



Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,  
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CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

4th April, 1921.

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CENSUS BULLETIN No. 8.

Territory of New Guinea (Mandated Area).

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# CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, 1921.

## TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA (MANDATED AREA).

### SECTION 1.—INTRODUCTION.

**1. Census Taking.**—The census of the non indigenous population of the Territory of New Guinea, that is, of the area which the Commonwealth now holds under mandate from the League of Nations, was taken as on the night between 3rd and 4th April, 1921, under the provisions of the *Census Ordinance 1920*. The work was carried out under the direction of the Commonwealth Statistician, the local organization being under the control of a Deputy Supervisor of Census, stationed at Rabaul. On the conclusion of the collection, the whole of the material was forwarded to the Census Office, Melbourne, for tabulation in conjunction with the data for the Commonwealth and its other dependencies. A summary of the results for the Territory of New Guinea is given in the present bulletin, preceded by a brief account of the Territory, its physical features, population, resources, and government.

**2. Designations of Area.**—Attention is drawn to the fact that the term "New Guinea" is not only applicable to the whole of the island of that name, but that the same term has been adopted as the name of that portion of the former German Western Pacific Possessions which, by mandate from the League of Nations, has been placed under the control of the Commonwealth of Australia. It is improbable that confusion will arise from this cause, since the interpretation of the term will usually be clear from the context; but to avoid possible misunderstanding it may be stated here that where the term "New Guinea" is used unqualified in the following letterpress, the island as a whole is implied; that where the whole of the German Western Pacific Possessions are meant the expression "German New Guinea" will be used; whilst the area for which the mandate has been issued to the Commonwealth will be designated "the Territory of New Guinea."

### SECTION 2.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

**1. Area and Physical Features.**—The name "German New Guinea" comprised, under German control, all those of Germany's Pacific Possessions which were governed from Rabaul. It included the island-groups north of the Equator, over which the League of Nations gave Japan a mandate, and also Nauru, now under the joint control of Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.

The part over which the Commonwealth of Australia was given a mandate and to which the name Territory of New Guinea now applies, is situated in latitude between the Equator and 8 degrees S., and, in longitude, between 141 degrees E. and 156 degrees E. It consists of Kaiser Wilhelms Land, Bismarck Archipelago, and the two northernmost Solomon Islands—Bougainville and Buka—covering in all a total area of approximately 92,000 square miles.

**2. Kaiser Wilhelms Land.**—Kaiser Wilhelms Land, which was the German share of the New Guinea mainland, is stated to be 70,000 square miles. Like a great part of the Territory of Papua, Kaiser Wilhelms Land is mountainous, the ranges generally running parallel with the coast. The highest of them is the Bismarck Range, close to the border of Papua, with peaks reaching an elevation of over 12,000 feet. The interior is as yet very little explored. Along the coast is a belt of low-lying, and at places swampy, country, which is from 60 to 100 miles wide. The principal river is the Kaiserin Augusta, or Sepik, which is navigable by ocean steamers for over 250 miles. It rises in Dutch territory and flows easterly. The Ramu or Ottilie rises in the south-east and flows into the sea about twenty miles east of the mouth of the Sepik. The Markham is another large river which flows into Huon Gulf.

**3. Bismarck Archipelago.**—The Bismarck Archipelago has an area of about 18,000 square miles, and consists of a large number of islands and island groups. Best known are New Britain, 10,000 square miles; New Ireland, 5,000 square miles; New Hanover, 400 square miles; Duke of York Islands, 22 square miles; and the Admiralty Group, 1,000 square miles. Of other islands and groups of islands may be mentioned St. Mathias, Gardner Island, Pead Islands, Nissan or Sir Charles Hardy Islands, French Islands, the Western Islands, and a great many more, some of a fair size, while others would hardly afford room for a single coconut plantation.

New Britain is by far the most important island in the Archipelago; not only is it the largest, but it has extensive areas of land suitable for cultivation. The eastern and middle portions of New Britain are mountainous inland, with occasional stretches of low land along the coast. Towards the west the mountains subside and the country becomes undulating and of relatively low elevation. The arable land in this part is estimated at 3,000 square miles. At the western end and at various places along the north coast volcanoes are found, some extinct and others still active, the highest being "The Father," which reaches a height of 7,500 feet. Certain parts of the island are subject at times to violent earth tremors. New Britain has two excellent harbors, Simpson Haven in the east, and Moeve Haven in the west, besides a number of serviceable anchorages, particularly along the south coast. Of the many rivers the Pulie River flowing south is navigable for twelve miles by vessels of 300 tons.

Other rivers at the western half of the island could be made navigable for small craft by suitable dredging at the entrances. Much of the interior of New Britain has not yet been explored.

New Ireland, the second in size and importance of the Bismarck Archipelago, is situated north of New Britain. It is a long narrow island with a range of mountains running through it. The island is of older formation and does not show any signs of recent volcanic activity. There are no large rivers. The principal harbor is Nusa, on which the European settlement and the Government station, Kaewieng, is situated.

The Admiralty Islands are the most important of the smaller groups. The chief island is Tauu or Manus, sometimes called Great Admiralty Island. The Government Station and principal European settlement is Lorengau.

The Duke of York Islands are a small group of low-lying coral islands situated in the narrow strait between New Britain and New Ireland, known as St. George's Channel.

The Western Islands consist of a broken belt of coral islands stretching eastward from New Guinea, some 60 or 70 miles south of the Equator. Travelling from west to east these islands are, Matty, Durour, Exchiquier, Hermit, and Anchorite.

**4. Solomon Islands.**—The German part of the Solomons consisted of the two northern islands, Bougainville, with an area of about 4,000 square miles; and Buka, 300 square miles. Both islands are very mountainous. Of the several volcanic cones, Bagana is the only active volcano, and is a very conspicuous sight when in eruption. The highest mountain is the volcano, Mount Balbi, 10,170 feet, which is situated in the centre of the island. Both peaks are in the Crown Prince Range. The principal harbor is Kieta, situated on the east coast, where there is a Government Station.

**5. Climate.**—The climate is hot and moist along the coasts and in low-lying regions, with a steady drop in the temperature as the higher altitudes are reached. The mean annual temperature on the New Guinea coast is 77 degrees Fahrenheit. The average yearly rainfall varies; in Friedrich Wilhelms Haven it is 130 inches, in Adolphs Haven 120, and in Hatzfeld Haven 100; while in New Britain it is about 76. Generally speaking, there are two seasons, the wet season, from about November to April, during which time monsoons from the north-west prevail, and the dry season, when the wind blows from the south-east.

**6. Plant Life.**—Owing to the heavy rainfall and the high temperature the vegetation in the Territory of New Guinea shows the same luxuriant growth as in most parts of the Western Pacific. A wide range of tropical plants is met with. Inland, species of the eucalyptus are found, and sandalwood, cedar, and various kinds of hardwood are common. Most characteristic is the dense undergrowth everywhere in evidence, which gives the landscape an appearance of impenetrable jungle.

**7. Animal Life.**—The fauna of the Bismarck Archipelago has much in common with that of New Guinea and Australia; thus wallabies and cassowaries are both met with in New Britain. A peculiarity is that birds of paradise, as well as the beautifully-crested goura pigeon which are as common in Kaiser Wilhelms Land as in the remainder of New Guinea, are entirely absent from the Archipelago. Snakes are common, but they are stated not to be venomous. The butterflies, both in the Archipelago and on the mainland, are quite equal in size and colour to those met with in Papua.

