

PAPUA.

No. 9 of 1905.

An Act to provide for the acceptance of British New Guinea as a Territory under the authority of the Commonwealth, and for the Government thereof.

[Assented to 16th November, 1905.]

Letters Patent,
8th June, 1888.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria bearing date the eighth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, the Territories and Islands therein and herein described were, as and when the same should become part of Her Majesty's Dominions, constituted and erected into a separate Possession and Government by the name of British New Guinea; that is to say, the southern and south-eastern shores of New Guinea from the one hundred and forty-first meridian of east longitude eastward as far as East Cape, and thence north-westward as far as the eighth parallel of south latitude in the neighbourhood of Mitre Rock, together with the territory lying south of a line from Mitre Rock, proceeding along the said eighth parallel to the one hundred and forty-seventh degree of east longitude, then in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the sixth parallel of south latitude and of the one hundred and forty-fourth degree of east longitude, and continuing in a west-north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the fifth parallel of south latitude and of the one hundred and forty-first degree of east longitude, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade Groups of Islands and all other Islands lying between the eighth and the twelfth parallels of south latitude and between the one hundred and forty-first and the one hundred and fifty-fifth degrees of east longitude and not forming part of the Colony of Queensland, and furthermore including all Islands and Reefs lying in the Gulf of Papua to the northward of the eighth parallel of south latitude:

And whereas on or about the fourth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, the said territory and islands became part of Her Majesty's Dominions :

Annexation of
British New
Guinea, 4th
September,
1888.

And whereas by an Order of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in Council, bearing date the seventeenth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, made under the provisions of the *British Settlements Act 1887*, it was provided that an appeal should lie from any court of the Possession of British New Guinea to the Supreme Court of Queensland at Brisbane in the matters and in the manner therein set out :

Order in
Council, 17th
May, 1888.

And whereas by a further Order of Her late Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, made under the provisions of the *British Settlements Act 1887*, it was provided that in all Admiralty matters an appeal should lie from the Colonial Court of Admiralty of the Possession of British New Guinea to the Supreme Court of Queensland at Brisbane :

Order in
Council, 24th
November,
1891.

And whereas by a further Order of Her late Majesty in Council, bearing date the eighth day of February, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, made under the *British Settlements Act 1887* in pursuance of a convention made between Her Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands and signed at the Hague on the sixteenth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, it was provided that the western boundary of the Possession of British New Guinea should be a line starting from the southern coast of the Island of New Guinea at the middle of the mouth of the Bensbach River, situated at about one hundred and forty-one degrees one minute forty-seven and nine-tenths seconds of east longitude, thence proceeding to the north, following the meridian which passes through the said mouth up to the point where that meridian meets the Fly River, thence along the waterway ("Thalweg") of the Fly River up to the one hundred and forty-first degree of east longitude, thence along the one hundred and forty-first degree of east longitude up to the point of intersection of the boundaries of the British, Netherland, and German possessions, and that the laws of the Possession of British New Guinea should extend to and be in force up to that boundary :

Order in
Council, 8th
February, 1896.

And whereas by the Constitution it is provided that the Parliament may make laws for the government of any territory placed by the King under the authority of and accepted by the Commonwealth :

Constitution,
sec. 122.

And whereas the Senate and the House of Representatives have respectively passed resolutions affirming that they are prepared to join in measures for the acceptance of British New Guinea as a territory of the Commonwealth if His Majesty is pleased to place it under Federal control :

Resolutions of
Senate and
House of
Representatives,
19th and 20th
November,
1901.

