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TERRITORY OF
NEW GUINEA
REPORT FOR
1963 - 1964

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA



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Mount Hagen is developing as the administrative and commercial centre for some 290,000 Western Highlands people.

*Report to the General Assembly
of the United Nations*

ADMINISTRATION
OF THE TERRITORY OF
NEW GUINEA

1st July 1963 - 30th June 1964

*(Submitted in conformity with Article 88
of the Charter of the United Nations and on the basis of the
questionnaire approved by the Trusteeship Council on 6th June 1952
as amended on 24th July 1958 and 7th July 1961)*

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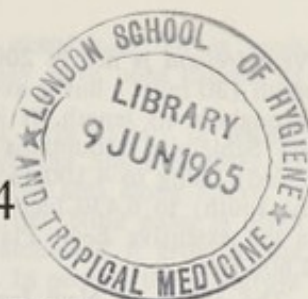
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THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

ANNUAL REPORT 1963-64



PART I. INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY

Area and Location

The Trust Territory of New Guinea extends from the equator to eight degrees south latitude, a distance of 400 nautical miles, and west to east from 141 degrees east longitude to 160 degrees east longitude, a distance of 1,000 nautical miles. The land area of the Territory covers some 92,160 square miles and includes that part of the Island of New Guinea north of the Papuan border and east of the 141st meridian of longitude, the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago of which New Britain, New Ireland and Manus are the largest, and the two northernmost islands of the Solomon Group, namely Buka and Bougainville.

Topography

New Guinea Mainland. The central core of this zone is a massive cordillera which extends from one end of the island to the other, a distance of approximately 1,500 miles. This cordillera is one of the great mountain systems of the world, reaching in several places a height of over 14,500 feet. It represents an axis of tertiary and mesozoic mountain building situated in a zone of crustal weakness separating the relatively stable Australian continental mass from the Pacific Ocean.

The highest peak in the Territory is Mount Wilhelm (approximately 14,762 feet)* in the Bismarck Range. Despite the fact that the main ranges extend throughout the length of the island and form a complete divide between north and south flowing drainage, they do not consist of a single chain but form a complex system of ranges separated in many cases by broad upland valleys. The principal units of this system in the Territory are the Star Mountains and the Hindenburg, Muller, Kubor, Schrader and Bismarck Ranges. All of these reach an altitude over 10,000 feet or more and each has an individual character. The width of the main range varies from 50 miles at its narrowest part to 150 miles at its widest. Broad grass-covered valleys are to be found in the wider portion of these highlands. Some of these valleys are fertile, and generally enjoy a good climate. Marginal to the highlands, dissection has been proceeding apace and has resulted in intensely rugged juvenile topography.

* Most recently calculated provisional height, subject to adjustment of ± 15 feet.

Running parallel to the main ranges, but separated from them by the Central Depression, are the northern mountains. The Central Depression is a great trough of structural origin which includes the valleys of the Sepik and Ramu Rivers, which drain in opposite directions to enter the sea close to each other between Hansa Bay and Wewak, and the Markham valley, which drains into the Huon Gulf near Lae. The ranges which constitute the northern mountains, running east from the Territory's western border are as follows: the Bewani, Torricelli and Prince Alexander Mountains (north of the Sepik River) and the Adelbert, Finisterre and Saruwaged Mountains (between the mouth of the Ramu River and the Huon Gulf). The mountains north of the Sepik do not exceed 5,000 feet in height, but in the Finisterre and Saruwaged Ranges of the Huon Peninsula some peaks exceed 13,000 feet. These latter ranges are particularly rugged and include numbers of near-vertical precipices several thousand feet in depth.

The coastal areas of eastern New Guinea show the features associated with a slowly rising littoral. One of the most significant is that with few exceptions the rivers are not navigable. Another feature is the raised reefs which extend almost continuously from the Sepik delta south-easterly to Cape Cretin. The Morobe coast between Salamaua and Morobe is a drowned littoral and there is a complete absence of raised coral from the mouth of the Markham River to the Papuan border. A notable feature of the north coast is the belt of off-shore volcanic islands which stretches from Wewak to Dampier Strait (west of New Britain).

New Britain is the largest of the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago. There are two main lines of ranges in the island—the Whiteman and Nakanai Ranges in the south which trend from south-west to north-east, and the Baining Mountains of the Gazelle Peninsula, trending north-west and south-east. The low relief of the north coast is broken by many sharp volcanic peaks which in some cases reach 7,000 feet in height. These volcanoes are mostly of the explosive type and catastrophic eruptions have occurred in recent times. At the western end of New Britain is a cluster of volcanic mountains containing several peaks over 3,000 feet in height; another group of volcanoes occurs further east in the Kimbe Bay and Open Bay areas; and there is an area of very recent volcanism on the Gazelle Peninsula in the vicinity of Rabaul. All of New Britain not of a mountainous nature may be classified as shore-line, coastal plains or swamps. The coast-line is approximately 1,000 miles in length around most of which fringes and barrier coral reefs, although not continuous, are extensively developed.

New Ireland is nearly 200 miles long. It is widest in the south (30 miles) but it averages only seven miles in width throughout its length. It is exceedingly mountainous with the Schleinitz Mountains (in the northern part of the island) rising to 4,100 feet and the Rossel Mountains (in the south) to 6,430 feet. To the south-east of the former is the extensive Lelet Plateau with an average height of 2,600 feet.

The coasts of New Ireland are relatively straight and exposed and afford little shelter. They have been subject to recent elevation and there has been an extensive development of raised coral reefs.

Manus Island is about 50 miles long from west to east and its greatest width is about 17 miles. The island is mostly hilly and deeply dissected. Along the coast steep slopes alternate with swampy lowland bays and there is no continuous coastal plain. It is fringed by almost continuous coral reefs.

The Solomon Islands. Bougainville is the largest island in the Solomons, being about 127 miles in length with a maximum width of about 49 miles. In the interior a massive mountain range runs the length of the island and is known as the Emperor Range in the north and the Crown Prince Range in the south. It contains two active volcanoes: Balbi (8,502 feet) and Bagana (5,730 feet). Shoals and fringing coral reefs are common off the coast of the island.

Buka Island, just north of Bougainville, is 35 miles long and 9 miles wide. A range of volcanic hills runs the length of the west coast and reaches a maximum height of about 1,300 feet. On the east coast is a lower range of hills formed of coral limestone terraced on their seaward slopes. The east and north coasts are steep with wooded cliffs. The west and south coasts are protected by a barrier reef, two to three miles off-shore, studded with a number of small coral islets.

There are some 600 lesser islands within the Trust Territory, mainly of volcanic origin or coral formation.

Drainage

The rugged terrain over most of New Guinea, New Britain and New Ireland and the disposition lengthwise of the rugged mountains results in a drainage pattern which, with the high rainfall, is characterized by frequent mountain torrents and short swift-flowing streams. Of the larger rivers only the Sepik is navigable very far by craft larger than canoes or launches, accommodating vessels drawing up to 13 feet for a distance of some 300 miles from its mouth.

This drainage pattern makes the development of permanent road links through these islands very difficult, and is a serious hindrance to any kind of travel.

Swamps are common. Tidal swamps (almost entirely mangrove) occur intermittently round the coasts where the land is regularly submerged at high tide. Riverine swamps are to be found in the Sepik basin while grass and reed marshes are common in the mid-Sepik and mid-Ramu areas where the low-lying terrain is almost continuously under water.

There are some small lakes in the Territory but none is of any physiographic or economic importance.

Climate

Lying wholly within the tropics between the continents of Asia and Australia, the Territory of New Guinea has a typical monsoonal climate. The north-west monsoon season, during which the winds blow from a north-west or westerly direction, lasts from December to March, and the south-east monsoon (trades) season, when the winds blow from the south-east or east, lasts from May to October. In April-May and October-November transitional periods occur during which the wind changes its direction. The time and intensity of the winds vary from year to year as in other monsoonal regions.

Both the north-west monsoon and the south-east trades reach the Territory heavily laden with moisture. As a result, most places in the Territory have an average annual rainfall of more than 100 inches. The highest figures are recorded on coast and mountain-sides exposed to the steady south-east trades. Southern New Britain and the higher mountains of the Huon Peninsula, for example, have an average annual rainfall of 250 inches or more. Wide valleys parallel to the east coast, such as the Middle and Upper Ramu valleys, and enclosed valleys in the highland regions, such as the Bulolo valley, where the average annual rainfall is about 60 inches, lie in "rain shadow" zones and have a relatively low rainfall.

In some areas rainfall throughout the year is generally uniform, but because of the effect of the topography on the rain-bearing winds, most places have a definite seasonal distribution of rainfall, receiving their greatest rainfall in one or other of the two main wind seasons. The island of New Britain illustrates this perfectly. As the mountainous backbone of the island lies athwart the direction of the seasonal winds, the north coast receives most of its rainfall in the north-west monsoon season, during which the south coast is relatively dry. The central mountains here form an effective barrier and place the south in a "rain shadow". During the south-east trades season, however, the southern coast experiences heavy rain while the protected northern coast remains dry.

The length of day varies only slightly throughout the year, with a half-hour difference between the limits of sunrise and sunset. Dawn and twilight are of short duration.

Atmospheric temperature and humidity are uniformly high throughout the year and summer and winter seasons as experienced in the temperate latitudes do not exist. The mean maximum temperature is about 90 degrees Fahrenheit and the mean minimum about 73 degrees Fahrenheit in coastal areas. The diurnal temperature variation is between 10 degrees Fahrenheit and 15 degrees Fahrenheit in most places. There is a general lowering of temperatures with increases in elevation, highland areas being cooler than the coastal regions.

Natural Resources.

Soils. Most of the inland country is covered with shallow heavily leached and infertile soils. Notable exceptions are to be found in the broad valleys, such as the Ramu and Markham, and an appreciable part of the plateau regions of the central mountains, including areas in the vicinity of Goroka, Mount Hagen, Aiyura and Chimbu, where either alluvial soils or soils of volcanic origin occur.

The soils of the coastal areas are of varying fertility, ranging from shallow relatively infertile soils formed from decomposed coral to very fertile deep alluvial and volcanic soils. From the evidence available, it appears that the greatest possibilities for agricultural development are on the latter two groups of soils. There are appreciable areas of volcanic soils in northern New Britain, especially in the Rabaul area, where most of the commercial and agricultural development of the island is centred; and extensive areas of volcanic soils also occur in Bougainville. As a general rule the soils of greatest fertility are those where volcanic activity has been recent. (As soil matures it tends to become degraded as the result of leaching). As in the case of volcanic soils, the better alluvial soils are of recent origin. Alluvial soils of varying quality occur widely throughout the Territory, the largest areas being on the coastal plains and in the broad river valleys, not only on the valley floors, but frequently also on the adjoining slopes.

Minerals. Minerals known to occur in the Territory include gold, platinum, osmiridium, silver, copper, iron, lead, zinc, nickel, chrome, sulphur, low-grade coal, and various gemstones. Of these only gold has assumed economic significance. Gold is produced principally from the Wau-Bulolo area of the Morobe District.

Vegetation and Timber Resources. The luxuriant vegetation includes a great wealth of plant species and by far the greater part of the Territory still bears natural vegetation little affected by man. Much of the Territory has not yet been investigated botanically although thousands of species have already been identified. The flora of the Territory has much in common with that of northern Australia, but because of considerable Asian elements, New Guinea is reckoned botanically as part of the Indo-Malayan region.

Except for low-rainfall areas most of the Territory below 6,000 feet is covered by rain forest, characterised by a thick overhead canopy which cuts off the sunlight and inhibits the growth of small bushes. Except for isolated high trees, the ceiling is dense and fairly uniform in height. Many trees are buttressed by roots which radiate several yards from the trunk.

Secondary growth consisting of a thick tangle of bushes, brambles and creepers is found throughout the rain forests, usually in small isolated patches near villages, or where the land has previously been cleared for gardens.

At altitudes of about 6,000 feet the rain forest usually gives way to moss forest which persists to the edge of the alpine vegetation at about 11,000 feet. The trees of the moss forest are lichen-covered and festooned; the ground is carpeted with a layer of moss and decayed vegetation many feet thick.

Above 11,000 feet the trees are stunted conifers and other species constituting what is known as alpine forest. The timber is rarely continuous, but grows in stands separated by stretches of grassland over which tree-ferns and shrubs are scattered. Trees are rarely found above 12,000 feet, where grasslands predominate.

Some areas in various parts of the Territory are completely covered by tall grasses, usually kunai or kangaroo grass. Very extensive grasslands occur in the Waria, Markham, Ramu and Sepik valleys and in the highlands.

Some of these may be natural grasslands, but in most cases there is little doubt that they have been caused by fires or clearing.

In the swamp lands there is a large variety of plants. Mangrove is to be found between the limits of tides on most flat areas along the coast and also along rivers. It covers the delta of the Ramu River. Nipa palm is often associated with mangrove and patches of it grow in the less salty parts of the large rivers. In general the mangrove occurs nearest the sea with nipa behind it extending to the limits of the brackish water. Sago palms grow generally in swamps beyond the limits of brackish water, numerous stands occurring along the Sepik and Ramu Rivers. Pit pit, which grows to a height of about 12 feet and resembles wild sugar cane, is also to be found in swampy low-lying country, usually lining stream banks, but it is not very common.

There are several timbers which have economic possibilities; they are mainly softwoods, although a few durable hardwoods exist. (The development of timber and other forest industries is dealt with in Chapter 6 of Section 4 of Part VI of this report).

Fauna. The fauna of New Guinea is closely related to that of Australia. However, the long isolation of the New Guinea group of islands, has resulted in the survival of some species which have become extinct on the continent.

There are over 100 species of mammals. Among these marsupials predominate, the largest being the tree kangaroo. The phalanger family is represented by several species of which the cuscus and red bandicoot are members. There is only one carnivorous animal, the dasyure, known in Australia as the native cat, but it is extremely rare. Non-marsupials include the echidna (or spiny anteater). Bats, rats and mice are common.

There are about 70 species of snake, many of which are poisonous. The non-poisonous varieties include boas and pythons. Lizards are common and many species are represented. Tortoises and crocodiles are found in the rivers and sea.

More than 80 species of amphibia exist, all of which belong to one or other of five families of frogs; many of these are arboreal.

New Guinea is the home of numerous brightly coloured birds. Most are of Australian origin, but many have come from the Malayan region. The bird of paradise and the cassowary appear to be of native origin. There is an abundance of cockatoos, parrots and lorries, pigeons, kingfishers, honey suckers, thrushes, warblers and shrikes.

The waters of the Territory contain over 1,400 species of fish, most of which are found in brackish and salt water. In reef waters the most common species are trevally, parrot fish, snapper and many others which are important as food. Mackerel and tuna are common throughout the year in reef and adjacent waters. In the estuaries and at the mouth of the rivers mullet, bream, cod and milk fish are to be found.

The fish species of the highland rivers are far less varied; and of the few species found, the eel tail catfish is the most common.

Members of the group *Crustacea* are well represented, the species of crayfish and prawn being typical of the Indo-Pacific region.

The Territory teems with insects and most places are alive with ants, cockroaches, flies, sandflies, mosquitoes, and many other types. Some of these are dangerous, the most harmful to humans being the malaria-carrying mosquito and the typhus-bearing mite. Certain species of borers and coconut hoppers are detrimental to plants. Butterflies are numerous, large, and often beautifully coloured.

Discussion of the fauna of the Territory would be incomplete without some mention of the giant snail, which was introduced by the Japanese as a food during the war. Work is being carried out continuously to control the spread of this potentially serious pest, which has caused much damage to village gardens in areas of New Ireland, New Britain and adjoining islands.

CHAPTER 2

PEOPLE

Population

At 30th June, 1964, the indigenous population of the Territory was estimated to exceed 1,500,000 and was made up as follows:

Particulars	Males	Females	Persons
Enumerated population—			
Children	329,025	304,544	633,569
Adults	462,476	409,541	872,017
Total	791,501	714,085	1,505,586
Estimated balance .. ..	..	..	16,570
Grand Total .. ..	..	..	1,522,156

Particulars of the indigenous population by districts are given in Table 1 of Appendix I.

At the census of 30th June, 1961, the non-indigenous population numbered 15,536, consisting of 9,158 males and 6,378 females.

A comparison of the statistics of the indigenous population at 30th June, 1963, and 30th June, 1964, taking into account the revised estimates of uncounted population, indicates that there has been a small natural increase, resulting in a net overall gain of about 21,499.

Except in native local government council areas the annual census of the indigenous population is compiled, wherever possible, by administrative patrols. Where such a census cannot be satisfactorily conducted estimates of population are compiled on the basis of all available information.

Changes and Movements of Population

Few of the indigenous people travel outside their linguistic groups except to trade or work. As in many other countries, the towns provide an attraction and there is some drift of population to them. The permanent or

semi-permanent population in towns continues to grow and it is not uncommon to find second and third generation town dwellers who give a measure of stability to the population of the main centres. The growing towns pose administrative difficulties in connexion with housing, recreation, employment and social services generally, but the growth rate is not large enough to constitute a major problem. Associations based on traditional interests but developing into trade unions are a stabilizing factor, but this process of development is not yet complete. Friction sometimes occurs between groups, but rarely to the extent of creating an administrative problem. No purely urban local authorities have so far been established and social control among town dwellers is becoming vested in such organizations as the Rabaul Welfare Committee, which is representative of all migrant groups in that area. The committee concerns itself with such matters as employment and repatriation and maintains a constant review of urban social conditions.

The intensive economic development and expansion of education, infant and maternal welfare and general health services which have taken place among the indigenous population since the war of 1939-1945, have resulted in population increases in many areas. There is, however, no shortage of land for subsistence purposes, but such shortages could develop in the future in some of the more densely populated areas such as the Chimbu valley in the Eastern Highlands District and the Maprik Sub-district of the Sepik District. In other areas of high population such as the Wabag Sub-district of the Western Highlands District, land resources, while adequate for subsistence, may be insufficient for progressive agricultural development schemes. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is continuing its work in these areas to improve local agricultural techniques and raise the output and quality of food and cash crops. In the Chimbu, Maprik and Wabag areas an intensive survey is being conducted into population growth, soil fertility, farm practices and other matters so that the extent of the problem may be gauged and, where necessary, remedial measures planned.

Investigations have already shown that areas suitable for re-settlement exist in some districts and these investigations are continuing. A situation demanding re-settlement measures has not so far developed in any area, but some 2,000 acres of land in the Gazelle Peninsula and 532 acres at Ambenob, near Madang, have been leased to native local government councils and 6,098 acres to individuals in connexion with land development and settlement schemes. Additional land is being made available. A major purchase of 51,988 acres for re-settlement was concluded during June, 1964. These schemes are referred to in Part V., Chapter 3, and Part VI., Section 4, Chapter 3 (b).

One of the duties of officers in the field is to determine what lands are surplus to the foreseeable needs of their owners and might therefore be available for purchase for use by others.

Structure of Tribal Societies

Ethnic Structure. The indigenous people of the Territory may in general be grouped with the Melanesians who occupy the greater part of the Western Pacific. There is a great diversity of physical types and linguistic groups among them.

The distinction sometimes made between Papuan and Melanesian racial types lacks clarity as there is so much overlapping between groups and so much variation within each group. There is some confusion also because these terms have been used in linguistic studies and linguistic groups do not necessarily coincide with physical groups. Probably the chief conclusion from physical studies has been that the origins of the Territory's people were diverse and that there has been a good deal of movement and mixing among the ancestors of the present-day people. Generally, it may be said that the Papuan is representative of the interior, while the Melanesian is representative of the coastal and island areas.

A few groups of such short stature that they have been described as pygmies or negritos have been recognized. Apart from stature, however, they do not appear to have any greater differences from their neighbours than those generally found between the Territory's groups and it has been suggested that they may not be a distinct immigrant type but may have developed locally from ancestors similar to their neighbours. The main group in this classification is in the Aiome area of Madang District.

In the north-west islands of the Manus group are small groups of people physically resembling the inhabitants of the area commonly called Micronesia and they have been classified as Micronesian. There appears to have been considerable mingling between these people and neighbouring Melanesians.

The Polynesian groups are few in number and are confined to the Tauu and Nukumanu Islands and other small adjacent atolls.

Linguistic Structure. The linguistic pattern is varied and so great is the diversity that members of villages only a few miles apart are often unable to understand one another without the aid of an interpreter. In coastal areas language groups exceeding 5,000 are unusual and a great many are well below that figure. In the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts some larger groups have been found such as the Medlpa language group extending over more than 30,000 people in the Mount Hagen Sub-district and the even larger Kuman language group in the Chimbu Sub-district and the Enga language group in the Wabag and Mount Hagen Sub-districts.

Polynesian languages are spoken in a few small eastern islands such as Tauu and Nukumanu, and Micronesian influences are evident in some of the small language groups of Manus District. For the rest of the Territory, the languages fall into one or other of two broad divisions. On the one hand are languages of the Melanesian type. These are related to one another within the Territory and to other Melanesian languages spoken in the Western Pacific. They belong to the Austronesian family of languages, though some of them exhibit non-Austronesian characteristics. On the other hand are languages which are frequently called Papuan, but since it has not been possible to demonstrate any relationship between them, it appears undesirable to give them a name that suggests that they belong to a type.

Generally speaking, the Melanesian languages are found in the Manus District, the Bismarck Archipelago, Bougainville and the coastal areas of the New Guinea mainland

where they frequently appear side by side with non-Melanesian languages. On the mainland they are not found far inland, their greatest penetration being about 70 miles in the Markham Valley. Non-Melanesian languages have been found in every district though they are rare in New Britain and New Ireland. They are found throughout the New Guinea mainland interior and part of the coast. They are spoken by a greater number of people than are the Melanesian languages.

A great many people also speak Melanesian Pidgin, which has become the lingua franca for the whole of the Trust Territory. The vocabulary includes a large number of words of English derivation, some Melanesian terms and a few German, Malay and Polynesian terms. The grammar is simple and based on Melanesian. It is quickly learned by the indigenous inhabitants among whom it has spread rapidly as a means of overcoming the multiplicity of local languages and dialects which formerly were a bar to communication and understanding between groups.

Indigenous Religions. Magico-religious beliefs and practices are an integral part of the indigenous cultures. They are numerous and diverse in character and are largely based on ancestor and spirit worship. Belief in a supreme being or a limited number of deities has not been observed, the emphasis having been on respect for and attempts to please and propitiate a number of spiritual beings; some remembered ancestors, some existing from the remote past. At times these beings are given a location in certain material objects. Generally, the attitudes of the indigenous people towards the universe are anthropomorphic. Supernatural beings are generally conceived of and approached in a human fashion according to patterns of sacrifice, atonement and intercession but the attitude to such beings could not properly be called 'worship' in the normal sense. There is widespread belief in the existence of individual spirit doubles which have some resemblance to the soul and which are thought to survive for various periods after death. Generally mourning rites play a significant part in the people's lives, while placation of the ancestors' ghosts is often important in rules governing agriculture, hunting, fishing, &c. There are numerous myths and legends closely identified with prevailing superstitions and beliefs in magic by which the attributes of inanimate things may be acquired. The people have not built up a consistent theology or magicology but continue their magical practices because tradition has given these a validity. Usually no clear distinction is made between 'natural' and the 'supernatural', so that magical and religious arts are thought of as quite practical ways of coping with certain aspects of physical reality. Sickness and misfortune are often ascribed to sorcery, the breaking of taboos, or to malevolent spirits. The concept of fortuitous 'accident' is nearly always limited and in many areas non-existent.

Male cultic societies occur in many parts of the Territory and are commonly associated with, among other things, the initiation of young men into adulthood.

Legislation is levelled only at those magico-religious practices which are repugnant to the principles of morality and humanity. Otherwise the individual's right to his own customs and beliefs is recognized by law. At the same time the people are quite receptive to the evangelistic work of the Christian missions and there are now considerable

groups which are largely Christianized. In many cases, of course, traditional magico-religious beliefs and practices persist in Christian communities.

There has been no major religious or quasi-religious movement in the Territory for some years. Such movements as have taken place have usually been on a small scale and of short duration. The practices adopted have usually been a synthesis of Christian and traditional rituals, frequently based on a wrong conception of European ideals and methods.

Social Structure. Social systems vary considerably in detail throughout the Territory, but in outline conform to a pattern usual in the Western Pacific region of Melanesia (and indeed among indigenous societies in many other parts of the world) and can be said to be based upon the family.

The chief characteristics of the social structure are:

- (a) the prevalence of a subsistence economy with a limited range of differences in individual wealth;
- (b) the recognition of bonds of kinship with obligations extending beyond the family group;
- (c) generally egalitarian relationships with an emphasis on acquired rather than inherited status; and
- (d) a strong attachment of the people to their land.

Other characteristics typical of New Guinea and other parts of the Western Pacific and Melanesia are the small size of the political unit and general absence of formal political institutions; and an emphasis on the acquisition of material goods, not primarily for personal consumption or the creation of differential living standards, but rather as a means of establishing individual prestige and status within the community through the giving of feasts and the performance of complex sequences of gift exchanges.

Most of the people are agriculturalists engaged in growing food to meet their own needs but also producing a few economic crops for sale or barter. The latter activity has been greatly increased in the post-war years to form a basis for economic advancement and in the more advanced areas is assuming an importance greater than that of traditional subsistence farming. The latter remains, however, and forms a bulwark against economic recession. Generally, subsistence farming is based on a system of shifting cultivation. Land is cleared but only one or two crops are taken from it, after which it is allowed to revert to bush or grass. Before a crop is planted a major clearing effort is usually required. The crops planted in this way include yams, taro and sweet potatoes. In some places, however, food collection from naturally growing plants such as the sago palm is more important than cultivation. Yams, taro, sweet potatoes and sago and also subsidiary foods may be found in the one area, but usually one of the four forms the staple food of any particular group. Domestic pigs are kept and are numerous in some areas. They are regarded as a token of wealth and prestige to be reserved for feasts and special occasions, rather than a source of daily food. In coastal areas the indigenous people fish and everywhere some form of hunting adds to the variety of the diet, but the quantity of meat thus obtained is small and the protein intake is limited.

The division of labour between the sexes involves the extension of women's work beyond domestic duties within the home. In the main, women maintain the gardens, though men do the initial clearing and such heavy work as fencing. Planting, harvesting and some maintenance are the work of both sexes, with variations from place to place in the extent of either's duties.

Articles of trade importance may be made by either men or women. Clay pots, for instance, which in various places are a basis of exchange, are made by women in many areas.

Features of the indigenous system of work are the small degree of specialization and the high degree to which each individual is equipped to carry out all duties considered suitable for his or her sex. A few practices, particularly in the spheres of art and magic, may be confined to a few people or to individuals within some communities and some individuals are naturally more skilled than their fellows in particular activities; but except as provided for through division between the sexes, all individuals perform the same type of work and can practise most of the skills possessed by their communities. A man's importance or standing as a leader in a community does not exempt him from such duties as the cultivation of crops, house-building and canoe-making.

Inheritance follows two systems. In some communities the predominant principle is that the individual inherits from the father and his group; in others inheritance is predominantly from the mothers' group. Affiliation with kinship groups shows the same variation.

In most areas, ownership of land is vested in a clan or some other kinship group, with usufructuary rights being granted to individuals over a reasonable amount of the land. In some areas the individual may select his own garden land; in others it may be assigned by tribal authority. Hunting, grazing and forest lands are usually held in common. In a few areas true individual ownership of land exists. Further information on this matter is given in Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 3, in sub-section (a), Land Tenure.

The people of the Territory live in villages usually of 200-300 inhabitants, though some are larger; in hamlets of about 20-40 inhabitants; or sometimes isolated in single dwellings. Except near centres of European influence, houses are built of local timber, grasses and palm leaves and show many differences in size, design and method of construction. This is due in part to the great diversity of the environment, ranging from the low-lying coastal regions to altitudes of 7,000 to 8,000 feet in the mountainous interior and includes swamp, river and lake. Usually the houses are occupied by the individual family, though it is customary in some places for men to sleep and spend a large part of their time in special "men's houses".

The people's sense of community fellowship rarely extends beyond the village or collection of neighbouring hamlets. Within the larger language groupings there is usually little feeling of common interests and aims, though there is an awareness of difference from other groups speaking a different language.

Communities in the Territory have always been strongly influenced by belief in magic—both "social"

and "anti-social". Social magic may be directed towards ensuring the well-being of garden crops, adequate rainfall and the success of trading expeditions. Anti-social magic may be aimed at bringing death and disaster to enemies. Skill and power in magic are often thought to be the possession of particular individuals whose qualities are utilized by their fellows. This is probably the most notable example of specialization to be observed among the Territory's communities.

In the political organization of local groups the most general principle is that all men have some influence and that all have the opportunity of rising to leadership by exhibiting qualities considered desirable by the group. Energy in the acquisition of wealth in the form of garden produce, ceremonial and other objects counts for much in most communities, while in earlier days skill in leadership in war was also an important quality. Other attributes which may confer influence are general personality, outstanding knowledge of a group's customs and skills and, in some communities, inherited rank; in others, reputation as a practitioner of magic.

Each group has its customary law, backed by the authority of myth and legend, but there are no institutions specifically directed towards the administration of justice. Offences are matters for adjustment between the individuals actually concerned, or between the kinship groups to which they belong; sometimes they may be left to the operation of supernatural forces. In cases of murder, for example, the view is often taken that the kinship group of the dead man is entitled to kill the murderer or another member of his group, or to receive some form of compensation. Adultery, regarded as a serious offence in many groups, is likewise often a matter for punishment, or the payment of compensation to the aggrieved person and his kindred. Some offences, such as incest, are frequently considered to have such dangerous spiritual consequences for whole communities that the group unites in demanding the punishment or even death of the offending parties. Disputes affecting whole communities are generally resolved by meetings of community leaders, which in this way function from time to time as a rudimentary form of tribunal. Such meetings, however, cannot be regarded as fixed or specialized instrumentalities for the administration of justice, the absence of which provides a further illustration of the general lack of specialization in occupation among indigenous communities.

A few customs contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, such as headhunting, the blood feud and cannibalism, occurred within the traditional social system. The law against such usages is enforced in all areas including areas classified as 'restricted'.

The practice of the arts is rarely undertaken for its own sake but usually in connection with religion, magic and ceremonial occasions. Where contact with outside influences has modified traditional beliefs, interest in the practice of indigenous arts has naturally tended to decline. In an attempt to maintain interest in traditional art forms, schools have placed emphasis on handicraft work.

Extensive trade systems existed in many areas in the past and some of these still remain, for example in

the Huon Gulf and Markham River areas of the Morobe District, the Mount Hagen area of the Western Highlands District and the Manus and New Britain Districts. Artifacts, including pottery, stone axes, wood-carvings and shell-work, some utilitarian, some possessing ceremonial or religious significance, are exchanged between communities for other objects or for foodstuffs, or for money.

Medical science and principles of sanitation were quite unknown to traditional society. Death and illness have undoubtedly influenced the evolution of religious and magical practices, and the whole social structure has at least been modified by endemic disease. The presence of malaria or epidemics of diseases like seasonal pneumonia and dysentery have frequently contributed to local migrations and resettlement. The limitations which chronic malaria and hookworm impose on physical and mental effort have been significant, and such ill-health perpetuated by insanitary practices has been a major influence in slow population growth and general backwardness.

The traditional social system does not include formal educational institutions. Knowledge to fit them to take their place as adults is given to children by example and practical application. Children accompany their elders on their daily tasks, observing and assisting to the limit of their ability, and hence gradually develop all the adult skills. Knowledge of the group's legends and social values is imparted in stories told by the elders and may be added to during initiation ceremonies.

Most aspects of indigenous life have been increasingly affected by external influences since the period of first European contact. There have been no significant changes, however, in the physical types of the various areas, as there has been little intermixing between groups. Social systems have been affected by the organized activities of the Administration and the missions, by employment outside the individual's local group and by increasing contacts between groups.

The use of money has to some extent modified the influence of older forms of wealth on which leadership was often based. The disappearance of warfare and the lessening of belief in the efficacy of magic have also had an effect on the basis of leadership, on local political conditions and on customary law.

The diverse nature and peculiar characteristics of indigenous society, however, have presented many obstacles to orderly social change. The difficulty of communication with a people who have no tradition of literacy, and who speak so many different languages that they are unable to communicate amongst themselves, has impeded progress. But even when the possibility of material and social progress and the means of achieving it have been presented in comprehensible form, there remains the task of awakening in the people such a desire for progress that they will be prepared to pay the price of major social change. In very ordinary but basic matters adherence to custom can hinder progress. For example, the need for children to attend school regularly, and for many years, may be in conflict with the need for them to obtain the local practical education described above, by the desire of the

social group to retain the services of the young, and by the fact that a minor amount of formal schooling can appear as a significant and sufficient education to an illiterate people. Even such matters as the conducting of a census can require extensive investigation and great care, as in some areas people are not permitted by tribal custom to speak their own names, while in others they will not give their names, or will give false names, through fear that the recording of their names in a book will, by magical association, give power over them to the recorder or to the holder of the book.

Apart from the difficulty of introducing new ideas and methods, the pressure of change inevitably causes some degree of conflict within the social system. When such conflicts reach significant proportions or when failures occur or desires for unattainable goals arise, there is a danger that the people will try to rationalize or explain them as resulting from the discarding or amendment of traditional custom; this can result in failure to use and benefit from all available knowledge and in consequent resentment.

Exclusive loyalty to village groups is another obstacle to progress as it tends to prevent the development of a conception of the wider national community. While it is important that divergent interests should be reconciled, and balanced by a recognition and development of common interests, experience has shown that a too rapid transition to wider groupings and consequent modification of existing loyalties may cause a certain degree of breakdown of the local social system before new forms have been adequately developed and adopted. The establishment of law and order, the development of communications and the use of a *lingua franca* all assist in breaking down barriers of ignorance and active mistrust, while schools, co-operative societies, local government councils, social organizations, public health, agricultural and forestry services foster orderly progress and the growth of a wider consciousness. Progress in these fields, though not always rapid, is usually steady and soundly based.

Nevertheless, the broadening of social consciousness has in some cases involved severe social strains. In the former small, close-knit communities, while there was a large degree of external suspicion, there was also a highly developed sense of internal security on the part of individuals in relation to their society. This was connected with each community's complex network of rights and obligations involving all members of the community. The small degree of specialisation meant that individuals had a full share in, and an adequate understanding of, the full range of their culture. Lack of knowledge of other systems and other cultures led to a conservatism which worked against social change. Most members of a community accepted their social system without question, and the sense of security arising from this situation prevented the development of individual and community stresses which frequently accompany social change. The broadening of experience of large numbers of people has meant that this situation has been fundamentally altered in many parts of the Territory.

On the one hand, knowledge of the existence of a wide variety of social systems and social possibilities has frequently led individuals to question the validity of their own systems, including some elements of those systems which have been valuable in maintaining social integration and stability. In some places, this has been followed by an early breakdown of several important social sanctions, and the weakening of the forces behind the internal network of rights and obligations on which each individual's sense of security was based. Where this happened before new or adapted social institutions have had time to take sufficiently deep root, a considerable feeling of bewilderment and insecurity has developed.

On the other hand, though knowledge of the existence of cultural possibilities other than their own has been acquired by many individuals, few have yet gained, through experience, as distinct from instruction, a sufficient understanding of the cultures concerned to enable them to absorb into their own culture those elements they consider desirable. At times this has led to a feeling of frustration which combined with a loss of faith in the validity and security of various aspects of their original small social groups, has in some places brought undesirable social and psychological strains to many people. Observation shows that strains of this nature have not only led to mental attitudes which are unsatisfactory to individuals themselves, but also to very difficult social situations connected with the relationship between different groups in the community.

In recognition of these situations information is being collected in the fields of anthropology and mental health. An example of this was the Report of a Field and Clinical Survey of the Mental Health of the Indigenous of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, by Dr. A. Sinclair, referred to in Chapter 7 of Part VII, of the 1957-58 report. As a result of this survey a Division of Mental Health was created in the Department of Public Health.

In summary then it may be said that the Territory is an area of great cultural diversity as well as considerable variation in the degree and nature of culture contact. These factors, coupled with the difficulties of terrain and climate, the complete lack of any indigenous capital works or services suitable to a modern state, the resistance to changes in the indigenous social system, and the unsuitability of the indigenous institutions for development beyond the small village or tribal group or beyond the subsistence level, result in administrative problems of extraordinary complexity and magnitude.

CHAPTER 3

HISTORICAL SURVEY

New Guinea was sighted by Portuguese and Spanish navigators in the early part of the sixteenth century. In 1545 a Spaniard, Ynigo Ortis de Retez, sailing along the north coast of the island, coined the name "New Guinea" because of some fancied resemblance between

the inhabitants of the north coast of the mainland and those of the African Guinea Coast. The first Englishman to sail along the New Guinea coast was William Dampier in 1700, and the Strait between New Britain and Rooke Island was afterwards given his name.

During the next 170 years visits were made by other European navigators, mainly Dutch and British, but although much of the coastline of the island and its associated groups had been explored, little was known of the country and its inhabitants until late in the nineteenth century, when the need of European industries for coconut oil provided for the first time a market for one of New Guinea's natural products, and brought its isolation to an end. In the 1870's the largest trading firm in the Pacific, Godeffroy's, of Hamburg, began trading for copra in the New Guinea islands. In 1884 Germany formally took possession of what is now the Trust Territory of New Guinea. The administration of the new Territory, then known as German New Guinea, was placed in the hands of the chartered company, the German New Guinea Company, but in 1899 the Imperial Government assumed control. In 1914 the Territory was occupied by Australian troops and remained under military administration until 1921.

In 1920 the League of Nations, in pursuance of Article 22 of the Covenant, conferred upon His Britannic Majesty, for and on behalf of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, a Mandate for the Government of the Territory of New Guinea. The *New Guinea Act* 1920 was passed by the Commonwealth Government to provide for the government of the Territory in accordance with Article 22, the Act coming into force on 9th May, 1921.

The Territory was administered under the Mandate until the Japanese invasion brought about the suspension of civil administration and large areas of the Territory were devastated. The Australian New Guinea Administrative Unit, the organ of military government, became responsible for the administration of the indigenous inhabitants, and, as far as circumstances permitted, kept plantations in production. The indigenous people made a valuable contribution to the Allied war effort.

With the surrender of the Japanese in 1945, civil administration of the Territory was progressively restored between October, 1945, and June, 1946, under the provisions of the *Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act* 1945-1946. This Act provided for those parts of the Territory to which the National Security (Emergency Control) Regulations of the Commonwealth of Australia had ceased to apply, to be administered in conjunction with the Territory of Papua as an administrative union called the Territory of Papua-New Guinea, with one Administrator and one Supreme Court (the Supreme Court of Papua-New Guinea).

The Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13th December, 1946.

The *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949 approved the placing of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship System and provided for the government of the Territory in an administrative union with the Territory of Papua with the title of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The Act provided for a Legislative Council for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea (which was established at Port Moresby, Papua, on 26th November, 1951) and also for a judicial organization, a public service and a system of local government.

At the end of the war the Territorial Administration had embarked on the task of recovery and rehabilitation, the progressive accomplishment of which was greatly assisted by large grants by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and payments of war damage compensation.

In the post-war years there has been a marked expansion of the Public Service of the Territory and a corresponding increase in the tempo of development in all fields. An Auxiliary Division of the Public Service was created in 1957 to provide a training ground through which members of the indigenous population could progress to other divisions of the Service. Legislation has been enacted that provides for the integration of the Service and a continuing increase in the proportion of indigenous officers within it.

The Territory has been visited by United Nations Visiting Missions on five occasions—1950, 1953, 1956, 1959 and 1962. On 24th June, 1964 the Trusteeship Council decided to dispatch another visiting mission to visit the Territory early in 1965.

Personal taxation was introduced in the Territory from 1st January, 1958, and the system of direct taxation was extended still further by the introduction of income tax on 1st August, 1959. At the same time, export duties were abolished. Another significant development in the field of public finance occurred in 1960 with the raising of the first Territory loan of £100,000. By 30th June, 1964, a total of £3,694,363 had been subscribed in public loans in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and of this £71,626 had been redeemed.

During the year 1963-64 a number of significant developments have taken place. Legislation reconstituting the Legislature, and enabling the establishment of a Territory Parliament with an elected indigenous majority was implemented and the first House of Assembly, of 64 members—only 10 of whom are nominated official members—was opened by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount De L'Isle, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.St.J., on 8th June, 1964.

A Local Courts Ordinance, providing for Courts with jurisdiction over members of all races, and repealing the Courts for Native Affairs Ordinance which provided for courts with jurisdiction only over and in relation to the indigenous people, has been enacted. This Ordinance makes provision for the early expansion of participation by indigenous people in the administration of justice, and for the training of officers of local courts in judicial methods and procedures. Legislation providing for the expansion of the composition and functions of the local government system has also been adopted.

The economic survey of the Territory by the Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was completed during the year and the Mission is now preparing its report. Another investigation of considerable importance to the further development of the Territory was undertaken during the year by a Commission on Higher Education in Papua and New

Guinea, appointed by the Minister for Territories in February, 1963. The Commission was required to inquire into and report on the means for further developing tertiary education to meet the present and prospective needs of the Territory and to serve the best interests of its people

and enable them to take an active part in the social, economic and political advancement of their country. The Commission submitted its report late in March 1964, and its recommendations are now being considered by the Australian Government.

PART II. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

CHAPTER 1

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY

The constitutional authority for the administration of the Territory of New Guinea is the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1963, which became law on 1st July, 1949. In accordance with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13th December, 1946, this Act approves the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship System on the terms set forth in the Trusteeship Agreement. The Act provides for the government of the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in an administrative union under the title of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, but declares the intention of the Commonwealth Parliament to maintain the identity and status of the Territory of New Guinea as a Trust Territory and to expend annually in the development and welfare of the Territory an amount not less than the total amount of public revenue raised in the year in respect of the Territory. No changes were made during the year in the legislative provisions affecting or defining the legal status of the Territory.

CHAPTER 2

STATUS OF THE INHABITANTS

By the Citizenship Regulations (Statutory Rule No. 12 of 1956 as amended by Statutory Rule No. 23 of 1959)

made under the *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948-1960 of the Commonwealth, persons born in New Guinea who are not British subjects are "Australian protected persons" and therefore protected persons within the meaning of the Act. All indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory are therefore Australian protected persons unless they are British subjects. Any Australian protected person may renounce this status at the age of twenty-one. A non-indigenous inhabitant of the Territory who was not born there retains his individual national status. Residence in the Territory counts as a qualification for the acquisition of Australian citizenship by naturalization. Under the *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948-1960 any protected person may be granted a certificate of naturalization on compliance with the conditions laid down in sections 14 and 15 of the Act. He then becomes an Australian citizen by naturalization. A non-indigenous person who was not born in the Territory may also obtain Australian naturalization in accordance with sections 14 and 15 of the Act.

There is no distinction between the various types of status—British subject, alien and protected person—in regard to legal rights and responsibilities, except that protected persons and aliens are ineligible for jury service and aliens are subjected to further statutory restrictions, e.g. the necessity to register and ineligibility for the franchise and for appointment to the Public Service.

An indigenous inhabitant who is an Australian protected person enjoys the same rights in relation to that status as an Australian protected person who is not an indigenous inhabitant. Similarly an indigenous inhabitant who becomes a British subject would, in relation to that status, enjoy the same rights as a natural-born British subject.

PART III. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

CHAPTER 1

INTERNATIONAL

The Administering Authority has continued to co-operate with the organs of the United Nations and with the Specialised Agencies in furnishing reports and other information in relation to the Territory. Representatives of the

Territory have participated in meetings and seminars arranged or sponsored by the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and an Administration officer was included in the Australian delegation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Study fellowships allotted by the World Health Organization to

officers of the Administration are referred to in Part VII, Chapter 7. At the invitation of the Australian Government an economic survey of the Territory has been conducted by a Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Information relating to treaties, conventions and agreements applying to the Territory at 30th June, 1964, is given in Appendix XXIII.

In addition to the various missionary organizations whose activities are described in other sections of this report, non-governmental bodies of an international character which are active in the Territory include the Red Cross Society; the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations and the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations; and the Apex, Lions and Rotary Clubs.

CHAPTER 2 REGIONAL

The principal organ of inter-territorial co-operation in the region is the South Pacific Commission, which was established in 1947 by agreement between the six metropolitan governments responsible for the administration of the non-self-governing territories in the South Pacific. The Commission is a consultative and advisory body to the participating Governments on matters affecting the economic and social development of these territories and the welfare of the inhabitants.

Selected officers of the Administration are members of the Research Council of the Commission, and the Trust Territory has continued to share in the increasing exchange of knowledge and experience gained through the Commission's work.

In order to associate the inhabitants of the various territories with the work of the Commission, the agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission provided for the establishment of a South Pacific Conference with advisory powers as a body auxiliary to the Commission. The Conference, which meets at intervals not exceeding three years, is attended by delegates selected to ensure the greatest possible measure of representation of the local inhabitants of the territories. Delegations from the Territory of Papua and New Guinea have attended all sessions.

CHAPTER 3

COMMON ASSOCIATIONS OF INDIGENOUS INHABITANTS WITH OTHER TERRITORIES

Apart from their relationship with the people of Papua under the administrative union (see Chapter 4) no political, economic, social or religious associations are maintained in common with the people of neighbouring territories.

At the present stage of development, interest lies mainly in the development of close collaboration between the many tribal and communal elements in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

CHAPTER 4

ADMINISTRATIVE UNION WITH THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA

The basis of the Territory's legislative, administrative and judicial systems is the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1963* of the Commonwealth of Australia, which came into force on 1st July, 1949. The Act approved the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship System and, in accordance with Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement for New Guinea, provided for the administration of the Territory in an administrative union with the Territory of Papua. Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement states—

It is agreed that the Administering Authority, in the exercise of its powers under Article 4, will be at liberty to bring the Territory into a customs, fiscal or administrative union or federation with other dependent territories under its jurisdiction or control, and to establish common services between the Territory and any or all of these Territories if in its opinion it would be in the interests of the Territory and not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the trusteeship system to do so.

The Papua and New Guinea Act expressly declares the intention of the Commonwealth Government to maintain the identity and status of New Guinea as a trust territory.

The practical operation of the administrative union is explained in succeeding chapters of this report.

No plans exist to establish separate legislative, judicial and administrative organs for the Trust Territory or to transfer the headquarters of the Administration or of the Supreme Court to the Territory.

Section 11 of the Papua and New Guinea Act requires that there be expended annually in the Trust Territory upon the administration, welfare and development of the Territory, an amount which is not less than the total amount of public revenue raised in that year in the Territory. As mentioned in Chapter 1 of Section 1 of Part VI the revenues and expenditures of each territory are recorded separately, those costs common to both being apportioned to each on an appropriate basis. Revenue and expenditure from revenue of the Trust Territory during the past five years were as follows:

—	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£	£	£
Locally raised revenue ..	3,825,111	4,129,441	4,193,526	4,820,073	6,132,349
Expenditure from revenue ..	11,685,032	13,411,035	14,307,892	16,956,224	21,370,608

The level of expenditure has risen substantially each year with a corresponding increase in the deficit which has been met by a direct grant from the Administering Authority. These grants are interest free and non-repayable.

Separate statistics are compiled for the Trust Territory in the categories prescribed by Regulations under the *Statistics Ordinance 1950* and in a supplementary series for the purposes of this report.

Details of the officers of the Public Service working in the Territory are contained in Appendix II.

No new districts have been created during the year under review, nor do any of the district boundaries extend into the Territory of Papua or *vice versa*.

PART IV. INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY: MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

CHAPTER I

POLICE FORCE

Organization

The *Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary Ordinance* 1955-1959 provides for the constitution and regulation of the police force. The force is divided into four branches—the Regular Constabulary and the Native Constabulary, whose members are employed wholly on police duties; the Field Constabulary, comprising officers of the field staff of the Department of Native Affairs who, in the main, perform police duties only in those areas where no officer of the Regular Constabulary is stationed; and the Special Constabulary to which the Administrator in times of emergency may appoint such officers and constables as he deems necessary.

Subject to the control and authority of the Administrator the force is under the direction and control of the Commissioner of Police.

Two police stations have been opened since June 1963—Warangoi in the New Britain District and Mumeng in the Morobe District. A new Police Division embracing the Eastern, Western and Southern Highlands Districts has been created and a Superintendent of Police has been posted to the Divisional Police Headquarters situated at Mount Hagen.

It is planned that police of the Regular Constabulary will assume progressively the police functions in rural areas that are now carried out by the Field Constabulary. In fact, officers of the Regular Constabulary now carry out as far as possible investigations into major crimes in rural areas, and are also taking over progressively the police functions carried out by local government council constables.

A total of 64 officers of the Regular Constabulary, including a headquarters component of nine, carry out duties in or on behalf of the Trust Territory, and 1,730 members of the Native Constabulary are stationed throughout its nine districts.

For the purpose of police administration by officers of the Regular Constabulary, the following townships have been proclaimed as special police districts—Rabaul, Lae, Bulolo, Wau, Goroka, Mt. Hagen, Madang, Wewak, Lorengau, Kavieng, Kokopo, Sohano, Kundiawa, Kainantu, Mumeng and Warangoi.

Training

Construction of the first stage of a Police Training College for officer cadets has been completed at Bomana in Papua. The first group of 11 indigenous cadets from both Papua and New Guinea commenced training in temporary quarters at Kila. All have now been transferred to the Bomana College where 27 cadets, of whom 22 are New Guineans, are in training. The first group of 11 is expected to

graduate as sub-inspectors late in 1964. An officer of the Department of Education provides full time instruction in secondary education subjects for the cadet officers.

Regular Constabulary

Members of the Regular Constabulary are appointed and hold office under the *Public Service Ordinance* 1949-1963. Appointments are made initially for a period of six years. Prior service in another police force is a necessary qualification for expatriate officers, who must also attend an induction course held either at the Australian School of Pacific Administration, Sydney, or in Port Moresby. The induction course is followed by a period of in-service training in the Territory.

Native Constabulary

Recruitment. The Native Constabulary is recruited by voluntary enlistment from the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, and members serve in either Territory. Many applications for enlistment are received each year and the standard of applicants shows a consistent improvement. In addition to being of good character, recruits must be of superior physique and intelligence. Initial enlistment is for a term of not less than three years and not more than five years.

Recruits attend a twelve months' training course with a syllabus covering police procedures, first aid, report writing, elementary law, physical culture, hygiene, foot drill, rifle training, police functions and traffic control. On completion of training they are posted to police stations throughout the Territory, where they carry out practical town police duties for twelve months and gain some experience in patrol duties.

An indigenous member of the Police Band who enrolled at the Queensland Conservatorium of Music for a three year "associate" course during 1963, is making excellent progress.

Duties. Members perform police duties in towns and settlements. Non-commissioned officers and constables may also be engaged as instructors and bandsmen, and on clerical duties. Those who accompany exploratory patrols carried out by officers of the Department of Native Affairs are specially selected, and play an important part in the task of extending Administration influence to new areas. **Conditions of Service.** Accommodation, clothing, rations and medical attention are provided free of charge to a member and to his wife and child if they are living with him at his place of employment. At the close of the year 896 members had their families living with them.

A new uniform has been designed for all ranks of the police force. It will replace the traditional sulu and jumper and incorporate dark blue shorts, belt, light blue shirt, dark blue beret, boots, long stockings and puttees. The new uniforms are scheduled for initial issue on 1st October, 1964.

Leave of absence on full pay is granted on the basis of one month's leave for each year of service plus the time necessary for the member to travel to and from his home village. Free transportation is provided.



The Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary Brass Band is contributing to the morale of the service. A member is expected to graduate as an Associate of the Queensland Conservatorium of Music soon, after a three-year course.



Cadet police officers undergoing training.

The rates of pay of members of the Native Constabulary are as follows:—

Rank				Year of Service	Rate of Pay		
					£	s.	d.
Trainee	..	..	..	1st	90	3	0
				2nd	99	6	0
				3rd	111	12	0
Constable	..	..	..	1st	129	0	0
				2nd	142	16	0
				3rd	159	0	0
				4th	178	10	0
				5th	198	0	0
Constable (First Class)	..	..	..	1st	217	10	0
				2nd	231	0	0
				3rd	243	9	0
Senior Constable	..	..	..	1st	256	10	0
				2nd	269	11	0
				3rd	282	12	0
Sergeant (Third Class)	..	..	..	1st	295	10	0
				2nd	308	11	0
				3rd	318	3	0
Sergeant (Second Class)	..	..	..	1st	327	12	0
				2nd	340	10	0
				3rd	353	11	0
Sergeant (First Class)	..	..	..	1st	386	2	0
				2nd	399	0	0
				3rd	412	1	0

Under the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary Regulations 1959 members of the Native Constabulary are also eligible for a non-contributory pension. A member with twenty years or more of continuous service, or a member who has completed fifteen years' continuous service and who is discharged as medically unfit, is entitled to receive a pension. The amount of the pension is one-quarter of the average annual pay, and of the value of rations received by the member for himself, during the three years of continuous service preceding his retirement. The pension scheme also provides for pensions for the widows and dependent children of deceased members or deceased pensioners.

CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC ORDER

There were no major incidents of public disorder during the period under review.

PART V. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

As mentioned in Part III of this report, the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1963 provides for the administration of the Trust Territory in an administrative union with the Territory of Papua in accordance with Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement for New Guinea.

The Act, which is administered by the Minister of State for Territories, the Honourable C. E. Barnes, M.P., through the Department of Territories at Canberra, provides for the appointment of an Administrator to administer the government of the Territory on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Act also provides for a House of Assembly which, subject to the assent of the Administrator, or, in certain cases defined in the Act, of the Governor-General, has full legislative power to make Ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory. The House of Assembly was inaugurated on 8th June, 1964.

Provision is made for an Administrator's Council, consisting of the Administrator and three official and seven elected members of the House of Assembly appointed by the Minister, to advise the Administrator on any matter referred to it by the Administrator, or in accordance with an Ordinance, on any other matter.

The *Native Local Government Councils Ordinance* 1949-1960 provides for the setting up of councils with power to make rules for the peace, order and welfare of the indigenous people within the areas of their jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, established under the Papua and New Guinea Act, is the highest judicial tribunal in New Guinea and the only court possessing general jurisdiction over civil and criminal matters. The jurisdiction, practice and procedure of the Supreme Court are provided for under the *Supreme Court Ordinance* 1949-1958. Courts having limited jurisdiction are District Courts, constituted under the *District Courts Ordinance* 1924-1961, and Courts for Native Affairs constituted under the *Native Administration Ordinance* 1921-1962. Land claims and disputes are also dealt with by the Land Titles Commission, under the *Land Titles Commission Ordinance* 1962.

Under the general direction of the Administrator, the administrative functions of government are discharged by fifteen functional departments, the detailed administration of which is in each case the responsibility of the departmental head. A critical oversight of the organization and work methods of the departments is exercised through his own departmental organization by the Public Service Commissioner, who is directly responsible to the Minister for Territories. The officers of the fifteen functional departments and of the Department of the Public Service Commissioner are members of the Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The headquarters of the Administration is located in Port Moresby in the Territory of Papua.

Policy and Development Plans

It is the continuing aim of the Administering Authority to promote and foster among the indigenous population an understanding of, and competence in, the operation

of democratically elected representative institutions and the administrative machinery of government so as to bring them as quickly as possible to the stage where they will be able to manage their own affairs and decide their political future as a people.

The most significant development during the year was the implementation of the provisions of the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1963* to substitute for the Legislative Council, which was inaugurated in November, 1951, with the Administrator as President, a House of Assembly of 64 members which elects its own presiding officer, the Speaker.

The former Legislative Council had been expanded in 1961 to consist of 37 members, only 12 of whom, however, were elected; the present House of Assembly consists of 64 members, 54 of whom are elected on a common roll of adult suffrage, and all the 10 nominated members are official members.

The *Electoral (1964 Roll) Ordinance 1963* to provide for the compilation of a preliminary list to form the basis of a Common Roll of Electors came into operation on 15th August, 1963. The *Electoral Ordinance 1963*, which came into operation on 18th November, 1963, provides for the distribution of the Territory into electorates, a roll for each electorate, polling places and voting by post, qualifications and disqualifications for enrolment and for voting, nomination of candidates, the ascertainment of election results by scrutiny, and other relevant matters including disputes arising out of an election. The Supreme Court is designated as the Court of Disputed Returns. The powers of the Court are defined and include the power to declare that a person who was returned as elected was not duly elected, or to declare an election absolutely void. Illegal practices at elections are listed and provision made for penalties not to exceed £200 or imprisonment for six months.

The elections were held over a period of five weeks from 15th February to 18th March, 1964. Details of electoral procedures and results are given in Chapters 2 and 5 of this Part. The House of Assembly was inaugurated on 8th June, 1964. In addressing the House of Assembly at its inauguration His Excellency the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia began by saying—

We are all conscious, as we meet for the inauguration of the House of Assembly for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, that we are participating in an event of great significance in the history of this country.

Constitutional evolution is a series of steps along the path of change. In the vast change from tutelage to self-government each step is of great significance. The inauguration of a legislature with a decisive majority of elected members—elected, for the first time, from a common roll of electors—is the third such step in the history of the combined Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The first was the inauguration of the Legislative Council in 1951, with an official majority, with three elected members, and with three indigenous members, all appointed. The second such step was the change in membership of the Legislative Council, in 1961, when a non-official majority was established, and the number of elected members was increased to twelve, of whom six were indigenous.

Just as these three steps follow one another in logical sequence, each one preparing the way for a further advance, so this House of Assembly is not the final form of the legislature for this country. All those who sit in this House have the great opportunity, as well as the great responsibility, of making an important contribution to sound, peaceful, constitutional evolution in Papua and New Guinea.

After congratulating members and welcoming distinguished guests the Governor-General pointed out that:

Not only at this inauguration but throughout its life, the proceedings of this House will be watched with wide and sympathetic interest. Because of its representative character this House will be regarded, especially outside the Territory, as expressing the views and opinions of the people of the Territory. This House of Assembly is now the chief symbol of the emerging unity of the people of this country.

His Excellency then referred to the fact that Australia is pledged to give help so long as the people need and want it, and stated that—

Until the people of this land are ready to exercise their right to choose their own future form of government, Australia will protect for them that right of self-determination.

In the meantime, the Government of Australia and the Territory Administration, in partnership with the people, will continue the active programmes of political, social, economic and administrative advancement. The important work of strengthening the administration of justice will be carried forward.

My advisers look forward to a substantial contribution to the Executive Government of the Territory from those members of this Chamber appointed as members of the Administrator's Council and those members appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretaries.

Before concluding His Excellency said—

Members of the House of Assembly—you inherit from the Legislative Council a tradition of responsibility and good sense. Your own presence here is an expression of the increasing share of the people of the Territory in the conduct of their own affairs. Government of the Territory is now more truly a partnership between the Australian Government, as trustee, and the people of the Territory. Partnerships, which require mutual confidence and mutual respect, will be required in many activities in this country for a long time to come. I am confident that the partnership between my Government and the Territory people in the working of these new constitutional arrangements, will be a shining example for the future.

With the object of fostering familiarity with and competence in meeting the demands of positions of political and administrative responsibility the *Parliamentary Under-Secretaries Ordinance 1963*, which came into operation on 18th November, 1963, enables the Administrator to appoint elected members of the House of Assembly to be Parliamentary Under-Secretaries. The Ordinance provides that a Parliamentary Under-Secretary who is not a member of the Administrator's Council may, with the consent of the presiding officer, attend and speak at a meeting of the Council. Ten indigenous members of the House have been appointed as Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, and five of these have been appointed to the Administrator's Council.

The progress achieved in central government would have been impossible without the basis provided by experience of local government. Since 1950, when the first four native local government councils were established covering a population of 15,400 people, the system has been extended until now in 1964 there are 55 councils covering a population of 637,422. The declared aims of local government policy have been:

- (a) to provide a means of teaching the indigenous people to assume a measure of responsibility for their local affairs in accordance with democratic procedures;
- (b) to provide area machinery and local funds for extending and co-ordinating social services at village level and hence to enlist the active support of the people in raising living standards;
- (c) to face the indigenous population squarely with the fact that progress is inseparable from good order and industrious habits and that social services have to be paid for; and

(d) to prepare the way for fitting them in a manner they can understand into the Territory's political system.

As a result of the training courses described in Chapter 3 a body of competent clerical and administrative workers is being built up at the local government level. Conferences of representatives of all native local government councils in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea help create an awareness of the common nature of their problems and to build a community of thought and feeling, a development that has been further strengthened by the attendance of native representatives at conferences outside the Territory.

A new Local Government Ordinance not yet in operation will extend the composition and functions of the local government council system: all races may be represented on the councils which will have a wider range of functions and increased powers to raise revenue.

Political ability has also been fostered by the appointment of indigenous people to statutory boards and committees, by the co-operative and trade union movements, and indirectly by indigenous participation in the work of various non-governmental associations, by women's clubs, sporting clubs and by many forms of adult education. These activities have been actively promoted by the Administration over a period of years as necessary aids to the continuing process of advancement.

Revision of the judicial system of the Territory is continuing. Further progress has been made in implementing the recommendations of Professor D. P. Derham, Professor of Jurisprudence of the University of Melbourne, which were outlined in the 1960-61 Report. Assent has been given to legislation, which, when implemented, will replace the present courts of summary jurisdiction with a new system of courts of summary jurisdiction which will operate throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, and which will exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in cases involving people of any race. In September, 1963, eight students commenced a four-year course of training to prepare them for participation in the work of the courts as magistrates, clerks of court and interpreters. An Advisory Committee on Law Revision and Law Reform has been formed and sub-committees have been set up to study revision of the law relating to evidence, hire purchase and insurance (third party and air).

The Council of Law Reporting formed in September, 1962, has issued the first part of a series of Law Reports—the Papua and New Guinea Law Reports 1963. More magistrates are being appointed. Police of the Regular Constabulary are progressively assuming responsibility for all police functions throughout the Territory. Officer training for members of the constabulary commenced in the Territory in February, 1961 and the first group of indigenous police officers will graduate in the second half of 1964. More trained warders and other staff are being appointed to corrective institutions.

The promotion of familiarity with democratic processes of government and administration of justice has been complemented by efforts to encourage the people to understand and take an active part in the day to day administration of the Territory. Since the creation of the Auxiliary Division of the Public Service in 1957, training

positions have been established in other Divisions and indigenous officers appointed to positions in the Second and Third Divisions. Plans for the reconstitution of the Public Service to provide a competent integrated Public Service of local and overseas officers will be implemented when the *Public Service (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance 1963* is brought into operation during the second half of 1964. Besides providing for the appointment of a Public Service Commissioner, and the organization and administration of the Service, the Ordinance will enable preference to be given to persons seeking appointment under the conditions applying to local officers.

CHAPTER 2

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

Structure

The general structure of the territorial government is described in Chapter 1 of this part and the administrative organisation is illustrated by the chart in Appendix II.

Chief Administrative Officer

Authority for the government of the Territory is derived from the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1963*, which provides for the appointment by the Governor-General of an Administrator to administer the government of the Territory on behalf of the Administering Authority and to hold office during the Governor-General's pleasure.

Sir Donald Mackinnon Cleland, Kt., C.B.E., O.St.J., continued in his appointment as Administrator of the Territory.

Heads of Departments

Territorial ordinances confer various statutory functions on heads of departments by office and, in addition, in some cases the Administrator has delegated to the head of department certain of his powers relating to that department or to subject matter under the supervision of the officer concerned.

Legislative Organs

The main legislative organ is the House of Assembly which has power to make ordinances. Legislation in the form of regulations pursuant to ordinance may be made by the Administrator or the Administrator-in-Council as prescribed.

The House of Assembly

The House of Assembly is established under the provisions of the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1963* and consists of 64 members, namely—

- (i) ten persons, to be known as official members, appointed by the Governor-General on the nomination of the Administrator;
- (ii) 44 persons elected by electors of the Territory; and
- (iii) ten persons, not being indigenous inhabitants of the Territory, elected by electors of the Territory.

An official member must be an officer of the Territory or a person who holds a specified statutory office. Official members hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General.

Elected members are elected by electors of the Territory enrolled on a common roll. The Administrator must ensure that general elections are held at intervals not exceeding four years.

The Territory is divided into 44 open electorates and ten special electorates, each comprising one or more open electorates. The qualifications of electors and the method of election are described in Chapter 5 of this Part.

The *Electoral Ordinance* 1963 defines the qualifications of candidates. A candidate for election must be an elector of the Territory who is enrolled for the electorate for which he is nominated. He is disqualified from nomination if he is concurrently nominated for another electorate, if he is a member of the Public Service of the Territory or Commonwealth or holds a specified statutory office, if he is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, or if he is under sentence of death or undergoing imprisonment for one year or longer. Nomination of candidates must be in the prescribed form and accompanied by the sum of £25 which is refunded if the candidate is elected or polls more than one eighth of the total number of first preferences of the successful candidate.

Under the *Electoral (Special Electorates) Ordinance* 1963 and additional qualification required is that candidates in special electorates be non-indigenous persons.

The former Legislative Council (the constitution and membership of which are described in the previous Report) met twice during the year under review, the first meeting being held from 12th August to 24th September, 1963 and the second meeting from 11th to 14th November, 1963.

The membership of the newly constituted House of Assembly which met for the first time on 8th June, 1964, was as follows:

Elected Members

John Pasquarelli
Paul Lapun
Waiye Siune
Yauwi Wauwe
Pita Lus
Koriam Michael Urekit
Lepani Watson
Zure Makili Zurecnuoc
Robert Tabua
Sinake Giregire
Keith Tetley
Graham Henry John Pople
Keith Levy
Ugi Biritu
Koitaga Mano
B. B. Holloway
W. Bloomfield
Siwi Kurondo
Tambu Melo
Singin Pasom
Poio Iuri
Ehava Karava (Gabriel)
Makain Mo
Suguman Matibri
Paliau Maloat

Open electorates

Angoram
Bougainville
Chimbu
Chuave
Dreikikir
East New Britain
Esa' Ala-Losua
Finschhafen
Fly River
Goroka
Gulf
Gumine
Hagen
Henganofi
Ialibu
Kainantu
Kaindi
Kerowagi
Kutubu
Lae
Lagaip
Lakekamu
Lumi
Madang
Manus

Pita Tamindei
Gaudi Mirau
Momei Pangial
John Guise
Kaibelt Diria
Eriko Rarupu
Nicholas Brokam
Muriso Warebu
Edric Eupu
Matthias Tutanava Toliman
Stoi Umut
James Meanggarum
Dirona Abe
Handaba (Teiabe) Tiaba
Wegra Kenu
Tei Abal
Leme Iangalo
Paul Manlel (Tauleke)
Simogun Pita, B.E.M.

Maprik
Markham
Mendi
Milne Bay
Minj
Moresby
New Ireland
Okapa
Popondetta
Rabaul
Rai Coast
Ramu
Rigo-Abau
Tari
Upper Sepik
Wabag
Wapenamanda
West New Britain
Wewak-Aitape

Special Electorates

Percy Chatterton
John Stuntz
Ian F. G. Downs, O.B.E.
Frank Martin
Roy Ashton
William James Grose
H. L. R. Niall, C.B.E.
G. Gilmore
Don Barrett, E.D.
Ronald Thomas Dalton
Neville

Central
East Papua
Highlands
Madang-Sepik
New Britain
New Guinea Islands
North Markham
South Markham
West Gazelle
West Papua

Official Members

John T. Gunther, O.B.E.

Assistant Administrator
(Services)—(Senior
Official Member)
Assistant Administrator
(Economic Affairs)
Secretary for Law
Treasurer
Director, Posts and
Telegraphs
Director, Department of
Agriculture, Stock and
Fisheries
Director of Native Affairs
Director, Trade and
Industry
Director, Department of
Education
Secretary for Labour

Harold H. Reeve

Walter W. Watkins
Anthony P. J. Newman
William F. Carter

Frank C. Henderson

John K. McCarthy, M.B.E.
Geoffrey D. Cannon

Leslie W. Johnson

Noel J. Mason

The House of Assembly elected Mr. H. L. R. Niall, C.B.E., as Speaker.

The following members have been appointed as Parliamentary Under-Secretaries:

Mr. Dirona Abe, Under-Secretary for Health
Mr. Nicholas Brokam, Under-Secretary to assist the Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs)
Mr. Edric Eupu, Under-Secretary for Lands
Mr. Sinake Giregire, Under-Secretary to assist the Assistant Administrator (Services)

Mr. John Guise, Under-Secretary for Information and Extension Services

Mr. Paul Lapun, Under-Secretary for Forests

Mr. Simogun Pita, Under-Secretary for Police

Mr. Robert Tabua, Under-Secretary for Works

Mr. Matthias T. Toliman, Under-Secretary for the Administrator's Department

Mr. Zure M. Zurecnuoc, Under-Secretary for the Treasury.

The principal language of the House of Assembly is English. Minutes are kept and a verbatim record is made of the proceedings and debates.

Simultaneous translation of proceedings of the House of Assembly is carried out in Motu, Pidgin and English by a corps of interpreters and is of particular value to those members of the House who are not fluent in English.

The House of Assembly is empowered to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory, but the Papua and New Guinea Act requires that an ordinance shall not have any force or effect until it has been assented to by the Administrator or, in certain cases specified in the Act, the Governor-General. The Administrator or Governor-General may return an ordinance to the House of Assembly with recommended amendments whereupon the House considers the amendments and returns the ordinance, with or without the amendments, to the Administrator or Governor-General for assent. Where assent is withheld, the Minister for Territories is required to cause a statement of the reasons for the withholding of assent to be laid before Parliament within fifteen sitting days after the date on which assent was withheld.

The initiation of legislative proposals in the House of Assembly is governed by Sections 50 and 52 of the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1963* and by the Standing Rules and Orders regulating the order and conduct of the Assembly's business and proceedings.

Standing Committee on Public Works

The House of Assembly has established a Standing Committee on Public Works as required by the *Public Works Committee (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance 1964*.

Other Committees

In addition to the Standing Committee on Public Works which is a statutory body, the House of Assembly has appointed committees for the following matters concerned with the conduct of the House of Assembly—House Committee, Standing Orders Committee, Libraries Committee.

The Administrator

The Administrator has authority under certain ordinances to make regulations relating to matters specified in those ordinances. In practice this power is exercised with the advice of the Administrator's Council.

The Administrator-in-Council

The *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1963* requires the establishment of an Administrator's Council to advise the Administrator on any matters which he refers to it and on any other matters as may be provided by

ordinance. It consists of the Administrator, three official members and seven elected members of the House of Assembly, appointed by the Minister on the nomination of the Administrator.

Under the *Administrator's Council Ordinance 1960*, the Administrator is not bound to act in conformity with the advice of the Administrator's Council, but, if he fails to act in accordance with that advice in a case where it is provided by an ordinance that an act or thing shall or may be done by the Administrator-in-Council, he must provide the House of Assembly with a statement of his reasons, not later than the first sitting day of its next meeting.

Not only do the composition and operation of the Administrator's Council directly associate the House of Assembly with the daily tasks of administration, but through the participation of elected members of the House of Assembly a measure of responsible government is provided.

The membership of the Administrator's Council at 30th June, 1964, was as follows:

Official Members of the House of Assembly

Dr. John T. Gunther, O.B.E., Assistant Administrator (Services)

Mr. Harold H. Reeve, Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs)

Mr. John K. McCarthy, M.B.E., Director of Native Affairs

Elected Members of the House of Assembly

Mr. Nicholas Brokam, Member for New Ireland Open Electorate

Mr. Ian F. G. Downs, O.B.E., Member for Highlands Special Electorate

Mr. John Guise, Member for Milne Bay Open Electorate

Mr. John R. Stuntz, Member for East Papua Special Electorate

Mr. Robert Tabua, Member for Fly River Open Electorate

Mr. Matthias T. Toliman, Member for Rabaul Open Electorate

Mr. Zure M. Zurecnuoc, Member for Finschhafen Open Electorate

Statutory and Other Boards and Committees

There are a number of statutory and other boards, committees and similar bodies which exercise executive or advisory functions. The more important are listed in Table 16 of Appendix II.

District Administration

For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into nine districts each administered by a district commissioner who is the Administrator's representative, and, as chief executive officer, is responsible for general administration and the co-ordination of the activities of all departments in his district.

No changes were made to district boundaries during the year.

Sub-districts are created as necessary according to the distribution of the population, topography, ease of communication and other administrative considerations. Sub-district boundaries are not firmly fixed until the districts are under complete Administration control. During the year sub-district boundaries were varied within four districts, increasing the total number of sub-districts from 32 to 37.

In the Western Highlands District a new sub-district was established with headquarters at Lagaip taking in Laiagam, Kapiago, Porgera and Kandep, all formerly patrol posts in the Wabag Sub-district.

The former patrol post of Okapa in the Kainantu Sub-district of the Eastern Highlands District was reclassified as a sub-district headquarters as was also Gumine in the Kundiawa Sub-district. A patrol post was established at Obura in the Kainantu Sub-district and a base camp at Kup in the Chimbu Sub-district.

In the Morobe District the former patrol post of Kaiapit was made a sub-district headquarters and a new patrol post was established at Siassi in the Finschhafen Sub-district.

In the Sepik District the former patrol post at Vanimo was made in a sub-district headquarters and new patrol posts were established at Wutung and Pagei.

The Districts, their headquarters, the approximate area of each, the number of sub-districts and the area under full Administration control are given in Appendix II, Tables 5 and 6.

Classification of Areas

Certain areas of the Territory which are not yet fully under the control of the Administration or only partially so, are declared "restricted areas" under the provisions of the *Restricted Areas Ordinance* 1950. Entry to restricted areas is confined to indigenous people, Administration officials and authorized persons. The Administration is thus able to control the rate and extent of contact with the inhabitants and ensure that development is peaceful and appropriate to their circumstances.

The Administration establishes friendly relations through the patrol system. Advice is sought by the people and disputes are settled. Medical, educational and economic activities are introduced and a census is taken. The people are thus inducted into the system of law and order, and, with the establishment of continuous supervision, control is consolidated and expanded. As the Administration extends its control, demands on its personnel increase, not only in the newly contacted areas but in the more advanced areas where the people need intensive guidance and rapidly developing services.

Owing to the pressing demands on staff in the preparation of the common electoral roll, the aim of removing all restrictions imposed under the *Restricted Areas Ordinance* by the end of 1963 was not realized. Restrictions were removed, however, from 406 square miles in the Eastern Highlands, and are soon to be removed from a large area in the Western Highlands. The remaining restricted area is now 3,702 square miles of difficult country in the Sepik, Western Highlands and Eastern Highlands Districts.

Details of restricted areas are given in Appendix II, which also includes a chart showing areas restricted as at 30th June, 1964.

Patrols

In areas not under restriction the aim is to visit the people as often as possible, and to remain with them as long as is necessary to deal with any matters which might arise. Visits are made by officers of the field staff of the Department of Native Affairs and of other departments, in particular Public Health, Forests, and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Restricted areas are patrolled as frequently as possible in a similar way, with the aim of consolidating influence and bringing the areas under complete control.

Patrols in restricted areas are led by experienced officers. In unexplored or partly explored country, a preliminary aerial reconnaissance is first undertaken if practicable. The ground patrol makes contact and establishes friendly relations with the people. It obtains information for administrative purposes as well as topographical data. More patrols follow later. Similar work proceeds from other points in the region in such a way that patrols from various posts link up and eventually the whole region is covered. Patrols working in isolated areas are equipped with portable radio transmitting and receiving sets.

Details of the number of patrols carried out in each district are given in Table 5 of Appendix II.

Tribal Fighting and Attacks on Patrols

There were no attacks on patrols during the year.

CHAPTER 3

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Native Local Government Councils

The background to the native local government council system is described in Chapter 1 of this Part. The following table illustrates its development since the establishment of the first councils in 1950:

Year ended 30th June				Number of Councils	Number of Councillors	Approximate Population Covered
1951	..	..	..	(a) 4	72	15,400
1952	..	..	..	(a) 4	62	15,400
1953	..	..	..	(a) 6	106	24,813
1954	..	..	..	(a) 6	139	28,600
1955	..	..	..	6	141	29,997
1956	..	..	..	6	147	31,100
1957	..	..	..	10	230	52,560
1958	..	..	..	15	379	91,157
1959	..	..	..	18	470	119,532
1960	..	..	..	23	657	167,900
1961	..	..	..	27	780	206,300
1962	..	..	..	38	1,164	357,534
1963	..	..	..	50	1,518	512,119
1964	..	..	..	55	1,670	635,530

(a) Native village councils established under the *Native Village Councils Ordinance* 1949-1952.

Particulars of the 55 councils in existence at 30th June 1964 including dates of establishment, are given in Table 10 of Appendix II.

During the year, ten new councils were proclaimed: three in the Madang District, three in the Sepik District, two in the Bougainville District and one each in the New Ireland and Eastern Highlands Districts.

In the New Britain District four councils amalgamated to form one council, and in each of the Sepik and Eastern Highlands Districts two councils amalgamated to form one council.

Seven councils comprising two each in the Eastern Highlands and Bougainville Districts and one each in the Sepik, Morobe and Western Highlands Districts were extended to include additional villages.

In all districts preparatory survey work has continued; as a result of this work it is expected that more councils will be formed.

Functions and Constitution. Under the *Native Local Government Councils Ordinance 1949-1960*, the Administrator may establish by proclamation local government councils which have authority in defined areas to:

- (a) maintain peace, order and good government, subject to the laws of the Territory;
- (b) organize, finance or engage in any business or enterprise;
- (c) carry out any works for the benefit of the community; and
- (d) provide, or co-operate in providing, any public or social service.

To enable them to carry out these functions councils are empowered to make rules of peace, order and welfare which, when approved by the district officer, have the full force of law; and they are authorized to levy rates and taxes and to charge for services rendered.

It is an offence for any person to attempt to prejudice the free and effective exercise of the lawful power and authority of a council.

The overall control of councils within each district is the responsibility of the district officer and field staff of the Department of Native Affairs promote the formation of councils and carry out day to day supervision of their development. Assistance, particularly in the early stages of the development of a council, may be given by specialist local government officers of the Department.

The qualifications for voters and the method of voting are referred to in Chapter 5 of this Part.

Any indigenous resident of a council area is entitled to stand as a candidate. Women have been nominated from time to time though at present none hold office. The Ordinance also permits the nomination of a council member by a district officer in a case where an electorate refuses or fails to elect a representative or where by its constitution a council is to include one or more nominated members. At present there is no council with a nominated member.

Tenure of office is for twelve months following the initial elections and subsequent elections are held biennially. Although the formal appointment of a successful candidate is subject to approval by the district officer, no successful candidate has in fact been debarred from assuming office.

A member of a council may be dismissed from office by the Director of Native Affairs, but only after due inquiry has been made and proper precautions have been observed to protect the individual. This power has been exercised only once. (No councillors were dismissed during the year).

Council presidents and vice-presidents are elected by secret ballot of an incoming council from their own number.

Executive committees composed of varying numbers of councillors, and usually including the president and vice-president, are appointed to prepare and later supervise a works programme, to organize festivities and sports days, to supervise council constables in the execution of their duties, to watch over the care and maintenance of council transport, to consider more important correspondence and to perform other similar functions.

Council members are paid allowances from council revenue, the rates being fixed by the councillors when drawing up the annual estimates. The annual appropriation for personal allowances of members and wages of council employees may not exceed one-half of the total estimated recurrent revenue of the council without the written approval of the Director of Native Affairs. These allowances are not regarded by the people as a salary but rather as a reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses incurred by members when engaged on council business. The highest allowance voted is £364 a year by the Gazelle Peninsula Council for its president. Most councils also vote a small sum annually as a special allowance, to executive committee members.

Councils are established for defined areas within which a number of village groups have a significant community of interest.

As councillors and people gain more experience of the council system, the area over which they can operate effectively tends to widen. Council areas have been extended in a number of cases while in others *ad hoc* arrangements for consultation and co-operation exist.

A new Local Government Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council in November, 1963. This Ordinance, which has not yet come into operation, provides among other things, for the establishment of multi-racial local government councils both urban and rural, expansion of the functions of councils, the appointment of a Commissioner of Local Government to administer the Ordinance, and for the publication at least once a month of a Local Government Gazette in which all rules made by councils and proclamations affecting them must be published.

Finance. Each council derives most of its revenue from a capitation tax collected and taken into account by the council in accordance with the Native Local Government Councils Ordinance. Revenue is expended by the council in accordance with its approved annual estimates and no part of it goes to the Territorial Government. Tax rates declared by rules of the various councils are given in Table 10 of Appendix II.

Councils may also impose fees in respect of any of the matters coming within the scope of their powers.

An exemption from or reduction of council tax may be granted by a local government council taxation

tribunal to a male on grounds of impecunious old age, infirmity or unavoidable hardship; to a female who is the mother of four or more living children or is caring for three or more young children (either her own or adopted); and to widows, aged women and wives of persons who have already been granted an exemption.

In September of each year each council holds a series of meetings to prepare its annual financial estimates for the new year commencing on 1st January. Such meetings are attended by representatives of various Administration departments concerned with local services. In the light of all relevant circumstances a rule fixing taxation rates for the ensuing year is passed and a more precise estimate is then made of the total revenue the council can expect to receive.

When the revenue figure has been estimated and the carry-over figure calculated every item of expenditure, whether recurrent or capital, is decided by the full council, all major items being voted on separately. Finally, the estimates are approved by formal motion and forwarded to the district officer for his approval.

Council members and residents take a keen interest in their financial affairs. Although it will be some time before any council is capable of preparing the whole of its estimates unaided, councils show some improvement in this regard as they gain experience over the years.

It is the policy of the Administration that the councils should progressively assume responsibility for all local public health services (including measures of hygiene such as sanitation and the improvement of water supplies). In order that this process may take place in a sound and uniform manner a system of grants-in-aid has been introduced whereby the financial contribution to health services made by any particular council depends on the stage of development it has reached. Councils have been graded, according to their ability to pay for health services, into four categories designated Stage 0, Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3. The "Stage 0" council makes no contribution for salaries of medical workers or cost of drugs and dressings. Further, approved environmental sanitation projects are paid for by the Administration but the council provides all buildings for health work and is responsible for construction and maintenance. The scheme provides that Councils graded in higher stages make progressively greater proportional contributions until at Stage 3 the council would provide 75 per cent. of the salaries of medical workers employed in its area, 50 per cent. of the cost of drugs and dressings used, 50 per cent. of the cost of approved environmental sanitation and 100 per cent. of building costs. There are, as yet, no "Stage 3" councils in the Territory.

During the year the Department of Education introduced a building subsidies scheme for the construction of school buildings by local government councils. The subsidy will normally be 50 per cent. of the cost of the project.

The maintenance of buildings so constructed will be the joint responsibility of the local government councils and the Department of Education.

Tables giving an analysis of expenditure by councils during 1963 and estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1964 are contained in Appendix II.

Training. Formal training in native local government council matters is provided at the Vunadadir Local Government Training Centre, and at the Ambenob centre near Madang. Both centres cater for the Territory of Papua as well as the Trust Territory. The centres provide courses of approximately two weeks' duration for indigenous leaders and newly elected councillors as required. The courses cover the principles of local government, rule-making, the relationship between councils and the Administration departments and the functions and responsibilities of councillors. Similar courses are provided as necessary (by Native Affairs officers) at the various district headquarters. The two centres are designed also to provide formal training courses for local government assistants, council clerks and assistant council clerks which are open to young men of about twenty years of age who have reached education Form 2. The courses cover basic local government accounting procedures, book-keeping and other subjects. Local government assistants receive training in local government legislation, meeting procedures and all clerical aspects of council work; on finishing the course, they are posted to a district where they complete their practical training with a council and accompany local government survey patrols. When fully trained they are able to advise and assist councils in most aspects of their work. After graduation clerks are posted to councils for employment. Training courses are also provided for project clerks, who will be responsible for the accounts of a cocoa fermentary.

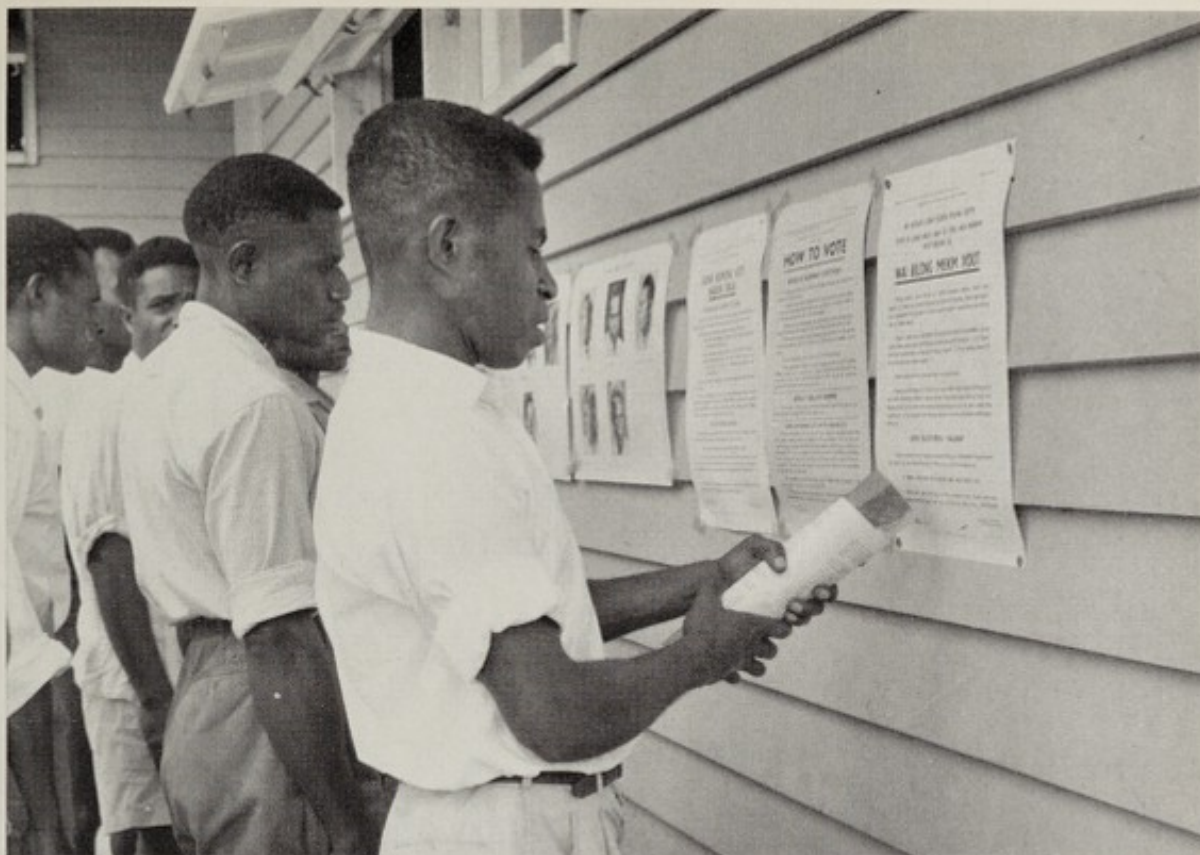
During 1963-64 twenty council clerks and five local government assistants from the Trust Territory completed their training at Vunadadir.

Training courses for newly elected Councillors were held in every district as needed and several groups from various districts attended the Council Training Centre at Danben, Madang.

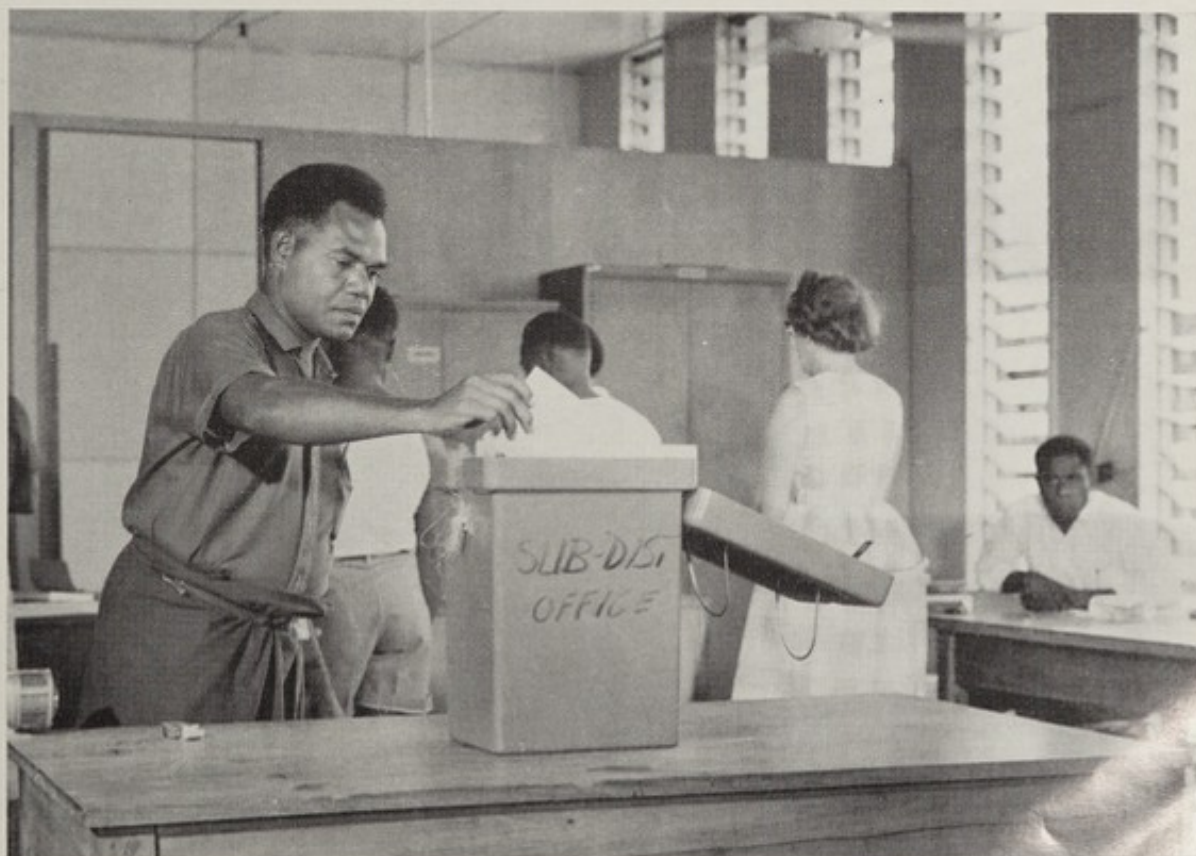
Ninety-one field staff officers of the Department of Native Affairs were also given courses of instruction in local government.

Council Activities. During the early stages of their existence councils spend a large part of their budget on administrative requirements including the erection of council chambers and staff houses and the purchase of transport equipment. Much of the initiative at first is taken by Administration officers, but after a year or two councils begin to develop real executive ability and the initiative shifts more and more to the members.

Their first contribution to health services generally takes the form of providing buildings for medical aid posts, which are then staffed and conducted by the Department of Public Health. Later, as indicated above, councils assume greater responsibility for local health services. Several have co-operated with the Public Health Department in the establishment of rural health centres staffed by Papuan or New Guinean assistant medical officers and other trained staff. (See Chapter 7 of Part VII). Experience with centres of this type shows then to be a useful means of providing day-to-day health care for residents of the council area and also indicates that, since the people themselves as taxpayers have a direct personal interest in them, they soon become a part of the life of the community and help to create an appreciation of general health practices in the village and the home.



House of Assembly elections—at the Rabaul polling booth.





Ambunti, on the Sepik River, is typical of many outposts in its dependence on air and/or river communications.



Some 65,000 people are now running their local affairs through 55 local government councils—Local Government Councillor and citizens, Mount Hagen.

In the field of education, councils erect schools and classrooms, and some have built dormitories for children whose homes are not within walking distance of a school. Others have built premises of local materials for community technical schools which are then staffed and conducted by the Department of Education. Such technical schools teach basic carpentry and mechanical skills appropriate to village needs (as distinct from the trade training provided at Administration central technical schools). In several areas this training has provided semi-skilled tradesmen required by councils for their own building projects and for the operation and maintenance of trucks and similar equipment. As living standards rise in the villages there is also a growing need for men with some knowledge of carpentry and mechanics to assist in building better houses and servicing bicycles, trucks, outboard motors and other equipment purchased by the villagers.

Other community services organized and financed by councils include the provision of village water supplies through the construction of roof catchments, concrete wells or windmills and the making of side roads to open up isolated localities for cash cropping. These roads are made at little cost by the voluntary labour of the local people using council trucks and equipment. Council transport is also available on hire for the movement of primary produce and supplies between the villages and market outlets.

Some councils have undertaken various forms of economic activity to develop their own areas. As described in previous reports those in New Britain have concentrated on the production of cocoa. Bank loans, guaranteed by the Administration, were negotiated to extend existing fermentaries and build new ones and there are now eighteen in operation.

During 1963-64 the amounts of the loans, and of the Administration guarantee, remained at £227,020. Of this amount the councils, at the 30th June 1964, had borrowed £197,238 of which £131,355 had been repaid. The fermentaries produced 1,816 dry tons of cocoa valued at £390,137.

The Departments of Native Affairs and of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries provide managerial and technical advice for these activities through extension services. Each fermentary employs and pays a fermentary supervisor (trained in cocoa processing by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries), a clerk (trained by the Department of Native Affairs) and local casual workers, all of whom are New Guineans.

The land settlement projects at Vudal and Warangoi in New Britain District and at Ambenob in the Madang District reported on in detail in earlier reports are continuing to make progress.

Councils have also been active in the cultural field; they have sponsored exhibitions of traditional arts and crafts, encouraged participation in choral competitions and in district agricultural shows, helped to finance film shows and donated school prizes.

Periodic consultations are held with indigenous members of the House of Assembly. This is a valuable means of informing members of public opinion in council areas, and of enabling villagers to learn about the work of the House

of Assembly and the way it is dealing with matters of direct and indirect concern to them.

The annual conference of native local government councils in the Trust Territory and Papua will be held at Wewak in July, 1964. Thirty-three delegates, elected at district council's conferences on a ratio of one representative to every 25,000 people within Council areas in each District will attend the Wewak Conference. An agenda will be drawn up from suggested items received from all councils.

Two seminars on urban local government were held in Port Moresby and Lae in June, 1964 and another is planned for Rabaul in July. These are preliminary to the South Pacific Commission Technical Meeting on that subject due to commence in Port Moresby on 27th July, 1964.

District and Town Advisory Councils

District advisory councils, which are non-statutory bodies, give residents an opportunity to express their views and to offer advice to the district commissioner on matters affecting the district in which they live. There is a district advisory council in each of the nine districts of the Territory. Each council consists of the district commissioner who is chairman and members appointed by the Administrator for two years. Members are eligible for reappointment.

Each council has a majority of indigenous members. In each of the Morobe, Sepik, Eastern Highlands and New Britain Districts there is a council membership of twenty including the district commissioner and eleven New Guineans. In each of the Madang, Manus, New Ireland, Bougainville and Western Highlands Districts, the council provides for a maximum membership of fifteen including the district commissioner and eight New Guineans. The councils are proving a useful means of widening the participation of the indigenous people in the political life of the Territory and of associating them more closely with other racial groups in the handling of local affairs.

Town advisory councils, local government councils, the missions, and all significant sections of the community are represented on the councils. Apart from district commissioners, Administration officials are not appointed as members but are encouraged to attend meetings as advisers and interpreters.

Members of the House of Assembly, who are also eligible for appointment to district advisory councils, are entitled to attend meetings of district advisory councils in their electorates and to take part in discussions.

Town advisory councils are also non-statutory and have functions for their smaller more intensively developed areas similar to those of district advisory councils. Nine towns in the Territory have advisory councils the membership of which consists of private citizens and Administration officials appointed by the Administrator for two-year terms, the chairman being elected annually from among the members. New Guineans are included in the membership of all town advisory councils.

The composition of district and town advisory councils is shown in Tables 14 and 15 of Appendix II.

CHAPTER 4

PUBLIC SERVICE

Legislation

The Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is constituted under the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1963 and regulated by the *Public Service Ordinance* 1949-1963 and Regulations. Other important provisions relating to the Public Service are contained in the *Superannuation (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1951-1963, which provides for pension and provident fund benefits; the *Workers Compensation Ordinance* 1958-1963, providing for compensation payments for injury or incapacity arising out of or in the course of employment with the Administration; the *Arbitration (Public Service) Ordinance* 1952-1962, providing for the appointment of a Public Service Arbitrator and the hearing and determination of claims submitted on behalf of officers and employees of the Public Service; and the *Papua and New Guinea Retirement Benefits Ordinance* 1960-1963, which provides for retirement benefits for officers of the Public Service who were born in the Territory or are deemed to have been born in the Territory.

The principal amendments to this legislation during the year included:

- (a) Amendments to the Public Service Ordinance to provide for the re-appointment of an officer or an employee who resigns from the Public Service to become a candidate for election as a member of the House of Assembly, but fails to be elected.
- (b) Amendments to the Superannuation (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance to:
 - (1) provide for the distribution of the surplus disclosed by the Commonwealth Actuary's second quinquennial valuation of the Fund by (i) increasing existing pensions, and (ii) providing additional benefits for contributors on retirement; and
 - (2) to remove the limit from the maximum number of units allowable and to vary the basis of calculation of unit entitlement.
- (c) Amendments to the Papua and New Guinea Retirement Benefits Ordinance to protect the rights of contributors who retire or resign to contest an election for the House of Assembly.

A new Public Service Ordinance, the *Public Service (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1963, was passed by the Legislative Council in November, 1963, but is not yet in operation.

Control, Structure and Staffing

Under the Public Service Ordinance, control of the Public Service is exercised by the Minister for Territories, who has power to create or abolish offices, vary the specification or designation of offices, determine salaries, salary scales, allowances and other conditions of service, and make regulations establishing or abolishing departments and on all matters consistent with the Ordinance for the efficient control and management of the Service.

The Ordinance provides for the appointment by the Governor-General of a Public Service Commissioner, who is the departmental head of the Department of the Public

Service Commissioner, and is responsible for exercising a critical oversight of the activities of departments and their methods of conducting business, and for devising means for effecting economies and promoting efficiency in management and working; for submitting reports and recommendations to the Minister on matters required to be dealt with by him; and for furnishing annually to the Minister a report on his activities as Commissioner and on the condition and efficiency of the Service.

The Service consists of four Divisions: the First, Second, Third and Auxiliary Divisions. Appointment to the Service is competitive and open to British subjects and Australian protected persons, including indigenous residents of the Territory. The educational qualification for entry to the Second Division is an Australian school leaving certificate or eligibility for matriculation at an Australian university. Residents of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea can qualify for adult matriculation with the University of Queensland.

Appointment to the Auxiliary Division, which was created as a training division in 1957 when there were few indigenous candidates educationally qualified for entry to the Service, is restricted to indigenous persons who are either British subjects or Australian protected persons.

Previous reports have described steps being taken to give indigenous people and others born in the Territory (including Asians and persons of mixed race) greater opportunities to enter the Service. Details of a number of in-training positions and complementary positions which had been provided were furnished.

At the 30th June, 1964, there were fourteen permanent indigenous officers occupying positions in the Second Division of the Public Service and another five temporarily employed in the Second Division. One hundred and fifty-eight permanent indigenous officers occupied positions in the Third Division, and thirteen were temporarily employed in that Division. The permanent appointment of the temporary employees in both the Second and Third Divisions is proceeding.

During the year the staff of the Public Service increased from 6,010 to 6,655. Again a large proportion of the increase took place in the Department of Education.

Numbers of staff (classified according to the nature of their appointment) at 30th June, 1963, and 30th June, 1964, were as follows:

	1963	1964
First, Second and Third Divisions—		
Permanent Officers—		
Expatriate	2,824	2,631
Indigenous	113	172
Asian	17	10
Temporary Employees—		
Expatriate	1,436	1,530
Indigenous	12	18
Asian and Mixed Race	221	183
Exempt Officers(a)	193	567
Exempt Employees(a)(b)	266	340
Auxiliary Division—		
Permanent	784	1,040
Temporary	144	164
Total	6,010	6,655

(a) An exempt officer or an exempt employee is a person who is employed under conditions determined by the Minister instead of conditions prescribed in the Public Service Ordinance and Regulations. (b) This category consists of artisans, nurses, clerical officers and trainee teachers who are employed on a fixed-term contract basis.

During the year the Auxiliary Division increased in number by 276 to a total strength of 1,204. There was an increase of 256 permanent officers and 20 temporary employees. Thirty-eight of the permanent appointees were temporarily employed during the previous year. The net increase of 276 was made up as follows:

Teacher	163
Technical Assistant ..	43
Clerical Assistant ..	70

Administration Servants

At 30th June, 1964, 7,832 persons were employed as Administration servants under conditions prescribed in the *Administration Servants Ordinance 1958-1960* and Regulations and Determinations.

During the year, the wages being paid to Administration servants in the urban areas of Madang and Wewak were increased to bring them into line with the wages scale that applies to the urban areas of Port Moresby, Lae and Rabaul.

Provision was also made for the payment of a meal allowance to Administration servants who were required to travel on duty and who were not supplied with meals.

Reconstruction of the Public Service

Planning has continued for the reconstruction of the Public Service of the Territory to hasten its development as a predominantly indigenous service.

A new Public Service Ordinance to give effect to these aims was passed by the Legislative Council in November, 1963. The Ordinance provides for an integrated Public Service composed of both overseas and local officers and will be brought into operation when the drafting of subsidiary legislation (regulations and determinations) has been completed. Consideration of problems related to standards of entry, rates of pay and allowances and terms of appointment for public servants, has brought under examination the broad question of the levels of salary in the Territory and the capacity of the country to maintain its own Public Service. The legislation makes provision for indigenous officers of the required standards of efficiency to have preference in appointment over overseas officers, so that Papuans and New Guineans may be advanced to positions of responsibility at a rate commensurate with their increasing capacity and efficiency.

Recruitment

Permanent appointments to the Public Service during the year ended 30th June, 1964, totalled 373 including 294 Auxiliary Division officers. Appointment of overseas officers is now made on an exempt, or contract basis. A small number of appointments of trainees recruited last

year were made. The distribution of officers among departments was as follows:

	Second and Third Divisions	Auxiliary Division	Total
Department of the Administrator ..	1	1	2
Department of the Public Service Commissioner .. ..	..	1	1
Department of Public Health	6	62	68
Department of Native Affairs	4	12	16
Department of the Treasury .. ..	..	5	5
Department of Law .. ..	..	1	1
Department of Education	37	146	183
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	11	7	18
Department of Trade and Industry ..	1	8	9
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines .. ..	..	4	4
Department of Public Works	7	12	19
Department of Labour .. ..	..	2	2
Department of Forests	1	..	1
Department of Posts and Telegraphs ..	4	16	20
Department of Information and Extension Services	4	12	16
Unattached	3	5	8
Total	79	294	373

The 136 cadetships were distributed as follows:

Department of Native Affairs—	
Cadet Patrol Officer	77
Department of Education—	
Cadet Education Officer	56
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines—	
Cadet Valuer	3

Organization and Classification

The year has been one of consolidation and a particular feature has been the strengthening and extension of servicing departments and of servicing divisions within departments.

The Postal, Telegraph, Radio and Telephone Branches of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs were completely reorganized and proposals for a reorganization of the Engineering Division brought to finality.

Following an extensive review, the Stores and Supply Branch in the Department of Treasury was completely reorganized. The Finance and Administration Division of the Department of Public Works was reorganized and expanded to cope with the planned accelerated extension of the public works construction programme; the Works Programming Section in the Department of the Administrator was also expanded.

Significant changes were effected in the Department of Information and Extension Services, including a considerable expansion of the Broadcasts Division.

A review has been made of the Motor Transport Branch and steps taken to strengthen the maintenance and servicing establishments.

The reorganization of the nursing service in the Department of Public Health mentioned in the Annual Report for 1962-63 has been effected and a review of the general divisional organization of that Department is being made.

Numerous important but smaller changes effected have included those in the Crown Solicitor's Office in the Department of Law, the Administrative College in the Department of the Public Service Commissioner, the Drafting Section in the Department of Forests and provision for more effective forward planning and programming in several departments.

Extensive reviews of the Department of Native Affairs, of the Department of Police and of the Customs Division in the Department of Trade and Industry are at various stages of completion.

Individual positions have been provided or varied in all departments as circumstances demanded, and work on the application of salary variations to many occupational groups has continued. As Australia remains the prime source of expatriate recruitment, the salary rates paid must be comparable with those paid in Australia.

Methods

During the year a methods review of the Customs and Migration Division of the Department of Trade and Industry was completed and a review of the Transport Branch of the Department of the Treasury was almost complete at the end of the financial year. Overall planning and programming procedures in use throughout the Administration were reviewed and, following this, a number of positions were created in various departments. Procedures associated with the preparation of labour and industrial statistics were reviewed and new methods recommended.