### SECTION 3.—NATIVE POPULATION.

**1. Papuans.**—The inland population of Kaiser Wilhelms Land is typically Papuan. Along the coast and on the adjoining islands, as far east as the Admiralty Group and the western end of New Britain, they are less true to the Papuan type; an intermixture with the Melanesians has apparently here taken place. By some ethnologists these Papua-Melanesians are classified as Papuans, and by others as Melanesians. Life amongst the inhabitants of Kaiser Wilhelms Land as far as is known, differs very little from that of the Papuans in British Territory. They recognise no hereditary chiefs, their houses are built on posts, their mode of dressing, their ornaments and their occupations are similar to what is found in Papua; Kaiser Wilhelms Land has, however, been much less explored than the Territory of Papua, and for this reason less is known about the natives. While, for instance, in Papua their number, with some degree of certainty, has been determined to be about 250,000, in Kaiser Wilhelms Land we are very much in the dark, and the figures given—varying from 100,000 to 350,000—are pure guesswork.

**2. Melanesians.**—In the Bismarck Archipelago, as in the Solomon Islands, the overwhelming part of the inhabitants consists of Melanesians. While in outward appearance Melanesians and Papuans are often similar, and while the generally-accepted rule that Melanesians are lighter in colour than the Papuans is not without exceptions, there can be little doubt that the former stand on a somewhat higher plane of development than the latter, and in some respects show higher intelligence. While, for instance, the Papuans can scarcely be said to have emerged, at any place, from the bartering stage, the Melanesians, in great parts of the Bismarck Archipelago, have evolved a system of shell-money, which greatly facilitates the exchange of commodities; in a crude way it serves exactly the same purposes as metal coins in the civilized world, and it has influenced the native mind in a like manner. It was probably also due to higher adaptability on the part of the Melanesians that oversea labour-recruiters in days gone by exploited the Melanesian world for native boys, while the Papuan was practically left alone. Like the Papuans, the Melanesians are essentially a race of primitive agriculturists, cultivating the banana, the sweet potato, the yam, and the taro, and deriving their meat diet from wild or tamed pigs, dogs, and game, making up the deficiency by human flesh. Those living along the coasts are generally expert fishermen. Their ideas of religion are as undeveloped as amongst the Papuans, and are best described as a medley of gross superstition and a crude form of ancestor worship.

As the interiors of New Britain, New Ireland, and the biggest island in the Admiralty Group are as yet little known, the number of natives in the Bismarck Archipelago is still uncertain. Based on such data, as are available, the population of the Archipelago has been estimated at about 160,000 of which 85,000 are estimated to live in New Britain. The population of the late German islands in the Solomon Group is estimated at 40,000.

**3. Micronesians.**—The Western Islands are inhabited either by Micronesians or a cross between Micronesians and Melanesians. They have straight black hair, light or medium brown skin, and are believed never to have indulged in cannibalism. In house and boat-building, and in their general way of living, they range considerably above both the Melanesians and the Papuans. Unfortunately, they are gradually dying out, and their place is being filled by Melanesian contract labourers.

#### SECTION 4.—OUTLINE OF HISTORY.

**1. Discoveries.**—The discovery of Kaiser Wilhelms Land naturally coincides with the discovery of New Guinea as a whole, for which the main credit is due to the Portuguese and the Spaniards. The Dutch, the British, and the French later on added to our knowledge of New Guinea, and finally the Germans have supplied detailed information regarding the coast line of their own particular possession. Dr. Otto Finsch is the only German explorer in these parts who has secured a modest corner in history. Arriving in Sydney, in 1884, Dr. Finsch bought the steamer *Samoa* in which, between 10th October, 1884, and 28th May, 1885, he undertook five trips along part of the New Guinea coast, discovering Friedrich Wilhelms Haven, Finsch Haven, and other sheltered anchorages of less importance.

With regard to discoveries made in the Bismarck Archipelago it is probable that Magelhaen, in 1520, sighted the high mountain range of New Ireland. In 1527, Saavedra went quite close to that island, cruising along its coast for a whole month, believing it to be part of New Guinea. The Dutch navigators Schouten, and Le Maire, on their trip to the South Seas in 1616, arrived at New Ireland, which they also believed to be part of New Guinea. Proceeding on their journey they discovered the Admiralty Group. Their compatriot, Tasman, visited New Ireland in 1642, passing along part of its shores, where he traded with the natives. Apart from the north-east coast of New Ireland and the Admiralty Group nothing was known of the Bismarck Archipelago when the British entered the Pacific.

The British era in the South Seas was inaugurated by William Dampier. Attention was first drawn to Dampier through his adventures in America and India, and he was put in charge of an expedition to the Pacific. He left England in 1699 on board the *Roebuck*, and having visited the west coast of Australia, he proceeded to Timor. Continuing his journey, he arrived at St. Mathias in February the following year. Sailing along the north-east coast of New Ireland to its southernmost point, which he named Cape St. George, he entered what he considered a big bay, but which afterwards, by Carteret, was proved to be a channel separating New Ireland from New Britain. Dampier was thus the first white man to see New Britain, which name was given to it by him, and to pass through the strait separating it from New Guinea. Little additional knowledge was gained about the Bismarck Archipelago till another British explorer, Carteret, in 1767, again visited it. Carteret discovered Carteret Islands, Nissan, and Buka. Proceeding, he sighted St. Johns Island, and landed at New Britain, annexing it for the British Crown. This act, however, was not made effective by the British Government. Shortly afterwards he entered the channel separating New Britain from New Ireland. The name given to that island by Carteret was Nova Hibernia. He discovered and named the Duke of York group, New Hanover, and a number of smaller islands of less importance. In 1768, a French expedition, led by Bougainville, discovered the biggest of the German Solomon Islands, which received his name. Continuing northward, he discovered and named the Anchorite Islands and the Ecliquier Islands in the Bismarck Archipelago. Finally, a Spanish man-of-war, in 1730, discovered the Hermit Group. By this discovery all the component parts of the Bismarck Archipelago were known, and any discoveries made since have been in the way of details, as, for instance, when, in 1872, the British man-of-war *Blanche*, commanded by Captain Simpson, discovered and named Simpson Haven, on which Rabaul now is situated.

**2. Period prior to German Annexation.**—Australians are known to have traded with the natives in the Bismarck Archipelago as far back as 1840, and whalers from Hobart, Sydney, and New Zealand cruised in its waters at still earlier dates. In the middle of last century the Hamburg trading firm Godefroy and Son extended their world-wide activities to the Pacific. They made Valparaiso, and afterwards Samoa, their head-quarters, and from there gradually spread their connexions over a considerable part of the South Seas, establishing trading stations in various places. Godefroy and Son were followed by Robertson and Hershheim (afterwards Hershheim and Co.), and it was these and other enterprising spirits in the old Hansa town who prepared the German mind for annexations in the Pacific. Godefroy and Son had ambitious plans of an extensive German colonization of Samoa, and for that purpose acquired a large area of land there. In 1870 Godefroy and Son got into financial difficulties owing to the French blockade of Hamburg. The firm soon lost its influence, and eventually transferred its interests in the Pacific to the German South Sea Trading and Plantation Co.

During the early seventies, first, Godefroy and Son, and afterwards the German South Sea Trading and Plantation Co. (the Long Handle Company), Hershheim and Co., Mr. Farrell (the founder of the firm of Forsyth and Co.) and others, established fixed trading stations in the Bismarck Archipelago, and almost simultaneously the Australian Methodist Mission Society commenced mission work there. It was also in the seventies that the recruiting of native labour was inaugurated, the Germans securing them for their plantations in Samoa, the British for their sugar plantations in Queensland and Fiji. The methods adopted by recruiting agents were often harsh and cruel, and the natives grew restive, wreaking vengeance for suffered wrongs on resident traders, killing them almost as quickly as they could be replaced by their

firms. This went on for several years, the demand for native labour all the time increasing, till in the year 1883, alone from Bismarck Archipelago, 700 young natives are stated to have been carried to Samoa, and more than double that number to Queensland and Fiji. To the Europeans residing in these parts, the position became quite intolerable, and patrolling men-of-war, instead of improving matters, often made them worse. British and German residents urged their respective Governments to annex the islands so as to restore law and order; Bismarck's attention was thereby directed towards the South Seas, and, taking advantage of the dilatoriness of the British Colonial Office, he secretly made preparations for a coup. In the beginning of 1884, a German Imperial Commissioner arrived in the Archipelago; in the middle of the same year appeared four German men-of-war, *Elizabeth*, *Hyane*, *Marie*, and *Albatros*, and on the 3rd and 4th November the German flag was hoisted in New Britain and the Duke of York Group respectively. The German plans also included land acquisitions in New Guinea, and the German flag was hoisted at Friedrich Wilhelms Haven on 12th November, 1884, and at Finsch Haven on the 27th of the same month.