And whereas by Letters Patent of His Majesty the King bearing date the eighteenth day of March, One thousand nine hundred and two, the Possession of British New Guinea was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth, and it was thereby provided that the Governor-General should, so soon as the Parliament had made laws for the government of the Possession, issue a Proclamation signifying

Letters Patent,
18th March,
1902.

and declaring that the Parliament has made laws for the government of the Possession and that from and after the date of such Proclamation (thereinafter referred to as the appointed day) the said Letters Patent of the eighth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and any instructions which might from time to time have been given to any officer administering the government/ of British New Guinea with respect to the execution of any things that belong to the said office of Administrator should cease to have effect and should be revoked without prejudice to anything lawfully done thereunder ; and it was thereby further provided that the powers and authorities conferred by the said Letters Patent of the eighth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and any instructions as aforesaid should, until the appointed day, be read and construed as though any powers authorities and duties thereby conferred or imposed upon the Governor-General of Queensland were conferred and imposed upon the Governor-General, and that the said Letters Patent and Instructions should be construed and take effect with the substitution of the Governor-General for the Governor of Queensland ; and it was thereby further provided that the now recited Letters Patent should come into force forthwith :

Order in
Council, 6th
March, 1902.

And whereas by an Order of His Majesty in Council bearing date the sixth day of March, One thousand nine hundred and two, it was provided that the Governor-General, so soon as the Parliament had made laws providing for the hearing of appeals from the courts of the Possession of British New Guinea, should issue a Proclamation signifying and declaring that the Parliament has made such laws accordingly, and that thereupon the aforesaid Orders in Council of the seventeenth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and the twenty-fourth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, should be revoked and should cease to have effect without prejudice to anything lawfully done thereunder, provided that any appeals from any court of the said Possession to the Supreme Court of Queensland at Brisbane under the provisions of the said Orders in Council which should be pending at the date of such Proclamation should be heard and determined by the Supreme Court of Queensland at Brisbane in the same manner and in all respects as though the said Orders in Council had not been revoked :

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows :—

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Papua Act 1905*.

Commencement.

2. This Act, except section thirteen thereof, shall commence on the day on which a Proclamation is issued by the Governor-General in pursuance of the hereinbefore recited Letters Patent of the eighteenth day of March, One thousand nine hundred and two, but section thirteen shall take effect on and from the passing of this Act.

3. This Act is divided into parts as follows : —

Parts of Act.

PART I.—Introductory.

PART II.—Acceptance of the Territory.

PART III.—The Government of the Territory.

Division 1.—The Executive Government.

Division 2.—The Legislative Council.

Division 3.—The Judiciary.

Division 4.—Finance.

4. In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

Definitions.

“The Territory” means the Territory of Papua.

“The Lieutenant-Governor” means the Lieutenant-Governor of the Territory, and includes any person for the time being administering the government of the Territory.

“The Executive Council” means the Executive Council for the Territory.

“The Legislative Council” means the Legislative Council for the Territory.

“Ordinance” means an Ordinance of the Legislative Council.

“The Minister” means the Minister for External Affairs.

PART II.—ACCEPTANCE OF THE TERRITORY.

5. The Possession of British New Guinea is hereby declared to be accepted by the Commonwealth as a Territory under the authority of the Commonwealth, by the name of the Territory of Papua.

Acceptance of the Territory.

6.—(1.) Subject to this Act, the laws in force in the Possession of British New Guinea at the commencement of this Act shall continue in force in the Territory until other provision is made.

Continuance of laws.
N.Z. 1901 No. 44 s. 2.

(2.) Every Ordinance of the said Possession, or Act or Statute of the State of Queensland adopted as an Ordinance of the Possession, relating to any of the matters enumerated in section forty-one of this Act, shall be forthwith submitted to the Governor-General, who may disallow any such Ordinance within three months from such submission, and such disallowance on being made known by the Lieutenant-Governor by Proclamation or by notification in the *Gazette* of the Territory shall annul the Ordinance from the day when the disallowance is so made known.

7. Except as provided in this or any Act, the Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth shall not be in force in the Territory unless expressed to extend thereto.

Commonwealth laws not to be in force.

8. Subject to this Act, the Courts of Justice in existence in the Possession of British New Guinea at the commencement of this Act, and the jurisdiction, practice, and procedure thereof, shall continue in the Territory until other provision is made.

Continuance of Courts.
Cf. N.Z. 1901 No. 44 s. 4.

9. All judges, magistrates, and other officers in the public service of the Possession of British New Guinea at the commencement of this Act shall continue in office as if appointed under this Act.

Continuance of Officers.
Cf. N.Z. 1901 No. 44 s. 5 (5).

PART III.—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY.

