German New Guinea
The Draft Annual Report for 1913-14
edited and translated
by Peter Sack and
Dymphna Clark

Department of Law Research School of Social Sciences
The Australian National University, Canberra 1980
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# CONTENTS

Introduction 1

I. The General Report 2

II. The District Reports

1. Kaewieng District Office 39
1a. Appendix (Agricultural Establishment) 51
2. Namatanai Station 55
3. Manus Station 60
4. Kieta Station 70
5. Friedrich Wilhelmshafen District Office 80
6. Eitape Station 94
7. Morobe Station 98

III. The Mission Reports

1. Methodist Mission 115
2. Marist Mission 120
3. Neuendettelsau Mission 121
4. Rhenish Mission 140
IV. Special Government Reports and Statistics

1. Government School 146
2. Plantation Statistics 153
3. Labour Recruitment Statistics 154
4. Trade Statistics 156
5. Shipping Statistics 158
6. Postal Services 161
7. Head Tax 163

Index
INTRODUCTION

This is a supplement to German New Guinea, The Annual Reports published by ANU Press in 1978. The last of the Annual Reports included in that volume covered the financial year 1912-13. It was published in 1914. No further reports were published. Yet, in view of the fact that the next financial year (1913-14) had also ended before the outbreak of World War I, we had suspected for some time that a more or less advanced draft of the Report covering that period must have been in existence. But had it survived? It was not among the files of the Imperial Government of German New Guinea in the Australian (Commonwealth) Archives. It seemed not unlikely, however, that by August 1914 a draft had been sent from Rabaul to the Colonial Office in Berlin. The Central Archives of the German Democratic Republic in Potsdam, which hold most of the surviving records of that Office, included the relevant series (manuscripts relating to the Annual Reports on New Guinea) and there, in the last relevant file (RKA 6538, Reel G 8610 in the National Library in Canberra) was the 1913-14 draft.\(^1\) We are grateful to the Zentralarchiv in Potsdam for permission to publish an English version of this draft.\(^2\)

The preparation of the draft of the annual report for 1913-14 was the task of the General Section (Referat 1) of the

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1 The filing system is in some respects quite puzzling.
2 We looked at the possibility of dealing in a similar way with the 'initial gap' - the period between the annexation (whenever that was) and the first published Annual Report by the Neu Guinea Kompagnie for the business year 1886-87 - by substituting the unpublished annual reports by the Imperial Commissioner von Oertzen to the German Government, but these reports are so different in style and the conditions on which they report so different in nature, that a different treatment is required.
Imperial Government in Rabaul. (The revision of the draft in Berlin for presentation to the Reichstag and for publication had apparently not begun.) The General Section, in turn, based its draft on reports and statistical information provided by individual Government Stations, mission societies and specialised sections of the Government (Treasury, Public Works, etc.). The information from the Districts went either directly to the General Section or was pre-processed by the relevant specialised sections. The material sent to Berlin consisted of the draft of a general report by the General Section, plus specialised government reports, the reports of the individual District Offices or Stations and mission societies and a confusing heap of statistics.

The General Report contains a number of gaps which become visible if it is compared with the published Annual Reports for the previous years which follow the same pattern. Since 1909-10 they all consist of four main parts: Administration, Economy and Economic Policy, Public Works and Buildings, and Finance, the first three of which are further subdivided. Only the third and fourth main part of the General Report for 1913-14 are complete. The first main part (Administration) provides no information under the heading 'Climate and Health' and the Sacred Heart Mission is not covered in the section 'Missions' because it had failed to submit its report in time. The gaps in the second main part (Economy and Economic Policy) are even larger. Under the heading 'Production' no information is provided on 'Animal Husbandry', 'Forestry', 'Birds of Paradise', 'Marine Products', or 'Labour'\(^1\) and the section on 'Trade and Communications' is missing altogether.

\(^1\)The published Annual Reports are also not complete in this respect (in the sense that they do not provide in each year information under all 'available' headings).
Under these circumstances it would have been mistaken to adhere to our previous editorial decision for the main volume and to exclude all appendixes from publication. Moreover, at least some of the District Reports and Mission Reports - apart from assisting in filling the gaps - provide local colour and individual flavour which are missing from the General Report and the published Annual Reports. As we were this time not desperately pressed for space, we therefore decided to include all available District Reports and Mission Reports as well as the special reports on the Government School in Namanula and the Government Plantation in Kaewieng.

As far as the statistics are concerned we were in a difficult position. On the one hand we could no longer simply refer the reader to the statistical appendixes of the published German version of the Reports, on the other hand the draft statistics were far from perfect and many of the handwritten figures were (at least on microfilm) difficult to read. Further, we felt that some topics were adequately covered in the General Report (for instance, population figures) and that the interest in others would be so limited that they would hardly be worth the effort (for instance, the detailed postal statistics). Yet, in our opinion other equally specialised topics deserved special attention (for instance, labour recruiting and head tax).

When we began battling more seriously with the draft statistics, it emerged that in some cases the relevant data had simply not been available (for instance, for Animal Husbandry) but that other key statistics had already been sent to the Amtsblatt for publication (for instance, the plantation and

1 However, we have again limited ourselves to the Old Protectorate and have omitted, as far as practicable, all information relating to the Island Territory.

2 The District Office in Rabaul, being on the spot and closely linked with the General Section of the Government, did not prepare a separate report and that of the Sacred Heart Mission had, as mentioned, not been submitted.
In view of all these factors we took the following stand: we have omitted the population and postal statistics (but included a short general report on the postal services), we have republished the plantation statistics and trade statistics which the Government in Rabaul itself had selected for publication (in the latter case in a simplified version), we have included the information on labour recruiting and head tax and have coped as best as we could with the draft shipping statistics. We also considered briefly whether we should go beyond the draft report and its appendixes to fill the remaining gaps (for example by trying to locate special medical reports or a report the Sacred Heart Mission might have prepared for other purposes for the period in question), but decided against it.

In conclusion the following points should perhaps be mentioned: First, we have inserted in square brackets the headings omitted in the General Report and have provided references to other material in this volume which may assist in filling these gaps. Second, as this volume covers only one year, we thought that a subject index would not be required (a proper name index has been included). For the treatment of geographical names, German titles etc. see the explanations given in the main volume. May we remind readers that figures relating to the whole Protectorate (including the Island Territory) are marked with an asterisk.

Having said this, we can only express our hope that this supplement will help to breathe more life into the Annual Reports on German New Guinea, that, having looked at the District Reports and Mission Reports in particular it will become easier to read between the lines of the general reports to get behind the smooth official façade presented and to appreciate various 'games' which went on at various levels as the result of various tensions.
I. THE GENERAL REPORT
I. ADMINISTRATION

General

The year just past may be said to have run a course favourable to the Protectorate in every respect. The volume of trade as a whole has risen, particularly production within the Protectorate itself. The existing plantations have developed satisfactorily and a considerable number of new ventures have been established. As a result of the continuing high level of copra prices both commerce and plantations earned substantial profits. The operations of the Neu Guinea Kompagnie also showed a profit and the company paid a dividend for the first time.

Visit by the Far-Eastern Squadron

German prestige was considerably reinforced by the visit of the Far-Eastern cruiser squadron, represented by the heavy cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, the light cruiser Emden and the escort vessel Titania, which visited the Protectorate in July 1913 and, sometimes in concert and sometimes individually, showed the flag in a number of harbours. Particularly in Rabaul, where the light cruiser Cormoran and the survey ship Planet were also in port, there was for a time an aggregation of naval power of quite impressive proportions for this Protectorate. The landing detachment of about 800 men made a particularly strong impression on the natives, who had hurried to the scene in great numbers to see them pass in review before the squadron commander on the police parade ground in front of the District Office. In Neu Hannover, where S.M.S. Emden put ashore a landing party at the request of the District Commissioner, the Navy also rendered considerable assistance during the organisation of this populous and warlike tribe.
Withdrawal of the Cormoran from Service

The Cormoran, a gunboat belonging to the Australian station, was withdrawn from service and set out on its homeward voyage from Japan. The gunboat Geyer commissioned to replace it has not yet arrived in the Protectorate.

[One paragraph omitted, Island Territory]

Scientific Exploration and Expeditions

Kaiserin Augusta River Expedition

The expedition which had been exploring the basin of the Kaiserin Augusta [Sepik] River since February 1912 was disbanded at the end of September 1913. The results of its investigations are not yet available here. The view expressed at the very outset, namely that the river plain is largely subject to flooding, was confirmed by subsequent observations. The only member of the expedition still in the area is the ethnologist Dr Thurnwald, who did not arrive till the beginning of 1913. His base camp is situated on the lower reaches of the Kaiserin Augusta River, near the village of Karadjundo. In the course of his work Dr Thurnwald has, in particular, twice traversed the country between the Kaiserin Augusta River and the north coast of Kaiser Wilhelmsland. The first crossing was from Karadjundo to Moem, and the second crossing started from the upper reaches of the river near the village of Miui and proceeded roughly along the 143rd parallel of longitude. During the second crossing in particular, Dr Thurnwald encountered a dense inland population which he estimates at at least ten thousand.

Gogol-Ramu Expedition

During the months of September and October 1913 the country between the Gogol River and the upper Ramu was examined by an expedition of experts sent out by the Government of the Protectorate. The primary objective of the expedition was to find a
suitable site for the agricultural experimental station to be established in the interior of Kaiser Wilhelmsland. It also aimed at investigating the agricultural potential of the country in the interior. The expedition set out from Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, first following the Gogol River valley and then advancing to the upper Ramu River. From there the expedition struck back to the coast, partly along the banks of the Ramu River and partly in native boats on the river itself. The expedition found extensive stretches of country suitable for plantation purposes. It has not yet been possible to pass a final verdict on the useful potential of the country or on the most suitable site for the agricultural experimental station, as it will be necessary to travel over the area a number of times to establish to what extent it is subject to flooding.

Medico-Demographic Research Expedition

Drawing on the resources of the Afrikafonds, the Reichskolonialamt organised and equipped a medico-demographic research expedition led by Professors Külz and Leber. The expedition, which was also joined by the artist [Emil] Nolde and his wife, as well as by Fräulein Arnthal as assistant, had instructions to study the distribution of endemic diseases among the natives, the composition of the population and the problem of population growth. The work of the expedition has not yet been completed. So far, Jap in the Caroline Islands [Island Territory], the interior of the Gazelle Peninsula, the Solomon Islands and the Huon Gulf have been studied. The future programme of the expedition includes the exploration and examination of Neu Mecklenburg, Manus and the northern part of Kaiser Wilhelmsland.

[Remainder of paragraph omitted, Island Territory]

Forestry Expedition

Oberförster Deininger, who had been working in East Africa, was sent out by the Reichskolonialamt to examine the stands of commercial timber in the Protectorate. Sometimes alone, and
sometimes accompanied by the *Forstassessor* assigned to the Government of the Protectorate, Deininger travelled over a large part of the Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon Islands and Kaiser Wilhelmsland between July 1913 and March 1914. The two main conclusions arrived at as a result of his investigations were that large, homogeneous stands of eucalyptus suitable for commercial exploitation occur in various parts of the island of Neu Pommern, whereas *Afzelia bijuga*, which is found in many parts of the Bismarck Archipelago, occurs only sporadically, and never in homogeneous stands which might justify the installation of a large sawmill.

**Disturbances in Southern Neu Mecklenburg**

While travelling through the southern part of the island of Neu Mecklenburg, the expedition was attacked by natives near the village of Poronsuan inland from Hilalon. *Oberförster* Deininger received a head-wound from an axe-blown, five police troopers and four carriers were killed, while all the equipment and some firearms were taken by the natives. On receiving news of the attack, the District Officer of Namatanai immediately set out for the scene of the crime with thirty troopers and four carriers and accompanied by the members of the expedition. He succeeded in capturing a number of the rebels and in retrieving some of the rifles and equipment. According to the official report, the attack was carried out by a well-prepared conspiracy of the inhabitants of the mountains of southern Neu Mecklenburg, whom the Namatanai Station had recently started to organise, and who were resisting being placed under the control of the Administration. The expeditionary troop was therefore called up to effect the complete overthrow of the uprising, which had also manifested itself in the harassment of the plantations belonging to Chinese settlers on the west coast of Neu Mecklenburg. After a campaign lasting several months and made very much more difficult by the trackless terrain and the onset of heavy monsoon rains, the expeditionary troop succeeded in suppressing the uprising.
Punitive Expeditions in the Admiralty Islands and South Bougainville

Armed intervention against the natives also became necessary in the Admiralty Islands and in Bougainville. In the Admiralty Islands the village of Salien on Kali Bay had to be compelled by force to surrender the firearms still in its possession as a result of earlier raids. The village of Tulu on the north coast of the main island was also punished for cannibalism. In Bougainville the punitive expeditions were directed against the numerous and warlike population of the Buin plain in the southern part of the island. Armed force had to be used against these people on two occasions. The first expedition was carried out against the village of Kalalakiahu on the southeastern slopes of the Kronprinz Range. The main aim of the second expedition, in which, in addition to the expeditionary troop, the landing detachment of S.M.S. Cormoran took part, was to demonstrate the armed might of the Government to the natives in the hinterland of the south-west coast, who had not previously come into contact with Europeans. In the course of this expedition, which extended over six days, armed force had to be used against the Boroboru and Takonotu districts, which had not long previously treacherously attacked and murdered natives of neighbouring villages.

There were no other disturbances in those areas covered by the Administration.

Relations with and among the Natives

Neu Pommern

In the Rabaul District, the organisation of the coastal population carried out over recent years was consolidated and extended by numerous visits to the individual localities. In addition, the western section of the island was traversed between Cape Bürsching and Larke Bay, and a relatively dense population was found there. A further advance was made into the Baining
Mountains, which were crossed from the Taulil district to the mouth of the Toriu River. Here too the native population was found to be numerous, but still timid and culturally extremely backward. The inhabitants of the island of Unea in the Witu Islands, who had previously maintained a very negative attitude to the Administration and in particular had evaded payment of the head-tax by withdrawing into their inaccessible mountains and ravines, were forced into submission by energetic action.

Neu Mecklenburg

In the Kaewieng District the natives remained quiet. The rebellion in southern Neu Mecklenburg did not spread into this District. On Neu Hannover and Sturm Island, where a number of plantations have been established in recent times, a section of the native population initially regarded the advance of the whites with mistrust. However this soon subsided when the attention of the natives was drawn to the protection given to their vital interests by the Administration and when they were advised of the consequences of any acts of insubordination.

In the Namatanai District a start was made on extending the organisation to the mountain people in the southern part of Neu Mecklenburg, and the southern, mountainous part of the island was twice traversed. Contact was successfully made with the natives everywhere, and the natives also performed services as carriers everywhere without any show of resistance. Plans were made to complete the organisation process by installing chiefs and tultul on the occasion of a later visit. However, before this second visit could be made, some refractory elements among the natives organised a resistance movement which manifested itself in the attack on the scientific expedition referred to above. This attack and the subsequent military operations have in fact put a temporary stop to the organisation programme.
Solomon Islands

In the Solomon Islands, the warlike natives of the island of Buka and the neighbouring islands, who were greatly feared in former years, have been completely pacified. The whole of the eastern, northern and north-eastern sections of the large island of Bougainville can also be regarded as pacified up to two days' march inland. The natives living further inland in the mountains appear to live a more nomadic life and are difficult to reach. It is also proving difficult to organise the natives living on the large plain which occupies the southern and south-western sections of the island, who live in a constant state of feud with each other. The previously mentioned interventions by the Kieta Station in conjunction with S.M.S. Cormoran will contribute to the pacification of this tribe, and when, as is planned, a police post is established in Buin itself, capable of effectively suppressing any future unrest immediately, we may anticipate that this area, inhabited by a numerous and intelligent population, will become available for the recruitment of labour to a greater extent than in the past. Up to the present, recruitment has not been successful here, as in the prevailing state of insecurity, every tribe is naturally anxious to keep its members together, so as not to weaken itself in relation to its neighbours.

Admiralty Islands

In the Admiralty Islands the conduct of those natives in areas under the control of the Station has been satisfactory. The public services required by the Administration, consisting partly in road construction and partly in the establishment of a palm plantation at the site of the Station and on some neighbouring islands, were performed willingly. The fact that some mountain tribes on the main island have moved to the north coast, and the very active participation by the natives in the celebrations to mark the Kaiser's birthday, for which more than a thousand natives gathered at the Station, may be regarded as very gratifying.
results achieved by the Administration. Unfortunately the various tours of inspection of the District have shown that the interior of the main island is only sparsely settled, and that the total native population of the Admiralty Islands can scarcely be expected to exceed 13,000 to 14,000.

Kaiser Wilhelmsland

In Kaiser Wilhelmsland, since the thorough organisation of the whole of the coastline of the Friedrich Wilhelmshafen District with the exception of the short section between Helmholtz Point and Dorfinsel Point, it has become possible to extend the influence of the District Office over more of the villages of the hinterland in the vicinity of the coast. Considerable advances have been made into the Markham valley, into the hinterland of Sattelberg, to the area inland from Bongu, the villages inland from Friedrich Wilhelmshafen and on the left bank of the Gogol, the villages on the lower Ramu and the hinterland of Hansa Bay. The prisoners of war taken from here during the action by the expeditionary troop have been repatriated. Particular attention was paid to the densely populated islands of Manam and Karkar including Bagebag, as well as the island of Umboi. A number of pupils were taken for language tuition from the central Sepik region. They have made good progress and are about to be repatriated.

The Angoram police station on the Kaiserin Augusta River was opened on 7 September and has commenced the organisation of the villages situated to the north.

As in former years, there were also a number of clashes this year with the natives in that part of the District which has not yet been organised. However, in comparison with the aggressive acts committed by the natives in the preceding year, these clashes were not unduly significant. In July a Malay and two native companions were murdered in the hinterland of Sarang, by natives whom he had maltreated. Through the agency
of friendly villages, the natives voluntarily sent the rifles belonging to the murdered men to the tultul of a coastal village, who delivered them to the authorities. At about the same time two white bird of paradise hunters in the hinterland of Laden were attacked by arrows shot by natives as they were bathing in a stream. The Europeans shot at the attackers with their rifles, whereupon the natives took to flight. In November a recruiter was threatened with violence on Umboi by a large number of natives, and ordered his men to fire at them. Two of the natives are alleged to have fallen, whereupon the recruiter withdrew. Presumably the incident was preceded by misunderstandings arising from the recruitment, and coloured recruiters from another recruiting ship are also alleged to have previously committed improprieties against the natives. Six men from Mgiri, a village in the hinterland of Awar, were killed by natives of the village of Bôdskun in a head-hunting incident seventeen miles upstream in the Ramu River lagoons. The guilty village was persuaded to surrender without the use of any force. The villagers were solemnly warned against committing any similar murders in the future and six young men were taken, who have been enlisted to work for the District Office for two years.

The Morobe Station, having already completed the pacification of the coastal inhabitants in previous years, directed its main efforts towards the inland population living in the direction of the Central Range. The Station had already made contact with these natives in the previous year and had installed chiefs and tultul there. The organisation set up in this way has been consolidated in the current year and has also been turned to economic use by requisitioning natives to perform compulsory labour in Morobe. No disturbances or hostilities against Europeans have occurred in any part of the District, whose native population is estimated at about 15,000 to 20,000.
Peaceful development has also been maintained in the Eitape Station District. Those natives in areas subject to the control of the Station remained quiet and willingly carried out the instructions issued by the Station, in particular the compulsory labour required of them. There were no acts of aggression against Europeans.

[One paragraph omitted, Island Territory]

**Changes in Administrative Organisation**

At the beginning of the year covered by the Report, the Fead Islands (Nuguria) were detached from the Rabaul administrative District and assigned to the Kieta Station. All the islands east of 154° long. which formed part of the Old Protectorate have now been placed under the administration of the Kieta Station.

**Flotilla**

The Government flotilla has been enlarged by the addition of the steam launch *Kolonialgesellschaft*, which was taken over by the Government and assigned to the Friedrich Wilhelmshafen District Office after the Kaiserin Augusta River Expedition was disbanded. The steam launch intended for the Kaewieng District Office and under construction in the Tsingtau ship-building yards had not arrived by the close of the year covered by this Report. Both in Kaewieng and in Rabaul, which, notwithstanding its extensive coastline, has also been without a sea-going vessel of its own, this lack has been felt most acutely. It not only made it necessary to charter private vessels, but also placed increased demands on the Government steamer *Komet*, leading to a steep rise in the operating costs of this ship. Apart from a brief voyage to Nauru [Island Territory] necessitated by the strike of the phosphate workers, the *Komet* was detained in the Old Protectorate for the whole year. The total distance covered by this ship was 19,642 nautical miles.

As in previous years, the two naval ships of the Australian
station have placed themselves largely at the disposal of the Administration. It was also possible to make limited use of individual ships of the Far-Eastern squadron for the purposes of the Administration on the occasion of the visit by the squadron.

Advisory Council and Ordinances

Four general meetings of the Advisory Council were held. A number of committee meetings were also held. In addition to the budget, questions connected with land, taxation and native policy were the main subjects discussed.

The most important of the Ordinances and Orders proclaimed were:

1. Ordinance of 30 May 1913 concerning native currency, together with the relevant public notice of 24 November 1913. This Ordinance prohibits whites and non-indigenous natives from conducting transactions with native currency of any kind or imitations of the same. This Ordinance is an extension of the existing prohibition, which was confined to shell money.

2. Ordinance of 14 October 1913 concerning amendments to the tariff applying under the Customs Ordinance. This increased the export duty on crown pigeons from 0.5 marks to 5 marks and introduced for the first time an export duty on cassowary and egret feathers.

3. Ordinance of 2 December 1913 concerning the prohibition on hunting for crown pigeons and cassowaries. This Ordinance introduced a close season for these two species of game from 1 November to 15 May.

4. Ordinance of 12 February 1914 concerning the establishment of wreck stations and the appointment of wreckmasters. By this Ordinance those District Offices and Stations which are situated on the coast were declared wreck stations and
the District Officers of the same were appointed wreckmasters.

5. Order of 10 March 1914 concerning the right of the District Commissioner in Kaewieng to issue Ordinances. This confers on the District Commissioner of Kaewieng the same limited power to issue Ordinances as is enjoyed by the other District Commissioners.

The Rabaul District Office has issued the following Ordinances and Orders:

1. Order of 8 June 1913 concerning the maintenance of the public roads within the urban area of Rabaul.

2. Ordinance of 10 October 1913 concerning the holding of commercial [gewerbsmäßige] lectures and performances.

These regulations, which apply only to the Gazelle Peninsula or the urban area of Rabaul as the case may be, became necessary in view of the increasing development of the capital Rabaul and its environs, which is such that the introduction of police regulations to control traffic could no longer be postponed.

Consequent on the detachment last year of the Witu Islands from the Friedrich Wilhelmshafen District and their assignment to the Rabaul District, the said group of islands was likewise assigned to the Rabaul District Court by an Order of the Chancellor of the Reich dated 30 May 1913.

By an Order of the Chancellor of the Reich dated 26 February 1914 the Treasury of the Protectorate was granted exclusive rights to prospect and mine for bitumen in the whole of Kaiser Wilhelmsland. By an Order of the Chancellor of the Reich dated 7 March 1914, special rights to prospect and mine for all other metals in the river basins of the Huon Gulf were also reserved to the Treasury of the Protectorate.
Administration of Justice

The number of criminal cases heard against whites was 66*; 7 of these criminal cases were in the Island Territory, of which 5 resulted in the imposition of fines and 2 in acquittal.

In the Old Protectorate there were 59 criminal cases, a considerable increase (by 17 cases) over the figures for the previous year. Fines were imposed in 42 cases, prison sentences of under 6 months in 10 cases and 6 cases resulted in acquittal. There was also one case involving the offence of inducement to perjury, which was punished by a sentence to imprisonment with hard labour.

Twenty-one criminal cases involved offences against Government Ordinances, in most cases against the Labour Ordinance. On account of the severe penalties, these offences, although usually of a trivial nature, must be heard by the court and cannot be punished administratively. The large number of these cases before the courts tends to make the criminal statistics for Europeans appear higher than they in fact are. In the latest draft Ordinances at present under consideration care has therefore been taken to classify contraventions as misdemeanours wherever possible and so make it possible for the administrative authorities to impose penalties.

The number of sentences passed on natives (872*) shows a decrease of 14* cases in comparison with the previous year. In 2 cases (6 in the previous year) death sentences were passed; both sentences were carried out. The number of crimes and offences against the person has increased by 40* and the number of crimes and offences against property has increased by 59* cases. The fact that the total number of criminal cases nevertheless shows an overall reduction is to be explained by the abnormally high incidence of criminal cases in the previous year due to the large

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1Figures marked with an asterisk relate to the whole of German New Guinea, including the Island Territory.
number of fines imposed by the Ponape District Office [Island Territory] for offences committed by natives against the new settlements on the island of Dschokasch.

The White Population

On 1 January 1914 the white population of the Protectorate numbered 1,640* persons, an increase of 213* persons in comparison with the previous year. Of the total population, 1,224* (1,068* in the previous year) were of the male sex and 416* (359* in the preceding year) were of the female sex; 1,130 persons were resident in the Old Protectorate, namely 817 males and 313 females, and 510 persons were resident in the Island Territory, of whom 407* were males and 103* females. The population of the Old Protectorate increased by 162 in comparison with the preceding year, and that of the Island Territory by 51 persons. The number of children under 15 years was 140* (126* in the previous year) 61* of whom were males and 79* females.

The total number of married persons has risen from 189* to 225*; 142* men were married to women resident locally, 64* to women not resident locally and 19* to coloured women. The number of mixed marriages, which was 22* in the previous year, has dropped by 3*. Of the 19* mixed marriages, 15 are in the Island Territory and 4 in the Old Protectorate. In none of these last 4 mixed marriages is the wife a Melanesian, but in every case a half-blood. The number of unmarried women and widows was 190* (161* in the previous year); 130* of these were members of missions (120* in the previous year).

The number of births was 29* and of deaths 28* (21* males and 7* females). Of the deaths, 5* were due to accidents (one to an accident at work and one due to illness contracted at Nauru) and three to a boating accident near Finschhafen, which cost the lives of the wife and two children of a missionary.

 Classified according to occupation, 1,163* of the adult
males were missionaries, 227* settlers and planters, 192* artisans (mostly Japanese), 188* merchants and traders, 135* Government officials and 78* seamen. The biggest increase in comparison with the previous year has been in the numbers of settlers and artisans, which have grown by 55* and 72* respectively. The number of Government officials has grown by 26*; of merchants by 16* and of missionaries by 10*.

Classified according to nationality, the population was made up in the main by 1,150* Germans (1,005* in the previous year), 73* (51*) British, 69* (61*) British colonials and 236* (172*) Japanese. Most of these last are employed as carpenters and artisans by a Japanese entrepreneur established in Rabaul. There is also a considerable colony of Japanese on the Palau Islands, and in the Marianas Japanese are employed on the plantations and on the northern islands [Island Territory].

Classified according to religion, 935* persons were Protestant, 470* Catholic, and 235* persons, including most of the Japanese, were not members of any Christian faith.

Population of Rabaul

The capital, Rabaul, has developed considerably over the past year. On 1 January 1914 the total population of the settlement including the suburbs of Namuala and Matupi was 3,271 persons (2,932 in the previous year), consisting of 266 whites (including 48 women and 18 children), 452 Chinese, 79 Malays, 27 Micronesians and 2,447 Melanesians. The number of whites rose by 33, the number of Chinese by 66, of Malays by 1 and of Melanesians by 243. Only the number of Micronesians fell, by 4 persons.

The Indigenous Coloured Population

The numbers of the native population of the Marianas, the Marshall Islands and the major part of the Carolines [Island Territory] have already been established by previous counts.
The Administration in the Old Protectorate also continued very actively to conduct population counts and investigations. In the Bismarck Archipelago counting has progressed to the point where the population figures for the smaller islands and groups of islands have been completed. It is only for the main islands of Neu Pommern, Neu Mecklenburg, Bougainville and Manus that we have to rely in part on estimates. According to these calculations the native population of the Bismarck Archipelago amounts to 195,000 persons, of whom ... [figure not included in German original] have been counted and the remainder arrived at by means of estimates. The figure for Neu Pommern is 85,000 persons, for Neu Mecklenburg, ... [figure not included in German original], for Bougainville ... [figure not included in German original], and for the Admiralty Islands ... [figure not included in German original].