German activity in the Solomon Islands did not commence till 1886, when, at the end of October, the Commander of the *Adler* annexed, for the German Crown, Ysabel, Choiseul, Bougainville, and Buka. By the subsequent Anglo-German Agreement of 1899 Germany retained Bougainville and Buka.

**3. Neu Guinea Kompagnie.**—On the 26th May, 1884—six months previous to the consummation of Germany's designs in New Guinea and the adjoining Archipelago—a band of leading merchants met in Berlin and formed the *Neu-Guinea Kompagnie*. To this company, which was strongly supported by Bismarck, and undoubtedly formed part of his plans in the Pacific, was intrusted the task of governing and developing the new Possession. A charter issued to that effect by the Imperial Government bears the date of 17th May, 1885. On 13th December, 1886, the charter was made to include Germany's Possessions in the Solomon Islands.

The early history of Germany's New Guinea Protectorate is a dismal record of ineptitude and failure. Owing to the fundamental error of considering "control" as their principal object, and "economic development" of secondary importance, they established themselves on the mainland, where the centre of population would naturally be, and selected Finsch Haven as the seat of administration in spite of its poor harbor facilities. At this place the first German Administrator, Vice-Admiral von Schlenitz, took up office on 10th June, 1886, and here Germany gained her first, dearly bought, colonial experience. To enumerate all the blunders, misfortunes, and miscalculations of the New Guinea Company would occupy too much space, and it will suffice to indicate the general trend of affairs, by mentioning that during the period 1886–1899 the head of administration was changed twelve times, and the seat of government three times—from Finsch Haven to Stephansort, from there to Friedrich Wilhelms Haven, and from Friedrich Wilhelms Haven back to Stephansort—in a vain effort to find a healthy place. Government stations and plantations of various kinds were established at seven different places along the New Guinea coast, out of which only two had survived by the time head-quarters were removed finally to New Britain. Malarial fever depleted the staff, ships were lost on uncharted reefs, and money recklessly spent in ill-conceived experiments. The company's prestige, as well as its finances, was jeopardized towards the end of its career as a governing body, and it became manifest a change of government was inevitable if Germany's plans in the West Pacific were not to end in disaster.

**4. Imperial Government takes Control.**—The year 1899 is important in German colonial history. In that year she bought from Spain the Caroline Islands, the Marshall Islands, and the Marianen Islands with the exception of Guam, which belonged to the United States. These groups were, for administrative purpose added to German New Guinea. In April of the same year the German Imperial Government took over the New Guinea Protectorate, compensating the New Guinea Company for its lost privileges by large land concessions and a cash payment of 4,000,000 marks.

The following period, up to the great war, was one of sustained progress. Herbertshohe, at the eastern end of New Britain, was selected as seat of Government. The Governor was given extensive power and financial support; the laws of Prussia were made the basic laws, and these were supplemented by Ordinances emanating from the Kaiser, the Chancellor, and the Governor; an advisory council was made up of the highest officials and representatives from the large trading concerns; the Possession was divided into eight districts or bezirks, viz., Rabaul,\* Kaewieng, Namatanai, Kieta, Eitape, Madang, Morobe, and Manus, each of which was controlled by a Bezirks-Amtmann with a certain measure of judicial power; a strong native police force was created; tropical agriculture was greatly encouraged, and the Possession brought in contact with the outer world by a regular line of steamers, and, shortly before the war, by wireless stations. So marked was the progress that the revenue estimated to be derived from the Possession itself in the last year before the war amounted to £104,800. In 1910 the seat of Government was transferred to Rabaul.

**5. Capture by Australians and Military Administration.**—News of the troubled state of affairs in Europe reached Rabaul on 28th July, 1914, and on the 6th August it was made known that war had broken out. The Governor at once mobilized all Germans in Rabaul and the neighborhood liable for military service, and interned British subjects. The Seat of Government was transferred from Rabaul to the hills at Toma, some miles back from the shores of Blanche Bay, and preparations were made to defend the wireless station at Bita Paka. On 11th August, the Australian fleet appeared outside Rabaul with order to engage the German Pacific fleet, if encountered, and to put the wireless station out of action. The fleet, however, was not met with, and the wireless station, being situated a considerable distance inland, was not located. On the 11th September, the Australian fleet appeared again, this time escorting an expeditionary force, consisting of one Infantry battalion, six companies of naval reservists, two machine gun sections, a section of signallers, and an army medical corps, the whole force numbering about 1,500 officers and men. Colonel W. Holmes was in command, and their object was to capture and occupy Germany's New Guinea Possessions.

\* Rabaul, which comprised the whole of New Britain, has been divided by the Australians into three districts—Rabaul, Talasca, and Gasmatta. The name Friedrich Wilhelms Hafen has been altered to Madang.

For defence the Germans had about 50 reservists and 250 highly-trained native police, additional numbers being expected to arrive from out-stations. Of this force a dozen reservists and about 100 police were detailed to defend the approach to the wireless station, while the remainder were kept in readiness at Toma.

In order to sever connexion between the German Administration and the German Pacific Fleet, the Australians deemed it urgent to capture, without delay, the wireless station at Bitu Paka, and at daybreak small detachments were landed on the coast nearest to it. One of these detachments, under Lieutenant Bowen, soon drew fire from German snipers, hidden in the jungle or placed in trees along the road. Eventually their progress was stopped by volleys from a trench across the road, and reinforcements had to be sent for. All obstacles were gradually overcome, and during the afternoon the wireless station was captured. The Australian casualties were two officers and four men killed, and one officer and three men wounded. The Germans had one man killed and one wounded, and in addition a number of native police killed and wounded. Had the German mines not failed to explode the casualties of the Australians would no doubt have been much heavier. One of the officers killed, viz., Captain Pockly, belonged to the A.M.C. He went out on the road in front of the German trench to attend to one of the wounded men, and the medical orderly hesitating to follow him, because he had no red-cross brassard, Captain Pockly gave him his; a little while after Captain Pockly fell, mortally wounded; thus the jungle of New Britain witnessed the first act of self-sacrificing heroism by an Australian soldier in the Great War.

Rabaul was occupied in the evening of the same day, while on the following day the British flag was hoisted and British military occupation declared. Four days later the German Governor formally agreed to cease all military resistance to Australian occupation, and to surrender his forces on conditions laid down in the Military Manual or sanctioned by ordinary usage in civilized warfare. The German officials were deported, and their places filled by Australians drawn from the force. The out-stations also were gradually taken over, and British military rule established there. A second military expedition under Colonel Pethebridge, destined for the islands north of the equator, but subsequently directed to Rabaul, relieved Colonel Holmes and the force serving under him, and German New Guinea, little by little, settled down to the form of government necessitated by conditions of war.

**6. Australian Mandate.**—By the defeat of the Central Powers and the subsequent Treaty of Versailles, Germany relinquished all rights to her colonial possessions. The Commonwealth of Australia received, under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, a mandate over that portion of Germany's New Guinea possession which is now known as "The Territory of New Guinea." According to this mandate Australia has full power of administration and legislation over the territory as an integral part of the Commonwealth, and may apply to it her own laws. The mandatory must promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants. The natives must not be militarily trained except for the purposes of internal peace and local defence, and no naval and military bases are to be established or fortifications erected in the Territory. The mandatory, furthermore, must insure freedom of conscience and worship, and must allow missionaries, nationals of any State which is a member of the League of Nations, to enter into, travel, and reside in the Territory for the purpose of prosecuting their calling. An annual report is to be made to the League of Nations.