DIVISION I.—THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

*The Lieutenant-Governor.*Office of
Lieutenant-
Governor.

10. There shall be a Lieutenant-Governor of the Territory, who shall be charged with the duty of administering the government thereof on behalf of the Commonwealth.

Appointment of
Lieutenant-
Governor.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be appointed by the Governor-General by Commission under the Seal of the Commonwealth, and shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General.

Powers and
functions of
Lieutenant-
Governor.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor shall exercise and perform all powers and functions that belong to his office according to the tenor of his Commission and according to such instructions as are given to him by the Governor-General.

Administrator.

13.—(1.) The Governor-General may, by Commission under the Seal of the Commonwealth, appoint an Administrator, who during any vacancy in the office of Lieutenant-Governor, or when the Lieutenant-Governor is absent from the Territory or unable by reason of illness to perform his duties, shall administer the Government of the Territory, and while so administering shall have and may exercise and perform all the powers and functions of the Lieutenant-Governor.

(2.) In default of such appointment, or in the event of the absence or inability of the person so appointed, the senior member of the Executive Council present in the Territory shall have and may exercise and perform during such first-mentioned vacancy, absence, or inability, all the powers and functions of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Power to
authorize
Lieutenant-
Governor to
appoint
deputies.

14.—(1.) The Governor-General may authorize the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint any person, or any persons jointly or severally, to be the deputy or deputies of the Lieutenant-Governor within any part of the Territory, and in that capacity to exercise during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor such powers and functions of the Lieutenant-Governor as he thinks fit to assign to such deputy or deputies, subject to any limitations expressed or directions given by the Governor-General.

(2.) The appointment of a deputy shall not affect the exercise or performance by the Lieutenant-Governor himself of any power or function.

Oaths to be
taken by
Lieutenant-
Governor.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the form in the Schedule to the Constitution, and also an oath or affirmation for the due execution of his office and for the due and impartial administration of justice in the form in the Schedule to this Act.

Public seal.

16.—(1.) There shall be a Public Seal of the Territory, which shall be kept and used by the Lieutenant-Governor for sealing all things that pass the Public Seal.

(2.) Until a Public Seal of the Territory is provided, the Public Seal of the Possession of British New Guinea in use before the commencement of this Act shall be used as the Public Seal of the Territory.

17.—(1.) The Lieutenant-Governor may in the name of the Governor-General appoint all necessary judges, magistrates, and other officers of the Territory, who shall, unless otherwise provided by law, hold their offices during the pleasure of the Governor-General.

Appointment of officers.

(2.) Every such appointment shall be temporary until approved by the Governor-General.

18.—(1.) The Lieutenant-Governor may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, suspend from office any officer of the Territory.

Suspension of officers.

(2.) The Lieutenant-Governor shall forthwith report every such suspension to the Governor-General, and the suspension shall continue only until the Governor-General's pleasure therein is signified to the Lieutenant-Governor.

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Commonwealth Public Service Act* 1902 the Governor-General may, on the recommendation of the Public Service Commissioner, and on his certificate that it is desirable in the interests of the Commonwealth that the appointment be made, appoint any officer of the Territory (other than an officer whose appointment is temporary) to any office in the Clerical Division of the Public Service of the Commonwealth, and may on the like recommendation require the officer to effect and continue such an assurance on his life as the Governor-General thinks fit.

Transfer of officers to Public Service of the Commonwealth.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor may make and execute under the Public Seal of the Territory, in the name and on behalf of the King, grants and dispositions of any land within the Territory which may be lawfully granted or disposed of in the name of the King, but so that—

Power to grant land.

(a) no freehold estate in any such land shall be granted or disposed of; and

(b) the rental of all such land granted or disposed of by way of lease shall be assessed on the unimproved value of the land, and shall be subject to re-assessment at such periods and in such modes as are fixed by Ordinance. The periods and modes may be different for different classes of land and for different classes of lease.

21.—(1.) After the commencement of this Act, licences shall not be granted in the Territory in excess of the number of licences in existence at the commencement of this Act.

Regulation of sale of intoxicating liquor in the Territory.