The process of counting the native population has also made great progress in Kaiser Wilhelmsland. By 1 January 1914 35,535 persons had been counted in all. However, these counts cover only a small section of the population, mainly the inhabitants of the coastal villages. The total population of the Morobe District is estimated at 15,000 to 20,000 persons. In the complete absence of reliable information it is quite impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the population of the rest of Kaiser Wilhelmsland.

Mixed-Bloods

The number of mixed-bloods was 376*, namely 216* males and 160* females, including 126* boys and 97* girls under 15 years. Of the mixed-bloods, 87 are in the Bismarck Archipelago, 15 in Kaiser Wilhelmsland, 135 on the Marshall Islands including Nauru, 124 on the Carolines and Palau, 15 on the Marianas. The figure for mixed-bloods in the previous year was 287*. The considerable rise in the figure for the year covered by this Report is only to a very minor extent to be attributed to an increase in
the number of mixed-bloods, and mainly to greater accuracy in the population counts.

The Non-Indigenous Coloured Population

The number of non-indigenous natives has risen from 1,656* in the previous year to 2,400*. The main component of this population consists of Chinese, namely 2,019* (1,141*) persons. Apart from the constant immigration of Chinese artisans to Rabaul, the marked increase in the number of Chinese is to be attributed mainly to the importation of a transport of Chinese phosphate workers to Nauru [Island Territory]. In the Old Protectorate unskilled Chinese labour was also imported for the first time: a Chinese entrepreneur brought to Rabaul a number of coolies who are employed mainly in loading and unloading Norddeutscher Lloyd ships. Of the 2,019* Chinese, 669* were labourers, 641* artisans, 183* traders (almost all working for whites), 54* engineers (mostly employed on ships), 32* planters and 17* seamen. The number of women rose from 62* to 102*.

The number of Malays was 168* (158*), of whom 46* were women. The remainder of the non-indigenous natives belonged to the following groups: 127* South Sea Islanders, 76* Tagals, 2* Indians and 8* members of other tribes.

[Health and Climate]

[This section was not included in the German original; for relevant information see the individual District and Mission Reports below, p. .]

[Schools and Missions]

Schools 1

There were three white teachers and three native assistant teachers on the staff of the Government school in Rabaul (Namanula).

1See also the special report on the Government School, below, p.146.
In order to reduce the workload of the teaching staff, the domestic management of the boarding establishment attached to the European school has been transferred to a special housekeeper.

The European school was attended by 13 children, 11 boys and 2 girls. There were 24 hours of instruction weekly; the syllabus and the results approximate in general to the corresponding grades of a four-class elementary school at home, although local conditions were taken into account in the teaching of the natural sciences, and those topics more relevant to a school in a tropical colony were given particular emphasis.

In the native school instruction was given in three separate detached classrooms. At the beginning of the school year the number of pupils enrolled was 92. In the second half of the school year the number of pupils grew to 120, of whom 31 attended class I, 8 attended class II and 89 class III. Ten of the pupils came from Neu Pommern, 2 from Neu Lauenburg, 26 from Neu Mecklenburg, 1 from Neu Hannover, 15 from the Admiralty Islands, 6 from the Solomon Islands, 59 from Kaiser Wilhelmsland and 1 from the Netherlands East Indies. The language of instruction was German exclusively and the subjects taught and the standard attained were in accordance with the curriculum. Earlier observations to the effect that the coastal inhabitants are mentally more alert than the inland people have once again been confirmed by the most recently enrolled pupils.

Trade courses in bookbinding, carpentry, joinery and metalwork were given to 33 boys; ... [figure not included in German original] pupils worked as compositors in the printery. In addition to the Amtsblatt about 90,000 official forms were printed in the printery and a large number of private orders were executed. The operations of the printery have now assumed such proportions and take up so much of the time and energy of the teacher in charge of the printery that it is no longer possible to combine it with a regular school programme.
It has become a matter of urgency to detach the printery from the school, in the interest of the latter.

On 1 October the school completed its sixth year and the first 23 pupils to complete the course of instruction left the school. All these school-leavers entered the Government service - 5 as assistant clerks, 6 as artisans, 9 as compositors and 3 as assistant teachers. These people are receiving continuing education aimed in particular at maintaining and consolidating their knowledge of the German language.

[One paragraph omitted: Island Territory]

Missions

The Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus

[Not included in the German original]

The Methodist Missionary Society

The Methodist Missionary Society of Australia, which is active in the Gazelle Peninsula and in Neu Mecklenburg, had to leave two mission stations vacant last year due to a shortage of staff. This year three ordained missionaries came to its assistance from Australia and the gaps in personnel could all be filled. The Mission staff was further enlarged by the arrival of two German deaconesses. Altogether in the year covered by this Report the staff consisted of 8 ordained and 2 lay missionaries, 7 mission sisters (teachers), 4 native preachers, 15 catechists and 205 native teachers. There were 206 churches with 4,623 members, 3,559 catechumens and 25,923 church attendances. Instruction was given in one teachers' training college, 7 circuit schools, 134 boarding-schools, 214 Sunday schools and 214 village schools.

There were 222 students in all at the teachers' training college and the circuit schools. In the village schools 215 teachers gave instruction to 6,704 pupils. The results were not always satisfactory, but there were signs of progress. The number of baptisms was 1,555 (859 children and 696 adults).

See also the reports of the individual mission Societies below p.115.
The voluntary contributions by the natives towards the cost of the work of the Mission amounted to 62,850 marks and exceeded last year's donation by 17,550 marks. These increases in donations may be attributed in part to the rise in copra prices, which made it easier for the natives to obtain money, but they are also an expression of the growing interest taken by the natives in the Mission.

There was a great deal of building activity. In Rabaul a house was built for the Mission's representative, as well as a large storage shed and a small school building; on Ulu the old mission building was taken down and rebuilt on another site, and a large new house was also built there for the principal of the training college (George Brown College). In Raluana a school-building was erected for half-blood children and for native girls, and in Kabakada a new home for mission sisters was built.

The Mission has in recent times paid more attention to fostering the German language. The heads of the Mission have made it obligatory for non-German members of staff to learn the German language; in the home for half-blood children, which is conducted by a German sister, only German is spoken.

The Marist Mission

The Marist Mission, whose field of activity is the German Solomon Islands, maintained five stations staffed by 11 priests, 3 lay brothers and 10 missionary sisters. Four of these stations are on Bougainville, and one on the island of Buka. Each of the stations maintains a boys' school with 40-70 pupils and four stations also have a girls' school, with an average enrolment of 25 pupils. As their missionary work takes up more and more of the missionaries' time and energy, they often find it difficult to devote sufficient care and attention to the schools. The Mission therefore intends to bring out teaching brothers for the education of the natives.
The Neuendettelsau Mission

The Neuendettelsau Mission maintains 16 mission stations, situated partly in the Friedrich Wilhelmshafen District and partly in the Morobe District, and staffed by 26 missionaries, 8 lay missionaries and 24 women. The number of native assistants was about 50 and the number of baptisms 4,140. No new mission stations were established in the current year, but the medical station "Immanuel" was built on the Butaueng alongside the sawmill. It is conducted by a missionary who received his medical training in Tübingen and has already achieved excellent results. The assistant missionaries' stations in the hinterland of Sattelberg, which were evacuated last year on account of unrest among the natives, have been re-occupied. The missionary stationed on the island of Umboi, who left the station after the murder of the Weber brothers, also returned to the island after the natives had been punished and the unrest subsided.

In Heldsbach a German school for natives has been established to impart a knowledge of the German language to the natives. This school is attended by 34 pupils from the Papuan missionary district, who have already received an elementary education in their native language and are proficient in reading and writing. There are also plans to open a German school in the Melanesian district.

In addition to the sawmill on the Butaueng referred to above the Mission has constructed a large jetty in Finschhafen, and put into commission a large motor ship built in Rabaul.

The reconnaissances made by the Mission over the last few years into the hinterland of its missionary field have been further extended in the current year. On one of these expeditions lasting six weeks, three missionaries succeeded in advancing from the mouth of the Waria River through the region where this river rises and then on as far as the Agabmedschung mission station situated on the middle reaches of the Markham.
The Rhenish Missionary Society

The European mission staff of the Rhenish Missionary Society consisted of 9 missionaries, 2 lay missionaries (artisans) and 8 women. In addition there were 16 native mission workers, including 6 married Samoan assistants. The number of baptisms was 96 and there were 332 candidates for baptism. The total number of school-pupils was 608 (456 males and 152 females), distributed over 16 schools. Apart from religion, the curriculum is limited to the elementary subjects, and the more advanced pupils are also given instruction in the German language.

The Mission's field includes Dampier Island, the coast from Friedrich-Karl Harbour to Friedrich Wilhelmshafen including the hinterland, Astrolabe Bay and its hinterland, and the Rai Coast roughly as far as Bunsen Point. No permanent stations have yet been established on the Rai Coast, where missionary activity is at present still confined to itinerant preaching.

The Catholic Mission of the Holy Spirit [ Divine Word]

There were 26 priests, 22 brothers and 43 sisters, that is 91 Europeans in all, working at 18 mission stations belonging to the Catholic Mission of the Holy Spirit at St Michael. The 7 coastal mission stations and the newly-established Marienburg station on the Kaiserin Augusta River, 39 nautical miles upstream, are in the Friedrich Wilhelmshafen District, while the others are in the Eitapa district. The number of Catholics still living was 3,684.

In addition to its purely missionary activity, the Mission is also engaged in a comprehensive range of economic activities. Particular mention should be made of the fine sawmill at Alexishafen and of the newly-constructed slipway there, which makes it possible to carry out repairs to all the ships stationed in Kaiser Wilhelmsland waters. As a result of a combination of various adverse circumstances, the Mission has unfortunately been compelled to abandon for the present its rice-growing experiments,
which it had been carrying out successfully for a number of years.

[The Mission Reports dealing with the Island Territory have been omitted].

II. ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC POLICY

1. Production

[Plantations]¹

The demand for land for plantations continued very strong in the Old Protectorate during the year just past. A significant feature was the fact that for the first time land in the interior of Kaiser Wilhelmsland was transferred for plantation purposes. The Catholic Mission of the Holy Spirit, for example, was granted 1,000 ha of land on the Kaiserin Augusta River, about 38 nautical miles upstream, and has already started to work this land. An area of 300 ha of land was also made over to a planter on the Ramu, about 25 nautical miles from the mouth. The applicants for land were mainly employees working for plantation companies or firms, who after expiry of their contracts or after giving notice, were setting up on their own account on land to be made available by the Government. Australian investors in particular have also continued to show great interest in the Protectorate, especially in the German Solomon Islands. A number of Australian plantations have been established over the past few years in Bougainville, and are being operated with a great deal of energy and considerable capital expenditure. Over the past year Australian plantation companies have also extended their activities to the island of Buka and to Southern Neu Pommern. Presumably the main reasons why Australian capitalists are attracted to the Protectorate are: firstly, the fact that the Government in the neighbouring British Solomon Islands no longer makes land available for plantation purposes; secondly, that in the German Protectorate land is transferred as freehold,

¹See also the Plantation Statistics, below, p.153.
instead of only on long-term lease as in the British colonies; and thirdly that the labour supply and labour legislation in the German Protectorate favour the employer more than in the British Solomon Islands and in Papua.

As a natural consequence of these developments in the German Solomon Islands, the natives of these islands, large numbers of whom were formerly quite happy to be recruited for work in the Bismarck Archipelago and Kaiser Wilhelmsland, now tend more and more to stay at home. This means that what used to be a very rewarding recruiting area is being increasingly closed to recruitment for employment elsewhere. The same phenomenon, although not to the same marked degree, can also be observed in other parts of the Protectorate: as plantation operations are extended progressively to areas which have not been previously worked, the natives are given opportunities of finding work in their home localities or in the vicinity, and recruitment for work outside the District has been declining steadily as is shown by the statistics for the last few years. Naturally this means that those entrepreneurs who have to obtain their labourers from remote places are having increasing difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of labour.

The Government's land policy has taken into account these difficulties, which threaten the future development of the plantations. Applicants for land, particularly those applying for larger areas, have been expressly informed at the time of the transfer of the land, that they could not in future rely on a steady supply of native labour. Furthermore, the principles on which land is transferred have been modified in a number of respects to meet the changed circumstances. The most important change is the increase in the purchase price per hectare for land, from 5 marks to 20 marks. This increase appeared called-for, firstly in order to act as a brake on the excessive pressure of applications for land; secondly the increased price was also
intended to make it possible for private owners of large areas of land to dispose of part of their property on favourable terms, thus gradually leading to the cultivation of these privately-owned estates, frequently consisting of excellent land in first-class localities but previously left lying idle because there was absolutely no compulsion to put them to economic use.

On 1 January 1914 the total area of privately owned land was 200,228 ha* (compared with 182,860 ha* in the previous year). Of this area, 37,531 ha* were under cultivation (compared with 32,264 ha*), and 13,503 ha* were bringing in a return (compared with 12,289 ha*). Of the cultivated area, 27,515 ha are in the Bismarck Archipelago and the Solomon Islands, 6,675 ha in Kaiser Wilhelmsland, and 3,341 ha in the Island Territory. The additional area brought under cultivation in the Old Protectorate was 4863 ha and 404 ha in the Island Territory. In the Old Protectorate the area bringing in a return was 11,329 ha, and in the Island Territory 2,174 ha. The main crop continues to be the coconut palm, now planted on 34,396 ha*, 11,650 ha* of which are already productive. The area planted with rubber has fallen from 2,326 ha* to 2,260 ha*, due to changes in marketing conditions. There were 384 ha* planted with cocoa, 310 ha* of which were productive. The other crops, including in particular 65 ha* of sisal and 73 ha* of coffee (50 ha* of which are grown as a between-rows crop), are of only secondary importance for the Protectorate as a whole.

Fertiliser Experiments

The experiments with fertilisers financed by the Kali-Propagandafonds [Potash Promotion Fund] and initiated in 1912 by the Government agricultural expert in many different parts of the Protectorate, have been continued along the same lines. A number of new experiments were also set up. Most of these experiments were concerned with coconut palms, the most important crop in the Protectorate at the present time. As with all
long-term crops, the effects of the application of fertiliser are not apparent for some time. But even after one year there was an obvious improvement on most of the experimental plots, particularly in stands of young palms. Now that the experiments have been running for two full years, the effects of the application of fertilisers are much more clearly noticeable, and are also reflected in the returns. Plantation circles have consequently shown noticeably greater interest in artificial fertilisers in recent times. This is reflected in the fact that a number of planters have already ordered artificial fertilisers on their own account.

Native Plantations

Native plantations have also expanded still further over the past year. In particular large numbers of coconut palms have been planted almost everywhere, particularly in the organised sections of the Old Protectorate. The natives are now increasingly giving up their traditional style of planting, with the palms too close together, and are following the example of the European plantations by planting them at regular intervals in the approved manner. In the Bismarck Archipelago, where the natives usually already have access to good coconut groves, these planting activities have not been in such evidence as in Kaiser Wilhelmsland. Particularly in the Friedrich Wilhelmshafen District, the natives have for some years been establishing regular palm plantations at the direction of the District Office. By 1 April 1914 the natives had planted 79,128 palms in the approved manner, the first returns from which may be expected in two years. In the Kaewieng District the natives of the village of Munuwai have under the direction of a former police trooper and without any intervention on the part of the authorities, built two copra driers and a copra shed in order to obtain a better quality and a higher price by preparing their coconuts on a co-operative basis. [Rest of passage omitted, Island Territory].
Pests

On the Gazelle Peninsula larvae of *Eurotrachyulus* and *Metapodontus* appeared in large numbers in the natives' taro plantations and caused a great deal of damage. In the palm plots of the Botanical Gardens in Rabaul a very severe infestation by palm borers (*Rynchophorus*) and also by *Scapanes grossepunktatus* and *Xylotrapea* was in evidence over the whole year, destroying many palms. In Manus the beetle *Promecotheca antiqua* occurred for a time in the old palms, and in the newer plantations the leaf-bud beetle made its appearance, but these pests did not in fact cause major damage. On the main island of Manus, particularly in the plantation attached to the Imperial Station, a marsh bird caused considerable damage by completely chewing off the tender central shoots of the young palms at night.

Botanical Gardens

The Botanical Gardens in Rabaul suffered greatly from the drought which set in at the end of October, accompanied by violent south-east monsoon winds. A strong north-east wind which blew in the second half of February also caused considerable damage in the experimental plots and uprooted several large specimens of *Kickxia* and *Manihot*.

All the crops have now been cleared of *alang* grass and hoed regularly. The nitrogen content of the soil has also been enriched by repeated plantings of *Phaseolus radiatus*, *Dolichos* and other *Leguminosae*. The absence of any artificial watering system continues to hamper operations severely in prolonged dry weather.

Of the experimental crops, the oil palms have grown very well and bore a fine crop of fruit. Several varieties of *Ricinus* have been grown and also subjected to experimental applications of fertiliser. All the different varieties of cocoa are flourish-
ing. A new experiment with vanilla has been set up. The young cola plants have recovered after an application of fertiliser. Ginger has been grown in large quantities: in addition to the true ginger imported from Hong Kong, a very pungent, aromatic, less fleshy variety was planted. An expedition brought back several kilograms of seed of this variety from Kaiser Wilhelmsland. The genuine kava (Piper methysticum) imported from Samoa is doing well. In addition, the local kava (Piper toricellense), which also contains kava resin, is being cultivated. Peruvian balsam is flourishing and camphor grows surprisingly well. The cinnamon (Cinnamomum ceylanicum) plants are likewise growing into fine young trees with abundant foliage. The commercial timber trees which have been planted out are growing satisfactorily.

In the course of the year 16,757 plants and 641.25kg of seed were issued, in addition to considerable quantities of grass for planting.

[Animal Husbandry]

[This section was not included in the German original. Figures for the Old Protectorate were not yet available when the statistics were sent to Germany (the relevant parts of the form for Plantation Statistics were left blank and the above explanation was given on the draft). Some information is provided in the District Reports (see below, p.39ff); see also the report on the Government Plantation in Kaewieng (below, p. 51 ).]

[Forestry]

[No information in the German original, some included in the District Reports (see below, p.39ff).]

[Birds of Paradise]

[As above, see Trade Statistics (see below, p. 156).].
[Labour]

[No information provided, see Labour Recruitment Statistics below, p.154.]\(^1\)

**Mining**

**Gold**

It has been established that alluvial deposits of gold in commercial quantities occur both in the lower Waria valley and on its upper reaches. Gold prospecting has in former years been carried out on the lower Waria River, but further investigations will have to be made into the configuration of the deposits and the volume of the sand and rubble overburden before large-scale dredging plants can be profitably installed there. If the gold is evenly distributed and the deposits follow a regular pattern, this would be the only proper way to exploit these gold deposits systematically. On the upper Waria River, the goldfields where claims had already been taken out have recently been systematically examined to determine their content. The results of the expedition have been so satisfactory that the interested parties now intend to install machinery for extracting the gold by the hydraulic sluicing process.

**Mineral Oil**

The results of the examination of the mineral oil occurring in the Eitape District were favourable. Pure mineral oils, brown to black-brown in colour with a greenish fluorescence appear on the surface there. The oil does not contain benzine or the other baser elements of the naptha fraction, so that these oils would in the first instance appear to be suitable only for the production of low-grade kerosene, medium oils and lubricating oils, or as

\(^1\)If the general draft report for 1913-14 is compared with the previous published reports, it will be noticed that they too contain gaps and that the amount of information provided under the different headings in different years also changes significantly.
motor and fuel oils. However, it is quite possible that the oil occurring at lower levels is of a different composition from the substance which has come to the surface. Oil has been struck not only near Matapau but at a number of other places on the coast between Matapau and the Dutch border. Traces of mineral oil have also occurred east of the Kaiserin Augusta River in the vicinity of the mouth of the Ramu, so that the fault zones in the tertiary mountain strata running parallel to the coast appear to be potentially oil-bearing everywhere. The Treasury of the Protectorate has therefore reserved to itself the right to prospect and mine for bitumen of all kinds over the whole territory of Kaiser Wilhelmsland. In the light of the steadily increasing importance to world economy of oil deposits, the [German] Colonial Office intends to carry out official geological surveys so that it can formulate its own opinion on the value and prospects of the oil finds.

Coal

Brown coal has been found in the vicinity of Friedrich Wilhelmshafen. At one place a seam 40 cm thick is lying exposed, but could not be followed for any distance as it had been buried under falls of earth. In other places coal was found only in the masses of earth brought down by landslides, and no regular seam was discovered. Detailed expert examination is therefore still required to establish whether there is a continuous seam or only isolated pockets of brown coal. The two brown coal deposits on the western side of the Gazelle Peninsula also require detailed examination. One of these was found about 50 km from the mouth of the Toriu, on the right bank of the Toriu River and of a creek flowing into it from the right, and the other about 20 km east of Pondo on a creek. Recent landslides have covered over the actual seams over a distance of more than 200 m in the case of the first find; in the second case a seam 80 cm thick could be followed lengthwise along the bank of the creek for a distance of about 50 m.
[The section dealing with phosphate has been omitted; Island Territory].

[2. Trade and Communications]

[No information under this heading is provided in the German original. For information on 'Trade' see the Trade statistics (below, p.156), for 'Shipping' the Shipping statistics (below, p. 158) and for 'Post and Telegraph Service' the specific report on 'Postal Services" (below, p. 161).

III. PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS

Buildings

In keeping with the great economic advances in the Protectorate, building activity was also on an unusually large scale. There was a regular building boom in Rabaul, in particular. The Government built seven officials' residences with 15 rooms in all. For the first time an attempt was made here to build the bachelors' quarters along different lines from the married officials' quarters. Each room was provided with its own entrance ramp; the verandas surrounding the rooms were divided from each other, partly by walls and partly by balustrades; all the domestic offices were built in duplicate and arranged along a common central corridor. This experiment has proved a success. Apart from giving each apartment the advantage of privacy, the resultant façade design is improved and the street contours have gained in variety. In Namanula the women's wing of the European hospital, which has been an urgent necessity for a long time, was completed. It contains four rooms including a consulting-room. The quarantine station was also built as an annexe to the men's wing of the hospital. The two buildings are connected by a two-storied tower-like structure. On the upper floor one room has been fitted out as a library and reading room and another for microscopic examinations by the doctor. The entire hospital complex has now been completed.
In addition to various small buildings, the Government also built a large storage shed for the Works Administration, three houses for Malay clerks, one native prison and a storage shed for explosives. In order to ensure as cool and even a temperature as possible in this shed, the walls were built with double frames. The outside was covered with corrugated iron cladding and the space between the inner and outer walls was filled with annealed pumice stones the size of pigeon eggs. The roof was built double, the lower roof covered with rubberoid and the upper with corrugated iron. By this method, a cool, even temperature was ensured.

Private building was also very active in Rabaul. To keep pace with the growth in shipping traffic, the Norddeutscher Lloyd enlarged its storage shed on the wharf, and the wharf itself was also subjected to a complete overhaul. The firm of Hernsheim & Co extended its installations, which had been transferred from Matupi to Rabaul in the preceding year. The Hamburgische Südsee-Actiengesellschaft built quarters for its employees. The Chinese quarter was considerably extended. Of particular interest is a large building accommodating about a hundred Chinese coolies.

In Kaewieng a two-roomed official's residence was built. In Friedrich Wilhelmshafen a two-roomed house and a one-roomed house were completed; the barracks and the native prison were also rebuilt in reinforced concrete. On the island of Beliao work was begun and largely completed on a hospital complex for natives consisting of a men's hospital, a women's hospital and a block containing an operating theatre, dispensary and office. In Eitape a native prison was constructed of reinforced concrete.

Construction of Roads and Bridges

On the Gazelle Peninsula the main roads were thoroughly overhauled and repaired; several bridges were built or re-built.
The network of streets in Rabaul was extended and repaired. Extensive repairs were also carried out to the two approaches to the Ratavul tunnel and to the road to Namanula, which is subject to heavy use by motor traffic. In the Kaewieng District a number of sections of the Kaiser Wilhelm Road were improved, the bridges at Ulul, Lossuk, Mongai and Nonapai and the stone causeway near Tiwingur were rebuilt. Up to the present the Kaiser Wilhelm Road terminated 165 km from Kaewieng at Lawamburra Creek. East of this creek lies a trackless mangrove swamp blocking the route to the foot track leading up from Namatanai via Karu (District boundary) to Katendan. This mangrove swamp was bridged by building a stone causeway about 1,600 m long and 4 m wide, with several culverts, forming a connecting link between the two roads. At the same time the foot track from Katendan to Karu was upgraded to carry vehicular traffic over a distance of 3.5 km. The riding-track connecting the east and west coasts of Neu Mecklenburg between the villages of Fangelewo and Lemusmus was also upgraded to carry vehicular traffic from the ridge of the range to Lemusmus, as well as the section of approximately 25 km of the west coast road from Lemusmus to the Lefu resthouse. In the Namatanai District, the Namatanai-Matandeduk road was made fit for vehicular traffic and permanent bridges were built along it. Work was also begun on the Nabuto ferry. In the Kieta District it was not possible to extend the road system as there was no official available for the purpose. In Manus work on the road to Rossun (4 km) has advanced to the stage where it can be used for riding and vehicular traffic when some watercourses have been bridged. From Rossun a vehicular road three metres wide leads to an indentation in Laues Harbour. The connecting road between the villages of Rossun and Laues cannot be completed as originally planned on account of the difficulty of the terrain. From Laues a break six metres wide was cut, running via the villages of Gorau, Katin and Ba back to the sea on the south coast of Manus near Mbunei, a village built
on piles. On the north coast, the road from the Government Station to Tingou (5 km) has been upgraded to carry vehicular traffic, and from Tingou a break about ten metres wide has been cut through to the village of Tsapon about 3 km distant. On the offshore islands the natives have almost everywhere made neat paths about 3 m wide to their homes.

In Kaiser Wilhelmsland the Friedrich Wilhelmshafen District Office gave first priority to the complete overhaul of the existing main roads. Work was started on the construction of the most important road in the District, from Friedrich Wilhelmshafen to Deulon (Alexishafen), with a total width of 5 m and a macadamised surface of 4 m. Although 150-200 labourers, mostly requisitioned, were at work over the whole year under the supervision of a white road engineer, the work made slow progress. This was because the road metal could not be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the road and had to be brought partly by ox-cart and partly carried on the shoulders of the labourers. In the year covered by the Report a section of 5 km was completed, and the preliminary work has been done on a further 1½ km. About 200 m beyond the Gauta bridge the deep gorge of the Watam creek has in the past been an insurmountable obstacle to all vehicular traffic. This gorge has now been bridged by a reinforced concrete bridge 20 m long.

In the Eitapa District the route of a road in a south-easterly direction has been marked out by the natives over a distance of about 140 km, and work has begun on its construction in some places. Some work was also done on marking the route of a road running in a north-westerly direction, but the work here has met with great difficulties, as extensive swamps will have to be by-passed. In the Morobe District, in addition to the existing inland road from Morobe to Piowaria, work has been started on a second inland road starting from the village of Mayama and running via Garaina to Ono at the foot of the Central
Range. One section of about 40 km has already been completed. The construction of this road has proved very difficult because it passes in some places through uninhabited country and as the male population of the villages on and near the coast has been greatly reduced by labour recruitment, they could supply very little requisitioned labour.

[One paragraph omitted, Island Territory.]

**Port Installations**

In Kieta the wharf of the Imperial Station was extended so that it now has a length of 25 m and a depth of 8 m on the mooring side, enabling ships of the size of the Komet and the Sumatra to berth there. In Finschhafen the Neuendettelsau Mission has constructed a wharf about 50 m long, at which the steamer Manila can berth. This wharf has greatly facilitated the handling of this steamer, which in the past had great difficulty in loading and unloading when there was a strong north-east wind. The Manus Station has built a boat wharf 115 m long, 54 m of which have been constructed as a massive stone causeway.

[Remainder of paragraph omitted, Island Territory]

**Navigational Aids**

The navigational aids in almost all parts of the Protectorate have been further improved; a large number of new buoys have been installed and in many cases temporary buoys have been replaced by aids made of more durable materials.