Implementation of accepted recommendations following the methods review of the Stores and Supply Branch in 1962-63 is proceeding.

In the latter part of the year the majority of officers from the Methods Section were detached from Methods work to assist with work involved in the reconstruction of the Public Service.

Training

The training functions of the Department of the Public Service Commissioner have been reorganized following the creation of an Administrative College and the separation of training inspection functions from direct teaching functions. A position of Assistant Inspector (Training) has been created within the Department to carry out the former duties and responsibility for all direct teaching duties has been transferred to the Principal of the Administrative College. This will enable greater attention to be given in future to departmental training needs and to the assessment of courses of training to be provided within departments and a consequently more rapid development of courses.

The Public Service Commissioner provides in-service training courses to improve the efficiency of officers and to contribute, therefore, to the overall effectiveness of the working of departments. Assistance is also given directly to the students resident in the Territory who are seeking to improve their academic qualifications through courses of study leading to matriculation and to university degrees and diplomas.

Courses of formal education at primary and secondary school level are provided for public servants by the Department of Education. The overall programme enables officers of the Public Service to pursue courses of study by attending classes during and after normal working hours, and by undertaking correspondence courses. The programme is designed to assist officers to qualify for entry to, and advancement within, the Public Service.

Administrative College. Although at present occupying temporary quarters (known as the 6-Mile annexe) at Port Moresby, the teaching functions formerly carried out by the Public Service Institute have all been taken over by the Administrative College. Construction of permanent accommodation for the college to provide for 300 resident students and for resident staff, estimated to cost £750,000, is expected to begin late in 1964. Established to meet the need for more advanced training of New Guinean and Papuan public servants the College has already begun a number of new training programmes. Two special full-time vocational education courses of nine months' duration, one at the equivalent of Queensland Junior Certificate level and one at Queensland University Matriculation level, to assist selected serving officers in administrative, personnel and finance categories who have shown ability and potential to obtain the educational qualifications for promotion are being undertaken by 31 officers. Another new course is for selected trainees appointed or transferred to positions of Trainee Court Officials within the Department of Law. Initially trainees undertake various phases of court work, and, depending on the aptitudes and choice of the individual, continue through more advanced stages of training, completion of all of which would provide the qualifications necessary for appointment as Magistrate (Local Court) or Clerk (District Court). The full course of training for Court Officials will extend over four years, but provision exists for any trainee unsuccessful at any stage or unwilling to continue, to be appointed to an office in a court commensurate with his level of attainment.

Basic clerical and stenographic training courses are also being given.

There are 46 officers in residence at the interim accommodation undertaking long-term courses. Other students, who attend the headquarters block of the Administrative College for short courses of training, are in hostel accommodation in the Port Moresby area.

An advisory body, the Interim Council of the College, advises the Administrator and Public Service Commissioner on the development and administration of the College. The Interim Council consists of Dr J. T. Gunther, O.B.E., M.H.A., Assistant Administrator (Services), Chairman; Mr D. M. Fenbury, Secretary, Department of the Administrator; Mr John Guise, M.H.A.; Mr L. W. Johnson, M.H.A., Director of Education; Mr J. Mattes, Principal, Australian School of Pacific Administration; Mr L. R. Newby, Director of Information and Extension Services; Professor R. S. Parker, Department of Political Science, Australian National University; Dr R. F. R. Scragg, Director of Public Health; Mr Paulias Tonguna, Area Education Officer, Department of Education; Mr J. K. McCarthy, M.B.E., M.H.A., Director of Native Affairs; and Mr D. Chenoweth, Principal, Administrative College.

The resident students at the 6-Mile Annexe have formed a Students Representative Council which is concerned with the welfare of students and is responsible, to a limited extent, for the discipline of the student body.

In-Service Training. Induction courses giving detailed information on service conditions and on conditions in particular areas of the Territory are conducted for new appointees on their arrival in the Territory after attendance at an orientation course at the Australian School of Pacific Administration.

One hundred and thirteen expatriate officers attended courses of this type throughout the year. In addition 42 officers who did not attend an initial course at the Australian School of Pacific Administration attended a special orientation course in the Territory. These courses emphasize the responsibilities of expatriate staff in assisting the development and advancement of indigenous officers.

Special induction sessions were included in the basic clerical course for Auxiliary and Third Division clerks and for girls undertaking typing and stenographic courses.

Sixty-five cadet patrol officers, 56 education officers, and 16 agricultural officers attended courses oriented to their specialized duties during the year. Trainers also conducted further courses in job instruction for technical departments.

Assisted Studies Scheme. At the beginning of 1963 the free place scheme which enabled officers to study full time or part time at the University of Queensland was replaced by an assisted studies scheme which provided for grants of study leave with full pay to enable officers to complete tertiary qualifications, a refund of fees for subjects successfully completed, and assistance with travel costs for post-graduate study overseas.

During this year 16 officers have been granted study leave, refund of fees has been made to an additional 25 officers, and 3 officers have been granted assisted travel costs to study abroad.

Public Service Secondary Education Scholarships. These scholarships to enable serving officers to study full-time for the Junior or Intermediate Certificate or for matriculation, were introduced in 1962 to assist and encourage officers of demonstrated potential who had been studying part-time. The conditions of the scholarships are that the officers are granted leave without pay for one or two years to complete the Junior Certificate or adult matriculation during which time they are paid an allowance to cover their cost of board and lodging at the school, out-of-pocket expenses and in the case of married officers the subsistence of their families. This year no scholarships were awarded in the Junior Certificate section of the scheme due to insufficient applicants. Nine scholarships were awarded, however, in the matriculation section.

Of the 24 officers undertaking scholarships last year, eight successfully completed their examinations and were awarded Junior Certificates and seven successfully completed the adult matriculation. Of those undertaking the Junior scholarship, a further four officers have only one subject more to complete before obtaining the Junior Certificate,

and of those undertaking the matriculation scholarship three officers need to complete only one subject more to obtain their adult matriculation.

Studentships. A scheme of studentships, under which persons leaving school with Standard 9 or the Junior Certificate who are candidates for the Public Service but who do not already hold appropriate qualifications acquired through some form of vocational training, will be required to undertake essential basic training before appointment to positions in the Second, Third or Auxiliary Divisions, was introduced in January, 1962.

During the period of studentship, which may vary in length from three months to five years and provides for training both in institutions and on the job, an allowance is paid which is increased after two years of study.

The scheme is intended to overcome the anomalies that existed in the conditions under which trainees undertook their training in different departments. It also provides a better opportunity for students, if they wish, to re-adjust their choice of vocation, and enables trainees to be better assessed and better placed on appointment to the Service.

Australian School of Pacific Administration. The function of the school is to provide courses for the education of officers and prospective officers of the Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea as well as the following selected personnel:

- (i) persons nominated by Christian missions operating in the Territory, with a view to their receiving education for the purpose of the mission;
- (ii) indigenous people whose standard of education fits them for higher training; and
- (iii) persons whose admission to the school, in the opinion of the Minister for Territories, would be of benefit to the Territory.

The courses of study at the School include a general orientation course for new entrants to the Public Service of Papua and New Guinea; an orientation course for education officers; and courses for cadet patrol officers, patrol officers, cadet education officers and senior officers.

Following a decision by the Administration at the end of 1963 to recruit Cadet Patrol Officers on a fixed term basis, the training course for these officers was reviewed and now consists of:

- (i) four weeks' orientation course at the School; and
- (ii) three months' course arranged by the Department of Native Affairs in Port Moresby.

The School will continue to conduct a one year's certificate course for patrol officers already in the Administration, who were appointed on a permanent basis, and who have not yet qualified to attend the course.

On completion of a thesis to the satisfaction of the Principal, the holder of a certificate is awarded the Diploma of the Australian School of Pacific Administration. Unless he has already completed four years' field service with the Department of Native Affairs, a candidate for the Diploma must have held a certificate for at least two years before submitting a thesis.

CHAPTER 5

SUFFRAGE

House of Assembly

On the 18th November, 1963, the following legislation came into operation to provide for elections to the House of Assembly:

Electoral Ordinance 1963

Electoral (Open Electorates) Ordinance 1963

Electoral (Special Electorates) Ordinance 1963

The Electoral Ordinance introduced universal adult suffrage for elections to the House of Assembly with all electors voting from a common roll. The Papua and New Guinea Act stipulates that no person shall be disqualified on the ground of race from being enrolled and participating as an elector, nor from being elected as a member of the House of Assembly.

The *Electoral Ordinance 1963* provides for a Chief Electoral Officer to administer the Ordinance and for the appointment of returning officers; for the creation of electorates and for their redistribution; for the appointment of polling places and the establishment of electoral rolls; for the qualifications of electors and candidates, and for methods of nomination, voting and counting of votes. It also provides for the hearing of petitions concerning the validity of an election or return by the Supreme Court as the Court of Disputed Returns. The powers of the Court are defined and include the power to declare that a person who was returned as elected was not duly elected, or to declare an election absolutely void. Illegal practices at elections are listed and provision made for penalties not exceeding £200 or imprisonment for six months.

All persons not under 21 years of age (other than aliens as defined in the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948-1960*) who have a home in the Territory or have lived in the area of an electorate continuously for at least 12 months are entitled to enrolment and to vote at elections. People are disqualified from enrolment on the usual grounds such as insanity and criminal conviction, as defined by the Ordinance.

The boundaries of each electorate are defined by the Electoral (Open Electorates) Ordinance and the Electoral (Special Electorates) Ordinance. The Territory of Papua and New Guinea is divided into 44 open electorates (32 of which are in the Trust Territory) and 10 special electorates (7 of which are in the Trust Territory), each of the latter comprising one or more of the open electorates. Every elector is entitled to vote for the open and the special electorate for which he is enrolled.

Enrolment of qualified electors is compulsory. Provision is made in the Electoral Ordinance for objections and appeals against the enrolment of an elector or refusal to enrol an elector. Special provision is made to allow a person whose name has been omitted from the roll but who is otherwise eligible for enrolment to vote at an election. When compilation of the first common roll was completed in November, 1963, it contained the names of 1,028,339 electors.

The course for cadet education officers is a two-year post-Leaving Certificate course given by the School under the supervision of the New South Wales Department of Education. The entry qualification was changed from matriculation to Leaving Certificate from the beginning of the 1961 academic year. It includes two-year courses in anthropology, geography and land use, and education in under-developed areas, and a one-year course in history and government. In addition, cadets undertake studies over two years which are equivalent to those for New South Wales teacher-trainees, but are designed to provide the specialized emphasis required by teachers in Papua and New Guinea. Upon successful completion of the course cadets have attained the academic requirements for a Teachers' Certificate.

The School also gives courses of lectures to the Administration Junior Secondary Arts and Science Cadet Education Officers in training at the Sydney Teachers' College and the Alexander Mackie Teachers' College.

No seminar discussion course for selected senior Officers of the Territory was conducted during this year.

Certain new appointees to the Public Service of Papua and New Guinea are required to attend an orientation course of nine days' duration at the School before their departure for the Territory. This course is designed to introduce them to Papua and New Guinea—its people, its problems and the aims of the policy of the Administration. The subjects covered by the courses are anthropology, geography and land use, government and history.

The following table shows the number of courses conducted by the Australian School of Pacific Administration during the 1963 and 1964 academic years and the number of students enrolled for each course:

Course	1963		1964	
	Number of courses	Number of students	Number of courses	Number of students
Cadet Patrol Officers' Orientation Course	2	39	3	79
General Orientation Course (including officers of the Army and Navy .. and nominees of Missions)	6	130	8	90
Patrol Officers' Certificate Course	1	45	1	27
Patrol Officers' Correspondence Course	1	148	1	103
Cadet Education Officers' Course—				
First Year Primary .. (including free place for mission students) ..	1	34*	1	37
Second Year Primary ..	1	48	1	27
First Year Junior Secondary .. ..	..	..	1	4
Second Year Junior Secondary .. ..	..	..	1	4
Graduate	1	3	1	8
Senior Officers' Course ..	1	13	..	..
Total	14	460	18	379

* Includes 4 students doing second year Education Officers' Junior Secondary Course in 1964.

Qualifications of candidates for election and method of nomination are set out in Chapter 2 of this Part.

Voting, which is not compulsory, is on the system of preference voting for candidates. Where an elector, however, has shown his first preference, but has not shown a consecutive order of preference for all or any other candidates, the ballot paper is not informal. All voting is by secret ballot but assistance may be given to physically incapacitated or illiterate voters to enable them to complete the ballot paper.

To prepare the people for the first elections to the House of Assembly, held during the period 15th February to 18th March, 1964, it was necessary to conduct an intensive educational campaign to inform them of the purposes and composition of the House of Assembly, of their rights and responsibilities as electors, and of the methods of nominating and voting. In areas where local government councils were well established this was a relatively easy task, but in less sophisticated areas prolonged and careful explanation was given by field staff of the Department of Native Affairs and officers of the Departments of Education and of Information and Extension Services. Pamphlets in English, Pidgin, Motu and the Kiwai language of the Fly River area, were distributed, and other teaching aids such as charts, film strips and tape recordings were widely used. Candidates conducted individual campaigns, generally based on local issues, with emphasis on economic and social development. A 72.3 per cent. poll was recorded.

The following tables show the number of candidates:

	Candidates		Seats Contested
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	
Open Electorates	235	32	44
Special Electorates .. ..	..	(a) 31	10

(a) One of these candidates, Mr. H. L. R. Niall, C.B.E., was returned unopposed.

Two women contested the elections but neither was successful. In open electorates only 3½ per cent. of votes cast were informal while in special electorates informal votes amounted to 15 per cent. In the 44 open electorates six non-indigenous candidates were elected.

A list of members elected to the first House of Assembly is given in Chapter 2 of this Part.

Native Local Government Councils

The *Native Local Government Councils Ordinance 1949-1960* and Regulations provide for the constitution of councils, electoral procedure and qualifications of electors. All adult indigenous persons resident within the council area are eligible to vote at the initial elections following the establishment of a council. At subsequent elections any indigenous person apparently over the age of 17 years, who has paid, is liable to pay, or has been exempted from paying, council tax for the current financial year is eligible to vote. Any indigenous woman apparently over the age of 17 years resident within the council area may become

eligible to vote by applying to have her name inserted in the register of taxpayers which is kept by each council.

Voting is not compulsory and is by either open or secret ballot. In practice a semi-secret ballot is usually conducted by officers of the Department of Native Affairs, as most communities still lack sufficient experience to conduct wholly secret ballots. The system of voting is preferential.

The following table shows the number of eligible electors and those who exercised the franchise at the most recent elections:

Council	Number Entitled to Vote		Number Voting	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agarabi	1,666	1,838	1,650	1,829
Ambenob	1,960	1,834	1,670	1,439
Amuk	3,623	3,688	3,246	3,329
Asaro	3,523	3,429	2,985	2,506
Baluan	1,403	1,429	1,299	1,268
Biwat	1,865	539	1,611	507
Bola	644	730	493	543
Buin	1,734	1,726	1,653	1,563
Buka	1,090	1,105	964	964
Bukaua	528	653	463	570
Central New Ireland ..	1,143	931	1,065	866
Chuave	2,521	2,173	2,371	1,999
Dei	3,726	3,496	2,404	2,197
Finschhafen	1,705	1,578	1,522	1,576
Gauia .. ..	..	..	..	..
Gazelle Peninsula	9,060	8,298	7,070	6,426
Goroka	5,365	5,503	4,805	4,429
Hagen	3,798	3,898	2,465	2,328
Iabu	991	1,105	979	1,096
Kafe	6,181	6,005	4,744	4,467
Kamano	1,877	2,269	1,867	2,266
Karkar	2,334	2,451	1,702	1,707
Kerowagi	6,638	6,349	5,439	5,088
Kui	3,155	3,428	2,257	2,026
Lavongai	1,873	1,451	1,436	1,254
Lei-Wompa	981	1,187	783	979
Maprik	3,405	2,273	2,971	2,036
Markham	1,715	1,981	1,715	1,981
Minj	3,256	..	2,887	..
Morobe	784	1,105	745	996
Mumeng	2,042	2,964	1,969	2,848
Namatani	1,534	1,323	1,342	1,054
Ngangamp	1,343	..	1,046	..
North Coast Manus ..	1,323	285	1,226	257
Pagei	706	625	584	495
Pindiu	2,711	983	1,963	632
Rai Coast	1,780	1,634	1,578	1,446
Rao-Breri	1,118	1,148	1,016	1,009
Salamaua	805	1,192	649	1,012
Saussia	2,334	2,249	2,248	2,134
Siau	1,048	549	981	532
Siwai	1,071	1,084	951	958
Sumgilbar	1,483	1,410	1,183	1,111
Teop-Tinputz	771	360	603	338
Tikana	1,801	1,511	1,369	1,126
Vanimo	560	514	476	430
Wabag	8,691	9,605	6,635	5,677
Waiye	2,495	2,680	1,869	1,659
Wakunai	972	884	686	679
Wapei	1,770	1,836	1,404	1,413
Wewak-But	1,841	1,141	1,410	724
Wosera	4,046	4,369	3,862	4,148
Yangoru	2,844	..	2,503	..
Yawar	1,778	1,596	1,697	1,466
Yonggamugl	2,326	2,339	2,171	2,064
Total	127,027	113,903	106,266	90,745

(a) This Council had not held an election by 30th June 1964.

CHAPTER 6

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

There are at present no political organizations in the Territory. A political organization called the United Progress Party functioned in the Territory in 1961, but it has since ceased to exist.

One candidate, who was unsuccessful, was sponsored in the 1964 House of Assembly elections by a group called the New Guinea Party, whose members reside in Australia and which is not active in the Territory. There is no evidence of any organization resembling a political party among members or electors of either the House of Assembly of local government councils.

CHAPTER 7

THE JUDICIARY

Types of Courts

The courts which exercise jurisdiction within the Territory are:

- (1) The Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea;
- (2) District Courts;
- (3) Children's Courts;
- (4) Courts for Native Affairs; and
- (5) Warden's Courts.

The Supreme Court, established by the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1963, is the highest judicial authority in the Territory. The *Supreme Court Ordinance* 1949-1958 gives the court an unlimited jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters.

District courts, established under the *District Courts Ordinance* 1924-1961, have criminal jurisdiction over the less serious offences which are punishable on summary conviction, but have no jurisdiction to try treason crimes, misdemeanours and other indictable offences. They also exercise a limited civil jurisdiction.

Children's courts, established under the *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1962, have jurisdiction in respect of all offences by children (other than homicide) and of all applications and complaints under the Ordinance. They also have power to declare offenders to be incorrigible or uncontrollable children and to commit them to special institutions established under the Ordinance. For the purposes of the Ordinance a person under the age of sixteen years is a child, and where a case involving him arises in an area where there is no specially constituted children's court the local court of summary jurisdiction must deal with the case as if it were a duly constituted children's court.

The jurisdiction of the Courts for Native Affairs covers offences by indigenous inhabitants against the Native Administration Regulations, and civil actions of any kind (other than matters relating to the ownership of land or water) if all parties are indigenous persons.

These courts will be abolished when the *Local Courts Ordinance* 1963 is brought into operation. The local courts will have a limited jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters and this jurisdiction will extend to all persons irrespective of race.

The Administrator has power to establish for each gold-field or mineral field a warden's court with jurisdiction over civil cases concerning mining or mining lands held under the Mining Ordinance, and offences against the mining laws of the Territory.

In addition to these courts there is a Land Titles Commission set up under the *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance* 1951-1963. The function of the Land Titles Commission is to inquire into and determine what land in the Territory is the rightful property of persons or communities, and the persons or communities by whom, and the shares in which, that land is owned.

Appeals

Appeals from the decisions of the courts of inferior jurisdiction (in questions both of fact and of law) and from the decisions of the Land Titles Commission (on questions of law only) lie to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The High Court of Australia has jurisdiction, subject to prescribed conditions, to hear and determine appeals from judgments, decrees, orders and sentences of the Supreme Court.

Official Language

English is the official language of the courts. Where indigenous inhabitants are involved, however, evidence, &c., may be given in a local language, in which case it is translated into English for the court. Court interpreters are employed as necessary to assist the presiding judge or magistrate. While no statutory qualifications are prescribed, in practice considerable experience, a good educational background and competence in the relevant languages are sought in interpreters.

Constitution of the Courts

The Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia appoints. At 30th June, 1964 there were three judges holding office in addition to the Chief Justice. A judge may be removed from office by the Governor-General on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity only. Retiring age is 65 years. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be exercised by a judge or judges sitting in chambers. The seat of the Supreme Court is at Port Moresby, but the judges move on circuit throughout the Territory as need arises.

The Administrator may establish or abolish district courts and may appoint places for holding courts within districts. A district court may be constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, by a district officer (as defined in the *Ordinances Interpretation Ordinance* 1949-1963) or by two or more justices. There were five stipendiary magistrates at 30th June, 1964, four of whom preside at Lae, Rabaul, Madang and Goroka respectively, and move throughout the Territory as required.

The Administrator may appoint justices of the peace to be magistrates of the children's court to sit with lay persons (one of whom, in each area, shall be a woman) appointed by the Administrator to be members of the children's court.

District officers are *ex officio* members of Courts for Native Affairs which consist of one or more members. The Administrator may appoint any person to be a member of a Court for Native Affairs and may terminate any such appointment.

No action has been taken to recognize the jurisdiction of indigenous tribunals. In fact, any tribunal other than one established by law is illegal, and it is the policy of the Administering Authority to encourage the people to turn to the existing statutory judicial system, which provides the highest measure of justice.

To associate the people more closely with the work of the courts a training programme has been instituted under which selected applicants undergo a course of training for appointment as interpreters, clerks of courts and magistrates. The first course commenced in September, 1963, with eight trainees.

Warden's courts are conducted by a warden appointed under the *Mining Ordinance 1928-1962*. Any officer of the Public Service may be appointed a warden.

Judicial Appointments

To be eligible for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court a person must be a barrister or solicitor of the High Court of Australia or the Supreme Court of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth of not less than five years' standing. The Admission Rules under the *Legal Practitioners Ordinance 1954-1961*, provide that a barrister and or solicitor of the High Court of Australia or the Supreme Court of any State or Territory may be admitted to practice in the Territory. Other persons desiring to be admitted must first register as students-at-law and satisfy certain academic requirements of professional qualifications.

Fees

Court fees are on a moderate scale and in general are related to the amount at issue in the particular case. No fees are payable in criminal cases or in courts for native affairs.

Legal Aid

Under the *Poor Persons' Legal Assistance Ordinance 1951*, any person without adequate means to provide legal assistance for himself may, with the concurrence of the judge, be granted such assistance if on trial for an indictable offence.

Through the office of the Public Solicitor, every indigenous person appearing before the Supreme Court on a criminal charge is defended by a qualified legal practitioner and many appeals and civil actions are also conducted for the indigenous people by this office.

Methods of Trial

The normal British and Australian procedure governing the methods of trial and ascertainment of facts is followed by the courts of the Territory.

The *Jury (New Guinea) Ordinance 1951-1952* provides for any person of European descent charged with a capital offence to be tried before a jury of four persons. All other issues, both civil and criminal, are tried without a jury. It is considered that, in the present state of development of the indigenous people, a judge sitting alone with the responsibilities of judge and jury affords the best assurance of justice for an indigenous person on trial.

Equality of Treatment Before the Law

One of the basic principles of English law is equal treatment of all in the courts, irrespective of race or nationality, and this principle is always observed throughout the Territory. The indigenous inhabitants have the right of free recourse to the courts and are guided in such matters by officers of the Department of Native Affairs and by the Public Solicitor, whom they may approach on any matter.

Penalties

The penalties which may be imposed by the courts are stated in the ordinances and regulations under which the charges are laid. The penalties so specified are the same for all sections of the population, but in imposing a penalty in any particular case the courts take into account the background of the offender and the circumstances in which the offence was committed. It has been recognized nevertheless, that, having regard to the structure of their society, it would not be appropriate in many cases to subject the indigenous people to the full rigour of the criminal law, and a special code, entitled the *Native Administration Regulations*, which provides a very simple court procedure and a lower level of penalties has been in operation since 1924.

Capital punishment by hanging is the extreme penalty irrespective of race, class, creed or person, where a person has been convicted of wilful murder, treason or certain kinds of piracy. Power of clemency is vested in the Governor-General. In practice no execution may be carried out until all the circumstances of the case, including information as to the stage of advancement of the condemned person and the area where he lives, have been reported to the Minister for Territories and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy has been considered by the Administering Authority. During the period under review, no death sentences were carried out. In 58 cases death sentences were commuted to terms of imprisonment.

The only offences for which corporal punishment may be imposed in the case of adults are those indictable offences for which such punishment is specifically authorized by the Criminal Code, viz., sexual offences against females, certain crimes of particular violence, and prison offences. The power to impose corporal punishment for these offences belongs to the Supreme Court; it is rarely exercised and has not been exercised at all in recent years. Corporal punishment may not be imposed on a female.

Children's courts are not empowered to impose corporal punishment, but where offenders are under the age of fourteen years, the court may, without proceeding to a formal conviction and punishment, dismiss a charge upon being satisfied that suitable chastisement has been inflicted on the child by its guardian.

Deportation may not be imposed as a penalty, but under the *Migration Ordinance* 1963, the Administrator-in-Council may, subject to certain conditions, order the deportation of a person not born in the Territory who has been convicted of a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer or who is not a fit and proper person to be allowed to remain in the Territory.

Under the *Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act* 1923-1962 of the Commonwealth of Australia, European prisoners may be removed from the Territory to serve their sentences in a prison in Australia. In no circumstances may an indigenous inhabitant who is a prisoner be sent outside the Territory to serve his sentence. Juvenile offenders, who are a relatively small class and are mostly convicted of petty theft or housebreaking, are given separate opportunities for corrective instruction and general improvement.

All penalties in the criminal law of the Territory are quoted as maxima and any lesser penalty may be imposed by the court (except where the penalty is death, when it may be reduced only by the Governor-General). Thus in place of a life sentence a court may impose one of a term of years, and instead of a sentence for a term of years it may impose a fine.

Conditional Release

A person convicted of any offence not punishable with death, instead of being sentenced to any punishment to which he is liable, may be released upon his own recognizance, with or without sureties in such amount as the court directs, that he shall be of good behaviour for a time fixed by the court, or come up for sentence when called upon.

CHAPTER 8

LEGAL SYSTEM

General

The main source of the law of the Territory is the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1963 of the Commonwealth of Australia. Article 4 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory confers on the Administering Authority the same powers of legislation in and over the Territory as if it were an integral part of Australia, and entitles the Administering Authority to apply to the Territory, subject to such modification as it deems desirable, such laws of the Commonwealth of Australia as it deems appropriate to the needs and circumstances of the Territory. The Papua and New Guinea Act authorizes the House of Assembly, subject to the Act, to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory. The Administrator, under the provisions of the Act, may assent or withhold his assent to an ordinance, or may reserve the ordinance for the Governor-General's pleasure. Certain ordinances, of a nature as specified by the Act, must be reserved for the Governor-General's pleasure. An ordinance has no force or effect until it has been assented to by the Administrator, or where required, by the Governor-General. The Governor-General may within six months after the Administrator's assent to an ordinance disallow the ordinance or

a part thereof. Each ordinance assented to or from which assent has been withheld, or a disallowed ordinance, must be laid, within a specified period, before both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament.

Under the Papua and New Guinea Act, which adopted the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory, all laws in force in the Territory immediately before the date of commencement of the Act, i.e., 1st July 1949, were continued in force, subject, however, to their subsequent amendment or repeal by ordinances made in pursuance of the Papua and New Guinea Act. The laws so continued in force comprised:

- (a) Ordinances made under the *New Guinea Act* 1920-1935;
- (b) Ordinances made under the *Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act* 1945-1946.

One of these Ordinances, the *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance* 1921-1952, adopts as laws of the Territory to the extent that they are applicable to the circumstances of the Territory and not inconsistent with any other law of the Territory:

- (a) certain Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- (b) certain Acts and Statutes of the State of Queensland;
- (c) such of the Acts, Statutes and laws of England as were in force in the State of Queensland on 9th May 1921;
- (d) certain ordinances of the Territory of Papua;
- (e) the principles and rules of common law and equity that were in force in England on 9th May 1921.

In addition to laws which derive from the above sources, certain other laws apply in the Territory:

- (a) certain Imperial legislation, e.g. the *Fugitive Offenders Act* 1881;
- (b) Commonwealth Acts which are expressed to extend to the Territory.

In general, the legal system—whether civil, criminal or administrative—adheres both in principle and practice to that pertaining in England and the Australian States.

Native Law and Custom

The *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance* 1921-1952 provides that the tribal institutions, customs and usages of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory shall not be affected by that Ordinance, and shall, subject to the provisions of the ordinances of the Territory from time to time in force, be permitted to continue in existence insofar as the same are not repugnant to the general principles of humanity.

The *Native Customs (Recognition) Ordinance* 1963 was brought into operation on 24th October 1963, and provides that native custom shall be recognized and enforced by, and may be pleaded in, all courts, except insofar as, in a particular case or context, it is repugnant to the general principles of humanity, is inconsistent with an enactment in force in the Territory, is against public interest, or is not in the best interests of a child.

The Native Administration Regulations provide for Courts for Native Affairs to take judicial notice of all indigenous customs and give effect to them, save insofar as they are contrary to the principles of humanity or conflict with any law or ordinance in force in the Territory; and for all district officers and patrol officers to make themselves acquainted by all means in their power with the indigenous customs of their district, and to reduce such customs to writing and keep a copy of them in the district office.

No attempt has been made to codify such information, but there is a qualified anthropologist on the staff of the Department of Native Affairs who investigates and advises on indigenous customs and usages. All field officers of the Department of Native Affairs take courses of special training in anthropology with particular reference to New Guinea.

CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSIONS

A significant development in the political field during the year was the inauguration of the House of Assembly consisting of 64 members, 54 of whom were elected by adult suffrage on a common roll, and ten of whom are nominated official members. Ten Parliamentary Under-Secretaries have been appointed to understudy and assist official members. The Administrator's Council has also been reconstituted to enlarge its membership to eleven, seven of whom are elected members of the House of Assembly. These developments are aimed at enabling elected members of the House of Assembly to make an increasing contribution to the executive government of the Territory, and are further positive steps towards achieving the Administering Authority's declared aim of bringing the people of Papua and New Guinea as quickly as possible to the point where they can freely choose their own future.

These developments in the central political organization of the Territory will not only give the people of the Territory a considerable voice in shaping their future progress but will be an important means of promoting a national consciousness. They would not have been possible without the basis of well-established local political

organizations, particularly the local government councils. In 1951 there were four councils covering a population of approximately 15,400 people, while at 30th June, 1964, there were 55 councils representing a population of approximately 635,530. Ten new councils were formed during the year. Legislation has been passed, but is not yet in operation, to extend the composition of the councils to include representatives of all races living in the areas, and to increase their functions and responsibilities.

Further progress was made during the year in the task of bringing restricted areas under full control. In the Eastern Highlands District the area proclaimed as restricted was reduced by 406 square miles, and a further large area in the Western Highlands District is to be de-restricted in the near future.

Legislation (the *Local Courts Ordinance* 1963) was passed during the year, which, when brought into operation, will create a system of local courts, having jurisdiction equally over all peoples within the Territory and will replace the Courts for Native Affairs, which have jurisdiction only over, and in relation to, indigenous persons.

The *Native Customs (Recognition) Ordinance* 1963, which was brought into effect during October 1963, makes provision for the recognition of native custom by all courts within the Territory.

In September, 1963, nine students began training to qualify them for appointment to senior positions in district and local courts in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The *Public Service (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1963, which will provide for the reconstitution of the Public Service with preference in appointment and promotion to many positions to be given to local over expatriate applicants, was passed by the Legislative Council in November, 1963. The new Ordinance is expected to be brought into operation before the end of 1964.

The total strength of the Auxiliary Division of the Public Service increased from 928 to 1,204. There are now fourteen permanent indigenous officers in the Second Division, while another five officers are temporarily employed in the division pending their permanent appointment. There are 158 indigenous officers permanently employed in the Third Division, while thirteen officers are temporarily employed in this division pending their permanent appointment.

PART VI. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Section 1. Finance of the Territory

CHAPTER 1

PUBLIC FINANCE

As mentioned in Part III. of this report, the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua are governed in an administrative union as the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Legislation relating to public

finance applies equally to both Territories. The basic legislation governing the budget of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1963 of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Act provides that:

- (i) the revenues of the Territory shall be available for defraying the expenditure of the Territory;
- (ii) the receipt, expenditure and control of revenues and moneys of the Territory shall be regulated as provided by ordinance;

- (iii) no revenue 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 Administrator.
- (iv) the accounts of the Territory shall be subject to inspection and audit by the Auditor-General of the Administering Authority; and
- (v) there shall be expended in each year, upon the administration, welfare and development of the Territory and New Guinea, an amount which is not less than the total amount of public revenue raised in that year in respect of the Territory of New Guinea.

Supporting legislation is provided in the *Treasury Ordinance 1951-1963* which governs procedures for the receipt, expenditure and control of revenue and moneys of the Territory. Moneys are expended only under authority of an appropriation ordinance passed by the Legislative Council.

In conformity with statutory requirements the Treasurer annually prepares estimates of revenue and expenditure before the commencement of the financial year to which they relate. The estimates are presented by the Treasurer to the Administrator, who sends a copy to the Minister for Territories for consideration and determination by the Commonwealth Government of the amount of the grant that will be made available to the Territory. When the estimates of revenue are thus fixed the details of expenditure are then presented to the House of Assembly in the form of an appropriation bill. This bill is debated by the House of Assembly and if approved is passed as an appropriation ordinance. Before the ordinance can become operative it must be assented to by the Administrator, but, although expenditure may then be incurred within the limits of the appropriation, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia is empowered to disallow the ordinance within six months of assent thereto should he consider such action warranted.

The revenues of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are supplemented by a direct, interest-free and non-repayable grant from the Commonwealth of Australia. The grant for 1963-64 was £25,249,308, and of this amount £15,238,257 was allocated to the Territory of New Guinea.

The revenues and expenditures of each Territory are recorded separately and costs common to both are apportioned to each on an appropriate basis.

The revenues raised within the Trust Territory of New Guinea are derived chiefly from import tariffs and direct taxation and in 1963-64 amounted to £6,132,349. A comparison is made in Appendix IV of the various heads of revenue and expenditure for the Territory of New Guinea for the last five years. For each, expenditure by the Administration on the government, welfare and development of the Territory has substantially exceeded the public revenue raised within the Territory.

Revenues and expenditure from and on behalf of indigenous inhabitants are not recorded separately. The balance, however, is heavily weighted on the side of expenditure incurred for the benefit of indigenous inhabitants, as will be seen from the details furnished in

Appendix IV, and the references made in this report to the social, medical, educational, agricultural and other services provided throughout the Territory.

The Published Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure of the Commonwealth of Australia specifically record the following items of financial assistance to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea for the last three years:

Item	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£
Grant towards expenses, including Native Welfare and Development	17,293,398	20,000,207	25,249,308
Australian School of Pacific Administration	66,657	64,968	70,880
New Guinea and Papua Superannuation Funds ..	96,121	98,541	115,944
Lighthouse Services—Buildings, Works, Fittings, Furniture and Equipment ..	17,823	34,897	22,789
Maintenance of Lighthouse Services	21,199	25,520	21,999
International Bank Mission ..	..	7,260	7,777
Total	17,495,198	20,231,393	25,488,697

In addition, the Commonwealth Government spends considerable sums each year on essential works and services in Papua and New Guinea at no cost to the Administration. Commonwealth departments and instrumentalities such as the Departments of Civil Aviation, Works, Interior, and National Development and the Australian Broadcasting Commission spent in 1963-64 approximately £6,858,175 in the aggregate of which £2,144,292 was on capital works.

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea has no administrative, fiscal or customs union with any other neighbouring territory and no preference on imported goods is given in the Customs Tariff of the Territory.

The loan programme for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea was achieved by the use of three types of loan-raising media: premium securities, private treaty loans and savings certificates.

The fifth series of premium securities, which was offered to the public on 11th June, 1963, to provide funds for public works and services closed on 30th May, 1964, and at 30th June, 1964, securities to the value of £199,680 were on issue.

The sixth series of premium securities was opened for public subscription on 10th June, 1964, and at 30th June, 1964, £18,140 had been subscribed.

Private treaty loans had raised a further £1,451,000 for works and services by the end of the year.

The second series of savings certificates which was offered to the public on 1st June, 1961, closed on 31st October, 1963, and at 30th June, 1964, a total of £36,241 had been subscribed, while certificates to the value of £2,009 had been redeemed.

The third series of savings certificates opened on 1st November, 1963, and at 30th June, 1964, a total of £22,493 had been subscribed, with no redemptions.

The indigenous population subscribed £85,800 during the year to all current series of premium securities and savings certificates.

At 30th June, 1964, the public debt of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea amounted to £3,662,747.

Local Authorities

The budgetary system and procedures of local government councils are described in Chapter 3 of Part V. of this report.

CHAPTER 2

TAXATION

General

The types of taxation imposed in the Territory are customs and excise duties, income tax, personal and native local government council taxes, stamp and succession duties and registration fees. Of these the more important are discussed below. No hut, land or cattle taxes are imposed. All taxes must be paid in money.

Customs Duties

Customs revenue accounts for a considerable part of local revenue. Customs matters are regulated under the *Customs Ordinance* 1951-1959, and duties on imports are prescribed by the *Customs Tariff* 1959-1963.

Import revenues for the three years from 1st July, 1961 to 30th June, 1964 were:

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£
Amount of import duties ..	1,613,908	1,797,691	1,984,064

Details of classified imports and exports, with values, are given in Appendix VII.

Excise Duties

Excise is regulated under the *Excise (Beer) Ordinance* 1952-1960 and the *Excise Ordinance* 1956-1959. Excise duties are prescribed by the *Excise Tariff* 1956-61.

The current rates of excise duty are 5s. 6d. a gallon on beer and 2s. 9d. a pound on twist tobacco.

Income Tax

Legislation. The imposition, assessment and collection of a tax upon incomes are regulated by the *Income Tax Ordinance* 1959-1963; the *Income Tax (Rates) Ordinance* 1959; and the *Income Tax Regulations* 1959, as amended.

Scope of Income Tax. In general, income assessable for income tax purposes includes all income derived directly or indirectly from sources in the Territory and, in the case of resident taxpayers, unless expressly exempt, from sources outside the Territory.

For the purposes of the tax, the word income is used in its ordinary sense and also includes certain other receipts declared by the *Income Tax Ordinance* to be assessable income. Receipts such as gifts (other than gratuities given by the employer to an employee in the course of his employment), legacies, profits from the sale of property (unless acquired for the purposes of profit making), lottery wins and most capital gains are not regarded as income and are not assessable.

The Ordinance sets out certain kinds of income which are exempt from tax, e.g., the income of religious institutions and income derived from gold-mining.

Although a partnership is required to furnish a return of income, it is not generally liable to pay tax on that income. The assessable income of a partner includes his individual interest in the net income of the partnership. His share of a partnership loss is an allowable deduction.

Taxable Income. Taxable income is the amount remaining after deducting from the assessable income all deductions allowable under the Ordinance and it is to taxable income that the rates of tax are applied to calculate the tax liability.

The allowable deductions fall into three main categories:

- (i) Expenses incurred in gaining or producing assessable income or necessarily incurred in carrying on a business for that purpose, except to the extent that such expenditure is an outgoing of capital or is of a capital, private or domestic nature, or is incurred in gaining exempt income.
- (ii) Special deductions such as bad debts, expenses of borrowing, trading losses incurred over the previous seven years and gifts to certain institutions. Primary producers may claim a deduction for capital expenditure which will bring land into production or improve the productive qualities of land already in use. Certain other deductions are allowable for those engaged in the timber and mining industries.
- (iii) Concessional deductions, i.e., family and personal allowances granted to resident taxpayers, including
 - (a) Deductions of the amounts indicated for the following dependants:

	£
Spouse	230
Daughter-housekeeper	230
Child less than sixteen years of age ..	130
Student child	130
Invalid relative	130
Parent	230

- (b) Certain domestic and private expenditure, such as medical expenses, life insurance premiums, &c. Leave fares are deductible in the case of self-employed persons; and
- (c) Personal allowance of £286.

Returns and Assessments. Individuals with assessable income in excess of £104 and all partnerships, companies and trustees are required to lodge returns of income. However, Australian residents (including companies) whose income from Territory sources is confined to dividends, interest and or pensions, are not required to lodge Territory returns of income on the understanding that such income will be included in their Australian returns.

The amount of income tax payable on the taxable income of an individual taxpayer is calculated at graduated rates laid down in the Income Tax (Rates) Ordinance appropriate to the financial year. The rates applicable to income derived during the year ended 30th June, 1964, are set out in Table 1 of Appendix V.

The rates of tax payable by companies are also laid down in the Ordinance. The rates operative on income derived during the year ended 30th June, 1964, were, in the case of public companies, 4s. for each £1 of the taxable income, and in the case of private companies, 2s. 6d. for each £1 of the taxable income up to £5,000, and 3s. 6d. for each £1 of the taxable income in excess of £5,000.

Companies, with the exception of non-profit companies, are assessed for tax if the taxable income is £1 or more. Non-profit companies are not liable to tax unless the taxable income exceeds £104.

The Ordinance prescribes the means of calculating a private company's distributable income in any year and the portion of this which may be retained. A company is liable to additional tax on any part of its distributable income in excess of the permitted retention allowance not paid in dividends. This tax was imposed at the rate of 6s. 8d. in the £1 for the financial year 1963-64.

Rebates allowed under the various sections of the Income Tax Ordinance and any credits are deductible from the tax as calculated on the taxable income. Credits arise in cases where tax has been paid in the country of its origin on assessable income derived from sources outside the Territory.

Objections and Appeals. Machinery is provided in the Income Tax Ordinance for the lodgement of objections to assessments. A taxpayer dissatisfied with the decision on an objection may request reference of the decision to the Review Tribunal or, alternatively, may request that the objection be treated as an appeal to be forwarded to the Supreme Court.

Payment of Tax. A salary or wage earner has tax instalments deducted from his pay by his employer, who remits this money to the Taxation Office. In respect of business, investment and non-salary and non-wage income, the counterpart of tax instalment deductions is provisional tax, payable in advance and applicable to companies and individuals. Such tax instalment deductions and provisional tax are essential elements of the pay-as-you-earn system of income taxation in the Territory. In each case the amount of tax instalment deductions or provisional tax paid in respect of a particular year is credited against the amount of tax subsequently assessed for that year. The taxpayer is required to pay to the Taxation Office any balance owing, or receives a refund of any excess.

Personal Tax

Legislation. Personal Tax is levied under the *Personal Tax Ordinance 1957-1960* on all male persons eighteen years of age or over. Rates are fixed annually under the *Personal Tax (Rates) Ordinance*. The 1964 Ordinance fixed a maximum rate of £2 per person per annum, together with lower rates to be applied under conditions specified. Personal tax is levied on indigenous persons only in areas where significant economic activity provides cash incomes.

Exemptions. Exemptions based on grounds similar to those used in fixing local rates may be granted by district officers, who receive recommendations from patrol officers in cases where the latter consider that, owing to a decline in prosperity or for other reasons, payment of tax would involve hardship.

In addition, persons liable for local government council tax pay only that part of personal tax, if any, which exceeds the council tax. Those liable for income tax are entitled to a rebate of income tax equal to the amount of personal tax paid.

Payment of Tax. Personal tax is assessed and payment is made annually on demand, by cash only, to a patrol officer or Treasury official, who issues receipts to each individual taxpayer. Collections are remitted to the Treasury.

Appeals. The Personal Tax Ordinance established a right of appeal to a taxation tribunal for the purpose of seeking exemption or reduction in the amount of personal tax. The tribunal may grant an exemption or a reduction of personal tax on the ground of lack of sufficient means or hardship or may on any ground reduce the amount payable as it thinks fit. A person aggrieved at the decisions of a taxation tribunal may appeal to a taxation appeals tribunal constituted by the Administrator by public notice.

The penalty for refusing or failing to pay personal tax is £50 or imprisonment for six months.

Revenue from Income and Personal Taxation

Revenue from taxation for the year ended 30th June, 1964, was as follows:

	£
Personal Tax	38,033
Income Tax—Individuals ..	857,077
Income Tax—Companies ..	590,472

Collections of personal tax from the various districts were:

	£
New Britain	20,494
Morobe	3,653
Madang	2,194
New Ireland	1,293
Sepik	5,711
Bougainville	1,739
Eastern Highlands	2,947
Western Highlands	2
	<hr/>
	£38,033

Native Local Government Council Tax

Under the *Native Local Government Councils Ordinance 1949-1960*, a council may levy within its area rates and taxes which are payable to the council treasury account. Grounds for exemption from or reduction of tax are set out in Chapter 3 of Part V. and information concerning taxes levied by councils during 1964 and estimated revenue therefrom is given in Appendix II.

Stamp Duties

Under the *Stamp Duties Ordinance* 1952-1961 certain instruments are liable for duty. These include bills of exchange, promissory notes, conveyances or transfers on sales of real property, leases, receipts, bills of lading, deeds of settlement or gift, memoranda and articles of association of companies, transfers of marketable securities, powers of attorney and certain policies of insurance.

Duties are assessed at a fixed or ad valorem rate depending on the type of instrument, and payable by stamps affixed or impressed upon the documents involved.

Provision is made in the Ordinance for fines to be imposed for evasion of stamp duty and for penalties in the form of increased duty for late submission of documents.

Section 2. Money and Banking

The currency system of the Territory is that operating throughout the Commonwealth of Australia. Australian notes and coins are legal tender in the Territory.

All banking operations in the Territory are regulated by the Commonwealth acts relating to banking, namely, the *Banking Act* 1959, the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959, and the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959-1962, which replaced the *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1945-1953 and came into operation on 14th January, 1960. Under the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959, the central bank elements of the Commonwealth Bank, together with the Note Issue Department and Rural Credits Department, were reconstituted as the Reserve Bank of Australia. A branch of the Reserve Bank has been established at Port Moresby. The Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia acts as distributing agent for Australian coin through its offices at Lae and Rabaul.

The indigenous people, except for those in the early stages of contact, have largely accepted the use of currency. The Reserve Bank of Australia carries out research in the Territory, and provides facilities for the purpose of educating the indigenous people in the concepts of saving and investment, and the general requirements of a money economy.

Legal tender in the Territory is governed by the provisions of the *Currency, Coinage and Tokens Ordinance* (New Guinea) 1922-1960, and, as to Australian notes, by virtue of the application of the Reserve Bank Act. No new issue of Territorial coinage has been made since the re-establishment of civil administration after the war.

Provision has been made in the *Currency Ordinance* 1964 for the adoption within the Territory of Papua and New Guinea of Australian decimal currency at the same time as it is introduced in Australia, which at present is expected to be February, 1966. A Papua and New Guinea Currency Conversion Commission has been established under the Ordinance to take all necessary action to facilitate the spread of knowledge and understanding of the decimal currency system, and its introduction and efficient, just and smooth operation in the Territory.

Foreign exchange, which is controlled by the regulations of the Commonwealth of Australia, is supplied through the central banking system of the Commonwealth to the branches of banks operating in the Territory. There are no restrictions on payments between the Territory and

the Commonwealth. As the Territory uses Australian currency, foreign exchange rates, and restrictions on exchange transactions with other countries are the same as those applicable to similar transactions between Australia and those countries. During the period under review there have been no major fluctuations in exchange rates between Australia and other countries.

There are four trading banks operating in the Territory: the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, the Bank of New South Wales, the Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited and the National Bank of Australasia Limited. At 30th June, 1964, nineteen branches were maintained by these banks, at Bulolo, Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Wewak and Mount Hagen. In addition, bank agencies were operating at Kokopo, Wau and Lae.

Savings bank facilities are provided by the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, the Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Limited, the Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Limited and the National Bank Savings Bank Limited. At 30th June, 1964, nineteen branches were maintained at Bulolo, Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Wewak and Mount Hagen and 157 agencies were operating at smaller centres. School agencies are conducted at the main centres.

Rates of interest for bank deposits and advances are the same as those in Australia. The public debt of the Territory is the amount raised by subscriptions to Private Treaty Loans, Territory Premium Securities and Territory Savings Certificates (all of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea). In 1963-64 approximately £1,740,000 was raised in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea by these means. Rates of interest applying in the Territory at 30th June, 1964, are detailed in Appendix VI.

No information is available relating to current accounts maintained by indigenous people. However, in June, 1964, the number of operative savings bank accounts of indigenous depositors was 83,251, the balance of which totalled £1,976,661. There were also 26,779 school savings bank accounts of which the balances totalled £51,089; some of these belonged to indigenous children.

Details of the amounts invested by the indigenous people on fixed deposit and in government securities and loans are not available.

The levels of deposits and advances of cheque-paying banks in 1963-64 and deposits of savings banks at 30th June, 1964, in the Territory of New Guinea are shown in the following table:

BANK DEPOSITS

Particulars	Average June 1964	Average 1963-64
	£'000	£'000
Cheque-paying Banks—		
(a) Not bearing interest—		
Australian Governments	425	349
Other customers	3,524	3,588
(b) Bearing interest—		
Australian Governments .. ..	..	..
Other customers—		
Fixed	2,043	1,830
Current	233	226
Total	6,225	5,993
Savings Banks balances at 30th June 1964 ..	£6,297,025	

BANK ADVANCES

Particulars	Average June 1964	Average 1963-64
	£'000	£'000
Cheque-paying Banks— Loans, Advances and Bills Discounted ..	2,331	2,060

Information is not available regarding the number of loans made and the classification of loans according to the purpose for which they were made.

The Territory has no separate reserves of gold and foreign exchange, but relies on the reserves of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Section 3. Economy of the Territory

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

General Situation

Primary production is the basis of the Territory's economy. Agriculture is the chief activity and in 1963-64 agricultural exports accounted for approximately 81 per cent. of the total value of exports of Territory produce (excluding re-exports). An important timber industry based on the Territory's extensive forest resources is being developed. Gold mining, although now declining, is still an important activity. Manufacturing industries are of minor though growing significance.

While the economy remains to a large extent dependent on the production of copra and copra products, there has been an increasing diversification of activities. This can be seen in the changing pattern of exports, especially in the increased amounts of cocoa and coffee; in the growing volume and range of manufactured products; in the development taking place in the various service industries, including building and construction, commerce, communications, transport and financial services; and in the greater demand for an extended range of imports.

Subsistence agriculture is still the predominant activity of the indigenous population, although increasing numbers of New Guineans are growing export crops or cash crops for local sale. Indigenous growers now produce one quarter of the copra, about one quarter of the cocoa and over half of the coffee produced in the Territory. They are also entering the field of mechanised peanut production. In addition, growing numbers of indigenous people are participating in other economic activities including live-stock raising, timber production, mining, commerce, transport, manufacturing and administration. One of the activities of the Department of Trade and Industry is to provide guidance in business management and the establishment of business enterprises.

Most New Guineans are almost wholly self-sufficient in food and other domestic requirements, but as a result of the Administering Authority's efforts to improve stan-

dards of nutrition, health and village hygiene and to promote higher standards of living and an accelerated rate of economic advancement generally, there is an increasing demand for a wide range of capital and consumer goods and services.

In the post-war period there has been a large increase in the annual grant from the Australian Government, enabling substantial provision to be made for the long-term development needs of the Territory. Greatly increased expenditures have been incurred on purchases of capital equipment and building materials for public works; on providing the basic economic facilities that are essential to the expansion of productive capacity, such as power stations, water supplies, roads, aerodromes, wharves, transport and marketing services; and on the detailed investigation of the Territory's physical resources.

At the same time in 1963-64 local revenue and loans provided about one third of the total revenue required for expenditure by the Territorial Administration. The amounts allocated to New Guinea from the grants made by the Administering Authority over the last three years to supplement local revenue were—

1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
£10,114,366	£12,136,151	£15,238,257

In addition to the grant the Australian Government spent about £4,500,000 in 1963-64 on essential works and services through Commonwealth departments and instrumentalities not directly responsible to the Administration of the Territory.

As well as making a direct contribution to future development by the provision of permanent assets the Administering Authority's expenditure on general administration, social services and education helps to raise consumption levels and thus assists the growth of local commercial enterprises.