(2.) The number of licences in the Territory may be reduced or licences may be abolished in the Territory in accordance with this section, but so that no compensation shall be payable in respect of the loss or abolition of any licence hereunder.

(3.) A poll may be taken in the whole Territory or in any Division thereof, once in each year, for the purpose of obtaining the vote of the people on the question whether the number of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be reduced by any and what number.

(4.) Subject to sub-section (3), a poll under this section shall be taken in the Territory or a Division thereof when requested by petition to the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by one-fourth of the people in the Territory or Division. Provided that the first poll under this section shall be taken at a period not later than nine months from the proclamation of this Act.

(5.) The adult white people shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be the people of the Territory or Division, as the case requires.

(6.) The times and manner of taking a poll and the manner of giving effect to the decision arrived at by the poll taken shall be as directed by Ordinance.

Prohibition
against supply
of intoxicating
liquor to
natives.

(7.) No person shall supply to any native by sale gift or in any other way either directly or indirectly any intoxicating liquor and any person offending against the provisions of this sub-section shall be liable on conviction in a summary manner to a fine of not less than Twenty pounds and not exceeding Two hundred pounds and to imprisonment for any term not less than one month and not exceeding two years.

Provided that it shall not be an offence under this sub-section for any person, for any urgent cause or necessity (the burden of proof whereof shall rest upon him) to administer intoxicating liquor to a native for purely medical purposes and without recompense or remuneration.

Intoxicating
liquor in
possession of
natives.

(8.) It shall not be lawful for any native to have in his possession any intoxicating liquor in any Division in which licences have been abolished or (except for the sole purpose of carriage the burden of proof whereof for the purpose only of confiscation shall rest upon the owner of the liquor) in any Division in which a licence exists. If this sub-section is contravened the liquor may be seized by any officer exercising judicial functions, who shall in a summary manner direct that it be confiscated, and that it be disposed of according to his discretion, and the native shall be liable on conviction in a summary manner to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months.

(9.) In this section—

- (a) "licence" means a licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor;
- (b) "intoxicating liquor" means any spirituous or fermented liquor of an intoxicating nature used or intended to be used as a beverage;
- (c) "native" means any person in the Territory not of European descent.

The Executive Council.

22.—(1.) There shall be an Executive Council for the Territory, to advise and assist the Lieutenant-Governor. Executive Council.

(2.) The members of the Executive Council shall be officers of the Territory, and shall not exceed six in number. They shall be appointed by the Governor-General, and shall hold their places in the Executive Council during his pleasure.

23. The members of the Executive Council shall have seniority as the Governor-General specially assigns, and in default of assignment according to the priority of their appointment, or, if appointed by the same instrument, according to the order in which they are named therein. Seniority of members of Executive Council.

24.—(1.) The Executive Council shall not proceed to the despatch of business unless summoned by authority of the Lieutenant-Governor. Meetings of Executive Council.

(2.) The presence of at least two members (exclusive of the Lieutenant-Governor or the member presiding) shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Executive Council for the despatch of business.

25.—(1.) The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside at all meetings of the Executive Council at which he is present. President at meetings.

(2.) In his absence, such member as he appoints, or, in default of such appointment or in the absence of that member, the senior member of the Council who is present, shall preside.

26. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings of the Executive Council shall be kept, and copies of the minutes shall be transmitted quarterly by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Minister. Minutes of Executive Council Meetings.

27. The Lieutenant-Governor only shall be entitled to submit questions to the Executive Council for advice or decision; but if the Lieutenant-Governor declines to submit any question to the Council when requested in writing by any member so to do, that member may require that his written request, together with the answer of the Lieutenant-Governor thereto, be recorded on the minutes. Submission of questions to Council.

28.—(1.) The Lieutenant-Governor may in any case, if he thinks fit, act in opposition to the advice or decision of the Executive Council; but in that case he shall forthwith fully report the matter to the Minister with his reasons for his action. Lieutenant-Governor may act in opposition to advice.

(2.) In any case any member of the Executive Council may require that the grounds of advice or opinion which he gives upon any question be recorded at length.

DIVISION 2.—THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

29.—(1.) There shall be a Legislative Council for the Territory. Legislative Council.

(2.) The Legislative Council shall consist of the Lieutenant-Governor and of the members of the Executive Council, together with such non-official members as the Governor-General appoints under the

Seal of the Commonwealth, or as the Lieutenant-Governor, in pursuance of instructions from the Governor-General, appoints under the Public Seal of the Territory.

(3.) So long as the white resident population is less than two thousand the number of non-official members shall be three; but when the white resident population is two thousand or more an additional non-official member shall be appointed for each one thousand of such population in excess of one thousand.

Provided that the total number of non-official members shall not exceed twelve.

(4.) Every non-official member may be removed at any time by the Governor-General, and shall vacate his seat at the end of six years from the date of his appointment, but may be re-appointed.

Quorum.

30. The presence of at least one-third of the members of the Legislative Council (including the Lieutenant-Governor or the member presiding) shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Council for the exercise of its powers.

Seniority of members of Legislative Council.

31. The members of the Legislative Council shall have seniority as the Governor-General specially assigns, and in default of assignment according to the priority of their appointment, or if appointed by the same instrument according to the order in which they are named therein.

Presidency of Legislative Council.

32.—(1.) The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside at all meetings of the Legislative Council at which he is present.

(2.) In his absence the senior member of the Legislative Council who is present shall preside.

Voting in Legislative Council.

33.—(1.) Questions arising in the Legislative Council shall be determined by a majority of votes.

(2.) The Lieutenant-Governor or member presiding shall in all cases be entitled to vote, and shall also if the numbers are equal have a casting vote.

Standing rules and orders.

34. The Legislative Council may make standing rules and orders with respect to the order and conduct of its business and proceedings.

Provided that such rules and orders are not repugnant to any instructions from the Governor-General.

Proposal of money votes.

35. An Ordinance, vote, resolution, or question, the object or effect of which is to dispose of or charge any part of the revenue of the Territory, shall not be proposed in the Legislative Council except by the Lieutenant-Governor, unless its proposal has been expressly allowed or directed by him.

Legislative power.

36. Subject to this Act, the Legislative Council shall have power to make Ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the Territory.

37. The Legislative Council shall not by any Ordinance impose higher duties upon the importation into the Territory of any goods produced or manufactured in or imported from Australia than are imposed on the importation into the Territory of the like goods produced or manufactured in or imported from other countries.

Prohibition of import duties discriminating against the Commonwealth

38.—(1.) An Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council shall not have any force until it has been assented to as hereinafter provided.

Assent to Ordinances.

(2.) Every Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council shall be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor for assent.

(3.) The Lieutenant-Governor shall thereupon declare, according to his discretion, but subject to this Act, and to the instructions of the Governor-General, that he assents thereto, or that he withholds assent, or that he reserves the Ordinance for the Governor-General's pleasure.

39. Within six months from the Lieutenant-Governor's assent to any Ordinance the Governor-General may disallow the Ordinance, and the disallowance on being published by the Lieutenant-Governor within the Territory shall annul the Ordinance from the date of such publication.

Disallowance of Ordinances assented to.

40. An Ordinance reserved for the Governor-General's pleasure shall not have any force unless and until within one year from the day on which it was presented to the Lieutenant-Governor for the Governor-General's assent, the Lieutenant-Governor publishes within the Territory a notification that it has received the Governor-General's assent.

Signification of pleasure on Ordinance reserved.

41. The Lieutenant-Governor shall not assent to any Ordinance of any of the following classes, unless the Ordinance contains a clause suspending its operation until the signification of the Governor-General's pleasure thereon :—

Assent to certain Ordinances.

- (1) Any Ordinance for divorce.
- (2) Any Ordinance dealing with the granting or disposal of Crown lands.
- (3) Any Ordinance whereby any lease or grant of land or money or any donation or gratuity is made to himself.
- (4) Any Ordinance which appears inconsistent with the treaty obligations of the United Kingdom or of the Commonwealth.
- (5) Any Ordinance interfering with the discipline or control of the naval or military forces of the King.
- (6) Any Ordinance of an extraordinary nature or importance, whereby the King's prerogative, or the rights or property of subjects of the King not residing in the Territory, or the trade or shipping of any part of the King's Dominions, may be prejudiced.
- (7) Any Ordinance relating to the sale or disposition of or dealing with lands by aboriginal natives of the Territory.

- (8) Any Ordinance relating to native labour, or providing for the deportation of aboriginal natives from the Territory, or from one part of the Territory to another.
- (9) Any Ordinance relating to the supply of arms, ammunition, explosives, intoxicants, or opium to natives.
- (10) Any Ordinance relating to the introduction or immigration of aboriginal natives of Australia, Asia, Africa, or any island of the Pacific.
- (11) Any Ordinance containing provisions from which the assent of the Sovereign or of the Governor-General has once been withheld, or which the Sovereign or the Governor-General has disallowed.

Ordinances to be laid before Parliament.

42. Every Ordinance assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor or by the Governor-General shall, as soon as may be after being assented to, be laid before both Houses of the Parliament.

DIVISION 3.—THE JUDICIARY.

Appeal to High Court.

43.—(1.) The High Court shall have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as are prescribed by Ordinance, to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences of the Central Court of the Territory, and the judgment of the High Court shall be final and conclusive.

N.Z. 1901 No. 44 s. 4.

(2.) Regulations under this section may provide, *inter alia*, that appeals to the High Court may be by case stated, with the legal argument, if any, attached thereto in writing, and that it shall not be necessary in any such case for the parties to appear either personally or by counsel.

Grant of pardon to accomplice.

44. When any offence has been committed within the Territory, or for which the offender may be tried therein, the Lieutenant-Governor may, in the name of the King, grant a pardon to any accomplice who gives information which leads to the conviction of the principal offender, or any of the principal offenders.

Grant of pardon or remission or respite of sentence to offenders.

45. The Lieutenant-Governor may, in the name of the King, grant to any offender convicted in any Court or before any Judge or Magistrate in the Territory, a pardon, either free or conditional, or any remission of sentence, or any respite, for such period as he thinks fit, of the execution of sentence, and may remit any fines, penalties, and forfeitures, due or accrued to the Crown within the Territory.

Provided that the Lieutenant-Governor shall not, except in the case of a political offence unaccompanied by any other grave crime, make it a condition of any pardon or remission of sentence that the offender shall be banished from, or shall absent himself or be removed from, the Territory.

DIVISION 4.—FINANCE.

Public revenues and moneys.

Cf. N.Z. 1901 No. 44 s. 14.

46. The revenues of the Territory shall be available for defraying the expenditure thereof, and the Governor-General may make such regulations as he deems necessary for the receipt, expenditure, control, and audit of revenues and moneys of the Territory.

47. No revenues or moneys of the Territory shall be issued or expended except under appropriation made by law, and except by warrant under the hand of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Issue and expenditure of public moneys.

48.—(1.) A sum equal to ten per centum of the territorial revenue arising out of the lease of Crown lands shall in each year be appropriated for the maintenance and welfare of infirm or destitute aboriginal natives (including half castes) of the Territory.

Appropriation for infirm or destitute aboriginal natives.

(2.) The sum so obtained shall be vested in three trustees appointed by the Governor-General, who shall hold office during His Excellency's pleasure and furnish a report of their proceedings annually for presentation to Parliament.

(3.) If in any year the whole of the sum so obtained is not expended, the unexpended balance thereof shall be retained by the trustees and expended for the purpose aforesaid in any subsequent year.

49. There shall be payable in every year out of the revenues of the Territory, which to that extent are hereby appropriated accordingly, the sum of One thousand two hundred and fifty pounds for the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the sum of One thousand pounds for the salary of the Chief Judicial Officer of the Territory.

Civil list.

50. There shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth towards the revenues of the Territory the sum of Twenty thousand pounds in each financial year up to and including the financial year ending the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and six, and thereafter such sums, if any, as the Parliament appropriates for that purpose.

Grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM OF OATH OR AFFIRMATION.

I, A. B., do swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Territory of Papua, and I will do right to all manner of people according to law, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will: So help me God.

Or

I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely promise and declare that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Territory of Papua, and I will do right to all manner of people according to law, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.