**IV. FINANCE**

The financial development of the Protectorate has been favourable. It is true that the German Government subsidy rose to 1,419,031 marks*; however, by virtue of the extension of the native head-tax and the rise in the returns from customs duties, estimates for the Protectorate's own revenue could also be increased by almost 200,000 marks and have been assessed at 1,754,935 marks*, to which must be added a carry-over of 240,031 marks* from the year 1910. The provisional estimates of returns from revenue
for 1913 suggest that we may anticipate a revenue surplus of approximately 500,000 marks*. Once those parts of the Protectorate which have not yet been opened up are pacified with the help of new Stations and an expanded police troop, and become available for the recruitment of labour, and when all parts of the Protectorate have access to world markets by means of good regular communications, further successful development of the Protectorate may be confidently anticipated, provided copra prices remain at a reasonable level.
II. THE DISTRICT REPORTS
1. KAEWIENG DISTRICT OFFICE

I. ADMINISTRATION

Alterations to the District Boundaries

On 1 April 1913 the area of the District was considerably enlarged: all of central Neu Mecklenburg between Panakondo and Kulube in the west and Karu-Komalu in the east, with a native population of approximately 4,000, and the north-western islands of St. Matthias (Musau), Sturm Island (Emirau) and Tench Island (Enus) with approximately 2,500 natives, were added to the District.

Visit by Naval Ships

From 16 to 18 July the light cruiser Emden belonging to the Cruiser Squadron visited Kaewieng and then brought the District Commissioner to Neu Hannover, where the cruiser showed the flag in Metanas and Bauongung Harbours, and also disembarked the landing detachment in Bauongung.

At the end of August the gunboats Condor and Cormoran spent several days in Kaewieng Harbour. The Cormoran also called at Emirau and Neu Hannover.

Exploration and Expeditions

At the beginning of December and again in January a forestry expedition under the leadership of Imperial Oberförster Deininger explored various parts of the District in order to establish the extent of the stands of commercial timber.

Relations with and among the Natives

The natives remained peaceful. The revolt in southern Neu Mecklenburg did not spread to this District. The mistrust with which a section of the inhabitants of Neu Hannover and Emirau regarded settlement by white planters on these islands was allayed when their attention was drawn to the ways in which the Administration protected their vital interests. The natives were also at the same time informed of the consequences which would follow on any acts of insubordination on their part.
The natives everywhere willingly performed their public duties and carried out the instructions issued by the authorities. It was especially gratifying to note the diligence with which the inhabitants of southern Neu Hannover and the new areas of central Neu Mecklenburg applied themselves to the construction of roads, although their remoteness and the lack of transport made it impossible to establish anything more than the most infrequent and fleeting contact with these particular communities.

The amount of head-tax collected from the old District was 65,109 marks, as against 68,509 marks in the 1912 tax year. This reduction in the amount collected occurred mainly on the Fischer and Gardner Islands, where recruitment was more active as a result of the establishment of plantations and trading stations and also on Neu Hannover, where a number of new plantations were also started. The amount collected from the new areas in central Neu Mecklenburg was 11,517 marks, making a total of 76,626 marks. No head-tax is as yet being collected in the north-western islands.

Administration of Justice

The increased area of the District and the growing influence of the Administration even in the remoter parts resulted in a rise in the number not only of civil actions among the natives but also of criminal actions against natives. The number of court sentences passed on natives rose from 22 in the previous year to 84. One death sentence was passed for murder. The increasing prosperity of the natives made it possible to impose fines for minor offences more frequently than previously.

The White Population

The white population rose from 66 persons on 1 January 1913 to 98 persons on 1 January 1914, i.e. by 32 persons or 50 per cent. One settler died, 2 children were born, one marriage was solemnised. The 98 whites comprise 69 men, 19 women, 2 boys and 8 girls. Of the 69 men, 46 are planters, 8 are merchants
or traders, 8 are missionaries and 7 are Government officials, including one doctor, one medical orderly and one agronomist. There are 16 married men: 13 married to white wives, and three to half-blood wives; 15 of the wives are resident in the District, and one is temporarily in Germany. There are 85 German nationals among the settlers.

The whites are distributed over the various parts of the District as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neu Mecklenburg</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neu Hannover</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The islands between Neu Mecklenburg and Neu Hannover</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djaul</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fischer and Gardner Islands</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emirau</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tingwon (Portland Islands)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mixed-Bloods**

There were 11 mixed bloods in the District, compared with 7 in the previous year. One of these is an adult and is employed as a plantation assistant; the remainder are children.

**Non-indigenous coloured population**

The non-indigenous coloured population numbers 152 (70 in 1912). The greatest increase has been among the Chinese who numbered 57 last year and now number 144. The majority are artisans (73) and traders (47).

**The Indigenous Native Population**

Approximately 28,000 natives were counted in the District. Their distribution over the various localities is as follows:

1. Neu Mecklenburg, old District, approximately 10,200
2. " new District " 4,000
3. Djaul 560
4. Fischer and Gardner Islands 3,500
5. Islands between Neu Mecklenburg and Neu Hannover, approximately 800
6. Neu Hannover and off-shore islands, approx. 6,600
7. Musau 1,600
8. Emirau 600
The figure given in (1) derives from the population count of 1911; the other figures derive from completely new counts completed in the year covered by this Report.

Of the 28,000 natives, 12,360 are men, 8,660 women, 3,800 boys, 3,000 girls.

At the present time 4,000 natives have been recruited for labour, i.e. one-seventh of the total population. In Neu Hannover as many as about 1,100 persons out of approximately 6,600 have been recruited, that is one-sixth of the total population.

Of approximately 11,300 able-bodied men in the District, about 7,500 are married and 3,860, that is more than one-third, have been recruited for labour. In the village of Lemusmus on the west coast of Neu Mecklenburg (320 inhabitants), all the adult males (147) with the exception of one old man have been employed by whites or are at the present time employed. A similar situation obtains in many other villages of Neu Mecklenburg.

**Climate**

In north-western Neu Mecklenburg the rainfall was fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, except for an unusually prolonged dry period from the middle of February till the end of March. On Neu Hannover, the rainfall was considerably higher and in fact caused great floods in August, causing damage to bridges, roads and plantations.

Two meteorological stations for keeping rainfall records have been established on Neu Hannover.

**Health**

The health record of the whites cannot be described as good. Malaria and dysentery were the most common causes of illness.
Dysentery also occurred among the natives and claimed a number of victims. Newly-recruited labourers from the Solomon Islands brought this disease to the Portland Islands in May and to Kaewieng in January. In the latter case immediate isolation measures prevented the spread of the disease. Cases of dysentery also occurred during the rainy season on the south-west coast of central Neu Mecklenburg, among the natives and labourers on the Kulube and Kalili plantations.

The attempts made in Kaewieng to obtain pure drinking water by digging wells, to replace the present rainwater supply, have not so far produced satisfactory results but are being continued.

Schools

Both of the missions active in the District have established schools for natives.

Eight boys (three from Neu Mecklenburg and five from Neu Hannover) were taken to the Government school in Namanula.

Missions

The Methodist Missionary Society of Australia maintains two stations conducted by white missionaries: in Ono near Kaewieng and in Panakondo on the north-east coast of Neu Mecklenburg; 32 out-stations are staffed by native mission assistants.

The Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus maintains three stations with priests at Liwitua, Lemakot and Munuwai on the north-east coast of Neu Mecklenburg.

II. ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC POLICY

1. Production

Plantations

The area of land occupied by whites is more than 20,000 ha. The demand for land, even in the more remote parts of the District, was very strong. One pioneer planter has settled on Emirau.
The area under cultivation rose from 4,999 ha to 6,710 ha, an increase of 1,711 ha. The figure for the productive area is given as 1,713 ha, compared with 1,299 ha in the previous year. The increase amounts to 414 ha.

Coconut Palms

There were 6,493 ha planted with coconut palms, (compared with 4,878 ha in the previous year). Of this area 1,498 (1,177) ha were productive, that is 321 ha more than in the previous year.

Rubber, Cocoa and Coffee

The cultivation of rubber, cocoa and coffee has not yet progressed beyond the stage of small-scale experiments.

Timber

A number of plantation enterprises have commenced employing Chinese sawyers to fell the commercial timber on their land, particularly *Afzelia bijuga*. There is as yet no evidence to indicate whether the export of this timber will be profitable.

The following table shows the areas acquired for plantation purposes and the area actually planted in the various localities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Area</th>
<th>Area Planted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Neu Mecklenburg</td>
<td>10,000 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Djaul</td>
<td>200 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Fischer and Gardner Is.</td>
<td>1,100 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Islands between Neu Mecklenburg and Neu Hannover</td>
<td>2,460 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Neu Hannover and off-shore islands</td>
<td>6,900 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Portland Is.</td>
<td>325 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Emirau</td>
<td>200 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Native Plantations

The farm produce grown by the natives is produced almost exclusively for their own use. It is only on the fertile soil of Neu Hannover that the natives grow so much farm produce,
particularly taro, that they can dispose of some of their crop to whites for consumption by the labourers.

The wild coconut groves owned by the natives are mostly so extensive that they produce enough to satisfy all their requirements.

In many parts the natives are not even sufficiently numerous to cut all their nuts. However the proper preparation of copra by natives not in employment is encouraged as much as possible by the authorities. The natives are prohibited from using any nuts other than those which have fallen ripe from the trees.

In the village of Munuwai on the north-east coast of Neu Mecklenburg, the natives have, without any inducement on the part of the authorities, formed a kind of co-operative under the freely acknowledged leadership of an intelligent former police trooper. Their aim is to co-operate in the cutting and drying of the coconuts belonging to the members, and then to sell the copra. They have built two copra driers and one copra shed. The copra offered for sale so far fetched 250 marks per tonne.

In those areas where there are no coconut palms or only a limited number, especially on the south coast of Neu Hannover, the natives have laid out small coconut plantations in the approved manner.

Animal Husbandry by White Settlers

The numbers of animals owned by white settlers were as follows: 87 horses (+5); 134 head of cattle (+51); 35 water buffaloes (+4); 537 pigs (+40); 108 goats (+16); 285 sheep (+110); 66 wethers (-4); 3,115 poultry birds (+458). The rise in the number of cattle is mainly due to the direct shipping line to the Netherlands East Indies, which has made it possible to import cattle from abroad.
Animal Husbandry by Natives

Animal husbandry by natives is confined to pigs. In some parts, particularly in Neu Hannover, they also keep fowls.

Labour

About 3,000 natives are employed on the plantations in the District. Most of the planters recruit their labour within the District, but some also on the Gazelle Peninsula and the Solomon Islands. There is as yet no difficulty in obtaining labour. Many older married natives also hire themselves out as day-labourers and by the month in both Neu Mecklenburg and Neu Hannover.

2. Trade and Communications

General

The trade statistics do not convey a true picture of the economic situation of the District because they contain figures only for the goods imported here direct from outside the Protectorate, and for produce shipped direct from here to destinations outside the Protectorate. As however the only direct link between this District and the outside world is by means of the steamer Manila of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Singapore-New Guinea Line, most of the goods consigned to the District are still imported via Rabaul and most of the District's produce is shipped via Rabaul. Those goods and products are recorded for customs and statistical purposes in Rabaul and therefore appear in the Rabaul trade statistics.

Imports

The direct imports of 39 tonnes to the value of 50,000 marks in the previous year nevertheless rose to 127 tonnes to the value of 130,000 marks as a result of the opening of the Singapore-New Guinea Line, that is an increase of 98 tonnes and 80,000 marks.
Exports

Whereas previously there were virtually no direct exports, this year for the first time 750 tonnes of copra to the value of 300,000 marks, 116 kg of tortoise-shell to the value of 1,700 marks and 4 tonnes of mother-of-pearl shell to the value of 833 marks were consigned to Germany.

In actual fact the exports of copra alone from this District this year amounted to approximately 3,600 tonnes. About one half of this is plantation copra and the other half trade copra.

Communications

The question of how shipping services within the District should be organised has not yet been decided. Under the present system, the settlers obtain their supplies from Rabaul and consign their produce to Rabaul partly by means of their own vessels and partly by a coastal steamer operated by the Norddeutscher Lloyd, which calls at the individual plantations. This means that all freight has to be reloaded in Rabaul, which would be obviated if Kaewieng were linked to a major shipping route and became the main port for the import and export of goods and commodities into and out of the District.

Communications by sea between Kaewieng and the plantations are maintained by the above-mentioned Norddeutscher Lloyd coastal steamer and by small steamers or motor vessels belonging to the settlers; communications by land are by means of motor vehicles, horse-drawn vehicles and ox-carts.

Motor Vehicles

There are at the present time three passenger automobiles and a number of motor-bicycles in the District. At the beginning of March a plantation company also imported a motor truck weighing 2 tons and capable of taking a load of 2 tons. This motor truck is apparently proving satisfactory in operation. It travels about 15 km per hour and took eight hours to cover the distance between Kaewieng and Liba, approximately 125 km.
Boat-building

The establishment of two boat-building yards for the construction of small sailing vessels has filled a long-felt want. One of these is operated by a Chinese in Bagail near Kaewieng and the other by a European sawmiller in Neu Hannover.

Shipping

As mentioned above, Kaewieng is the terminus of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Singapore-New Guinea Line. The steamer Manila belonging to this line calls at Kaewieng once every 10 weeks. In addition, the Norddeutscher Lloyd coastal steamer Sumatra provides a regular service to Rabaul eight times per year.

Altogether 68 (65 in the previous year) merchant ships with a total of 26,154 (22,642) registered tons, and 5 (3) German naval vessels with 6,550 tons displacement called at Kaewieng; 64 of the merchant ships flew the German flag.

Public-house and Retail Shop for Chinese

The rapid increase in the number of Chinese gave rise to a need for a public-house with accommodation and a retail shop for Chinese. Both types of business have now been opened in Kaewieng.

Postal Service

In the calendar year 1913, 736 registered letters were received in the Kaewieng postal agency and 737 were handed in. The number of parcels received was 863 and the number of parcels handed in was 82; 235 postal orders for 143,000 marks were received and 1,190 postal orders for 105,000 marks were handed in.

III. PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDING

Buildings

In Bagail near Kaewieng an official's house of two rooms plus outhouses was constructed. A latrine was built of concrete and corrugated iron at the native prison.
There was a great deal of private building activity in the District as a result of the arrival of a number of settlers.

**Construction of Roads and Bridges**

Constant improvements were carried out on all the existing roads.

**Kaiser Wilhelm Road**

Special mention should be made of the construction of a number of sections of the Kaiser Wilhelm Road running along the north-east coast of Neu Mecklenburg: between Lossuk and Mongai, between Lowapul and Kafkaf, between Liba and Lessu. Repairs were carried out to the bridges built of *Afzelia bijuga* timber at Ulul, Lossuk, Mongai and Nonapai, and to the stone causeway near Tiwingur. The dilapidated rest-house at Labangerarum (50 km from Kaewieng) was replaced by a new and larger house resting on concrete piles and timber posts.

**Overland Route to Namatanai**

Hitherto the Kaiser Wilhelm Road ended at the 165 km mark, at Lawamburra Creek. East of this creek a trackless mangrove swamp named Konomo stretches to the mountains. This swamp is formed by a number of creeks which overflow their banks and cover the whole area with water. A stone causeway about 1,600 m long and 4 m wide with several culverts has been built across this swamp, to connect with the old foot track from Katendan via Karu (District boundary) to Namatanai. This road has been constructed to carry vehicular traffic over a distance of 3½ km and Embin Creek has been bridged by a stone causeway with a culvert. Further on, the foot track was widened and improved and a resthouse on piles was built near the village of Lokon (220 km from Kaewieng).

**West Coast Road**

The riding-track connecting the east and west coasts of Neu Mecklenburg between the villages of Fangelewo and Lemusmus has been upgraded to carry vehicular traffic from the ridge of the mountain range (Panemachai village) to the village of Lemusmus,
and also a section of the west coast road about 25km long from Lemusmus to the Lefu rest-house. The natives applied great intelligence and skill to the construction of these roads, which in some places presented considerable technical difficulty. The remaining section of the west coast road (about 170 km) is not yet capable of carrying vehicular traffic in all places but has been improved as much as possible. The Nalim resthouse has been enlarged, a new resthouse has been built on Kalili harbour and a number of watercourses have been bridged.

Neu Hannover

The foot track along the east and south coasts of Neu Hannover has been widened along its entire length and a section of about 2 km connecting with the bay at Meteissong has been made capable of carrying vehicular traffic. From the western side of this bay a foot track about 5 km long was constructed to the villages of Metemauung and Umbuchul in the Wassanga area. A resthouse was built on the bay of Metekabil.

Fischer and Gardner Islands

The foot tracks in the Fischer and Gardner Islands were improved where this seemed desirable, and a number of watercourses were bridged.

Djaul

The foot track across the island of Djaul is later intended to run from the eastern tip to the village of Sumune at the western tip. The most easterly section of this track (about 5 km) has been completed as far as the Ernst plantation.

Emirau

On the island of Emirau, the natives have commenced construction of a foot track along the south coast from the Eololau anchorage to the Wilde plantation.

Other Public Works

In Bagail near Kaewieng a cemetery for Europeans has been laid out, and east of Kaewieng a cemetery for natives.

[Apparently complete, but no signature.]
I. PLANTATION

General

The area planted has not been extended. As from 1 April 1913, 50 ha were leased out, and the remainder, about 300 ha, were worked as before. The labour force consisted of prisoners, but their numbers (average 25) were inadequate. To work this area systematically would require 70 labourers and approximately 21,000 work days, instead of the present input of 7,740 work days.

Weeding

The plantation as a whole could be thoroughly cleaned only once, as the two old mowers were completely worn out by the beginning of the year. Subsequent cleaning operations had to be restricted to the front section of the plantation.

Artificial fertilisers (phosphate, nitrogen and potash) were applied to 10 ha - one application to 5 ha and two applications at six-monthly intervals to the other 5 ha. Natural fertiliser was applied to 12 ha. The application of fertiliser resulted in considerably improved appearance and quicker growth of the palms.

a. Coconut Palms

About 50 ha in all were in bearing. The yield was adversely affected by a drought which occurred during the main flowering period. As palms in the fertilised plots began to bear, the nuts were cut and the copra sold.

In the other sections of the plantation 175,400 coconuts were gathered and sold for 6 1/4 pfennings each. The return amounted to 10,970 marks. In addition 5,800 nuts to the value of 360 marks were donated free of cost to the Government hospital for the patients to drink.
b. Ficus

The trees have not yet been tapped. Layered cuttings to the value of 200 marks were issued to planters.

Conveyances

Two four-wheeled open-sided wagons imported from Germany proved very useful for carting fertiliser and nuts.

II. ANIMAL BREEDING

General

The objectives of the breeding programme have remained the same: in the case of horses, the aim was to produce working horses, and in the case of sheep, to produce sheep for slaughter. Towards the end of the year pig-breeding was resumed in order to promote animal husbandry among the natives by issuing them with young pigs.

Fodder

It was difficult to maintain fodder supplies. Maize was completely un procurable for several months, and even later there was so little maize available that up to 145 marks per tonne had to be paid. The prolonged lack of high grade feed adversely affected the livestock and gave rise to some incidence of disease. The yield of the maize crop grown on the plantation itself was reduced by damage caused by wild pigs, rats and the black grain-weevil. From 2.5 ha planted, 2½ tonnes were harvested. In addition, 1½ ha have been hoed and fertilised in preparation for another sowing.

The area planted with paspalum grass recovered so well after being spalled for several months and dressed with stable manure that it is now once more producing adequate grass feed. An experimental field of 0.6 ha has been laid out for various types of fodder grasses and pig-feed.
Stabling and Enclosures

One enclosure for water buffaloes, one paddock for foals and an enclosure for pigs complete with a sty and a house for the attendant have been built. Two horse-stables and 2 sheep-sheds have been re-roofed.

Horses

At the beginning of the year there were 32 horses. Seven foals (2 male and 5 female) were born. Two weakly stud foals died because their mothers became ill and could not feed them. One old brood mare also died of a gastric ulcer.

One 5-year-old stallion and one mare of the same age were broken in, both of which were bred here.

Cattle

One young bull was slaughtered and one calf was born. For several months it was possible to sell milk.

Sheep

Breeding made good progress: 148 lambs were born, 73 wethers were slaughtered and sold.

Four of the 6 stud rams died of acute bloat. Two rams were imported from Java to replace them. About 15 per cent the lambs succumbed to an outbreak of tape-worm, which was however quickly brought under control. The number of sheep rose from 221 to 264.

Water buffaloes

The water buffaloes, being very modest in their requirements, have proved very satisfactory as draught animals. Five calves were born, two calves and one old buffalo died.
TABLE

The following table shows the figures for the livestock held:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No. on 1/4/1913</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
<th>No. on 1/4/1914</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>+ 7</td>
<td>- 3</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>+150</td>
<td>-107</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>73 head were slaughtered and sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>+ 5</td>
<td>- 3</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>+ 1</td>
<td>- 1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+ 6</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. PROFIT AND LOSS

As is shown in the following table, expenditure and receipts are roughly equal. Only the net receipts have been taken into account, not the increase in the value of the plantation or the increase in livestock numbers or other assets. If the value of these had been included, the balance-sheet would show a profit.

The salary of the farm manager is only calculated for nine months of the year, as he took over the management of the plantation only on 1 July 1913, having been before that date, up to the arrival of the secretary, entirely taken up with accounts and clerical duties.
### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Receipts marks</th>
<th>Expenditure marks</th>
<th>Profit marks</th>
<th>Loss marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plantation</td>
<td>11,530</td>
<td>1,440</td>
<td>10,090</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse-breeding</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,270</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle-breeding</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep-breeding</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>1,390</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig-breeding</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water buffaloes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of Equipment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,935</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of farm manager for 9 months</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,425</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13,010</td>
<td>13,090</td>
<td>10,110</td>
<td>10,190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **NAMATANAI STATION**

**General, Relations with and among the Natives**

In the organised areas the relations between the Administration and settlers on the one hand and the natives on the other hand have been good, and there were no disturbances of any kind. The organised areas were visited in the course of numerous patrols, the organisation was consolidated and the inhabitants were counted or in some cases re-counted. The collection of the head-tax did not give rise to any difficulties. As a result of the collection of the tax on the spot,¹ there was

¹Some marginal notes were added in Rabaul to the District Reports. Most of them are 'technical'. The more telling ones are reproduced here as footnotes. In this case headquarters added the underlining and "very good" in the margin.
an increase of 8,500 marks in the amount collected. The islands of Lihir, Tanga and Anir were visited a number of times.

The first steps towards the extension of the native organisation to the mountains in the southern part of the District were taken in the year covered by this Report, by traversing the island on two occasions. Contact was successfully established everywhere with the natives, who also served as carriers without any show of reluctance. The natives were told to expect a second visit, and that chiefs and tultul would be appointed. In answer to their inquiry they were also told that there were no plans to levy taxes on them for the present. Further progress in the development of these areas was recently cut short by the attack by the mountain people on Oberförster Deininger's expedition. Oberförster Deininger, accompanied by Forstassessor Kempf, set out to cross the island and 11 of the Station troopers had been assigned to him for his protection. On the second day of their march inland from the east coast, near Hilalon, the expedition was unexpectedly attacked in the village of Poronzuan. Oberförster Deininger was wounded, 5 troopers fell, and 4 carriers from the coastal village of Hilalon were also killed by the rebels. The bodies of those killed were consumed by the rebels.

The first punitive action was taken by the Station troop, on the day after the attack, when three of the 9 rifles which had been captured were retaken as well as a large part of the stolen equipment of the Deininger expedition. Eight of the natives fell but the Station troop suffered no casualties. The expeditionary troop then took over further punitive measures against the rebels. The only results of their intervention reported to the Station have been the shooting of many more natives. On hearing of the attack on the Deininger expedition, the mountain people also attacked the Chinese plantation Kamdaru on the west coast, robbing and looting the houses of the Chinese
owner. No lives were lost. The expeditionary troop took punitive action for this attack.

The reason advanced for the attack is that the mountain people were against the introduction of the native organisation and the attendant controls. The more powerful chiefs were afraid that the spread of the native organisation would put an end to the standing feuds and the associated cannibal practices and that their own influence would be weakened. As they had had scarcely any previous contact with Europeans, they believed that by wiping out an expedition they could dissuade the Europeans from visiting their mountain region. An attack had already been planned at the time of the crossing of the island by the District Officer. According to information obtained by the Station (no reports have been received on information obtained by the expeditionary troop) those taking part in the attack were the inhabitants of the inland area bounded in the north by a line drawn from Suralil to Cape Reis and in the south by a line from the mouth of the Mandaru to the mouth of the Danfu River.

Trade

Small-scale trading was very active. The arrival of Chinese traders and the establishment of trading ventures by a number of Europeans, together with the high prices for copra, led to very keen competition. According to the Station records, the traders bought about 300 tons of copra from stocks held by natives. It is not possible to determine the value or the volume of goods imported into the District because they are brought in largely by pinnaces or sailing vessels. In addition to copra, about 6 - 8 tons of shells were traded in.

Buildings and Public Works

The Station has completed construction of the Namatanai-Matandeduk road as a vehicular road with permanent bridges as far as the village of Matandeduk. The continuation of this road to the Matandeduk plantation is under construction and
almost complete. Two bridges on this section have already been completed.

Work has begun on the Nabuto ferry, and is expected to be completed by the end of May. The Station has also repaired and maintained the existing roads.

At the present time, a barrack costing 7,000 marks is under construction in Namatanai and also a trading post costing 9,000 marks for the Chinese trader Ah Lock.

No other new buildings have been erected.

Population
The number of Europeans resident in the District has risen from 26 to 31. The number of Chinese and other non-indigenous natives at present in the District is 104, compared with 94.

The population count of the natives showed a population of 16,140 persons in the organised areas. The results of this count are probably fairly accurate only for the area north of Cape Matamatambaran on the east coast and north of Suralil on the west coast and on the Lihir Islands.

Missions and Schools
The missions active in this District are the Methodist Mission and the Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus.

The Methodist Mission has a head station under a European in Halis near Namatanai. In addition to this European missionary, there are 55 (last year 52) native teachers distributed over 60 (last year 55) congregations. In 55 (52) day schools, 1,300 (1,017) pupils receive instruction from these native teachers. At the present time the number of congregation members is 2,250 (2,081). In Halis there is a circuit school with a more extensive curriculum than that taught in the village schools.
A new girls' circuit school has also been built in Halis, intended to provide training in sewing, laundering and child care etc. in addition to instruction in religious and school subjects.

The Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus maintains three head stations in Namatanai, Bom and Komalu. Each station is staffed with one priest and one lay brother. The station established last year at Komalu has developed well, and missionary activity has also made gratifying progress at the two other stations. The number of baptised congregation members is approximately 2,000 (1,400).

Climate and Health

Health conditions among the Europeans were normal. One European died of malaria.

There were many deaths among the natives in a number of areas. These were presumably due to chills resulting from this year's violent north-west monsoon and the unusually wet rainy season associated with it. Dysentery claimed some victims among the labourers at the Station and on some plantations as well as in some villages. However, the energetic measures taken by the medical service prevented this disease from spreading further.

Work has begun on the medical organisation of the District, which has already been extended over large areas. Coloured medical tultul have been appointed in 85 localities, who treat minor injuries etc. themselves and refer more serious cases to the hospital. These medical tultul are under continuous supervision by the Government doctor in the course of his frequent patrols, and almost without exception they perform their duties with the greatest zeal. In the District Hospital 599 natives not in employment were treated on 24,410 [sic] days. The natives have already acquired great faith in the medical treatment, due largely to the outstanding success of the treatment with salvarsan of yaws in children. Only the future can show
whether the doctor's efforts can halt the decline in the population previously observed.

[apparently complete, but no signature.]

3. MANUS STATION

I. ADMINISTRATION

General

On the whole the conduct of the natives over the past year was satisfactory. The Station had to intervene with armed force in only two cases.

One of these cases involved a raid against the village of Salien on Kali Bay at the western end of the main island of Manus for the purpose of confiscating firearms. The inhabitants of this village had in the year 1910 attacked a station belonging to the Japanese named Komine, killing the coloured personnel and taking possession of two Mauser guns and a number of cartridges. These people had been causing trouble with these weapons ever since, and had reduced the surrounding villages to a state of terror. Nothing could induce them to hand over the guns voluntarily. It was only after the Station troop had succeeded in surrounding the village of Salien by surprise and taking two prisoners, that the firearms were given up, but not before abundant use had been made of them, from ambush, against the troop.

At the present time, the local natives no longer have any firearms in their possession.

The second case involved the punishment of the village of Tulu on the north coast of Manus for cannibalism and for their refusal to hand over two murderers. Those parts of the District where the natives have already been organised remained quiet and peaceful.
The voluntary migration to the north coast of a number of mountain tribes may be regarded as a gratifying sign, particularly as these natives had previously shown distrust and occasionally even hostility towards the Administration.