To supplement local revenue from direct and indirect taxation, public loans have been raised within the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The total amount obtained from these loans in 1963-64 was £1,741,150. The proceeds of the loans are devoted to the development of public works and services in the Territory, £1,059,679 being spent this year in the Territory of New Guinea.

Price and Production Trends

For New Guinea, as for other tropical countries, there are particular problems of world price fluctuations in relation to agricultural products. Nevertheless, during the past year, the volume of the Territory's agricultural production continued to increase.

The price situation in relation to the principal crops was as follows:

- (a) World prices for copra, which is sold on the open market, rose during the year, and the Copra Marketing Board increased the initial price paid to producers on delivery from £57 10s. to £60 per ton f.m.s. grade copra. The total proceeds from copra sales after meeting handling charges, which are held at a relatively low level, are distributed to the producers when the accounts for sales are complete.



Both subsistence farming and cash cropping are important for New Guinea. Pictures show a subsistence garden and a pyrethrum crop in the Western Highlands District.



The changing economy



Above: A business transaction being concluded in a remote highland village.

Below: A money transaction at the Mount Hagen market.





*Above: All passionfruit in the Territory is produced by New Guinean growers.
Payment in cash for fruit at a Goroka processing plant.
Below: Over 83,000 New Guineans have savings bank accounts.*





New Guinea farmers produced 3,418 tons of coffee in 1963-64. *Above:* Picking berries on a New Guinean owned plantation. *Below:* The sale of New Guinea coffee is being promoted at international trade fairs—a Papuan supervising the Papua and New Guinea coffee stall at the Osaka International Trade Fair, Japan.



- (b) The cocoa price at 30th June, 1964, was £187 10s. per ton compared with £230 per ton at 30th June, 1963.
- (c) Prices for coffee, which vary widely, according to quality and liquor, rose substantially during the year.
- (d) Virginia Bunch and White Spanish peanut prices remained stable over the period, and at 30th June, 1964, top price was 1s. 5d. per lb. f.o.b. All varieties of peanut kernels sold as oil-milling culls brought a price of between 6d. and 7d. a lb. f.o.b., Lae.

Agricultural production is the basis upon which the early economic advancement of the New Guinea people will depend. Largely as a result of the Administration's extension programmes their participation in the various cash crop industries is increasing steadily.

Copra is the principal plantation crop. Planting of coconuts by indigenous growers continued to increase. Copra produced by the indigenous producers was 22,092 tons for the year ending 30th June, 1964. The prospects of increased production of copra by New Guinean producers are good owing to the adoption of improved techniques and to existing plantings still to come into bearing.

Exports of cocoa beans increased from 13,942 tons to 15,355 tons. Plantings by indigenous producers total more than 6 million trees.

Exports of coffee beans increased from 4,838 tons in 1962-63 to 6,796 tons in 1963-64 of which 3,418 tons came from indigenous producers.

Peanut production has increased but, as the crop is grown widely for local consumption, total production statistics are not procurable. Export production, however, amounted to 1,961 tons.

Rice production increased slightly and the Agricultural Extension Service is seeking to maintain interest in this crop because of its sound long-term prospects and the advantages of adding a storable grain to subsistence production.

Passionfruit growing in the highlands is entirely in the hands of indigenous producers. Five hundred and three tons of fruit were sold to processors at Goroka, Chimbu and Mount Hagen during the year.

Sales of vegetables by indigenous growers in town markets, including Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Kavieng, Goroka and Mt. Hagen provided a significant source of income during the year. These sales were estimated at over 14,355 tons.

The pastoral industry is in the developmental stage and is being assisted by a scheme to encourage local breeding under which importations of breeding stock are subsidized. Importations during the year included 1,321 cattle and 13 horses and the subsidy paid amounted to £32,911. Also imported were 88,766 chickens, 131 turkeys and 550 ducks.

The value of timber products exported increased from £1,288,982 to £1,672,532.

No new goldfields have been located. Indigenous miners have maintained an interest in prospecting and in working claims in the Morobe, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands, and Sepik districts.

National Income

Studies have been undertaken over a number of years to determine a satisfactory basis on which to assess the social accounts for the Territory. During 1963 estimates of national income for the Territory or Papua and New Guinea for 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 were prepared by the Commonwealth Department of Territories in collaboration with the Australian National University.

The only significant difference in the Territory estimates from the model suggested in the United Nations System of National Accounts (*Studies in Methods*, Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, 1960), is that in addition to including income produced in the geographical area by residents and non-residents (gross domestic product), the gross Territory product also includes all income of residents derived from outside the Territory.

The Territory estimates cover both the monetary and the subsistence sectors. The larger part of the indigenous population of Papua and New Guinea is engaged in subsistence agriculture but increasing numbers of indigenous persons are undertaking wage labour in both the public and private sectors of the economy. There is no information available which would account for all employers, own account workers, and unpaid family helpers.

While there are large numbers of indigenous primary producers individual production is still small. There are difficulties in imputing production values to the extensive subsistence area of the economic activity of the Territory. Although the distinction between subsistence production and market production is clear, any attempt to identify a particular section of the population solely with subsistence would be unreal. Many of the indigenous people are producers and consumers in both the sectors of subsistence and market production. A considerable portion of the wage labour force and their dependants also produce and consume goods outside the market system. Estimates of this non-marketed production have been included in the monetary sector.

Subsistence housing does not enter into the market system, although some items of construction, such as nails, have entered market transactions and are accounted for in the assessment of market supplies in the monetary sector.

The labour component in subsistence production is substantial. Very little of it is undertaken for monetary payment and notions of the value of undertakings and obligations vary from area to area even when values are equated to monetary terms. An attempt has been made to evaluate non-monetary gross private and community investment replacement and maintenance.

The tables in Appendix XXVI are estimates of the total market supplies and total market expenditure in Papua and New Guinea for the three years ending 30th June, 1961, 1962 and 1963; data for each of the Territories of Papua and New Guinea separately are not available.

Non-Governmental Organizations

The main non-government organizations of an economic nature are the Chambers of Commerce at Rabaul, Madang and Lae; co-operative societies; the Highland Farmers and Settlers' Association; the Morobe District

Planters and Farmers' Association and the Planters' Association of New Guinea; and the Madang, Lae and Rabaul Workers' Associations.

CHAPTER 2

POLICY AND PLANNING

General

Economic policy aims at developing the resources of the Territory to provide a rising standard of living for the whole population and to create a viable economy. For the achievement of this objective all sections of the community, especially the indigenous people, are encouraged to play their part.

The advancement of indigenous agriculture to improve food supplies, bring about a more efficient use of village land and increase the production of cash crops is given a high priority by the Administering Authority. In most areas a basic administrative framework has been established and there are many indigenous people who have developed various skills and who are living at a higher standard than was customary in the past. The improvement of living standards has brought with it new needs and aspirations. The satisfaction of these, together with the provision of adequate employment opportunities and the creation of an economic foundation for the Territory's developmental works and social services, will require an increasing economic effort on the part of the people. Progress will also depend on the success achieved in promoting interest and participation in more advanced forms of economic enterprise.

Because of the nature and distribution of the Territory's resources it is clear that, in the short term at least, agriculture must continue to provide the basic income required for the economic advancement of most of the indigenous population. The Administration therefore attaches considerable importance to its agricultural extension programme (described in 3 (b) of Section 4 of this Part) and to other measures, including research and experiment, designed to assist in the establishment of new indigenous agricultural enterprises, the development of existing enterprises and the improvement in efficiency of indigenous agriculture generally.

While the aims of this work are primarily the concern of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, they can only be achieved fully by co-operation between officers of many departments of the territorial Public Service—in particular Native Affairs; Education; Public Health; Lands, Surveys and Mines; Forests; and Trade and Industry.

An important aspect of economic policy is that relating to the administration of land, which is described in detail in Chapter 3 (a) of Section 4. Provisions to protect the rights of the people of New Guinea are included in all the land laws of the Territory. The basic safeguard is that only the Administration may acquire native-owned land and then only if in its judgment the land is surplus to the present and prospective needs of the people. Having acquired the land the Administration may dispose of it to settlers, but as the only form of tenure given is leasehold, it retains

some control and periodically, in accordance with the terms of the lease granted, reviews the future use of the land.

As well as protecting their existing interests in land the Administration is trying to ensure that enterprising indigenous groups and individuals will have access to all the land they need. Land settlement schemes have been started in several areas by the Administration, and the number of indigenous agriculturists who, lacking suitable land under their traditional system of land tenure, have become leaseholders of land previously acquired by the Administration is increasing rapidly.

Local government councils participate in some of these schemes, e.g., in the Madang District, and the Gazelle Peninsula.

At the same time, as mentioned in Chapter 3 (a) of Section 4, legislation has been passed which, when brought into operation, will enable the conversion of customary systems of land tenure to a single system which will give to the individual a clear and transferable legal title to his land and thus facilitate the better use of available land by the indigenous people and the more orderly handling of land transactions.

One of the greatest problems met with in the economic advancement of the Territory is that of capital formation. In the traditional subsistence economy production is largely geared to current needs and the economic situation is one of stagnation rather than growth. As the people move towards a more advanced economy there is an increasing need for capital—to finance basic investigations of resources; to develop further the public utilities, including power and water; to provide roads, bridges, airfields, wharves and buildings; to purchase plant, machinery and equipment; to provide houses, schools and hospitals; to provide transport and communications.

A potential source of capital, both public and private, is beginning to develop in the money incomes received by the indigenous people from various forms of economic activity. As a means of mobilizing savings, special forms of loans using savings certificates in denominations down to £1 are being issued. To promote an extension of this kind of savings the Reserve Bank of Australia, by arrangement with the Administering Authority, has established savings and loan societies. In addition many New Guineans have subscribed to the various public loans raised each year.

For some time to come, however, the yield of local public revenue, even if supplemented by a growing volume of loan funds raised in the Territory, will be far below the level required to finance development in the public sector of the economy, let alone provide for annual administrative needs, and it will be necessary for the Territory to continue to rely heavily on the annual grants of the Administering Authority.

The annual grant for 1963-64 was £15,238,257, an increase of £3,102,106 over the amount granted in 1962-63.

As the economy has become more complex a need for capital to finance the enterprise of the producer has also emerged. The first New Guinean producers who entered into cash production, either for the local market or for export, already had their land, the wage-free labour of

themselves and their families, and their own food and houses. Under guidance and with the distribution of seeds and plants by the Administration they could establish new crops without any demand on outside capital. Their first cash income was not needed for subsistence but could be used to purchase vehicles and implements. In areas recently brought under control this is still largely the situation, but as the economy advances and the indigenous settler and his family move into cash production of a more advanced kind, a need develops for initial finance for a house, subsistence and wages and the provision of implements and vehicles from the start so that steps to full production may be hastened. Between these two types of situation the need for capital has been met in a number of areas by community activity such as co-operative ventures and economic projects organized by local government councils and loan societies formed under the *Savings and Loan Societies Ordinance* 1961, as well as by loans from special Administration funds.

The various forms of credit assistance provided or backed by the Administration are outlined below. In addition credit facilities are provided by the commercial banks, but use of these has been limited among the New Guinean people by the fact that most of their land is held under native customary tenure and cannot be pledged as security, by protective restrictions on their contractual capacity and by their own unfamiliarity with the uses of credit. Reform of the land tenure system, referred to above should remove some of these obstacles.

The investment of outside capital in the Territory is encouraged subject to suitable safeguards to protect the interests on the New Guinean people and to ensure that their full participation in the economic life and wealth of their country will not be prejudiced. Such a policy serves not only to hasten the development of the Territory's resources and the expansion of secondary and tertiary industries, but also to provide additional avenues of training for the people in managerial and technical skills. Where it has been considered useful and practicable, incentives to attract capital to the Territory have been provided. These include a relatively low scale of taxation in the Territory compared with taxation in Australia; tariff protection and tariff concessions; and the provision of technical and other services by the Administration to investigate and provide information or advice on industrial possibilities, sites and services, and on such matters as prevailing freight rates and the size and distribution of markets throughout the Territory.

It is the responsibility of the Department of Trade and Industry to promote active participation by the local people in the field of secondary industry by the provision of counselling in all aspects of business management. The efforts of the Administration to encourage primary production are also assisted by special entry arrangements to the Australian market. Specialists from various departments of the Australian Government are made available to investigate problems, to carry out scientific surveys, and to conduct such basic research as that carried out by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in the survey of natural resources and in recent research directed towards the most effective utilization of local building materials.

In addition, at the request of the Australian Government a mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development conducted an economic survey of the Territory in 1963. The basic objective of the mission, as agreed by the Government and the Bank, was to undertake a general review of the economic potentialities of the Territory and to make recommendations to assist the Australian Government in planning a development programme designed to expand and stimulate the economy and thereby raise the standard of living of the people. The report of the mission is expected to be available late in 1964.

A considerable amount of research and experimental work is carried on by the Administration itself in relation not only to agricultural production, but also to pests and diseases, stock-breeding, fisheries, forests and mining.

Subsidies, either of a direct nature or by the carrying of economic operating losses, have been provided for air transport and telegraphic communications, while facilities of a high standard have been established for civil aviation.

The importation of livestock for breeding has been encouraged by the granting of freight subsidies. Customs exemptions have been extended to the importation of agricultural machinery, some mechanical equipment, industrial metals, and industrial and agricultural chemicals.

Training and advice are provided for the indigenous people in their own economic activities and in the new forms to which they are being introduced. These and other matters relating to the Administration's policies in the economic field are described in detail in Section 4 of this Part.

The application of specifically economic measures is not, of course, the only aspect of Administration policy bearing on the economic development of the Territory and its resources. In the long run such measures would have little effect if unsupported by progressive social policies, especially in the fields of labour, health and education, particulars of which are given elsewhere in this report.

Administrative Organization for Economic Development
Most departments of the Administration carry out functions relating to economic growth and development. Those most directly involved are the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, the Department of Forests, the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines the Department of Labour and the Department of Trade and Industry (all of which work closely with the Department of Native Affairs).

Other instrumentalities with responsibilities in the field of economic development include the Land Development Board, details of which are given in Chapter 3 (a) of Section 4 of this Part, the Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board, and the Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilization Board.

The composition and functions of the two latter bodies are described in Chapter 1 of Section 4 of this Part.

As mentioned in Chapter 3 of Part V, native local government councils prepare, finance and administer local economic development programmes, while co-operative societies and rural progress societies also play an important part in the economic progress of the indigenous people. Details of co-operative and rural progress activities are

given in Chapter 1 of Section 4 of this Part. The Departments of Trade and Industry, Native Affairs and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries actively foster these forms of organization and advise and assist the people in their economic plans.

Programmes of Economic Development

On the basis of the research and experimental work which is being carried on and surveys which have been made to determine the extent of resources and appropriate patterns of development, economic plans and programmes of various kinds have been drawn up and are being implemented.

In the field of agriculture in particular, action plans are in operation to encourage the production of a number of commodities, while programmes for the development of indigenous agriculture in the various administrative districts have also been laid down. Progress under these plans is described in Chapter 3 (b) of Section 4 of this Part.

Reference to plans for development in other fields of economic activity will be found in Chapters 4 to 10 of the same section.

Credit Assistance for Economic Development

The *Treasury Ordinance* 1951-1963 provides that the Administration may guarantee repayment of a loan made by a bank to any person for a purpose approved by the Minister for Territories. Loans for the development of central cocoa fermentaries operated by native local government councils in the Gazelle Peninsula have been guaranteed under this Ordinance, and during 1963-64 the amount of the guaranteed loans stood at £227,020. At 30th June, 1964, £197,238 of this amount had been drawn, £131,355 has been repaid and the balance owing was £65,883.

Under the *Native Loans Ordinance* 1955-1962 special credit may be given to individuals and groups of people of indigenous or part-indigenous descent to further the development of primary and secondary industries, other commercial enterprises, and local government or community economic development projects. Continued interest was shown in loans under this ordinance and 59 loans aggregating £33,403, made up as follows were approved during the year:

Recipient	Purpose	No.	Amount
			£
Groups ..	Purchase of Trucks ..	2	600
	Purchase of Tractor ..	1	1,000
Individuals ..	Land Settlement ..	46	28,784
	Purchase of Tractor ..	1	1,000
	Purchase of Truck ..	1	1,082
	Establish Piggery ..	2	162
	Working Capital ..	1	100
	Erect Cocoa Fermentary ..	1	300
	Purchase of Coffee Plantation ..	1	120
	Erect Trade Store ..	1	75
	Cattle Project ..	1	140
	Purchase of Fishing Nets ..	1	40
		59	33,403

Of the 46 loans to assist land settlement 27 were for development of blocks with coconut tree plantings in the Dagi River area and 13 for cocoa planting in the Gazelle Peninsula of the New Britain District; 5 were for development in the Morobe District near Lae, and 1 in the Sepik District.

The scope of the *Treasury Ordinance* for the guaranteeing of bank loans by the Administration has been extended to include all categories of borrowers who are eligible to borrow on the recommendation of the Native Loans Fund Ordinance.

Six loan applications were referred to banks for financing under Administration guarantees, and at the end of June three of these had been granted. All were for the purchase of vehicles to be used mainly for the transport of primary produce. In each case the borrower had first applied to the Native Loans Board which had assessed the proposed loan as being almost up to the standard of ordinary commercial risk. The main purpose of making use of the guarantee provisions of the *Treasury Ordinance* in such cases is to bring the indigenous people to a closer understanding of banking and commercial practices.

The *Ex-Servicemen's Credit Ordinance* 1958-1963 established a credit scheme for ex-servicemen settlers in Papua and New Guinea.

The closing date for lodgment of applications for the initial loans under this Ordinance for both indigenous and Australian ex-servicemen was the 5th November, 1962. An amendment to the Ordinance in 1963 provided for the granting of an additional loan or loans to an eligible person who has already received a loan under the provisions of the Ordinance. This additional assistance was made available because of exceptional drought conditions and insect plagues in areas being developed by borrowers.

At the 30th June, 1964, 87 approved loans to Australian ex-servicemen and 50 to indigenous ex-servicemen in the Trust Territory were current. The total of these loans amounted to £1,838,962, of which £1,563,348 had been disbursed to borrowers.

CHAPTER 3

INVESTMENTS

As mentioned in Chapter 2 the investment of outside capital in the Territory is encouraged subject to suitable safeguards to protect the interests of the indigenous population.

The procedures governing the formation and registration of domestic and foreign companies are described in Chapter 1 of Section 4 of this Part.

During 1963-1964, 68 companies having a total nominal capital of £4,120,000 were incorporated as local companies, and one company with a total nominal capital of £5,000 was de-registered. Eleven companies increased their nominal capital by £1,170,010, and the net increases in nominal capital during the year in the commercial and plantation categories were £2,985,010 (12.42 per

cent.) and £2,300,000 (14.19 per cent.) respectively. At 30th June, 1964, 439 local companies were operating with an aggregate nominal capital of £48,434,660.

Eleven foreign companies (i.e., companies incorporated outside the Territory and carrying on business in the Territory) were registered and three were de-registered making a total of 148 foreign companies operating in the Territory as at 30th June, 1964. Of these companies 87 were incorporated in Australia, 24 in England, four in New Zealand, 24 in the Territory of Papua, two in Canada, one in Kong Kong, four in the United States of America, one in Holland and one in Scotland. Many of these companies operate through agents, usually a local company or firm, and the exact amount of capital actually invested in the Territory is not known. Particulars of local and foreign companies and their nominal capital are given in Appendix VII.

Statistics of personal and company taxation for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are included in Appendix V. These show that the value of stock held by companies increased by £536,046 during the year, and that net investment by companies on depreciable assets amounted to £2,062,447, making a total investment of £2,598,493. In addition, £860,532 was spent by partnerships and trusts on the purchase of depreciable assets during the year. Companies earned a taxable income of £6,900,664 on which they were assessed £1,133,928 in taxes payable to the Territory Administration. Dividends paid amounted to £2,550,068.

The Commonwealth of Australia has subscribed capital to one local company and one foreign company incorporated in the Territory of Papua. The companies, Commonwealth-New Guinea Timbers Limited and New Guinea Resources Prospecting Company Limited, have a nominal capital of £2,000,000 and £300,000 respectively. Statutory returns show that the total paid-up capital of Commonwealth-New Guinea Timbers Limited is £1,500,000 and the Commonwealth and its nominees have subscribed £750,001; the total paid-up capital of New Guinea Resources Prospecting Company Limited is £300,000, and of this the Commonwealth and its nominees have subscribed £152,999.

The *Business Names Ordinance* 1952-1953 of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea requires every person or persons carrying on business in the Territory under a name other than the true names of all the members of the business to register the business name in accordance with the Ordinance. Eight hundred and ninety-eight names were registered under this Ordinance at the 30th June, 1964.

CHAPTER 4

ECONOMIC EQUALITY

Nationals of members of the United Nations, other than the Administering Authority, and of non-members of the United Nations enjoy equal treatment in economic matters with nationals of the Administering Authority.

CHAPTER 5

PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS

There is no problem of private indebtedness among members of any section of the population. Among the indigenous population there is a certain amount of indebtedness in kind and in services towards kinsfolk, but this is within the framework of the social structure and forms an essential part of their custom in relation to marriage, &c. Usury is not practised in the Territory.

Section 4. Economic Resources, Activities and Services

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

Policy and Legislation

The general situation regarding economic resources, activities and services and the Administration's policy for economic development are described in Chapters 1 and 2 of Section 3 of this Part.

Executive responsibility for implementing government policy rests with the Departments of Trade and Industry, Agriculture Stock and Fisheries, Forests, and Lands Surveys and Mines, which work in close co-operation with the Department of Native Affairs and the district administration.

Legislation relating to the protection of the Territory's resources includes the Lands, Mining, Water Resources, Forestry, Fire Prevention and Animal and Plant Quarantine Ordinances, and developmental and marketing enactments such as the *Native Economic Development Ordinance* 1951-1963, the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance* 1955-1962, the *Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board Ordinance* 1952-1957, the *Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance* 1951-1962, the *Cacao Ordinance* 1951-1952, the *Cocoa Industry Ordinance* 1958-1963 and the *Coffee Industry Ordinance* 1960.

In addition to providing for the control of pests and diseases some ordinances and regulations prescribe for the inspection and grading of products according to recognized standards.

In general indigenous laws and customs do not conflict with the provisions made to conserve resources. Care is taken to see that non-indigenous development is not injurious to indigenous interests.

Production, Distribution and Marketing

Cash crops are mainly sold overseas, and to assist economic advancement in the Territory, Australia generally provides favourable marketing conditions for the Territory's products. Agricultural products may be sold freely in the Territory according to the owner's judgment. Generally there is a competition between traders operating

in the Territory for the handling of products for marketing overseas. Exports of copra are controlled and there is some control on the export destinations of coffee.

Many indigenous inhabitants engage in business activities on their own account. Information on the participation of co-operative societies and local government councils in production and commercial activities is given later in this chapter and in Chapter 3 of Part V.

Numbers of indigenous people are engaged in mining for alluvial gold in the Morobe, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands and Sepik Districts. Some work full time at the occupation but most work the alluvial deposits as an adjunct to traditional subsistence farming operations. Where banking facilities are not available the Administration receives gold parcels and makes payment to the miners. Indigenous mining operations are encouraged by the Administration through technical advice and help.

The main exports of the Territory are at present coconut products, cocoa, coffee, plywood, gold, peanuts, timber and passionfruit juice. The Territory is accorded preferential tariff treatment by Australia and all Territory produce is exempt from primage duty. Territory produce normally pays the lowest rates of duty applicable under the Australian tariff and many commodities are either completely exempt or subject to special rates; such concessions are almost exclusively for Territory produce.

Items admitted from New Guinea into Australia duty free include copra, cocoa beans, raw coffee, shell, pepper, peanuts, and timber.

During 1961 an arrangement was negotiated allowing preferential treatment for Territory coffee imports into Australia. Australian importers were allowed remission of import duty on coffee imported from foreign countries, provided that 28 per cent. of their total coffee purchases was made up of New Guinea coffee. The Australian Tariff Board subsequently recommended revised arrangements, including remission of duty on raw coffee imported into Australia from sources other than Papua and New Guinea for each importer who during a specified period obtains

(a) 25 per cent. but less than 30 per cent. of his total requirements of raw coffee from the Territory—a remission of 2d. per lb.; and

(b) 30 per cent. or more—a remission of 5d. per lb.

All raw coffee imported into Australia from Papua and New Guinea will continue to be admitted duty free. This arrangement came into force during the year.

At the request of coffee growers and having regard to the requirements of the International Coffee Agreement and the incentive arrangements for marketing Territory coffee in Australia a Coffee Marketing Board is being established. The Board will be substantially grower-controlled and will regulate marketing.

The marketing of rubber from the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is facilitated by arrangements for the remission of duty on overseas rubber when the satisfactory sale of Territory rubber offering on the Australian market is assured.

The marketing of copra is under the control of the Copra Marketing Board, a body corporate set up under the *Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board Ordinance 1952-1957*. The Board consists of a chairman,

two representatives of the copra producers of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of Papua, and the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and one other member. Under powers conferred by the Ordinance the Board purchases and sells copra on behalf of the producers. It is the sole authority controlling the export of copra and is empowered to determine the price for any copra which it purchases. Copra is sold on the open market. World prices remained steady during the year.

Copra is purchased by the Board under a system of grade and ownership markings, which is designed to eliminate confusion regarding ownership brands and applies to all producers and traders. A considerable percentage of copra produced by indigenous planters is channelled to the Board through co-operative societies, but where any indigenous producer desires to manage his own affairs he is allotted identification marks by the Board.

The Board takes delivery of copra from ships' slings where water transport is used or at a warehouse of the Board where road transport is used.

The price of copra paid to producers is arrived at on a modified "Pool" principle. A tentative f.o.b. price is determined from the overseas and local sale contracts made by the Board and deductions are made to cover the estimated costs of handling, administration, "instore" shrinkage, etc. The final prices are determined in the light of actual trading results, the entire net proceeds being distributed pro rata among the producers who delivered copra.

An indigenous producer can receive an immediate cash payment on delivery of copra to the Board, but the accounts of all other producers are settled twice monthly.

Stabilization

The copra industry is supported by a fund which totalled £4,031,644 at 30th June, 1964, and is earning interest at the rate of about £170,000 per annum. The Copra Fund, which is established under the *Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilization Ordinance 1954-1962*, was commenced from a levy on copra production in 1946. The levy was discontinued in 1959 but the fund is still being built up from interest. A Board of five members, two representatives of the copra producers of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of Papua and two other members, administers the fund. If the copra industry is in need of assistance the Board may declare a bounty and the fund is now sufficient to cushion any severe fall in prices.

Monopolies

The postal and telegraph service has been established as a monopoly reserved to the Administration; the telecommunication services being operated in conjunction with the Overseas Telecommunications Commission of Australia.

Private Corporations and Organizations

Procedures for the formation and registration of companies are prescribed in the *Companies Ordinance 1912-1926*, (Papua adopted), the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance 1952*, the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance (No. 2)*

1952, the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance Amendment Ordinance 1952*, the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance 1953*, the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance 1954*, the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance 1960*, the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance 1961* and the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance 1963*.

A new comprehensive ordinance to regulate the formation and registration of companies in the Territory was adopted by the Legislative Council on 24th September, 1963. The Ordinance, which will repeal existing legislation in this field, is expected to come into operation on 1st July, 1964.

A company may be incorporated in the Territory upon production to the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies of a memorandum and articles of association. These must set out the name, objects and rules of the company with a declaration that the liability of the members of the company is limited; the place in the Territory where the registered office is to be situated; the nominal capital of the company and the number of shares into which it is divided. The memorandum and articles must be signed by at least seven persons who must take at least one share each. Upon registration of the memorandum and articles the Registrar issues a certificate of incorporation and the members of the company are then a body corporate under the registered name of the company with perpetual succession and a common seal. A registration fee is payable at prescribed rates up to a maximum fee of £75.

Any company incorporated outside the Territory and carrying on business in the Territory is required to register as a foreign company. Registration is effected upon production of the following documents and particulars to the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies:

- (a) a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation of the company;
- (b) a copy of the memorandum and articles of association or similar document defining the constitution of the company;
- (c) a balance sheet containing a statement of assets and liabilities as presented at the last general meeting of the company;
- (d) the name, address and occupation of the person appointed by the company to carry on its business in the Territory;
- (e) the situation of the principal office of the company in the Territory;
- (f) a statutory declaration by the agent of the company verifying the foregoing documents and particulars.

Upon registration the Registrar issues a certificate of registration embodying particulars of the company's name, incorporation, registration, registered agent and principal office in the Territory. A registration fee is also payable at prescribed rates up to a maximum of £75.

The principal companies registered under the *Companies Ordinance 1912-1926* (Papua adopted) and amendments, at 30th June 1964, engaged in the Territory in respect of the principal economic resources, activities, and services, are listed in table 9 of Appendix VII.

Companies incorporated in the Territory or registered as foreign companies during the period 1st July, 1963 to 30th June, 1964, are listed in table 10 of Appendix VII.

Co-operatives

Three classes of co-operative societies are recognized in the Territory: those registered under the *Co-operative Societies Ordinance 1950-1963*; those registered under the *Native Economic Development Ordinance 1951-1952*; and unregistered societies. All societies operate on accepted co-operative principles, but their classification is related to the degree to which they are capable of managing their own affairs without assistance from the Administration. An amendment to the Native Economic Development Ordinance, to widen the scope of investments by co-operative societies, has been passed by the House of Assembly but is not yet in operation.

The Registry of Co-operatives is located within the Department of Trade and Industry. For the purposes of supervision, the Territory is divided into two regions—New Guinea Mainland, with an Assistant Registrar at Madang, 30th June, 1964, are listed in table 10 of Appendix VII. and New Guinea Islands, with an Assistant Registrar at Rabaul.

At 30th June 1964, there were 149 societies for retailing or marketing which dealt directly with individual members. Of these, 125 have combined in seven associations in order to concentrate the volume of produce for marketing purposes, purchasing power for the operation of retail stores and capital for the purchase of large assets such as agricultural machinery, land transport, and ships. The association performs for its component societies various functions which the individual societies cannot perform as adequately or economically by themselves. The allocation of functions to an association is decided in the light of particular local circumstances; and it is an established principle that the association remains the servant of the societies and that societies should not become branches of the association.

The Federation Security Society Limited, with seven members from Papua and New Guinea, was formed in 1962-63 with a capital of £3,821. This society, which represents a new development in co-operative activity, has been set up with the assistance of a leading insurance company to undertake part of the insurance of vessels owned by co-operative societies.

Particulars of societies and associations are given in Appendix XIV. Capital of the societies increased by £23,206 to £405,239 and membership increased by 976 to 61,935. For the twelve months to 31st March, 1964 turnover was £741,486 and rebates to members totalled £31,043.

Registered co-operative societies are eligible under the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance 1955-1962* to obtain loans to further economic activities. No society in receipt of a loan has found difficulty in making repayment.

Supervision and Consolidation. Officers of the Business Training and Management Division of the Department of Trade and Industry are stationed in all districts (except the Western Highlands) to advise and assist co-operative societies and to train personnel. Throughout the year considerable attention was given to consolidation, improvement of capital structure, and to increasing the self-reliance of members. However, continued assistance will be needed from the Administration in order to overcome such problems as the illegal extension of credit, uneconomic dealings, and lack of understanding of world market

fluctuations, which have hampered the co-operative movement in the past; and to stabilise and develop the movement generally.

Co-operative activities in the New Britain District have expanded to include cocoa purchasing and processing. Five societies have been formed solely for this purpose, including an association of native societies, the Central Nakanai Native Societies Association Ltd., established during the year to consolidate existing societies in the area and to co-ordinate cocoa marketing activities. All these societies are registered under the *Native Economic Development Ordinance 1951-1952*.

During the year the co-operative movement in the New Ireland District has been occupied mainly in re-organizing the large societies into smaller units to facilitate more active participation of members. As a result of this, thirteen new societies have emerged from the larger and more unwieldy units.

The Madang Association is purchasing paddy rice from its member societies, milling it and selling it back to the societies for sale to the members. In the Madang district illegal practices such as credit giving and theft are impeding the progress of some co-operatives. In this connection directors and employees are influenced by traditional social obligations which may cause them to act in ways contrary to accepted commercial practice. Owing to lack of member interest, serious deterioration has occurred amongst these societies and action is being taken to get these societies back onto a sound basis.

In the Manus District further consolidation and expansion of activity took place. Repayments of a loan from the Native Loans Board for the purchase of a freehold plantation are being made regularly. Another two plantations are being worked on a royalty basis and it is hoped that a further plantation, declared a native reserve, will be leased to a society.

Progress was also made in the Sepik District. An expatriate officer was posted to the Angoram area during the current year to establish the crocodile skin industry on a sound basis. Results are extremely gratifying and there has been a substantial increase in industrial income. Societies in the area have also interested themselves in cowrie shells, native artifacts and foodstuffs.

In the Morobe District co-operative activity is mainly centred on Finschhafen, where there is considerable opportunity for commercial development. Coffee purchasing has commenced in areas inland from Finschhafen but owing to some instances of improper buying practices financial results have in the past been poor. This situation has been rectified, and the coffee industry is being established on sound lines. The society has negotiated a contract for the sale of 50 tons of coffee beans. Another rural progress society was registered in the Lae area during the year and together with the societies formed earlier is supervised by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and an indigenous co-operative inspector. A native development society, specialising in road transport, was also established during the year.

The Kundiawa Coffee Society Ltd., has bought for cash a coffee factory valued at £35,000 previously owned by Europeans. This is the first co-operative society venture in the highlands districts. Coffee produced by indigenous

planters in the Chimbu area can now be processed in their own factory. During their first month of operation the Kundiawa Coffee Society bought 170,187 lb. of parchment coffee, an all-time record for the factory, and completed negotiations for the sale of 90 tons of processed coffee. Share capital of £42,178 has now been collected by this company.

Co-operative Education. The Co-operative Educational Centre at Port Moresby is administered by a panel of trustees consisting of two expatriate officers of the Administration and two indigenous representatives. The teaching staff is provided by the Administration, which also meets the boarding expenses of students. Societies pay pocket money to students nominated by them. Societies take a keen interest in this school, and in the progress of their nominated students. The more successful societies finance their students through the Educational Centre, thus releasing Administration funds for other purposes.

Instruction given at the Educational Centre covers formal training for inspectors, secretaries and storemen, as well as simpler explanations of such book-keeping and business practices as the preparation of trading accounts and balance sheets. Students attend these courses progressively, depending on successful passes in each section and the uses to which they will put their training. Administration inspectors and officials of co-operatives receive training in advanced courses for inspectors and secretaries. Agricultural extension officers engaged in promoting rural progress societies are trained in elementary co-operative book-keeping at the Centre.

With students of higher educational standard becoming available for training, a more advanced curriculum which includes more detailed instruction in commercial law and practice for inspectors and society officials is being introduced.

Five courses were held at the Centre during the year. A total of 11 New Guineans attended the Association Clerks' Course, 6 the Secretary and Inspectors' Course, 4 the Advanced Secretary and Inspectors' Course, 15 the Society Secretary Course, and 23 are attending the current Association Storemen's Course. In addition, 40 students attended the Society Secretary's Course held at Kavieng.

During the period, an agricultural officers' course in elementary book-keeping was held, followed by an advanced course for senior inspectors and association employees. This course embraced a variety of subjects, such as co-operative principles and law, elementary economics, balance sheet interpretation, insurance and banking, commercial law and the conduct of meetings.

Two co-operative inspectors attended overseas courses during the year. One, Mr. Udu Nou, spent nine months at the Co-operative College at Loughborough, England, and the other, Mr. Tore Lokoloko, went to New Delhi on a Food and Agriculture Organization Fellowship for study at the Chandranagar Co-operative Training Centre.

Business Advisory Service

Two Business Advisory Officers commenced duty in Rabaul and Lae in April 1964. They will assist New Guineans to set themselves up in business. It is hoped to conduct courses in simple book-keeping and commercial law to assist indigenous entrepreneurs in urban areas.

CHAPTER 2

COMMERCE AND TRADE

General

The commercial life of the Territory is based mainly on the production and sale of primary products and the importation of manufactured goods, including foodstuffs. There is a trend developing for some manufactured goods to be processed in the Territory.

The indigenous people are almost wholly self-sufficient in food and domestic requirements, but as a result of the Administering Authority's efforts to improve standards of nutrition, health and village hygiene and the general standard of living, new demands are constantly arising. These are met by various means, including indigenous co-operatives in areas where there is close contact with the Administration and where cash crops and training have been introduced. Provision for the education of officers and employees of the co-operative societies is made at the Co-operative Educational Centre, Port Moresby. Particulars of co-operative activities are given in Chapter 1 of this Section and in Appendix XIV. Markets exist throughout the Territory. The indigenous inhabitants are able to participate in trade to a greater degree as the range of products extends and transport facilities are improved. Loans under the Native Loans Fund Ordinance are available for assistance in commercial ventures provided the Native Loans Board is satisfied with the purpose for which the loan is sought and the borrower's prospects of success.

Most commercial and trading activities in the Territory are conducted by European enterprise. However, indigenous co-operatives and individuals are taking an increasing part in primary produce marketing, goods wholesaling and retailing, and other activities such as transport. A Business Advisory Service has been established under the Division of Business Training and Management of the Department of Trade and Industry to advise and assist indigenous persons already engaged in business, or who wish to start individual ventures, partnerships or joint stock companies.

Apart from investments in the co-operative movement, the indigenous people are participating in the money economy through such enterprises as the Tolai Cocoa Scheme, the Ramalmal Trading Co. Limited, and the Highlands Commodities Exchange and smaller investments in coconut, coffee and cacao plantings throughout the Territory. In the general service industries, indigenous contractors have invested in tools, equipment and motor vehicles.

Distribution is normally through wholesale and retail traders at the main ports and centres or through small stores and by mail orders in the more scattered settlements. There is also some direct trade between private individuals in the Territory and business houses in Australia and New Zealand.

There is no restriction on the distribution of foodstuffs, piece goods or essential commodities in the Territory.

Provision exists under the *Prices Regulation Ordinance* 1949 for the regulation of prices. Maximum prices have been declared only for certain foodstuffs and petroleum

products, tobacco and cigarettes, sawn timber and taxi fares. As there is no shortage of essential commodities and their distribution is adequately catered for by normal commercial channels, no special measures for their allocation are needed.

External Trade

The Administration encourages the development of crops for which market prospects are considered to be good, and endeavours to ensure adequate access to world markets for Territory produce.

The International Coffee Agreement, which began to operate in October, 1963, has been extended to Papua and New Guinea. The main objects of the Agreement are to achieve a reasonable balance between supply and demand in the international coffee market, to keep prices at equitable levels, to increase consumption and thereby to strengthen the general economies of coffee-producing countries.

Following the work of the F.A.O. Cocoa Study Group, the Secretary-General of the United Nations convened the United Nations Cocoa Conference in September, 1963. The Conference was aimed at negotiating a world marketing agreement for cocoa. Officers of the Administration attended as members of the Australian delegation. The Conference adjourned as no agreement could be reached.

Exports of cocoa beans have increased from 300 tons in 1950-1951 to over 15,000 tons in 1963-64, and it has been estimated that by 1966-1967 Papua and New Guinea will be producing 30,000 tons of cocoa beans per annum. It is vital that Papua and New Guinea, as a latecomer in the cocoa industry, should have adequate access to world markets.

Apart from freight subsidies to encourage the importation of good quality cattle there are no direct or indirect subsidies designed to stimulate imports or exports of any particular category.

The Administration publishes quarterly and annually an overseas trade bulletin which shows the details of exports and imports by quantity, value and country, classified in accordance with the Standard International Trade Classification. Imports and exports to and from the Trust Territory are recorded separately.

The following figures show the trend in the value of trade over recent years:

Year	Total Trade	Imports	Exports
	£(a)	£(a)	£(a)
1957-58	21,173,928	(b) 11,545,880	9,628,048
1958-59	24,630,505	(b) 11,938,628	12,691,877
1959-60	27,584,710	12,622,354	14,962,356
1960-61	29,520,041	16,803,152	12,716,889
1961-62	28,859,816	16,078,490	12,781,326
1962-63	32,630,795	17,825,814	14,804,981
1963-64(c)	38,416,472	21,559,406	16,857,066

(a) The valuations ascribed to imports and exports (which are quoted on an f.o.b. basis) are not comparable with those quoted in the 1954-55 and earlier reports. (b) Revised to include outside packages. (c) Preliminary figures.

The following table shows the quantity and value of principal exports for 1963-64 and increases and decreases in value by comparison with 1962-63.

Commodity	Quantity	Value	Increase	Decrease
		£	£	£
Cocoa beans ..	tons 15,410	3,371,705	440,073	..
Coffee beans ..	tons 6,770	2,662,821	650,886	..
Coconut meal and cake ..	tons 11,742	276,346	..	52,713
Coconut oil ..	tons 21,096	2,318,379	..	15,433
Copra ..	tons 55,676	4,025,153	349,240	..
Gold (unrefined) ..	..	659,760	..	7,027
Crocodile skins ..	..	188,414	1,611	..
Passionfruit juice and pulp ..	lb. 192,920	102,796	60,822	..
Peanuts ..	tons 1,705	286,360	..	9,652
Shell, marine ..	tons 296	38,320	19,019	..
Timber—				
Logs ..	super. ft. 16,341,876	313,368	28,131	..
Sawn ..	super. ft. 4,611,992	350,952	78,514	..
Veneer ..	sq. ft. 4,505,623	34,164	..	2,078
Plywood ..	sq. ft. 20,690,531	974,199	279,134	..

Customs Duties.

No customs union exists with the metropolitan country and no preferences on imported goods are given in the Customs Tariff of the Territory.

Customs duties are imposed on imports in accordance with the *Customs Ordinance 1951-1959* and the *Customs Tariff 1959-1963*.

A Tariff Advisory Committee furnishes recommendations on applications for variation of the import tariff and such other matters relating to the duties of customs as are referred to it.

Import Restrictions

All import licensing in the Territory was abolished as from 1st September 1959.

Export Licences

The *Export (Control of Proceeds) Ordinance 1952-1961* prohibits the exportation of any goods to places other than the Commonwealth of Australia or its Territories unless a licence is in force and its terms and conditions (if any) are complied with. The Ordinance is designed to ensure the receipt into the banking system of all proceeds of overseas transactions. No fees are imposed for the issue of licences.

CHAPTER 3

LAND AND AGRICULTURE

(a) LAND TENURE

Land Legislation

The revised legislation governing the administration of land enacted to meet the problems created by the complex and varied customs affecting land tenure and inheritance

came into operation on 26th September 1963. The principal legislation consists of the *Land Ordinance 1962*, the *Land Titles Commission Ordinance 1962* and the *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance 1951-1963*.

The *Land Ordinance 1962* repealed the *Land Ordinance 1922-1961*, the *Transfer of Land Control Ordinance 1951*, the *Lands Acquisition Ordinance 1952* and the *Lands Acquisition (Town Planning) Ordinance 1949*; and consolidated the provisions of the Land Ordinances of the Territory of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.

The *Land Ordinance 1962* limits dealings in native land and subjects all dealings in land other than native land to the prior approval in writing of the Administrator. It provides that all land which is not native land is the property of the Administration, subject to any estates, rights, titles or interest from time to time in force under any law of the Territory; and that all such estate, right, title or interest held other than native customary rights, shall be deemed to be held under the Administration. Native owners have no power to sell, lease or dispose of native land, except to other Papuans and New Guineans in accordance with native custom, or to the Administration; they have however the same capacity as non-native persons with regard to dealings in non-native land.

The Ordinance makes provision for Administration land to be declared native land. It also empowers the Administrator to declare land which appears to be ownerless to be not native land. Where a claim is made by or on behalf of an indigenous person that land so declared is in fact native land, the Administrator is required to refer the matter to the Land Titles Commission. The Administration may also acquire land by agreement or compulsory process. Special provisions are included to ensure that owners of native land are informed of any notice given under the ordinance which affects their land. Provision is also made for compensation to be paid to the owners in all cases of acquisition of land, including native land. If agreement is not reached on the amount of compensation between the owners and the Administration, the matter may be settled either by arbitration, by the Supreme Court, or by the Land Titles Commission.

The *Land Titles Commission Ordinance 1962* provides for the establishment of an independent judicial tribunal for the determination and protection of rights in land, particularly native land. The Ordinance provides for the declaration of an area as an adjudication area, and the appointment of a Demarcation Committee of not less than three persons, of whom a majority shall be natives, for such an area.

Two associated Ordinances also brought into operation are the *Survey Ordinance 1962-1963*, which provides for the licensing of surveyors and the conduct of authorized surveys; and the *Real Property (Registration of Leases) Ordinance 1962* which is designed to increase certainty in land tenure by allowing registrable Administration leases to be issued "Subject to survey" thus expediting the issue of registered leases.

The *Water Resources Ordinance 1962*, which is designed to control the use of water, assist the exploitation of hydro potential and prevent erosion and soil degeneration in catchment areas, has also been brought into operation.

Classification of Land

Lands in the Territory are classified as follows:

- (a) native-owned land;
- (b) freehold land;
- (c) Administration land, including land leased to indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants; and
- (d) ownerless land.

Native-Owned Land.

Native-owned land is land owned or possessed by an indigenous person or community by virtue of rights of a proprietary or possessory kind which belong to that individual or community and arise from and are regulated by native custom.

The importance of land to the indigenous people and the need to protect their ownership rights have always been recognized by the Administering Authority. Provisions to protect these rights and regulate dealings in land are included in all the land laws of the Territory.

All unalienated land is regarded as native-owned until it has been demonstrated by prescribed procedures that it is unoccupied and unclaimed. This is designed to protect the interests of the indigenous inhabitants until the position regarding ownership of land is clarified by the Lands Titles Commission. Any land of which there are no owners, or where ownership cannot be proved to the satisfaction of the Commission, will be possessed by the Administration.

Land Inheritance. There is great variation throughout the Territory in the nature of customary ownership of land. In most areas the principal interest remains in the landholding group, and individuals within the group have limited rights of use, either for life or for a shorter period. Thus the normal system, with very few exceptions, by which rights of ownership in land use are acquired is by birth into a landholding group. The transfer of rights between individuals by sale and purchase appears to have been unusual in the past, but the practice is at present an established custom in some localities and is increasing in those localities in which it exists.

Adoption of a child (or sometimes an adult) may at times provide another example of deviation from the principle that land rights are acquired through birth. An individual is usually accepted as standing to adopted parents in the full relationship of a child actually born to them, and thus acquires all the rights which a community's customary land laws might allot to such a child. Adoption often involves the consent and approval of the kinship groups of one or both of the adopting parents. In the case of an individual adopted from outside the kinship group his enjoyment of land rights is likely to be dependent on whether or not the group in general has agreed to the adoption.

In some areas in the past communities were driven off their land by warfare, but, though warfare was formerly fairly general throughout the Territory, acquisition of land by conquest does not appear to have been general. The usual pattern of warfare involved raids with the subsequent return of the conquering group to its own lands. The highlands districts provide an exception to this pattern and in many parts of those areas acquisition of land by conquest was common.

Although customary rights over land are generally acquired through birth, the details of inheritance systems vary greatly from place to place and can be understood only after examination of variations in kinship organization and differences in the emphasis placed on descent lines. A large number of the Territory's communities are organised into groups based on one or the other of the two forms of unilateral descent. In communities in which patrilineal descent is emphasized, land rights are inherited through the father; in those where matrilineal descent is emphasised, inheritance is through the mother. Where both men and women are recognized as landowners, inheritance is through either a father or mother, or both.

Rights in land owned in common by members of kinship or descent groups are acquired by the individual at the time of birth and their acquisition is not dependent on the death of a previous owner.

Generally, the system of succession to land rights is followed with some rigidity in each community and custom does not vary according to individual wishes. It would not, for example, normally be possible for an individual to leave his land rights to a person outside his kinship group without the previous procedure of adoption and the kinship group's acceptance of the person concerned as one of its members. Also, within the group, an individual does not usually have scope to decide how his property rights are to be divided amongst customary heirs.

In some areas, however, a desire for change is developing. For example, in communities in which inheritance is based on matrilineal descent, an increasing number of men are coming to want their own children to succeed to their land rights. Again, it is natural for progressive individuals who have planted perennials or made other improvements to their land to hope to be able to pass rights to such improvement to their own children as individuals rather than as members of a group.

Land Ownership. House sites in villages and hamlets are allotted to individual heads of families except that where such community buildings as "men's houses" exist, the latter are the joint property of extended families, lineages or clans. In the case of individual family houses allotment of sites usually involves the grouping together of the homes of members of a descent group.

Land used for gardening is in some places individually owned, but in others garden areas are the common property of descent groups, such as lineages or clans, within the community. In the latter case particular garden plots for each family may be allotted seasonally by agreement of all members of the owning group, and no individual or family would have a specific claim to any particular portion of the group-owned land.

Where group ownership of garden lands exists there are gradations based on seniority, in the degrees of influence of various members of the group and consequently variations among them in degrees of control of land. At times it may be possible to discern some one person who clearly has the greatest amount of control in the group-owned area, but he is more in the nature of the chief spokesman in land matters and behind him are a number of other people who must also be considered as the owners.

In some communities individually-owned and group-owned garden land can be found side by side. For example, bush land newly cleared for a garden for the first time may be considered the property of those organizing the clearing, while the older garden areas are recognized as the joint property of members of the kinship group.

Hunting and collecting lands outside the garden areas are usually common property not of a kinship group but of local groups such as villages. Similarly fishing and other rights over reefs and water are owned in common by those who have, by birth, the right to reside in a particular village.

At times, it is necessary to distinguish between ownership of land and ownership of what is on land. It frequently happens that permission is given to people to plant useful trees and palms on land other than their own and native customary law recognizes such trees and palms as continuing to belong to the planters and their heirs.

Land Use. Land use must often be distinguishable from ownership. Members of many communities are likely not to be particularly rigid when it comes to allowing others temporary or seasonal use of the land, though they are very firm indeed when the matter of actual ownership arises. It may happen under a community's garden system that most of the members cultivate each season land which is owned by others. In some communities, it is the practice for all gardens to be made within a common fence on land owned by a few individuals or kinship groups, but used for a season by a large number of families. In subsequent years gardens will be made on the land of other individuals or other descent groups.

Methods of land use employed by the native people are described in Part (b)—Agricultural Products—of this Chapter under the heading *Indigenous Cultivation Methods and Techniques*.

Land Tenure Reform. The Administering Authority is aware that customary forms of land tenure do not provide a satisfactory basis for economic progress as they frequently lack the degree of flexibility needed to encourage land development by the more enterprising individuals in the community. For such persons, whether operating as individuals or groups, a system which gives a clear and transferable title to the land and will thus enable the value of improvements to be realized, either through mortgage or sale, is likely to provide greater incentives for progress. Close study has therefore been given to measures which will give the greatest possible opportunity for land development by the indigenous people consistent with respect for their wishes in relation to their land customs:

The following broad principles have been adopted as the basis of policy:

- (1) The ultimate and long-term objective is to introduce throughout the Territory a single system of landholding regulated by the Territorial Government by statute, administered by the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines of the Territorial Government, and providing for secure individual registered titles after the pattern of the Australian system.

- (2) Only the Territorial Government (i.e. the Administrator working through the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines and the Registrar of Titles) may issue and register land titles.
- (3) Land subject to native custom remains subject to native custom only until it is taken out of custom either by acquisition by the Administration or by a process to be provided for by the *Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance* 1963 of conversion of title to an individual registered title.
- (4) Upon either acquisition or conversion of title compensation is to be provided in respect of extinction of rights under native custom.
- (5) Land held under native custom may not be acquired outside native custom by other than the Administration.
- (6) For the time being land may not be acquired by the Administration unless the indigenous owners are willing to sell, and, in the opinion of the Administration, the land is not required by them; and conversion of title may take place only if the majority of those interested in the land under native custom consent to conversion and the method of conversion.
- (7) The services of Land Titles Commissioners are to be used as a first priority on investigations into claims by the Administration that land is ownerless, and may therefore be declared Administration land; on investigation into the ownership under native custom of land proposed for acquisition by the Administration; on settlement of disputes about the ownership of land held under native custom; and, when legislative provision has been made, on investigations into the rights held under native custom in land proposed to be converted to individual registered title. To the extent that the time of the Commissioners is not fully occupied with this work, they should continue investigations into the holding of land under native custom; the results of such investigations are to be recorded for use in connection with future acquisitions or conversions of title.

The *Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance* 1963, which provides for the conversion of the tenure of native land according to native custom into individualized tenure in fee simple registered under the *Land Registration Ordinance* 1924-1962, has been passed by the Legislative Council but has not yet been brought into operation.