**7. New Guinea Act 1920.**—In order to provide for the acceptance of the mandate, an Act, intitled *New Guinea Act 1920*, was assented to on 30th September, 1920. By this Act the Governor-General was empowered on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia to accept the mandate when issued by the League of Nations. The Act also provided for the substitution of civil government for military administration from a date to be fixed by proclamation. As the official name of the mandated Territory, the "Territory of New Guinea" was chosen. Until other arrangements shall be made by Parliament for the Government of the Territory, the Governor-General is authorized to make Ordinances, such Ordinances, however, to be disallowable by resolutions carried by either House of Parliament.

The mandate was received in April, 1921, and civil administration was proclaimed to commence as from 9th May, 1921.

**8. Ordinances.**—Amongst the Ordinances hitherto made by the Governor-General, the most important are:—

The *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance 1921*, by which German law in the Territory ceased to exist as from 9th May, 1921, and certain laws of England, the Commonwealth, Queensland, and Papua were adopted.

The *Judiciary Ordinance 1921*, whereby a Central Court is established at Rabaul possessing jurisdiction analogous to that of a Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, and District Courts with jurisdiction in certain matters within the District.

The *Expropriation Ordinance 1920-22*, dealing with the expropriation of property owned by enemy subjects.

The *Arms, Liquor, and Opium Prohibition Ordinance 1921*, prohibiting the supplying of natives with arms, ammunition, liquor, and opium except in a few specially-defined cases.

The *Business Tax Ordinance 1921*—Treasury Ordinance, dealing with finance.

The *Natives Tax Ordinance 1921*, imposing a maximum native head tax of 10s. Also authorizing an education tax, not to exceed 10s. for any native, the latter to be paid into a trust fund to be known as the "Native Education Trust Fund."

The *Native Administration Ordinance 1921*, in which provision is made for the control and administration of native matters.

The *Public Service Ordinance 1922*, regulating the public service.

The *Native Labour Ordinance 1922*, regulating the employment of native labour.

The *Statutory Powers Ordinance 1922*, vesting in the Administrator power to apply to the Territory certain Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament.

The *Roads Maintenance Ordinance 1922*, providing for the maintenance of roads and tracks.

The *Navigation Act Suspension Ordinance 1921*, whereby the application of the *Navigation Act 1912-20* is suspended in regard to coastwise trade.

The *Education Ordinance* 1922, in which provision is made for the education of the natives.

The *Fisheries Ordinance* 1922, in which provision is made for the regulation of fishing for pearl, pearl-shell, trochus-shell, and bêche-de-mer, and for other purposes.

The *Land Ordinance* 1922, dealing with all matters pertaining to the acquisition of land.

The *Timber Ordinance* 1922, regulating the felling, cutting, and removing of timber.

The *Mining Ordinance* 1922, pertaining to all matters connected with mining.

The *Police Force Ordinance* 1922, by which a native police force is organized.

## SECTION 5.—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

**1. General Remarks.**—While the New Guinea Company, with but little success, experimented and struggled on the fever-stricken New Guinea coast, those firms and private individuals who operated in Bismarck Archipelago made progress. Their trading stations soon covered the Duke of York Group, most of New Ireland, the eastern coasts of New Britain, and some of the smaller islands. In 1883, Mr. Farrell, together with Mrs. Forsayth—a half-cast Samoan woman, better known in after years as Queen Emma—started the first coconut plantation in these parts; others followed, and by the time the German Imperial Government in 1899 assumed control, not only trading, but also planting was in full swing.

During the years intervening up to the outbreak of war, the economic development of the Possession was pushed with great energy. Germany was determined to make her colonies a financial success, and her policy was shaped accordingly. Asiatics, in considerable numbers, were let in to help in developmental work, and the price, both of land and native labour, was made as low as possible. The Governor, Dr. Hahl, a humane gentleman, endeavoured to harmonize the welfare of the natives with economic progress, thereby rendering himself so unpopular with planters in the Possession and investors in Germany that they succeeded in getting him removed shortly before the war.

**2. Disposal of Land.**—Land, in pre-German days, was bought from the natives for a little of those kinds of merchandise which fascinate primitive man, such as highly coloured prints, tomahawks, umbrellas, beads, mirrors, pipes and tobacco. For such trivial articles Mr. Farrell and "Queen Emma" got possession of large stretches of fertile land on Blanche Bay; and it is even stated that "Queen Emma" bought from the chiefs at Mortlock the whole island for five pounds of trade tobacco. After the annexation by Germany some forms of land-laws and regulations were introduced which, in the course of years, were added to and made more stringent, eventually developing into the "Land Regulations of 1st January, 1914." According to these regulations a distinction was made between native-owned land and Crown land, the latter being unclaimed by any chief. After a purchaser had agreed with a native chief about the price of a certain area, he had to submit the matter to the Government, which would approve of it, provided the sale was not detrimental to the tribe. If approved, the purchaser would pay the chief whatever they had agreed on—mostly in kanaka trade—and afterwards pay the Government the same as for Crown land, the trifle received by the chief not being considered. The minimum price paid the Government was 20 marks per hectare (about 8s. per acre), five marks to be paid cash. When, after a prescribed number of years, the balance had been paid and improvement conditions complied with, the land became freehold. Apart from these general terms, intended for large investors, there were the so-called "easy terms" for small holders with little or no capital. Under these provisions qualified persons obtained up to 150 hectares (about 375 acres) at one mark per hectare (about 5d. per acre), and they were not called upon to pay fees for surveying and registration. These easy terms also applied to mission societies acquiring land. A lease-system was introduced for Chinese planters. These could not own land, but obtained, on a thirty years' lease, areas not exceeding fifty hectares, at an annual rental of not less than a half-mark per hectare.

There appear to have been no limits to the area any single company or individual could possess, nor were the improvement conditions strictly enforced. For these reasons the areas acquired by some of the companies—including mission societies, which were registered as commercial firms—are very large. The New Guinea Company laid claim to 368,118 acres; Hamburgische Sudsee Aktien Gesellschaft (formerly Forsayth and Co.), 62,271; the Sacred Heart Mission, 39,536; the Holy Ghost Mission, 17,203; Neuendettelsauer, 10,411, and so forth. The total area held by Europeans (mostly German) or leased by Chinese is given as 697,179 acres.

By the *Expropriation Ordinance* 1920–22 much of the land previously alienated vests in the Crown.

On two points the *Land Ordinance* 1922 differs materially from the German land law, which it replaces, viz.—(i) the limitation of the size of holdings, and (ii) the introduction of a lease-system similar to that in Papua. The following are the most important provisions:—

A native shall have no power to sell, lease, or dispose of any land except to the Crown, and no transfer can take place unless the Administrator is satisfied that the land is not required or likely to be required by the native owner.

The Administrator may from time to time proclaim any land which has never been alienated by the Crown, and of which there appears to be no owner, to be Crown land.

The Governor-General may grant in the name of the Crown estates in fee simple of Crown lands, all rights being reserved by the Crown to any gold, silver, minerals, coal, shale and mineral oils found on the land, and to resume land for public purposes.

Leases may be granted for any period not exceeding ninety-nine years.

No single person can hold a lease of more than 5,000 acres, or land of the unimproved value of £5,000.

The rent of agricultural leases is 5 per cent. per annum of the unimproved value of the land; this to be appraised at fixed intervals.

Agricultural leases are subject to the following improvement conditions. One-fifth of the land to be planted within the first five years; two-fifths within the first ten; and three-fourths within the first twenty years and after.

Pastoral leases are subject to the condition that within seven years and after it be stocked to the extent of twenty head of cattle or 100 head of sheep to the square mile.

Besides the above leases there are town leases, mission leases, and special leases.



**3. Agriculture.**—Out of 693,924 acres held as freehold by Europeans, and 3,255 acres on leasehold by Chinese, 144,979 acres had been planted up to 30th June, 1918. By far the greater part of this was under coconut culture from which copra is derived. The total export of copra for the year 1918–19 was about 24,000 tons, but it will now be more as several plantations have since come into bearing. Of cocoa beans 180 tons were exported in 1917–18. Rubber also is grown and exported, but as most of the rubber trees were planted before it was known which tree gave the best quality of rubber, and a mistake was made by planting the *Ficus elastica* instead of the more valuable Para rubber *Hevea brasiliensis*, the low price of inferior rubber has made these plantations unprofitable. Small quantities of arrowroot, nutmegs, and cotton are also exported. Sweet potatoes, yams, taros, bananas, tapioca and sugar cane are grown at many plantations to provide food for the native labourers, and by most native households for their daily sustenance.

**4. Domestic Animals.**—No record of domestic animals in German New Guinea seems to have been made since 1913. In that year there were 524 horses, 8 mules, 22 donkeys, 3,067 cattle, 225 buffalos, 1,420 sheep, 870 goats, and 3,081 pigs (exclusive of the vast number of pigs kept by the natives). The horses were either of Australian origin, and more or less thoroughbred, or else they came from the Dutch Indies. From this parent stock horses were bred locally. A cross between the Australian horses and the "Macassars" has given a satisfactory result. The cattle represented a variety of breeds, such as Bali, Indian Zebus, Australian Jersey and Guernsey, and the small Javanese breed. They are principally used for keeping down the grass in the plantations, and for supplying native labourers with meat. Sheep are also in the main kept for the sake of the meat. They are mostly of the Dutch-Indian breed, but Australian sheep have been introduced as an experiment, and the wool has, so far, retained its high quality. Pigs seem to thrive better in these parts than any other animal. In and near European settlements the Yorkshire and Berkshire breeds are now fairly common. The native pig is an inferior animal, but it is hardy, frugal, and fast growing. Crossed with the Yorkshire and Berkshire excellent results have been obtained.

**5. Timber Resources.**—The timber resources of the Territory are not yet fully known. Both hardwood and softwood are found in several varieties, some of which are of excellent quality. Probably the same species, as are common in Papua, are also indigenous to Kaiser Wilhelms Land. In Bismarck Archipelago the areas, with serviceable timber in sufficient quantities to be of commercial value do not appear to be extensive. The timber required for house and ship building, and for other purposes, is mostly obtained locally. In Kaiser Wilhelms Land, the Neuendettelsauer Mission and the Holy Ghost Mission both possess up-to-date saw-milling plants, while most of the timber required in the Archipelago is supplied by the Sacred Heart Mission's sawmill at the eastern end of New Britain.

By the *Timber Ordinance* 1922, the Administrator may proclaim any Crown land a timber reserve, and only the Administrator can acquire from native owners the right of felling, cutting, removing, and disposing of timber. On the payment of the prescribed fee and on conditions laid down in the Ordinance, timber permits are issued by the Administrator or persons authorized by him. A royalty is to be paid on all timber exported.

**6. Marine Products.**—The wealth of the waters of the Territory has so far been little drawn on. Fish are, of course, caught at many places along the coast, but only to supply the small local demand of the natives and of the few Europeans living there. The practice adopted by most plantations to dynamite fish for their labourers commences at odd places to show its evil effect. Pearl-shell is exported in fair quantities, while trepang, shark fins, and tortoise-shell are also articles of export, though of little importance.

**7. Mining.**—Hardly any mining has been done in the Territory and no kind of metal ever figured on the list of exports. Coal is known to exist in New Britain, oil in Kaiser Wilhelms Land, near Eitape, and gold in various river beds, but it has been left unheeded, all energy being turned on planting and trading. Some Australian gold diggers in 1908 and 1909 entered Kaiser Wilhelms Land from Papua, and from the bed of the Waria River extracted gold variously estimated at from £12,000 to £20,000. When the German Government heard of it, a Government station was established at Morobe, close by, and a royalty imposed sufficiently heavy to drive the miners back to British Territory. The German mining laws, which were in vogue till quite recently, have now been replaced by the *Mining Ordinance* 1922.

**8. Shipping.**—Shipping has naturally grown in proportion to the development of the place. The first semi-regular connexion between the Protectorate and the outside world was *via* Australian ports. Later, steamers were run, with an approach to regularity, between Singapore and the German New Guinea settlements, and finally the Norddeutscher Lloyd established a regular service between Hong Kong and Sydney, calling at Rabaul, Friedrich Wilhelms Haven, Kaewieng, and occasionally at other places. In 1896 the Australian firm, Burns, Philp and Co., commenced a regular service to German New Guinea, but ten years later they were forced out of the trade. Communications between the different parts of the Possession was maintained by vessels belonging to the New Guinea Co., and the Norddeutscher Lloyd. When war broke out and the German steamers were either captured or interned, Burns, Philp and Co. extended their Papuan service to German New Guinea. The inter-island steamers were taken over by the British Military Administration, and communication with outlying parts kept up as usual.

**9. Commerce.**—The main pillars of commercial life in late German New Guinea were three big companies, with head offices in Germany, and branches all over the Possession; these firms were the Neu-Guinea Kompagnie, Hamburg Sudsee Aktien Gesellschaft, and Hershheim and Co. Of less importance were Wahlen and Co., Bremen Sudsee Gesellschaft, and the old Mioko Co. These firms, besides owning extensive plantations, were both the wholesale traders, and the principal retailers, and in addition acted as bankers, agents, and financiers to the smaller companies, individual planters, and Chinese stores. Most of the copra, birds of paradise, shell, and other produce passed through their hands, the payment generally being made in supplies and kanaka merchandise.

**10. Principal Settlements.**—Rabaul is not only the Seat of Administration, but also the commercial centre of the whole Possession. It is situated on the excellent Simpson Haven, and is well laid out with wide avenues, open squares, and well-kept roads leading out to the surrounding country. It is provided with big stores, shops, hotel, ice works, telephone system, jetties, and two slips. A branch of the

Commonwealth Bank, established during the war, is still operating. Generally speaking, the town comprises three sections, the European quarter, Chinatown, and the Malay and native quarters. Including all, the population numbers about 1,500.

Herbertshohe, which is now known by its native name, Kokopo, situated on Blanche Bay, is still of importance as the centre of extensive plantations. Kaewieng is the principal European settlement in New Ireland, and Friedrich Wilhelms Haven—now called Madang—the only township on the New Guinea coast. Both possess stores, hotel, jetties, and Chinatown, but everything is on a smaller scale than is the case in Rabaul. They are connected by wireless stations with the main station at Bitu-Paka, and thereby, indirectly, in quick communication with the outer world.

**11. Exports and Imports.**—The value of exports in 1913—the last full year of German occupation—amounted to £400,513. During and after the war the export-value fluctuated greatly owing to the uncertainty of shipping and vagaries in prices. Thus the export value for the financial year ended 30th June, 1919, only amounted to £300,766, while for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1920, it was £913,565. This amount was made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Copra .. .. .	807,732	2	1
Shell .. .. .	50,993	11	10
Birds of Paradise .. .. .	36,077	0	0
Cocoa Beans .. .. .	13,628	17	0
Rubber .. .. .	2,289	0	0
Trepang .. .. .	1,286	12	0
Goura Pigeon Crests .. .. .	555	0	0
Tortoise Shell .. .. .	551	0	0
Ivory Nuts .. .. .	272	14	0
Cassowary Feathers .. .. .	76	10	0
Ospreys .. .. .	60	10	0
Hides .. .. .	40	0	0
Mace .. .. .	2	10	0
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>913,565</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>

Birds of Paradise skins realized in 1913 over £54,000. The export of these birds was prohibited by the British, and the large amount realized last year was due to the disposal of old stock.

With regard to the value of imports, it is given as £280,979 14s. for the financial year ending 30th June, 1919. This, however, excludes the stores received by the occupying force on which no customs duties were charged. For the year 1920 it was £588,793. In the last normal year, that of 1913, the value of imports amounted to £425,026 10s.

**12. Native Labour.**—The economic development of the Territory of New Guinea depends largely on an adequate supply of cheap native labour. At the outbreak of war over 20,000 natives were employed by Europeans,\* out of which number upwards of 18,000 were plantation hands. No encouragement was given them to plant on their own account, on the contrary, pressure was brought to bear on them to serve Europeans. A native head tax of 10 marks was imposed on each adult male native not in the employ of a European. To enable the planters to derive the greatest possible benefit from their labourers the latter were bound by a three years' contract; their wage was fixed at 5 marks a month, besides the usual consideration in food, quarters, loin-cloths, tobacco and soap; and the employers, by paying a fee of 20 marks annually, were allowed to administer corporal punishment to them. Whether the labour question will be more difficult under the more humane rule of the Australians has yet to be seen. The native population, though apparently larger than in Papua, only amounts to about five to the square mile, and appears to be declining. In districts under the influence of missionaries it is believed to be increasing, but at some places race suicide is prevalent, while at others the natives suffer severely from various diseases, some of which have been brought to the islands by Europeans.

#### SECTION 6.—POPULATION—OTHER THAN NATIVES.

**1. Europeans.**—At the outbreak of war there were 1,273 Europeans—chiefly Germans—in what is now the Territory of New Guinea, distributed as follows:—New Britain and adjoining islands, 690; Kaiser Wilhelms Land, 333; New Ireland, 140; the Admiralty Group, 50; the German Solomon Islands, 60. Of this number 135 were officials; about 260 were directly attached to various mission societies; double that number were engaged in planting and trading, while the remainder followed a variety of vocations, or were wives and children. The war, and consequent military occupation, for a time considerably increased the white population; but even in 1915 the occupying force was much reduced, and, as a rule, was little in excess of what was required to fill the positions of former German officials.

**2. Asiatics.**—The Asiatics, at the outbreak of war, numbered about 1,700. Of these 103 were Japanese, 1,377 Chinese, and the remainder mostly of the Malay race. The Japanese, had increased from 5 in 1909 to 103 in 1914. The Chinese in the same period had increased from about 325 to 1,377. Of these 583 were artisans, 186 labourers, and 172 engaged in business. The remainder supplied the Possession with the traditional cook, steward, vegetable gardener, and so forth.

#### SECTION 7.—HEALTH.

To preserve, as far as possible, the health of Europeans and others, European hospitals had by the Germans been established at Rabaul, Kaewieng, and Madang, each in charge of a qualified medical officer. There were hospitals for the natives in Rabaul and at all the out-stations, most of them in charge of medical assistants. In addition to maintaining these hospitals, the Commonwealth Government has caused a vigorous campaign to be instituted against hookworm, malarial fever, venereal diseases, and such other diseases as seriously undermine the health of the native population.

\* This number had in May, 1921, increased to over 30,000.

**SECTION 8.—MISSION WORK AND EDUCATION.**

The first attempt at missionary work in the Territory was made in 1852, at Rooke Island, by Roman Catholic missionaries from Samoa. The attempt failed, and efforts at christianizing the natives in these parts were abandoned for the time being.

In 1875, the Rev. George Brown commenced missionary work in the Duke of York Islands on behalf of the Australian Methodist Mission Society, gradually extending his activity to New Britain and New Ireland.

Some French Catholic priests, who were partakers in Marquis de Ray's ill-fated attempt, in 1879, to colonize New Ireland, afterwards settled in New Britain, where they became the pioneers of The Sacred Heart of Jesus Mission work, now so extensively carried on in the Bismarek Archipelago.

In 1886, the Lutheran Mission Society, Neuendettelsauer, commenced mission work in Kaiser Wilhelms Land. It operates from the border of Papua to Finsch Haven. In the following year the Rheinische Mission (Lutheran-Calvinists) also entered the mission field, and made Madang its head-quarters. Finally, in 1897, the Holy Ghost Society (R.C.) took upon itself to christianize the natives living between Alexis Haven and the Dutch Border.

In the German Solomon Islands the French Catholic Society, the Marists, is in operation, and in the Admiralty Group, the Liebenzell Mission (Lutheran).

All these societies combine teaching and planting with their missionary work. They conduct native schools, and own extensive plantations. Between them they possess 80,705 acres of land of which, at the end of 1919, 16,571 acres were planted with coconuts. The aggregate number of Europeans engaged in mission work at that time was 258, of which 221 were Germans. Some of the societies also have industrial schools in which intelligent natives and half-castes receive technical training; and three of the mission societies have small printing plants by which reading matter in one or other of the native languages is produced. The same linguistic difficulties prevail in the mandated territory as in Papua, thus—to mention an instance—on the little island Tamara, in Berlin Haven, covering an area of 1,250 acres, there are five villages, with five different languages. The German language was taught in many of the mission schools previous to the war.

The Commonwealth Government has adopted a far-reaching scheme for the education of the natives. This provides in some respects for co-operation in educational matters between the Government and the mission societies.

**CENSUS RESULTS.**

NOTE.—The figures contained herein are subject to revision on the completion of the detailed tabulation.

**1. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Non-indigenous Population of the Several Collectors' Districts and their Dwellings.**

COLLECTOR'S DISTRICT.	POPULATION.			DWELLINGS.			
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.
Eitape .. .. .	76	27	103	57	..	..	57
Gasmatta .. .. .	16	..	16	11	..	..	11
Kaewiang .. .. .	288	68	356	174	..	..	174
Kieta .. .. .	119	29	148	71	..	..	71
Kokopo .. .. .	276	93	369	86	..	..	86
Madang .. .. .	195	77	272	97	5	..	102
Manus .. .. .	117	15	132	58	..	..	58
Morobe .. .. .	79	60	139	26	..	..	26
Namatani .. .. .	120	28	148	49	13	..	62
Rabaul .. .. .	1,078	272	1,350	401	..	..	401
Talasea .. .. .	33	1	34	26	..	..	26
Shipping .. .. .	105	1	106	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	2,502	671	3,173	1,056	18	..	1,074

**2. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Ages of Non-indigenous Population.**

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-4 .. .. .	83	84	167	60-64 .. .. .	19	4	23
5-9 .. .. .	71	69	140	65-69 .. .. .	6	3	9
10-14 .. .. .	28	27	55	70-74 .. .. .	2	1	3
15-19 .. .. .	56	17	73	Not stated .. .. .	97	70	167
20-24 .. .. .	236	32	268				
25-29 .. .. .	422	84	506	Total .. .. .	2,502	671	3,173
30-34 .. .. .	438	96	534				
35-39 .. .. .	402	87	489	Under 21 .. .. .	282	205	487
40-44 .. .. .	304	55	359	21 and over .. .. .	2,123	396	2,519
45-49 .. .. .	196	24	220	Not stated .. .. .	97	70	167
50-54 .. .. .	100	14	114				
55-59 .. .. .	42	4	46	Total .. .. .	2,502	671	3,173

## 3. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Length of Residence in New Guinea of Persons born Outside the Territory.

NUMBER OF COMPLETE YEARS OF RESIDENCE.			Males.	Females.	Persons.	NUMBER OF COMPLETE YEARS OF RESIDENCE.			Males.	Females.	Persons.
0	..	..	447	61	508	15-19	..	..	128	32	160
1	..	..	85	20	105	20-24	..	..	80	13	93
2	..	..	68	7	75	25-29	..	..	26	7	33
3	..	..	24	4	28	30-34	..	..	13	7	20
4	..	..	25	2	27	35-39	..	..	6	1	7
0-4	..	..	649	94	743	40 ..	..	..	2	..	2
5-9	..	..	948	186	1,134	Not stated	..	..	76	36	112
10-14	..	..	341	82	423	Non-indigenous New Guinea born	..	..	233	213	446
						Total	..	..	2,502	671	3,173

## 4. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Conjugal Condition of Non-indigenous Population.

PARTICULARS.	NEVER MARRIED.			Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Judicially Separated.	Not Stated.	Total.
	Under 15 Years of Age.	Aged 15 Years and over.	Total.						
Males	182	1,280	1,462	915	49	19	10	47	2,502
Females	180	188	368	274	15	2	2	10	671
Total	362	1,468	1,830	1,189	64	21	12	57	3,173

## 5. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Birthplaces of Non-indigenous Population.

BIRTHPLACE.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	BIRTHPLACE.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australasia—				Asia— <i>continued.</i>			
Australia	342	64	406	China	1,046	126	1,172
Territory of New Guinea	233	213	446	Japan	65	17	82
New Zealand	18	2	20	Java	14	20	34
Total, Australasia	593	279	872	Philippine Islands	6	..	6
Europe—				Timor	..	2	2
England	120	9	129	Other Asiatic Countries	100	25	125
Wales	5	..	5	Total, Asia	1,265	192	1,457
Scotland	25	2	27	Africa—			
Ireland	19	1	20	South African Union	8	..	8
Malta	1	..	1	America—			
Austria	3	1	4	British West Indies	1	..	1
Belgium	4	1	5	Canada	3	..	3
Czecho-Slovakia	3	1	4	Newfoundland	1	..	1
Denmark	4	..	4	Argentina	1	..	1
Finland	1	..	1	U.S., America	6	..	6
France	12	13	25	West Indies (undefined)	1	..	1
Germany	318	109	427	Other American Countries	1	..	1
Hungary	..	1	1	Total, American	14	..	14
Italy	1	..	1	Polynesia—			
Netherlands	5	3	8	Fiji	1	1	2
Norway	1	..	1	Solomon Islands	1	..	1
Poland	6	1	7	Other Polynesian (British)	1	1	2
Russia	1	..	1	New Hebrides	1	1	2
Sweden	4	..	4	Samoa	2	9	11
Switzerland	1	2	3	Other Polynesian	29	22	51
Other European Countries	6	2	8	Total, Polynesia	35	34	69
Total, Europe	540	146	686	Not Stated	47	20	67
Asia—				Total, All Birthplaces	2,502	671	3,173
British India	5	1	6				
Ceylon	2	..	2				
Hong Kong	14	..	14				
Straits Settlements	13	1	14				

## 6. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Nationality (i.e., Allegiance) of Non-indigenous Population.

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Austrian	3	..	3	Japanese	69	18	87
Belgian	4	2	6	Norwegian	1	..	1
British	627	88	715	Polish	5	1	6
Chinese	1,173	229	1,402	Swedish	7	..	7
Czecho-Slovakian	3	4	7	Swiss	..	1	1
Danish	6	6	12	Turkish	..	1	1
Dutch	138	77	215	U.S., America	33	27	60
Finnish	2	2	4	Other	7	1	8
French	14	15	29	Not Stated	19	9	28
German	390	189	579	Total	2,502	671	3,173
Italian	1	1	2				

## 7. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Race of Non-indigenous Population.

RACE.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	RACE.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European .. .. .	1,006	282	1,288	H.C. Chinese .. .. .	1	1	2
Chinese .. .. .	1,195	229	1,424	H.C. Filipino .. .. .	4	2	6
Filipino .. .. .	24	21	45	H.C. Japanese .. .. .	1	1	2
Hindu .. .. .	1	..	1	H.C. Javanese .. .. .	2	2	4
Japanese .. .. .	69	18	87	H.C. Malay .. .. .	1	..	1
Javanese .. .. .	18	25	43	H.C. Polynesian .. .. .	34	20	54
Malay .. .. .	129	49	178				
Polynesian .. .. .	11	17	28				
Timorese .. .. .	..	2	2	Total .. .. .	43	26	69
Other .. .. .	1	..	1				
Indefinite .. .. .	5	2	7				
Total, Non-European full blood .. .. .	1,453	363	1,816	Total, All Races .. .. .	2,502	671	3,173

## 8. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Occupations of Non-indigenous Population.

OCCUPATION.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	OCCUPATION.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<b>CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.</b>				<b>CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.</b>			
General Government .. .. .	94	..	94	Printing and Publishing .. .. .	9	..	9
Defence .. .. .	120	..	120	Watchmaking .. .. .	2	..	2
Law and Order .. .. .	11	..	11	Mechanical Engineering .. .. .	14	..	14
Religion .. .. .	167	89	256	Boatbuilding, etc. .. .. .	61	..	61
Charity .. .. .	..	2	2	Sailmaking .. .. .	2	..	2
Health .. .. .	29	7	36	Saw-milling (Town) .. .. .	27	..	27
Science .. .. .	7	..	7	Tailoring and Dressmaking .. .. .	44	2	46
Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Surveying .. .. .	9	..	9	Bootmaking .. .. .	10	..	10
Education .. .. .	7	6	13	Bakery and Confectionery .. .. .	7	..	7
Fine Arts .. .. .	3	..	3	Ice Manufacturing, etc. .. .. .	4	..	4
Amusements .. .. .	4	..	4	Jeweller .. .. .	1	..	1
Total, Professional .. .. .	451	104	555	Blacksmithing .. .. .	10	..	10
<b>CLASS II.—DOMESTIC.</b>				Erection of Houses and other Buildings .. .. .	198	..	198
Board and Lodging .. .. .	41	2	43	Earthworks Construction .. .. .	45	..	45
Domestic Service and Attendance .. .. .	99	26	125	Industrial Workers imperfectly defined .. .. .	47	..	47
Total, Domestic .. .. .	140	28	168	Total, Industrial .. .. .	481	2	483
<b>CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL.</b>				<b>CLASS VI.—PRIMARY PRODUCERS.</b>			
Banking and Finance .. .. .	8	..	8	Agricultural Pursuits .. .. .	453	7	460
Insurance .. .. .	2	..	2	Pastoral Pursuits .. .. .	2	1	3
Butchering, etc. .. .. .	5	..	5	Fisheries .. .. .	11	..	11
Groceries, etc. .. .. .	1	..	1	Forestry .. .. .	15	..	15
Vegetable Matters N.E.I. .. .. .	9	..	9	Mining .. .. .	1	..	1
Merchants, Dealers (Undefined) .. .. .	378	2	380	Total, Primary Producers .. .. .	482	8	490
Other Mercantile Persons .. .. .	45	2	47	<b>CLASS VIII.—DEPENDANTS.</b>			
Storage .. .. .	23	..	23	Home Duties .. .. .	..	279	279
Total, Commercial .. .. .	471	4	475	Scholars and Students .. .. .	82	60	142
<b>CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.</b>				Dependent Relatives .. .. .	182	182	364
On Roads .. .. .	7	..	7	Total, Dependants .. .. .	264	521	785
On Seas and Rivers .. .. .	154	..	154	<b>Not Stated .. .. .</b>			
Postal and Telegraph Service .. .. .	24	..	24	27	4	31	
Messenger .. .. .	1	..	1	Total, All Occupations .. .. .	2,502	671	3,173
Total, Transport and Communication .. .. .	186	..	186				

## 9. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Grade of Employment in Non-indigenous Population.

PARTICULARS.	Employer.	Working on own account.	Assisting, but not Receiving Wages or Salary.	Receiving Wages or Salary.	Unemployed.	Grade not applicable.	Grade not stated.	Total.
Males .. .. .	77	273	6	1,562	66	418	100	2,502
Females .. .. .	3	6	..	40	3	614	5	671
Persons .. .. .	80	279	6	1,602	69	1,032	105	3,173

## 10. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Causes of Unemployment of Non-indigenous Population.

Particulars.	Scarcity of Employment.	Illness.	Accident.	Strike.	Lockout.	Old Age.	Other Causes.	Cause not stated.	Total.
Males ..	4	4	..	..	..	2	53	3	66
Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total ..	4	4	..	..	..	2	56	3	69

## 11. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Duration of Unemployment of Non-indigenous Population.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN DAYS.			Males.	Females.	Persons.	DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN DAYS.			Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 10 ..	..	..	7	..	7	60-69 ..	..	..	1	..	1
10-19 ..	..	..	12	2	14	70-79 ..	..	..	2	..	2
20-29 ..	..	..	1	..	1	80-89 ..	..	..	..	..	..
30-39 ..	..	..	6	..	6	90 and over ..	..	..	19	1	20
40-49 ..	..	..	2	..	2	Not Stated ..	..	..	16	..	16
50-59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	Total ..	..	..	66	3	69

## 12. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Religions of Non-indigenous Population.

RELIGION.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	RELIGION.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
I.—CHRISTIAN.				II.—NON-CHRISTIAN—continued.			
Baptist ..	4	1	5	Mohammedan ..	47	31	78
Brethren ..	1	..	1	Pagan (so returned) ..	1	1	2
Catholic, Roman ..	324	161	485	Shinto ..	31	9	40
Catholic, Undefined ..	62	27	89	Others, Non-Christians ..	7	1	8
Church of Christ ..	2	..	2	Total, Non-Christian	1,102	215	1,317
Church of England ..	353	51	404	III.—INDEFINITE.			
Congregational ..	6	..	6	Agnostic ..	1	..	1
Lutheran ..	114	71	185	No Denomination ..	2	..	2
Methodist ..	48	22	70	Rationalist ..	1	..	1
Presbyterian ..	79	6	85	Spiritualist ..	1	..	1
Protestant, Undefined ..	174	54	228	Others, Indefinite ..	6	..	6
Unitarian ..	1	..	1	Total, Indefinite ..	11	..	11
Other Christians ..	46	14	60	IV.—NO RELIGION ..			
Christian, Undefined ..	6	..	6	V.—OBJECT TO STATE ..			
Total, Christian ..	1,220	407	1,627	VI.—NO REPLY ..			
II.—NON-CHRISTIAN.				Total, All Religions ..			
Buddhist ..	58	12	70	2,502			
Chinese ..	112	32	144	671			
Confucian ..	842	129	971	3,173			
Hebrew ..	4	..	4				

## 13. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Education of Non-indigenous Population.

PARTICULARS.	CANNOT READ.			ENGLISH LANGUAGE.		FOREIGN LANGUAGE ONLY.		Not Stated.	Total.
	Under 5 Years of Age.	Aged 5 Years and over.	Total.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.		
Males ..	83	163	246	9	1,063	11	1,011	162	2,502
Females ..	84	141	225	1	184	1	149	111	671
Persons ..	167	304	471	10	1,247	12	1,160	273	3,173

## 14. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Non-indigenous Population Recorded as Receiving Instruction at Date of Census.

PARTICULARS.	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	At Home.	Total Recorded as Receiving Instruction.
Males ..	2	45	30	17	94
Females ..	..	35	1	25	61
Persons ..	2	80	31	42	155

## 15. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Nature of Dwellings of Non-indigenous Population.

NATURE OF DWELLING.	Number of Dwellings.	NATURE OF DWELLING.	Number of Dwellings.
Private House .. .. .	741	Penal Establishment .. .. .	1
Caretaker's Quarters .. .. .	7	Military Establishment .. .. .	1
Hotel .. .. .	9	Others .. .. .	86
Boardinghouse, etc. .. .. .	22	Not Stated .. .. .	153
Educational Institution .. .. .	6	Waggon, Van, etc. .. .. .	1
Religious Institution (not educational) .. .. .	25		
Hospital .. .. .	4	Total .. .. .	1,056

## 16. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Dwellings of Non-indigenous Population Classified According to Materials of which Outer Walls are Built.

MATERIALS OF WHICH OUTER WALLS ARE BUILT.	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.			MATERIALS OF WHICH OUTER WALLS ARE BUILT.	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.		
	Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.		Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.
Stone .. .. .	1	..	1	Bushes, Rushes, etc. ..	116	12	128
Brick .. .. .	1	..	1	Calico, Canvas, Hessian ..	4	..	4
Concrete .. .. .	3	..	3	Other Materials ..	27	2	29
Iron .. .. .	24	3	27	Not Stated ..	12	150	162
Wood .. .. .	549	146	695	Waggon, Van, etc. ..	..	1	1
Wattle and Dab .. .. .	1	..	1				
Fibro Cement .. .. .	3	1	4	Total ..	741	315	1,056

## 17. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Dwellings of Non-indigenous Population Classified According to Materials used for Roofing.

MATERIALS USED FOR ROOFING.	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.			MATERIALS USED FOR ROOFING.	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.		
	Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.		Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.
Tiles .. .. .	3	7	10	Calico, Canvas, Hessian ..	2	..	2
Iron .. .. .	468	133	601	Malthoid, etc. ..	4	1	5
Wood .. .. .	5	..	5	Other Materials ..	22	..	22
Thatch .. .. .	23	1	24	Not Stated ..	18	150	168
Fibro Cement .. .. .	8	2	10	Waggon, Van, etc. ..	..	1	1
Bushes, Rushes, etc. ..	188	20	208				
				Total ..	741	315	1,056

## 18. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Dwellings of Non-indigenous Population Classified According to Number of Rooms.

NUMBER OF ROOMS.	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.			NUMBER OF ROOMS.	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.		
	Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.		Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.
1 .. .. .	64	13	77	12 .. .. .	..	1	1
2 .. .. .	165	26	191	13 .. .. .	1	2	3
3 .. .. .	217	26	243	15 .. .. .	..	1	1
4 .. .. .	156	34	190	16 .. .. .	1	2	3
5 .. .. .	67	19	86	17 .. .. .	1	..	1
6 .. .. .	27	10	37	18 .. .. .	..	1	1
7 .. .. .	11	8	19	19 .. .. .	..	1	1
8 .. .. .	4	7	11	Over 20 .. .. .	1	1	2
9 .. .. .	4	3	7	Not Stated .. .. .	18	151	169
10 .. .. .	2	8	10				
11 .. .. .	2	1	3	Total ..	741	315	1,056

## 19. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Dwellings of Non-indigenous Population Classified According to Number of Inmates at Date of Census.

NUMBER OF INMATES.	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.			NUMBER OF INMATES.	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.		
	Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.		Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.
1 .. .. .	320	161	481	10 .. .. .	3	5	8
2 .. .. .	165	45	210	11 .. .. .	3	4	7
3 .. .. .	85	28	113	12 .. .. .	1	5	6
4 .. .. .	43	11	54	13 .. .. .	..	5	5
5 .. .. .	41	9	50	14 .. .. .	..	1	1
6 .. .. .	32	14	46	15 .. .. .	2	1	3
7 .. .. .	20	4	24	Over 15 .. .. .	2	9	11
8 .. .. .	13	4	17				
9 .. .. .	11	9	20	Total ..	741	315	1,056

**20. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Dwellings of Non-indigenous Population Classified According to Rental Value per Week.**

RENTAL VALUE PER WEEK.	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.			RENTAL VALUE PER WEEK.	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.		
	Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.		Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.
Under 5s. .. ..	40	2	42	40s. and under 50s. ..	7	..	7
5s. and under 10s. ..	38	1	39	50s. " 60s. ..	1	2	3
10s. " 15s. ..	35	5	40	60s. " 70s. ..	2	1	3
15. " 20s. ..	25	6	31	100s. and over ..	..	3	3
20s. " 25s. ..	30	8	38	Not Stated .. ..	538	280	818
25s. " 30s. ..	16	7	23				
30s. " 35s. ..	6	..	6				
35s. " 40s. ..	3	..	3				
				<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>1,056</b>

**21. Territory of New Guinea, 4th April, 1921.—Dwellings of Non-indigenous Population Classified According to Nature of Occupancy.**

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY—							Total Dwellings.
	Owner.	Rent Purchaser.	Tenant.	Caretaker or Person in Charge.	Other Occupant.	Not Stated.		
Private Dwellings .. ..	192	3	169	4	272	101	741	
Other .. ..	11	..	12	9	122	161	315	
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>1,056</b>	

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Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,  
Melbourne, 23rd June, 1922.