A large proportion of the inhabitants already clearly show an appreciation of the aims and objectives of the Administration, and they are also coming to trust the whites more and more.

In this connection the unusually active participation by the native population in this year's celebrations to commemorate the Kaiser's birthday deserves special mention. More than 1,000 natives not in employment made their way to the Station for the festivities.

Another event of great significance was the visit to Seeadler Harbour by the armed cruiser *Scharnhorst*. For the first time, an imposing modern German warship was here brought before the eyes of the Manus people and the Admiralty most obligingly allowed them to inspect the cruiser, which obviously made a deep impression on the natives.¹

Expeditions

An Australian spent the period from September to October near the Imperial Station, engaged in collecting birds and butterflies for the Tring Museum (Rothschild) in London.

For the purpose of collecting information on high-class timbers growing on Manus, two senior forestry officials of the Protectorate Government also spent a short time here.

¹Headquarters added the cynical comment: "after they had just seen 11 American battleships!" No explanation for this invasion is given.
Relations with and among the natives

The requisitioning of services in the Public interest in the form of compulsory labour for a period of four weeks in the organised sections of the District met with no resistance anywhere.

The compulsory labour consisted partly of road construction work, partly of work on improvements to the Imperial Station, and partly of work connected with the establishment of a Government plantation.

The western half of the main island of Manus has not yet been opened up, and compulsory labour can therefore not be required of the inhabitants there.

Administration of Justice

There were 21 criminal cases against natives. In 8 of these cases prison sentences of more than 1 year were imposed, in 1 case a sentence of between 6 and 12 months, in 10 cases sentences of imprisonment for less than 6 months and in 2 cases fines were imposed.

The offences consisted mainly of manslaughter, cannibalism and bodily harm.

Population

White Population

On 1 January 1914 the white population of the District (including the Western Islands) numbered 56 persons, including 21 Japanese.

The latter include a number of artisans (16 sawyers and carpenters) engaged in dressing hardwood timber.

There were no births or deaths.
Non-Indigenous Coloured population

On 1 January these numbered 47 persons, including 38 Chinese, 4 Malays, 1 Indian and 4 non-indigenous South Sea islanders.

Most of the Chinese belong to the labouring and artisan class (sawyers and carpenters).

Indigenous coloured population

Information concerning the population of the 'Western Islands' was collected in the course of the current year. This population still numbers 992 persons.

The population counts on the main island of Manus were also continued, and showed that the interior of the island, or at least of the eastern half, is rather thinly populated. Unless the situation is found to be better in the western section, it is unlikely that the total population of the Admiralty Islands will be found to exceed 13 to 14 thousand persons.

Climate

As in the previous year, the south-east monsoon again brought frequent rains; very heavy downpours were reported particularly in the months of July and August. Electric storms were also frequent. In the middle of November the north-west monsoon set in, accompanied by violent whirlwinds and rain squalls.

The months of January, February and March were distinguished by fine, stable weather.

The rainfall records kept by the Station for the year covered by the Report show a total rainfall of 3,678.7 mm for the period from 1 April 1913 to 31 March 1914.

Health

The health of the Europeans was in general satisfactory, apart from mild cases of malaria.

The health of the natives, on the other hand, left much to be desired.
In July and August, during the heavy rains, an acute coughing and influenza epidemic occurred among the coloured population, which spread over the whole District and claimed a number of victims, particularly among the children and feeble elderly persons.

Later on another infectious disease similar to measles made its appearance. Patients who contracted this disease suffered from feverish symptoms, severe headaches, inflammation of the eyes etc. and pneumonia also frequently set in. The characteristic external symptom of this infection was a rash like measles on the chest and face of the patients, whose skin later peeled off on the affected parts. Some of the troopers and the labourers at the Station were also affected by this outbreak.

Dysentery broke out twice on the Hernsheim plantations at Seeader Harbour, mainly among the labourers from Buka. On both occasions the epidemic was successfully localised by isolation measures.

Acting on instructions from the Central Administration the Station's medical assistant carried out investigations into the occurrence of ankylostomiasis and also treated police troopers for the elimination of worms. However, no suspicious phenomena were observed.

Another well for drinking-water has been installed in a native village on the north coast of the main island. Altogether 8 of these wells have now been installed, and they are very popular among the natives.

By way of experiment the Station has appointed 10 coloured medical attendants, who received three months' training in Rabaul and are now stationed in their native villages. Their work will require constant direction and supervision if this service is to prove of use and benefit to the people. It has
been found that these people quickly forget what they have learned and that refresher courses or a longer period of training are necessary.

**Schools and Missions**

In November 1913 the Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Pty Ltd of Vunapope commenced operations at Seeadler Harbour. At the present time there are 2 fathers and 1 lay brother at the mission station. As the station has been in existence for such a short time, it is not yet possible to report on its work.

**II. ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC POLICY**

[1. Production]

**Plantations**

According to the plantation statistics, 715 ha were planted with coconut palms in the calendar year 1913.

So far, 3,775 ha of land have been taken into cultivation in the District. Apart from a few between-rows crops like maize, sweet potatoes and other root vegetables which are grown for the consumption of the plantation labourers, only coconut palms are being planted.

The total number of labourers employed by the enterprises in this District is 2,311, compared with 1,515 in the preceding year.

In the calendar year 1913 the number of labourers newly recruited or whose contracts were extended was 847, of whom 672 came from the Admiralty Islands and 175 from the Western Islands.

**Native Plantations**

Crops such as taro and yams are produced in larger quantities only on the islands of Baluan and Lou. However, this produce is used almost exclusively for the natives' own
subsistence and very little is sold. On the main island of Manus root crops are grown only to a very limited extent. The sago palm, which grows wild everywhere here, supplies the inhabitants with an abundance of food with very little exertion.

On a number of elevated coral islands off the north coast, inhabited by natives not in employment, these natives have, at the suggestion of the Administration, cleared small areas and planted them with coconut palms. In spite of all attempts to teach them better methods, the natives consistently make the mistake of planting the nuts too close together.

Pests

As in the preceding year, the Promecotheca antiqua beetle reappeared in the old palms. However, this was a purely temporary phenomenon, which did not seriously damage the palms or assume plague proportions.

The so-called leaf-bud beetle was observed in the younger plantations. By carefully removing the beetles and spraying with an arsenical solution good results were also obtained in these cases. Some of the plantations were damaged by locusts but only over a limited period.

Newly-planted palms were frequently eaten and destroyed by rats and this often made replanting necessary.

On the main island of Manus, particularly on the plantation at the Imperial Station, a type of marsh bird caused considerable damage to young palms which had been planted out by completely chewing off the tender growing shoots.

Animal Husbandry

Australian cattle have for some years been raised on the Western Islands. The herd maintained a satisfactory condition over the past year.

Towards the end of the year covered by the Report the Imperial Station acquired an experimental herd of Java sheep.
It is as yet too early to determine whether sheep-breeding holds out prospects of success. However, so far the health and condition of these imported animals leave nothing to be desired.

Pigs do very well in this District. A number of breeding stock of an improved strain have therefore already been imported privately from Australia, and there is already an active enquiry for their progeny on the part of the natives.

Obtaining of Natural Products by Appropriation

A considerable trade has developed in raw sago, which the natives harvest from the stands of wild sago palms and sell to the plantations. This sago meal is used principally to feed the coloured labourers.

Marine products fished for by the natives include snail-shells (trochus) containing mother-of-pearl, and more rarely trepang.

One firm conducts diving operations for pearls and mother-of-pearl shells and snails.

Private interests continued to process *Afzelia bijuga* hardwood timber over the past year.

2. Trade and Communications

General

On 1 January 1914 there were 6 trading concerns. These are all attached to plantations.

Import-Export

Imported goods are cleared through customs and recorded in Rabaul.

Local Traffic

In the calendar year 1913 the turnover in the ports of Manus and Maron comprised the following:

- 45 passengers
- 2 head of large livestock
- 112 head of small livestock
- 3,379 tonnes of freight at 1,000 kg to the tonne.
Shipping

In the calendar year 1913, 66 ships, totalling 103,303 registered tons, called at the ports of Manus and Maron.

Post and Telegraph Service

Last year a postal agency was opened in Maron. There is also a postal agency in Manus, operated by a Station official. The Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer Sumatra, which calls at the Admiralty Islands once every 12 weeks, maintains a regular mail service to Rabaul.

III. BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS

Buildings

Three permanent houses have been built privately for plantation employees.

The Station has also constructed a number of buildings, in particular a native prison, for which corrugated iron off-cuts and cement were used. The beams and the framework of the walls were built of local hardwood. The planks were dressed and sawn by prisoners. The prison is completely escape-proof and has accommodation for 12-14 prisoners.

The construction of a small hospital for natives and the coloured Station work force has also filled an urgent need. This building has a cement floor and a corrugated iron roof. Split nipa palm stems were used for the wall frames. The beds are made of thin boards.

The expansion of the Station's operations made it necessary to build a number of other buildings of bush materials, and many of the buildings also had to be replaced.
The following buildings were erected of local materials:

1 isolation block for approximately 40 dysentery patients;
1 house for the Chinese carpenter;
1 house for the Japanese mechanic;
1 house for 4 married troopers;
1 house for 2 married troopers;
2 huts to accommodate requisitioned labourers (50 men to a hut);
1 large workshop with toolshed;
1 shed for storing farm produce;
1 small shed for sheep

Road Construction

A wharf 115 metres long was built at the landing-place serving the Station property; 54 metres of this wharf consist of a massive stone causeway. The wharf is 3 metres wide. The planking was made out of Afzelia bijuga by the Station, using prison labour.

Work was continued on the construction of the road sections leading to the villages of Tingou and Tsapon in one direction and to the village of Rossun in another. The road to Rossun (4 km) has been completed to the stage where it will be possible to use it as a riding and vehicular track once a number of streams have been bridged. From Rossun a foot track 3 metres wide leads to an indented section of Kelaua Harbour. The road originally planned to connect the villages of Rossun and Laues cannot be built because of the difficult terrain.

A break 6 metres wide has been cut from Laues, leading via the villages of Gorau, Katin and Ba back to the sea at Mbunai, a village built on piles on the south coast of Manus. The route just described is about 15 km long. Work has commenced on the necessary earthworks, starting from Laues.
On the north coast, the section from the Imperial Station to Tingou (5 km) has been constructed to the stage where the road is passable for vehicular traffic. Beyond the village of Tingou a break 3 km long with an average width of 10 metres leads to the neighbouring village of Tsapon. This section has not yet been built to take vehicular traffic.

On the islands lying off the main island of Manus, neat footpaths about 3 metres wide have been cleared in most places, leading to the homes of the inhabitants.

Other Public Works

The Government plantation was further extended by means of compulsory labour. The greatest possible attention also continued to be paid to the cultivation of farm crops for consumption by the coloured work force.

The cleared land was planted with coconut palms. By the end of the year covered by this Report, planting had been completed on the following areas: on the land adjacent to the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>coconut palms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Station</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the island of Onetta</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the islands of Putjo-Lin and</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putjo-Mokau in Seeadler Harbour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>8,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **KIETA STATION**

1. **ADMINISTRATION**

General

There are no events of general significance to report, nor have any expeditions for the scientific exploration of the country taken place. The timber resources of the District have been examined by an expert sent out by the Government of the Protectorate. During the last six weeks of the year Professor Leber of the Dermatological Medical Expedition was also working in the District.
Relations with and among the Natives

With the exception of the southern part of Bougainville - the great Buin plain and its hinterland - there were no disturbances among the natives in other parts of the District. Any disagreements and disputes occurring in these areas were in every case immediately reported to the Station, and the guilty parties brought there for punishment. The whole of the east and north sides of Bougainville, and the north-west side as far as south of Konua, may be regarded as pacified up to two days' march inland. It is difficult to make contact with the natives living further inland, as these apparently live a somewhat nomadic existence and do not seem to be permanently settled. The conduct of the natives of the island of Buka, who were so greatly feared in former years, leaves nothing to be desired.

However the situation is different with regard to the inhabitants of the great Buin plain. The punitive expeditions which the incessant feuds among the natives have made necessary every year in this area have not yet produced any permanent result. Armed intervention has had to be resorted to here again twice in the past year: in December by the police troop against the village Kalalakiahu on the south-eastern slopes of the Kronprinz Range, and in February 1914, in conjunction with the landing detachment of S.M.S. Cormoran under the command of the First Officer, Lieutenant Feldt, against several villages in the hinterland of the south-west coast of Baugainville. In the former case the main culprits were shot dead by the troop. In the latter case the expedition was primarily a large-scale demonstration intended to show the natives of the large tracts in the hinterland of the south-west coast, who had not previously come into contact with Europeans, the powerful forces at the disposal of the Government in case of need. In the course of this expedition, which lasted six days, it

1 Headquarters added the underlining and the question: "organised"?
became necessary to use armed force against the Boroboru and Takonotu districts, and to destroy by fire parts of their villages. Not long previously they had treacherously attacked and murdered natives of neighbouring localities. It is to be anticipated that the magnitude of the armed might employed will exert a salutary influence on the natives and contribute greatly to checking local feuds to some extent. However, these will not disappear entirely until the station planned for 1915 here in the south is established. It will then be possible to nip unrest in the bud, which has not always been possible up to the present on account of the great distance from Kieta and the many urgent tasks which the Station has had to perform in other parts of the District. We must not omit to mention here that the Buin plain with its very dense and intelligent population must be regarded as a promising recruiting area and that the speedy establishment of this Station and the consequent suppression of the local feuds could substantially relieve the labour shortage now being experienced in the Protectorate.\(^1\) In the present uncertain situation, all the chiefs try to keep their followers together as much as they can, in order to present as strong a front as possible to their opponents. For this reason recruitment has so far met with very little success here, but all this may be expected to change when the Station is established.

**Changes in Administrative Organisation**

As from 16 April 1913 the Nuguria Islands have been detached from the Rabaul Administrative District and assigned to this District. This means that all the islands of the Old Protectorate situated east of $154^\circ$ long. have now been placed under the administration of the Kieta Station.

\(^1\) Marginal comment: "Buin can supply at most 500 labourers".
Flotilla

The steam pinnace **Buka** continued during the year just past to perform valuable service in the continuing process of opening up the District and in the discharge of administrative business. Without this vessel the introduction and collection of the head-tax in the remoter parts of the District would have been quite impossible. As the principal fuel used is wood - coal is used only in exceptional cases - the running costs are extremely low.

Administration of Justice

No court sentences against Europeans were passed by the official to whom judicial powers had been delegated [beauftragter Richter]. Cases requiring court action were referred to the Imperial Court in Rabaul.

The statistics contained in the Appendix contain details of the sentences passed against natives.

Population

a. Whites

On 1 January, the white population of the District numbered 74 persons, an increase of 6 persons over the previous year. The Catholic Mission, with 24 persons, represents approximately 1/3 of the total population. More than half of all Europeans - 40 persons - are of German nationality. Next in number are the British and British colonials with 17 persons, an increase of 10 persons over the figure for the previous year.

b. Mixed-Bloods

There are three mixed-bloods resident in the District.

c. Non-Indigenous Coloured Population

The non-indigenous population has grown very considerably and shows an increase of 20 persons over the last year. This sudden jump is due to the fact that the big companies have settled Chinese and Malay traders all over the District.
d. Indigenous Coloured Population

There have been no further population counts of the indigenous coloured population.

Climate

With the exception of a drought beginning towards the end of the year 1913 and lasting for several months over the whole District, there were no particular deviations from the climatic pattern of previous years. As the European plantations are still mostly in the initial stages, they did not suffer any great damage, as the protracted dry weather greatly favoured clearing and burning off. The garden crops of the natives were more seriously affected, as the taro bushes in the old plantations died off and the natives were obliged to start new plantations.

Missions

The Marist Mission, which is the only mission active in this District, has not handed in an annual report here in spite of repeated requests.¹

II. ECONOMY

Plantations

An additional area of approximately 5,400 ha has been taken up by private interests for plantation purposes, and the area planted has correspondingly increased by 505 ha. It is a striking² fact that the additional area has been planted exclusively with coconuts. With the exception of the Bismarck-Archipel Gesellschaft, which has also planted cocoa and rubber, every one of the new plantings has been confined exclusively to coconut palms. Even the Bismarck-Archipel Gesellschaft has,

¹Marginal comment: "To hand at Central Administration. The Mission should be advised of the correct official channels".
²Marginal comment: "This is hardly striking!"
in view of the low prices for rubber, gone over to a policy of making room for coconuts by terminal tapping and removal of trees in its closely planted ficus stands, some of which are already seven years old. This has led to a reduction of 27 ha in the area planted with Ficus in comparison with the previous year. The coconut trees are all flourishing in the new plantations, and a few of the four-year-old trees have already set fruit. There have been very few complaints about pests. On the three oldest plantations the trees which were planted first are all in bearing.

**Labour**

Consequent on the recent growth in plantation activity, recruitment for this District has also increased. Whereas last year only about 700 labourers were employed on all the plantations, by 1 January 1914 the number had grown to approximately 1,070. Labour was recruited mainly within the District: 815 of the 865 labourers presented at the Labour Office came from the Kietá Station District. The main flow of labour was to the newly established British plantation companies. Although the wages paid by these companies are no higher than those normally paid all over the Protectorate, the labourers apparently expect to get more from these companies than from the old established firms. As it is obvious that the British companies practise stringent economies and will presumably not pay any extra bonus when the labourers are laid off, the latter are due for a minor disappointment when they receive their final payment. As a result, recruitment for these plantations may not be as easy in future. This District cannot yet be said to be suffering from a general shortage of labour. Only two plantations are at present working with a really inadequate number of labourers, and these have probably brought this situation largely on themselves by not treating their labourers right in years past.

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1Marginal comment: "It would have been a good thing if D. [Doellinger] had commented here on the systematic advance of British interests."
Government Plantation

The returns from the Government plantation corresponded to the forecasts made in the preceding year. About 40,000 nuts were put up for sale, and as the local nuts are large they probably yielded a return of from seven to eight tonnes of copra reckoned at 5,500 nuts per tonne on the average. The price obtained - 5 pfennigs per nut - must be reckoned very unsatisfactory in comparison with last year's high copra prices. As there was very little competition it was unfortunately not possible to obtain any better offers. Higher returns cannot be obtained from the crop unless the station itself assumes responsibility for preparing the copra. However this would be possible only if the Station were allotted a special team of labourers for the purpose. 1

Animal Husbandry

a. European

On most of the plantations the trees are not yet of an age to permit of pasturing animals freely among them. Only the older plantations have a small number of livestock. The experience of the last five years has shown that pure-bred Australian cattle are unsuitable. There have been considerable losses at both the Station and the Mission: 5 head were lost at the Station alone in the course of the year. Better results have been obtained with crosses between Australian and Javanese cattle, which show more resistance to ticks. In the course of the year the Station received one Bali bull and cow. Unfortunately these animals are so very small that they can hardly be expected to contribute to the improvement of the breed, particularly as the bull, which is apparently fully grown, is so undersized that he can hardly be expected to mount the considerably larger cows of the Australian breed.

1 Headquarters were not convinced. The main comment reads: "Net returns from copra 300 marks i.e. 2,100 marks for 7t. Cost of 1 labourer 210 marks i.e. at present costs 10 labourers would absorb all the returns." There are other minor comments, not altogether clear, probably because the Kieta suggestion had not been thought through.
b. Native

The natives are totally inexperienced in animal husbandry. The only animals kept by them are pigs. These are mostly very inferior animals, so-called kanaka pigs, which are mostly left to look after themselves. However the natives are anxious to acquire better animals with which to improve the breed, and are prepared to pay quite high prices - even by European standards - for well-bred young boars. Returning labourers also often bring home pigs of an improved breed. Progress in this regard has been greatest on Buka and Nissan. The natives have no other domestic animals except pigs. The Station has initiated a policy of handing over four sheep each to the care of the chiefs in the various localities, with an assurance that if they are well looked after a proportion of the progeny will be handed over to them as their own property as a reward. In the light of the natives' complete lack of experience in animal husbandry, it remains to be seen how successful this scheme will be; no great eagerness to take over the animals has been shown anywhere - in fact some slight pressure had to be exerted in this regard.

Marine Products

The volume of shells, etc. taken was approximately the same as in the preceding year.

III. TRADE AND COMMUNICATIONS

Trade

When the figures for the non-indigenous coloured population were given above, mention was made of the great increase in their numbers. They are mainly Chinese operating as traders. Because of their low standard of living and expectations, they have become a major threat to the small-scale European planters - who have in the past always been able to make a profit from trade as a sideline - and have greatly harmed their prospects. But they also collect the produce in localities where a white trader would not yet be able to operate profitably, and in this way increase the volume
of trade of the Protectorate.

**Imports**

Whereas direct imports from Germany show only a slight increase over last year's figures, imports from Australia have increased by about 150 per cent. Direct imports amounted to 153,000 marks (63,000 marks). This great increase was due to the fact that most of the settlers - and all of the British settlers - have their supplies shipped by Australian steamers to Faisi (situated nearby), and then collected from there by their own smaller vessels. In this way they not only save considerably on freight, but they also have the advantage of a six-weekly service to Australia via Faisi compared with the three-monthly service via Rabaul by the *Sumatra*. They are also saved the trans-shipment in Rabaul and its attendant costs. The British plantation companies appear to be aiming at obtaining an eventual extension as far as Kieta of the Burns Philp & Co line, which at present runs only to Faisi.

**Exports**

The volume of local produce exported direct is small. By far the greater proportion of the District's produce is exported via Rabaul.

**Shipping**

Shipping activity shows a considerable increase over that of the preceding year. The total tonnage for 1913 amounted to 26,700 registered tons (7,711). This increase is to be attributed largely to the above-mentioned shipping activity between Kieta and Faisi, at least in respect of the number of ships; the large increase in tonnage was however due to the visit of *S.M.S. Scharnhorst*.

**IV. PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS**

**Buildings**

No buildings have been constructed by the Government. Work on the buildings for the native hospital approved in the budget
was not begun until the last week of the year covered by this Report. The wharf at Kieta has been extended by two piles, giving it a length on the berthing-side of 25 m and a depth of at least 8 m at low tide. This length suffices for present needs. The steamer *Sumatra*, which is the vessel most concerned, has already berthed with ease at the wharf a number of times.

On three different plantations, private interests have completed spacious houses built of European materials to replace the initial bush materials.

**Road and Bridge Construction**

In the absence of a competent official, no extensions or improvements to the road system have been possible. Only one minor road deviation has been carried out, south of Toboroi near the 13 km mark, which however entailed considerable labour. Approximately 200 cubic metres of hard basalt rock had to be removed here by blasting. This project required six weeks' work. As in previous years, the bridges between Kieta and Toboroi had to be repaired with bush materials, as the iron bridge girders approved for 1913 have not yet arrived here.

**V. Finance**

The separate revenue of this Station amounts to approximately 61,380 marks (43,940 marks). The increase is due mainly to the higher head-tax introduced in a number of localities and its extension to villages which have not previously been taxed, and also to the increase by 50 per cent in receipts from customs duties.

*Imperial Station*

[Signed] Doellinger
5. FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN DISTRICT OFFICE

I. ADMINISTRATION

General

On 7 September the Angoram Imperial Station was opened 58 miles upstream on the left bank of the Kaiserin Augusta River (Sepik). It has been placed under the District Office and the staff consists of one District Officer (class III), one police sergeant, one medical orderly and 58 police troopers. The establishment of this Station constitutes the first major step towards bringing the interior of Kaiser Wilhelmsland under the actual control of the Administration.

Expeditions

The Sepik Expedition, which had been working in the District since February 1912, was disbanded at the end of September. The results of its explorations have not yet come in here. The view expressed at the outset, that the river plain was largely subject to flooding, was confirmed by subsequent observations. The only member of the Expedition still here is the ethnologist Dr Thurnwald, who did not arrive until the beginning of 1913. His base camp has been established in the village of Karadjundo on the lower Sepik. It should be noted that in the course of his work, Dr Thurnwald twice crossed the region between the Kaiserin Augusta River and the north coast of Kaiser Wilhelmsland. The first crossing was from Karadjundo to Moem; for the second crossing, he set out near the village of Maiul on the upper reaches of the river and travelled roughly along the line of 143° long. On the second journey in particular he met with a dense inland population which he estimates to number at least 10,000.

During the months of September and October 1913 the region between the Gogol and the upper Ramu was examined to determine its usefulness, by an expedition consisting of four Government officials including one surveyor and three experts in animal
husbandry, agriculture and forestry respectively. The special task of this expedition was to find a suitable site for the agricultural experimental station to be established in the interior of Kaiser Wilhelmsland. The expedition pronounced the whole of the region which it crossed, including the strip along both banks of the Ramu, to be good plantation land. However, a reconnaissance on the Ramu undertaken by the District Office in the rainy season showed that the river flats of the Ramu are also subject to flooding over a wide area. The site for the experimental station has not yet been finally selected.

Relations with and among the Natives

The villages which have been organised were all visited by officials at least once, in most cases several times. As the whole of the coastline of the District with the exception of one short section (Rai Coast, Helmholtz Point to Teliata) has been completely organised, it has now been possible to extend still further the influence of the Administration over the hinterland villages closest to the coast. Major advances were made into the Markham valley to the hinterland of Sattelberg, to the country behind Bongu, to the villages behind Friedrich Wilhelmshafen and on the left bank of the Gogol, to the communities on the lower Ramu and to the hinterland of Hansa Bay. The prisoners of war taken there last year by the expeditionary troop have been repatriated. Particular attention was paid to the densely populated islands of Manam and Karkar including Bagebag, and to the island of Umboi. A number of pupils were brought in from the central Sepik for language tuition. They have made good progress and will soon be repatriated.

The Angoram Station has commenced the organisation of the villages situated to the north.

Since the Witu Islands were detached from this District in February 1913, the native tax has been collected over the whole District at the rate of 5 marks. Eighteen villages were declared
liable to taxation and the taxes were paid willingly. In all 7,557 marks were collected (8,164 marks in the previous year, including 3,069 marks from the Witu Islands.) Villages not yet liable to pay taxes were requisitioned to supply labour when required for works carried out by the District Office. This did not lead to any difficulties. In the unorganised areas of the District there were some clashes with the natives which were of minor significance in comparison with the outrages committed by them in the previous year. In July a Malay and two native companions were killed in the hinterland of Sarang by natives whom he had maltreated. Through the agency of friendly villages, the firearms of the men who had been killed were voluntarily surrendered to the tultul of a coastal village, by whom they have been handed in.

At about the same time two white bird of paradise hunters were attacked by natives with arrows just as they were bathing in a stream in the hinterland of Laden. The Europeans shot at the attackers with their rifles, whereupon the latter immediately took to flight.

In November, a recruiter for the Neu Guinea Kompagnie was threatened with violence by a large number of natives on the island of Umboi. He ordered his men to fire at them, and two of the natives are reported to have fallen. He then withdrew. Presumably the incident was preceded by misunderstandings arising out of the recruitment, and it has also been alleged that coloured recruiters from another recruiting ship had previously committed improprieties against the natives on Umboi. The matter is still being investigated.

In a head-hunting incident, six people from Mgiri, a village in the hinterland of Awar, were killed by natives of the village of Bodsknun, 17 miles upstream in the Ramu River lagoons. Without using force of any kind, the guilty village was successfully induced to surrender. The villagers were solemnly warned
not to commit similar murders in future and six young men were
taken to work for the District Office for two years.

There were no other disturbances of the peace.

**Flotilla**

In September 1913 the District Office took over from the
Sepik Expedition the steamer *Kolonialegesellschaft* which finally
filled the long-standing need for a larger vessel. Up to that
time the District Office had only one pinnace.

The Sepik Expedition's pinnace *Papua* is ultimately intended
to be handed over to the Angoram Station, but is at present still
at the disposal of Dr Thurnwald. This Station was virtually
paralysed for months for want of a serviceable vessel; the
Station site had first to be prepared and accommodation built,
then the onset of the rainy season made it impossible to advance
in any direction except towards the coast.

**Administration of Justice**

The number of criminal actions against whites amounted
to 13, compared with 12 in the previous year. In one case of
embezzlement a prison sentence had to be passed but in all other
cases fines were imposed. Convictions recorded in cases of
offences by non-natives against natives included one case of
menaces uttered in the course of recruitment: a recruiter who
believed that a native had illegally squandered trade goods
entrusted to him, threatened to burn down the huts. In three
other cases fines were imposed for ill-treatment of labourers.
In all three cases the offences were unpremeditated and none of
the injured parties suffered any permanent disability as a result.

There were 37 convictions recorded against natives and
coloured persons of equal status, compared with 35 in the previous
year. No death sentences were passed, but the number of sentences
to imprisonment for more than one year rose by six and the number
of sentences to imprisonment for more than six months by five.
The volume of business transacted by the Ground Book Office has greatly increased since a surveyor once again took up duty in the District at the beginning of 1913. New Ground Book folios have been established for 4 blocks of land; the time set for public notification has not yet elapsed in the case of a further 51 blocks of land in respect of which entries in the Ground Book have been applied for.

Population

White Population

On 1 January the white population numbered 243, 19 more than in the preceding year. Of these 233 (208) are of German nationality, 1 (3) are Austrians, 5 (7) Dutch, 1 (1) Swedish, 8 (-) British colonials, 1 (1) Japanese and 4 (4) are stateless. There are 110 persons who are members of missions, 60 males and 50 females. On 1 January there were 15 officials, including 1 Government doctor.

Non-indigenous Coloured Population

There were 180 (176) non-indigenous natives resident in the District; of these 109 (105) were Chinese, 56 (66) Malays, 14 (4) Samoans, and 1 (1) Arab.

Indigenous Coloured Population

The compilation of population census lists was continued in the same manner as formerly. All the organised villages have now been entered in the lists. Whenever a village is visited the list of inhabitants is also checked and corrected. When a new locality is organised, one of the first steps is always to record all the men, women and children. By 1 January 8,169 men, 7,249 women, 4,985 male children and 3,999 female children totalling 24,402 persons had been recorded. In many villages, even those visited for the first time, the number of children is alarmingly small. Childless marriages are frequent and mothers with three children a rarity. One notable exception is Karkar where women with five or six children are not uncommon - some even proudly brought eight children to the population count.
Climate

Climatic conditions in the District were normal. No unusually wet or dry periods were observed.

Health

The health of the white population has not been good in the year covered by the Report. Malaria continues to be the most common disease. The number of cases of black-water fever has again increased significantly, and one case proved fatal (at the end of March).

The native population continued to be severely affected by disease. Framboesia and worm infestation are widespread throughout the country, not to mention skin diseases. In the rainy season chills and dysentery are also common and cases of typhus have been reported among the natives not in employment. On the Rai Coast a whole village is suffering from an infectious eye disease. In addition, beriberi occurs among the natives employed by Europeans, and the labourers, who frequently come from distant localities, often suffer from malaria. In December 1913 a disease similar to measles occurred among the Station troopers and labourers and the Neu Guinea Kompagnie labourers in Friedrich Wilhelmshafen. In general this disease was not dangerous, but some cases proved fatal. In January a dysentery epidemic broke out among the Neu Guinea Kompagnie labourers in Stephansort and rapidly assumed dangerous proportions. It was probably brought in by villagers from the hinterland, where dysentery appears to be epidemic [sic]. To combat the disease effectively, Stephansort was completely isolated from all contact and a detachment of 19 police troopers made available to the Area Management to police the blockade. It was not until near the end of the year covered by the Report that the epidemic, which claimed 22 victims (fewer than anticipated), could be regarded as ended.

Health conditions were also unsatisfactory at the Angoram Station. Two police troopers died there and six others had to
be relieved because they suffered chronic ill-health. (Two of
the officials also had to proceed to Friedrich Wilhelmshafen
for prolonged medical treatment). The missions devoted a great
deal of care to sick natives. Last year the Catholic Mission
in Deulon appointed its own doctor, who is in charge of the
hospital there, and the Neuendettelsau Mission in Finschhafen
has now established a special medical station, 'Immanuel',
headed over by a medical assistant trained in the medical
missionary institute in Tübingen.

The natives are tremendously impressed by the rapid cures
affected by salvarsan in cases of frambesia. Occasionally
patients in organised villages have reported to the District
Commissioner to be taken to hospital, and in other cases, the
initial resistance to hospitalisation was easily overcome by
pointing to earlier cures.

It will not be possible to commence treating the patients
in their villages until a second Government doctor is posted to
Friedrich Wilhelmshafen. At present it is not possible for the
Government doctor to leave the hospital - which is always occu­
pied by patients, some of whom are almost always dangerously ill -
to spend weeks in the villages as this would require.

Particular attention is constantly paid to the improvement
of hygiene in the native villages. When the villages are visited
instructions are issued to demolish insanitary huts, to build
roomy and airy new dwellings, and to clean up the village squares
and surroundings thoroughly. If these instructions have not
been carried out by the time of the next visit, the work is then
done under the supervision of the police troopers.

Schools and Missions

School education in this district is entirely in the hands
of the missions. The Catholic Mission of the Holy Spirit in
Deulon maintains 8 stations, staffed by 15 priests, 17 brothers
and 25 sisters. The number of baptised converts is 1,467, of
whom 11... [?]¹ are still living. In the 9 schools maintained in

¹Figure illegible in original.
the District, instruction is given to 352 boys and 187 girls.

One new station has been established on the Sepik (Marienberg).

The Neuendettelsau Mission maintains 16 stations in this District. The schools of the Mission, including those in the Morobe District, are attended by 1,193 pupils. At the end of the year 1913 there were 26 missionaries, 8 lay brothers, 19 wives, 4 unmarried female assistants and about 50 native assistants attached to the Mission. The number of Christians was approaching 4,000.

The Rhenish Missionary Society has 7 head stations and 11 out-stations in the vicinity of Friedrich Wilhelmshafen. Nine missionaries, 2 lay missionaries and 8 wives are attached to the Mission. The number of native mission assistants including 6 married Samoan assistants is 16. The number of Christians is 96. The Mission's 16 schools are attended by 608 pupils (456 males and 152 females).

Use of German language in relations with Natives

The introduction of the German language as the medium of communication with the natives, particularly with the police troopers, has proved more successful in practice than was predicted in many quarters. Most of the troopers understand the meaning of a considerable number of German words. They are already accustomed to receiving simple instructions in the German language. The introduction of the German language has been considerably assisted by the enlistment of several former pupils of mission schools who speak German.

II. ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC POLICY

1. Production

Plantations

The number of plantation enterprises is 17 (11), and the number of individual plantations is 30 (25). For the first time
land has also been transferred for plantation purposes in the interior. About 1,000 ha were granted to the Catholic Mission 38 nautical miles upstream on the Sepik, and a planter has taken up 300 ha 25 miles upstream on the Ramu. On 1 January the area under cultivation amounted to 4,962 ha (5,590). Of this area, 3,905 ha (4,163) were planted with coconut palms, 917 ha (1021.74) with plants yielding caoutchouc, 62 ha (78.80) with sisal. The apparent drop in area is due firstly to the fact that the Witu Islands, which last year were still included in the statistics for this District, now belong to the Rabaul Administrative District. Secondly, the statistics have also been compiled in greater detail this year, and this revealed that the figures given in previous years were in some cases too high. Thirdly, as a result of unfavourable market conditions for caoutchouc, a few caoutchouc plantations have been cut down. The rice-growing experiments conducted by the Catholic Mission have been suspended and their experience suggests that the cultivation of rice by the Javanese method (mainly by manual labour) is not to be recommended, as the natives of the Protectorate are not suited to working in the muddy fields, and suffer from severe illnesses as a result; labour here is also too dear in comparison with the rice-growing areas of Asia. The Mission is of the opinion that the cultivation of rice by the American method (mechanised operation) holds out prospects of success, but is unable for financial reasons to purchase the machinery required.

At the end of the year 1913, a total of 56 (35) whites were employed on the plantations in the District. The number of native labourers was 3,007 (3,103).

Native Plantations

Constant attention is paid to the maintenance of the natives' coconut plantations, to their extension and to the establishment of new plantations. By the end of March 79,128 palms had been planted by the natives in the approved manner. The first returns are expected in two years.
Pests

There have been no complaints about pests.

Animal Husbandry

The figures for the livestock held by Europeans on 1 January are: 1868 head of cattle, compared with 1,349 in the previous year; 90 (74) water buffaloes, 127 (112) horses, 16 (7) donkeys, 5 (4) mules, 498 (393) pigs, 184 (111) goats, and 254 (229) sheep. In the year covered by this Report the District Office was for the first time supplied with funds for the purpose of introducing the keeping of small livestock among the native population. The animals purchased — pigs and goats (the sheep which were ordered have not yet arrived) — are accommodated on the island of Paua, which has been set up as an animal husbandry station. The animals are thriving there, but none of the progeny have yet been issued to the natives, as it has been decided to wait until the numbers have increased still further.

Figs are kept by the natives universally. Well-bred animals are therefore extremely rare, but some specimens of the unimproved strain are very well developed.

The natives in the southern part of the District have made the greatest advances in animal husbandry. Through the agency of the Neuendettelsau Mission some villages have acquired goats and the village of Tamiukotu even possesses a few head of cattle.

Mining

In the Morobe District, which is part of the Friedrich Wilhelmshafen mining district, extensive gold prospecting claims have been reserved in the Waria River basin. At the present time an expedition including one Bergassessor and two miners is there to investigate the economic prospects of mining these fields. The results of this expedition have not yet been made known.¹

¹Headquarters commented critically that no mention had been made of coal finds.
The mineral oil deposits discovered last year in the Eitape District near Matapau have not yet been further investigated. Negotiations were carried on for a considerable period in Germany between the Treasury and a company which was subsequently formed with a view to their exploitation but came to nothing. It now appears that the mineral oil finds are to be investigated by the Government. According to newspaper reports, 500,000 marks have been made available for this.

[Timber etc.]

Hitherto, little use has been made of the commercial and high class timber resources of the virgin forests. The main obstacle has been the difficulty of transporting the heavy logs to the mills. The Catholic Mission station in Deulon operates a steam sawmill in Deulon and the Neuendettelsau Mission in Finschhafen operates a water-driven sawmill on the Butaueng. A third sawmill is being established on the Rai Coast.

The tapping of the natural sources of guttapercha came to an almost complete halt over the past year, when the District Office stopped buying the same. This is to be attributed to the poor market for guttapercha. The only buyer of guttapercha over the past year was the Neu Guinea Kompagnie, which bought only 299 kg, and has now also stopped buying.

Galip nuts and massoi bark were collected in negligible quantities.

Bird of Paradise Hunting

The number of birds of paradise exported was 8,833, 2,250 more than in the previous year. The cessation of bird of paradise hunting as from November 1912 is already having a crippling effect on economic life. In Kaiser Wilhelmsland, where there is virtually no trade copra available for purchase, bird of paradise hunting was the only means by which aspiring planters with limited capital could start a plantation with
prospects of success. The proceeds of bird of paradise hunting helped to cover the costs of the plantation over the first few years, before the plantation brought in returns. The prohibition on hunting for these birds has placed a considerable number of small ventures in a difficult position and there is reason to fear that if the prohibition is extended over a longer period, it will put a complete stop to the further settlement of Kaiser Wilhelmsland, which had been making such gratifying progress in recent times.

Marine Products

No appreciable quantities of marine products have been collected in this District.

2. Trade and Communications

Imports

In 1913 total imports amounted to 3,646,131 kg, to the total value of 1,409,817 marks, compared with 3,401,148 kg to the value of 1,188,217 marks in the preceding year. (The statistics and Annual Report for 1912 gave the figure of 3,475,502 kg for imports but this difference is explained by the fact that last year livestock and boats were included by weight). The increase accordingly amounts to 244,983 kg to the value of 221,600 marks. The most important import commodities were coal (909,000 kg), grain and pulses - mainly rice - (804,495 kg), metals and metal goods (514,112 kg), timber (205,774 kg), meat, fish etc (135,334 kg), and alcoholic beverages (94,630 kg). The most important imports in terms of value were: metals and metal goods (311,238 marks), grains and pulses (206,164 marks), meat, fish etc. (119,470 marks), clothing (115,270 marks), yarns and textiles (78,131 marks), drugs, chemicals etc. (38,746 marks), building and commercial timber ($3,881 marks) and alcoholic beverages (49,796 marks).

In general, there has been an increase in the figures for all imports.
Exports

Exports totalled 1,479,165 kg to the value of 1,495,742 marks, compared with 1,068,384 kg to the value of 914,247 marks in the preceding year. There has therefore been an increase of 392,781 kg to the value of 581,495 marks. The two most important export items are copra and birds of paradise. Copra exports amounted to 1,392,337 kg to the value of 625,950 marks, compared with 986,764 kg to the value of 374,404 marks in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of 405,573 kg to the value of 251,546 marks. The number of birds of paradise exported was 8,833 to the value of 622,951 marks, compared with 6,583 birds to the value of 313,085 marks in the preceding year, that is an increase of 2,250 birds, to the value of 309,866 marks. In addition, 7,015 (2,761) sets of crown pigeon feathers to the value of 50,175 marks (14,421), and 177 kg of cassowary feathers to the value of 36,000 marks (none in the preceding year) were exported.

III. BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS

Buildings

In the year covered by this Report one two-roomed house and one one-roomed house were completed by the District Office. The reinforced concrete barracks commenced in the year covered by the preceding Report were also completed and occupied in the year covered by this Report. A prison for natives was also constructed in concrete. On the island of Beliao a hospital complex for natives was commenced and largely completed, consisting of one hospital for men, one hospital for women and a building containing an operating theatre, dispensary and office, together with the necessary outhouses.

The Bremer Süddesee Gesellschaft m.b.H. completed its retail store in the year covered by the Report and also constructed two houses for employees and a large shed. It erected another retail store in Deulon.
The Catholic Mission built a new joinery and two refectories for pupils in Deulon and also 4 permanent bridges in Danip. At its newly established Marienberg mission station on the Kaiserin Augusta River the Mission built a residence for the two priests stationed there and a residence for their pupils and labourers. This latter building also contains a school-room. One notable feature is that both buildings have been made mosquito-proof by covering the doors and windows with fine wire gauze. In the presbytery asbestos tiles, previously successfully used as roof covering, were for the first time used as wall cladding.

In addition to the medical station already mentioned and the sawmill which has also been mentioned above, the Neuendettelsau Mission has constructed on the Kalibobo peninsula in Finschhafen a wharf about 50 m long, at which the mail steamer Manila, which calls regularly at Finschhafen, can berth. This is a great improvement, as the high seas in Finschhafen harbour, particularly during the north-west monsoon season, have frequently made it impossible to unload the steamers.

**Construction of Roads and Bridges**

Work on the construction of roads continued, but the District Office concentrated mainly on thoroughly overhauling the existing main roads. Work was commenced on converting the most important road in the District, from Friedrich Wilhelmshafen to Deulon, into a first-class road with a total width of 5 m and a macadamised surface 4 m wide. The work made only slow progress, although 150 to 200 labourers, mostly requisitioned labour, were employed for the whole year under the supervision of a white road engineer. Road metal is not obtainable in the immediate vicinity of the road, and only one ox-cart is available for transporting it. The rest of the road metal has to be brought on the men's shoulders. Wheel-barrows cannot be used because of the boggy soil and the supply of field railway track is very
inadequate. In the year covered by the Report 5 km were completed and the preliminary work has been carried out over another 1½ km. About 200 m beyond the Gauta bridge the deep gorge of the Wahm has in the past blocked all vehicular traffic. This gorge has now been spanned by a reinforced concrete bridge 20 m long.

The Imperial District Commissioner
[signed] Dr Gebhard

6. EITAPE STATION

1. General

The development of the District has made steady progress over the past year. Poor communications by land and sea meant that patrols were frequently both arduous and time-consuming.

2. Expeditions

The need for punitive expeditions, apart from major patrols, did not arise.

3. Relations with and among the Natives

Relations with the natives of both the coastal districts and the interior, within the area covered by the native organisation, may be regarded as satisfactory. The natives performed compulsory labour at the Station without resistance, and, on request, themselves marked out a route for a main road. Relations among the natives themselves have also improved. There have been no hostile acts against Europeans.

4. Head-tax

As no population counts have yet been completed, it was not possible to collect head-tax.

5. White population

There has been an increase in the white population of four persons - all women.
6. **Non-Indigenous Coloured Population**

Here too there has been an increase of eight persons, comprising Malays and Javanese, who are employed chiefly as traders and plantation overseers.

7. **Indigenous Coloured Population**

South-east of Eitape the population of the coastal localities and of some of the bush villages and some of the islands was counted. The number of persons counted was 5,724.

8. **Climate and Health**

The health of the white population was satisfactory. Except for one case of black-water fever, there were no serious illnesses. An engineer on board the German Government mail steamer *Manila* who died at sea of cerebral malaria had to be buried here.

The health of the labourers employed by the various firms, planters etc, was in general not bad. There were only four deaths among all the labourers employed. All the deaths which occurred among the natives not in employment were due to their superstitious belief in magic, which is difficult to eradicate among the natives. However, a number of natives with major injuries were successfully treated in the Station hospital and discharged cured. The training of medical *tultuls* has also been commenced.

9. **Missions and Schools**

The Catholic Mission of the Holy Spirit is giving instruction to natives in its own schools on ten mission stations, paying particular attention to the German language. In addition to school education, the Mission is also engaged in establishing plantations and in animal husbandry.

10. **Plantations**

There has been no increase in the number of plantations. However, new areas have been planted, and in other cases planting
has been completed on land already partly under cultivation, the only crop in all cases being coconuts. All the plantations are flourishing and harvesting has already commenced.

11. Native Plantations

The only crops grown by the natives are coconuts and root crops. Sago, which is the staple food of the natives, grows wild and propagates itself. This year the natives have begun to establish coconut plantations.

12. Pests

The worst pest in the young plantations is the wild pig. Locusts and other destructive beetles have also appeared sporadically. However, there is no major destruction of plantations by pests to report.

13. Animal Husbandry

Livestock numbers have increased in a gratifying manner, due to local breeding. The major increases have been in the numbers of cattle, sheep and pigs.

14. Imports

Imports have risen significantly in comparison with the previous year in both volume and value, although there has been a drop in spirituous liquors, wines etc.

15. Exports

As with imports, exports of plantation produce and also of birds of paradise, of crown pigeon feathers etc. have shown a very satisfactory increase.

16. Total Trade

The total trade has naturally increased considerably in both volume and value, so that the total value of trade shows an increase of 212 per cent compared with 1912.

17. Shipping

Shipping has regrettably declined in both number of ships and registered tonnage.
18. Building

One native prison was constructed in reinforced concrete.

With regard to road construction, as a route had first to be marked out for a main road, only one section 0.40 km long could be completed. However, as mentioned above, a road route to the south-east was marked out, by natives only, over a distance of about 140 km, and work has already begun on its construction. Some work has also been done on marking a route for a road to the north-west, but the results have so far not been good as considerable difficulties will have to be overcome here in order to by-pass extensive swamps.

A site plan for the Station, showing the subdivision into land leases and marking the position for a wharf, has also been successfully drawn up.

19. Economic Development

The economic development of the District has made gratifying progress although there are no new enterprises to report, and progress has been limited to the further development of the plantations already in existence. The establishment of new trading stations through which the natives can sell their copra has also helped them to a better appreciation of the value of money.

Economic progress was greatly assisted by the fact that there were no uprisings among the natives and that the plantations were able to work almost exclusively with natives recruited from the Eitape District.

The Imperial District Officer

[Signed] Werner
7. MOROBE STATION

Native Relations

In the past year this Station directed its particular attention to the inland population. Closer contact had already been established with these people in the year 1912/13, and chiefs and tultuls had been appointed throughout the border region as far as the Central Range. One thing which was not possible in the preceding year was successfully achieved in this last year: all the villages as far as the Central Range performed compulsory labour in Morobe. No difficulties were met with anywhere; the full quota of men responded willingly to the summons to compulsory labour. They now have confidence in the Station, and like the coastal people, they submit their minor requests and disputes for arbitration. The period of compulsory labour never exceeded four weeks. The work performed by the inland people is far superior to that of the coastal people - they are more vigorous, cheerful and hard-working, and none of them were ever caught evading work, which is more than can be said of the coastal people. The inland people are tough, modest in their demands and not as spoilt as the coastal people who have been corrupted by long contact with Europeans.

As the administrative organisation of the natives progressed, the Station attempted to teach the people the value of money, but this is still difficult as they prefer knives, axes, beads, pigments, mirrors and so on. This is understandable, for firstly there are no trading establishments here (except for one small mission store) where the natives could see currency in use, and secondly the transition to a money economy would be too sudden for these half-savages, who are just beginning to become acquainted with trade goods.

No serious disturbances or hostile gestures towards the Station or Europeans have occurred anywhere in the District.
There have been a few minor personal disputes and occasional raids by non-organised tribes in the Central Range against natives who have already been organised. However, most of these passed off without bloodshed and they will come to an end when the Station is supported by a police post at the foot of the Central Range.¹

In the Franziska River area the Kai people showed hostility to the coastal people, but this also passed off without bloodshed and the guilty parties were penalised by a punitive expedition which destroyed their huts. So far the Station has established full control over the whole of the coastal population including their associated bush villages and over the inland population from 8° roughly as far as Ono at the foot of the Central Range. To open up more of the interior an inland Station is required, which should be established about eight to ten days' march inland.

Native Population

In the financial year 1912-13 a new estimate of approximately 15,000 to 20,000 was arrived at for the native population. The subsequent opening-up of the country and additional population counts do not suggest that this estimate needs revision. The population is unevenly distributed. There are some parts where one can travel for days through uninhabited country. But where there is human settlement, there is a sparse but cohesive population. Uninhabited areas are usually neutral territory: the people on either side of these uninhabited areas are mutual strangers but occasionally trade with each other.

Due to excessive labour recruiting, it is feared that the population of the coastal villages will decline.

European Population

The statistical return of 1 January 1914 shows a slight increase in the population. The number of temporary residents, and/or itinerants has hardly changed since last year. The number of

¹Marginal comment: "Klink has a vivid imagination!"
bird of paradise hunters in the District increased, but dropped after the prohibition on hunting.

No new permanent residents have settled in the District.

Health

a. Police Troop and Workforce

As in the preceding year, the health record may be regarded as quite good. Cases of malaria and fever have been relatively rare, and dysentery did not occur at all. Skin diseases like scabies and ringworm have been much less common than in the previous year. Unfortunately gonorrhoea, which this Station had been spared ever since its establishment, has been introduced. By means of energetic counter-measures, all cases of infection had recovered sufficiently by the end of March for the epidemic to be regarded as over. There were no new cases of infection after the end of January and all the old cases are now completely cured.

For an average workforce of 60 men, the medical records show only 14 cases of malaria. The incidence of other diseases was: gonorrhoea, boils and chancroids - 8 cases; fractures - 2; pleurisy - 2; leg and foot ulcers - 5; stomatitis, mumps and scabies - one case of each; muscular rheumatism, phimosis, ankylostomiasis and abscesses - one case of each.

There is only one death to record: a trooper's wife died some days after being delivered of a stillborn child.

b. Natives

The state of health of the natives showed very little change from that of the preceding year. No serious epidemics occurred anywhere, apart from the regular annual epidemics of scabies and bronchial catarrh. The latter occurs mainly in the interior and may be causally connected with the variable temperatures in the mountain districts, particularly in June. In the last Annual Report I gave a detailed account of the
instinctive preventive measures practised by the natives, who isolate the scabies cases in special huts when there is an epidemic.

There has been no change in health conditions in the Huon Gulf area. Tuberculosis and ankylostomiasis still occur in the Samoa Harbour region, but have not assumed major proportions. Framboesia and leg ulcers still occur to the same extent as in previous years. In more serious cases the natives bring their patients to the Station. Successful cures were achieved in the hospital here in 20 cases out of 22. There was one death, where pneumonia had set in.

The health of the men called up for compulsory labour, totalling 508 persons, was good. There was only one death.

In the past year the first three medical tultuls were appointed as an experiment. It is still too early to report on the results. Really conscientious men who take their duties seriously and who above all have sufficient physical and psychological influence to make their fellow-villagers follow their instructions, and who can carry out the treatment of injuries properly, are very rare. The men who apply to be tultuls are often known to the Station as unreliable characters. In my view their primary motive in applying is a desire to wear the cap, which exempts the wearer from being called up for compulsory service. In the treatment of open wounds, application of the dressing alone will not effect a cure, no matter how carefully this is done. If the patient runs into the sea with the dressing on, or if the bandage is not replaced regularly, the treatment does more harm than good. In these cases the medical tultul has to have enough influence over the patient to ensure that he carries out instructions, and our natives here are so primitive that it will be difficult to achieve the desired success without constant supervision by a European.

It will not be possible to report on the success of the work done by the medical tultuls till later in the year.
In March of this year Professor Dr Kttlz visited the coastal area, where he observed and studied all the diseases in detail and collected a great deal of statistical material. He agrees with me that for the future maintenance of the native population and their livelihood, it is of the greatest importance to put a stop to the ruinous recruitment system, and that unless the District is closed to recruitment for a time, a decline in the birth-rate will be unavoidable, as the coastal area has been denuded of almost all the men of reproductive age from 20 to 35 years. (A separate detailed report on this subject has already been sent to the Government of the Protectorate).

It may be noted that the British Government has followed the example given by this Station in the year 1912-13 and has carried out a vaccination programme in all the border villages along the eighth parallel. According to a few sample figures, the death-rate has risen slightly in comparison with the preceding year, but this is to be attributed to labour recruitment, for the increased number of deaths relates to labourers in employment at a great distance from their homes.

c. Europeans

There was only one case of severe illness among the Europeans resident in the District. This was a case of black-water fever which necessitated the removal of the patient to Friedrich Wilhelmshafen. Most of the Europeans suffered from malaria in a mild form. No other serious illnesses have been reported to the Station. Fortunately there have been no deaths in this District in the year covered by the Report.

Climate

There has been virtually no variation in climatic conditions compared with the previous year. Last year's total rainfall was approximately the same as the figure for this year, although the distribution pattern over the various months was not the same in both years. In 1912 there was a pronounced dry period in the months of February, March and April, while in 1913
heavy rain fell, whereas between February and May of 1912 only about 487 mm of rain fell, 1,250 mm fell in the same months of 1913. On the other hand approximately 680 mm of rain fell in October and November 1912, whereas only approximately 330 mm, that is less than half as much, fell in the same months of the year 1913. On the basis of the observations and rainfall records which have now been kept for four consecutive years, the rainfall is so uneven that it must be concluded that there is neither a distinct rainy season nor a distinct dry season here. The rise and fall in the level of the rivers has also been observed at such widely varying times that it may be assumed that climatic conditions inland are equally irregular. The taro-planting methods in use also indicate that the natives do not reckon with a definite rainy season.

In the Huon Gulf area the prevailing winds throughout the year are easterlies, south-easterlies and east-south-easterlies. Northerlies are exceptional and are accompanied by rain squalls and electric storms. It may be noted that stormy squalls have now twice been observed in April, accompanied by violent electric storms coming from the south and south-west and usually occurring at night.

For further information I refer the reader to the tables of meteorological observations.

**Expeditions**

Apart from the numerous journeys made by the Acting District Officer in the inland region, which has largely been organised, two expeditions were carried out: the first was a punitive expedition to the hinterland of the Samoa Harbour area and the second, setting out from Lababia, was intended as the expedition mentioned in the previous Annual Report and planned to explore the hinterland as far as the upper Markham catchment-area. This latter expedition lasted about a week. After advancing westward for two days and then parallel to the coast, it finally entered the basin of the lower Franziska River. The total distance
covered, as the crow flies, was about 20 km. This country therefore still remains to be explored in the coming financial year, as it is important to establish whether the upper Waria plain near Powirobb bo [?] north of the junction of the Iweri and the Waria extends further as far as the head waters of the Markham. Lababia suggested itself as a good point of departure for this purpose. It requires at least 8 days' march in a westerly direction to cross the watershed of the coastal district.

In February the German Border Expedition under First Lieutenant Detzner commenced operations and surveyed the whole of the unmapped territory in the border area north of 8°. So far this expedition, which is moving in the direction of Mt. Batchelor, has not met with any obstacles. The natives have shown a friendly and co-operative attitude to the expedition everywhere. When its work on defining the border has been completed, this expedition, whose leader is assisted by a police sergeant and 30 troopers, will explore the hinterland as far as the head waters of the Markham and along the German-British north-west border. The results of this expedition will not be available till the year covered by the next Report.

No private expeditions have been undertaken. The journeys made by gold-seekers and bird of paradise hunters are confined to familiar territory where the natives have already been organised and where there is some guarantee for personal safety.

Missions

At the present time the only mission actively engaged in missionary activity in this District is the Neuendettelsau Missionary Society. There are 3 head stations, two in the immediate vicinity of the Station and one on Samoa Harbour.