It extends guaranteed individual titles, after a conversion process, to interests in land held under native customary rights, and is complementary to the other land ordinances recently passed by the Legislative Council.

Registration of Native-owned Land. Provision for the investigation and recording of rights and interests in native land is contained in the *Land Titles Commission Ordinance* 1962 and in the *Lands Registration (Communally Owned Land) Ordinance* 1962 (not yet in operation). The former Ordinance establishes a Land Titles Commission which is required to hear claims and disputes or to carry out investigations on its own initiative relating to rights and interests in native land, and to survey the boundaries and determine the ownership of native land. Findings must be forwarded to the Registrar of Titles for registration.

Priority is being given to investigations in those areas where the main agricultural development has taken place, e.g. in New Britain, Morobe, Madang, Bougainville and New Ireland, and in the densely populated areas of the highlands.

Acquisition of Native-owned Land. The most important safeguards to the land ownership rights of the indigenous people are that no land can be acquired from the native owners except by the Administration. The Administration may not acquire or assume title to any land without the freely obtained consent of the owner or unless that land is found, on detailed investigation, to be ownerless. Provision exists for compulsory acquisition only for defined public purposes. The Land Ordinance also requires the Administration to be satisfied, after reasonable inquiry, that the land is not required or likely to be required, either immediately or in the foreseeable future, by those on whom the land may devolve by native custom.

The acquisition of land from native owners is supervised by the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines which consults with the Departments of Native Affairs, Health, Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and Forests, in regard to the present and prospective needs of the indigenous people and the best economic use for any land acquired.

Before assessing the area of land required by a community to meet its present and future needs the Administration makes an investigation to determine ownership according to native custom, the area of arable land owned by the community and population trends. Consideration is also given to the subsistence pattern—whether it is entirely agricultural or includes collecting, hunting or fishing, and to what extent the pattern has been modified by the introduction of new foods, cash-cropping, and improved agricultural techniques; to the ecological factors obtaining in the area; and to the probable future economic advancement of the people. The latter aspect involves estimating the rate at which their capacity to undertake greater responsibility in land management and utilization is likely to develop.

All land to be purchased is valued by a qualified valuer and his assessment forms the basis for the price offered by the Administration. The price for rural land is based on agricultural or pastoral potential, accessibility and terrain. The price for urban land varies according to demand and locality.

Freehold Land

Only leasehold tenures are granted over Administration land; no provision exists to permit a grant of the freehold of such land. Administration land can however be declared native land in the possession of a particular owner who will be able to apply under the Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance for its registration in his name as the owner of an estate in fee simple. Of the freehold land in New Guinea, almost all of which was alienated during the period preceding Australian administration, present information shows that approximately 537,401 acres are held by non-indigenous inhabitants. This figure is subject to revision as more information becomes available. It seems probable that in some areas a further amount of alienation

had taken place before 1942, but records do not disclose ownership and clarification of the position must therefore await the findings of the Land Titles Commission.

Administration Land

This comprises:

- (a) land to which the Administration succeeded in title following the acceptance of mandatory powers by the Commonwealth Government after World War I;
- (b) land purchased by the Administration;
- (c) land acquired by the Administration for public purposes; and,
- (d) land taken possession of by the Administration where, upon inquiry there appears to be no owner of the land.

Administration land is in effect a reserve of public lands held in trust and will eventually come under the control of whatever political entity ultimately emerges in the Territory.

The Administrator is empowered by the *Land Ordinance* 1962 to grant leases and licences of various types. Applications for leases are first considered by a Land Board, established under the Ordinance and consisting of a chairman, and two other members, together with such other members as the Administrator may consider it necessary to appoint to act in relation to land in particular localities. Indigenous members are appointed to assist in this way.

The principal types of lease which may be granted are—

- (a) Agricultural leases for any period not exceeding 99 years and subject to conditions relating to cultivation.
- (b) Pastoral leases for any period not exceeding 99 years and subject to stocking conditions.
- (c) Leases of allotments for business and residential purposes for any period not exceeding 99 years. These leases incorporate improvement conditions requiring the erection and maintenance of buildings.
- (d) Special purposes leases where the Administrator considers that a grant of a lease under any other category would not be appropriate, for any period not exceeding 99 years.
- (e) Mission leases to enable the erection of buildings required for specified mission purposes, or for gardens or pastures ancillary to those purposes, for any period not exceeding 99 years. Rent is not payable on a mission lease.
- (f) Town sub-division leases for purposes consistent with the general plan for the development of the township, and provided undue expense to the Administration will not be involved in the provision of electricity, water and other services, for any term not exceeding five years.

Licences to enter Administration land may also be issued for various purposes. Licences remain in force for a period not exceeding one year and are subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

The Land Development Board, details of which are given below, examines land available for agricultural and pastoral development and prepares a land-use plan dividing the land into areas of a size suited to the best use of the land. Agricultural and pastoral leases are granted in accordance with the land-use plan.

Land totalling 380,934 acres is held under leasehold tenure by lessees outside the Administration mostly for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Of this total 13,116 acres were leased during the year. In addition, 139 allocations totalling 2,210 acres were made to various Administration authorities; these figures include reservations for Administration schools, and other purposes.

Details of the numbers and areas of the various types of lease in force are given in Table 2 of Appendix VIII.

Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes. The Land Ordinance 1962 enables the Administration to acquire or resume land for any of a number of specified public purposes, including a purpose connected with defence, public safety, public health, communications, navigation by land, water or air, generation of electricity, conservation of resources, industrial development and agricultural experiment and demonstration.

This provision applies to land held in fee simple, land held under lease, licence, or permit from the Administration and to native-owned land. Before acquiring land by compulsory process the Administrator is required to have served on each of the owners of the land, or such of them as can, after diligent inquiry, be ascertained, a notice inviting the owner to treat with the Administrator for the sale to the Administration of the owner's interest in the land. After a period of two months the Administrator may, by notice in the *Gazette*, declare that the land is acquired by compulsory process for a public purpose specified in the notice and on the date of such acquisition the interest of any person in the land is converted to a right to compensation. Compensation by arbitration is provided for and upon application by the Administration or any other person interested, the Supreme Court may adjust rights and order the basis upon which compensation is to be determined.

No land was acquired by this process during the year.

Acquisition of Land by Negotiation. The amount of native land purchased by the Administration during the past five years is:

Year	Acres
1959-1960	8,215
1960-1961	7,031
1961-1962	16,241
1962-1963	9,717
1963-1964	65,936

The 1963-64 total includes 51,989 acres in the Talasea Sub-district of New Britain, which was purchased for agricultural sub-division and release to New Guinean and other settlers.

Reservation of Land for Public Purposes. The Land Ordinance provides that the Administrator may, from time to time, grant in trust, or by proclamation reserve from sale or lease, either temporarily or permanently, any Administration land which in his opinion is or may be

required for public purposes specified in the Ordinance or any other purpose which may be approved by the Administrator.

Reservations made during the year included a Council school at Okiyufa (5½ acres), a cemetery at Mount Hagen (9 acres), an Orchid House at Madang (¾ acre), a swimming pool and park at Angoram (15 acres) and a Territorial Forest near Wau (3,430 acres).

Ownerless Land

The Land Ordinance provides that the Administrator may, subject to certain requirements, declare that any land which has never been alienated by the Administration, and of which there appears to be no owner, shall become Administration land. Thirty nine thousand and forty eight acres have been possessed by the Administration under this provision. None was declared during the year under review.

Transfer of Non-native Land to Indigenous Inhabitants.

Any indigenous person or group of indigenous people may apply for land in accordance with the requirements of the Land Ordinance. Any such applications will be considered by the Land Board on their merits.

Special settlement areas with lower building covenants exist in Lae, Madang, Kavieng, Lorengau, Goroka and Wau.

During the year a total of 2,101 acres of Administration land was leased to individual indigenous inhabitants or corporate bodies controlled by indigenous people, as follows—

	Number Leased during Year	Area Leased during Year	Total Area
Agricultural Leases—		Acres	Acres
Various native local government councils and native societies ..	..	..	2,140
Individual indigenous inhabitants ..	65	1,855	6,098
Special and Special Purposes Leases—			
Various councils, societies and individuals (Note: None granted to individuals during year) ..	33	229	640
Business and Residence Leases—			
Indigenous persons and societies ..	64	17	83

Under the provisions of the Land Ordinance owners (including indigenous owners) of other than native land, whether freehold or leasehold, are able to sell or otherwise dispose of their interests in the land. This permits them to obtain finance against the security of their land, e.g., under the Native Loans Fund Ordinance or the Ex-Servicemen's Credit Ordinance or from a bank, and should facilitate the extension of cash-cropping.

Land Development Board

The functions of the Land Development Board, which is a non-statutory body, are to advise the Administrator on all matters connected with land settlement and sub-divisional surveys; to draw up an annual programme, with priorities for reconnaissance and sub-divisional surveys; and to determine a land-use plan for Administration land

or land in process of being acquired by the Administration. Surveys and priorities are based on Administration policy regarding the extension of certain crops and particular emphasis is placed on making land available to the indigenous people under individual tenure.

One hundred and nine agricultural blocks were made available for leasing to individual New Guineans during the year in accordance with this policy.

The members of the Board are the Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs), as Chairman, the Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines, the Director of Native Affairs, the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, the Director of Forests, the Director of Public Works and the Executive Officer (Policy and Planning), Department of the Administrator.

The acquisition of land from the indigenous people is not within the province of the Board, and since its discussions are at present largely of a technical nature, no indigenous member has yet been appointed.

Registration of Titles

A system of registered titles and interests in land is provided for under the *Land Ordinance 1962*. The *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance 1951-1963* enables the compilation of new registers and official records relating to land, mining and forestry, in place of those lost or destroyed during the war of 1939-1945.

Title restoration work proceeded and during the year 64 final orders and 161 provisional orders were made.

Surveys Completed

Surveys completed during the year included rural leases in the Eastern and Western Highlands, New Britain, Morobe and Madang Districts.

Town allotment leases were surveyed in Aitape, Angoram, Buin, Finschhafen, Goroka, Henganofi, Kagamuga, Kainantu, Kavieng, Kieta, Lae, Lorengau, Madang, Maprik, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Talasea, Vanimo, Wabag, Wau and Wewak. In addition town planning surveys and design were completed for Kundiawa, Laiagam, and Wapenamanda.

Restoration of title surveys were made in the New Britain, New Ireland, Manus, Bougainville and Madang Districts.

The main trigonometrical control survey through the mainland of New Guinea was continued into the Eastern Highlands.

Geodetic control surveys were continued in the Western Highlands and between Madang and the south coast of Papua.

(b) AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Principal Types and Methods of Agriculture

As well as being responsible for a large proportion of the Territory's export income, agricultural production provides the vast majority of the indigenous inhabitants with their subsistence requirements and the basic income needed for their economic advancement under the changing economic conditions in the Territory.

The main forms of agriculture practised in the Territory are:

- (a) production for subsistence under a system of bush and grassland fallowing, of root crops as a staple and supplementary minor crops such as maize, beans and various types of fruit and vegetables;
- (b) the production of dual-purpose crops (e.g. peanuts and rice) for both food and sale, allied with the cash sale of the surplus of subsistence crops such as banana, sweet potato, taro and yam; and
- (c) the plantation production of such perennial crops as coconuts, cacao and coffee for export.

Although in the past the production of plantation-type crops has been in the hands of non-indigenous producers, there has been a very rapid growth of indigenous participation in these industries in recent years. As a result of agricultural extension programmes indigenous cultivators now control about half the acreage planted to coffee and are expected in the near future to have more than half the production potential in the commercial coconut industry. Many of the plantings are still immature, and it will be some years before they actually begin to produce. Additional details of participation by indigenous producers in these industries are given later in this chapter in the section dealing with the evaluation of Territory agriculture.

Indigenous Cultivation Methods and Techniques

Although indigenous farmers are developing new skills and are increasingly undertaking the specialised production of particular crops as a means of raising their living standards, subsistence production is regarded as an economic sheet anchor which will ease any difficulties which may be encountered in particular industries during the period of transition.

There are many ways in which productive efficiency might be increased, but, lest any of these should in the long term contribute to the destruction of agricultural resources caution must be exercised in introducing changes. The Administration therefore continually surveys agricultural conditions among farmers and aims its extension programmes at an evolutionary development of indigenous agriculture based on the valuable and conservation aspects of the existing system. For example, the present basic system of bush or grass fallowing is inefficient in that it requires a major clearing effort each time a crop is planted, but conservation in that the rapid re-growth which takes place in gardens tends to preserve the soil from physical and chemical degradation. Extension programmes aim at showing farmers that by practising a rotation on each clearing, instead of growing only one crop before permitting the land to revert to bush or grass fallow, they can considerably reduce the labour involved in food production. It has been found that soil fertility is by no means the only factor governing traditional agricultural practice and that other difficulties, such as rapid increase in pests and diseases, combine to make successive cropping with a single staple impracticable. The lack of food suitable for storage makes the indigenous people dependent on day-to-day harvesting of the perishable staples and subject to the effects of seasonal variations. Farmers are therefore encouraged to expand the production of such storable crops as rice and peanuts which

are suited to traditional subsistence methods. The use of ground covers of quick-growing leguminous trees, which provide only a minor clearing problem, as a substitute for volunteer growth is also encouraged. It is not yet known exactly to what extent a complete resting period for soils can be deferred.

The production of staple foodstuffs is usually closely linked with the social structure and magico-religious beliefs and practices of the communities concerned. Tastes, prejudices, fear of contamination of themselves and of their agricultural land, and the fear of relying on unfamiliar crops are all difficulties in the way of any attempt to diversify and improve the efficiency of indigenous agriculture. Training programmes in new methods and the value of new and varied foods, however, help to hasten their adoption.

A different kind of problem arises with the expansion of perennial crop planting for cash production. Perennial crops are of minor importance in the traditional subsistence economy, and, as land tenure systems tend to correspond with the land use methods for the production of the annual staples, the location of groves of perennials has little relation to land ownership. Because of inheritance difficulties, problems of communal ownership and the tendency for holdings to become fragmented, customary systems of land tenure do not lend themselves to the development of cash cropping with perennials, particularly where formal spacing and techniques other than grove plantings are adopted. As indicated in the earlier part of this chapter, action is therefore being taken to introduce a system of land holding providing for secure individual titles. This change may take some time to effect as indigenous communities are extremely wary of any suggestion of replacing traditional tenure. Meanwhile, however, new systems of planting can be introduced side by side with subsistence production provided there is no widespread development of permissive occupancy planting outside the land boundaries of effective social units.

In areas where traditional methods, particularly burning for hunting in lower rainfall regions, have caused serious deterioration of soil and vegetation, agricultural extension programmes include measures for land reclamation and conservation. A major programme of this type which includes the control of burning, encouragement to refrain from cultivating hilltop and watershed areas, and the reforestation of degraded grassland country with suitable tree seedlings, has been in progress in the Eastern Highlands District for several years. The programme has the support of the farming population, who have planted out under supervision many thousands of tree seedlings of *Araucaria* and *Casuarina* species, and has resulted in the natural regeneration of vegetation throughout degraded and eroded areas; in some of these there are now fairly dense stands of young secondary forests. It has become obvious that *Casuarina* species are the most suitable for land improvement work over a wide range of soil and climatic types in the highland areas and the planting of *Casuarina* spp. on old garden land and degraded grasslands has become an accepted technique.

Status of Indigenous Agriculture

In recent years active and expanding extension programmes have had a noticeable influence on indigenous

agriculture. Since about 1956 there has been an increasing diversification of subsistence and cash cropping, particulars of which are given later in this chapter under the heading *Development of Indigenous Agriculture*.

There has also been a marked expansion of the area and production of individual farms, and a greater understanding of the relationship between the increased production and increased income. Previously, even when new crops were introduced or larger blocks of a particular crop were achieved by co-operative effort, the area worked by individual farmers did not increase. The increase in the size of blocks cultivated by indigenous farmers is particularly evident in the cacao plantations of the New Britain District and in the coffee plantations of the Eastern Highlands District, while a similar expansion has been associated with the mechanized production of annual crops in the Markham Valley area of the Morobe District.

Of special significance has been the development of individual farms completely outside the tribal agricultural system in the New Britain, Sepik, Morobe and Madang Districts, where farmers have taken up blocks on Administration land and have been granted formal leasehold tenure.

Survey of Indigenous Agriculture

The report of the survey of indigenous agriculture carried out in Papua and New Guinea as part of the 1960 World Census of Agriculture became available during the year. A further intensive survey in heavily populated areas in the Sepik and Highland Districts is being conducted. The main survey covered all the principal crops grown by the indigenous people, with the exception of those grown solely for cash sale. Statistics of production of cash crops are collected regularly by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Evaluation of Territory Agriculture

The main objects of the agricultural development programme for the Territory are:

- (i) to improve indigenous agricultural methods and so increase the total volume of production and the nutritional level of the people;
- (ii) to increase the production of such commodities as rice, meat, dairy products and fresh fruit and vegetables, which are all imported in varying quantities at the present time; and
- (iii) to increase the production of certain agricultural crops for export.

During the year under review the outstanding features of expansion in terms of these objects were increases in the overall production of cacao and coffee, and in the planting of coconuts, cacao and coffee by indigenous farmers.

Coconuts and Copra Production. Particulars of the Coconut Action Plan for the development and maintenance of the copra industry were outlined in the Annual Report for 1955-56.

Planting of coconuts by indigenous farmers continued. Deliveries to the Copra Marketing Board amounted to 22,092 tons.

Cacao. More progress was made under the Cacao Action Plan, the details of which were outlined in the Annual Report for 1955-56.

Cacao bean production continued to expand during the year and exports increased from 13,942 tons in 1962-63 to 15,410 tons. Indigenous farmers increased their production from 3,418 tons in 1962-63 to 4,084 tons in the year under review.

Coffee. Exports of coffee rose from 4,838 tons in 1962-63 to 6,770 tons in 1963-64. Indigenous production increased from 2,300 tons to 3,418 tons in the same period. Indigenous farmers now have over 10,885,356 coffee trees.

Peanuts. Exports declined to 1,705 tons and commercial production by indigenous growers was 291 tons. This amount was produced for the market. In several districts, especially the Eastern and Western Highlands and Morobe Districts, peanuts are now well established as a subsistence crop.

Rice. Production increased slightly, approximately 489 tons of paddy being produced for local consumption.

Passionfruit. Production of passionfruit, which is carried out entirely by indigenous farmers, amounted to 503 tons compared with 302 tons in 1962-63.

Tea. Commercial tea production is at present confined to the Government Tea Plantation at Garaina where 250 acres were developed for leaf production and 100 acres developed for seed bearers. The area of seed bearers was increased substantially to meet known requirements for tea seed over the next five years.

Additional processing equipment was ordered for the Garaina factory to bring its capacity up to 250,000 lb. made tea per annum. Current production is 67,000 lb.

Truck crops and fruit. The Administration has continued to encourage the production of fruit and vegetables for local sale, and the output during the year was over 14,000 tons.

Tobacco. Production of Burley tobacco was stable during the year, but with the adoption of better techniques the quality of the leaf improved. Six tons of cured leaf were produced.

Development of Indigenous Agriculture

With continued application of the extension measures described later in this chapter further progress was made in all districts under the plans for indigenous agricultural development laid down in 1955-56. Revised estimates are given of the number of palms and trees in the various districts.

Sepik District. Over 68,167 coconut palms were planted, bringing the total to 1,557,701; (this figure includes 194,715 palms not previously covered by the census). Copra production amounted to 300 tons. Coffee plantings now total 660,565 trees. Eleven tons of coffee were produced. Rice plantings increased and production increased from 130 tons to 163 tons. Sales of truck crops amounted to 1,389 tons. Cacao plantings now total 98,337 trees.

The District is served by one agricultural station and 13 extension centres, staffed by 13 expatriates and 60 New Guineans. One hundred and thirty-two patrols were carried out.

Madang District. The total number of native-owned cacao trees rose by 268,085 to 575,722, including 199,783 trees not previously covered by the census, and production was 153 tons. Coffee plantings increased by 13,300 trees to a total of 126,464, the great majority of which are immature. Fruit and vegetable sales amounted to 520 tons. The quality of copra continues to improve and sales amounted to 1,200 tons. Coconut palms number 1,065,842. Rice production remained stable at 102 tons.

There is one agricultural station and four extension centres in the District.

Morobe District. Peanut production increased by 248 tons to a total of 498 tons of which 196 tons were offered for sale. Rice production was 7 tons. Coffee plantings increased to 2,297,500 trees whilst production rose by 93 tons to a total of 563 tons. Dieback disease in young trees reduced the total number of cacao trees to 199,200; 20 tons of cocoa were produced. Coconut palms number 538,100 and the copra produced amounted to 450 tons. Truck crop sales amounted to an estimated 1,808 tons. Twenty-four tons of *Centrosema* seed were grown; and *Leucaena* seed sales from the Atzera Rural Progress Society were valued at £695. There are 18 farming projects using some form of mechanization.

The District is served by one agricultural station and eight extension centres from which 524 patrols were carried out.

Manus District. Coconut plantings have continued and there are now 372,200 native-owned palms. Copra production increased to 900 tons. Continued attention was given to the improvement of coconut grove maintenance and copra quality. Cacao plantings increased by 4,972 trees to a total of 28,122 trees and production was 10 tons. Existing Robusta coffee plantings total 12,500 trees. There are some 6,000 rubber seedlings in nurseries ready for planting in the field. Continued attention was given to annual food crops both for subsistence and cash sale.

Sales of truck crops increased to a total of 400 tons.

There is one extension centre in the District.

New Ireland District. Cacao planting remained at 152,000 trees. Production of cocoa was 50 tons. Coffee plantings total 57,500 trees and production has only just commenced. The total number of coconut palms is estimated at 1,959,000 and copra production was 6,478 tons. Truck crop production was 30 tons.

There is one agricultural station and one extension centre in the District.

New Britain District. The sales of truck crops are estimated at 2,700 tons, the majority being sold through the Rabaul market. Cacao plantings increased by 133,807 to a total of 3,781,912 trees whilst cocoa production increased by 408 tons to 3,675 tons. Coconut palms now total 4,788,472. The production by native producers of copra was 9,829 tons. Coffee plantings increased to a total of 28,106 trees. Twenty-seven tons of peanuts were produced for sale.

The resettlement schemes in the Gazelle Peninsula are progressing satisfactorily. Loan money made available by the Administration is being put to good use. Plantings of cocoa have increased to 954 acres whilst 224 acres are under shade ready for planting and 214 acres are under subsistence crops.

The District has one agricultural station and five extension centres and an extension staff of 28 expatriate officers and 42 New Guineans.

Bougainville District. Cacao plantings increased by 401,000 trees to a total of 1,181,000. Cocoa produced was 174 tons. Rice production increased from 124 to 217 tons. The total number of coconut palms is now estimated at 1,655,000 and copra production was 2,935 tons. Coffee plantings increased by 12,000 trees to a total of 95,608* trees the majority of which are still immature, only 7 tons being produced.

Truck crop sales totalled 605 tons valued at £8,000.

The District is served by one agricultural station and six extension centres.

Eastern Highlands District. Coffee production showed an increase of 448 tons to a total of 2,053 tons, whilst new plantings of coffee totalled 236,600 trees to give a total of 5,378,600 trees; this figure includes 790,000 not previously covered by the census. Hamlet pulperies have proved very popular and the quality of coffee produced is high. One hundred and thirty-six tons of peanuts were produced of which 45 tons were offered for sale. Sales of truck crops amounted to 3,239 tons. Passionfruit production was 326 tons of fruit sold to the pulpery. Continuing trials with pyrethrum appear to indicate that this crop will thrive at altitudes over 6,000 feet and to date 197 acres have been planted producing 2.4 tons of dried flowers valued at £416. Twenty-five acres of tobacco have been planted and produced 6.2 tons of cured leaf valued at £1,166.

The district is served by eight extension centres from which 113 patrols were carried out by the expatriate staff of 15 and the indigenous staff of 46.

Western Highlands District. Arabica coffee plantings showed an increase of 457,000 to a total of 2,257,000 trees; this figure includes 692,500 trees not previously included in the census. Coffee production increased by 557 tons to a total of 777 tons. An estimated 3122 acres were planted with peanuts, producing 2,550 tons of which 23 tons were offered for sale, the remainder being consumed by the growers. Truck crop sales, mainly sweet potato, amounted to 5,000 tons. Passionfruit production was 177 tons. Pyrethrum plantings and nurseries cover 491 acres and produced 2.8 tons of dried flowers. Trial plots of tea were also planted and nurseries have been established to provide seedlings to plant 70 acres of tea.

There are six extension centres and two agricultural stations in the district.

Agricultural Research

The Division of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is responsible for all agricultural research and investigation. The specialist

*Figure of 111,000 trees given in 1962-63 Report should have been 83,608. The error resulted from 27,392 trees in one sub-district being included twice.

technical sections, except those engaged in livestock research, are attached to this division, which is decentralized, most of its staff being employed on the experiment stations throughout the Territory. The main research and administrative activities are as follows:

- (i) the promulgation and administration of legislation concerned with plant quarantine and the control of pests, diseases and noxious weeds;
- (ii) plant introduction and testing of new crops and new varieties of established economic species;
- (iii) crop improvement agronomic experiments with all crops grown in the territory;
- (iv) production of high grade seed and planting material;
- (v) investigation of farming systems;
- (vi) research on crop processing methods;
- (vii) design and operation of model crop processing facilities and testing of new processing machinery;
- (viii) soil and land use surveys;
- (ix) research and services in plant pathology;
- (x) research and services in economic entomology; and
- (xi) chemical and biochemical services and research.

There are five agricultural experiment stations which carry out investigations in plant industry and also serve as demonstration centres for all phases of crop husbandry: the Lowlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Keravat, near Rabaul; the Plant Industry Centre at Bubia, near Lae; the Experimental Tea Plantation at Garaina in the Morobe District; the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station at Aiyura in the Eastern Highlands District; and the experimental plots at Yambi in the Sepik plains.

The three main stations at Keravat, Bubia and Aiyura carry out experimental work with the main agricultural crops appropriate to their altitude. Work at Garaina is confined to tea at Yambi a study of the problems of developing the extensive but infertile Sepik plains is being undertaken.

Information on the work carried out by the specialist sections and on the stations during the year under review is given in the following sections.

Plant Pathology and Microbiology

The headquarters of the Plant Pathology section is at Port Moresby, where two pathologists and a bacteriologist are located, working on material from all parts of the Territory. The second laboratory is at Keravat, where a pathologist and virologist are stationed.

The Port Moresby laboratory handled 246 accessions of specimens received from the general public, agricultural officers, and collections made during field surveys and investigations. Isolation and identification of organisms from the various accessions were carried out at Port Moresby and portions of many of the collections were sent to the Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, England, for lodging and confirmation of identification. Specimens, cultures, slides and photographs were also sent to other specialists overseas.

The Port Moresby laboratory continued as the centre for research on the cacao die-back problem, concentrating particularly on isolations from diseased material, and cultural studies on the organisms obtained, especially *Botryodiplodia theobromae*, while in the field further inoculation tests were made under a variety of conditions in various localities, especially at Keravat in the Gazelle Peninsula, and in the Markham Valley, and at Laloki. Readings on the fertiliser-fungicide-insecticide trial in the Markham Valley continued, as well as field studies on the dissemination of the fungus.

During the year *Ustilago maydis* was recorded for the first time on maize in the Madang and Sepik Districts. Infected crops were destroyed and prohibition was enforced against the removal of all parts of the maize plant from these districts. A further outbreak occurred, however, in the Morobe District, and was traced to infected grain carried by a patient discharged from a hospital in the Madang District. At present no reports of the smut have been made in the Territory other than in the above districts.

At the Port Moresby laboratory further studies were made on the fungi causing root rots of cacao, coffee and rubber, while various miscellaneous diseases were investigated, both in the field and in the laboratory.

A check list of plant diseases for Papua and New Guinea, which was published in April 1963, was distributed to overseas institutions.

Investigations were continued at Keravat to assess losses of cacao from "black pod" due to the fungus *Phytophthora palmivora* on certain mother trees, seedling progeny and clonal lines. Investigations were also made into the pathology of "black pod" and other diseases of cacao at Keravat.

The virologist at Keravat is at present undertaking a course of post-graduate study overseas.

The bacteriologist continued to supply *Rhizobium* cultures to all growers; the main requirements were for *Rhizobium* cultures of *Leucaena leucocephala* and *Centrosema pubescens*. Inoculum cultures for *Glycine javanica*, *Glycine max* and other tropical legumes, etc., were also supplied. The isolation of *Rhizobium* strains from native and introduced legumes continued. Inoculum trials of various legumes with uninoculated controls were sown in selected parts of the Territory to determine the effectiveness of *Rhizobium* strains in the field. The specific nature of the *Rhizobium*-*Leucaena* symbiosis is being investigated.

Agricultural Chemistry

The Chemistry Section at present operates from two laboratories at Port Moresby and one laboratory at Keravat. At the headquarters laboratory at Port Moresby, all analyses of foliar material pertaining to nutrition studies and field trials are performed. As the section has the only facilities in the Territory for wide-scale chemical investigations, the chemists at the headquarters laboratory fulfil the role of government chemists by undertaking analyses on a wide range of samples received from other government instrumentalities, industry and private sources.

The other laboratory at Port Moresby performs analyses on soil samples submitted from all parts of the Territory by soil survey officers and agricultural officers in the field. Soil samples are also received from other government organisations, industry and private plantation interests. Where possible analytical results from soil analyses are used in conjunction with foliar data to diagnose crop nutrition problems.

The Keravat laboratory is organised to undertake nutrition studies on cacao, coffee, coconuts and Manila hemp. This laboratory is important as it enables research to be carried out in a locality where there is much plantation activity.

The total number of samples analysed during the year was 4,608, representing an increase of 1,805 over the preceding year. Seven hundred and fourteen soil samples were analysed in connection with a nutrition survey of coffee soils. Analyses were also carried out on 337 soil survey samples collected in the New Britain, Madang, Morobe, Sepik, Western and Eastern Highlands Districts of New Guinea and in the Gulf, Central and Northern Districts of Papua. Soil samples analysed in connection with inquiries from other sources in the Bougainville, Eastern Highlands, Madang, Morobe, New Britain, New Ireland and Western Highlands Districts of New Guinea, and from the Central, Gulf and Northern Districts of Papua totalled 294.

Samples of foliar and other plant material examined in connection with plant nutritional investigations on the main crops totalled 2,710. Of this total, 1,347 samples resulted from systematic sampling of Arabica coffee leaves from fertiliser and other agronomic trials proceeding in the highlands, whilst 789 samples of cacao leaves were collected from lowland field trials.

Valuable data have been obtained concerning the nutrition of coconuts, coffee, cacao, tea and rubber as related to the chemical content of the leaves; seasonal and sampling variations are also being investigated.

Fifty-one food samples were examined during the year, 50 of which were sweet potato samples received from the Aiyura Highlands Agricultural Station and other highland centres in connection with variety and nutrition trials.

Pyrethrins content in connection with the pyrethrum breeding programme at the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Aiyura, was determined on 82 pyrethrum samples, collected from clonal gardens and observation plots established at centres of varying altitude throughout the highlands.

Two hundred and twelve cacao bean samples from the clone testing trials at Keravat were processed as individual clone net bag ferments and analysed to investigate the influence of male parentage on skin and fat percentage.

The remaining 57 samples examined included fodders, produce, fertilisers, blood sera, essences and other materials taken in association with produce inspection, industrial processing and control and other special investigations.

The total number of samples received during the year was 4,922, representing an increase of 1,196 samples over the preceding year. The residue of samples awaiting analysis includes 455 foliar materials and 183 soil samples, most of which were collected during recent surveys, in the Southern Highlands and the Gulf District of Papua.

Economic Entomology

The Entomology Section is staffed by four technical officers stationed at Keravat and at the headquarters of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries at Port Moresby. At Keravat field trials are conducted for the control of the more important insect pests. A general insect register and an insect pest register are maintained at Port Moresby and a reference collection is being built up. Materials for taxonomic study and identifications are forwarded to more than 40 overseas specialists.

The coconut, which is the most important commercial crop in the Territory, has several major pests. Dynastid beetles are probably the most serious primary pests of this crop. The Asiatic rhinoceros beetle, *Oryctes rhinoceros* L., which is believed to have been accidentally introduced to the Bismarck Archipelago during the last war, has not yet invaded the mainland of New Guinea and Bougainville. On the mainland, *Scapanes australis* Boisd. is the most important indigenous dynastid pest. In the Bismarck Archipelago and on Bougainville, it is replaced by the closely related species, *Scapanes grossepunctatus* Sternb. Chemical control against both introduced and indigenous dynastids is carried out by individual treatment of the palms with insecticides, mainly BHC dust. The Department's programme for the biological control of *Oryctes rhinoceros* has been continued by the introduction of beneficial insects. This work is conducted in close co-operation with the South Pacific Commission. Measures to establish the United Nations Special Fund South Pacific Commission five year project for control of *Oryctes rhinoceros* were put in train during the year. The project, for which the Food and Agriculture Organization has been nominated as Executing Agency, has been sub-contracted to the South Pacific Commission. The Commission has established the Rhinoceros Beetle Operations Board as the planning and advisory body for the project. The Board held its first meeting in April, 1964.

A departmental entomologist seconded to the South Pacific Commission from June till December, 1963, visited West Africa to collect numbers of a predator of *Oryctes* for the control of *Oryctes rhinoceros* and other dynastid beetles attacking coconut palms.

The palm weevil, *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus papuanus* Kirsch, attacks palms which were damaged primarily by dynastids and wounded in various other ways. A two per cent. solution of dieldrin in creosote sprayed on entrance holes and wounds gives good control.

Of the two major hispid pests of coconut, *Brontispa longissima* Gestro causes damage to young palms in many districts throughout the Territory. Control is achieved with a 0.15 per cent. dieldrin spray repeated every six weeks. The coconut leaf-mining beetle, *Promecotheca papuana* Csiki, although recorded in various parts of the Territory, causes damage mainly in some parts of New Britain.

Since 1960-61 cacao in a newly developed cacao growing area of the Gazella Peninsula of New Britain has been seriously damaged by the larvae of some species of Noctuidae, Geometridae and Lymantriidae. Some species also attacked the foliage of *Leucaena glauca* shade trees. The main species involved were the noctuid *Achaea janata*

L. and the geometrids *Hyposidra talaca* Wlk. and *Ectropis* spp. There was a decrease in the population density of these pests in 1963-64.

Pantorhytes weevils (notably *Pantorhytes plutus* Oberth. in New Britain, and *P. proximus* Gestro in the Morobe District) are still considered the most important pests affecting cacao. Chemical control experiments against *Pantorhytes plutus* are continuously carried out at the Keravat station.

The mirid (capsid) *Pseudodoniella typica* (China and Carv.) is a major pest of cacao in New Britain. It is replaced in the mainland by *P. laevis* Miller. Both species damage mainly the pods but sometimes also the young shoots. Cacao mirids are susceptible to BHC dust and endrin spray and by regular treatment of the cacao plantations and cacao gardens with these insecticides their population density can be reduced to prevent economic loss.

The coreid bug, *Amblypelta theobromae* Brown, which is confined to the Morobe District, is another potential pest of cacao pods. It is susceptible to dieldrin.

A related species *Amblypelta madangana* previously known in the Madang District, was found in March, 1964, on cacao in the Sepik District.

Investigations on the suspected connection between primary insect pests and some types of die-back of laterals in cacao trees are being continued.

Coffea canephora has still no major pests. *Meroleptus cinctor* Msl., the coffee girdler weevil of the Eastern Highlands, for some years a major pest of *Coffea arabica*, is now well under control. Chemical control trials against the jassid (*Batrachomorphus* sp.) at Aiyura station were discontinued.

The campaign for the eradication of the introduced giant termite *Mastotermes darwiniensis* Frogg, in the Lae area, has been continued in 1963-64.

Soil Survey

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation continued its regional resources surveys of the Territory. The work in the current year was devoted to checking and augmenting data collected in previous years in the Western and Southern Highlands Districts.

Following the purchase of some 15,000 acres of swamp and over 10,000 acres of semi-swamp in the Wahgi Valley, detailed soil and land investigations were renewed in order to develop techniques for drainage and the development of suitable agricultural systems. Widespread sampling was completed and a new experimental area for detailed drainage investigations was marked out on typical peaty swamps. A programme of taking levels through the swamp area was commenced as well as investigations into the measurement of water inflow to the swamp. The potential of the semi-swamp land for tea production has received close attention as investigations had shown the pH levels were consistently in the region of 6.0 to 6.5. However, trial plots of tea on soils of this kind have not shown adverse affects to date.

Field investigation and mapping of highly populated areas in the Chimbu and Maprik Sub-districts were completed over a total area of about 550 square miles. Areas

of different land capability classes based on soil type, topography and altitude have been calculated from completed field sheets and the results will be incorporated in the report on possible population land pressures in these areas by the Commonwealth Statistician.

Soil investigations continued on the Nakanai Coast of New Britain and a new field laboratory was set in operation at Cape Hoskins where experiments have been undertaken to determine the characteristics of soil water movement through pumice soils in the area. These experiments were initiated following the observation of a peculiar physiological condition in cacao during years of particularly heavy rainfall. Routine soil sampling of over 65,000 acres of land in the same area was begun.

On the Gazelle Peninsula, investigations continue into the potential of undeveloped land lying in an arc between the heavily populated Tolai area and the Baining Mountains. These investigations are part of a programme to provide good quality agricultural land for Tolai expansion. The areas examined during the year totalled 36,978 acres of which, however, only 9,760 acres were generally suited for tree crops and subsistence gardening, and a further 2,420 acres subject to fluctuating high water tables were suited only to seasonal food crops.

Soils investigations were carried out in the Bibling Ridge area in West New Britain as part of a general investigation to examine the practicability of permanently settling the small nomadic population of the area. Approximately 19,200 acres were examined and the soils were found to be typical firm limestone clays developed on marine sediments and limestone.

The feasibility of using helicopters in field survey work was examined during land investigations to assist in planning for settlement schemes on about 3,000 acres west of Madang in the Gogol Valley, and further use of this transport is planned for the future. Most of the ground surveyed was found suitable for coconuts and food crops, with better areas for cacao, but the blocks were small and scattered along the coast and the difficulties of access are such that the area could not be used successfully for resettlement.

In the Gogol area itself two sites considered potentially suitable for a new experiment station were examined. The soils are fine textured alluvials suitable for the establishment of good gardens for coastal tree crops and for rice and pasture investigations.

A general survey of Territory soils and climate was made to determine the most promising locations in which to initiate trials for the production of flue cured tobacco. Two locations in the Eastern Highlands were eventually selected and trials will commence in the coming year.

Agronomy

Coconuts. The aims of the coconut improvement programme have been reviewed fully in previous reports. The main investigations under way are field and coconut improvement trials.

Further trials in New Ireland to investigate the rates of application and placement of potash fertilizer have confirmed the earlier good results, on the basis of which firm recommendations can now be made.

Hybrid seedling trials, in which differences between strains showed up in early growth, suffered severely from dynastid beetle damage after good progress had been made during the first two years. Preparations are being made to repeat these trials at a site in Papua where dynastid beetles appear to be less numerous.

Cacao. The breeding and selection programme, which is aimed mainly at developing clones and clonal seed for commercial users, was reported fully in the Annual Report for 1956-57, and reviewed in detail in the *Papua and New Guinea Agricultural Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 4 of March, 1960.

Trials were begun in 1960 with introduced Upper Amazonian varieties which have proved exceptionally high yielding in other countries.

None of the trials has yet been concluded, but results from the clone testing trials have given an indication of high yield potential in several clones. Those now being distributed have proven early yield and vigour.

Early yields of several hybrids are promising, and seed gardens are being established for the production of hybrid seed. Some of these will be discarded later if the early yield is not maintained.

Results of cultural trials have led to revised recommendations on spacing and shading, and work continues on fertilizer trials which indicate good returns from nitrogenous fertilizers under some conditions. New trials to examine other aspects of shading, spacing, fertilizing and pruning have begun.

Coffee. The work with *Coffee arabica* is centred on the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Aiyura. Nearly all the experiments are of recent establishment and it will be several years before firm conclusions can be drawn.

Trials cover varietal testing and progeny testing within varieties, as well as such cultural factors as fertilizing, pruning, spacing, shading and ground cover. It has been found that mulching is more effective than clean weeding, but the economics of the practice are still in doubt; some cover species proved to have a very adverse effect on coffee yield. Good responses have been obtained to fertilizing, especially with potassium, and it is probable that fertilizing will be essential on many highland soils as bushes grow older. In other trials, early trends have varied later, so that yields will have to be followed for several years before results can be finally assessed.

Rice. Preliminary trials with irrigated rice at the Bubia Plant Industry Centre have given encouraging results, and the trials are being extended.

Trials with irrigation at Epo Agricultural Experiment Station, Papua, again gave fairly promising results, although there were some problems with insect pests and weeds, especially nut grass (*Cyperus* sp.).

Pastures. The introduction of suitable pasture species and the establishment of collections and testing experiments in the dry belt of the Markham Valley and at the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Aiyura, continued.

Tobacco. Small-scale commercial tobacco leaf production has begun in the highlands and pure seed of suitable varieties is being maintained at Aiyura.

Manila hemp. Selection work at Keravat has produced clones of good quality and yielding ability. However, the economics of commercial production are doubtful and no new work is being initiated.

Pyrethrum. Research carried out in the highlands area has shown that pyrethrum can be satisfactorily grown in areas that are at an altitude of between 6,000 and 8,000 feet. If the quality of the flowers grown in the trial plots can be maintained through the processing stages, pyrethrum should prove to be a useful cash crop for villagers living in highlands areas where coffee will not grow. With the assistance of extension officers, indigenous farmers throughout the highlands have planted small commercial crops with seed supplied by the Aiyura Experiment Station, where breeding, fertilizing and spacing trials are in progress.

Tea. The Experimental Tea Plantation at Garaina commenced commercial production on completion of the factory in 1962. Quality and yields proved very satisfactory and commercial prospects are excellent. The Garaina Plantation will serve as a source of seed for commercial planting, and blocks have been set aside for seed production. A seed garden is being planted at Aiyura also. Fertilizer trials at Garaina showed a marked response to sulphur and some response to nitrogen. Trials were also commenced at Mt. Hagen on methods of establishment and weed control.

Food Crops. At Keravat and Aiyura long term rotation trials, in which various legumes (food crops or cover plants) are alternated with sweet potatoes and other root crops, continued. Results at Keravat indicate that none of the rotations is adequate to maintain sweet potato yields, although decline has been less severe in wide than in narrow rotations. At Aiyura, decline appears to be less rapid but trends are not yet clear. Other trials are in progress on the use of fertilizers to maintain food crop yields.

Sisal. Harvesting commenced on the test plots in the Markham Valley, but assessment of the crop will not be possible until information is obtained on the longevity of the plants.

Plant Introduction and Quarantine

The Plant Introduction and Quarantine Service continues to serve the needs of both Papua and New Guinea.

Projects described in last year's Report were continued. The sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*) varieties from New Zealand imported for frost tolerance trials at high altitude regions were passed through the quarantine stage, were multiplied and sent to the highland regions for local multiplication and testing under field conditions. Wheat varieties which produced seed under highland conditions were multiplied and further selections made. A new Irish potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) variety "Kurrel" was introduced from Australia for trial in the highlands. Previously it was found that the variety "Walanga", bred in New South Wales, was particularly suitable for the New Guinea highlands on account of its ability to grow under short-day conditions. However, the culture of "Walanga" was discontinued in Australia and "Kurrel" was introduced as a possible replacement. Another introduction of potential

interest to highland agriculture was a series of 22 lentil (*Lens esculenta*) varieties from Tasmania. Previous lentil introductions have failed to grow, probably due to different photoperiodic requirements, but the search for strains adaptable to a tropical environment is continuing as lentils would be a valuable protein-rich pulse crop.

The greatest advance during the year has been in the field of securing seed and grafted trees of a number of tropical fruits which are common in South-East Asia, but are virtually unknown in Papua and New Guinea, e.g. Rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum*), Mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*), and Durian (*Durio zibethinus*). Seed obtained in previous years in small quantities invariably failed to germinate owing to delays and desiccation in transit. This year personal visits by staff to Malaysia and Indonesia made possible the introduction not only of seed in sufficient quantities and in a viable condition, but also a number of grafted trees of named varieties of these interesting tropical fruits. The number of fruit trees thus obtained will be sufficient to establish small plots at the main experiment and district agricultural stations. Further varieties of grafted avocado (*Persea gratissima*) trees were also introduced from Australia to enable a wide distribution of this species which is proving adaptable to a variety of conditions. Planting material of eight strawberry varieties certified free from virus diseases was secured from the Victorian Department of Agriculture. The varieties are being multiplied and will be the foundation stock for the distribution of virus-free strawberry runners in the Territory.

The introduction of nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*) was reported last year; further quantities of seed were obtained for the establishment of small projects. Efforts over a number of years to obtain seed or vegetative material of another spice, Cardamom (*Elettaria cardamomum*), has at last yielded some results. The small quantity of seed has been obtained from India and a few seedlings will become available for testing and multiplication. Seed of three varieties of oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) viz.: Tenera X Tenera, Dura X Tenera and Dura (Dumpy) were imported to augment the plant material already in the Territory.

There appears to be considerable interest in the Territory in the growing and consumption of popcorn (*Zea mays*) as evidenced by the amount of American seed detected in the course of plant quarantine inspections. Previous introductions of popcorn have consistently failed to produce satisfactory crops in this environment. An attempt is therefore being made to locate selections suitable for tropical conditions among three hybrid varieties available in Australia. Initial results appear promising.

Pasture introductions during the year included Guatemala grass (*Tripsacum laxum*) from Fiji, *Paspalum regnelli* and *Trifolium usambarense* from Kenya and the Nunbank strain of Buffel grass, *Cenchrus ciliare*, from Australia.

In the field of plant quarantine a trained Papuan officer has been posted to Rabaul as full-time Plant Quarantine Officer and Inspector of Plants for the control of the movement of plant material within the Territory. At Lae, an officer has been detailed on a part-time basis for all plant quarantine duties. At other ports of entry the duties are carried out by the district agricultural officer.

The Regulations designed to restrict the further spread of the Giant Snail (*Achatina fulica*) were further strengthened by declaring the snail infested areas as "disease areas" in pursuance of the Plant Disease and Control Ordinance. This measure makes possible increased control over such goods as pipes and agricultural machinery that may act as vehicles of dissemination for snails.

The Plant Introduction Officer visited Djakarta and Bogor in Indonesia for discussion with Indonesian officials on mutual plant quarantine problems and co-operation in preventing the access of plant diseases and pests to the New Guinea geographical region.

The Chief of the Division of Plant Industry was a delegate to the Plant Quarantine Conference held by the South Pacific Commission at Apia, Western Samoa, in March, 1964.

The following plants were declared as noxious weeds—

Papaver somniferum (opium poppy)

Erythroxylum coca (coca or cocaine plant)

Cannabis sativa (Indian hemp)

Agricultural Extension

To achieve the aims of agricultural extension work, which have been stated in detail in earlier reports, the Division of Extension and Marketing draws up extension programmes based on the particular needs, opportunities and problems of each district. Due regard is paid to the principle that, to be effective, changes must be introduced gradually and must be accepted voluntarily by the people. The programmes, which are constantly reviewed and adjusted to meet changing circumstances, are concerned not only with increasing and diversifying production, but with preserving resources by sound and conservational methods. At their present levels of social and educational advancement it is difficult for most of the indigenous farming community to think of land use procedures as rational systems or to conceive of the conservation of agricultural resources as a national or territorial aim. For some years, therefore, the Administration must continue to accept complete responsibility for this aspect of development, but meanwhile consultation with the people is bringing about some understanding of the importance of conservational methods and their local application.

The extension activities of the Division may be broadly grouped under the headings of contact, demonstration and training and take the following forms:

(a) Contact with the farming community is made and maintained in various ways—through field days, agricultural patrolling and village visiting, the development of agricultural extension centres and rural organizations of various kinds, the provision of marketing facilities and assistance in the provision of implements and machinery, or through the activities of trained intermediaries. Land settlement schemes aimed at providing improved opportunities for progressive farmers make possible a special type of contact.

Such extension aids as films, film strips, photographic and poster displays, pamphlets and recorded talks are primarily a means of support for contact procedures, although they also have an important function in training programmes.

(b) Demonstration work involves both field activity in the form of demonstrations on the farmer's own land or crops and the provision of demonstrations on agricultural extension stations.

(c) Training activities take place at three levels—

- (i) higher training aimed at producing a local supply of professional and semi-professional agriculturists for the future needs of the Territory, both public and private;
- (ii) training of indigenous intermediaries to assist in agricultural extension programmes; and
- (iii) training of farmers themselves to increase the numbers of expert farmers in rural communities.

Specialized sections dealing with agricultural training, crop processing and marketing, and mechanization services for cultivation and processing equipment, have been set up within the Division. The establishment of the Agricultural Training Section includes teaching staff for proposed higher level training institutions and for the supervision of in-service and field training curricula. The Marketing Section embraces the produce inspection service already established and arranged outlets for the disposal of all crops purchased by the Administration from local indigenous farmers. In addition it provides assistance and arranges sales at best possible prices for native organizations such as rural progress societies. Project managers supervise major processing and marketing projects for indigenous farmers in field areas. A close relationship between the extension and marketing functions is considered to be especially important at the present stage of farming development.

Intensive agricultural extension work is being carried out on the basis of an approved plan. The main points of the plan, which covers five years to 1966-67, are:

- to increase the number of professional extension staff to about 240, including indigenous officers engaged on full-time extension duties;
- to build up the force of indigenous agricultural assistants to 900 so there is one to approximately 2,000 of rural population;
- to establish two additional sub-diploma agricultural institutions to cater for indigenous youths whose academic studies terminate at first year secondary school, but who will have the ability to absorb technical agricultural training;
- to allow approximately 30 agricultural diplomates to graduate per year by 1966-67;
- to establish approximately 50 agricultural extension centres from which extension staff can operate and at which agricultural demonstrations on a small scale can be conducted;
- to increase the incidence of agricultural patrolling by 75 per cent. to provide for a greater amount of agricultural contact with the population;
- to use more intensive extension aids for agricultural training, such as film strips and pamphlets dealing with the major cash and subsistence crops and various agronomic and crop processing practices.

The aims of this intensified agricultural extension programme are: a higher level of village subsistence; an

increased standard of living resulting from the introduction of superior cash crop varieties giving higher yields; better cash crop processing and marketing facilities; and an agricultural population better trained in the best methods of agricultural practice for their particular areas.

Agricultural Extension Staff. During 1963-64 the staff engaged on extension work included 184 professional and sub-professional officers, 25 indigenous Third Division assistant agricultural officers, 33 Auxiliary Division officers and 522 trained and partly trained indigenous assistants. Of these 124, 10, 6 and 384 respectively were engaged in extension work in the Trust Territory.

Agricultural training. Approved training courses are as follows:

- (a) A full agricultural diploma course, with Intermediate Certificate entry standard. This course will be given at Vudal Agricultural College, which is being built near Keravat, New Britain District, and will receive its first students in 1965.
- (b) A two-year sub-diploma certificate course including both theoretical and practical instruction in agriculture, botany, plant pests and diseases, agricultural economics, farming mathematics and English expression. This course is conducted at the Popondetta Agricultural Training Institute where there are now 33 students, including 8 from New Guinea.
- (c) A farmer training course of nine to twelve months' duration given at agricultural extension stations, and, as field training, to small groups at extension centres. Full training facilities have been completed at the Madang Extension Station, the Taliligap Extension Centre (New Britain District), the Mount Hagen Extension Station (Western Highlands District), the Kavieng Extension Station (New Ireland), and the Bainyik Extension Station (Sepik District), while temporary facilities are in use at the extension stations at Sohano (Bougainville), Manus, and Goroka (Eastern Highlands). At 30th June, 1964 1,345 farmer trainees were attending courses at stations and centres in the Trust Territory.

Three students from the Trust Territory are attending courses at Australian agricultural colleges.

A copra training school was opened at Aitape in the Sepik district early in 1961, with the aim of improving the output and quality of copra in the district. The school has accommodation for sixteen trainees and conducts courses of six weeks' duration covering the establishment and management of village copra plantations and the erection and operation of hot-air copra dryers. Villagers select leaders of their communities to attend the school which has a staff of four indigenous instructors under the general supervision of the agricultural officer at Aitape.

Twenty-four agricultural extension officers attended a refresher course at the Co-operative Educational Centre, Port Moresby on Administration assistance to rural progress societies. The course was mainly concerned with the marketing of agricultural produce, and bookkeeping methods used by the societies, but also included land classification, plant diseases and insect pests, and the training of Papuan and New Guinean agricultural field staff.

An in-service training course in rubber agronomy and husbandry was initiated during 1963-64. Twelve officers from various centres in the Territory attended.

Agricultural Extension Stations. These stations, which have been established at Bainyik (Sepik District), Madang (Madang District), Mount Hagen (Western Highlands District), Goroka (Eastern Highlands District), Sohano (Bougainville District) and Kavieng (New Ireland District), serve as district regional bases and, as well as conducting farmer training, provide demonstrations in crop production and processing, carry out local experiments and produce and distribute seed and planting material.

Agricultural Extension Centres. There are 52 of these small establishments which serve as local bases at the sub-district or area level for such field extension activities as patrolling, rural organization and marketing assistance, field training and the distribution of seed and planting material. It is the policy to expand the services available to indigenous farmers by developing additional extension centres in all districts of the Territory.

During 1963-64 new centres were established at Boku and Teop in the Bougainville District; Cape Hoskins in the New Britain District; Pagei and Ambunti in the Sepik District; Tambul in the Western Highlands District; and Gembogl in the Eastern Highlands District.

Extension work continued from the following centres: Lumi, Wewak, Aitape, Angoram, Amanab and Vanimo in the Sepik District; Aiome, Bogia, Saidor and Kar Kar Island in the Madang District; Kabwum, Lae, Wau, Kaiapit, Finschhafen, Morobe and Mumeng in the Morobe District; Kerowagi, Kundiawa, Chuave, Lufa, Henganofi, Okapa and Kainantu in the Eastern Highlands District; Wapenamunda, Wabag, Minj and Laiagam in the Western Highlands District; Pomio, Taliligap, Talasea and Kandrian in the New Britain District; Namatanai in the New Ireland District; and Konga, Buin and Kieta in the Bougainville District.

Patrols involving 3,450 days in the field by professional officers and 30,104 days by trained indigenous assistants were carried out and contact was made with most of the rural population. Day visits by expatriate staff totalled 4,141 and by indigenous staff 8,626.

Development of Major Programmes of Rural Organization and Marketing. To cater for the considerable expansion of commercial production by indigenous farmers throughout the Territory, a series of major marketing projects has been organized on an area basis in various districts by the special Marketing Section set up within the Division of Extension and Marketing. The projects are integrated with the work on rural organization and marketing being carried out in connexion with such organizations as rural progress societies, co-operative societies, and local government councils, and allow the development of individual enterprise within their framework. The following projects have been established:

- (a) *Finschhafen Project.* This project is based on the operations of the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society Ltd., which has continued to consolidate its activities in the produce and marketing fields. The society, whose membership is drawn from all sections of the Finschhafen Sub-district, is

organized on co-operative lines and supplies marketing services throughout the sub-district, including sea transport for coffee and copra; it also operates a wholesale and retail distributing service for consumer goods through branch stores. Agricultural extension activities at field level are integrated with the work of the society to develop coffee pulping and copra curing techniques. A produce committee is established by Society rule, and by including agricultural extension and co-operative officers in its membership, provides managerial control over all produce marketing.

- (b) *Inland Sepik Project.* The project has been re-organized and now has one large society handling rice, while two societies have been put into recess, to be later re-activated as Robusta coffee production increases. A project manager at the Bainyik Agricultural Extension Station provides continuous guidance for these societies. An Administration central rice mill is located at the same station to process paddy rice marketed by the societies. One hundred and fifty tons of paddy rice was produced in 1963-64 and some eight tons of Robusta coffee was purchased and exported by the Administration.
- (c) *Tolai Cocoa Project.* The background to this project has been described in earlier reports. It involves the operation by local government councils in the Gazelle Peninsula area of New Britain of central fermentaries for the processing and marketing of the crop from the very large cacao plantings in the area. The eighteen fermentaries processed 1,584 tons of cacao in 1963-64.
- (d) *Asaro-Bena Project.* Since the inception of this project in 1960-61 continuous assistance has been given to coffee, peanut, passionfruit and tobacco production. A programme to improve the quality of coffee has been pursued, village communal pulperies being the latest development. Tobacco production has remained small but has provided excellent opportunities for research in small-holder cultural and curing techniques. The six tons of tobacco marketed were used in the manufacture of twist tobacco. Peanut and passionfruit production was encouraged, but in the case of peanuts there was little response from growers despite attractive prices.
- (e) *Chimbu Project.* This is an extension of the Asaro-Bena activities. Harvests of tobacco have been marketed while a number of village coffee pulperies have been promoted.
- (f) *Atzera Peanut Project.* This project embraces an area devoted mainly to the growing of White Spanish peanuts in the upper Markham Valley. Guidance in the growing of peanuts is given by agricultural officers in the area who also assist growers in making sales direct to local and overseas buyers. Several tractors and other machinery, such as ploughs and harrows, are available and are used in the preparation of land in the project area. Plantings are increasing and potential production in the areas under development is at present estimated at more than 300 tons of kernels a year. The collection and sale of *Centrosema*

pubescens seed has recently been encouraged and a reasonable market for this crop has been established.

- (g) *Unggai Coffee Project.* This project is located in the Eastern Highlands District and is associated with the purchase, collection, processing and sale of coffee parchment. Initially sales were made to the Administration, but a changeover to the marketing of the coffee direct to local and overseas buyers was made during the year.

Continuous attention was also given during the year to other aspects of rural organization and marketing, which have been reported in previous annual reports. In future years many of these activities will probably be included in area projects of the type mentioned above. Brief reference is made to the following:

- (a) *Rural Progress Societies.* These continue to play an important part in the economic advancement of the people in that they provide organized groupings into financial societies which can cater for the purchase and disposal of cash crops grown in the area.
- (b) *Co-operative Societies.* The main activity of these societies in relation to primary production is copra marketing. However, new societies have been or are being formed to engage in coffee and cocoa processing and marketing. Continued assistance was provided in the form of training and advice in all areas of the Territory where they operate.
- (c) *Local Government Organizations.* The Division of Extension and Marketing continued to maintain close liaison with local government councils on matters affecting rural economic development. Valuable assistance was again given by councils in organizing field days for demonstrations of production techniques for peanuts and coffee.
- (d) *Direct Purchase of Cash Crops.* In areas where marketing facilities are either non-existent or ineffective direct assistance was given to native farmers through the purchase of their crops by extension officers. During 1963-64 crops to the value of £101,000 were purchased in this way, including copra, cacao, coffee, rice, peanuts, tobacco, potatoes and vegetables. This service provided a particular stimulus to producers in isolated and backward areas.

Land Settlement Projects. The aim of these projects, a series of which is to be established in suitable localities, is to give advanced farmers an opportunity to develop individual holdings under secure conditions of tenure and at the same time demonstrate to other farmers in tribal areas the advantages of individual tenure. The settlers in the Gazelle Peninsula area of New Britain continued to make good progress with the development of their blocks under the guidance of a full-time extension officer. More land has been purchased, sub-divided and allocated in the Talasea Sub-district of New Britain, and also in the Morobe and Sepik Districts, where the people are showing a keen interest in such schemes.

Information on native local government council land settlement schemes is given in Chapter 3 of Part V.

Operation of Mechanization Services. Services to rural producers in regard to both cultivation and processing equipment were maintained by mechanical equipment inspectors located at Madang (Madang District), Lae (Morobe District)—from which point two inspectors serve the Morobe and Highlands Districts—and Rabaul (New Britain District). Regional services are provided from Rabaul for the islands lying to the north of New Guinea.

Produce Inspection Service. All copra and cacao for export is inspected at Lae, Madang, Lorengau, Kavieng, Rabaul and Kabakaul (near Rabaul) and inspections are also made in the Bougainville District as necessary.

Government Plantations. There are no commercial plantations operated by the Administration in the Trust Territory.

Central Processing Facilities. The operation of the processing facilities mentioned in previous annual reports was continued; these included coffee-hulling centres at Goroka, Mount Hagen and Lae, a rice-milling centre at Bainyik and a peanut-hulling plant at Goroka. Tobacco drying and grading facilities have been established at Goroka and ten assemblage, grading and packing centres were constructed during 1963-64 in the Highlands region.

Indigenous Participation in Agricultural Administration

Consultation is maintained through such organizations as co-operative and rural progress societies and local government councils, and with political representatives. Indigenous participation in the administration of the agricultural programmes is being increased through the increasing employment of New Guineans as research and extension assistants in the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, while one of the main aims of the higher-level training referred to above is to produce qualified indigenous officers who can be recruited to higher positions in the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Adequacy of Food Supplies for the Indigenous People

No part of the Territory is subject to famine. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, assisted by the Department of Native Affairs, maintains an active programme designed to raise the level and improve the quality of food production in indigenous agriculture. The most important aspect of nutritional improvement is to increase the supply of protein in communities where the diet is deficient in it.

Special food production problems and the corrective action being taken have been described above in the section on *Indigenous Cultivation Methods and Techniques*.

Control of Indigenous Production

Indigenous farmers are not subject to any kind of compulsion or restriction in regard to crop production. The Administrator has power under the Native Administration Regulations to compel the planting and cultivation of crops in an area declared to be liable to famine or scarcity, but in practice recourse to compulsion is not necessary. In the case of industries where overall provisions or regulations aimed at the control of plant and animal disease exist, indigenous inhabitants are required to observe the same measures as other producers, e.g., the registration of cacao

trees, animal disease control measures (particularly in relation to pigs) and internal quarantine measures restricting the distribution of seed and planting material. There are no measures of the latter type applicable specially to indigenous producers.

Although no special measures of compulsion exist, indigenous farmers are influenced, as far as possible, not to engage in industries which are unsuited, for environmental or other reasons, to the areas which they occupy. The specific district agricultural development programmes for indigenous farmers, referred to above, are aimed at minimizing unsatisfactory developments of this nature.

General

No special privileges are granted to any non-indigenous groups in any branch of the economy.

Normal banking and commercial credit facilities, which are described in another section of the report, are available to all sections of the community.

(c) WATER RESOURCES

The rainfall of the Territory is described under *Climate* in Chapter 1 of Part I of this report. Because of the generally heavy and well-distributed rainfall there have been no major water conservation or irrigation projects. Irrigation is practised on a small scale in a number of farming and agricultural ventures, but rice has been grown by farmers only as an upland or dry crop or under conditions of natural flooding and drainage.

A hydro-electric plant installed at Goroka supplies power for a small passionfruit pulping factory and also for small-scale coffee processing, besides providing domestic and commercial power and lighting. Power lines have not yet been extended to the surrounding agricultural area but such extension is a possible future development. Hydro-electric power is used in the milling of timber and manufacture of plywood at Bulolo and Wau and on a small scale by a number of missions and landholders.

CHAPTER 4

LIVESTOCK

Administrative Organization

Administration of animal industry is the responsibility of the Division of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. The Division maintains quarantine programmes and internal and external supervision over stock movements, provides a clinical and advisory veterinary service to private stock owners and plans and conducts programmes for the control and eradication of diseases and pests. It also provides an animal husbandry advisory service and has established stations for breeding livestock for distribution, for demonstrating proved methods of station management and animal husbandry, and for experimental work in pasture improvement, animal production and the comparison of performance of animals under various conditions.

Five stations were in operation during the year:
New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, Morobe District;
Animal Industry Centre, Goroka;
Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River;
Animal Industry Centre, Kurakakaul, Rabaul; and
Animal Industry Centre, Lae (a quarantine and introduction centre, regional store and staging camp for other animal industry stations).

The work of these stations and centres is supported by laboratories at Port Moresby which serve both the Trust Territory and the Territory of Papua and are equipped to handle all aspects of parasitology, bacteriology and pathology.

Types of Stock

The principal types of livestock are cattle, owned mainly by Europeans, and pigs, owned mainly by the indigenous inhabitants. Other types of stock maintained are horses, donkeys, goats, sheep and chickens. Further information on stock is contained in the following sections.

Pigs

In most areas the pig population is quite large, particularly in the highlands.

The pig is not a native of the Territory, but probably accompanied early population movements from Asia and the islands to the north; however, it seems more closely related to the European type of pig, *Sus scrofa*, than to the types of pigs found in Malaya or other south-east Asian countries. It has been named a separate species, *Sus papuensis*.

Two types of husbandry are practised—open range grazing, in which breeding and management in general are but loosely controlled, and housing, in which pigs sometimes share the same dwelling as their owners. Pigs in the latter category are usually better cared for. As the pig is regarded primarily as an indication of wealth and is used mainly for ceremonial purposes, pig meat contributes very little to the diet of the people.

At the Animal Industry Centre, Goroka, farmer trainees from the Extension Centre, Goroka, are given a short course in pig husbandry as part of their training.

At four centres in the Eastern Highlands District the Administration has established sties where the villagers may bring their sows to be mated with pure-bred boars at a nominal charge. Mobile stalls have been constructed to enable other boars to be taken into various villages.

At the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, the Animal Industry Centre, Goroka, and the Animal Industry Centre, Kurakakaul, pigs are bred for distribution to villagers to improve the quality of local pigs.

During the year 43 Berkshire, 21 Tamworth and 15 Large Black pigs were imported from New Zealand for improvement of the breeding herds at the Animal Industry Centre, Goroka, the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, and the Animal Industry Centre, Kurakakaul.

During the year 582 breeding animals were distributed from these piggeries. More than three quarters of these were sold to indigenous people for an average price of £10 each.

To prevent the spread of the anthrax disease present in the highlands and in the Sepik District, movement of pigs from these areas to other parts of the Territory is prohibited.

Cattle

Importation of cattle into New Guinea began in the last decade of the nineteenth century and proceeded intermittently until the 1939-45 war. Cattle were imported to work on plantations and as a source of fresh meat for plantation personnel; the grazing of animals on plantations was also an economic method of keeping down secondary growth. Cattle are still kept on plantations for these purposes, but with the gradual establishment of the pastoral industry on a commercial basis this subsidiary form of cattle raising has decreased in importance. In most areas, natural grasslands can be improved appreciably through careful management and in selected areas a carrying capacity of two beasts an acre has been achieved for much of the year. Introduced pasture species are as yet of little significance in livestock management, though most graziers have planted small areas of some of the more important tropical species. Approximately 86,000 acres have been taken up as pastoral leases and a substantial increase in the cattle population should result from their development.

At the 30th June, 1964, there were 22,313 head of cattle and 852 buffaloes in the Territory.

The quality of stock is quite good but the quantity is inadequate and locally killed beef supplies only a fraction of the Territory's requirements. The importation of cattle from Australia is being encouraged by the granting of freight subsidies for animals of above average quality. In 1963-64 1,321 head of cattle were imported into New Guinea under this scheme. Included in this number were just over 1,000 Zebu cross heifers and 73 Zebu cross bulls for the Markham Valley, near Lae.

One hundred Red Poll heifers, six Red Poll bulls and seven Afrikaner shorthorn cross bulls were imported from Australia for the Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River, and the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, respectively. These cattle will be used in breeding programmes aimed at producing cattle suited to Territory conditions.

Beef Shorthorn cattle are run on the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, and the Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River. The Animal Industry Centre, Goroka, carries Australian Illawarra-Shorthorn cattle, and the herd at the Animal Industry Centre, Kurakakaul (Rabaul), consists mainly of Jersey cattle.

The dairying industry, though small, is soundly based and standards of hygiene and management are high. Dairies are established near the main towns of the Territory where there are ready markets for dairy products and no transport difficulties. This type of dairying development is limited, however, by the availability of suitable land close to the towns. The further development of the industry will depend, to some extent, on the availability of suitable land in the less settled areas and on the solution of the problems of marketing and transportation of dairy products from such areas.

A dairy cattle improvement programme has been established on departmental stations in Rabaul and Goroka, based upon the production per lactation of cows in these herds. Bull calves from the highest producing cows are being retained for sale to raise the standard of Territory cattle.

Many indigenous consumers are becoming more aware of the advantages of using animal protein, particularly milk protein, for infant welfare.

Of the native-owned cattle, approximately 700 head in 59 herds are in the Morobe District. The three pilot projects in the Eastern Highlands for the introduction of cattle to the native village economy were successful, and additional projects have been established in the Eastern and Western Highlands. There are now 68 projects stocked with 650 head of cattle in the highlands.

Tenders were called during 1962-63 for the construction of a central abattoir to be controlled by the Administration in Lae. Construction of the manager's residence and site preparation were completed this year, but commencement of construction of the abattoir building was delayed by design difficulties. The abattoir, which will provide slaughtering facilities for beef producers of the Wau-Bulolo area, the Markham and Ramu valleys and part of the Eastern Highlands District, is designed to allow for possible expansion to handle smallgoods manufacture, snap-freezing and canning as the need develops.

Other Livestock

Horses. Horses are held at the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, and the Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River, and a few on the animal industry centres at Goroka and Kurakakaul. Efforts are being made to improve the type of stock horse used in the pastoral industry by the use of thoroughbred stallions imported by the Administration.

One thoroughbred and two Arab stallions were imported for this purpose during the year. From July, 1963 to February, 1964, thirteen horses, including 5 stallions, were imported into the Territory.

Poultry. During the year, 88,766 day-old chickens, 550 day-old ducklings and 131 day-old turkey poults were imported into the Territory mainly for commercial poultry farmers located near the larger towns. A project for rearing day-old chickens to ten weeks of age for sale to villagers was continued at the Animal Industry Centre, Lae, and a similar project commenced at the Animal Industry Centre, Goroka. Two thousand five hundred and eighteen ten-week-old birds were distributed from these projects during the year.

Research

Research has continued into pasture problems. Species introduction plots are established on all animal industry stations and on selected private properties. All animal industry stations have planted increased acreage of improved pasture, and fertilizer trials are being made to determine whether there are soil deficiencies.

The grasses which have shown most promise to date are Guinea grass (*Panicum maximum*), elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*), para grass (*Brachiaria mutica*)

and molasses grass (*Melinis minutiflora*). These have been planted in mixed pastures with the vine legumes *Centrosema pubescens*, *Pueraria phaseoloides* and *Calopogonium mucunoides*. Many other species have been planted in trial plots to observe their production and some are worth further experimentation.

Control of Pests and Diseases

To minimise the risk of spreading pests and diseases the Administration maintains a strict control over the movement of stock.

Screw-worm fly strike, cattle tick, tuberculosis and brucellosis are virtually the only serious diseases affecting the cattle population. Eradication programmes are being extended and the measures taken to combat these diseases are meeting with success. Large areas have been completely cleansed of tick and the control of screw-worm fly by use of insecticides has greatly reduced the incidence of strike.

Efforts are being made to eradicate tuberculosis, and most cattle in the major cattle-raising areas have been tested. During 1963-64 no reactors were found in the herds tested. The incidence of the disease over the last five years is shown in the following table:

Year	Properties Tested	Properties Affected	Animals Tested	Reactors	Per cent. Reactors
1959-60	64	13	8,449	42	0.49
1960-61	57	6	8,687	18	0.21
1961-62	43	1	7,312	3	0.041
1962-63	156	8	11,700	9	0.077
1963-64	156	Nil	13,786	Nil	0.000

During the year 10,105 cattle were tested for brucellosis the incidence of which, during the past eight years, has been as follows—

Year	Number Tested	Reactors	Per cent.
1956-57	2,321	117	5.04
1957-58	4,178	94	2.25
1958-59	4,847	37	0.76
1959-60	5,651	65	1.15
1960-61	6,374	12	0.19
1961-62	3,438	Nil	Nil
1962-63	10,668	24	0.225
1963-64	10,105	5	0.049

One hundred and fifty-two properties were tested in 1963-64, compared with 200 in 1962-63. The decrease in the number of herds tested was due to the number of established brucellosis-free herds which are tested only once every three years. Five reactors were found in one herd in the Madang District where herds were subjected to intensive testing this year for the second time. Surveys carried out in the Sepik, Manus, New Ireland and Bougainville Districts have shown no reactors to date, and eradication now seems to have been successful in the Morobe, New Britain and Highlands Districts.

The vaccination of village pigs, against the atypical anthrax found in pigs in the Territory, has continued and has shown the efficacy of Australian vaccines in preventing

the disease and halting outbreaks. An extensive vaccination programme was again carried out in the infected area of the Sepik District.

In 1961, following an outbreak of swine fever in Australia, the importation into the Territory from Australia of all pigs and pig meats—fresh, salted and canned—was prohibited except for certain canned meats complying with the quarantine requirements. The prohibition was still in operation at the end of the year.

The veterinary laboratory at Port Moresby provides diagnoses on specimens forwarded from areas in the Territory of New Guinea.

Extension Activity

Steady progress is being made in the training of native people in stock management. Some are employed as stockmen and herders on the Administration Livestock stations. Farmer trainees at the extension centre at Goroka are given a short course in pig husbandry as part of their training, and at the end of their training they are given an opportunity to buy animals from the stud herd to take back to their villages where they can manage them in conformity with the practices they have learned.

A cattle husbandry school for farmer trainees was established at Baiyer River during the year. Eighty-five farmer trainees from many areas of the Territory are attending the first course.

CHAPTER 5

FISHERIES

Administrative Organization

The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is responsible for the administration of fishing activities through the Division of Fisheries.

Legislation

The legislation of the Territory, which provides for the protection and use of the fishing resources and the control and regulation of fishing by a licensing system, is contained mainly in the *Fisheries Ordinance* 1922-1938, the *Pearl Fisheries Act* 1952-1953 and the *Fisheries Act* 1952-1959 of the Commonwealth of Australia, and in the regulations made under this legislation.

The export of fish and fish products is controlled under the *Customs Ordinance* 1951-1962 and the *Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Ordinance* 1952, and in the *Exports (Fish) Regulations* 1953, made under these two Ordinances. Fish handling and processing are controlled under the *Pure Food Ordinance* 1952-1957, and Regulations.

Resources

Territorial waters contain a great variety of fish species. Relatively few are of importance as food and only a small number are harmful.

In the estuaries and rivers, eels, catfish, perch-like fish and barramundi are found, and during certain seasons,

when the rivers are not too high, river mullet go upstream. On the shallow reefs, parrot fish, wrasses and surgeon fish are plentiful. Deep offshore reefs contain paradise fish and many kinds of snapper and sweetlips, including a red bass and the emperor or government bream.

Spanish mackerel, pike and tuna are often taken by towing lines. One particular species, the dogtooth tuna, is found almost exclusively in deep entrances to reefs. The open sea sometimes abounds in yellow fin tuna, and sail-fish, dolphin fish and sharks are also seen.

The narrow-barred Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus commerson*) frequent territorial waters throughout the year, but are concentrated in schools large enough for commercial fishing only from August to November.

There is some commercial trolling for the two species of the sea pike or barracuda (*Sphyræna* sp.) and for reef fish, mainly the coral trout.

In the rivers of the Gazelle Peninsula and those discharging on the northwest coast of New Britain, white-bait (*Gobiidae* family) often run in large numbers during the period of the new moon and large quantities may be taken when they school near the river mouths.

Crayfish are plentiful in shallow reef waters on the northern coast of New Ireland. They are present throughout most of the year and are generally captured by indigenous fishermen by spearing and by hand.

Shell.—Trochus, green snail, goldlip and other species of shell-fish are found in commercial quantities on most of the reefs.

Catch and Marketing

Many of the coastal and island people are actively engaged in organized fishing and catches surplus to their own needs are normally used to barter with the hinterland people or sold at town markets. There is one commercial fishing venture based on Rabaul and one on Lae. Better equipment and techniques are continuing to improve catches and more fish are being produced for cash sale by organized village groups. Three vessels with refrigerated holds transport those species in demand from village fishing groups to the principal towns.

Shell fishing is almost entirely in the hands of indigenous fishermen.

The principal marine products exported are trochus shell and green snail shell. Exports, especially of trochus, have declined in recent years because of the fall in prices resulting from the introduction of synthetic resins in the manufacture of articles formerly made from shell. The *bêche-de-mer* fishing has shown little improvement and the amount prepared for export is small.

The quantity and value of fishery exports are given in Appendix X.

Fisheries Development and Research

The main points of the Fisheries Action Plan were published in the 1956/57 report.

At the marine biological station at Kanudi, near Port Moresby, Papua, training in modern fishing techniques using synthetic netting materials continued under the direction of three European technical officers. Experiments in the design of fish nets and traps suited to local needs

CHAPTER 6

FORESTS

General

Forests cover more than 70 per cent. of the total area of the Territory and vary in type from the swamp and lowland forests of the coastal plain to alpine vegetation and moss forests. The lowland forests contain most of the readily accessible millable timber. Although there are large areas of good forests in mid-montane regions between 1,500 feet and 7,000 feet altitude, access to this timber is difficult except in the Bulolo Valley which is connected by a good road to the port of Lae.

Generally the coastal forests are very complex in structure, but there are substantial areas of the foothill forests in northern New Guinea where a Dipterocarp (*Anisoptera polyandra*) forms a considerable proportion of the stand.

Legislation

Forestry legislation consists of the *Forestry Ordinance* 1936-1962 and *Forestry Regulations* which provide for the protection and management of forests, timber reserves and forest produce, acquisition of land and timber rights, the issue of timber permits and licences, control of exports and the collection of fees and royalties. Control of forestry diseases and pests is provided for under quarantine legislation. There were no amendments to the legislation during the year.

Under the provisions of the *Forestry Ordinance* the Department of Forests controls two types of land:

- (a) land purchased by the Administration, which may be sub-divided into:
 - (i) territorial forests—dedicated and declared for perpetual management;
 - (ii) timber reserves;
 - (iii) land purchased for forestry purposes, but for various reasons not yet classified or dedicated as a territorial forest or timber reserve;
 - (iv) land purchased for non-forestry purposes such as agriculture, but which is under forest. (Removal of timber from such land is regulated by means of timber permits and licences); and
- (b) land over which timber rights only have been purchased. The purchase of timber rights permits controlled timber removal, the land being declared Administration land for the purposes of the *Forestry Ordinance*.

The conditions under which land may be acquired by the Administration for forestry and other purposes are described in Chapter 3 (a) of Section 4 of this Part.

Policy

The development and management of the forest resources involve:

- (i) protection of forests;
- (ii) reforestation by establishment of new plantations and silvicultural treatment to ensure natural regeneration of harvested forest areas;

are also conducted at the station and the standard of gear being developed for local use continues to rise. In addition to the design and construction of trawl nets, crayfish traps, large mesh nets, beach seines and fish traps, some success has been achieved in the quick and cheap building construction of 12-foot fishing tenders using local materials and this work is being expanded as a boat repair service with plans to build larger craft.

Pond Fisheries. Since their introduction in 1954 *Tilapia mossambica* have thrived in ponds and natural swamps in lowland areas and fish of up to two and a half pounds in weight are not uncommon. At higher altitudes, however, the growth rate, though not the breeding rate, decreases and few fish weighing more than half a pound have been recorded.

Two important species of pond-cultured tropical fish, *Trichogaster pectoralis* and *Osphronemus gouramy*, have been introduced under both highland and lowland conditions. The altitude of Dobel (5,500 feet) has proved too great for the fish to breed, but in the lowland areas the growth of the giant gouramy in small fertilised ponds is excellent.

The Cantonese and Singapore varieties of carp which were introduced during 1959-60 are both well established, although breeding is not sufficient to ensure propagation on a large scale. Both have grown well at Dobel and would appear to be ideally suited to pond culture under highland conditions.

Handbook of New Guinea Fishes. A handbook, being prepared by the Division of Fisheries and Oceanography of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization at Cronulla, Sydney, is expected to be published in 1965. In addition to fishes of Papua and New Guinea the book will include information about fish from neighbouring waters.

Training

Courses conducted by the Fisheries Division for fisheries assistants take a minimum period of three years and cover a study of fish and shell species and of the problems of river, estuary and reef fishing, the construction and repair of different types of fishing, the construction and repair operations. Part of the shore training is carried out at the Kanudi marine biological station with additional sea and field work at other locations.

Those who pass their examination may proceed to more complex training leading to qualifications which will enable them to give instruction in villages on fishing methods and the preparation of fish for market, to take charge of station and field work, to design and operate new gear and to manage fishing vessels up to 60 feet in length.

Depending on the qualifications they obtain, fishery assistants are stationed at various places in the Territory where they can best assist local fishermen, or are attached to technical personnel for survey work.

Six fishery assistants from the Trust Territory have qualified as fishery fieldworkers—two as Grade I, three as Grade II, and one as Grade III and are now carrying out fisheries work in various parts of the Territory.

At 30th June, 1964, ten New Guineans were in training.

- (iii) experimental afforestation;
- (iv) research to improve existing techniques;
- (v) supervision of sawmilling activities in the Territory;
- (vi) provision of services of botanical investigation and identification; and
- (vii) investigation to demarcate timber stands of economic importance and compilation of detailed working plans for those forests set aside for the production of timber.

The average population density of the Territory is estimated to be between fourteen and fifteen persons per square mile, is comparatively low and consequently very large areas of forest are still untouched. Efforts are being made to direct expansion of the timber industry into areas most likely to be soon brought under cultivation. This will not only ensure profitable use of the timber on such areas, but will also allow other areas to remain untouched until the location of permanent reserves has been decided. It will allow time also for the development of satisfactory silvicultural techniques for the management of such forests.

Where forest land is more suited to agricultural development than to permanent forestry, timber rights only may be acquired if the agricultural development is to be carried out by indigenous owners. In such cases the granting of timber concessions ensures that the timber is used and not wasted in land clearing operations.

Permits and Licences. Forty permits covering 479,133 acres and nine licences covering 24,542 acres were current at the 30th June, 1964.

Attitude of Indigenous Inhabitants. The attitude of the indigenous inhabitants is generally favourable to the granting of timber concessions. They realise that the establishment of substantial milling and logging operations in their respective areas leads to the development of better access facilities and provides opportunities for marketing cash crops and also for employment.

Undisturbed high quality forests generally occur in sparsely populated areas where the effects of shifting cultivation and fires are not marked. After purchase of land rights in such areas the remaining agricultural land is more than adequate for the present and future needs of the indigenous population. In densely populated areas, timber rights only are purchased and the granting of timber permits or licences has caused no displacement of population.

The opening of forest industries does, however, create opportunities of employment which attract workers from densely to lightly populated areas. Where small timber concessions are granted in densely populated areas (e.g. Eastern and Western Highlands) the indigenous populations have opportunities for local employment and a source of income from the resulting commercial enterprise.

Forest Service

The forestry policy of the Territory is administered by the Department of Forests with headquarters in Port Moresby. The Trust Territory is divided into two regions,

with regional headquarters, each under the control of a Senior Forestry Officer, at Lae and Rabaul. The Division of Botany has its headquarters in Lae.

The Territorial forest service began with the appointment of two trained foresters in 1938; it was re-established after the war and has gradually been built up by recruitment of qualified staff. More than three-quarters of the present staff of the Department of Forests are stationed in the Territory of New Guinea.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, through its Division of Forest Products, has continued to give valuable technical advice on forestry matters including identification of wood samples and determination of the uses of various species.

Forestry stations and research centres and nurseries are established at Bulolo, Wau and Lae in the Morobe District, Goroka in the Eastern Highlands District and Kerevat in the New Britain District. Officers of the Department are permanently stationed at Cape Hoskins and Wewak to supervise the exploitation of the timber stands in those areas.

Recruitment and Training

Recruitment. Over the next three years it is proposed to recruit 36 expatriate officers, mainly in the professional field and to add to the salaried staff 119 Papuans and New Guineans, at least 50 of whom will have received formal training to sub-professional level at the Forestry School, Bulolo.

Six expatriate and 24 indigenous officers were added to the salaried staff during the year.

Training. Professional officers (foresters) are generally recruited under a cadet training scheme. The course consists of two years of basic science at an Australian university, one year of practical forestry work in the Territory, and finally two years at the Australian Forestry School, Canberra. Cadets undertake field work during the university vacations. Candidates are selected from students who have qualified for admission to a university science course in forestry, who have shown an aptitude for forestry work and who are medically fit. One cadet graduated during the year and nine students are at present in training. Sixteen cadets have graduated since the scheme came into operation.

In January, 1963, thirteen Papuan and New Guinean students began training in temporary accommodation at the Forestry School, Bulolo. Of these, eight (six Papuans and two New Guineans) are now in their second year of training. A further five Papuans and three New Guineans commenced their first year course early in 1964. The construction of permanent quarters, estimated to cost £143,000 was begun in June, 1964. It is hoped that at least ten students will be enrolled annually for the two year residential course for technical assistants-in-training, on completion of which they will be promoted as Technical Assistants Grade 1, and will be eligible for promotion to higher positions in the sub-professional range.

The course covers:

- (a) basic science, including geology, climatology, soil science, and botany;
- (b) principles and methods of forest management including silviculture, utilisation and protection;

- (c) technical skills including surveying, aerial photo interpretation, drafting, and the use of wood technology equipment; and
- (d) general administrative procedures.

Following the conclusion of the Forest Fieldworkers (Surveys) course successfully completed by 21 New Guineans in December 1962, the first formal training course for Papuans and new Guineans as Forest Fieldworkers (Silviculture) was held from July, 1963, to December, 1963. Nineteen employees (including thirteen New Guineans) satisfactorily completed this course. Similar courses will be held in various specific branches of forestry.

Silviculture

The rate of silvicultural operations is determined by the area of land dedicated to permanent Territorial forest and the rate of harvesting of timber on that area. Silvicultural techniques are being developed for application to all areas likely to be brought under permanent management as Territorial forests.

Planned reforestation of suitable areas supplemented by natural regeneration is being continued. This involves the replacement of mid-montane *Araucaria* forest with pure stands of *Araucaria Cunninghamii* (hoop pine) and *Araucaria hunsteinii* (Klinkii pine) and of mixed lowland rain forest with *Tectona grandis* (teak) and *Eucalyptus deglupta* (kamerere) forest. Experimental work has indicated that the native *Araucaria* species and several exotic pine and eucalyptus species are capable of doing well on high grasslands.

The principal silvicultural activities during the year were at Bulolo and Wau in the Morobe District and at Kerevat in the New Britain District, on areas from which timber has been harvested for the plywood manufacturing industry and for local sawmilling.

At the 30th June, 1964, Departmental plantings at Goroka totalled 100 acres of pine and eucalyptus species, at Bulolo-Wau 8,708 acres of hoop and klinkii pine with 39 acres of miscellaneous species and at Kerevat 2,067 acres mainly of teak, Kamerere, balsa and *Terminalia* species. This represents an increase of 1,360 acres for the year.

In the plantation in the Bulolo-Wau area, fifteen and a quarter miles of road suitable for vehicular traffic were constructed and three and three-quarter miles in the Kerevat plantation area.

Rainfall at Bulolo was 73.33 inches, compared with the average of 63.73 inches, and at Kerevat 142.95 inches, compared with the average of 113.91 inches.

Natural Regeneration

The area under natural regeneration at Kerevat has increased to 1,730 acres at various stages of development. Of the older areas, previously regenerated, 115 acres were treated during the year to release selected trees.

Nurseries

At the Bulolo and Wau nurseries, which cater for the *Araucaria* planting programme, 1,332,000 seedlings of hoop pine and klinkii pine were raised in addition to

47,000 seedlings of miscellaneous species. The addition of refrigeration facilities to the seed store at Bulolo has greatly improved the efficiency of collection and storage of *Araucaria* seed. The Kerevat nursery produced 73,500 teak stumps, 26,200 *Terminalia* species seedlings and 2,400 other species.

The new nurseries constructed at Oomsis near Lae produced 7,000 teak stumps and 400 seedlings of minor species.

At Goroka, in addition to seedlings for extension purposes, 30,000 seedlings were raised for departmental plantings.

Extension

Considerable interest in tree planting has developed at the village level. At Nurseries established at strategic points regular field days are held for local government councillors and other interested people. Short formal training periods in nursery techniques were attended by about 50 village representatives during the year. Seeds and seedlings are supplied free and during the year some 150,000 seedlings were distributed.

Research

The research programme has been further expanded, and work undertaken has been as follows:

- (i) the plantation yield plot coverage at Bulolo and Kerevat was considerably increased;
- (ii) thinning trials using basal area as the controlled variable were commenced in hoop pine at Bulolo and in teak and kamerere at Kerevat;
- (iii) the termite control programme at Bulolo was maintained and investigations into methods of control of the hoop pine weevil (*Vanapa oberthurii*) expanded;
- (iv) work on establishment of clonal seed orchards for hoop pine and klinkii pine commenced, using material from mature forest trees in the case of the former;
- (v) additional superior trees were selected in the teak genetic improvement programme, and seed orchard refilling was carried out. Seed has been collected from the superior parents for one-parent progeny trials. New provenance trials were established and seed received for further trials;
- (vi) an investigation was made into the effects of the natural forest regeneration treatment at Kerevat, and this resulted in a slight modification of the treatment rules; and
- (vii) species trials were commenced with *Pinus* spp. into the grasslands at Bulolo and trials testing establishment techniques for teak in the lower grasslands were carried out.

The Division of Utilization, with the co-operation of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, has continued to investigate possible utilization of the various forest species. In particular this work has included:

- (a) the application of preservatives to increase the use of timber susceptible to borer and fungus;



The introduction of fish into highland ponds has created considerable interest.



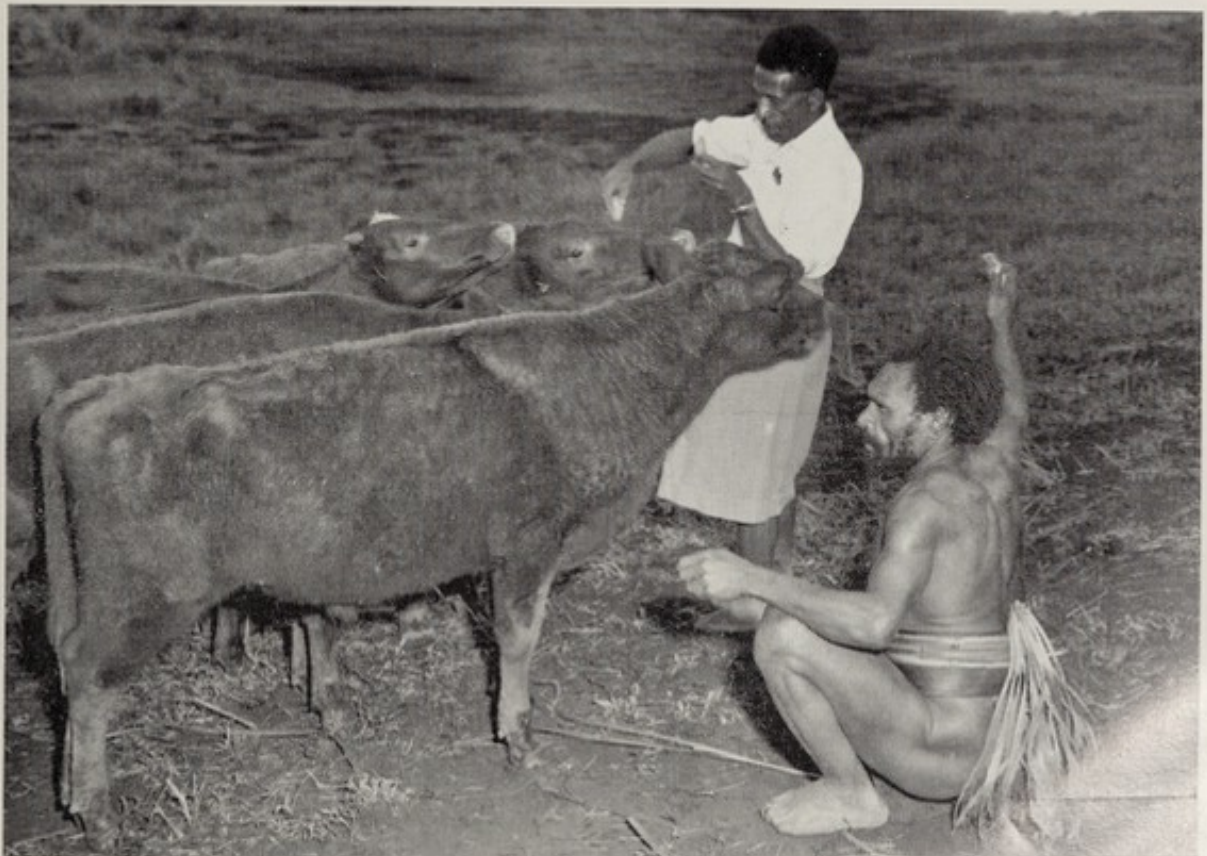


New Guineans are being trained in the management of cattle, and they now own 127 herds.





The cattle industry is being developed for the production of both milk and beef.





The numbers and quality of horses are being improved to meet the needs of the expanding cattle industry. This is creating a demand for saddlers.

- (b) the possibility of developing a pulp or particle board industry to utilise thinning material from Bulolo;
- (c) the testing of sap replacement techniques to enable better use of round timbers;
- (d) testing the natural resistance of local species to marine organism attack;
- (e) equilibrium moisture content tests on both Australian and native species;
- (f) air drying rate tests on native species; and
- (g) investigations into log grading and grading rules for hardwood logs.

Following earlier investigations into the possibility of developing a rattan cane industry the Department of Forests is giving attention to various technical aspects which would assist its establishment and is co-operating with the Department of Trade and Industry in the development of markets in Australia and other countries of the region.

Utilization

The history of the utilization of the Territory's forests has been briefly stated in earlier reports.

Improvements to means of access within the Territory are bringing more forest areas within economic reach, while clearing operations accompanying expanding agricultural development are increasing the supply of timber for the local market and for export.

As a result, the indigenous population in areas of closer contact and particularly in the Morobe, New Britain and Sepik Districts, are using more sawn timber in their own building programmes and are taking advantage of the opportunities for employment in the sawmilling and logging activities near their home localities.

A current five year programme for forestry in the Territory aims to increase annual production (at present about 80,000,000 super. feet of log) to 120,000,000 super. feet by 1966-67. This is in sharp contrast to the modest 11,000,000 super. feet cut in 1950-51.

Capital works, on which a high proportion of the Commonwealth grant is spent, have provided the main market for the sawmilling industry and as any timber surplus to local needs can be sold overseas, there has been no need to protect the local industry from adverse price fluctuations. To assist the sawmilling and plywood industries to amortize their heavy establishment costs during their early years, however, a small measure of protection has been given to them by the customs tariff.

The bulk of the plywood produced in the Territory and an increasing quantity of timber in both log and lumber form are now exported. This increase in volume is associated with an increase in the number of species which overseas importers are prepared to accept.

Royalties are paid into general revenue and are not specifically used for the benefit of the sawmilling industry. Nevertheless, as part of the Administration's policy of balanced development, decisions on road construction have been largely influenced by the need to bring access to forest areas and expenditures on reforestation, which are aimed at ensuring a permanent supply of raw materials for the sawmilling industry, have been substantial.

Harvesting and Marketing. Log timber harvested during the year totalled 76,220,619 super. feet full volume. The total value of all forest production is estimated to have exceeded £3,500,000.

Sawmills. Output from sawmills during the year exceeded 20,000,000 super. feet of sawn timber. The cut of coniferous material for the year, mainly from Bulolo and Wau, exceeded 21,000,000 super feet of log. There were 42 mills in the Territory of which ten cut more than 10,000 super. feet per shift.

Plywood and Veneers. 23,273,109 ($\frac{3}{8}$ in. basis) square feet of plywood were produced during 1963-64. Total production of veneer at Bulolo and Lae was 104,911,934 square feet ($\frac{1}{8}$ in. basis) of which 99,315,364 square feet was used in the production of plywood at Bulolo.

Exports. The value and quantity of timber products exported from the Territory for the period under review will be found at Appendix VII Table 4.

Surveys and Acquisitions

Timber rights were purchased during the year over areas totalling 21,826 acres, comprising one area of 4,600 acres in New Britain, two areas totalling 10,000 acres in the Morobe District, one area in the Eastern Highlands District of 3,640 acres and one area of the Western Highlands District of 3,586 acres. Timber rights periods expired over two areas totalling 410 acres, and one area of 2,971 acres was excised from a timber rights purchase area. An area of 838 acres was acquired for forestry purposes.

Survey work carried out included the preliminary investigation of 740,000 acres; forest assessment covering 969,640 acres; 1,528 acres of sample plots; 196 miles of boundary survey; 71 miles of road (24 permanent); 325 miles of strip line and 300 miles of reconnaissance survey.

A helicopter was used extensively for forest typing surveys and for transport in the Sepik and Madang Districts.

Forest Botany

Development of the botanical reserve at Lae has continued with further introductions of exotic and indigenous plants. Special emphasis has been placed on the introduction of species of forest trees.

The first part of the Forester's Handbook dealing with the family *Combretaceae* is now in the press. Sections dealing with the families *Anacardiaceae*, *Sterculiaceae*, *Sapindaceae*, and *Leguminosae* are almost ready for publication.

In December, 1963, construction commenced of a new herbarium at Lae which is expected to be available for occupancy in early 1965. There were approximately 7,000 additions to the herbarium specimens during the year, bringing the number to 61,000 sheets, of which 60 per cent. originate in the Territory of New Guinea, 20 per cent. in Papua and 20 per cent. in south-east Asia and the south-west Pacific region. Over 4,530 specimens were distributed to overseas herbaria including those at Brisbane, Sydney, Bogor, Singapore, London, Leiden and Harvard. In exchange 5,319 specimens were received.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Gold, with silver and in some instances minor quantities of platinum and osmiridium associated, is the only mineral product of the Territory. Most of the gold is won from the Wau-Bulolo area in the Morobe District—by dredging, ground sluicing and other alluvial mining methods and, in the case of the mangano-calcite lodes near Wau, by open-cut mining.

Alluvial gold is produced by many small groups of native miners from localities widely scattered throughout the Morobe, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands and Sepik Districts. Production by indigenous miners has risen to 19 per cent. of the total mineral production.

Occurrences of other minerals including copper, iron, lead, zinc, nickel, chrome, sulphur and low-grade coal have been reported and investigated, but have not been of sufficient promise to warrant their exploitation.

Oil seepages are also found near the coast in the Sepik District, but exploration which has been carried out in the past has not resulted in the discovery of prospects which would justify drilling.

During the year under review a mining company was engaged in prospecting for nickel in the Madang and Morobe Districts, while another mining company commenced prospecting for copper mineralization in the Kieta area of the Bougainville District. Several prospecting licences were granted for testing of primary gold-bearing lodes in the Porgera area of the Western Highlands.

Policy and Legislation

The laws in operation governing mining are the *Mining Ordinance* 1928-1962, the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance* 1935-1962, the *Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance* 1951-1961, the *Mining Development Ordinance* 1955-1964, and the regulations made under these ordinances.

The Mining Ordinance governs prospecting and mining for minerals generally, and provides for the issue of miners' rights, the grant of specified mining tenements, the registration of agreements and the payment of royalty and other fees. It also provides for the appointment of officers to administer the Ordinance, confers powers on wardens and wardens' courts and defines their duties.

Mining operations are permitted on indigenously owned land and alienated land only after a deposit of money has been lodged with the warden to be paid as compensation to the owner of the land for any damage done to the surface of the land or to any improvements. In the case of indigenously owned land, the consent of the owners must be given where substantial damage is likely to be caused by mining operations.

The Mining Ordinance provides for entry for prospecting purposes on indigenously owned land by the holder of the miner's right and for entry upon alienated land by the holder of an authority issued by the Warden.

Under the Ordinance all minerals are reserved to the Administration and royalties and other receipts derived

from mining and prospecting are paid into the general revenue of the Territory for the benefit of the inhabitants as a whole.

The Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance provides for the making, operation and development of mines, and their technical administration. It is concerned with safety and health matters and establishes controls over mining methods, operation of machinery, use of electricity and explosives, sanitation, ventilation and drainage.

The Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance deals with the issue of permits and the granting of licences and leases for the exploration of oil-fields. Except with the authority of the Governor-General permits must not cover more than 10,000 square miles, and the area must be reduced progressively to a maximum of 2,500 and 500 square miles at the licence and lease stages respectively.

The Mining Development Ordinance authorizes various forms of assistance to the mining industry, including financial advances on a £1 for £1 basis to persons engaged in developmental mining, assistance for the test drilling of favourable mineral deposits, advances for cross-cutting, drainage or road-making, the establishment of crushing plants, and the payment of advances on ores to be marketed outside the Territory. Provision is made for the Administration to undertake any of the above operations where it is considered that to do so would be in the interests of the mining industry.

Royalty. Non-indigenous producers are required to pay royalty at the rate of 14 per cent. of the value of the minerals produced, less certain refining and realizing charges.

Indigenous producers are not at present required to pay royalty, except where the production is derived from land held under mining lease.

In the case of small producers, royalty paid is remissible where the total royalty due in a period of six months does not amount to £15.

While there has been no commercial production of petroleum to date, provision exists for the payment of royalty at the rate of 10 per cent. of the gross value of production at the well head.

Total royalty collected during 1963-64 was £7,140 of which amount £411 qualified for refund to small producers.

Administration

The Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines is the controlling authority administering mining through a Division of Mines.

The Geological Branch of the Department is staffed by officers of the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources who work in close co-operation with the Division of Mines.

Wardens of gold and mineral fields are appointed by the Administrator under the *Mining Ordinance* 1928-1962 to issue miner's rights, grant and register claims, hear applications and objections in relation to the granting of mining tenements generally, arbitrate mining disputes and make recommendations to the Administrator on matters reserved for decision by him. Decisions of the Warden's Court are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory.

Inspectors of mines are appointed to exercise controls, as prescribed in the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance* 1935-1962, over the physical operations of mining in matters relating to safety and health, and to perform other duties of a technical nature.

Indigenous inhabitants have all the rights conferred by the Mining Ordinance upon the holder of a miner's right and may take up, use and occupy land for mining purposes as defined by the Ordinance under the same terms and conditions as non-indigenous miners. At the close of the year 338 claims were registered in the names of indigenous miners and a further 604 individual indigenous producers operated unregistered claims.

A subsidy is payable to small producers, both indigenous and non-indigenous, by the Australian Government. The rate of subsidy was £2.8s. a fine ounce during the year under review and indigenous miners qualified for payments amounting to £19,092.

The Division of Mines maintains a technical section responsible for the operation of boring plants owned by the Administration and hired at nominal rates to individuals or mining companies for approved development drilling projects. Two diamond drills and three percussion drills have been in operation during the year. The division also employs field assistants to assist and encourage alluvial gold mining by indigenous people; staff at 30th June, 1964, included one senior field assistant and five field assistants.

Production

Figures for the annual production and value of minerals produced for the five-year period ended 30th June, 1964, are given in Appendix XII.

Gold. Production of gold for the year amounted to 42,352 fine ounces, valued at £661,741. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 41,909 fine ounces and £654,825. Of the total production for the year under review 36 per cent. (by value) was obtained from dredging operation, 37 per cent. from alluvial workings and 27 per cent. from lode mining.

Large scale gold production dates from the discovery of rich alluvial deposits in the Morobe District in 1920. Production was greatly increased in 1930 by the installation of dredges and by 1940 the gold output of the Territory reached 270,000 fine ounces per annum.

Most of the known payable areas have now been worked out and only one of the original eight dredges remains in operation.

Production from lode mining is carried out on a comparatively small scale at Wau, Edie Creek and Kainantu. The treatment plants recovered 11,417 fine ounces compared with 10,228 fine ounces in the previous year.

Silver. A total of 23,649 fine ounces of silver was produced in association with the production of gold.

Mining by Indigenous Inhabitants

It is the policy to improve the knowledge of indigenous miners about the technical, legal and administrative aspects of the mining industry and to encourage them to search for and exploit the primary sources of gold and other materials.

Organized mining for alluvial gold is carried out in the Sepik, Eastern Highlands, Morobe and Western Highlands Districts.

Production of gold by indigenous miners in the various districts for the year under review was:

District	Quantity	Value (including Silver)
	Fine oz.	£
Morobe	5,134	81,371
Eastern Highlands	947	14,869
Sepik	542	8,490
Western Highlands	1,332	20,948
Total	7,955	125,678

Administration field assistants patrolling the mining areas supervise indigenous miners and instruct them in the types of alluvial methods best suited to specific claims and in mining law. They also help them mark out and register new claims and procure mining tools.

Where banking facilities are available, the indigenous miner is encouraged to operate as an independent client of the bank, lodging his gold at the bank and receiving proceeds through a bank account. Where banking facilities are not available, the Administration undertakes receipt of gold parcels and payment of proceeds to the miners.

The difficulties of maintaining accurate official records of business with indigenous miners have been overcome by the issue of identity documents, including a photograph of the miner.

In the Morobe and Western Highlands Districts 41 indigenous mining parties operated under tribute agreement with the owners of mining claims. Of these agreements, 38 were made with European owners and 3 with indigenous owners of claims.

Mining Development

Measures being taken to stimulate mineral production include:

- (i) a progressive regional geological survey of the Territory by officers of the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources;
- (ii) detailed geological surveys, as necessary, of mines, mineral fields and ore deposits;
- (iii) geophysical surveys to assist work under (i) and (ii);
- (iv) an assay laboratory to provide a free assay service to mines under active development;
- (v) provision of assistance for developmental mining by way of loans and exploratory drilling; and
- (vi) extension of the field service to assist mining by indigenous people.

Assistance to Mining. Drills operated by the Administration at Wau, Edie Creek and the Markham Valley (Morobe District) and at Kainantu (Eastern Highlands District) completed a total of 2,464 feet of exploratory drilling during the year.

A well-equipped modern assay office at Port Moresby provides a free service designed to assist in the exploration and development of mineral deposits.

The establishment of the Division of Mines enables the training and employment of indigenous workers on Administration drilling plants. The minimum qualification required is educational Standard 5. The training course extends over three years and the trainee is taught all the fundamental points of either rotary or percussion drilling techniques. Successful completion of the three-year training course qualifies the employee as a driller's assistant and his progress through the grades in this position depends entirely upon his ability. A Grade 3 driller's assistant would be capable of taking complete charge of an operating rig. Eight employees have completed the training course.

Geological Surveys

Two geologists, seconded from the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Canberra, were based in Wau and carried out investigations on behalf of the Mines Division of the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines. Regional geological mapping in the area between Wabag and Porgera (Western Highlands) was carried out by a field party from the Bureau of Mineral Resources. One geologist from Wau worked with this party in the Porgera area.

Investigations carried out in connection with assistance to mining and the search for minerals included:

- (a) periodic examination and mapping of the Mount Victor gold mine, Kainantu area;
- (b) supervision of percussion drilling at Edie Creek, Golden Ridges, Namie Creek area in the Wau area, in the lower Bulolo River area and at Aifunka Hill in the Kainantu area;
- (c) geological mapping in the Porgera River area, Western Highlands District;
- (d) search for clay deposits in the Madang area;
- (e) preparation of reports on the Yanderra copper prospect near Bundi, Madang District, and a gold prospect in the Porgera River area, Western Highlands District; and
- (f) a start was made on the compilation of geological material from government and private sources for the compilation of geological maps at a scale of 1 : 250,000.

Engineering geological investigations included:

- (a) logging of core at the Upper Ramu Hydro-electric site near Kainantu and assistance to the geophysical team investigating the tunnel line route. Supervising construction of and use of water-pressure testing equipment for the Upper Ramu site investigation;
- (b) examination of terraces in the Lae Hospital area and suggesting means of overcoming erosion on the recently cleared steep flanks of the terrace;
- (c) examination of Mumeng Hospital site, and suggesting means of controlling the course of Mumeng Creek so as to prevent the destruction of the site;
- (d) preliminary investigation of underground water resources of the Markham Valley; and
- (e) preliminary investigation of a hydro-electric site on the lower Warangoi River, New Britain.

Duration of Mineral Resources

No estimate can be made of the long term duration of mineral resources.

Vulcanological Surveys

The Vulcanological Section is staffed by two geologists (seconded from the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Canberra), a technical officer, a clerical assistant and four (indigenous) assistants; and is based at the Central Vulcanological Observatory at Rabaul. Continuous observations were maintained at Rabaul and Manam Island, Madang District. Other volcanic centres in the Territory were investigated in response to reports of increased activity or as a part of a routine programme of surveillance.

At Rabaul, seismic, tilt, temperature, strand line and tidal recordings were maintained throughout the year. Weekly bulletins on teleseismic data have been prepared and distributed to international centres. The final bulletin for the year 1958 was completed and distributed to all major seismic stations throughout the world. A set of world-standard seismographs was operated continuously at the Observatory and a three component short period Benioff seismograph was operated at a station near the Sulphur Creek craters on the southern side of the town.

Much of the equipment recommended for the telemetered seismic network around Rabaul by Professor G. Newstead of the University of Tasmania, following his visit to the Territory in June, 1963, has been purchased and preparation of the stations to house the equipment begun.

Construction was begun in April of a volcano-warning observatory on Manam Island to replace the existing temporary station. Observations on seismic and tilt phenomena in this area were carried out for most of the year. Failure of equipment and sickness of staff occasioned some breaks in recording.

Manam volcano was moderately active in February, 1964, and vigorously active in April, 1964, but did not constitute a danger to the inhabitants of the island during either period. Daily reports were sent to the Rabaul Observatory.

Mount Bagana Volcano on Bougainville Island was vigorously active in May, 1964, and Langila Volcano at the western end of New Britain was mildly active in August, 1963.

Field investigations of Balbi, Lake Dakataua, Manam Island, and Mount Yelia (New Guinea Mainland) volcanoes were carried out during the year and in addition the volcanoes at Balbi, Bagana, Lake Tolaru, Mount Langila, Ulawon and Manam Island were inspected from the air.

CHAPTER 8

INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing Industry

Manufacturing industries at present consist mainly of those processing local raw materials, for the most part for export but in some cases also for local consumption. In such instances as the production of copra, the fermenting and drying of cocoa and coffee and the milling of rice—activities generally carried out on the individual holdings where the crop is grown—processing is an inseparable part of

primary production, its aim being to reduce the raw materials to an economically marketable or exportable form. Even in these cases some processing has been centralized away from the area where the crop is grown, an example being the fermenting and drying of cocoa at central fermentaries owned by native local government councils, or associations of indigenous primary producers.

In other cases processing is carried a step further, often in large factories, e.g., the production of coconut oil and copra oil cake and meal, of sawn timber, plywood and veneers, and of passionfruit pulp and juice.

Industries other than those concerned with the initial processing of local raw materials include boatbuilding and repairing, joining, printing, baking and brewing, the manufacture of clay bricks, furniture, batteries, twist tobacco, cigarettes, and general engineering.

A company already established in Port Moresby has acquired land in Lae to erect a plant to manufacture cement pipes and cement bricks.

The cigarette factory at Madang has expanded its manufacturing capacity to cope with expanding sales.

A wire products factory is being established at Lae and will commence production towards the end of 1964. Initially the factory will produce nails and barbed wire.

Local Handicraft and Cottage Industry.

Local handicrafts include woodwork, cane-work, basket making, pottery, sail-making, net-making and some weaving.

Production is mainly to meet the requirements of the indigenous people, but articles such as wood carvings, baskets and mats are also being sold overseas.

Tourist Industry

The development of tourism as an organized industry is only in its infancy. The flow of visitors, mainly from Australia, is increasing, and from time to time cruise ships call at Territory ports from overseas.

The Administering Authority is considering means of increasing the flow of tourists to the Territory and thus increasing the benefits to the economy which can be derived from tourism.

Industrial Development

In the field of industrial development one of the principal objects of policy is the encouragement of industry to provide wider opportunities for the indigenous people and to give greater diversity to the economy by lessening its dependence on agriculture. The aim of the Administration is to promote the establishment of industries at a rate commensurable with the growth of the economy as a whole and in keeping with advances being made in the fields of education and political development.

In pursuance of this objective the Department of Trade and Industry undertakes feasibility studies of industries which appear to have prospects for development. In addition the Department encourages the investment of private capital in industries which show promise. Measures adopted to attract private capital and assist the growth of industry include tariff concessions on imported plant and raw materials used in manufacture, excise concessions and tariff protection for locally produced commodities, special

rates of depreciation for income tax purposes, and preference under certain conditions for Territory produce in government purchases.

Roads, air and sea transport services, and power and water facilities are being increasingly developed to meet the needs of industry.

For the purpose of training and advising indigenous entrepreneurs in business and management, business advisory services have been set up in the main centres.

The development of industry by the indigenous people is assisted by the credit facilities for economic development offered by the Administration. The *Treasury Ordinance* 1951-1960 provides that the Administration may guarantee the repayment of a loan made by a bank; and under the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance* 1953-1962 loans may be made for industrial purposes to authorities and organizations, including local government councils and co-operatives and also to individuals. Loans and overdrafts can also be negotiated directly with commercial banking interests. More detailed information on credit assistance is given in Chapter 2 of Section 3 of Part VI of this report.

Fuel and Power Facilities

Fuel Distribution. Two major oil companies import bulk fuel by oil tanker to bulk waterside installations at Lae, Madang and Rabaul. The ports of Wewak, Lorengau, Kavieng and Kieta also have bulk tanks supplied from Lae and Rabaul by smaller tanker operations.

Products are distributed by aircraft to the Highlands from Lae and Madang in plastic and rubber containers, thus reducing the cost of essential fuels to these areas. Bulolo and Wau, are serviced in bulk by road tanker. With the development of road transport in the Highlands, this method of distribution could become increasingly important and bring about further reductions in the cost of fuels.

Electricity. Electricity is supplied in the principal towns of the Territory by the Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission and to smaller towns and stations by the Administration.

The Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission, which was established by the *Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission Ordinance* 1961, came into being on 1st July, 1963, and took over the assets of the Electrical Undertakings Branch of the Papua and New Guinea Administration in the nine major centres. It is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and consists of a Commissioner and four Associate Commissioners appointed by the Minister for Territories on the recommendations of the Administrator.

The Commission operates a hydro-electric station at Goroka which has a capacity of 400 kW. Other main centres throughout the Territory are serviced by diesel generators. In addition to operating stations in the nine major centres of the Territory, the Commission maintains all the minor power stations on behalf of the Administration. Two private companies—Bulolo Gold Dredging Limited, which operates hydro-electric plant for its own requirements, and New Guinea Goldfields Limited, which purchases electricity in bulk from Bulolo Gold Dredging Limited—have been authorized by the Commission to supply electricity to Bulolo and the township and local area of Wau.

The Commission has adopted the Standards Association of Australia wiring rules for use within the Territory. It is intended to issue by-laws covering the approval of electrical appliances.

The Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission Ordinances and by-laws regulate electricity charges and the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes. The rates paid by consumers are:

		<i>Goroka</i>		<i>Other Major Centres</i>	
DOMESTIC USE—PER MONTH					
		Each		Each	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
First 10 units	..	1	3	1	3
Next 30 Units	..		8		8
Next 150 units	..		4½		6
Balance	..		3		4½

COMMERCIAL USE—PER MONTH					
		s.		s.	
		d.		d.	
First 50 units ..	..	1	3	1	3
Next 200 units ..	..		8		8
Next 400 units ..	..		6		7
Next 4,000 units ..	..		4		6
Balance ..	..		3		4½

The domestic tariff applies only to dwellings, boarding houses, hospitals, churches, clubs, halls, etc.

The installed capacity and units generated for the Commission in the principal towns are:

	Installed Capacity at 30th June 1964	Total Units Generated 1st July 1963 to 30th June 1964
Diesel Stations—	kWh.	kWh.
Rabaul	3,000	7,196,835
Lae	2,640	6,986,430
Madang	870	3,695,865
Wewak	865	2,137,789
Kavieng	194	493,020
Kokopo	96	72,578
Diesel Total	7,665	20,582,517
Hydro Stations—		
Goroka	400	1,302,097
New Guinea Total	8,065	21,884,614

Present installed capacity of the 150 minor stations is 1,000 kW with a total output of half a million kWh for the period ended 30th June 1964. There were no hydro stations operated by the Administration during the year.

The transmission system of the major plants operates at a primary voltage of 11,000 volts and a secondary distribution voltage of 415-240 volts, 3-phase, 50-cycle.

Investigations in connection with the supply of hydro-electric power to Lae are nearing completion. Plans are well advanced for a scheme to make use of the power potential of the upper Ramu River. The proposed site for a hydro-electric power station is strategically located in

a stable area in the middle of the Territory and ideally situated to facilitate reticulation of power to a wide area of the Eastern and Western Highlands and Madang Districts, as well as Lae.

Investigations are continuing into various possibilities for a hydro-electric scheme for Rabaul. Findings to-date tend to favour a combined dam and power station on the Warangoi River for this scheme, and a closer examination of this possibility is being undertaken by the Commonwealth Department of Works.

CHAPTER 9

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services

Postal services in New Guinea are provided under the *Post and Telegraph Ordinance 1912-1916* (Papua, adopted) in its application to the Territory of New Guinea and the *Postal (New Guinea) Regulations, 1959* (as amended).

Postal Facilities. The Administration provides a full range of mail and postal services except house-to-house deliveries by postmen. Mail is delivered by means of private bags, private boxes and *poste restante*. Facilities are available for registration and cash-on-delivery parcel services and provision is made for air letters and air parcels.

Post Offices providing full postal and telegraph facilities are established at the following centres:

* Aitape	* Kieta	Mount Hagen
Angoram	Kokopo	* Namatanai
* Banz	* Kundiawa	Rabaul
* Bogia	Lae	Sohano
* Buin	* Laiagam	* Talasea
Bulolo	Lorengau	† * Ukarumpa
Finschhafen	Madang	* Vanimo
Goroka	* Malahang	* Wabag
Kainantu	† * Malabunga	* Wapenamanda
* Kandrian	* Maprik	Wau
Kavieng	* Minj	Wewak

* Money order facilities are not provided at present.

† Telegraph facilities are not provided at present.

Agency post offices which are conducted by field staff of the Department of Native Affairs on behalf of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs are being converted, wherever possible, to non-official status in order to relieve Native Affairs officers of postal and telegraphic duties.

Details of postal articles handled and money orders issued and paid are contained in Appendix XV.

Carriage of Mails. Surface mails are conveyed to and from Australia by ship at approximately weekly intervals. Some ships from eastern ports call at Rabaul and other ports en route to Australia and provide a surface mail link additional to the regular Australia-New Guinea shipping service provided by vessels of the Burns Philp Line and the New Guinea-Australia Line.

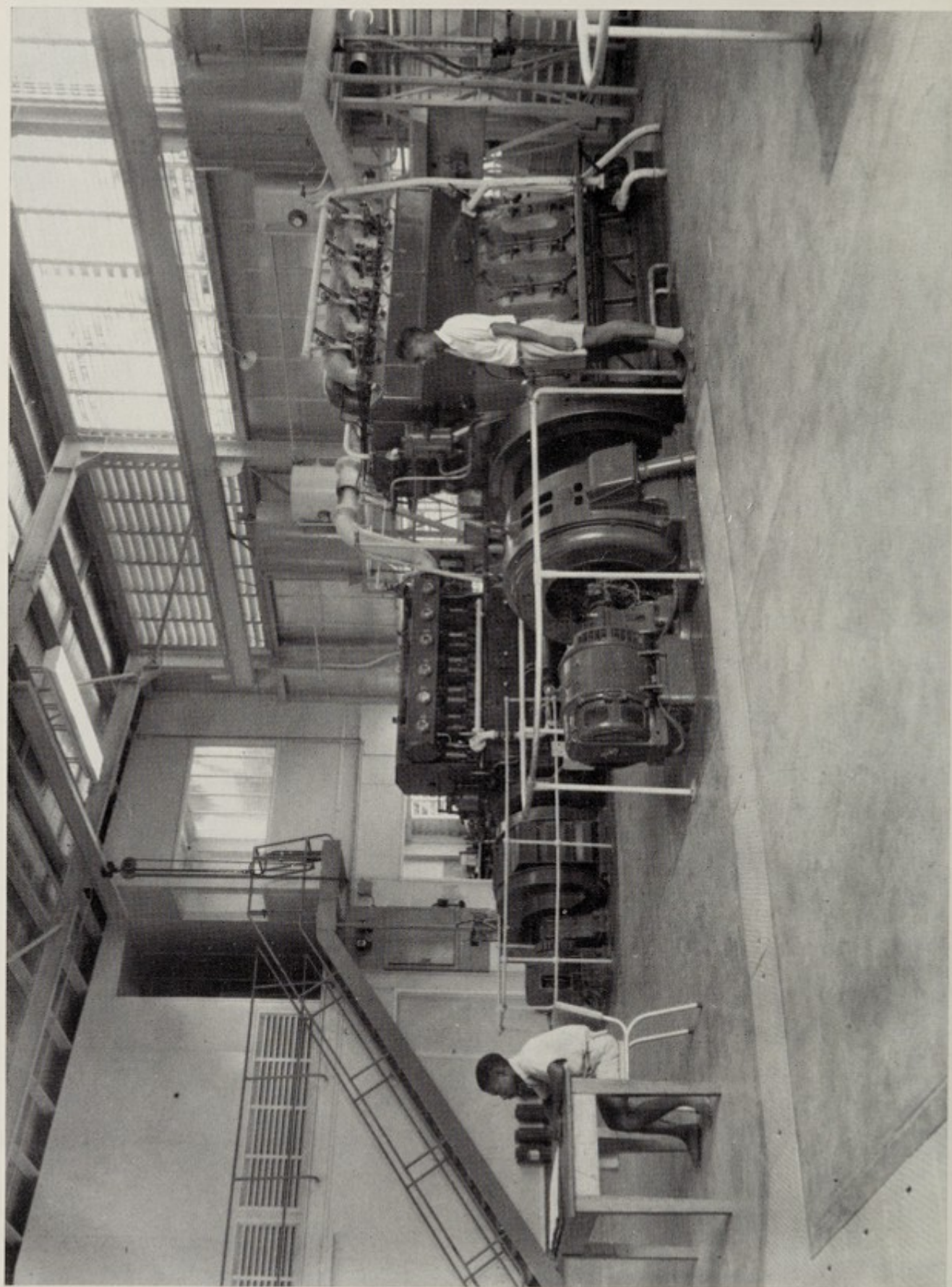
Airmail services operate to and from Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne seven times weekly, and to and from Townsville and Cairns once weekly. These services are linked at Lae and Port Moresby with internal air services.



One hundred and fifty-two New Guineans are on the staff of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Above: At Goroka Post Office. Below: Telegraph services, Lae.





There are now 156 diesel and one hydro generating plants in the Territory. The diesel-electric power station at Wewak.

In addition there are weekly services for the exchange of airmails between Lae and Honiara (British Solomon Islands), and between Lae and Sukarnapura, West Irian. Particulars of these services may be found in Appendix XV.

Within the Territory mails are conveyed principally by aircraft but small ships and road transport are also used. Particulars of internal air and airmail services are given in Appendix XV.

The Universal Postal Convention (Ottawa, 1957) applies to the Territory.

A parcel mail exchange operates between the Territory and the United States of America.

Postal Charges. Internal surface rates of postage are prescribed from time to time. From 1st December, 1959, the rate for first-class mail matter was fixed at 5d. for the first ounce and 3d. for each additional ounce. Other rates apply to mail matter according to classification and weight.

Letter-class articles and other categories of mail matter in letter form not exceeding ten inches in length, five inches in width and three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness are conveyed by air, free of airmail fee, to the post office served by airmail nearest the office of destination when such treatment expedites delivery of the articles. Business papers, printed papers, merchandise, newspapers, periodicals and books, the dimensions of which exceed those referred to above, if to be conveyed by air, may be accepted at letter rate, air parcel rate, or the rate for the category to which they belong plus an airmail fee of 3d. per ounce. The rate applicable depends on the weight of the article. Parcels posted within the Territory are conveyed by air free of surcharge if the weight of the article does not exceed one pound. Parcels weighing more than one pound, if conveyed by air, continue to be surcharged one shilling per pound after the first pound. Parcels posted overseas, pre-paid at surface rate of postage and for delivery at Territory destinations to which air carriage is the only means of conveyance, are surcharged at the rate of ninepence per pound or portion thereof. All other classes of mail matter received from overseas and mail matter posted within New Guinea for delivery in overseas countries are transported within the Territory by the first available shipping or air service.

Charges for private boxes range from £1 to £8 per annum according to the size of the box and the location of the post office. For private bags a basic rate of £1.10.0 per annum applies but the rate is increased in proportion to the frequency of the service.

In accordance with the rules of the Universal Postal Union governing international postal services, literature for the blind is exempted from all postal charges.

New Issues of Postage Stamps. Special stamp issues were made during the year to mark the South Pacific Games, held at Suva, Fiji, and the Common Roll Elections. Also a special aerogramme was released for the "Fourteenth Meeting of the W.H.O. Western Pacific Regional Committee" held at Port Moresby.

Replacement of the 1952 definitive postage stamp set was completed with the issue of the following stamps:

- 3rd July 1963 .. £1 stamp featuring a portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, in multicolour.
- 5th February 1964 .. Four stamps in the denominations 11d., 2s. 5d., 2s. 6d. and 5s. depicting artifacts of the Territory in multicolour.

A special pictorial post-marker was used on 8th June 1964 to commemorate the opening of the House of Assembly.

An exhibition of Territory stamps at the "Interpex" International Stamp Show, New York, aroused wide interest and was awarded a Certificate of Merit.

The Director of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs was included in the Australian delegation to the Fifteenth Postal Congress of the Universal Postal Union, held in Vienna during May-June 1964.

Telephone and Radio Telephone Services

Except for about 120 telephones in Bulolo, all internal telephone and radio telephone services are owned and operated by the Administration. All external telephone and radio telephone circuits are owned and operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission of Australia.

Continuous telephone service is available at Goroka, Kavieng, Kokopo, Lae, Madang, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Wau and Wewak, and services on a limited basis are available at Bulolo, Finschhafen, Lorengau and Sohano.

A central battery telephone exchange was established at Sohano on 15th December 1963. Kavieng telephone network was converted from magneto to central battery system.

The total number of telephones in use increased from 3,797 to 4,102. Details of services provided are shown in Appendix XV.

Rentals for exclusive telephone services are as follows:

- (a) **Measured Rate Service**—Subscribers connected to and within a radius of 25 miles of an exchange with unit fee automatic metering facilities and having access to the stated number of subscribers at the unit fee—

	Per annum		
Business—	£	s.	d.
(i) From 1 to 2,000 Subscribers ..	7	12	6
(ii) From 2,001 to 7,500 Subscribers	8	17	6
The unit fee is 4d.			
Residence—			
(i) From 1 to 2,000 Subscribers ..	6	12	6
(ii) From 2,001 to 7,500 Subscribers	7	17	6
The unit fee is 4d.			

- (b) *Flat Rate Service*—Subscribers connected to and within a radius of 25 miles of an exchange which is not equipped with unit fee automatic metering facilities and having access to the stated number of subscribers within that particular network—

	Per annum		
Business—	£	s.	d.
(i) From 1 to 2,000 Subscribers ..	33	15	0
(ii) From 2,001 to 7,500 Subscribers	35	0	0
Residence—			
(i) From 1 to 2,000 Subscribers ..	16	15	0
(ii) From 2,001 to 7,500 Subscribers	18	0	0

Local calls are free.

Trunk line service is available at Bulolo, Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Lorengau, Madang, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Sohano, Wau and Wewak.

Trunk line calls are charged on a zone system. The following charges apply:

- Intra-zone calls—3s. for three minutes or part thereof.
- From one zone network to an adjoining zone network—6s. for three minutes or part thereof.
- Particular person call fees are also payable.

The trunk line telephone network of New Guinea is linked with that of Papua. The total of trunk line calls originating within the Territory of New Guinea and handled via the Territory's internal telephone network during the year was 108,757.

Telegraph Services

For radio-telegraph purposes the Territory is divided into zones with zone centre stations at Lae, Rabaul, Kavieng, Lorengau, Madang, Mount Hagen, Wewak, Sohano and Goroka. Within these zones there are now 508 outstations equipped with radio transceiver equipment—an increase of 162 for the year.

A second outstation channel was established at Rabaul during June 1964.

The Administration owns and operates all internal telegraph services and also operates the ship-to-shore services at Kavieng, Madang and Wewak on behalf of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia). All other external services are owned and operated by the Commission. The radio stations for external telegraph circuits operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) are located at Lae and Rabaul and both stations transmit direct to Australia.

A phonogram service enables telegrams to be lodged from all subscribers' telephones.

The total number of telegraph messages handled increased from 766,796 to 962,669 during the year.

The large increase in telegrams and mail handled, and also in trunk line calls, was the result of expansion in the government and private sectors of the community. Government expenditure alone increased during the year by 28 per cent. on the previous year, creating demands for communications services in the main centres, in minor towns, in small communities and in isolated outpost stations.

The telex service between Port Moresby and Australia installed by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission began operating in June 1964. When justified by demand the service will be extended to Lae.

Planned Development

The trunk development programme for Goroka, Mount Hagen, Madang and Lae is progressing satisfactorily.

Automatic exchange equipment for Wau and Bulolo will be delivered at the end of 1964 and will be installed on arrival.

The Goroka telephone network will be converted from magneto system to central battery working.

Engineering planning is in progress to replace the high frequency radio trunk telephone service between Lae and Rabaul with an independent side band radio telephone and telegraph system in accordance with the International Telecommunications Union plans to relieve congestion in the high frequency radio spectrum.

Planning has commenced on a project to connect the Seacom undersea telephone cable terminal at Madang with Lae by means of high quality telephone circuits. It is expected that this project will take about three years to complete.

Employment of Indigenous Staff

The total number of New Guineans employed on postal, telephone and telegraph duties in the Territory of New Guinea is 152. Of this total 26 are undertaking courses of field training in various telecommunication techniques. The remainder comprises 27 linesmen, 28 messengers, 19 postal officers, 16 technicians, 16 labourers, 1 telegraphist, 18 telephonists and 1 clerical assistant. In addition 33 New Guinean students are attending courses provided by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs Training College at Port Moresby.

Posts and Telegraphs Training

The residential Training College conducted by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, Port Moresby, provides in-service training for a variety of careers in the postal and telecommunications services.

Trainees (at present indigenous only) are trained as far as practicable to a level which qualifies them for entry to the Third Division of the Public Service.

Radio and Telephone Technicians. The minimum educational qualifications for admission to this course is Form II. The course takes five years, the first two being spent fulltime at the College and the remainder mainly in the field. At 30th June 1964, nine trainees from New Guinea were in training. Of these, three are due to graduate at the beginning of 1965, two in 1966 and four in 1968. On successful completion of the course trainees will be eligible for entry to the Third Division of the Public Service.

Communications Trainees. This category includes telegraphists and teleprinter operators. The minimum entry qualification is Form II. The length of training varies from two to three years the time being spent partly at the College and partly in the field.

At the 30th June 1964, four trainees from New Guinea were attending the College and three others were nearing completion of twelve months on-the-job training. The latter

will be eligible for appointment as Communications Officers in September 1964.

Postal Trainees. Postal assistant's training courses continued during the year. Trainees attending included clerical assistants (Auxiliary Division) and postal officers' assistants possessing Form II or higher educational qualifications. The training period occupies three to four years, half of which is devoted to training in the field, the remainder being spent at the College. At the 30th June 1964, nine trainees from New Guinea, of whom seven should complete the course in 1965, were in training. They will then be qualified for advancement to the position of Postal Assistant, and providing they have the appropriate educational qualifications, appointment to the Third Division.

The on-the-job training of postal officers who had received advanced training at the Training College to equip them for appointment as postmasters was continued during the year.

Linemen. Two New Guineans have completed the Linemen-in-training course. One of these is now eligible for entry to the Third Division. The other has yet to obtain the necessary educational qualifications.

Another two-year course for Linemen-in-Training began in June 1964. The training group contains eight New Guineans.

Radio Broadcasting Services

The Australian Broadcasting Commission commenced operation of 9RB Rabaul on 15th December 1962. The power of the Australian Broadcasting Commission's short-wave station at Port Moresby was increased to 10 kilowatts on 29th June 1963.

An Administration radio broadcasting station VL9CD was brought into operation in Wewak on 25th March 1963, using high frequency communication transmitters which were supplied and installed by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. The present transmitting power is 250 watts, but work commenced in June 1964 on the installation of new equipment to increase this power to 10 kilowatts, and it is expected that this increase will ensure reasonable reception of programmes in the Sepik area. The Administration broadcasting station VL9BR at Rabaul continued to operate satisfactorily.

The licensing of radio receiver sets is not required.

Roads

Except for coastal shipping and a few inland waterways road transport provides the only alternative to air transport and substantial sums of money for roads and other basic services necessary for economic advancement will continue to be provided. Terrain and climate, however, make the construction and maintenance of roads extraordinarily difficult.

The construction and maintenance of major roads and bridges are carried out by the Commonwealth Department of Works and the Territory Department of Public Works, and also under contracts let by these departments to private enterprise.

Most roads are of improved earth construction with gravel, etc., in the weaker sections. Bituminous surfacing is used in the main towns, whilst in the coastal regions some roads have been well constructed with crushed coral. In many areas the indigenous people co-operate with the Administration in the construction of roads.

Consolidation of the all-weather road from the port of Lae to the Highlands began and substantial progress was made on the construction of various sections between Lae and Kassam Pass. It is proposed to begin construction on sections of the Highlands road to link with this project during the next financial year and designs and surveys for these are well advanced.

During the year engineers of the Australian Army Construction Squadron completed sixteen miles of the Wewak-Kassam section of the Wewak-Maprik road.

Tenders were called for the construction of a bridge over the Kaukomba River on the Madang-North Coast Road, and further extension of this road is proposed.

Work continued on roads in all the main towns.

Expenditure on road and bridge construction and maintenance over the last five years was as follows:

	£
1959-60	648,380
1960-61	690,587
1961-62	873,982
1962-63	1,033,541
1963-64	1,418,535

These figures do not include expenditure on roads laid down in timber logging operations under the provisions of the Forestry Ordinance.

At 30th June 1964 there were 5,577 miles of vehicular road and approximately 16,000 miles of bridle paths in use. Of the vehicular roads, 3,650 miles were suitable for medium and heavy traffic and 1,927 miles for light traffic only. The bridle paths are designed for pedestrian traffic and in general are four feet or less in width and not fully bridged. Some of the light traffic roads are suitable only for motor cycles. Particulars of mileages of vehicular roads by district are given in Table 14 of Appendix XV.

Road Transport and Railway Services

With the extension and improvement of the road system, road transport services continue to increase. The principal all-weather roads begin at the main ports and road transport services now carry a significant volume of inward and outward traffic in adjacent areas.

Improvements to roads in the Highlands referred to above will allow the transportation of heavier loads over longer distances.

Details of motor vehicle registrations and drivers' licences are given in Tables 15 and 16 of Appendix XV.

There are no railways in the Territory, and there are no plans for their introduction.

Air Transport Services

Civil aviation in the Territory is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation and operated in accordance with the standards and recommended practices of the Chicago Convention and the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Operating Conditions. Civil aviation in New Guinea faces hazards not normally encountered in everyday flying in other parts of the world. Operations are conducted in exceptional circumstances because of high mountains and

heavy clouds, the latter building up to heights of 40,000 to 50,000 feet. Because of the lack of suitable level sites it has been necessary, in many instances, to construct air-strips regardless of prevailing winds and surface slope. Such strips are normally made from the natural surface and many are affected by even light rainfall.

These difficult conditions are offset in some measure by the requirement that pilots must obtain a good first-hand knowledge of the route before acting as pilots-in-command, by the aptitude of Territory pilots in assessing weather conditions, particularly in the Highlands, and by special aids that have been developed on the spot. A comprehensive radio network between aerodromes and air traffic control centres ensures that reports on weather conditions, rainfall and airstrip surface conditions are available to pilots. Some air services operate in competition with surface transport, but in many cases they provide the only means of transport for inaccessible inland centres. Air services are a most important factor in the maintenance and development of such areas and operate in a pioneer atmosphere, much of the traffic being carried on a charter basis.

To ensure the safe, orderly and expeditious flow of air traffic in the Territory, the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation maintains air traffic control centres at Lae and Madang and airport control units at Wewak and Goroka. These establishments provide aeronautical and traffic information and an operational control service to aircraft in flight. Positive control is also exercised over aircraft in the control zones at these locations. Search and rescue facilities comprising inflatable dinghies and store-pedoes which contain survival and medical equipment are maintained at Lae, Madang, Wewak, Goroka and Rabaul. Aerial search action is co-ordinated by air traffic control and assistance in this regard is provided to other government agencies on request.

The airspace over New Guinea is divided into a number of Flight Information Zones (FIZ). Within each FIZ a major civil aviation centre is responsible for the provision of aeronautical communications. All major centres are joined by fixed service communication channels to permit rapid liaison between themselves and with Port Moresby, which is the main centre for Papua. The whole system functions as a protective umbrella over the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, under which the relative positions of all aircraft are recorded and the necessary flight planning information relating to weather, state of aerodromes and navigational facilities is immediately available.

Capacity and Routes. Scheduled flights provide a network of air transport throughout the Territory and regular air services are maintained with neighbouring territories and with Australia.

International air operations are permitted only after an agreement has been negotiated between the government of the nation concerned and the Administering Authority.

Lists of aerodromes in the Territory, the routes operated, frequency of services and other aviation information (including external services) are given in Appendix XV. Throughout the Territory 14 new aerodromes were authorized during the year, and two aerodromes were closed, the total now in use being 194 land aerodromes and one water aerodrome.

Ten private firms, seven of which are located in the Trust Territory, provide charter and contract aerial services throughout Papua and New Guinea.

Aircraft. The types of aircraft used on internal and external services are listed in Appendix XV.

Fares and Freight Charges. Tariffs for the carriage of passengers and cargo are set out in operators' published timetables and in various airline guides.

Owners. None of the airlines conducting services in the Territory is owned by the Administration. There were 26 registered aircraft owners and 94 registered aircraft in the Territory at the 30th June, 1964.

Subsidies. Operators are indirectly subsidized by the provision of aerodromes and other facilities at charges which recover only a portion of the expenditure necessary for their provision and maintenance.

Airport Facilities. It is expected that extension of the Lae Airport to enable it to accommodate Lockheed Electra aircraft, and also the work in progress on the terminal apron, will be completed by December, 1964. A new airport fire station has been commissioned during the past twelve months and major extensions have been made to the terminal building.

Extensions to the Madang runway were completed and the ends of the runway will now be sealed to reduce maintenance. Separate loading aprons for handling drums of fuel for the Highlands are now being used by the operating companies to reduce the hazard of having large quantities of fuel in the main terminal area. Work is in progress to strengthen and seal the main loading apron at Madang and approximately one third of this work is now complete. Removal of obstructions at the western end of the Madang runway, to give a flatter net flight path, is proceeding.

The resheeting of the surface of the Goroka airstrip is in the final stages and upon completion work will commence on a £20,000 project to construct and seal a tarmac area. An aircraft defuelling apron has been constructed on the further side of the aerodrome, and when this comes into use a dangerous fire hazard will have been removed from the Goroka town area.

The modern terminal building at Rabaul is also in the final stages of construction and a new terminal and apron area are in use at Buka Passage.

Work on regrading and widening the Wewak airstrip is at present in the design stage and when completed will bring the Wewak aerodrome to the required standard. The widening of Momote airstrip has been completed.

A new commercial aerodrome for DC-3 and Bristol Freighter operations is in the final stages of construction at Mount Hagen and will replace the present Mount Hagen aerodrome. An air traffic control centre is to be set up at this aerodrome.

General. Both the Bismarck Archipelago and Bougainville Aero Club of Rabaul, and the New Guinea Aero Club of Lae have temporarily suspended aviation training.

Investments. Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation investment in fixed assets at 30th June 1964 was—

	£
Airways facilities	509,649
Buildings	1,216,114
Runways, taxiways and other facilities ..	508,786
	<u>2,234,549</u>

During 1963-64 capital expenditure by the Department of Civil Aviation was £381,684 and maintenance expenditure was £292,520.

Expenditure by the Administration on aerodromes in the period 1959-60 to 1963-64 was:

—	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£	£	£
Capital Expenditure	20,537	34,739	12,365	50,191	21,719
Maintenance Expenditure	44,731	37,914	38,526	46,542	57,538
Total ..	65,268	72,653	50,891	96,733	79,257

Capital investment by airlines, mainly of Australian origin, is substantial, as indicated by the following information on both fixed and current assets relating to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea—

(a) Commonwealth investment through the Australian National Airlines Commission (Trans-Australia Airlines)—£1,556,819.

(b) Estimated private investment—£1,950,000.

Investments by these airlines in fixed assets in the Trust Territory were £1,086,500 and approximately £1,400,000 respectively.

Meteorological Services

The Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology is responsible under the *Meteorology Act 1955* for the provision of meteorological services in the Territory. These services are available through the Bureau's meteorological offices established at Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Rabaul and Momote. Regional weather forecasts are broadcast daily from the Australian Broadcasting Commission Station 9PA, Port Moresby, and special services to shipping are available through VIG Port Moresby, VJZ Rabaul, VIV Madang, VJW Wewak, VJY Kavieng, VIJ Samarai and VJV Lombrum. The Department of Civil Aviation, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission and the radio services of the Administration receive basic meteorological data for the Bureau of Meteorology and broadcast its forecasts.

The following table illustrates the weather reporting network in Papua and New Guinea:

Category	Number of Reports Daily	Number of Stations
Synoptic	1	1
	2	7
	3	2
	4	38
	5	4
	6	1
	7	4
Climatological	1	Nil
	2	4
Rainfall	(a) Nil	115
	2	124

(a) Rainfall stations furnishing a return once monthly.

Forecasts were issued during the year as follows:

Aviation ..	13,994
Other ..	10,718

Shipping Services

Regular passenger and cargo services are maintained between the Territory and Australia by ships of the Burns Philp Line which call at Lae, Madang, Alexishafen, Wewak, Lombrum, Lorengau, Kavieng, Rabaul and ports in Bougainville; and by ships of the New Guinea-Australia Line which call at Lae, Madang, Kavieng and Rabaul. Small ships of the Karlander (N.G.) Line leave Australia approximately monthly on a service to Rabaul, Lae, Wewak and Madang with general cargo, and a ship of the Austasia Line operates a six-weekly service from Australia calling at Lae, Madang and Rabaul.

A regular service from Japan and Hong Kong is maintained by ships of the China Navigation Company which call at Rabaul, Kavieng, Wewak, Madang and Lae, and continue thence to the British Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, Fiji, New Caledonia and back to Japan.

Ships of the Australia-West Pacific Line call at Rabaul, Madang and Lae on voyages between Australia and the East.

Vessels of the Stoomvaart-Maatschappij Nederland and the Koninklijke Rotterdamsche Lloyd, which operate a joint monthly service from European and United Kingdom ports, call at Rabaul, Madang, Lae, Alexishafen and Wewak. Vessels of the Bank Line operate a monthly service from European and United Kingdom ports calling at Rabaul, Madang, Lae, Kavieng and Wewak.

The service of the Pacific Islands Transport Line from North America now terminates at Noumea, where connexions to and from New Guinea can be made by the Joint Dutch Line and from New Guinea to Noumea by the China Navigation Company.

Oil products are transported to the Territory by tankers of the Shell Company Limited and Mobil Oil Australia Pty. Ltd. A coastal tanker, operated by Mobil Oil Australia Pty. Ltd., services small bulk oil installations at Wewak, Lorengau, Kavieng and Kieta from Lae and Rabaul.

Coastal services are maintained by small vessels operated by private owners, including missions and co-operatives. These vessels are employed mainly in carrying cargoes between the main ports, but some passengers are also carried.

There are no restrictions on the grounds of nationality in regard to the use, ownership and operation of transport services. The only formalities in respect of the movement of passengers and goods are those which normally apply under the provisions of customs, immigration and quarantine ordinances.

Particulars of vessels which entered and cleared Territory ports and tonnage of cargo handled during the year are given in Appendix XV.

Inland Waterways

The use of inland waterways for transport is little developed; this form of transport is provided mainly by New Guineans except in the case of coastal vessels proceeding up rivers to riverine stations in the course of their normal coastal voyages. Government-owned district station vessels provide inland waterway services for Administration purposes.

Ports and Facilities

The principal ports are Rabaul, Madang and Lae, but overseas vessels also call at Wewak, Kavieng, Lorengau and Kieta.

Rabaul. The Administration operates three wharves at Rabaul—two for overseas vessels and one for vessels in the coastal trade. The main wharf is 400 feet in length. Minimum depth of water at the wharf is 29 feet. A second wharf, which is a converted war-time wreck, is 300 feet in length. Minimum depth of water is 34 feet. The coastal trade wharf is 204 feet in length and has a minimum depth of 10 feet.

There are ten privately owned wharves and jetties, one of which is suitable for overseas vessels. The remaining nine are used by coastal shipping and most can berth ships of 300 tons with draughts of 12 feet 6 inches.

Engine repairs can be carried out for overseas ships, but the six local slipways and workshops are designed to deal only with coastal shipping. Five slipways cater for vessels up to 90 feet in length, and one can handle vessels up to 150 feet in length and 110 tons net weight.

Madang. The main wharf is approximately 300 feet in length with a depth alongside of 27 feet at low water. There are also two wharves for coastal shipping, one 80 feet in length with a depth alongside at low water of 21 feet, and the other 98 feet in length with depths alongside varying from 3 feet to 12 feet at low water. Tenders have been called for the construction of a new wharf at Madang at an estimated cost of £392,000.

There are three main workshops and three slipways capable of accommodating vessels of up to 140 feet, 100 feet and 80 feet respectively.

Lae. The wharf is 400 feet in length with a depth alongside at low water of 32 feet. The approach from seaward is in very deep water and there is no good anchorage for large vessels in the vicinity of the wharf. There is no slipway, and repair facilities are available for coastal shipping only. Work has commenced on extending the wharf a further 400 feet, and expenditure totalling £250,000 has been approved for this project.

Kavieng. The wharf is 330 feet in length, with a depth alongside of 37 feet at low water, but it cannot be used by vessels drawing more than 23 feet owing to the difficulties of navigating the approach channel. There is one small jetty for coastal craft. One small slipway is capable of taking vessels up to 65 feet in length and 6 feet 6 inches in draught.

Wewak. Cargo is discharged and loaded by lighter at an anchorage. The approach from seawards presents no difficulty and a good anchorage may be found in five fathoms of water close to the boat channel. Ship repair facilities are available for very small craft only. Investigations are being carried out for the siting and construction of a wharf at Wewak.

Minor Ports. Lorengau, Kieta, Finschhafen and Sohano are smaller ports where ships load and discharge at anchorage. Overseas vessels do not usually anchor at Sohano itself but at Soraken, a short distance away.

No repair facilities exist at these ports even for very small craft.

Consideration is being given to the construction of a wharf at Kieta.

Lighthouses. During the year two new lighthouses were established, one near Madang and the other at Buka Passage, and leading lights were installed at Lae and Madang.

CHAPTER 10

PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Administrative Organization

Responsibility for works projects in the Territory is shared between the Commonwealth Department of Works and the Administration Department of Public Works. The activities of these two authorities are closely co-ordinated, especially at the technical level.

As a general rule the Commonwealth Department of Works is responsible for the execution of major new works, particularly in and near the main towns. The Administration Department of Public Works is chiefly concerned with the maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges and aerodromes, but it is also responsible, to a limited extent, for executing new works, mainly in the remoter areas.

Expenditure

Expenditure on new works, capital purchases and maintenance during the past two years has been as follows:

Item				Year ended 30th June 1963(a)	Year ended 30th June 1964(a)
				£	£
New works(b)	..	..	..	2,865,839	4,019,230
Capital purchases	..	..	..	685,143	1,042,488
Maintenance	..	..	..	1,814,699	1,863,717
Total	..	..	..	5,365,681	6,925,435

(a) Figures do not include costs of salaries and allowances and administrative "on cost" charges of the Commonwealth Department of Works amounting to overall totals of £373,236 for 1962-63 and £477,153 for 1963-64. (b) Includes £521,475 in 1962-63 and £1,059,679 in 1963-64 charged to loan fund.

Major items of expenditure on new works, capital purchases and maintenance, were:

Item	Year ended 30th June 1963(a)	Year ended 30th June 1964(a)
	£	£
New works—		
Residences, hostels and quarters ..	619,910	695,138
Offices	20,052	102,274
Hospitals and ancillary buildings ..	288,308	423,484
Schools and ancillary buildings ..	524,422	816,837
Other buildings	419,421	428,173
Roads	197,451	366,097
Wharves and beacons	67,404	84,332
Bridges	124,249	156,243
Aerodromes	50,191	21,719
Hydro-electric development	10,825	..
Power houses and electrical reticulation	135,078	116,004
Water supply	31,483	84,280
Sewerage and sanitation(b) .. .. .	..	13,622
Special projects, Sepik District ..	84,762	134,141
Reclamation of land	6,111	7,093
Grants-in-aid for mission hospitals, pre-school centres, and other ap- proved construction	29,922	23,679
Minor new works	225,448	235,747
Contingencies	30,803	53,366
Capital purchases—		
Domestic and other furniture and fittings	148,763	257,541
Hospital and medical equipment ..	31,712	47,633
Purchases and lease of land	112,146	242,793
Motor and water transport	62,965	168,374
Agricultural machinery	17,527	34,231
General plant and machinery	250,136	228,186
Purchase of buildings	14,745	37,950
Livestock purchase	47,149	25,780
Maintenance—		
Buildings	325,180	377,424
Water supply	43,548	48,657
Electricity supply	452,490	150,867
Roads and bridges	711,841	896,195
Wharves and beacons	19,279	22,751
Aerodromes	46,542	57,538
Plant, machinery and equipment ..	117,879	190,790
Hospital engineering	34,642	38,283
Vessels	36,064	50,924
Refrigeration	19,342	20,412
Furniture and office equipment ..	7,687	8,757

(a) Figures do not include costs of salaries and allowances and administrative "on cost" charges of the Commonwealth Department of Works amounting to overall totals of £373,236 for 1962-63 and £477,153 for 1963-64. (b) Previously included in "water supply and sewerage".

Works Activity

As stated in earlier reports, many buildings, such as schools, hospital wards, market buildings and other structures, are built by the people themselves, with the encouragement of Administration officers, in areas where it is not yet feasible to carry out permanent public works. In such cases, labour and local materials are contributed by the community concerned and the Administration assists by the provision of other essential materials and by advice and supervision. In town areas, however, construction must in general conform with standard modern practices.

Court houses at Wewak, Sepik District, and Minj, Western Highlands, were completed during the year.

Following the opening of the hospital at Lae and the near completion of the hospital at Togoba, Western Highlands, construction was begun to provide new staff quarters at the Nonga hospital, Rabaul. Minor additions were made to other hospitals and maintenance work was carried out as required.

In addition to beginning on such major projects as the first stage of the High School and the Technical School at Lae, Morobe District, other smaller works such as classrooms, teacher's quarters, and dormitories were completed or under construction in outlying areas during the financial year. Normal maintenance work was also carried out in schools of all categories.

A new regional office for the Department of Public Works has been completed in Madang. A farmer training centre was also completed at Buka, Bougainville District.

Other major construction work was carried out at:

- the Herbarium, Lae;
- the Agricultural College, Vudal;
- the Vulcanological Observatory, Manum; and
- the Vulcanological Observatory, Rabaul.

Over £896,195 was spent on the maintenance and improvement of existing roads and bridges, while £366,097 was allocated to the construction of new roads and £156,243 to bridge building. Additional information on roads is given in Chapter 9 of Section 4 of Part VI of this report.

Sepik District Development Project. Work on this project, which is being carried out by the Australian Army Construction Squadron, included construction work on the Vaimo wharf, the Nagum River Causeway, and Angoram town electrical reticulation and the construction of power houses at Amanab and Imonda. A total of £134,141 was spent on these works.

Planned Expenditure 1964/65

Public Works projects planned for 1964/65 include:

	£
Accommodation	646,000
Offices	315,000
Hospitals and ancillary buildings ..	144,000
Schools and ancillary buildings ..	549,000
Other buildings	646,000
Roads and bridges	1,271,000
Wharves and beacons	261,000
Aerodromes	15,000
Power houses	154,000
Special projects	130,000
Water supply	15,000
Grants-in-aid to missions and other volun- tary organizations for construction work on tuberculosis hospitals, hansenide colonies and pre-school play centres ..	26,000

In addition, £264,000 is to be spent in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea on investigations and surveys connected with Public Works projects (mainly roads).

PART VII. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Social and Religious Background and Customs of the Indigenous Inhabitants

Information concerning the social and religious background and customs of the indigenous inhabitants will be found in Part I of this report.

Non-governmental Organizations

Organizations in addition to the various missionary societies which engage in work of a social nature include the Red Cross Society, the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations, the Country Women's Association, the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the Apex, Lions and Rotary Clubs, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, ex-servicemen's organizations and various local social organizations including indigenous welfare societies, women's clubs, youth clubs and sporting clubs. Some of these organizations receive support from the Administration in the form of annual grants-in-aid and *ad hoc* grants.

A youth work organizer appointed to the Department of Native Affairs early in 1963 is engaged in co-ordinating youth work activities.

The development of local social activities has been stimulated by the establishment of welfare centres and by the appointment of ten welfare officers, two assistant welfare officers and ten indigenous social welfare assistants to various district centres. As well as receiving active encouragement from the Administration, local social organizations are often supported by local government councils. Women's clubs, the promotion of which is described in Chapter 3, are particularly well established and there are now 200 in the Territory.

The work of the missions and of the various societies listed above is referred to in appropriate sections of the report.

Sporting activities are gaining popularity, and are being encouraged by Sports Development Boards (which receive annual grants-in-aid from the Administration). Soccer, rugby, baseball and basketball are the most popular games and cricket and tennis are also played. In Lae there is a strong soccer association and Rabaul has several rugby teams. Teams from six towns are members of the New Guinea Rugby Football League which arranges annual matches with teams from Papua. All races are competing together in these sports to an increasing extent as their popularity grows.

The Administration has continued to support voluntary effort by the provision of equipment and recreation centres which are being established in increasing numbers, usually in association with a playing area at the main centres and at smaller stations throughout the Territory. The clubrooms of these centres which have been

equipped with canteens and, in some cases 16 mm. film projectors, also serve as meeting places for women's clubs, youth organizations and sporting bodies.

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea took part in the South Pacific Games held in Suva, Fiji, in August, 1963.

CHAPTER 2

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOM

General

All elements of the population are secure in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms with no discrimination on grounds of race, sex, language or religion. It is still considered necessary, however, to retain certain legislative provisions in order to protect the interests of the indigenous people in such matters as land acquisition and employment.

Freedom of thought and conscience and the free exercise of religious worship are enjoyed by all inhabitants.

The Declaration of Human Rights is expounded and explained in schools. As English is taught and used in the schools, the Declaration has not been translated into the numerous local languages, but for the benefit of those beyond school age, it has been translated into Melanesian Pidgin. To commemorate Human Rights Day an explanation of the Declaration of Human Rights was published in English and 7,200 copies distributed.

The *Discriminatory Practices Ordinance* 1963, which was brought into operation on 17th October, 1963, requires the holder of a licence, permit or other authority to buy, sell or deal or trade in goods—including the holder of a licence issued under the Liquor (Licensing) Ordinance and the Restaurants (Licensing) Ordinance—not to carry out, or permit to be carried out any discriminatory practice in connexion with or incidental to the business the subject of the licence. It also provides that no person shall on licensed premises act or incite another to act in an offensive or provocative manner towards a person of a different race or colour.

No important judicial decisions concerning human rights were made during the year.

Slavery

Slavery is expressly prohibited under the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1963 and there are no institutions or practices analogous to slavery, or resembling slavery in some of their effects, in the Territory. Forced labour is prohibited under the *Papua and New Guinea Act* except in special circumstances defined by the International Labour Organization Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour.

Right of Petition

The right of petition is known to the inhabitants of the Territory and for many years the indigenous people have presented petitions and appeals to officers on patrol, to district commissioners and on occasions to the Administrator when on tour. The right of petition to the United Nations has been exercised.

Restrictions

Subject to non-interference with the rights of other citizens there are no restriction on rights of assembly or the activity of any group or association. Indigenous inhabitants can move with complete freedom throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The secrecy of correspondence is guaranteed under Posts and Telegraphs legislation and the criminal law.

Freedom of the Press

All people in the Territory possess the right of free expression of opinion. Printing presses must be registered and printers and publishers must make and register with the Registrar-General affidavits giving the correct title of any newspaper, description of the building in which it is to be printed, and the names and addresses of the proprietor, printer and publisher. They must also enter into recognizances with sureties as security for the payment of any penalty incurred by reason of anything published in the paper, or of any damages for libel. There is no censorship and, subject only to the law relating to sedition and libel, the Administration does not exercise any control over the subject-matter of what is published in the press.

Two newspapers, circulated mainly in the Territory of New Guinea, are printed in Port Moresby. The *New Guinea Times Courier*, with a circulation of some 3,000 copies, is published in English twice weekly. *Nu-Gini Toktok* with a smaller circulation, is in Pidgin, and is the first independent newspaper published for the indigenous people. The *South Pacific Post*, published twice weekly in Port Moresby is in English and has a circulation of some 2,700 copies in New Guinea.

Within the Territory there are many subscribers to overseas publications, including daily newspapers from Australia.

A number of news-sheets of particular interest to the indigenous inhabitants are published by the Administration, religious missions and local government councils. Most of these contain overseas as well as local and Territory news. There has been a further increase in the number of these minor publications and an increase, also, in the use of English. Current publications include:

Our News, published at Port Moresby in English by the Department of Information and Extension Services, has a fortnightly circulation of some 3,000 in New Guinea. The Pidgin version, *Nius Bilong Yumi*, has a circulation of 4,000. Both versions are free.

Hairim, published in Pidgin by the Missionary Association of Papua and New Guinea, has a monthly circulation of 1,400, mainly in New Guinea. Some 2,000 copies of the English edition, *Onward* are distributed in New Guinea. A charge is made for the periodical.

The United Nations Newsletter, published in Pidgin and Police Motu by the United Nations Information Centre, has a weekly circulation of 500. Some 300 copies are distributed in New Guinea.

Catholic Action is published monthly by the Catholic Mission of Bougainville in English and Pidgin.

Tolai Cocoa Project News is published monthly at Rabaul in the local vernacular.

Wewak News is published quarterly by the Department of Native Affairs at Wewak.

Idupa is published in English, Pidgin and the local vernacular by a Lutheran Mission at Wabag.

The *Papua and New Guinea Journal of Education* is published several times a year by the Department of Education. The 1963-64 issues have included articles on "Education in Emergent Countries", "The Scholastic achievement of Papua and New Guinea students at Australian Schools", the Camilla Wedgwood Memorial Lectures for 1963 and 1964, "A Training Course for Educational Administrators" and "A Reorganisational Proposal involving Non-gradedness and Team Teaching". The Journal is distributed widely to teachers and other interested persons in the Territory and overseas.

The New Guinea Highlands Bulletin is published quarterly by the Highland Farmers and Settlers Association, in English with some Pidgin. It contains news and independent comment on Territory developments and information of value to Highlands farms relating mainly to coffee and tea growing.

There has been an increase in the number of trained journalists working in the Territory. Overseas journalists are employed at Lae and Rabaul by the *New Guinea Times Courier* and *Nu Gini Toktok* and New Guinean staff are being trained. The Australian Broadcasting Commission has an overseas journalist at Rabaul; two New Guineans are being trained by the Commission, one in Australia and the other at Port Moresby. There are three independent journalists at Rabaul, one of them serving a major international news service.

Indigenous Religions

The religious beliefs and practices of the indigenous people receive protection and consideration under the provisions of the law. This matter is dealt with more fully under Part I of the report.

Missionary Activities

No restrictions are imposed on missions or missionary authorities, other than such controls as it may be necessary for the Administering Authority to exercise for the maintenance of peace, order and good government. Further reference to missionary activities is made in the relevant sections of this report and the numbers of adherents claimed by the various denominations are given in Appendix XXV.

The Administration assists missionary organizations through financial grants-in-aid and the grant of supplies and equipment for their work in the fields of education and health. Particulars are given in the relevant sections of this report and in Appendix XXV.

Adoption of Children

Adoption of children in the Territory is regulated by the *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1962. Under the provisions of this Ordinance, the adopting parent or parents assume the same rights and responsibilities as if the child had been born to the adopting parent or parents in lawful wedlock. The Ordinance applies uniformly to all races. The customary adoption practices of the indigenous people are still respected by the Administration, although it is considered desirable for such adoptions to be formalised by the Supreme Court, and this is becoming increasingly common.

Children born out of Wedlock

The rights and status of indigenous persons born out of wedlock are determined by the customs of the community in which they live. To the knowledge of the Administering Authority no disabilities requiring legislative adjustments are placed on such persons in any community.

Non-indigenous persons born out of wedlock and not subsequently legitimated under the *Legitimation Ordinance* 1951 are accorded the same civil rights and status as persons born in wedlock. In regard to private rights based on relationship, their position is distinguished, for instance, under the law relating to devolution of property on intestacy.

Immigration

The control of immigration into the Territory is governed by the provisions of the *Migration Ordinance* 1963 which came into force on 1st May 1964. This Ordinance unifies and consolidates the law relating to immigration, deportation, and migration operating in New Guinea and in Papua and repeals the *Immigration Ordinance* 1932-1940, the *Immigration Restriction Ordinance* 1907-1935 (applying to Papua only), the *Expulsion of Undesirables Ordinance* 1950, the *Immigration Restriction (Papua) Ordinance* 1952-1955 and the *Native Emigration Restriction Ordinance* 1955-1958.

All intending immigrants to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are required to be in possession of a permit to enter the Territory or a passport which has been specifically endorsed for entry into the Territory in accordance with the provisions of the *Migration Ordinance* and Regulations. No non-indigenous person has a prescriptive right of entry into the Territory. Any person who enters the Territory without a valid entry permit is pursuant to Section 6 of the Ordinance, a prohibited immigrant. Further categories of persons to be deemed prohibited immigrants are specified in Section 14 of the Ordinance.

The Administering Authority adheres in its immigration policy to the main principle of the maintenance of a homogenous indigenous society. *Bona fide* visitors for holiday or business purposes and transit travellers must be in possession of valid travel and health documents and non-negotiable steamer or air tickets for travel beyond the Territory. In addition, assurances are required concerning the availability of accommodation and of sufficient funds to cover the purposes of the visit. Applicants who have not acquired residential status and who wish to reside in the Territory must produce valid travel docu-

ments and evidence of sound health, good character and assured employment or the availability of sufficient funds. They must also lodge a cash bond of £70 which may be applied by the Administration towards the cost of maintenance of the immigrant or of his transport to a place outside of the Territory if at any time within five years of entry he becomes a charge upon public funds.

CHAPTER 3

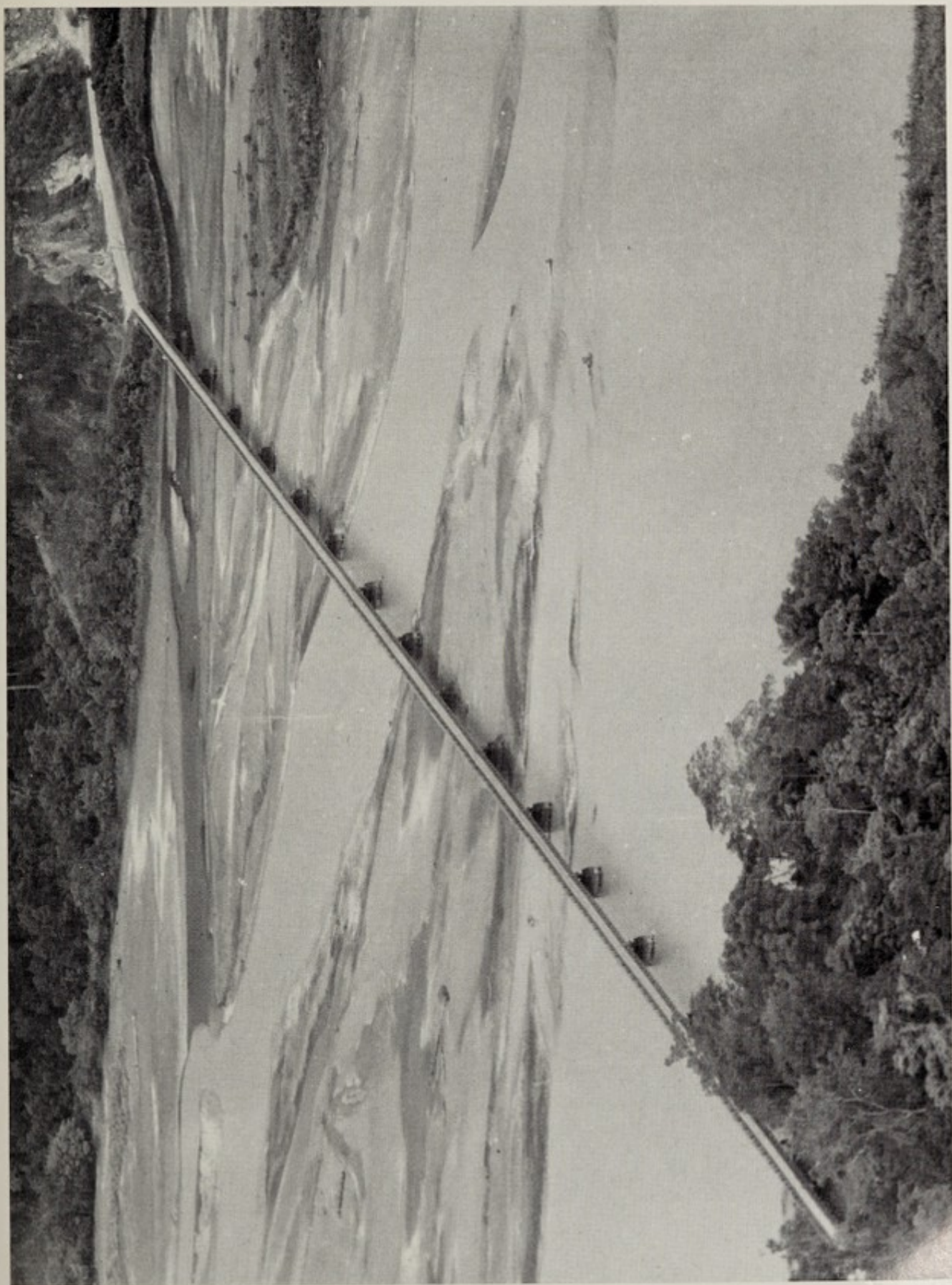
STATUS OF WOMEN

General

The status of women in New Guinean society varies according to social groups, and a woman's influence in social matters is governed to some extent by such local circumstances as whether she lives after marriage in her husband's village or that of her own group. Where inheritance of property is based on matrilineal descent the status of women may be higher than in patrilineal society. Generally women own and may inherit various forms of property. Women are not deprived of any essential human rights.

The status of women is rather higher in New Guinea than first impressions sometimes indicate. In traditional society the roles of men and women were different and complementary, and neither might enter the preserve of the other. Politically women's activities did not have the same degree of publicity as those of the men and local leadership was nearly always confined to men. This was necessary in a society where warfare was an important function of leadership, but even then, the political system took women into account by means of discussions in the home and village and their influence was not insignificant. With the elimination of warfare the traditional social system has remained, but is gradually being adapted to the new conditions. Many women have exercised the right to pay local taxation and qualify as electors to native local government councils and many of these have been and continue to be accepted as candidates for election, but to date only one has served a term on a council. Women are included equally with men on the electoral roll for the House of Assembly.

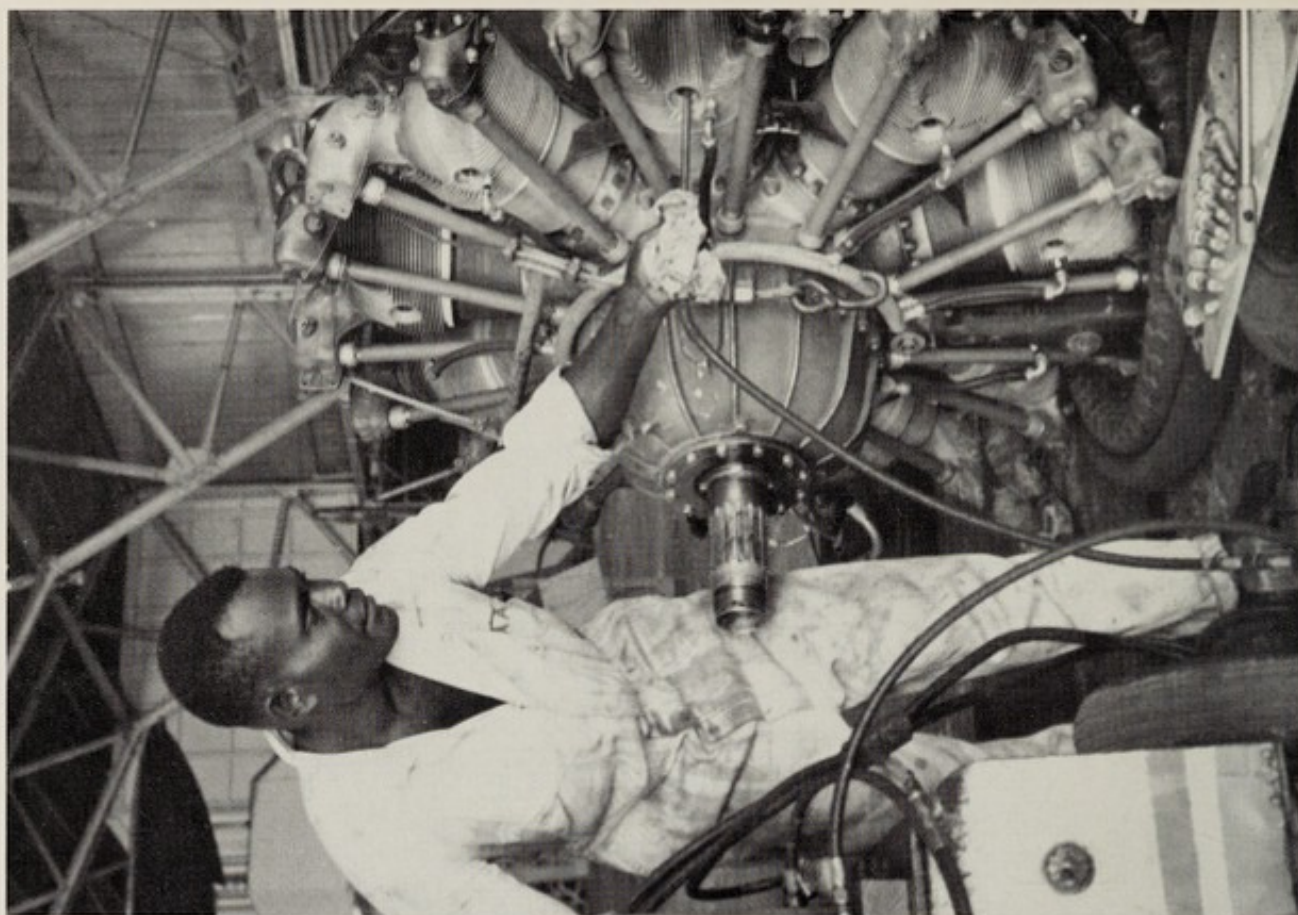
Where women appear to have a harder life than men this is largely because they live in areas where peace has resulted in the virtual disappearance of the roles of fighting, protection and weapon-making, which formerly took up a great deal of the men's time, while there has been no corresponding diminution in women's work which is mainly directed towards the important tasks of food production and the care of the young children. With the spread of education this disparity is being reduced, partly by men taking up paid employment, and partly through the expansion of cash cropping and other new forms of economic activity. That men in many areas now do less work than women is not generally a sign of an inherently lower status of women, but of the fact that the institutions of a traditional society take time to adapt themselves to sudden changes in surrounding conditions. The relative



The thousand five hundred and seventy-seven miles of vehicular roads have been constructed despite rugged mountains and difficult rivers.
A bridge over the Markham River near Lac.



The availability of some 16,000 miles of bridle paths as well as 5,577 miles of roads is improving communications—Scene in the Wahgi Valley.



Domestic air services flew over 23,500,000 passenger miles and carried 744,720 ton miles of freight and mails during 1963-64—An Air maintenance job at Lae.

pace of advancement among women compared with men reflects the fact that it is the men who mainly go out to work and who in general have contact with more diverse and advanced indigenous and expatriate elements of the population.

Nevertheless, with the developments which are taking place in indigenous society various changes are appearing in the attitudes adopted by and towards women. Perhaps the most significant reflection of the changing status of indigenous women has been the extent of the interest shown in the establishment and successful operation of maternity hospitals, welfare clinics and women's clubs and the increasing number of girls attending school and receiving vocational training. Not only are the clinics well attended but more and more women are showing a preference for having their children born in hospital, while indigenous trainees, working with European staff, are developing high standards of skill, hygiene and humanitarianism. Others are undertaking full training as nurses and teachers and in other occupations. Women are taking an increasingly responsible part in local and central government elections; some have sought office; and some have represented the Territory at overseas conferences.

The rapid growth of towns is resulting in an acceleration of this process of emancipation. New housing settlements have tended to develop self-reliance and to free the urban dweller from the time-consuming labours of house building and subsistence gardening. More time is spent in community groups such as women's clubs and welfare societies and there has been a marked increase in the numbers participating in sport. Many hundreds of indigenous women now play basketball and softball and there is a growing number of multi-racial teams.

Perhaps more important is the increased opportunity for observation of the status and ways of non-indigenous women. There has been a noticeable adoption of western habits of child care, dress and etiquette. Employment as housekeepers, housemaids, seamstresses, and shop assistants, and in offices, schools and hospitals has helped accelerate this trend. The educational opportunities for girls have helped produce a marked degree of self-confidence and changes in many social practices. More and more girls are including educational attainment among considerations when seeking marriage partners. The various organizations for the advancement of women have produced an awareness of the political powers of women, and this has also been stimulated by attendance of women at a number of overseas conferences.

Marriage Customs

The Native Administration Regulations provide that every marriage between indigenous people which is in accordance with the custom prevailing in the tribe or group to which the parties to the marriage belong shall be a valid marriage. Many marriages are now, however, contracted in accordance with Christian rites. Marriage otherwise than in accordance with indigenous custom is regulated by the *Marriage Ordinance* 1935-1936. Under the Ordinance the minimum age for marriage is 16 years. The consent of both parties is required for the celebration of a marriage, and parental consent is required for the marriage of a person under the age of 21 years. Marriage

between an indigenous and a non-indigenous person may not be celebrated without the written consent of a district officer.

In indigenous society there is considerable variation from group to group in marriage customs, including the minimum age for marriage. Marriage is generally considered to be a matter affecting the family or clan as much as the parties concerned and the individual wishes of the latter are therefore not the only determining factors. Marriages are usually arranged by the parents in consultation with the future bride and groom and other relatives, and political, social and economic considerations are all taken into account before a betrothal is arranged. There are also recognised means whereby an engagement can be broken off should either party feel strongly against it.

The system sometimes erroneously called "bride price" is general throughout most of the Territory. The custom should properly be known as "marriage gifts". It usually involves an exchange of gifts between the relatives of the bride and groom. It is not a "purchase" of the bride but a recognition of the marriage and of a new allegiance between the kinship groups of the parties concerned. The custom operates so as to provide a measure of social control lending stability to the marriage. In some areas, particularly those in which native local government councils are operating, the people themselves have proposed the regulation and limitation of marriage gift transactions.

With economic, political, social and educational development, and the spread of Christianity, emphasis is being shifted more and more towards individual choice in marriage, and in many areas young people refuse to consider any other factor. This sometimes leads to temporary instability as they often feel themselves at liberty to break off marriages by individual choice as readily as they contracted them, with little more reason than a minor domestic argument. This difficulty will be overcome, however, as people gain greater familiarity with the new conditions.

Generally speaking polyandry is not practised. Polygyny is widely practised but its incidence is decreasing. It forms an integral part of certain indigenous social systems which would be disrupted by its sudden prohibition. The only satisfactory method of reducing its incidence is by a gradual and fully integrated system of social change so that polygyny, as a preferred form of marriage, tends to disappear as the structure of society changes, and livelihood, prestige and power are no longer based on the old norms. Another factor which makes careful handling of this matter necessary is the need to safeguard the rights of women who have entered into polygynous marriages and of the children of such marriages.

Legal Capacity

Under the laws of the Territory women have equal rights with men. A wife is not responsible for her husband's debts but a husband is liable for his wife's debts.

In indigenous custom women's legal capacity is varied to some extent by tribal requirements. In general they may own and inherit various forms of property including, in a number of places, land. They have rights of access to the courts.

Public Offices

Women have equal rights with men to hold public office, exercise public functions and exercise voting rights. Particulars regarding the latter are given in Chapters 3 and 5 of Part V.

Employment

The Public Service of the Territory essentially makes no distinction between the sexes in appointments to the various classified positions but positions in certain callings, such as nursing, are traditionally reserved mainly for women.

The only legal restrictions imposed on the employment of women are of a protective nature, and are contained in the *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958-1963 and the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance* 1935-1962.

The minimum wage rates prescribed by the *Native Employment Ordinance* and the *Administration Servants Ordinance* apply equally to men and women.

Organizations for the Advancement of Women

The main agencies for promoting women's activities have been the Administration and such voluntary organizations as the Christian Missions, the Girl Guides' Association and Y.W.C.A. The last two both conduct courses for the teaching of skills required in the home and in employment, at the same time encouraging acceptance of responsibility and development of leadership.

The Country Women's Association in Australia has continued to support the programme for the advancement of women in Territory. In addition to liberal gifts of home-crafts training material and the "adoption" of clubs, they have made a scholarship available to assist a young woman to train at the Community Education Centre at Suva during 1965. The Territory branches of the Country Women's Association are taking an active interest in sponsoring local groups and are considering a proposal to form and supervise a Federation of Women's Organizations.

The functions of the Central Advisory Committee on the Education and Advancement of Women, established in 1957, were taken over in 1963 by a Central Adult Education Council, responsible for co-ordinating and developing all adult education activities in the Territory. Both voluntary and Administration agencies concerned with the advancement of women are represented on the Council. The costs of adult education activities are borne by the Administration, through its relevant departments, and by the voluntary organizations concerned.

Ten welfare officers are stationed in the Territory. With indigenous assistants they foster women's groups, give particular attention to ways in which the whole family may be involved in club activities, organize training courses, cooking and sewing classes and sporting activities, give special assistance to women in urban housing settlements and visit female prisoners in corrective institutions.

Welfare centres, which are used for club meetings, instruction classes, infant and maternal welfare clinics and

recreation and other community activities, have been built at Wewak, Maprik, Angoram, Goroka, Madang, Mount Hagen, Minj, Kieta, Buin and Buka.

At 30th June, 1964, there were 200 women's clubs distributed throughout the Territory as follows:

Bougainville District	..	30
New Britain District	..	23
New Ireland District	..	25
Western Highlands District	..	7
Eastern Highlands District	..	30
Sepik District	..	18
Madang District	..	7
Morobe District	..	43
Manus District	..	17

The aims of the clubs are to raise village living standards through instruction in hygiene, nutrition, cooking, sewing, home nursing and infant and maternal welfare; to provide leisure time activities through new and old crafts, sports and social activities; and to help women improve their social status and provide them with a formal channel for the expression of opinions.

The provision of formal courses was begun in April, 1964 at a training centre established at Ahioma in Papua, for social welfare assistants and club leaders from all parts of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. All training courses deal with simple principles of group work, the functions of clubs, meeting procedure, work of office bearers, programme construction, programme content, cooking, sewing, child care, recreation and the use of such aids as flannelgraphs. Selected trainees also attend the Community Education Centre at Suva, Fiji, which is conducted by the South Pacific Commission in conjunction with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

A programme of residential adult education courses was started in January, 1961, when the first course was conducted at Vunadadir. Since then simple training centres have been established in all districts and courses held at Mount Hagen, Kavieng, Madang, Vunadadir, Kandrian, Buka, Kieta, Buin, Wewak, Lumi, Angoram, Finschhafen, Mumeng, Menyamy and Bogia. A total of 1,400 persons have attended 40 such courses.

The influence of local government councils in raising the status of women is most marked. Not only are councils encouraging the promotion of women's groups by grants of equipment and transport and the employment of welfare assistants, but they are serving as a spur to women's wider interests.

The broadcasting stations conducted by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Administration feature regular programmes for women in English, Police Motu and Melanesian Pidgin.

The monthly *Papua and New Guinea Villager* and the news-sheet *Our News* devote sections to women's interests. A monthly newsletter, containing information on club activities and other items of interest to women, and pamphlets, posters and booklets prepared from time to time on particular matters, are distributed to clubs.

CHAPTER 4

LABOUR

Although there have been steady increases in the numbers of indigenous people engaged in wage employment in recent years, the proportion of wage-earners to the estimated adult male indigenous population is still relatively small (approximately 13 per cent.). A much greater proportion of the population is engaged in various forms or modifications of the traditional subsistence agriculture system and in the growing of crops for export. The most marked change of recent years in the pattern of wage employment has been in the growing numbers moving into urban employment in such fields as the manufacturing industry, building and construction work and commerce. While large numbers of the Territory's labour force are still engaged in unskilled work on plantations or in the towns, there is emerging a body of more highly skilled and experienced workers who are capable to a much greater extent than previously of negotiating their own wages and conditions of employment.

Development of Policy

In the early post-war years, labour policy was based largely on the fact that most indigenous wage-earners were illiterate and were employed in unskilled or low-skilled occupations. One of the greatest problems was to ensure that large-scale employment of indigenous persons away from their villages did not retard the welfare and development of the people as a whole. In this earlier period policy was directed to maintaining village life and the attachment of the New Guinean to his land, and in 1956 the aims of labour policy were summarized as follows:

- (a) to advance the general policy for the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territory; the development of the Territory's resources; and the maintenance of good order and government; particularly through
 - (i) control of the nature and rate of social change among the indigenous peoples;
 - (ii) education of the indigenous people;
 - (iii) promotion of an association between the non-indigenous and indigenous communities favourable to the indigenous people's own advancement and good relations between the races;
 - (iv) the association of both non-indigenous people and indigenous people in the development of the resources of the Territory in order to sustain a high standard of living and improved services;
- (b) to protect the indigenous worker against unfair treatment, damage to his health, or deterioration in his traditional standards; and
- (c) to ensure that the employer and worker honour their obligations.

Measures relating to apprenticeship, industrial safety, minimum age for employment at sea, workers' compensation and protection of indigenous workers entering into job contracts have been introduced in the last decade.

In recognition of the growing number of freely engaged labourers working away from village areas and capable to a large extent of protecting their own interests under the changed social conditions, a completely new Native Employment Ordinance was introduced in 1960 providing for improved working conditions, housing standards and increased minimum wages for indigenous workers.

A Department of Labour was created in March 1961 to take over the function of administering labour legislation. At the same time the growing awareness and interest of urban workers in negotiating their own terms and conditions of employment led to an expansion of the aims of labour policy to include the following principles:

- (a) facilitation of the growth of industrial organizations and provision for their legal recognition;
- (b) encouragement of good industrial relations;
- (c) provision of an orderly method for the determination of wages and terms of employment;
- (d) assistance in ensuring that the worker has stable employment and that industry has efficient labour;
- (e) provision and encouragement of technical and vocational training directly related to the prospective market for labour; and
- (f) protection and compensation in respect of all occupational hazards.

Legislation providing for the rights of association and industrial negotiation for all workers was introduced in 1962.

Labour Legislation

The major pieces of legislation governing the conditions of employment and welfare of indigenous workers are the *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958-1963, the *Transactions with Natives Ordinance* 1958, the *Workers' Compensation Ordinance* 1958-1963, the *Migration Ordinance* 1963, the *Industrial Safety (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance* 1957, the *Native Apprenticeship Ordinance* 1951-1961, the *Industrial Organizations Ordinance* 1962 and the *Industrial Relations Ordinance* 1962. Information on the operation of this legislation is given under the relevant headings below. Other labour legislation includes the *Administration Servants Ordinance* 1958-1960, the *Minimum Age (Sea) Ordinance* 1957-1962, the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance* 1935-1962, the *Public Service (Auxiliary Division) Regulations* and other civil service legislation such as the *Police Force Ordinance* and *Regulations*. For further information on conditions of employment in the Public Service see Part V, Chapter 4.

During the year under review, amendments were made to the *Native Employment Ordinance*, the *Workers' Compensation Ordinance* and the *Transactions with Natives Ordinance*. The major effects of amendments to the *Native Employment Ordinance* were to discontinue tobacco as a compulsory issue so that persons entitled to the issue may now elect to receive a cash allowance instead; to provide for a simplified process for the termination of agreements of employees who are absent from work without leave or reasonable excuse; to make minor variations to certain of the requirements relating to transport and medical attention.

The *Workers' Compensation Ordinance* was amended to provide that the provisions of the *Workers' Compensation Ordinance* apply to and in relation to any worker employed

by the Administration whether within or outside the territorial limits of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, and to and in relation to injury, whether occurring within or outside the Territory. The amending Ordinance also provides that compensation is not payable in respect of an injury received outside the Territory if compensation has already been paid under the law in force in any place other than the Territory. If a worker receives compensation under the Territory Ordinance in respect of an injury sustained outside the Territory and subsequently receives compensation under the law in force in any place other than the Territory in respect of that injury, the employer is entitled to recover from the worker the amount of compensation paid by him under the Territory Ordinance.

The Transactions with Natives Ordinance was amended to allow the same freedom in business dealings between indigenous persons and persons of other races as at present exists between non-indigenous persons, while still retaining proper safeguards for the protection of unsophisticated persons.

The Department of Labour

The Department of Labour is responsible for supervising the employment conditions of all indigenous and non-indigenous workers other than those directly engaged under Public Service and Police Force statutes and enlisted personnel of the Defence Forces. It has the following principal functions:

- (a) the control of the registration of employee and employer organizations and the provision of the necessary registry facilities;
- (b) the development and encouragement of negotiations between employees and employers and their associations at the individual employer and industry level and the provision of conciliation facilities;
- (c) the establishment of a system of consultation between the Administration and representatives of employees and employers on labour legislation and other industrial matters;
- (d) the provision of an employment placement service, a vocational guidance service, and a personnel management service to employers, and assistance and advice on health, welfare and safety matters;
- (e) the administration of legislation relating to employment in the Territory;
- (f) research into such labour matters as employment requirements, patterns and levels of wages and conditions of service, and means of promoting industrial safety, health and welfare;
- (g) the provision of advice on industrial and commercial training;
- (h) labour inspection; and
- (i) advice to workers on the formation of industrial organizations and on industrial relations matters.

At 30th June 1964, the Department had a field strength of eight employment officers, thirteen labour inspectors and twenty-four indigenous employees.

Two indigenous officers are being trained as employment officers.

Opportunities for Employment

At 31st March 1964, there were 55,122 indigenous people in paid employment (including 1,735 members of the Police Force but excluding members of the Defence Forces) compared with 51,243 at 31st March 1963. Private industry employed 40,630, of whom 25,534 were general plantation workers. Indigenous workers employed by the Administration and Commonwealth Government departments numbered 14,492 including 1,735 members of the Police Force. Of the total number employed, approximately 14,357 were engaged in skilled or semi-skilled occupations.

Last year in private employment there were 851 more casual workers than agreement workers. This year the excess of casual workers over agreement workers increased to 6,138, indicating the growing preference among privately employed workers for employment as casual workers. There was continued interest in job-contracting as distinct from normal employment.

Unemployment and Employment Placement. Unemployment is not a major problem in the Territory. Such unemployment as occurs is mainly of a temporary nature as a result of voluntary changes of employment or reluctance to accept work in rural areas adjacent to the main urban centres.

The Department of Labour has established an employment placement service to place job seekers in employment to the best advantage. Employment officers maintain constant contact with employers and record particulars of persons available for employment and of vacancies notified by employers. Vacancies are widely advertised by public notice and, in the Rabaul area, by broadcast over Radio Rabaul.

Terms and Conditions of Employment

The basic legislation governing terms and conditions of employment is the Native Employment Ordinance which lays down a comprehensive employment code and includes provisions covering the issue of clothing, food and other items of equipment, the provision of housing, messing, ablution, cooking and latrine facilities for employees and accompanying dependants, the payment of camping and food allowances, the supply and maintenance of tools of trade by employers (or alternatively payment of a tool allowance to employees) and the provision of medical attention.

The Ordinance provides for the following classes of indigenous workers:

Agreement Workers (Classes 1 and 2). Class 1 comprises single men or men who are not accompanied by their wives and families. The maximum period of employment for this group is two years, although married men who are joined by their wives and families during the period of agreement may enter into a further agreement for a maximum additional period of two years. Class 2 comprises married men accompanied by dependants. Men in this group may engage for a period of up to three years, with the option of re-engaging at the expiry of the agreement for a further year, giving a maximum of four years. Apart from the

cases of immediate re-engagement referred to above, a lapse of at least three months must take place between successive agreements entered into by either class of worker.

An agreement may be terminated before the date of expiry on application by either party to a court or an employment officer under conditions specified in the Ordinance. Subject to proclamations directed at regulating the employment of indigenous workers from or in certain areas, an agreement worker may be employed anywhere within the Territory. Agreement workers (and their wives and children if they accompany them with the consent of the employer) are provided with free transport and sustenance from the place of engagement to the place of employment, and to their homes on completion of employment. Civil remedies are open to both parties for breach of agreement. Details of the action taken in relation to breaches of agreement are contained in Tables 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix XVII.

Casual Workers. Casual workers are employed without written agreement and with no time limitation on their employment. Their employment may be terminated without notice at any time by either the employer or the worker. Casual workers may be employed anywhere in the Territory, subject only to proclamations directed at regulating the employment of indigenous persons from or in certain areas.

Advanced Workers. A casual worker who has reached a certain stage of advancement may be issued by a district officer with an Advanced Worker's Certificate permitting him to be employed on a cash wage basis. This cash wage includes cash in lieu of the rations, clothing and other articles prescribed in the Ordinance.

Hours of Work. The hours of work are forty-four hours a week from Monday to Saturday inclusive, with a break of one hour after each period of four hours' work (or a break of one hour after five hours' work where a tea break of not less than ten minutes has been given during the five hours). Employees other than shift workers must be given a rest period of at least twenty-four consecutive hours in every week, while shift workers must be given, in every period of twenty-eight days, rest periods which in the aggregate total not less than ninety-six hours and which in each instance shall not be less than twenty-four consecutive hours.

All work in excess of eight hours in any one day from Monday to Friday, and all work on Saturday afternoon, Sunday or a public holiday is treated as overtime for which special rates are paid. Overtime for shift workers is all time worked in excess of eight hours in any one day, all time worked on a public holiday and all time worked in excess of forty-four hours in any period of seven days. Except in emergencies the maximum hours including overtime which may be worked in any one day by any employee may not exceed twelve.

Medical Inspection and Treatment. The Native Employment Ordinance provides that a prospective employee shall undergo medical examination before entering into a written agreement for employment and upon termination of the agreement. An employer is required to provide free

medical treatment at the place of employment for all his employees and the wives and children accompanying them and to take all reasonable precautionary measures to safeguard their health. In appropriate cases the employer is also required to transfer workers and dependants to an approved hospital for treatment. In addition Administration medical officers and medical assistants carry out periodical examinations of workers and dependants at places of employment.

Special medical safeguards are prescribed for workers from high altitude areas (above 3,500 feet) who proceed to places of employment at altitudes below that level. Before entering employment they are vaccinated against tuberculosis, tetanus and whooping cough, and during employment they receive malarial prophylactics. On termination of their employment they are kept under medical surveillance for two weeks before returning to their homes.

No illnesses or deaths amongst indigenous workers attributable to occupational diseases were reported during the year. Industrial accidents reported totalled 190 of which 53 were fatal.

Housing. The Native Employment Ordinance prescribes the types and minimum standards and dimensions of houses for the accommodation of indigenous employees and their accompanying dependants.

Employment of Women and Juveniles. Provisions in the Native Employment Ordinance encourage the employment of females while at the same time protecting their health and welfare. Women may be employed under agreement for a two-year maximum period in specified occupations, e.g., nursing, teaching and domestic service, and as casual workers in these and other specified occupations, e.g., clerical work, factory work, and cocoa, coffee and tea-picking. Employment in heavy labour is prohibited and provision is made for the granting of maternity leave of absence and for rest periods. The minimum wages for males apply equally to females.

The employment of persons under the age of sixteen years is forbidden, except as apprentices under the Native Apprenticeship Ordinance which prescribes a minimum age of fifteen years, or for service at sea under the Minimum Age (Sea) Ordinance which permits a minimum age of fourteen years, subject to the permission in writing of the Director of Education or an officer authorized by him.

Underground and Night Work. The Native Employment Ordinance applies to indigenous workers employed in mining and this ordinance and the Mines and Works Regulations Ordinance cover the regulation and inspection of mines and works including the conditions of employment in underground workings. The legislation excludes women and juveniles from employment underground.

There are very few undertakings which operate regularly at night and such work is almost entirely restricted to loading and unloading ships, attending copra driers, operating telephone and radio services, and police and hospital duties.

Industrial homework. There is no industrial homework apart from the occupation of the indigenous people in some areas in local handicrafts.

Job Contracts. The Transactions with Natives Ordinance gives protection to indigenous persons entering into job contracts by ensuring that both parties are aware of the nature of the contract and the requirements for its performance. Contracts, except those of a minor nature as specified in the Ordinance, are required to be in writing unless a district commissioner or district officer grants a written exemption, and are subject to inspection by labour inspectors. The Administrator has power under the Ordinance to Control grants or payments to a contractor of goods or commodities in lieu of money, advances in either cash or kind and the granting of credit.

Recruitment of Workers. Recruitment is voluntary and workers are free to choose the occupations in which they wish to work. Employers and native employment agents, duly licensed by district officers, may engage workers.

Special health conditions (described earlier in this chapter) apply to the engagement of workers from high altitude areas (above 3,500 feet) and their recruitment is undertaken by Administration officers to ensure observance of the measures prescribed. Such workers may be engaged under agreement for the normal prescribed periods of service, but their employment on a casual basis is subject to the prior written approval of the Secretary for Labour.

Remuneration

Wages must be paid in coin or notes which are legal tender in the Territory.

Native Employment Ordinance. At least one-half of the wages of an agreement worker (Class 1) and at least one-third of the wages of an agreement worker (Class 2) must be deferred. An advance against deferred wages, not exceeding half the total deferred wages at any one time, may be paid to the employee for urgent reasons. Casual workers must be paid their cash wage in full at lunar-monthly or more frequent intervals.

The prescribed minimum cash wage is £19 13s. a year for first year employees and £22 15s. a year thereafter. Persons employed in heavy labour are paid an additional cash wage of £6 10s. per year, and an allowance at the rate of £3 5s. per year is payable to men working under "camp" conditions.

These cash wages are in addition to the free provision of accommodation, medical attention, food, clothing, cooking and eating utensils, blankets, towels, soap, tobacco, matches, and such other articles as are prescribed for the worker and his accompanying dependants.

As a rule the minimum wage is acceptable only to unskilled workers entering the employment market for the first time and many skilled and experienced workers are able to command wages in excess of the minimum. At 31st March 1964, approximately 27,000 indigenous workers were in receipt of cash wages and other emoluments (accommodation, food, clothing, &c.) in excess of the prescribed minimum. Table 4 of Appendix XVII indicates the range of wages paid in various skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations.

For the purpose of calculating overtime payments, the prescribed annual value of food, clothing and other articles (currently £71 10s. per annum) is added to the annual cash wage. Time and one-half is payable for ordinary overtime (minimum hourly rate of 1s. 6d.), double time for Sundays (minimum hourly rate of 2s.) and single time for holiday overtime (minimum hourly rate of 1s.) on the basis that the normal monthly wage includes payment for holidays. An employee may be given time off in lieu of overtime payments. Payment for "stand-by" duty at one-tenth of the hourly rate and for "call-out" duty at normal overtime rates plus 2s. an hour is also prescribed. Where the period of "call-out" duty is less than three hours, overtime for three hours is paid.

The prescribed free issue of rations at daily and weekly intervals provides a wide range of alternative foods for employees and their dependants. The scale, which is set out in the Fourth Schedule to the Native Employment Ordinance, was drawn up by nutritional experts in collaboration with the Department of Public Health. An agreement worker who is considered competent to purchase a balanced diet or who has an ample supply of locally produced foods available to him may be issued by the district officer with a permit to enable him to be paid a monetary allowance in lieu of rations for himself and his accompanying dependants, calculated on the average retail prices within the sub-district where he is employed. A ration allowance may be paid to a casual worker (without a ration allowance permit) where the employer and the worker mutually agree to such a payment. Payment of an allowance in lieu of the issue of prescribed clothing and other articles is not permitted.

The monetary value of food, clothing and other prescribed free issues varies from time to time and from place to place; at the close of the year under review it was estimated to average £5 19s. 2d. per calendar month for a worker, £5 for an accompanying wife and £3 6s. for an accompanying child.

There is no provision for compulsory saving other than the deferred wages system for agreement workers. Deductions from deferred wages may be authorized only by a court, upon application by an employer, where the employee has committed a breach of an agreement. There is no provision for seizure on the basis of a court judgment.

Industrial Agreements. A number of industrial agreements have been concluded, the most significant of which provide for the payment of an all-cash wage to the majority of unskilled employees in the urban areas of Lae, Rabaul, Madang and Wewak. Industrial agreements also cover stevedoring operations in the ports of Wewak and Rabaul. All industrial agreements are registered as awards under the Industrial Relations Ordinance.

The urban cash wage agreements covering the towns of Lae, Madang and Wewak provide for an all-cash wage of £3 per week for unskilled workers as distinct from the cash wage plus payment in kind prescribed by the Native Employment Ordinance. In the case of an employee living away from his home village, the employer is obliged to provide accommodation, food, clothing and other articles

for his accompanying dependants without deduction from the cash wage. Where the employee is living in or near the urban area, the employer may make deductions in respect of food supplied to the employee (at actual cost) and accommodation or transport provided for him (subject to a maximum of 12s. a week for accommodation and 9s. a week for transport). Items of food or meals are supplied only if the employee so requests, or in certain other approved cases.

Under the Lae, Madang and Wewak Agreements overtime is payable at time and one-half for week days (with a minimum rate of 2s. an hour) and at double time for Sundays and holidays (with a minimum rate of 2s. 9d. an hour). Workers employed by the day or in shifts are paid at the rate of 12s. a day for shifts of eight hours, with double rates on Sundays and holidays and no deductions are permissible.

Under the terms of the Madang Agreement, a joint consultative committee, representing employers and employees, has been established for the purposes of determining the matters referred to it under the Agreement (namely, rates for transport and accommodation), considering and implementing ways of improving industrial relations and productivity, and aiding the settlement of individual or collective disputes under the Agreement.

Following negotiations between the Rabaul Workers' Association and the Employers' Federation of Papua and New Guinea in April, agreement was reached on a revised urban cash wage agreement for Rabaul, providing for increased minimum wages and wages based on skill and length of experience. A Board of Reference set up under the Agreement is responsible for the classification of occupations according to skill and responsibility, and the determination of any other matter arising out of the Agreement. There is provision for an appeal to the Secretary for Labour against a determination made by the Board of Reference.

Under the Rabaul Agreement weekly rates of pay are as follows:

Unmarried juniors . £3

Unskilled adults and married male juniors £3 5s.

Occupations classified as Grade B £3 7s. 6d. during first year of employment; and £3 12s. 6d. after completion of one year's continuous employment with the same employer.

Occupations classified as Grade A £4 during first year of employment, £4 10s. after completion of one year's continuous employment with the same employer; and £5 after completion of two years' continuous employment with the same employer.

Under the Rabaul Agreement, overtime is payable at the rate of time and one-half for week days and at double time for Sundays and holidays. Provision is also made for day and shift workers.

The prevailing wages for eight hour shifts for waterside workers in the ports of Rabaul, Kavieng, Wewak, Lae and Madang are:

	Rabaul	Kavieng and Wewak	Lae	Madang
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gang Bosses and Hatchmen	20 0	14 0	17 6	15 0
Winchmen	17 6	14 0	17 6	15 0
General Labourers ..	15 0	12 0	11 0	12 0
Foremen	(a)	(b) 16 0	20 0	20 0
Attendance money ..	3 9	3 0	..	..

(a) Foremen in Rabaul are permanent employees of the shipping companies and are paid monthly wages. (b) The minimum shift rate of 16s. for foremen at Kavieng increases with the skill of the foreman and the number of stevedores he controls.

At each of the above ports a meal break of one hour is allowed in each shift of eight hours and meals are provided at no cost to the employee. In appropriate cases transport to and from the wharf area is provided; accommodation is also provided for stevedores employed over a number of shifts.

Apprentices. The weekly cash wages payable to apprentices are as follows:

Year of Apprenticeship	Cash Wages per Week	
	First-class Trade	Second-class Trade
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	3 5 0	3 5 0
2	4 0 0	4 0 0
3	4 15 0	4 5 0
4	5 10 0	4 10 0
5	6 10 0	..

Deductions from these wages for accommodation, food and transport may be made at the same rates as those prescribed under the urban cash wage agreements.

Indebtedness. Indebtedness among wage-earners and salaried workers is negligible.

Discrimination and Equal Remuneration. The differences that exist between sections of the community with regard to opportunities for employment and wage rates result immediately from differing standards of education, living experience, qualifications and work output. In addition, wage rates for expatriates are, of necessity, set against the background of a more highly developed economy, higher living standards and a strongly competitive labour market. Education and training facilities are being developed so that all sections of the community may have equal opportunities.

Labour legislation does not discriminate against women; the minimum conditions of wages, housing, rations and other benefits are applicable to all workers, both male and female.

Workers' Compensation

Compensation for disease, injury or death arising out of or in the course of employment is provided for under the Workers' Compensation Ordinance, which lays down

a single code of compensation for all workers with scales of compensation payments related to wage levels. The maximum amount of compensation in respect of death or for specified injuries is £3,000 with a minimum of £180 for specified injuries. Provision is made for the payment of £100 in respect of each fully dependent child under the age of sixteen years of a deceased worker, for payment of medical and funeral expenses and for weekly payments (not exceeding the amount of the weekly wage) to totally or partially incapacitated workers.

When payment of compensation is authorized in the case of a worker whose wages are less than £400 a year, 27 per cent. of the prescribed maximum is payable, and where the wages are £400 a year or more, but less than £668, 60 per cent. of the maximum is payable. In calculating the wages of indigenous workers who receive part of their wages in kind, the value of accommodation, rations, clothing and other issues (prescribed as £165 a year) is added to the cash wage.

In cases of partial incapacity the court has power to award a lump sum in compensation. When an indigenous worker sustains injury causing temporary incapacity he suffers no economic disadvantage inasmuch as his employer continues to supply wages, food, accommodation and other issues as if he were still working.

The legislation provides that where a court for Native Affairs certifies that any dependants of an indigenous worker are dependants by native custom, the total amount of compensation payable to all such dependants shall not exceed £100.

Except where the Administrator authorizes an employer to undertake the liability to pay compensation to his own workers the Ordinance provides that an employer shall obtain from an approved insurer a policy of insurance for the full amount of his liability.

Provision is made for the appointment of medical referees and for disputed cases to be settled by arbitration, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

There are as yet no special provisions for the rehabilitation of injured workers. Table 6 of Appendix XVII gives details of workers' compensation cases handled during the year.

Industrial Safety

Provisions relating to industrial safety are included in the *Industrial Safety (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance 1957*, the *Explosives Ordinance 1953-1962*, the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance 1935-1962* and the *Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission Ordinance 1961-1962*. The *Industrial Safety (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance* contains general provisions relating to the safety of all workers except those engaged in mining, who are covered by the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance*. The *Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Ordinance 1961*, which provides a comprehensive safety code, is to be brought into operation as soon as the drafting of regulations under the Ordinance is completed.

At the annual conference of Labour Inspectors held in November 1963, special attention was again given to industrial safety matters.

A technical advisory service has been established within the Department of Labour to advise employers on working conditions in industry, e.g., industrial safety, lighting, ventilation, factory and office layout. Safety committees are being established in Administration departments, and the interest of private employers in the establishment of committees is being encouraged. Special attention is being given to the registration and inspection of industrial boilers and pressure vessels.

Training of Workers

Training of skilled workers is carried out by both Administration and mission technical schools. Trainees from technical schools fall into two main categories: those who qualify for apprenticeship and those who are suitable for employment where a lower level of skill is required. The normal qualification for entry into apprenticeship is successful completion of a two year course of pre-apprenticeship training. Trainees who do not qualify for apprenticeship generally take employment as improvers or trade assistants or are engaged in lower level work in rural areas. At 30th June 1964, 754 students were attending technical schools.

Further details of technical training are given in Part VIII, Chapter 4.

As indicated in the relevant chapters of this report, vocational training is provided by various Public Service departments, in particular, the Departments of Public Health, Trade and Industry, Native Affairs, Posts and Telegraphs, Forests, and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and on-the-job training is also carried out in private industry. The training of officers of the Public Service is described in Chapter 4 of Part V.

Apprenticeship. The Native Apprenticeship Ordinance provides for apprenticeship in specific trades leading to the granting of trade certificates. Apprenticeship is controlled by an Apprenticeship Board consisting of seven members of whom three are representatives of interests outside the Administration and four are officers of the Administration. In addition, the Board has a permanent Executive Officer who is an officer of the Department of Labour. The apprenticeship scheme enables apprentices who complete their indentures and pass their final trade examinations to gain recognition as skilled tradesmen.

The courses of training, which are defined by panels of experts in various trades, include both theoretical and practical work and are designed to suit the conditions of the Territory. All apprentices receive on-the-job training and additional training at a central technical school. They are also required to continue their general education in English and mathematics.

Trades provided for under the scheme are classified as either first-class or second-class. First-class trades are those which have an equivalent in other countries and require a five-year period of training. Second-class trades are those which are suited to Territory requirements but have no equivalent elsewhere, or in which a shorter period of training (four years) can give the level of competence needed in the Territory.

During the year apprenticeship agreements were approved in each of the following trades, all of which are classified as first-class trades excepting those of Driver-Mechanic, and Painter and Decorator:

Baker	Draughtsman
Boilermaker-Welder	Driver-Mechanic
Cabinetmaker	Fitter-Electrical
Carpenter	Painter and decorator
Fitter-Machinist	Panel Beater and Spray
Joiner	Painter
Linesman-Electrical	Plumber and Sheet Metal
Machinist-Wood	Worker
Mechanic-Aircraft	Printer-Letterpress
Assistant	Machinist
Mechanic-Diesel	Shipwright
Mechanic-Motor	Technician-Radio
Mechanic-Refrigerator	Telegraphist-Radio
Mechanic-Electrical	

There are now 258 New Guineans under apprenticeship agreement of whom 68 are training in Papua. A total of 86 apprentices have completed their training, passed their final technical examinations and been awarded certificates of completion of training.

An arrangement exists whereby youths of all races within the Territory who have reached the required educational standard may be apprenticed at an Australian standard either in the Territory or in Australia. Seventeen non-indigenous youths are indentured under this scheme in New Guinea, while one indigenous apprentice from New Guinea is receiving apprenticeship training and five former apprentices are receiving higher training in Australia.

The system of "block release" training under which apprentices attend a continuous course of 23 working days once a year at a central technical school, was introduced in the Territory in 1962. Students receive instruction in trade theory, trade drawing and trade practical work. The number of class hours under this system is equal to those under the previous arrangement for day classes. Apprentices at outlying centres are transported at Administration expense from their place of employment to the central technical school, where dormitory accommodation is provided. Employers are required to pay the apprentices for the time spent at the technical school and the apprentices are required to pay a nominal fee for their accommodation. The Department of Education provides additional instruction by correspondence to maintain and extend the training given during the full-time period at the technical school.

The Newtown Technical Education Centre, Port Moresby, was opened in July, 1963, making available for the first time in the Territory higher level technical courses. Twenty-seven young men were enrolled for two-year post-apprenticeship courses in building construction and automotive engineering, designed to qualify them for supervisory positions. It is planned to expand the range of courses and raise the standard to the equivalent of diploma level in Australia.

Nautical Training. The first course for seamen and marine engine operators, of 12 months' duration, has been completed at the Napa Napa Nautical Training School. Thirty trainees are enrolled in the second course which has been extended to two years' duration.

Industrial Organizations

The *Industrial Organizations Ordinance 1962* provides for the registration and control of industrial organizations. The Ordinance is intended to apply to all industrial organizations composed of not less than four employers or twenty employees. Registered industrial organizations and their officers and members have immunity from civil suit when furtherance of an industrial dispute leads to breach of contract of employment, interferes with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or of his labour as he wills, or acts in restraint of trade, and members of industrial organizations are not liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise by reason only of the fact that the objects of the organization are in restraint of trade. Other provisions of the Ordinance relate to the constitution and rules of industrial organizations and the amalgamation, federation and affiliation of registered organizations.

Three more workers' associations were formed during the year and associations are now established at Madang, Lae, Rabaul, