also the control radio station for air traffic control. There is a radio tower six channels to maintain contact with planes in the air; two of these are used for internal air traffic and the other four for international operations. Approximately 85% of the internal traffic consists of long-distance passengers; the system is also used to an increasing程度 for international services. When visibility is poor, radio communication is essential.

The local airport consists of the airport of Macau, Gerritse, Teric, Kieldrecht, Mollerus, Bokela, Mollerus, Bejo, and Brum. It is used only for the international operations. All fields have air traffic control facilities and are equipped with radio communication equipment.

The airport has an international air traffic and Rink/Macau, Zelf/Bejo, and Bejo/Brum.

Apart from a number of secondary airstrips, there are two small beginning strips. These are located at Macau, Rink/Macau, and Bokela. They are used by small aircraft such as Bokela, Bejo, and Mollerus. These strips are also used for the training of pilots by the American Airlines.

The runs for a guided descent to the number of these smaller airstrips. These runs are normally picked up by means of spinning, regular flights being made to the West Indies, Brazil, and the southern United States.

Rink/Macau, located at the border of the United States and Mexico, is a part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, a member of the ECMA. All conferences which are of interest to the Netherlands include its representatives in the Netherlands delegation.

CHAPTER VIII

METEOROLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL BUREAU

The Bureau of Civil Aviation and Meteorology was established in 1950. It is responsible for the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau which is responsible for the operation of the Bureau's meteorological and geophysical services.

I. Climatology

I.1. Meteorological Climatology

The Bureau's climate monitoring units consist of the Rink/Gerritse, Zelf/Mollerus, Bejo/Brum, and Brum/Mollerus monitoring units. These units are located at Rink, Gerritse, Zelf, Bejo, Mollerus, and Brum.

The climate monitoring units are responsible for providing the Bureau with detailed information on the climate at each location. This information is used to improve the accuracy of the Bureau's weather forecasts.

II. Geophysical Climatology

The Bureau's geophysical monitoring units consist of the Rink/Gerritse and Zelf/Mollerus monitoring units. These units are located at Rink and Zelf.

The geophysical monitoring units are responsible for providing the Bureau with detailed information on the geophysical conditions at each location. This information is used to improve the accuracy of the Bureau's geophysical forecasts.

International Geophysical Year

Measurements of earth's magnetic field made at Rink/Gerritse during the International Geophysical Year from July 1957 to December 1958 provided data in cooperation with the World Meteorological Organization, the International Geophysical Year Committee, the Netherlands, and the Institute for Pure Scientific Research.

The Dutch Telecommunications and Telegraph Administration takes special care to ensure the accuracy of the measurements.

1. Filling a balloon with the aid of a high pressure compressor.
2. A balloon is released for weather observation.
3. The balloon is recovered at a later date.
CHAPTER IX

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE ADMINISTRATION

In 1940 an independent network of postal, telegraph and telephone communications was established in Netherlands New Guinea. In the first few years a great many difficulties were encountered and for a considerable period the services had to be rendered by the Dutch colonial postal service. The development which was anticipated for expected from a modern postal, telegraph and telephone communication system.

Postal post service between New Guinea and the Netherlands was introduced in 1940. By the end of 1940 and by the end of 1941 a postal service was established.

In the beginning, the postal services available to the public were limited in scope, owing to the absence of exchange and telegraphic facilities. Gradually these postal offices expanded and new offices opened.

Distances, however, were very large and delays often had to be incurred by mail, sometimes even to open letters.

Every service that has been gradually improved to meet the requirements of local service and general telegraphic work.

The services of the Netherlands New Guinea Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Service are still being improved.

The Netherlands New Guinea Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Service is still being improved.

The electric power system of New Guinea is supplied by hydro-electric plants. The electric power system of New Guinea is supplied by hydro-electric plants. The electric power system of New Guinea is supplied by hydro-electric plants. The electric power system of New Guinea is supplied by hydro-electric plants. The electric power system of New Guinea is supplied by hydro-electric plants.

CHAPTER X

THE ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY OF NEW GUINEA

The Electric Power Service is a division of the Department of Transport and Energy. The chief of the service is assisted by a technical manager and by district supervisors.

The service is divided into a number of districts. A large district has a technical manager and is divided into a number of areas.

There are power stations at Hollandia, Hollandia-Brown, Hape, Brown, New Guinea, Manokwari, and Morobe. The town of Hollandia has a power station. The Electric Power Service also maintains the equipment of the small power plants at Manokwari, Hape and Brown. The current supplied is 230/380 V 3-phase.

All power stations are hydro-electric, there are no hydro-electric power stations. Electric current is supplied primarily for domestic use, by the diesel-electric plants.

There are no large power plants known, such as the Netherlands New Guinea Hydroelectric Company, have their own power stations. In some existing diesel-electric stations of the electric plants, the diesel-electric power plants supply limited quantities of electric current for lighting.

The end of 1947, the power of electric power generating units controlled by the Electric Power Service reached 39 with an aggregate capacity of 2397 kVA.

Hydro-electric power

The possibility of industrial development has led to a systematic investigation into the hydro-electric potentialities of the country. It has also been undertaken to determine the capacity to supply electricity to large projects, e.g. in the field of mining.

For this purpose maps, literature, aerial photographs, etc., were used, local observations, however, have also been made. A report on the hydro-electric potentialities has also been prepared. The information so far available, it appears that the Manokwari River and various other stream posses good hydro-electric possibilities.

DATA CONCERNING ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Number of power stations</th>
<th>Installed capacity in kVA</th>
<th>Electric current at 110 V</th>
<th>Consumption at the end of 1947</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hollandia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,248</td>
<td>230/380 V</td>
<td>300 kVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,248</td>
<td>230/380 V</td>
<td>300 kVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hape</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,248</td>
<td>230/380 V</td>
<td>300 kVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,744</td>
<td>230/380 V</td>
<td>900 kVA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table shows the number of power stations, the installed capacity in kVA, the electric current at 110 V, and the consumption at the end of 1947.
MISSION – THE PROTESTANT MISSION

Protestant Missionary Work in Amsterdam New Orleans developed in four stages. Missionaries in activity, working field and publishing organizations.

First stage 1852–1890

The first mission was organized in Amsterdam and the first church was opened in 1852. The objective was to reach the masses with the gospel of Jesus Christ. The first mission was located in a small house near the city center. The mission was supported by a group of local believers who provided financial support. The mission was not successful and closed after a few years.

The second stage 1890–1920

The second stage was marked by a significant increase in the number of mission members and the establishment of new churches. The Mission was able to reach larger and larger numbers of people with the gospel. The mission grew and expanded, with new churches being established in different parts of the city and surrounding areas.

The third stage 1920–1950

The third stage was characterized by a continued growth in the mission's membership and the establishment of new churches. The mission continued to expand, and new churches were established in different parts of the city and surrounding areas. The mission was able to reach even larger numbers of people with the gospel.

The fourth stage 1950–1990

The fourth stage was marked by a significant increase in the mission's membership and the establishment of new churches. The mission continued to expand, and new churches were established in different parts of the city and surrounding areas. The mission was able to reach even larger numbers of people with the gospel.
cost, one of their ministries as teacher to the intermediate theological school. Earlier the Reformed Churches in the Netherlands had already delegated two ministers to the Dutch speaking congregation in New Guinea. Dr. de Vries, W.N. Hoff and Rev. L. de Vink, were among the delegates and worked under the direction of a Netherlands minister serving as a Demonstrator of the Board of the Dutch Reformed Church. Many activities of the independent Reformed Congregation Church are central part of their mission work. The Reformed Protestant Church in the Netherlands is the sister organization of the Missionary Association which operates free school-units elsewhere. The Evangelical Christian Church of Netherland New Guinea (E.C.C.N.G.) On October 18, 1928 the Independent Church under the name of the Evangelical Christian Church of Netherland New Guinea was established in Koe. At the first General Council of the Church was held October 19, 1928. On October 29 the independent Evangelical Christian Church of Netherland New Guinea was formally inaugurated in a Service attended by the Board and representatives of the Board of Missions in Netherland New Guinea (February 5, 1929) and the ministers of the congregation of Vlissingen in Netherland. The first General Council of the Church was held on February 5, 1929. The representations of the more than 10,000 members of the Church were very impressive. The Evangelical Christian Church has a Secretariat in Vlissingen, and is a sister foreign Missionary body to the Reformed Protestant Church in the Netherlands. THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION South New Guinea. In 1911 it was decided in principle that the Local Fathers were to establish a mission station in South New Guinea. In 1915 Father Le Corgnac established a base which was moved to the village Sora on the Roper River in 1916. Father Le Corgnac established a base which was moved to the village Sora on the Roper River in 1916. Father Le Corgnac established a base which was moved to the village Sora on the Roper River in 1916. Father Le Corgnac established a base which was moved to the village Sora on the Roper River in 1916. Father Le Corgnac established a base which was moved to the village Sora on the Roper River in 1916. The first Roman Catholic mission established in South New Guinea was the Missionary of the Sacred Heart. The first Roman Catholic mission established in South New Guinea was the Missionary of the Sacred Heart. The first Roman Catholic mission established in South New Guinea was the Missionary of the Sacred Heart. The first Roman Catholic mission established in South New Guinea was the Missionary of the Sacred Heart. The first Roman Catholic mission established in South New Guinea was the Missionary of the Sacred Heart.

Wielding part in the way to the Roman Catholic Church in 1913.
A chapter is devoted to each of the major issues of the post-war years. The South West Province, for instance, was a major concern. The province was densely populated with a variety of ethnic groups. The lack of proper infrastructure and education led to a high rate of poverty and disease. The province was also prone to natural disasters such as floods and droughts.

South West Province

The province is characterized by a semi-arid climate and a limited water supply. The province is home to a diverse population of tribes and ethnic groups. The lack of proper infrastructure and education has led to a high rate of poverty and disease. The province is also prone to natural disasters such as floods and droughts.

The North Region

The North Region is characterized by a hot and humid climate. The province is home to a diverse population of tribes and ethnic groups. The lack of proper infrastructure and education has led to a high rate of poverty and disease. The province is also prone to natural disasters such as floods and droughts.

The East Region

The East Region is characterized by a tropical climate. The province is home to a diverse population of tribes and ethnic groups. The lack of proper infrastructure and education has led to a high rate of poverty and disease. The province is also prone to natural disasters such as floods and droughts.

The South Region

The South Region is characterized by a temperate climate. The province is home to a diverse population of tribes and ethnic groups. The lack of proper infrastructure and education has led to a high rate of poverty and disease. The province is also prone to natural disasters such as floods and droughts.

Healthcare in the Province

The province has a relatively low healthcare infrastructure. The lack of proper healthcare facilities has led to a high rate of maternal and child mortality. The province is also prone to natural disasters such as floods and droughts.

The province is divided into different districts, each with its own healthcare facilities. The lack of proper infrastructure and education has led to a high rate of poverty and disease. The province is also prone to natural disasters such as floods and droughts.

The province has a relatively low healthcare infrastructure. The lack of proper healthcare facilities has led to a high rate of maternal and child mortality. The province is also prone to natural disasters such as floods and droughts.

The province is divided into different districts, each with its own healthcare facilities. The lack of proper infrastructure and education has led to a high rate of poverty and disease. The province is also prone to natural disasters such as floods and droughts.
Tropical Ulcer.

This disease, also affecting Westmores, causes deeply man- ged and slightly oozing, extremely hard to heal. They are usually caused by a single infection. It can never only by severe and sometimes severe. As yet no effective cure has been found; however, a cure it cured by taking in Tisodi (French Guiana).

Dengue.

Dengue fever results in a few rare cases. It is usually caused by a single infection. It can never only by severe and sometimes severe. As yet no effective cure has been found; however, a cure it cured by taking in Tisodi (French Guiana).

Beri-Beri.

This is an anemia with bloody stools. B.1. Clear cases of beri-beri are hardly observed. In many cases, being easily on impaired blood, can only be taken by the case.

Other diseases.

Flagellae, shingles and yellow fever have never been observed. Smallpox, although registered in foreign years, has been erad- icated for over 30 years. The vaccination service is extremely efficient and every effort is being made to obtain the highest possible rate of compliance. The immunity rate in the whole population is probably very high.

General health.

In 1954, a large part of the population of New Guinea was recovered from a malaria outbreak. The disease, which is now well under control, was at least 80% under control. A.1. 1954 was a large part of New Guinea. In that year 155 cases were registered of malaria 27 cases died.

Chronic disease of the kidney caused by malaria parasites. - Finding by means of a pole.
Within the framework of combating infant mortality the public health service actively cooperates with the local authorities and the church. The hospital in Epena, located in the eastern part of the province, is equipped with all necessary medical facilities for the treatment of infants. It is staffed by a team of experienced doctors and nurses. Other hospitals in the province, such as the one in Singa, provide medical care for the general population.

**STATISTICS ON HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES — 1957**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospitals</th>
<th>Number of Beds</th>
<th>Number of Medical Staff</th>
<th>Number of Nurses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXPERIENCES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total ($1,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MEDICAL STAFF, END OF 1957**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Officer</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SYMPATHETIC INJURIES**

Sympathetic injuries, often caused by fear and stress, are common among patients undergoing surgery. The incidence of these injuries is particularly high among patients undergoing surgery for cancer. Sympathetic injuries are usually managed with medication and close monitoring.

**PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES**

The public health service in the province is well-equipped with all necessary medical facilities. The hospital in Singa, located in the eastern part of the province, is staffed by a team of experienced doctors and nurses. Other hospitals in the province, such as the one in Epena, provide medical care for the general population.
There are two types of education in New Guinea: the indigenous and the Westernized. Indigenous education is concentrated on the interior of the island, whereas Westernized education is more prevalent on the coast and certain coastal islands.

The primary school is the principal unit of New Guinea's educational system. This school is in its infancy. Its principal objective is the development and education of the village community. In the interior, where the school is less developed, field officers from remote regions do substitute teaching. In other areas for registration and annual examinations, but in areas far from population centers, where it has not been possible to set up schools, the education of the children is left to the parents. The education in these areas is usually conducted in a simple and elementary type.

The primary school type A is a two-year school in which the first grade is taught in the first year and the second grade in the second year. The third grade is divided into two schools, and the fourth grade is divided into three schools. The students are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. In the second grade, the students are taught geography, history, and science. In the third grade, the students are taught geography, history, and science, and they are also taught English and mathematics. In the fourth grade, the students are taught geography, history, and science, and they are also taught English, mathematics, and science.

The primary school type B is a three-year school in which the first grade is taught in the first year and the second grade in the second year. The third grade is divided into two schools, and the fourth grade is divided into three schools. The students are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. In the second grade, the students are taught geography, history, and science. In the third grade, the students are taught geography, history, and science, and they are also taught English and mathematics. In the fourth grade, the students are taught geography, history, and science, and they are also taught English, mathematics, and science.

The primary school type C is a three-year school in which the first grade is taught in the first year and the second grade in the second year. The third grade is divided into two schools, and the fourth grade is divided into three schools. The students are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. In the second grade, the students are taught geography, history, and science. In the third grade, the students are taught geography, history, and science, and they are also taught English and mathematics. In the fourth grade, the students are taught geography, history, and science, and they are also taught English, mathematics, and science.

Western education is more prevalent on the coast and certain coastal islands. The primary school type A is attended for the most part by the children of the western community, while the primary school type B is attended by the children of the indigenous community. The primary school type C is attended by the children of the indigenous community.
### Vocational Training

**Language of instruction**

In the annual report to the United Nations the following details are given on the problems which with the two groups of instruction:

The results of the language of instruction in New Guinea exhibit some peculiar aspects of the difficulties involved in the diversity of language in New Guinea, where the official language is English and the local languages are used as languages of instruction. The chief complaint against English was in which one and the same language is spoken, and it is hard to apply the concept that the separate he used in dialogue education.

Language and the lack of written literature do not encourage people to render one of the spoken languages into one written language for general communication.

Although the role of conveyance for the Government is more than ever in the past described, in order to encourage the teaching of the language and its use as a language for general instruction in schools. It cannot, however, be denied that in doing so this language has received a foreign language for the Poles, with respect to its languages as well as to vocabulary and syntax, so that it has a diminishing role everywhere in local intercourse between the inhabitants.

"At present the Netherlands is taught on an compulsory scale in the schools. In the more advanced grades Dutch is the language which is used as the language of instruction."

### Government-financed courses not subject to Government supervision (in 1957).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Number of pupils</th>
<th>Curriculum</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Government-financed training certificate</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5. Dutch for local education</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>Holandsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Training school for administrative assistants</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>6. English, arithmetic, geography, biology, physics, chemistry, biology, physics, chemistry</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>Holandsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Governor's school of local administration</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7. German, English, arithmetic, biology, physics, chemistry</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>Holandsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Governor's school of local administration</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8. Dutch, English, arithmetic, biology, physics, chemistry</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>Holandsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Governor's school of agriculture</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9. Dutch, English, arithmetic, biology, physics, chemistry</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>Holandsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Governor's school of agriculture</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10. Dutch, English, arithmetic, biology, physics, chemistry</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>Holandsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Governor's school of forestry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11. Dutch, English, arithmetic, biology, physics, chemistry</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>Holandsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Governor's school of forestry</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12. Dutch, English, arithmetic, biology, physics, chemistry</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>Holandsa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

- The Dutch language is used as the language of instruction.
- The courses are designed for local education.
- The courses are provided by the Government and do not require Government supervision.
- The courses cover various subjects, including Dutch, English, arithmetic, biology, physics, and chemistry.
- The duration of the courses ranges from 6 months to 2 years.

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*Source: Annual Report to the United Nations.*
School Attendance

The total number of school children, including both enrolled and unenrolled students in all educational institutions was estimated to be 9,800. The total number of children enrolled in all types of schools was estimated to be 1,200, which is 25% of the population of children age 7 to 16. The distribution of school attendance was not detailed in the source, but it is clear that a significant number of children are not attending school.

A number of factors contribute to the low school attendance rates, including poverty, lack of transportation, and cultural practices that prioritize agricultural work over education. Despite these challenges, efforts are being made to improve access to education through the establishment of rural schools and the provision of scholarships for children from low-income families.

### Table: Number of Pupils in All Educational Establishments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of School</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government and Subsidized</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary schools</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary schools</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational training centers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>2320</td>
<td>2560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private and Unsubsidized</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary schools</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary schools</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational training centers</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of all schools</td>
<td>2370</td>
<td>2650</td>
<td>2950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table: Teaching Staff in All Educational Establishments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of School</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government and Subsidized</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary schools</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary schools</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational training centers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private and Unsubsidized</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary schools</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary schools</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational training centers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of all schools</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table: Educational Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Expenditure</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2025</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teachers' salaries</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books and materials</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings and infrastructure</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>1,080,000</td>
<td>1,240,000</td>
<td>1,440,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Information

- Adult Education: Adult education programs are available in the villages. These programs provide literacy classes and vocational training.
- Ministry Schools and Government-subsidized Establishments: The government provides subsidies to schools that meet certain criteria, such as providing education to a high percentage of the target population.
- Local Initiatives: Community-led initiatives are also playing a role in improving education, such as the establishment of village schools and the provision of scholarships.
CHAPTER XIV

FINANCE

Mandatory imports.
Under existing monetary regulations the bulk of currency and foreign exchange restrictions in Netherlands New Guinea is the key for the financial policies in the Netherlands. However, it is true that the financial administration of the Netherlands New Guinea is considered a minor part of the overall financial administration of the Netherlands, and it is the policy of the Netherlands Government to keep the financial policies in the Netherlands New Guinea in line with the policies of the Netherlands. The financial administration of the Netherlands New Guinea is carried out by the Colonial Administration in The Hague. The Colonial Administration is responsible for the financial policies in the Netherlands New Guinea, including the issues of currency and foreign exchange.

Real balances.
The Netherlands Trading Corporation (Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij) is the sole trading corporation in the Netherlands New Guinea. It has agents in Holland and New Guinea. The agents are responsible for all trading transactions, but they are also responsible for all financial transactions.

Income tax.
The income tax is paid by all residents and non-residents of the Netherlands New Guinea. The income tax is levied on the income earned in the Netherlands New Guinea.

Property tax.
The property tax is levied on all real property in the Netherlands New Guinea. The tax is based on the assessed value of the property.

Corporate profits tax.
The corporate profits tax is paid by all corporations operating in the Netherlands New Guinea. The tax is based on the profits earned by the corporation.

Surplus deposits.
The surplus deposits are deposits that are paid by the Netherlands New Guinea to the Netherlands for the benefit of the Netherlands.

Concession tax.
The concession tax is paid by all concessionaires operating in the Netherlands New Guinea. The tax is based on the profits earned by the concessionaire.

Import duties.
The import duties are levied on all imported goods into the Netherlands New Guinea. The duties are based on the value of the goods.

Statistical data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>151,000</td>
<td>151,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>23,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>37,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References.

Debtors.
The Netherlands New Guinea has no foreign exchange reserves as such. However, it has foreign exchange reserves in the form of foreign currency and foreign government securities.

Foreign exchange reserves.

- The Dutch government.

- The Netherlands New Guinea.

- The Netherlands.

- The United States.

- The United Kingdom.

- The Netherlands.

- The Netherlands New Guinea.

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CHAPTER XV

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

New Guinea is an underdeveloped country. In the vast territory of people, agriculture and resources, modern civilization has penetrated only superficially. Opening up the economic resources of the interior will require great effort, and to do so promptly requires the country to be able to consider development as a logical development.

The economic development of New Guinea would not only provide profits for a technical nation (for administration, however, to be comprehensive, a variety of difficulties, and other problems, which may not always be controllable, also need to be considered. In the face of these, the Papuan economy will be affected seriously. Most Papuans are not accustomed to working. The absence of strong economic forces would be a barrier to economic development.

The economic development of the country is inseparably bound up with the evolution of the Papuan way of life. This evolution does not depend on material welfare alone. The establishment of social and cultural standards is a prerequisite to economic development. Economic development in its broadest sense can be expected to improve standards of living, raise economic status, and eventually make the Papuan way of life more favorable. Economic growth is slow, but once it has started, it will accelerate and continue to develop. Economic development is bound to change the Papuan way of life.

In addition to the above, the following are briefly described:

- **Real estate conveyance tax**
- **Other taxes**

**In addition, the following taxes are levied:**

- **Product tax**
- **Other taxes**

- **Inventory tax**
- **Import duty**

- **Excise in a few cases import duties are levied on the following goods:**
  - Tobacco, matches, and spirits
  - The above commodities are subject to licensing.

**Corporation profits tax**

Corporation profits tax is paid by bodies incorporated in New Guinea having more than one million dollars in fixed assets in any one place. It is payable to the Government and is subject to the conditions laid down in the Companies Act. The tax is levied on the profits of the undertaking, and is not levied on the assets.

**Statutory tax**

A statutory tax of one per cent, is levied on the value of goods imported and re-exported. Of this levy, ten per cent, is paid to the credit of the Freycinet Exchange Office.
Sage is used mainly for home consumption. The economic feasibility of mechanized sage production is under assessment. The plant can be cultivated as a second crop after oats, barley, or other crops with low weed pressure leading to the Wages costs. Private手持s are experimenting with mechanized sage production around the region and it appears that worthwhile results are being obtained. Important products are sawing and mace. Mace is obtained through the pith, the initial storage is estimated at 5,000 acres, but only part of it is under cultivation.

The Fall-Falk m Cater of a variety known in the trade as "Papain pit", which is slightly inferior to the Fall-Falk variety, is being cultivated. Five to seven years are required for the development of the superior Black pit and News, but the yield will be a smaller amount. These are not the only fast-blooming plants, but these will be a bigger process. Two other fast-blooming plants are the fall and their mace, but they do not have trees before their fall growth. Sage is a valuable addition to the local economy with its first yield of Fall-Falk mace after three years of all varieties, is the most common.

The high world market prices for mace and sage during the last few years have spurred the planting of young plants for better yields.

Other uses products

Exports of tanned fresh and green and dried sage are substantial. Sage is used in various forms and is essential to many industries. The extract is an important ingredient in the production of various products, and its potential is immense. Sage's value is in its ability to improve the flavor and appearance of other food products. Sage is a valuable addition to the local economy with its first yield of Fall-Falk mace after three years of all varieties, is the most common.

Cevrou norden at Marmoutui.

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

In the beginning of 1951 the Government sponsored a confer-
ence of experts to report on the possibilities of agricul-
tural development. After conferring local investigators during
the months of July, August and September, 1951, the com-
mittes passed the following resolutions:

1. The conference, following the logic of the principles that will con-
duct the agricultural development of New Guinea, has come to the con-
clusion that this development will require a long-term program.
2. This program will be carried out over a period of twenty years and by
involving an estimated expenditure of $30,000,000. The conference also
indicated that the program will include the establishment of an
experimental agricultural station, as experimental for-
mer since we are two-stroke-thrums farmers, plantations for ex-
perimental gardens, a mushroom and mycorrhizal program in-
volving the study of mycorrhizal life and the establishment
of an agricultural school for training agricultural workers.

3. All these projects are now in full swing. An agricul-
tural school has been established for all and laborers, a plant
institutes to prepare the people for agricultural work.

4. Research work is now being conducted with
various crops to provide the necessary data on the
best site and climate for the introduction of
various crops, particularly for certain crops such as
cocoa and coffee.

The potentialities of the South Coast land itself and
its slope are much more important than the
other parts of New Guinea. This land is too
Farther

The development of natural agriculture, especially of
kakaku and other forest products, offers definite
opportunities for economic development and many
promising possibilities for future crops.

1. Kakaku.

Kakaku tree. The leaves are being harvested.

Kakaku flame. The администрацие would like to evoke
Nobaloth, New

It should be noted that the inhabitants of indigent
agriculture and the potentiality of a Papua papaya, the future project of agriculturists in the
near future. It will be necessary to consider
the cultivation of papayas, bananas, and other tropical fruits.

Next to the cultivation of indigenous agriculture and
the cultivation of a Papua papaya, the future project of agriculturists in the
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Flourishing

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the cultivation of papayas, bananas, and other tropical fruits.
wetlands growing have now stood for three years. It was started with a 1,500-seed experience field at 1939 for five one was planted. Two crops were harvested — a result that may be called encouraging. These experiment farm observers have learned that the wetlands growing conditions are not too different from those the market of South Pacific cotton. Accordingly, work has been started on a large (note 6) growing enterprise of a near 45,000 acres in the six-week period between the Maun and the cotton harvest possibilities are promising, and the cotton needs can be filled as well.

A further improvement of the winter wheat can be obtained by encouraging the cultivation of vegetables and
diseases.

Commercial crops are the ones that provide the basic foodstuffs for the market. So we can see a variety of vegetables, for example, as well as other crops that are necessary for the health of the population. The vegetables are grown in a variety of types, such as small, medium, and large. However, the vegetables grown in the area are not as common as vegetables grown in other parts of the world. This is due to the climate and soil conditions in the area, which are not as favorable for vegetable cultivation.

In other parts of the world, cotton is grown to a particular extent. However, in this area, the cotton is grown for the same reasons as in other parts of the world, namely, for its use as a fiber for clothing, household items, and other products. Cotton is grown in a variety of locations, such as in the northern part of the country, where the climate is cooler, and in the southern part, where the climate is warmer.

Fibres
Fibres, in general, are an important part of the economy. They are used in a variety of industries, such as clothing, housing, and construction. The fibres are grown in a variety of locations, such as in the north and south of the country.

Vegetables
Vegetables are grown in a variety of locations, such as in the north and south of the country. The vegetables are grown in a variety of types, such as small, medium, and large. However, the vegetables grown in the area are not as common as vegetables grown in other parts of the world. This is due to the climate and soil conditions in the area, which are not as favorable for vegetable cultivation.

Mining
Mining legislation in Netherland's New Guinea is based on the Mining Law of 1965 and the Mining Law of 1970. The law provides for the licensing of mining operations and the right to mine for minerals and metals.

The mining legislation is based on the principle that the mining rights are a public property and that the mining rights are a public monopoly. The law provides for the licensing of mining operations and the right to mine for minerals and metals.

Prosppecting
The concept of the concept of the mining rights is based on the principle that the mining rights are a public property and that the mining rights are a public monopoly. The law provides for the licensing of mining operations and the right to mine for minerals and metals.

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LABOR PROBLEMS

The population of Netherland, New Guinea in game and tablet age. Local labor is scarce and not readily available. Technical or agricultural migrations have occurred below from the neighboring villages in the same district. Regrouping neighboring villages with access to project for the improvement of drainage, roads, or land reclamation development. However, in recent years, distances have been reduced in the form of village or even individual experiences.

Most of the work, however, can be done by unskilled labor, rented from neighboring villages and hired for a fixed fee. The laborers are usually paid on a daily basis. The disadvantages of this system are obvious. In areas where the laborers are paid on a daily basis, the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited.

In some cases, the laborers are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited. In others, they are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited. In many cases, the laborers are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited. In still others, they are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited. In all cases, the laborers are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited.

Furthermore, recruitment has given rise to some problems. One of these is associated with housing. Good housing is important to these skilled laborers (and their families) who are accustomed to employ regular and who have expectations of good housing as a condition of employment. Good housing is also necessary to the recruitment of laborers. It is important to note that laborers are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited. In many cases, the laborers are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited. In still others, they are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited.

The oil company has provided good housing in Sorong and other places. Employers are under obligations to offer adequate accommodations for their employed laborers. Where this is impossible, they have been required to make arrangements with the laborers’ own families or with the local government. The laborers are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited. In many cases, the laborers are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited. In still others, they are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited.

In the past, shortages of labor at times seem to develop in some sectors. Progress in the control of malaria has made it possible to develop new areas for labor, and an increasing emphasis on agriculture has also contributed to the development of new areas for labor. The laborers are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited. In many cases, the laborers are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited. In still others, they are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited.

However, the situation is much improved since. Progress achieved in the control of malaria has made it possible to develop new areas for labor, and an increasing emphasis on agriculture has also contributed to the development of new areas for labor. The laborers are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited. In many cases, the laborers are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited. In still others, they are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited.

The laborers are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited. In many cases, the laborers are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited. In still others, they are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited.

In conclusion, the labor problems associated with labor recruitment and employment are significant. The laborers are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited. In many cases, the laborers are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited. In still others, they are paid on a daily basis, and the wages are often inadequate, and the laborers are often exploited.
CHAPTER XVII

THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

In Netherlands New Guinea, the search for oil started long ago. The government of the colony became as eager in 1906 as it was to continue geologic prospecting expeditions to New Guinea. Both the 1905 expedition and another one which was sent in 1906 met with little success because of the scarcity of trained personnel. In 1908, The Netherlands New Guinea Petroleum Syndicate (N.N.G.P.) was formed, with the Royal Dutch Shell group and Standard-Vickers each holding 40%, and Fawt Petroleum each holding 20%. In 1937 the Syndicate was reorganized by N.V. Nederlandische Petroleum Maatschappij of The Hague, Netherlands, with management of N.N.G.P.

In 1944 N.N.G.P. started prospecting work in the same year of the entry of the Allied troops into the Vitjoc region of the Huon Peninsula. The initial success was followed by the Kikum oil field in 1945; in 1950, oil was discovered in the eastern part of the Vitjoc region. Operations, which had been interrupted by the war, were resumed in 1949. The company’s head office, warehouses and storage tanks were established in Wewak, custom-made by the local people. By 1952, oil was being shipped out of the country. In 1953, the company reached the 50-million-ton mark. In 1955, the N пункт was opened in the Vitjoc region. In 1957, the company reached the 100-million-ton mark. The company’s original concession, obtained in 1930, covered 24,000,000 acres (99 million hectares), part of which was later relinquished. In 1958, when development and ex-
The volume of New Zealand's foreign trade is still small. Gradual expansion of trade can, however, be expected when the population reaches higher levels of development. The New Zealand dollar, as a unit of account, is not convertible into the New York dollar. New Zealand's exports, therefore, are mainly shipped to Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States, West Germany, France, and Japan. New Zealand has also established trade relations with many other countries. In recent years, exports to these countries have increased, and New Zealand has become a major exporter of primary products.

**Imports**

At first, faced with this phenomenon of exporting raw materials, the New Zealand Government had to limit its imports, as it was unable to maintain a balance of payments. However, the import of manufactured goods has become a necessity for the country, as it needs these goods to support its growing population and economy. The import of capital goods, machinery, and equipment is particularly important for industrial development. New Zealand has been a net importer of capital goods, machinery, and equipment, with imports exceeding exports in recent years.

**Quality and working**

The quality as well as the packaging and marking of imported goods must be in agreement with the Packaging Regulations and the various customs laws in force at the time of this publication. These directives ensure that imported goods meet the standards set by New Zealand. The import of goods that do not meet these standards is discouraged.

**Imports by Principal Countries**

New Zealand's imports come from a variety of countries, with Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Japan being the main sources. The value of imports from these countries has increased in recent years, indicating a growing dependence on foreign markets for New Zealand.

**Imports of Commodities**

The total value of imports increased from $158 million in 1946-1947 to $113 million in 1957. Twenty per cent of these imports go to the United Kingdom, which has a large and growing market for New Zealand goods.

The limited size of the market has made it necessary to check imports by means of import licences. The number of licences, however, is gradually decreasing.

---

**Table: Imports of Commodities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodities</th>
<th>1946-47</th>
<th>1957</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit weight, Value</td>
<td>kg</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron and steel</td>
<td>11,578</td>
<td>43,599,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil products</td>
<td>1,970,8</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery and transport equipment</td>
<td>1,970,8</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical machinery</td>
<td>1,970,8</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals and pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>1,970,8</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals and pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>1,970,8</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food products</td>
<td>1,970,8</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles and clothing</td>
<td>1,970,8</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather and footwear</td>
<td>1,970,8</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furs and feathers</td>
<td>1,970,8</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total imports</td>
<td>11,578</td>
<td>43,599,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Imports by Principal Countries (Including Imports from OPEC Countries)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1954</th>
<th>1955</th>
<th>1956</th>
<th>1957</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>44,198</td>
<td>45,764</td>
<td>46,155</td>
<td>48,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1,970,8</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1,970,8</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1,970,8</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>1,970,8</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
<td>1,498,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44,198</td>
<td>45,764</td>
<td>46,155</td>
<td>48,101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1) Excludes postal parcels, etc.
In the clouds of Nanumam.

**Export**

When evaluating export figures, we must distinguish between exports of crude oil and exports of other commodities, as the latter group may also be included in the former group.

The bulk of all exports is oil. However, the following figures prove that oil exports are building up.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total (in 1000 guilders)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>309,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>309,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>309,553</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>309,553</td>
<td>309,553</td>
<td>309,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>309,553</td>
<td>309,553</td>
<td>309,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>309,553</td>
<td>309,553</td>
<td>309,553</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total (in 1000 guilders)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>309,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>309,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>309,553</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exports by Country of Destination**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1954</th>
<th>1955</th>
<th>1956</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>2,239,000</td>
<td>2,239,000</td>
<td>2,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11,487,000</td>
<td>11,487,000</td>
<td>11,487,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Export of Native Products (in 1000 guilders)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1954</th>
<th>1955</th>
<th>1956</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>2,239,000</td>
<td>2,239,000</td>
<td>2,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
<td>1,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11,487,000</td>
<td>11,487,000</td>
<td>11,487,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Not available.
CHAPTER XIX  THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF NEW GUINEA

Hollandia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Permanent</th>
<th>Transient</th>
<th>Addiction</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision</td>
<td>5,943</td>
<td>8,165</td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td>15,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital of the subdivision of the same name.</td>
<td>6,012</td>
<td>7,853</td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td>15,170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hollandia, now Hollandia-Binnen, popularly called "Ijno," was founded as a settlement before the American occupation. The town is situated on a headland overlooking the mouth of the Kalam-Panau River, which empties into the Gulf of Papua. The town was named in honor of the Dutch East Indies Company, which established a settlement here in 1623.

The site of Hollandia has been occupied by various cultures for thousands of years. The town is known for its beautiful beaches and lush vegetation. It is a popular destination for tourists and offers a range of outdoor activities, such as fishing, hiking, and beachcombing.

The town is also home to a variety of wildlife, including marine life in the nearby waters and a rich array of birds and other animals in the surrounding forests. Hollandia-Binnen is a charming and welcoming community that offers a unique glimpse into the culture and history of the region.

The town is served by a well-developed network of roads and highways, making it easy to get around and explore the area. It is a great place to visit for those looking for a peaceful and relaxing getaway in the heart of the Pacific region.
Genjëni
Capital of the subdivision Nhixonene.
Population
Population
Subdivision 7,488 22 32 7,742
Capital 198 22 3 223

Genjëni, a small port town, is the administrative center of the Nhixonene subdivision and plays a key role in the port's development plans. It has seen significant growth as a result of the nearby Nhixonene dam project.

Sarmi
Capital of the subdivision of the same name.
Population
Population
Subdivision 16,753 67 135 18,504
Capital 880 77 48 911

Sarmi is the capital of the Sarmi subdivision of the same name. It has a rich history and is an important commercial and transportation hub. The strategic location on the runway to/from Repulse Bay and the river provides access to nearby areas.

Biak
Capital of the Gorolvlhok ey and the Selvator Islands subdivisions.
Population
Population
Subdivision 52,800 1,602 541 58,975
Capital 2,682 2,644 454 5,995

Biak, also known as Biak, is a port town in the Biak Island chain. It is a key strategic point and has a rich cultural heritage. The town is known for its beautiful beaches and vibrant marine life.

Manokwari
Capital of the subdivision of the same name.
Population
Population
Subdivision 18,268 2,294 399 20,954
District 18,277 1,285 397 18,959

Manokwari, a city located on the West New Guinea and one of the main ports in Indonesia, is known for its rich cultural and historical heritage. It is also an important transportation hub.

Serui
Capital of the subdivision Jepen.
Population
Population
Subdivision 22,633 139 487 23,838
District 1,539 135 277 1,765

Serui is a small town that has seen significant development in recent years. The town is well-known for its beautiful beaches and friendly locals.

Waren
Capital of the subdivision Wazapan.
Population
Population
Subdivision 10,377 12 94 10,485
Capital 962 10 51 1,025

Waren is the administrative center of the Wazapan subdivision. It serves as a key transportation hub and is well-equipped for handling cargo. It is also a popular tourist destination. The town has also seen significant growth in recent years.
Ransiki
Capital of the subdivision of the same name.

Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subdivision</th>
<th>Pama</th>
<th>Europeans</th>
<th>Asians</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision</td>
<td>6,095</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ransiki, the administrative center of the subdivision of that name, was established only a few years ago. It is therefore
still in its infancy as a "town".

Wasior
Capital of the subdivision Wasioroem.

Wasior, administrative center of West Papua's province, is the second largest town in the province and has a popula-
tion of 15,000. It is located on the northern coast of Papua New Guinea, about 100 miles south of Wamena. The
town is situated on the shore of the Wamena River, which flows from Lake Sentani. The town has a good port and is
an important center for the trade between the mainland and the island.

Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subdivision</th>
<th>Pama</th>
<th>Europeans</th>
<th>Asians</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision</td>
<td>8,088</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>8,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are European communities in Wasior as well as in
East New Britain, but they are small and scattered. The
majority of the population is of Melanesian origin. The
area is rich in natural resources, including timber, gold,
and other minerals.

Sorong
Capital of the subdivision of the same name.

Sorong, the capital of the province of West Papua, is
located on the western coast of the island. The town
has a population of about 20,000 and is an important
center for the trade between the mainland and the island.

Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subdivision</th>
<th>Pama</th>
<th>Europeans</th>
<th>Asians</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision</td>
<td>7,662</td>
<td>1,774</td>
<td>5,842</td>
<td>14,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>5,305</td>
<td>1,746</td>
<td>5,050</td>
<td>12,091</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sorong is a community by itself, where living condi-
tions differ greatly from those in other parts of New Guinea.
The town is a center for the trade of the province, with a
diverse economy, including agriculture, fishing, and
industry. The economy is based on the export of timber,
cocoa, and other agricultural products. The town has a
modern hospital and a university, which attracts students
from all over the province.

Steemkool
Capital of the subdivision Bintell.

Originally Steemkool was a port of supply for the Nether-
lands New Guinea Petroleum Company. In 1928 a new
administrative post was built which was completed in 1930.
The Petroleum Company, which had disappeared in 1927
during the last few years, the center of company activities
having been transferred to Tischler, was then the largest
and most important town in the province.

Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subdivision</th>
<th>Pama</th>
<th>Europeans</th>
<th>Asians</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision</td>
<td>7,579</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>8,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>8,387</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>8,067</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Steemkool is a small town with a population of about
3,000. It is situated on the coast of the province, near the
mouth of the Bintell River. The town has a good port and is
an important center for the trade between the mainland and
the island.

Fak-Fak
Capital of the division and subdivision of the same name.

Fak-Fak is one of the oldest settlements of New Guinea, its
name meaning "the place of the hill". It is situated on the
east coast of the island, on the southeastern tip of the island.
The town has a population of about 15,000 and is an
important center for the trade between the mainland and
the island.

Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subdivision</th>
<th>Pama</th>
<th>Europeans</th>
<th>Asians</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision</td>
<td>8,712</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>1,852</td>
<td>10,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>974</td>
<td>1,085</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fak-Fak is a port town with a population of about
20,000. It is situated on the coast of the province, near the
mouth of the Fak-Fak River. The town has a good port and is
an important center for the trade between the mainland and
the island.
**Ternatebaun** Capital of the subdivision of the same name.

The town is situated in the western part of the island of Ternate, with a population of 59,000. It is the capital of the Ternatebaun suburban area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Papuan</th>
<th>European</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ternatebaun</td>
<td>59,000</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>62,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>62,567</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>63,154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Keimaano Capital of the subdivision of the same name.**

Keimaano is the capital of the Keimaano subdivision. The town is located on the western coast of the island of Keimaano.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Papuan</th>
<th>European</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keimaano</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>2,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>2,497</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>2,994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Merauke Capital of the subdivision of South Papua and the Merauke subdivision.**

Merauke is the capital of the province of Papua and the Merauke subdivision. It is located on the south coast of the island of Merauke, with a population of 30,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Papuan</th>
<th>European</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Merauke</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>31,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>31,547</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>32,194</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Kokomo Capital of the Mokoa subdivision.**

Kokomo is the capital of the Mokoa subdivision, located on the east coast of the island of Mokoa, with a population of 6,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Papuan</th>
<th>European</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kokomo</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>6,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>6,552</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>6,794</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mindiptana Capital of the Mui subdivision.**

Mindiptana is the capital of the Mui subdivision, located on the north coast of the island of Mui, with a population of 17,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Papuan</th>
<th>European</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mindiptana</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>17,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>17,690</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>17,880</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Kepi Capital of the Magel subdivision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Europeans</th>
<th>Asians</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision</td>
<td>15,320</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>15,620</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This settlement lies only recently replaced Tonga as capital of the subdivisions of Magel. Kepi was once a trading centre, renowned for its warm climate and many streets. Today it is the capital during the rainy season.

### Tanah Merah Capital of the Upper Iliad subdivision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Europeans</th>
<th>Asians</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision</td>
<td>9,324</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>9,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capital of the subdivisions of Upper Iliad. Tanah Merah is located near the Tembea valley, which is the site of many important settlements. This area is characterized by fertile agricultural land and is the site of several major rivers and streams.

### Agots Capital of the Easter subdivision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Europeans</th>
<th>Asians</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision</td>
<td>16,748</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16,780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agots is the administrative centre of the Eastern subdivisions. It is a large settlement with a high population density and is the site of several important government buildings.

### Enarotai Capital of the Wieland Lakes subdivision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Europeans</th>
<th>Asians</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision</td>
<td>21,390</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>21,451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enarotai is an administrative centre of the Wieland Lakes subdivision. It is located near the boundary of the Eastern and Central subdivisions. The Enarotai settlement is characterized by a high population density and is the site of several major government buildings.

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**CORONDUNUM ON CHAPTER IV.**

The Government system as outlined under chapter IV on the pages 26 and 27, has been slightly altered commencing August 1, 1935, whilst also the names of several Departments of General Administration have been changed. The eight Departments of General Administration are now called:

- Department of Internal Affairs
- Department of Finance
- Department of Social Affairs and Justice
- Department of Public Health
- Department of Cultural Affairs
- Department of Economic Affairs
- Department of Transport and Power
- Department of Public Works

Furthermore the tasks of the following services, previously placed under the direct supervision of the Governor, have been incorporated in the departments mentioned thereafter:

- Bureau of Legislation and Legal Affairs: Department of Social Affairs and Justice
- Bureau of Native Affairs: Department of International Affairs
- Office for Information and Broadcasting:
  - Information Branch: Department of Internal Affairs
  - Broadcasting: Department of Cultural Affairs
- Office for Personal Affairs: Department of Finance