1Marginal comment: "But the missionaries passed through this country".
There is one native school at each of these 3 stations. There are 24 pupils at the Adolfberg school, 19 at Zacka and 25 at Samoa Harbour, almost all of whom are from the localities surrounding the mission stations. The Mission has conducted an experiment with a few pupils from the Aru and Wakaia area and hopes to establish a mission station in the newly opened-up hinterland in the not-too-distant future. Out-stations staffed with coloured catechists are at present being established for a number of villages on the middle reaches of the Waria and land has been granted to the mission for this purpose.

By their tactful approach, these missionaries have succeeded in gaining the trust of the natives. Relations between the Station and the missionaries are very cordial and it must be gratefully acknowledged that the local missionaries have given the Station every assistance in its administrative work and shown themselves to be most co-operative.

Public Works

a. Government Plantation

The Government plantation established exclusively with compulsory labour in the year 1912-13 has been further extended over the past year. The island of Aupšila in the Luard group has been completely planted and about 20 ha of the island of Gutuaua have been planted, so that today, at the end of the year covered by the Report, about 90 to 100 ha have been planted. Due to the lack of requisitioned labour (as a result of recruitment) it was impossible to plant Gutuaua completely. This island is also larger than originally believed, for it is fully 100 ha in area. It has not been possible to clear it completely, and it is to be hoped that this can be done in the coming year. Not all the requisitioned labour brought to the Station could be employed exclusively on the Government plantation, as labour has also to be provided for other works, such as weeding the eastern
half of the Sinogu peninsula which has already been planted, and placing additional fill in the swamps, which had already been covered but had subsided in some places and required extra filling.

As the Station has at its disposal only 6 permanent labourers, all of whom have their set tasks, the Sinogu peninsula occasionally has to be weeded by requisitioned labour, for this cannot be done by the troopers alone.

All the coastal villages and the inhabitants in the interior who have already been organised were requisitioned to supply compulsory labour at the Station and on the Government plantation for one month in the year. Only half as many of the coastal inhabitants could be requisitioned for compulsory labour as in the preceding year, as recruiting activities have removed too many of the strong, useful men. In the future, the population in the interior will have to be the mainstay.

b. Road Construction

In addition to the existing main inland road from Morobe via Mou-Weg to Piowaria, work has begun on a second inland road running from Majama via Garaina and terminating, for the present, at Ono at the foot of the Central Range. This road has been completed from the coast to within about two days' march of Garaina, for an overall distance of about 40 km. The construction of this section met with great difficulties because the route runs through uninhabited country. The coastal village of Majama and its associated bush village of Tsinaba have also been greatly depleted by recruitment, and the Station had to send requisitioned labour from more populous areas to enable the road to be built here, as there were not enough men in Majama and Tsinaba. This has also slowed down progress in planting the large island of Gutuaua. It was not to be foreseen in the 1912-13 financial year that the District would be so severely depopulated by recruitment as it has in fact been.
c. Buildings

The Station has erected the following buildings:

1) a new shed, of bush materials, for storing the building materials brought in for the construction of the barracks.

2) a building made of bush materials for the accommodation of the Chinese brought in to build the barracks.

On 10 March the building materials and the Chinese construction workers arrived for the barracks approved in the 1912-13 financial year. An immediate start was made on cutting the timber to the required measurements. The building will not be completed till the next financial year.

A number of bridges constructed of bush materials on the Morobe-Jatuna road have been repaired. Work was commenced on the big suspension bridge over the Giu River (a tributary of the Waria) but was not completed because the Station did not have at its disposal technically trained men capable of carrying out a project of this kind. This project will have to be carried over to the financial year 1914-15.

Communications

Communications between the Morobe Station and the Central Administration at Rabaul are maintained, as in the previous year, by means of the German Government mail steamer Manila which, departing from Singapore, calls at Morobe every 10 weeks and continues as far as Kaewieng in Neu Mecklenburg. The steamer also calls at Morobe on its return voyage, so that there is a 10 weekly service to both Rabaul and Singapore. Morobe is a postal centre and has a postal agency. In addition to the postal service by means of the German Government mail steamer, on the 25th of every month a direct mail leaves for Australia and Europe by the overland route to Joma (Papua). The courier who brings the mail to Joma takes

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1Marginal comment: "All this for the private mail of 1 District Officer, 1 police sergeant and 1 medical orderly! In my view this borders on gross abuse of privilege!"
delivery there of mail for Morobe from Australia between 26th and 29th of each month as well as mail from Europe brought direct in a Munich-Kufstein mailbag. Mail despatched from here is carried overland direct to Port Moresby, and from there the European mail is carried by the Dutch, Japanese and British India mail steamers. The mail to Australia travels south from Port Moresby by the same steamers.

Communications by sea with Morobe are also provided at irregular intervals by visiting recruiting ships and other small steamers. Over the past year, S.M.S. Condor and S.M.S. Cormoran have visited Morobe, also the Government steamer Komet.

Commercial Ventures and Local Products

No commercial ventures have been launched up to the present, including the year covered by this Report. The Neuendettelsau Missionary Society has conducted a small retail store in Morobe, which is open for a few hours on one day each week. The mission does not carry on any trade by way of buying local produce.

This District produces caoutchouc, guttapercha, gold, dammar resin, commercial timber and rattan. Trepang, trochus shells and black lips are to be found on the reefs in the Huon Gulf.

On account of the low prices, the collection of caoutchouc, guttapercha and dammar resin has been found to be unprofitable. The local commercial timbers are uncompetitive because of the high freight. So far there has been no attempt to exploit the local marine products. The Station has consigned a number of sizable experimental shipments of rattan to Singapore, which have been pronounced marketable and valued at $4.75 per 100 pounds. Although there are large stands of rattan in the District it is not likely that any entrepreneurs will attempt to exploit

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Marginal Comment: "New?"
them commercially, as the labour of collecting, drying, cleaning, and packing, plus shipping costs, entail such a large expenditure that the profit margin is too small. As long as there are other local products which yield a greater profit, nobody will bother to trade in rattan.

The most profitable local products are birds of paradise and other ornamental birds. Until the prohibition on hunting these birds dating from 1.1.14, 17 licences for hunting birds of paradise were issued in this District, the revenue from which amounted to 3,230 marks. A large number of birds were taken. It is difficult to determine the exact figure as, with few exceptions, the birds were first shipped to Rabaul and Friedrich Wilhelmshafen where they were subjected to customs duty and included in the local export statistics. Only 59 birds to the value of 1,180 marks were shipped direct by the Morobe Station and subjected to customs duty here. The total receipts in the Morobe district alone from hunting licences and customs duties probably exceed 15,000 marks.

Mining

As very detailed accounts of the gold-bearing deposits on the Waria and in the Waria flood plain have been given in previous years, there is no occasion to discuss the gold deposits any further here. The favourable results of the Cunningham investigation have not yet led to the establishment of a mining venture. This is not due to the findings of the detailed prospecting programme. It appears that difficulties will first have to be overcome here in connection with the granting of the mining concession area and the Government's interest in the venture. However, there is still hope that the company will be formed. There are good prospects that a company will be set up, as mentioned in last year's Report, to mine the alluvial gold deposits on the middle reaches of the Waria where it is joined by the [Ono] River by means of hydraulic equipment. At least
the preliminaries have reached the stage where an expedition was sent out from Germany in March, consisting of one Bergassessor and two miners, who are at present prospecting the area very thoroughly. The Station lent its full support to the enterprise by making carriers and troopers available, so that the expedition was able to set out only a few days after its arrival in the District. As yet the Station has not received any reports on the results of these investigations or the progress of the work.

A gold-prospecting expedition carried out in the year covered by the Report to the upper Markham River by three experienced Australian prospectors who had been very successful in Papua, did not produce results. These men came back and later took up hunting for birds of paradise. It is probably mainly due to the failure of the expedition by these three prospectors that there has been no influx of Australian gold miners: these three men were in contact with almost all the alluvial diggers in Papua, and any new rush was dependent on the success of their expedition.

There was only one alluvial gold-miner left in the District last year. He was in the area mentioned above, near the confluence of the Ono River and the Waria. As far as could be ascertained here, he washed about 20 ounces of alluvial gold. So far it seems that gold-mining by hand is no longer profitable in the Waria flood plain. Gold occurs in a fairly even distribution pattern everywhere, but it is too fine to be mined profitably without heavy machinery and equipment. 'Coarse gold' has not so far been found anywhere within German territory.

**Labour and Recruitment**

As already mentioned in the previous Report, recruiting activities have already reached their peak in the whole of the coastal area. Due to the increased demand for labour over the whole of the Protectorate, this District has continued to be
affected to such an extent that the coastal districts have been completely denuded of men suitable for recruitment, and that the prospects for further recruitment from these localities in the immediate future are very poor. The degree to which the Station, which depends entirely on requisitioned labour, is affected by the current labour shortage, has already been mentioned in this Report under the heading of Public Works. In addition to the continuous and regular recruitment of labour by the large firms, as in the past, a number of agents recruiting for small-scale settlers have also been operating in the year covered by this Report.

The Station has stepped up as far as possible the speed with which the organisation of the natives in the interior is being carried out, in order to open up new recruiting areas. In April 1913 the first experimental shipment of 40 men from Wakaia was sent to the Bismarck Archipelago as labourers. The Station recruited another 40 men from Aru and Wakaia for the Imperial Protectorate Government, and some of these were even found suitable for service as troopers. This experiment appears to have been entirely successful. The men appear to be working well and also seem to stand up to the climate there well, which was initially a source of anxiety, as these people come from a healthy mountain district. It was not long before it became common knowledge that new areas had been opened up for recruitment and recruiting has been carried on in the interior on such a scale that unless it is curbed the same situation will arise there as in the coastal areas.

In relation to its population, the small District of Morobe has supplied more labour than any other District in the Old Protectorate.

The local natives are good and willing workers as long as they are able to work alongside people from their own village. They are less useful when they are cut off from contact with
other members of their tribe. Like the men from Buka and Neu Pommern, they will never consent to be recruited together with their wives. There has been virtually no recruitment of New Guinea women from this District for service overseas. There has not been a single known case, since the establishment of the Station.

**Trade and Communications**

There are no prospects for trade on a commercial scale between Europeans and natives. So far marine products have not been traded or exploited commercially. There are so few coconuts available that the natives do not even have enough for their own requirements. The Station has not even succeeded in collecting enough seed nuts from the whole District for the Government plantation. Apart from the occasional purchase of ethnological items and a little tortoise-shell and some turtle shells by the crews of recruiting ships, there is no trade whatever between Europeans and natives.

The natives maintain extensive trade relations amongst themselves. Barter trade is carried on from the coast right into the heart of the New Guinea interior, in part directly and in part through middlemen. In addition to European goods brought back by returning labourers such as axes, knives, hatchets, beads, pigments, mirrors etc., the coastal people sell pigs, dogs, the teeth of dogs and pigs, sea-shells, sea-water, and tortoise-shell in return for taro, yams, nuts and other foodstuffs supplied by the inland people. One of the principal articles of trade is baked clay pots. The coastal people enjoy a virtual monopoly of the manufacture of these clay pots as the clay used to make all the pots produced in the Huon Gulf area is found only on two islands in the Huon Gulf. These Huon Gulf pots have been observed in the whole of the Aru, Wakaia and Central Range area.

The axes made of nephrite and the pineapple-shaped clubs still occasionally to be seen on the coast come from the interior, probably from the Central Range.
Relations with the Government of Papua

Official relations with the Papuan Government Station at Joma have remained the same as in the previous year. The staff there has always very readily complied with requests made by this Station and has maintained a consistently correct attitude at all times. When a dispute between the Gira people and natives in our territory threatened to assume serious proportions, the Joma Station in that area, at the request of the Morobe Station, immediately prohibited contact between the natives involved until such time as they had settled down. The Joma and Morobe Stations keep each other informed on everything that happens on the border. Relations between the two Stations, both official and private, are excellent. Both sides sincerely desire to live on good terms with their neighbours. Couriers sent from Morobe always receive friendly treatment in Joma, and people sent from there to here are treated in the same way in Morobe.

As mentioned in another connection, a regular postal service now operates between Joma and Morobe on a monthly basis and more frequently as required by circumstances.

Morobe Imperial Station

[signed] Klink
III. THE MISSION REPORTS
1. METHODIST MISSION

The stations of our Mission have never before been as well staffed as in the year just past. In May and June three ordained missionaries, with their wives, came from Australia to assist us, namely: Lancaster, Margetts and Stocks. Miss Ricketts came as a missionary sister to replace Miss Mardon, who was forced by illness to leave the Protectorate after only two months. Then in August the German deaconesses, Sister Emilie Wiesmüller and Sister Anna Class arrived with Fräulein Günzel. The latter married Missionary Ernst Boettcher in Omo near Kaewieng. In February Mrs Pearson left for Sydney. In May her husband was also obliged for health reasons to go on leave. However, they both returned with their two children in November. Mr Broom came for the Ulu plantation and Mr Tunnicliffe came for the sawmill.

In general, health conditions were good. Only Miss Ricketts had to undergo an operation, due to poisoning. Emos Verebasanga, an ordained native preacher, returned to Fiji with his family. He was one of the founders of the Mission in northern Neu-Mecklenburg, and filled his post faithfully and conscientiously. He had almost as much influence on the people in northern Neu-Mecklenburg as the late Rupeni Nagera from Fiji had in Laur. Information has been received here to the effect that the Fijian teachers at present on leave, and their families, have been prohibited from returning to their mission field. The number of these assistants has consequently been still further reduced. We have now only 4 Fijians still working with us. In addition to these, 6 married Samoans are working in the Mission. We therefore have to rely on assistants from our own mission field, and we are in a position to report that a considerable number of very capable preachers and teachers have already been trained and are now in service.

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1This and the following Mission Reports cover the calendar year 1913.
The statistics record 15 catechists and 205 teachers. The catechists have completed a four-year course of study in addition to the 3 or 4 year course in the training school. They are in charge of sections with 5-10 teachers and supervise in particular the work in the village schools.

There was a great deal of building activity in the year covered by the Report. In Rabaul, the seventh head station, the residence for the representative of the Mission was dedicated on 29 June. In addition a large storehouse and a small school building were erected. Now that the grounds have been cleared and tidied, the whole station has a very pleasing appearance. The views over Blanche Bay, the Mother and the South Daughter are magnificent. The south-easterly blows freely across the grounds and this is very beneficial from a health point of view. The old mission building on Ulu (in Vatnabara) has been dismantled and re-erected on another site. In addition a large new house has been built for the director of the training school (George Brown College). At the end of the year the school building in Raluana for mixed-blood children and native girls was opened. In September Miss Kendrick and Miss Ricketts took up residence in the new Sisters' Home in Kabakada, and the teaching of the native women and children, which had been in abeyance since the departure of Miss Diems, was resumed. This house on the Government Road between Rabaul and Kabaira also presents a pleasant appearance.

In Baining and in northern Neu-Mecklenburg a number of new stations have been established with coloured assistants. The number of out-stations and preaching places is 215.

Church services (with sermon) and Sunday School have been conducted each Sunday at all head stations and out-stations. Bible study and prayer meetings have also been held on week-days, to further the spiritual and religious life of the natives. The results have not always been satisfactory. Words and deeds do
not always correspond, for it is difficult for the Kanaka to renounce his essential self. All too often he gives way and forgets so easily. Nevertheless for those who want to see and judge aright there are signs of progress. The teaching: "Thou shalt fear and love God" and the doctrine of repentance and forgiveness of sins are both understood and followed.

Eight hundred and fifty-nine children and 696 adults have been baptised.

The figures for the school pupils are as follows:

(a) There were 222 students in the teachers' training college and in the circuit schools, a number of whom are married.

(b) In the village schools 6,704 pupils were counted.

(c) In the girls' boarding schools there are at present about 134 native girls.

In the home for mixed blood children conducted by Sister Anna Class, only German is spoken and instruction is conducted in the German language. In general, since more Germans have been employed, much more German is spoken in our Mission than even two or three years ago. The British-Australian ladies and gentlemen of the Mission, who are required by the Mission authorities to learn German, are making commendable efforts and some of them already speak it quite well. The little monthly paper "a nilaiira dovot" (Voice of Truth) is still distributed free among those natives who can read, and is eagerly read. The new edition of the New Testament, revised and corrected by Missionary H. Fellmann in Sydney, is at present in the press and will soon make its appearance. It has not been possible to carry out the many other essential translations on account of shortage of time and staff. The Gospel according to St Mark in the Kaewieng dialect is not as greatly sought after by the local natives as expected.
The establishment of the sawmill in Mauke on Ulu was a great mistake and costs the Mission many thousands of marks. It now appears that we could never operate it at a profit. We are therefore considering the advisability of selling the machinery.

The Ulu plantation is thriving and brings in some profits which are very welcome for the maintenance of the Mission. The boys on the plantation who are anxious to learn are given several hours' instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic on four days of the week. In addition to wages and board, a portion of land is also made available to each of them, on which food can be grown.

At the recent Mission meetings the voluntary contributions by the natives for the maintenance of the work of the Mission amounted to the gratifying sum of 62,850 marks. This is 17,550 marks more than last year. Certainly one reason for this is the present very high price for copra, and the Kanaka does not need to exert himself overmuch for the few marks that he gives. However, it demonstrates a certain interest in his "lotu" (religion). This should gratify not only the Protestant Mission but also the Government and the merchants, for it inspires confidence in the possibility that something can still be done with this primitive people to raise it to a higher cultural level.

[Signed] H.P. Wenzel
Statistics of the Methodist Mission

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[Signed] H.P. Wenzel
2. **MARIST MISSION**

**Catholic Mission of the Marists**

**Kieta**

From the very beginning the Catholic Mission in the Solomon Islands has been conducted by members of the Society of Mary, under the overall supervision of an Apostolic Prefect stationed in Kieta.

Under his direction, 11 members of the Mission are working in the German Solomon Islands as priests, 3 as lay brothers and 10 as missionary sisters.

At the present time the Mission has 5 stations, situated at Kieta, Koromira, Buin, Banoni and Buka. Each of these has a boys' school with from about 40 to 70 children on the average. With the exception of Banoni, which as yet has no sisters, each station also maintains a girls' school, with an average number of 25 girls. In these schools the children of both sexes receive instruction and training.

The establishment of a new station in Timbuz is planned for the end of this year.

As the missionary activity in the interior, principally at the older stations, is claiming more and more of the time and energy of the missionaries, these missionaries frequently find it difficult to devote adequate care to the schools. For this reason the Mission here plans to recruit teaching brothers in the near future for this important educational work.

[Signed] J. Forestier
Marist Mission Co. Ltd.¹

¹In order to be recognised as legal persons resident in German New Guinea (a necessary qualification for land ownership etc.) the mission societies found it most convenient to register as commercial companies.
3. NEUENDETTELSAU MISSION

After having been established here as a mission for 27 years, we are soon, God willing, to have the pleasure of seeing among us a member of our Board of Management in Germany: Inspector Steck, who is to visit our mission field in the course of a fact-finding tour. However, as he cannot be with us until January of next year, our annual Conference is to take place after his arrival.

Nevertheless, I propose for a number of good reasons to submit the Annual Report at the usual time, although I still have not received some of the material from the more remote stations. For this reason I cannot yet provide complete statistics and I will therefore attach to this Report an imperfect copy of the statistics for the previous year, as long as supplies last. Only the date was wrongly printed on this copy.

Our stations remain the same as last year, except for one new one: in a sense as a by-product of the extensions to the sawmill on the Butaueng, our new medical station "Immanuel" was erected on a neighbouring rise. The necessary block of very suitable land, 25 ha in area, was generously granted by the Colonial Government. Our Samaritan from Tübingen, Missionary Stössel, has moved into this new post with his family. The construction of his residence was recently completed and he will now proceed to prepare the station to fulfil its important functions. The name "Immanuel" is intended to express our gratitude for all the faithful support given by the friends of the Mission in the Immanuel Synod in Australia during the long years since the inception of our missionary work.

1 The Neuendettelsau Mission sent a copy of a printed report which was also distributed to other people and institutions.
We also found this name, with its beautiful meaning: "God be with us!" very appropriate for the new station, for where the work of healing is to be the main activity, the presence and help of God is a very real need.

In addition to the sawmill and the medical station here in the centre of our mission field near Finschhafen, our recently-founded station at Sio near Dorfinsel in the extreme north has been fully completed and fitted-out, while our brethren in Agabmedschung on the Markham River, in the hinterland of the Huon Gulf, are labouring under the utmost difficulties and still busy improving their temporary accommodation. The same applies to the station on Rook Island or Umboi which had to be abandoned by the missionary and his family more than a year ago on account of the widely-reported disturbances on Rook, but was reoccupied in the course of this year.

Our mission personnel has grown slightly in numbers during the year: when the Decker family returned from home leave, they were accompanied by three fiancées: one for Missionary Mailänder in Waria, one for Oertel in Agabmedschung and one for G. Schmutterer in Lae.

Another member of the same travelling party was K. Döbler, the manager for the mission plantation at Heldsbach where he is urgently required as there are already 10,000 coconut palms growing there, and one of the staff, a grown-up son of one of the missionaries, has to leave for Germany to continue his studies and for military service.

Our personnel was reduced due to a tragic boating accident: on Friday, 22 August, Mrs Decker together with her two sons and three black boys manning the boat, were drowned near Ginggala. Missionary Decker and the other nine oarsmen reached the safety of the shore without seeing anything of the capsized boat or the victims on account of the dark night and rough seas.
This year the Zwanzger family went on leave to Australia and Germany. The Lehner family are on the return journey and will arrive here before the end of the year. Keppler, the farm manager, arrived earlier, but has had to leave his family behind for the present.

Wirth, the master carpenter who built the sawmill, and Krodel the teacher, are going home.

At the turn of the year we shall have 26 missionaries, (19 of whom are married and one family on leave); 8 lay missionaries, (3 of whom are married and one wife and child absent for health reasons), two unmarried nursing sisters, and 2 grown-up daughters of missionaries. Thus there are 57 whites, men and women, engaged directly or indirectly in mission work on our mission field. Notwithstanding this relatively high number, further reinforcements are urgently required, for our new stations in the remote areas are understaffed and at the older stations a number of our brethren have already been in service for more than a decade, at the very points where the most important secular and spiritual programmes are being carried out: the training schools, the printery, the plantations etc. It is therefore of prime importance to reinforce and relieve the staff there with young missionaries and lay brethren.

The health of our white personnel was on the whole good in the year covered by this Report. Fever and other diseases were rare, so that as a rule everyone was able to pursue his professional tasks without interruption. Wirth, the master carpenter, suffered one severe attack of black-water fever and also frequently suffered from ulcerated feet.

Appropriate prophylactic doses of quinine appear to be very effective and in comparison with previous years malaria has become much less common among the white personnel on our mission field.
The health of our personnel has also benefited greatly from our high-altitude convalescent stations at Sattelberg and Wareo. At the latter station the unselfish generosity of American friends assisted us to acquire our own convalescent home named "Iowa-Ruh".

We were able to increase the number of our native mission workers in the year just past by 13 teaching assistants from the Kai assistants' training school, when Missionary Pilhofer concluded his 3-year course at New Year. There had already been a small number of trained assistants in the Yabim district. Of our missionary assistants, approximately 50 in number, about 30 are older volunteer evangelists, mostly married, and about 20 are teaching assistants, some of them also married, who have completed a course of training. These trained teaching assistants are better able to conduct schools than the evangelists without any special training.

It is of great importance for our Missionary work that the number of native assistants should increase steadily. The remote and mountainous interior with its indescribably difficult communications can only be evangelised by native helpers under the supervision of white missionaries.

The blessing and commissioning of our 13 teaching assistants took place soon after Epiphany on the occasion of a mission festival in Heldsbach, before a great gathering of Kai and Yabim Christians. These new assistants received their permanent appointments at the same time. Most of them were able to stay in their home communities - some at the stations as assistants to the missionaries and some at more remote out-stations. Others went to distant posts: one to Sialum in the north and 3 to the Morobe district far away to the south.

Two former Yabim missionaries are stationed there at two stations located among the Papuan tribes, where it is difficult
for Melanesian assistants to settle in to the work. So, at the request of our brethren there, our Kai district decided to send help to Morobe. Three teaching assistants and five evangelists offered to go. There was need for a Kai missionary to induct them. And so it was decided that the teacher who trains our assistants, Missionary Pilhofer, together with his new batch of trainees, would move for one year to the Waria River. The author of this Report accompanied the move. In open boats and large canoes, in the good season, we sailed about 130 [?] nautical miles round the Huon Gulf and reached our destination in just under a fortnight. On this great missionary journey we received the warmest of welcomes in all the coastal villages at which we had to call. Our Kai assistants appear to be settling down well even among the alien tribes in that far-away district.

The whole of the hinterland of our mission field, from Dorfinsel to the British border, has been visited in the course of the year covered by this Report. Our itinerant missionaries had already previously explored the great peninsula between Astrolabe Bay and the Huon Gulf in several directions, as far as the Azera tribe on the upper Markham River. This year the hinterland beyond the Huon Gulf was explored. The first missionary journey, by way of preparation, covered only the district along the known middle reaches of the Waria River. On the second journey the Pilhofer brothers and Flierl junior penetrated beyond the headwaters of the Waria to the Watut and the Markham. It took them 6 weeks to travel from the Zaka station at the mouth of the Waria to the Agabmadschung station on the Markham River, encountering unknown tribes in the great folds of the mighty mountain range. Wherever they were able to obtain guides to go with them from one tribe to another, they were kindly received and plenifully supplied with provisions. But when, towards the end, they came without guides upon new tribes, the latter were extremely distrustful and sometimes adopted a threatening attitude.
It must be regarded as an act of Divine intervention that they finally succeeded in calming these suspicious people, who then supplied them with urgently needed food in exchange for barter goods. Towards the end, in the Watut Valley, our explorers were forced to cut their way laboriously through ghastly rattan thickets in an uninhabited region, subsisting only on what could be found in the woods for days on end. Although their attempt to advance more quickly by means of rafts failed and led to the loss of their remaining provisions and essential equipment, the two white men and their 27 native companions finally arrived, safe but exhausted and famished, at our mission station in the Markham Valley.

These preliminary explorations of the remote regions of the interior demonstrate abundantly the infinite exertions and hardships that the evangelisation of the inland Papuan tribes will entail. For this task native helpers will have to be recruited in the main.

The missionary work at the existing stations continued its normal course during the year covered by this Report. Once again, we were able to baptise several hundred heathens. At our 5 Papuan stations 164 heathens and 18 children of Christians were baptised, and the numbers will even be somewhat greater at the Melanesian stations on the coast, so that all the numbers have grown in comparison with last year's statistics. The number of living Christians belonging to our Mission will amount to 4,000 by the end of this year, although of these several hundred young men and boys are not at present living locally but are working overseas as plantation labourers or in the Government police troop.

In those areas evangelised by our older stations, paganism has been overcome and will not be revived as such, with its frantic spirit worship and pernicious belief in magic, which brought so many murders in its train. These are being replaced
by new influences from without, and not only for good. Along with the blessings of civilisation, come its curses as well: the modern reaction against all religion, new sins and vices on top of the old heathen vices, horrible new diseases in addition to the many old diseases. We must summon all our faith to seek out these poor imperilled souls and when one or other of them rejects penitence and faith entirely, we must remember the text: "All men have not faith."

Peaceful conditions have returned to our outposts on the islands and in the remote interior.

The mountain people of Rook Island were punished by the Government for the cruel murders of the Weber brothers. They thereupon withdrew for a considerable time into the wilderness in the interior of the island, so that it was not possible to have complete confidence in the peace, and our missionary on Rook also decided it was better to withdraw from his isolated station to the friendly coastal and island villages. However, the tribe to which the murderers belonged later made overtures to the missionary and his native friends and also made its peace with the Government, in order to be able to return to its old villages. So our work on Rook and the neighbouring islands can once more proceed in safety, our missionary has been able to return to his post with his family and is now giving instruction to a host of candidates for baptism from the island of Tuam[?].

The assistants of the Sattelberg inland mission have also been able to re-occupy their stations, although they are still in a difficult and anxious position. The inland natives are continually fighting and murdering one another and pay little attention to the assistants. Many of these people still feel suspicion and distrust towards the assistants and the Mission in general, so that we and our much harassed assistants can only look to the protection and help of God. The death in Kulungtufu
of our trustiest assistant, Fungmo, was a severe blow to our assistants' mission. He suffered a severe attack of pneumonia, then lost his mind for a few weeks, after which he became peaceful and completely resigned to the will of God for a few days before his death. His widow returned to her home with the children. When a misfortune like this strikes a Christian, the heathens often ask: "Where is their God now?" But this too is salutary for the work of the Lord, ensuring that no heathen who accepts the Gospel deludes himself with false expectations.

The Mission schools, to which we owed our first missionary successes, continue to flourish in a most promising manner, though often in a very modest form. In our Papuan missionary district alone there are at present more than 1,000 pupils at all levels and of both sexes. At the lowest level we have the village school, where the little boys and girls of one of these remote forest hamlets meet for a certain number of hours daily in the little village church and learn Bible history, reading, reckoning and perhaps writing from a voluntary teacher authorised by the missionary of the head station of the district. In these schools the office of teacher is honorary and unpaid. The teacher is simply the best young man in the village, who has previously sat as a pupil at the feet of the missionary in the Station's boarding-school. In the good old days we had a similar school system in our own dear fatherland, only that the old village schoolmasters there could not carry out their work entirely without remuneration, and that often men were chosen to teach school because they were unfit for other work - perhaps crippled in one hand or with some other physical handicap - but were frequently very effective teachers. And so we may hope that our young village school teachers may, with time and much perseverance, become more and more effective.
The intermediate level of our mission school system is the boarding school attached to each mission station. Where there is a village close to the mission station, day-pupils also attend. These schools are directly run and taught by a white station missionary. There has been an advance in these schools in that the pupils, both boys and girls, now come to the station school after some preparatory instruction in the village schools, and are also willing to stay there longer, up to three years, whereas formerly they were totally ignorant when they first came and usually declined to stay longer than one year. The apex of the pyramid of our mission school system is the assistants' training school, to which a parallel institution has recently been added: the German school for natives. We shall discuss this in greater detail later.

First let us describe in some detail the school organisation of the mission parish of Wareo, as an example of a mountain district in Kaiser Wilhelmsland. This parish numbering about 1,100 souls, roughly half of whom are Christians, has 46 school pupils at the station, including 10 girls. In the numerous church hamlets of the whole station district there are 210 village school pupils, boys and girls, Christian and heathen. The station district has three teaching assistants; of these one is stationed at an out-station in the remote interior, another helps at the station school while the third is an itinerant teacher and/or school inspector for the whole station district. He regularly visits all the village schools in turn, helps the volunteer village school teachers to get their schools going properly, and to keep them going. After a while the system works quite automatically. Recently, for example, we arrived quite unexpectedly and entered a little village church to find the schoolchildren all gathered there with their primers and slates in front of them, to the sound of class instruction. The littlest ones tried to run away when we suddenly appeared, but after a few kind words they stayed. When we asked for the
teacher, they answered: he has gone away for the day, so we are learning on our own. Learning on one's own has some advantages, and one gratifying feature is that when the teacher is prevented from officiating, the next best pupil takes his place.

There is no necessity to introduce compulsory schooling in our mountain communities. On the other hand, official protection for school pupils would be most desirable. It is to be deplored that, particularly in coastal villages, boys at the most receptive age for school education are taken off to distant parts, frequently Christian boys whom we have not yet had time to instruct fully or to confirm. Just as in Germany child labour in the factories is forbidden or at least restricted, in the interests of a good school and home education, the schooling of native children should also be effectively protected here by the authorities.

Now we come to our latest school institution: the German school for natives.

It is more than ten years since we first discussed with the Imperial Governor, Herr von Bennigsen, the desirability of giving instruction in the German language to the local natives. But there was one serious obstacle in the way of teaching German - the constant, growing spread of pidgin English by the plantation workers. German was of no practical use to a black man anywhere in the colony, and it was therefore unreasonable to expect natives to be motivated or interested in spending a great deal of time and trouble to learn the difficult German language, when they could pick up the hybrid pidgin, which came naturally to them, anywhere in passing, without effort.

It is only recently that the colonial Government here has adopted an energetic policy against pidgin and in favour of German, and as the natives become aware of this, they may be expected to learn German with some hope of success.
In view of these changed circumstances, at the beginning of the year we sent for the syllabus of the Government School at Rabaul, to orient ourselves and so that we could adopt it as far as our circumstances would allow. At the same time we reported to the Board of our Mission in Germany on the need to set up a central German school within our Neuendettelsau Mission. The plan was approved at home, with the proviso that this school was to be called the "Deutsche Eingeborenenschule der Neuendettelsauer Mission" [German School for Natives of the Neuendettelsau Mission], and should be established as soon as possible.

And so we have recently started a school of this type here in Heldsbach with 34 pupils from the five parishes of our Papuan district. These are boys with above-average ability, who have already had elementary schooling in their own language and can read and write well. They have committed themselves for three years in the first instance. They have 3 hours of instruction per day and work the other half-day for their keep, as they would naturally not be able to pay school fees.

It would be a good thing if a similar German School for Natives were established in our Melanesian district and this will be proposed at our next General Conference. One single German school for our whole mission field would ultimately become too big. In any case the two groups of tribes are in both linguistic and other respects so basically different that they have to be approached differently, which can best be done in two different schools.

We also propose to consider ways of introducing German as a subject in our station schools and in the two training schools for assistants.*

* 3 sheets of a book of exercises in the German language have already been printed experimentally for the Yabim assistants' training school.
In the primitive elementary schools on the other hand, there can be no question of introducing instruction in German in the foreseeable future. Where would we find suitable teachers? The first task of the Mission is to present the Gospel for the salvation of souls to the whole population, to the old and weak as well as to the children and young people. This can only be done in the language with which they are all equally familiar, so that they can hear about and understand God's great works for the salvation of mankind in their own tongue. In the circumstances obtaining here, it would be a quite impossible task to make the whole population speak German all at once. The nearest approach to this objective is to take a select number of gifted young people who have already learnt how to learn [sic] in their own language, and to teach them German by some sensible method. This is the only way to do a good and thorough job. By this means, in the course of some years, interpreters for the language of the ruling nation will become available all over the country. And later, when pidgin English has been suppressed entirely and conditions in the colony are more favourable to the German language, German will make its own way, as did pidgin before it. Only then can instruction in German achieve real success.

In Heldsbach there is also a special school for girls with its own woman teacher, who has 25 pupils. They are given further instruction in the normal school subjects and also in simple domestic crafts, particularly hand-sewing, which will be of use to them later in their villages. In addition they have to assist with domestic tasks, which trains them in habits of orderliness and cleanliness. To ensure that they do not become alienated from the rural life of their people, after school hours they also have to perform field tasks traditionally allotted to women.

Attached to this girls' school are the modest beginnings of a children's refuge. A few years ago one of the Mission nursing sisters reared a motherless baby boy with a bottle and
saved his life; this year a newborn child was brought to the station from its sick mother. This has given the people a chance to see now how their children thrive here when fed on cow's milk and kept clean, and they will learn from this. Although it is not so easy for them to acquire cows, they can keep milking goats to improve the diet of their young children and to relieve the mothers, who still breast-feed their children far too long, partly in accordance with an unfortunate tribal custom and partly from need.

On all our mission stations the wives of the missionaries look after the women, girls and children in similar fashion, as much as they possibly can.

Medical treatment is also given at all our stations; wounds are dressed and medicines are administered. Recently the people have begun to make frequent requests for quinine, in particular.

As mentioned earlier, we are at present organising a centre for the treatment of more serious cases - the Immanuel medical station conducted by Missionary Stössel. The people already have confidence in his treatment. One particular case may serve to illustrate this: a man fishing near Digetu had his hand severely mauled by a shark, leading to severe loss of blood. His friends applied an emergency bandage made of their loincloths, laid the injured man on a canoe and rowed up to Butaueng in 10 hours without a halt. The wounded man asked the missionary to kill him first and then to fix his hand. After inspecting the injury, he was told that his hand could not be saved but that the arm could be healed. The missionary's wife had to assist with the anaesthetic. The hand had to be amputated above the wrist. Immediately after the operation the injured man expressed profound gratitude for relieving his pain, and was able to return to his village cured after a few weeks.
The next improvements to our new medical station are to be larger and better wards and a suitable operating theatre.

We have to acknowledge with thanks that this year the Bavarian Medical Missionary Society has once again donated 2,000 marks for the medical work of our Mission.

There were many cases of illness and many deaths among our natives during the past year, particularly in the mountain districts. The rainy season was particularly severe. This probably accounted for a very pernicious influenza epidemic which spread across the region, followed by a host of respiratory troubles, including many fatal cases of pneumonia. In the mountain districts of Sattelberg, Simbang and Wareo taken as a whole, there were far more deaths than births among both Christians and heathens during the past year. Many men and women were taken in the prime of life, and many young mothers with their small children. In a single village with about 125 inhabitants, more than 20 persons died. Can it be that the people have been working too hard lately, in view of their meagre diet? - for their powers of resistance are very low. They maintain a good network of roads in the mountains and grow a lot of produce for sale. Or has the adoption of clothing been harmful? Of course the standard of medical care leaves a great deal to be desired, and the diet of the sick even more so. We help and advise them wherever possible, and often given them tea, bread, rice etc. for the sick, but the population is very scattered. By the time we are informed, the disease is often much too far advanced and runs a very rapid course. In many cases no remedy is of any avail, all the circumstances of the case are unfavourable and cannot be easily or quickly changed. These poor people still need to adopt a great deal of advice on improved hygiene in both sickness and health. It is our task on the other hand to reflect on these problems and to endeavour at all times to reduce the ravages among the people.
The completion of a landing jetty in Finschhafen, at which the steamer Manila can tie up, the purchase of the new motor schooner Bavaria and the completion of the sawmill on the Butaueng constitute significant steps forward in the practical expansion and operations of our Mission.

The construction of the jetty occupied two white men and an average of 100 black men for six months. The durable hardwood required was growing in the immediate vicinity in our own plantation, otherwise we should probably not have been able to undertake the work, although it was absolutely essential in view of the increasing goods traffic within our Mission. This year our Finschhafen plantation produced almost 50 tonnes of copra with a value of approximately 20,000 marks. Without a jetty, particularly at the time of the northerlies, loading and unloading the steamer is a very tedious operation, both difficult and dangerous. The value of the jetty is estimated to be 10,000 marks.

Our new motor ship, of 50 horsepower, with a fine cabin and a big hold, was built in Rabaul for 50,000 marks. For this we are indebted to thousands of generous donors, mostly children, in Germany, Australia and America. It has already visited and provisioned all our coastal stations a number of times.

Our new sawmill, valued at at least 30,000 marks, can save us sums far greater than this in the future, if we no longer need to import expensive building timber from Australia. May this valuable, well-designed and well-situated installation be spared damage by acts of God such as earthquakes and the like, so that it can serve the Mission for a good long time. This will mainly depend on good workers in adequate numbers.
And so, with regard to both the external and internal work of our whole Mission, at this year's end we once again have reason to cry aloud "Ebenezer!" Up to now the Lord has stood by us! Praise be to the Lord!

We also thank the colonial authorities for their generous co-operation.

May God richly reward the friends of our Mission in three continents for all their support for our work, which is also His work.

May God grant us all a happy and blessed New Year!

Heldsbach December 1913

[Signed] Johannes Flierl
Senior Missionary
Appendix to 1913 Annual Report

Roll of German School [pupils]

Native School Heldsbach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Station</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kabeng</td>
<td>Tobeo</td>
<td>Heldsbach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pita</td>
<td>Kembå</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Báliisi</td>
<td>Tåleko</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Sapå</td>
<td>Hoding</td>
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<td>5. Tamanao Âge</td>
<td>Tembang</td>
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<td>6. Basanangnu Mapui</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Jaboki</td>
<td>Kåtikå</td>
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<td>8. Gelong</td>
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<td>9. Bandengnu Sane</td>
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<td>10. Numa</td>
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<td>11. Pompong</td>
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<td>12. Tanokå</td>
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<td>13. Gåwåing</td>
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<td>17. Dada</td>
<td>Hapåhåndång</td>
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<td>18. Ongge</td>
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<td>19. Ngengegau Mabung</td>
<td>Kumåwaneng</td>
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1 This is a handwritten document, perhaps prepared especially for the Government.
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Village</th>
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<tr>
<td>20. Gela</td>
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<td>21. Joweni</td>
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<td>Ziwaawanj</td>
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<td>23. Mangbålung Dangang</td>
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<td>24. Gålo</td>
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<td>25. Ganda</td>
<td>Magueko</td>
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<td>26. Måkung</td>
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<td>27. Enzelo</td>
<td>Makufa</td>
<td>Wareo</td>
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<td>28. Gepong</td>
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<td>30. Munde</td>
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<td>31. Filiepa Goki</td>
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<td>Sialum</td>
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<td>33. Kanokano</td>
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<td>34. Kanoja</td>
<td>Gambu</td>
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### Statistics of the Neuendettelsau Mission*

December 1911 to December 1912

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Established</th>
<th>Mission Personnel</th>
<th>Baptisms10</th>
<th>Living Christians10</th>
<th>Candidates for Baptism10</th>
<th>Pupils11</th>
<th>Collections12</th>
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<td>Schnabel &amp; family; Filhofer</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. SATAITELBERG (health station)</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>Keysser &amp; family</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. DEINZERHÖCHE</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Raum; Stößel &amp; wife</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. WAREO (convalescent home)</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Zwaniger &amp; Wagner &amp; families</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. POLA (store)</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Pfalzer &amp; family; Ruppert &amp; wife</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. HELDSBACH4</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>J. Flierl &amp; family; L. Flierl</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. LOGAUENG (assistants' school &amp; printery)2</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Hoh &amp; Zahn &amp; families</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. CAPE ARKONA</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Bayer</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. MALALO</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Böttger &amp; wife</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. SIALUM</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Wacke &amp; wife; Saueracker</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. LAE</td>
<td>1910/12</td>
<td>G. Schmutterer</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. ROOK</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Bamler &amp; family</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. MOROBE</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Stürzenhofecker &amp; family</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. WARIA</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Mailänder</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. DORFINSEL</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Stolz</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. LAEOMBA</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Panzer &amp; wife; Oertel</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. FINSCHHAFEN (plantation)3</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Manager: Helbig &amp; family; Hertle</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. BUTAUENG (sawmill)4</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Master builder: Wirth; Manager: Schultz</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals: 4140 3637 1290 1193 1698

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* In order to be fitted on one page the statistics had to be simplified.

1) Includes major coconut plantations.
2) Includes the former stations Tami (1889) & Yabim (1902).
3) Approximately 80 labourers.
4) Approximately 50 labourers.
5) On Sattelberg also worked a teacher (Krodel), a manager (Keppler) and two nurses (Keppler & Markert).
6) Decker & family on leave.
7) The personnel in Pola also included a Kaufmann (Laur) and the skipper of the Mission's main vessel.
8) Logaueng had also a manager (Schmutterer).
9) Lehner & family on leave.
10) Apparent discrepancies in the figures are due to movement between stations.
11) In boarding, day & village schools.
12) In marks.
4. **RHENISH MISSION**

The European personnel of the Rhenish Mission during the year covered by this Report were composed of:

(a) Ordained Missionaries | 9
(b) Lay missionaries (artisans) | 2
(c) Married women | 8

Total 19 persons

Of these, 2 ordained missionaries, 1 lay missionary and 2 missionaries' wives were new arrivals in the country.

In the year covered by this Report the health of the white mission personnel was good throughout. There were only isolated cases of malaria, and these soon recovered. The white members of the Mission, and with very few exceptions the natives, all escaped the dysentery epidemic which prevailed in Stephansort and the surrounding district in the months of December, January and February.

In the year covered by this Report the Rhenish Mission had ... [?] deaths to report.

There are 16 native mission workers, including 6 married Samoan assistants.

These coloured mission workers are mainly engaged in school-teaching. In cases where they possess the necessary qualifications, they are also occasionally sent out as itinerant preachers to the inland villages.

The area covered by the work of the Rhenish Mission at present extends over the following geographical area: Dampier Island; the coast of Friedrich Karl Harbour as far as Friedrich Wilhelmshafen and its hinterland; Astrolabe Bay and its hinterland; the Rai Coast approximately as far as Bunsen Point.

The following localities in this territory have permanent stations:

(1) Dampier: Kurum.
(2) The coast between Friedrich Karl Hafen and Friedrich Wilhelmshafen: Nagada, Ruo, Nobonob, Ragetta.
(3) Astrolabe Bay: Bogadjim, Bongu.

Permanent stations have not yet been established on the Rai Coast. For the present, missionary work there takes the form of itinerant preaching.

There are 11 out-stations. Of these

(1) 4 are in the Bogadjim station area; Erima, Bauar, Maraga, Bilibili. (All established during the year covered by this Report.)

(2) 5 are in the Kurum (Dampier) station area: Kabai.... ? ,¹ Biu, Patuilo, Wadau, Marup. The out-station at Marup was established this year.

(3) In the Nobonob area: Mabonop – Hei.... ? ¹ Established this year.

(4) Ruo.

From the Bongu station, missionary activity has been extended to include the Raia tribe in the Finisterre Range. These people were regarded and still are regarded by the coastal inhabitants as being particularly savage, and are greatly .... [feared]¹ for their cannibalism. However, they appear to be better than their reputation.

The number of (baptised) native Christians is 96; there are 332 candidates for baptism.

We have to report that the movement towards Christianity noted last year in the Bongu and Bogadjim station areas has proved to be sincere and lasting. Heathen beliefs are in decline everywhere in these parts. Christian morality and civilisation are taking deeper and deeper root and are beginning to transform the ancient degraded heathen ways. The natives are beginning to make roads, they are establishing larger plantations, they are building bigger and better huts, they are beginning to bury their dead in special burial grounds, the number of children is gradually increasing because infanticide and abortion are declining, they are working harder to obtain the means of satisfying the various needs to which the Europeans have introduced them. This leaves them less time for the numerous

¹A corner of the relevant page in the German original was folded over and obscured part of the text on the microfilm.
heathen festivals and feasts: Christian Sunday observance is also becoming more and more widespread.

We are sincerely grateful to the Administration for supporting and promoting all these aspirations of the Mission to the utmost. This should be done to an even greater degree. At his present cultural level, the native urgently requires direct guidance and leadership, if anything worthwhile is to be achieved. In particular, the people should be urged to tend and extend the coconut plantations established at the instance of the District Office. The Mission does everything in its power in this direction. But it is necessary that pressure should also be constantly maintained by the agency where power resides. Unless his economic standard is raised to a certain level, the native cannot survive, at least not in the long term. But any reduction in the already sparse population, which would result over a shorter or longer period in the complete depopulation of the country, would be an incalculable loss. For here in New Guinea, as elsewhere, it is a fact that the native is the 'most important asset' of the colony.

It is essential that matrimonial relationships among the natives should be more strictly regulated, but this will take years to achieve. We are grateful to the Administration for suppressing polygamy and for the order requiring that intended marriages be notified to the District Office. This has already effected a considerable improvement, but matters should not be allowed to rest there. For it is these unregulated relationships in particular which constitute a continuing source of brawling and strife, not infrequently leading to murder and killings.

The Rhenish Mission school system consists at present of 16 schools. Of these, 11 are exclusively village schools, 2 are exclusively boarding schools, 4 are combined village and boarding schools.

The schools at the head stations are conducted by the European missionary in each case, who also teaches personally. The schools at the out-stations are staffed by Samoans and natives under the supervision of the European missionaries.

In the year covered by this Report the total number of pupils was 608. Of these, there were
(a) 456 males
(b) 152 females.
Apart from religion, the subjects taught are limited to the three R's. The more advanced pupils are also instructed in the German language. For the present, the main emphasis is placed on teaching the children to say and understand simple sentences related to everyday life. In addition, the boarders are given all kinds of tasks to do in the plantation and at the station.

Medical care was administered by the Mission to 826 patients in (3881) 3991 individual treatments, mainly the treatment of wounds and sores. In addition the missionaries attended cases of malaria, intestinal disease, yaws, worm infestation, eye inflammation, and assisted at births etc.

There is a clear contrast between the areas immediately around the mission stations, where assistance can be given promptly in case of illness, and those areas where this medical care cannot be given. Not only is there an obvious improvement in health conditions in general, but there is also a decrease in the death rate and an increase in the birth rate. The improvement of health conditions among the natives deserves greater attention than it has received in the past. It would also be desirable for the Mission to receive greater financial assistance from the Administration for providing this medical service, so that it could be of even greater assistance in cases of illness or injury, for the good of the people and of the colony.

[Signed] A. Hanke
Superintendent of the Rhenish Mission

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Both figures given in the text.
5. **HOLY SPIRIT [DIVINE WORD] MISSION**

There are now 26 priests, 22 brothers and 43 sisters working in our Mission, 91 Europeans in all. They are distributed over 18 stations. Including Marienberg, there are 8 stations with 15 priests, 17 brothers and 25 sisters on this side of the Sepik.

According to the most recent census we had 3684 living Catholics in the whole Mission, including 1,100 on this side of the Sepik. The other relevant figures are shown in the accompanying table.

A new station, Marienberg, was established on the Sepik in the year covered by this Report. There are no other significant changes to report.

**Buildings:** In addition to the buildings at Marienberg, the following were constructed here in Deulon: the new residence for the sisters was commenced, also the new carpenter's shop, 2 refectories for the children, plus 4 new permanent bridges in Danip, also a stretch of rail track replaced and several new roads made.

**Rice-growing:** As already reported elsewhere, our experiments and experience in the cultivation of rice over many years have, at great cost to ourselves, in fact demonstrated incontestably that rice can be grown very successfully here in New Guinea. An unfortunate concatenation of various unforeseen circumstances has however regrettably obliged us to abandon cultivation of this crop for the present. We nevertheless cherish the wish that this work, of such importance for the country, will be merely postponed, and that we can take it up again later when times become more propitious. But if, as planned and announced, the employment of labour becomes so excessively difficult and expensive, it must remain doubtful whether we will be able, even at a later date, to summon up the optimism to resume this enterprise, which in itself imposes so many sacrifices. *Ne quid nimis!!!* [Nothing to excess!]

[Signed] E. Limbrock
# REPORT TO 31 DECEMBER 1913

[Divine Word Mission]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Baptisms</th>
<th>Primary Schools</th>
<th>Orphanages</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priests</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Michael (Deulon)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Danip</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Out-stations:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sek, Mabennup, Malmal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mugil Out-station: 1 Matukar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Nugiar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Bogia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Monumbo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Marienberg on the Sepik</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1467</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

131 December 1914 in the German original - a mistake already noted by the Central Station.
IV. SPECIAL GOVERNMENT REPORTS AND STATISTICS
1. **GOVERNMENT SCHOOL**

In the year covered by this Report the two Government schools were staffed by 3 white teachers and 3 coloured assistant teachers.\(^1\) The appointment of a male teacher for the school for Europeans to replace the female teacher, made it possible to assign classes in the native school to this teacher as well. The domestic management of the hostel attached to the school for Europeans, for which the female teacher had previously been responsible in addition to her strictly professional duties, was transferred to a special housekeeper, so that the teaching staff of the school could devote their attention more exclusively than before to their academic functions.

A. **School for Europeans**

In the school for Europeans 24 hours of tuition were given per week, namely 4 hours in the mornings (only 2 hours on Saturday) and 1 hour in the afternoon on two weekdays. As there was no senior class this year, 24 hours were considered sufficient. The school, which corresponds to a "one-teacher school" at home, was attended by 13 children, 11 boys and 2 girls of the following nationalities:

- 7 Germans (5 boys and 2 girls)
- 3 Malays
- 3 Chinese

The subjects taught and the standard attained corresponded to those at the equivalent levels of a one-teacher primary school at home. However, the syllabus in the natural and social sciences was naturally adapted to local conditions, and special attention was given to aspects of particular relevance to a school in a tropical colony.

The jubilee of our Kaiser's reign and also the 18th of October were made the occasion of school celebrations on a modest

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\(^1\)This report covers the school year (1 April 1913 to 31 March 1914).
scale. Likewise, on Christmas Eve a Nativity play was presented at the school by the boys and girls, to the great delight of young and old.

There are indications that an additional enrolment of 4 German pupils is to be expected in the next school year.

B. School for Natives

Tuition in the school for natives was given in three detached classrooms. All three teachers and the three assistant teachers took part in both the academic and trade teaching programmes. In the second half of the year covered by this Report the enrolment rose from 92 to 120, and for two months before the oldest age-group left school, 144 boys were actually accommodated, although the classrooms and dormitories proved to be inadequate for this number.

The first class [3rd and 4th year course]¹ is made up of 31 pupils from 6 different school years as is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Schooling</th>
<th>Number of Pupils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These pupils belong to various geographical and linguistic groups as follows:

- Neu Pommern (Blanche Bay) 7 boys
- " " (Bariai) 2 "
- Neu Lauenburg Islands 2 "
- Southern Neu Mecklenburg 1 boy
- Solomon Islands 6 boys
- Neu Hannover 1 boy
- Kaiser Wilhelmsland 12 boys
- (Friedrich Wilhelmshafen) 31 boys

¹The way in which the organisation of the school for Natives is presented here is slightly confusing; what apparently happened was this: in the first class (or classroom) a combined 3rd and 4th year course was taught to 31 pupils, some of whom were - as individuals - receiving their second year of schooling whereas others were already in their seventh year.
The subjects taught and the standards achieved correspond to the 3rd and 4th year of the official curriculum.

There are 8 pupils in the 2nd year course of the Government school, made up of:

5 pupils in their 2nd year of schooling
3 " " 3rd " "

Their original homes are as follows:
Neu Pommern (Blanche Bay) 1 pupil
Southern Neu Mecklenburg 2 pupils
Kaiser Wilhelmsland
(Friedrich Wilhelmshaven) 4 "
Netherlands East Indies
(Amboina) 1 pupil

The subjects taught and the standards achieved correspond to those laid down in the curriculum.

Attendance was regular, with the exception of the boy from Amboina who frequently missed school and consequently dropped well behind.

The 1st year course contains 81 pupils, made up of:
8 pupils in their 2nd year of schooling
73 newly enrolled pupils in their 1st year of schooling.

Classified according to their original home, they are from:

Southern Neu Mecklenburg 15 pupils
Northern Neu Mecklenberg 8 "
Kaiser Wilhelmsland
(Friedrich Wilhelmshaven) 21 "
"(Bukava) 9 "
"(Morobe) 12 "
"(Eitape) 1 pupil
Admiralty Islands 15 pupils

81 "

The subjects taught and the standards attained correspond to those laid down in the curriculum.

With regard to the standards of achievement, newly enrolled pupils once again demonstrated that the coastal inhabitants are intellectually more alert than the people from the interior.

The regularity of attendance in this class left much to be desired. In some cases the failure to attend was deliberate, in others the absence was due to illness.

The regulated life at school is initially repugnant to these children of nature, used to absolute freedom. Without any
obvious guilt feelings they stay away from school as they please. If they manage to hide with native friends, what began as more or less innocent truancy soon becomes deliberate vagrancy. It was particularly difficult for the boys from Bukava and Manus to adapt to school life. It was only after the natives harbouring them had been punished that the situation improved.

But the pupils of the first year course also missed a great deal of schooling through illness.

The Morobe boys were conspicuous for the frequency and duration of their illnesses. All 12 of these boys spent extended periods in the hospital. They frequently suffered from chronic foot ulcers, due partly to gross lack of cleanliness and partly to absolute neglect of incipient ulcers on the part of the boys. One striking observation is that some of the boys have exceptionally powerful physiques, (due perhaps to pathological overfeeding) and are unusually clumsy in their movements. These boys also make an almost moronic impression, whereas the smaller and physically less well-developed boys are intellectually more alert.

There were just as many cases of illness among the boys from the hinterland of Friedrich Wilhelmshafen. It must be noted as an unfortunate fact that a number of these boys were completely covered with ringworm. Successful treatment of this disease cannot be combined with a regular school timetable, and there is also the danger of infecting other pupils and teachers. These pupils were in some cases weakly in other respects, and showed a marked tendency to contract other diseases and lagged behind in their schoolwork. In this group too it was observed that apparently strong boys are frequently physically and mentally inferior.

The boy from Eitape (the only one in the school from this region) is also very backward in his development.

The morbidity figures for the other districts are normal.

1 Apparently the report with the marginal comment: "The teacher should take effective measures!" was returned to the Government school. Barschdorff (the teacher in charge) replied, also in the margin: "Steps have already been taken. In the last circular to District Offices and Stations it was pointed out that in the selection of boys for the School a sound normal physical constitution and clear skin should be criteria."
The whole school, but in particular the two first years, were very adversely affected by an epidemic skin and eye disease. One boy from Bukava died, also one boy from Neu Hannover and one from the Solomon Islands, both from cardiac weakness after pneumonia.

The following table giving the geographic origin and mother tongue of all the pupils, illustrates the varied nature of the enrolment in the Government school.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neu Pommern (Blanche Bay)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; (Bariai)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Neu Mecklenburg</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Neu Mecklenburg</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neu Hannover</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neu Lauenburg</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admiralty Islands</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiser Wilhelmsland</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; (Friedrich Wilhelmshafen)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; (Morobe)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; (Eitape)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands East Indies</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; (Amboina)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

120

Class instruction for all courses was held in the mornings from 7 to 11 O'clock. In the afternoon, Saturdays excepted, trade instruction was given to all the pupils.

Book-binding Section

On 1 October 1913, 5 pupils who had worked in the book-binding section left school to take up employment. At the present time 12 boys are working there, of whom 10 have only been there for six months. The boys are 10 years old and have attended the school for 2 or 3 years.

After various preparatory exercises in cutting and pasting, the boys were instructed principally in sewing and binding books. Approximately 300 books were sewn and bound, and 14 document boxes were made.

Advanced pupils also receive instruction in typewriting.

Trades Section

Twenty-one boys work in this section, receiving instruction in carpentry, joinery and metal work. In addition
to small assignments designed to teach the basic technical procedures, particularly the use of tools, various finished articles were produced in the workshop, particularly items of school equipment for which a need had arisen. In this way a number of desks, shelves for books and papers, also 24 small wall lockers for the boys' dormitory were produced for the school.

The great increase in enrolments last year demonstrated the inadequacy of the available dormitory space. Nine huts were therefore erected in the school grounds by the trades section, of which some are occupied by the assistant teachers and printers employed in the school, and some by pupils. These huts are built on piles, measure 3 x 4 metres each, and are constructed entirely of local materials.

Gardening.

The pupils in the first and second year courses spent the afternoon working in the gardens. They maintained small beds of root crops, native vegetables, maize, katchang-idju, beans, sugar-cane etc. They were also responsible for keeping the school grounds clean and maintaining the paths there.

Printery.

In the printery, where the technical work is carried out by young natives who have graduated from the Government school, the regular work entailed in the printing of the Amtsblatt [Government Gazette] was carried out as in previous years, and in addition 90,000 forms were printed.

On 1 October 1913 the first batch of pupils with six years of schooling graduated from the school. These 23 young men were all taken into the Imperial Government service as follows:

- 5 as assistant clerks
- 6 as artisans
- 9 as printers
- 3 as assistant teachers

Although these young men had attended the school for six years, they had had only two years' tuition in the German language and some of them still had insufficient command of the language to communicate in it successfully. This applies particularly to those employed as tradesmen. On the other hand the printers, some of the assistant clerks and one assistant teacher are proving very satisfactory, having had a longer
exposure to the German language, and closer contact with it due to the nature of their work. The school cannot be regarded by the community as achieving a satisfactory standard until pupils complete a full six-year course of instruction in the German language before leaving the school.

Namanula, 25 March 1914
[Signed] Barschdorff
Master
2. **PLANTATION STATISTICS**

[Based on the published version in *Amtsblatt* 1914, 175, which includes the footnotes given here].

**OLD PROTECTORATE (1 January 1914)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROPS</th>
<th>Bismarck Archipelago</th>
<th>Kaiser Wilhelmsland</th>
<th>Bismarck Archipelago</th>
<th>Kaiser Wilhelmsland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Bearing</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Bearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CEREALS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>58</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ROOT CROPS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrowroot</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taro</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PALMS:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>25510</td>
<td>8152</td>
<td>5588</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FRUIT:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bananas</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapples</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Fruit</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VEGETABLES</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LUXURY CROPS &amp; SPICES:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutmegs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RUBBER:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ficus</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hevea</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castilla</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kickxia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FIBRES:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapok</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisal</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FORESTRY:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teak</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Divi Divi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MISCELLANEOUS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon&amp; Citromella Grass</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasture</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>27515</td>
<td>9210</td>
<td>6675</td>
<td>2119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1912 TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>22336</td>
<td>7735</td>
<td>6991</td>
<td>2596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase (+)</td>
<td>+5179</td>
<td>+1475</td>
<td>-316</td>
<td>-477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease (-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Cash crops only.
2) Including 5 ha between-rows crop.
3) Including 38 ha between-rows crop.
4) Including 95,000 trees planted as between-rows crop.
5) Between-rows crop.
6) The reduction in the area under cultivation in Kaiser Wilhelmsland is to be attributed to the transfer last year of the Witu Islands from the Friedrich Wilhelmshafen District to the Rabaul District. These islands have an area of 1,406 ha under cultivation, of which 442 ha are in bearing.
3. LABOUR RECRUITMENT STATISTICS

The following table is an amended version of a form filled in for the whole of German New Guinea and covers the Calendar Year 1913. The figures for the Island Territory and the total figures have been omitted.¹ Total figures for the Old Protectorate have been added instead. The labourers covered were those presented to the authorities during 1913 in accordance with Section 10 of the Labour Ordinance.²

¹The General Section had some difficulty with the comparative figures for 1912 entered in the form as they did not match those sent to Germany at the time and subsequently published in the 1912-13 Annual Report. Where did these 'new' figures come from? The answer (which escaped the General Section) is simple: someone listed by mistake the 1913 sub-totals for the Old Protectorate instead of the 1912 totals for the whole of German New Guinea.

²The table published in Amtsblatt 1914, 133 wrongly lists 1912 in this context although referring correctly to 1913 in the heading.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Gazelle Peninsula</th>
<th>1063</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>1032</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Other parts of Neu Pommern</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Wittu Islands</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Southern Neu Mecklenburg</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Northern Neu Mecklenburg</td>
<td>1115</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Ne Hannover</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. St. Matthias and Storm Island</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Western Islands</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Admiralty Islands</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Islands east of Neu Mecklenburg</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Nissan, Pinipil, Carteret and Mortlock</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Buka</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Bougainville - Highlands</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Bougainville - Coast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Friedrich Wilhelmshafen</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Eitape</td>
<td>1057</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Morobe</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL | 10848 | 117 | 22 | 150 | 10559 |
## 4. TRADE STATISTICS

(Simplified version of the statistics published in Amtsblatt 1914, 160-61, 178-79, which include the footnotes given here)

### A. EXPORTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMODITIES</th>
<th>Total Exports 1913</th>
<th>Total Exports 1912</th>
<th>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volume Kg</td>
<td>Value Marks</td>
<td>Volume Kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cocoa</td>
<td>139749</td>
<td>151426</td>
<td>74400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Kava roots</td>
<td>10012</td>
<td>6211</td>
<td>4303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other spices</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Tobacco</td>
<td>14526368</td>
<td>6173680</td>
<td>11373489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Copra</td>
<td>174917</td>
<td>46734</td>
<td>117920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Kapok</td>
<td>17100</td>
<td>3530</td>
<td>71065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Ivory nuts</td>
<td>17336</td>
<td>119608</td>
<td>21253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Timber</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>7801</td>
<td>2573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Plantation rubber</td>
<td>58118</td>
<td>24713</td>
<td>89680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Natural rubber</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>21860</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Trepang</td>
<td>14320</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>21 342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Tortoise-shell</td>
<td>36 0340</td>
<td>175338</td>
<td>320016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Sharks' fins</td>
<td>16691</td>
<td>1096961</td>
<td>9837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Mother of Pearl &amp; other shells</td>
<td>12 456</td>
<td>84751</td>
<td>3683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Birds of Paradise (number)</td>
<td>11 120</td>
<td>6100</td>
<td>21342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Sets of Crown Pigeon feathers</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>73252.1</td>
<td>65gr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Sisal</td>
<td>18466</td>
<td>9850</td>
<td>1082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Gold</td>
<td>19789</td>
<td>35494</td>
<td>29264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1537441</td>
<td>8010259</td>
<td>12127212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The cassowary feathers, egret feathers and arrowroot exported in 1912 are included under Curios and Miscellaneous.
**B. IMPORTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMODITIES</th>
<th>Total Imports 1913</th>
<th>Total Imports 1912</th>
<th>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volume Kg</td>
<td>Value Marks</td>
<td>Volume Kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Cereals, fruit, vegetables, etc.</td>
<td>3735655</td>
<td>981626</td>
<td>2960860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Coffee, chocolate, sugar, etc.</td>
<td>234679</td>
<td>127398</td>
<td>130289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Spices, etc.</td>
<td>110969</td>
<td>120569</td>
<td>80734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Tobacco</td>
<td>148935</td>
<td>342140</td>
<td>131861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>776039</td>
<td>317091</td>
<td>552619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Non-alcoholic beverages, ice</td>
<td>336448</td>
<td>80561</td>
<td>211191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Timber, firewood, charcoal</td>
<td>132034</td>
<td>291847</td>
<td>1190724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Livestock (no. of head)</td>
<td>1150</td>
<td>70784</td>
<td>839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Meat, fish</td>
<td>979939</td>
<td>847709</td>
<td>751160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Plants &amp; seeds</td>
<td>55592</td>
<td>11346</td>
<td>9507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Soil &amp; stones</td>
<td>1616611</td>
<td>140382</td>
<td>1084196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Salt</td>
<td>32728</td>
<td>7729</td>
<td>29957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Coal</td>
<td>602047</td>
<td>287049</td>
<td>5504450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Tar &amp; asphalt</td>
<td>29787</td>
<td>9677</td>
<td>19275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Petroleum products</td>
<td>830717</td>
<td>205424</td>
<td>324925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Candles, soap, etc.</td>
<td>123697</td>
<td>74082</td>
<td>162054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Pharmaceutical &amp; chemical products</td>
<td>195852</td>
<td>228044</td>
<td>272748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Artificial fertilisers</td>
<td>32925</td>
<td>12248</td>
<td>68860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Yarns &amp; textiles</td>
<td>526403</td>
<td>775852</td>
<td>369871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Clothing, haberdashery, etc.</td>
<td>86099</td>
<td>345684</td>
<td>68332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Leather, leather goods, skins</td>
<td>23651</td>
<td>108652</td>
<td>18397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Rubber goods</td>
<td>2319</td>
<td>9182</td>
<td>764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Boats</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>50674</td>
<td>117484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Wooden goods &amp; wickerware</td>
<td>253552</td>
<td>20342</td>
<td>128188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Paper, cardboard, art objects, books</td>
<td>56081</td>
<td>83871</td>
<td>48400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. China, glass &amp; earthenware</td>
<td>170471</td>
<td>164227</td>
<td>89680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Metal &amp; metal goods</td>
<td>1563929</td>
<td>1084595</td>
<td>1295658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Instruments, machinery &amp; vehicles</td>
<td>220849</td>
<td>385092</td>
<td>106279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Firearms</td>
<td>5451</td>
<td>31907</td>
<td>3157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Other weapons</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>1177</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Ammunition &amp; explosives</td>
<td>26400</td>
<td>46421</td>
<td>22758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Money</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL IMPORTS 1913** 19549714 8500352

**TOTAL IMPORTS 1912** 15583222 5871840

**INCREASE** +366492 +2628512
5. SHIPPING STATISTICS

The first of the following tables lists the inward and outward passenger and cargo traffic. Only the figures for the Old Protectorate have been included. One column showing separately the weight of goods shipped for the Government has been omitted. The draft includes one mistake which was picked up by the General Section: in the case of freight from and to Namatanai 'tonnes' and 'kilograms' had been confused, so that the figures were one thousand times too high. This mistake has been corrected.

The second table shows the number and tonnage of the ships landing in the Old Protectorate. It presented no special problems, except that the handwritten figures were even harder to read than usual. We did our best to reconstruct the table - marking the hardest nuts with question marks - but cannot guarantee that we succeeded. Yet it would have been a pity to give up and omit these tables altogether as they illustrate - imperfect though they may be - several interesting points: for instance the unexpected importance of H.R. Wahlen's remote private empire in Maron and the invasion of Bougainville by foreign sailing ships.
## A. PASSENGER, INWARD AND OUTWARD CARGO TRAFFIC

### IMMIGRATION & IMPORTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Passengers (No)</th>
<th>Large Animals (No)</th>
<th>Small Livestock (No)</th>
<th>Goods (Tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Rabaul</td>
<td>3490</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>42321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Friedrich</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilhelmshafen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Kaewieng</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>3407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Namatanai</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Kieta</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Manus and</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>1501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Eitape</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Morobe</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>4263</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>1108</td>
<td>53284</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### EMIGRATION & EXPORTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Passengers (No)</th>
<th>Large Animals (No)</th>
<th>Small Livestock (No)</th>
<th>Goods (Tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2357</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>17947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Friedrich</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilhelmshafen</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Kaewieng</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2740</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Namatanai</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>44</td>
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<td>5. Kieta</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Manus and</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Eitape</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Morobe</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>3522</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>23733</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### B. NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF SHIPS

#### STEAMERS

| No. | German | Tonnage | Foreign | Tonnage | German | Tonnage | Foreign | Tonnage | German | Tonnage | Foreign | Tonnage | German | Tonnage | Foreign | Tonnage | German | Tonnage | Foreign | Tonnage |
|-----|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1.  | Rabaul | 215     | 203973 | 4       | 110?0  | 79      | 5316   | 24?     | 913    | 33      | 86250   |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 2.  | Herbertshohe | 69 | 63649 | -      | -      | 1       | 30?    | 4?      | 114?   | 3       | 13910? |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 3.  | Kaewieng | 38      | 28208  | -      | -      | 26      | 794    | 4       | 152    | 5       | 6550    |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 4.  | Manus and Maron | 30  | 68664  | 1      | 3600   | 29      | 2213?  | 1       | 36?    | 5       | 20800   |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 5.  | Namatai | 15      | 7130   | -      | -      | 11      | 902    | -       | -      | 1       | 1640    |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 6.  | Kieta   | 27      | 9589   | -      | -      | 60      | 1125   | 86?     | 1358   | 2       | 14628   |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 7.  | Friedrich Wilhelmshafen | 87 | 108630 | -      | -      | 7       | 267    | 13      | 500    | 9       | 32700? |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 8.  | Eitape  | 26      | 17252? | -      | -      | 4       | 204    | -       | -      | 2       | 4700    |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 9.  | Morobe  | 19      | 22480  | -      | -      | 5       | 109    | 1       | 25     | 1       | 1630    |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |

**TOTAL** | 526 | 529575 | 5     | 14620  | 222    | 10960  | 133    | 3098   | 61     | 182808  |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
6. **POSTAL SERVICES**

There were in the Old Protectorate of German New Guinea at the end of the year covered by this Report\(^1\) 1 Post Office, 11 (12) postal agencies, and 1 sub-post-office. A new postal agency was established in Morobe and a sub-post-office in Buka.\(^2\)

While the sub-post-office (in Buka) operates only for the sale of stamps and the receipt and delivery of ordinary and registered letters, the other offices are also authorised to operate money order, C.O.D., newspaper and parcel services, and the declared-value letter service. Only the postal offices in Rabaul and Herbertshohe provided a telegraph service.

Postal personnel consisted of 1 Postal Secretary (in charge of the Post Office in Rabaul and responsible for the operation of the Post and Telegraph service in the Old Protectorate of German New Guinea) and 2 junior officials (linemen). Two of the postal offices were conducted by postal personnel, while the remainder were operated by Government, mission and commercial personnel.

The mail service to Europe was operated twice every four weeks via Sydney and Hong Kong by steamers of the Austral-Japan Line, once every ten weeks via Singapore by the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer *Manila*, and once every 16 weeks via Sydney by the Jaluit Line steamer *Germania*. Postal communications within the Protectorate were maintained by the Norddeutscher Lloyd coastal steamers *Sumatra* and *Meklong*, the naval ships in the area and a number of privately-owned vessels. The steamer *Germania* also operated a service once every 16 weeks between Rabaul and the island groups of the Marshall Islands, the Carolines, the Marianas and the Palau Islands.

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\(^1\)This report covers the calendar year 1913.

\(^2\)Marginal comments: "What about Deulon?" and "Klink's invention?" (see above, p. and p.).
The Old Protectorate had not yet been connected to the international cable network. Herbertshöhe and Rabaul are connected by a telephone service, which is also available for telegraphic communications, but serves mainly to connect the local telephone installations in the two towns. The local telephone network in Herbertshöhe consisted of 13 main switchboards (1912:12) and 11 (1912:13) extensions, and that in Rabaul consisted of 25 (22) main switchboards and 41 (35) extensions.¹

[Imperial Post Office Rabaul]

Signed Weller

¹Marginal comment: "Bitapaka?" - a reference to the wireless station in the Gazelle Peninsula whose construction had begun.
7. HEAD TAX

In April 1914 the Government in Rabaul instructed the District Offices to prepare special reports covering the receipts from the (native) head tax since the date of its introduction - which differed from District to District (in 1913 it still had not been introduced in Manus, Eitape, or Morobe). The following table combines the figures given in the various replies. (As usual no separate reply had been received from the Rabaul District Office.)

District Officer Brückner in Namatanai was the only official who attempted to explain the often quite dramatic fluctuations in the receipts from year to year. He attributed a sudden jump in 1912 to the introduction of a higher tax rate (10 marks instead of 5 marks) in the majority of villages and the small drop in 1913 to the fact that part of the Namatanai District was, during that year, added to the Kaewieng District. Brückner was at pains to point out that this area had yielded almost one third of Namatanai's head tax in 1912, so that the remaining area had, in fact, returned about 10 per cent more in 1913 than in 1912.¹

The introduction of higher tax rates in economically more advanced areas - in addition to the introduction of head tax in new areas - also affected other Districts (see for example the sudden jumps in Kaewieng in 1910 and 1911). The same applied to changes in administrative boundaries. For instance, the General Section attributed the drop in the Friedrich Wilhelmshafen receipts from head tax in 1912 to the transfer of Unea Island to the Rabaul District.

On the other hand, the marginal comments illustrate that probably all the figures have to be treated with some caution. The sinner in this case was - posthumously - Franz Boluminski who had been in charge of the Kaewieng District from its establishment until his sudden death in 1913. The return given for 1907 by his successor Stübel was about one third higher than the amount shown in the accounts in Rabaul. Stübel was unable to provide an explanation on the basis of the accounts kept in

¹See the figures for the Kaewieng head tax published in Amtsblatt 1914, 86, which show that the amount collected in 1913 in the 'old' part of that District had decreased by about 5 per cent.
Kaewieng. The Central Section suggested the following rationalisation: the Kaewieng accounts showed the (estimated) target figure - the 'ought' rather than the 'is' - including amounts which had not been collected. Notwithstanding these uncertainties it is clear - and worth emphasising - that the head tax in 1913/14 (including the Rabaul District)\(^1\) accounted for more that 15 per cent of the local revenue and was, if New Ireland and the northern Solomons are a guide, likely to increase substantially.

\(^1\)The head tax had first been introduced there in 1904 for parts of the Gazelle Peninsula and the Duke of York Islands.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>KAEWIENG</th>
<th>NAMATANAI</th>
<th>KIETA</th>
<th>FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN</th>
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<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>18,647.50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>1907</td>
<td>21,116.00</td>
<td>15,272.05</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>23,113.20</td>
<td>16,984.50</td>
<td>3,627.00</td>
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<td>1909</td>
<td>23,518.40</td>
<td>15,763.67</td>
<td>2,010.00</td>
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<td>1910</td>
<td>42,738.65</td>
<td>20,612.57</td>
<td>5,089.00</td>
<td>7,210.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>61,422.90</td>
<td>20,807.20</td>
<td>6,368.00</td>
<td>10,854.50</td>
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<td>1912</td>
<td>68,509.83</td>
<td>36,550.05</td>
<td>22,961.00</td>
<td>8,174.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>76,626.70</td>
<td>33,646.00</td>
<td>27,875.00</td>
<td>7,570.50</td>
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INDEX

Admiralty Islands, 6, 8-9, 17, 19, 60-70, 148, 150, 155
Admiralty Islands, see also Manus
Adolfberg, 105
Advisory Council, 12
Afrikafonds, 4
Ah Lock, 58
Aitape, see Eitape
Alexishafen, 23, 35
Ambon, 148, 150
America, 88, 135
Americans, 24, 61, 110, 117
Austral-Japan Line, 161
Austria, 84
Austrians, 84
Awar, 10, 82
Azera, 125
Ba, 34, 69
Bagail, 48, 50
Bagel, 9, 81
Baining, 6-7, 116
Baluan, 65
Bamler family, 139
Bariai, 147, 150
Banschroff, --, 149, 152
Bauungung, 39
Batchelor, Mount, 104
Bauar, 141
Bavaria, 135
Bavarian Medical Missionary Society, 134
Bayer, --, 139
Beliao, 33, 92
Bennigsen, von, 130
Bilibili, 141
Bismarck-Archipel Gesellschaft, 74
Bismarck Archipelago, 5, 17, 25, 26, 27, 111, 153
Bitapaka, 162
Biu, 141
Blanche Bay, 116, 147, 148, 150
Bodskun, 10, 82
Boettcher, Ernst, 115
Bogadjim, 141
Bogia, 145
Bolominski, F., 163
Bom, 59
Bongu, 9, 81, 141
Botoborobo, 6, 72
Botanical Gardens, 28
Böttger, --, 139
Bougainville, 7, 8, 17, 21, 24, 70-9, 155
Bougainville, see also Kieta
Bremer Süddeutsche Gesellschaft m.b.H., 92
British citizens, 16, 73
British colonials, 73, 84
British India, 108
British plantations, 75, 78
Broom, --, 115
Brückner, --, 163
Buin, 8, 120
Buin plain, 6, 71-2
Buka, 8, 21, 24, 64, 71, 77, 112, 120, 155, 161
Buka, 73
Bukava, 148, 149, 150
Bunsen Point, 23, 140
Burns Philp & Co., 78
Büschening, Cape, 6
Butaufung River, 22, 90, 121, 133, 135, 139
Caroline Islands, 4, 16, 17, 161
Carteret Islands, 155
Central Range, 10, 35-6, 98, 99, 106, 112
Chinese, 5, 16, 17, 33, 41, 44, 48, 56, 57, 58, 63, 69, 73, 77, 84, 107, 146
Class, Anna, 115, 117
Condor, 39, 108
Cormoran, 2, 3, 6, 8, 39, 71, 108
Crown Prince Range, see Kronprinz Range
Cunningham, --, 109
Dampier Island, see Karkar
Danfu River, 57
Danip, 93, 144, 145
Decker family, 122, 139
Deininger, Oberförster, 4, 5, 39, 56
Deinzeröhö, 139
Dermatologische Medizin, 70
Detzner, First Lieutenant, 104
Deulon, 35, 86, 90, 92, 93, 144, 145, 161
Dieks, Miss, 116
Digeto, 133
Divine Word Mission, 23, 24, 86, 88, 90
93, 95, 144-5
Djaul, 41, 44, 50
Döbler, K., 122
Doellinger, --, 75, 79
Dorfinsel Point, 9, 122, 125, 139
Dschokasch, 15
Duke of York Islands, see Neu Lauenburg
Dutch, see Netherlands
East Africa, 4
Eitape, 33, 95, 159, 160
Eitape District, 11, 23, 30, 35, 90, 94-7, 148-9, 150, 155, 163
Eitape Station, 94, 97
Emden, 2, 39
Emirau, 39, 41, 43, 44, 50
Enus, 39
Ecololau, 50
Erima, 141
Erm, 117
Ernst plantation, 50
Faisi, 78
Fangelowo, 34, 49
Fead Islands (Nuguria), 11, 72
Peld, Lieutenant, 71
Fellmann, H., 117
Kurum, 140, 141
Labahia, 103, 104
Labangerarum, 49
Laden, 10, 82
Lae, 122, 139
Laewomba, 139
Lancaster, --, 115
Larke Bay, 6
Laes Harbour, 34, 69
Laur, 115, 139
Lavambura Creek, 34, 49
Leber, Professor, 4, 70
Lefu, 34, 50
Lehner family, 123, 139
Lemakot, 43
Lemusmus, 4, 42, 49, 50
Lessu, 47, 49
Liba, 47, 49
Lihir Island, 56, 58
Limbrook, E., 144
Livitua, 43
Logaueng, 139
Lokon, 49
Lossuk, 49
Lou, 65
Lowapul, 49
Luard Group, 105
Mabennup, 145
Mabonop, 141
Maideng, see Friedrich Wilhelmshafen
Mairänder, --, 122, 139
Maiul, 80
Majama, 35, 106
Malao, 139
Malays, 9, 16, 18, 33, 63, 73, 82, 84, 95, 146
Malmul, 145
Manam, 9, 46, 48, 93, 95, 107, 135, 161
Manau, 4, 17, 28, 34, 60-70, 159, 160
Manus District, 28, 34, 60-70, 148-9, 163
Manus Station, 28, 36, 61, 62, 64, 66, 67, 68-9, 70
Manus, see also Admiralty Islands
Maraga, 141
Mardon, Miss, 115
Margetts, --, 115
Mariana Islands, 16, 17, 161
Marienberg, 23, 87, 93, 144, 145
Marist Mission, 21, 73, 74, 76, 120
Marbct, --, 139
Markham River, 22, 103-4, 110, 122, 125
Markham Valley, 9, 81, 126
Maron, 67, 68, 158, 159, 160
Marshall Islands, 16, 17, 161
Marup, 141
Matamatambaran, Cape, 58
Matanduck, 34, 57
Matapau, 31, 90
Matukar, 145
Matupi, 16, 33
Mauke, 117
Mbulai, 34, 69
Medico-Demographic Research Expedition, 4
Meklong, 161
Melanesians, 15, 16, 22, 125, 126, 131
Metanas, 39
Meteiassong, 50
Metemauung, 50
Methodist Mission, 20-1, 43, 58, 115-9
Metakabil, 50
Mgiri, 10, 82
Micronesians, 16
Miui, 3
Moem, 3, 80
Mongai, 34, 49
Monumbo, 145
Morobe, 98, 106, 107, 108, 139, 159, 160, 161
Morobe District, 10, 17, 21, 35, 87, 89, 98-113, 124, 125, 148-9, 150, 155, 163
Morobe Station, 98, 101, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113
Mortlock Islands, 155
'Mother' Mountain, 116
Mou, 106
Mugil, 145
Munich, 108
Munuwai, 27, 43, 45
Musau, 39, 41
Nabuto, 34, 58
Nagada, 140
Nagera, Rupeni, 115
Nalin, 50
Namanula, 16, 18, 32, 34, 43, 152
Namatanaï, 34, 49, 57, 58, 59, 158, 159, 160, 163
Namatanaï District, 34, 55-60, 163, 165
Namatanaï Station, 5, 7, 9
Nauru, 11, 17, 18
Netherlands, 108
Netherlands citizens, 84
Netherlands East Indies, 19, 45, 148, 150
Netherlands New Guinea, 31
Neu Guinea Kompagnie, 2, 82, 85, 90
Neu Hannover, 2, 7, 19, 39-50, 147, 150, 155
Neu Laeuenburg, 19, 147, 150, 164
Neu Mecklenburg, 4, 5, 7, 17, 19, 20, 34, 39-50, 55-60, 115, 116, 147, 148, 150, 155, 164
Neu Pommern, 5, 6, 17, 19, 24, 112, 147, 148, 155
Neuendetselseau Mission, 22, 36, 86, 87, 89, 90, 93, 98, 104-5, 108, 121-38, 139
New Britain, see Neu Pommern
New Hanover, see Neu Hannover
New Ireland, see Neu Mecklenburg
Nissan, 77, 155
Nobonob, 140, 141
Nolde, Emil, 4
Nonapai, 34, 49
Norddeutscher Lloyd, 18, 33, 46, 47, 48, 68, 161
Nugiar, 145
Nuguria, see Fead Islands
Oertel, --, 122, 139
Old Protectorate, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 23, 26, 27, 72, 111, 153, 154, 155, 161, 162
Omo, 115
Onetta, 70
Ono, 35, 43, 106
Ono River, 109, 110
Palau Islands, 16, 17, 161
Panakondo, 39, 43
Weller, --, 162
Wenzel, H.P., 118, 119
Werner, --, 97
Wesleyan Mission, see Methodist Mission
Western Islands, 62, 63, 65, 66, 155
Wiesmüller, Emilie, 115
Wilde plantation, 50
Wirth, --, 123, 139
Witu Islands, 7, 13, 81, 88, 153
Yabim, 124, 131, 139
Yap, see Jap
Zacka, see Zaka
Zahn family, 139
Zaka, 105
Zwanzger family, 123, 139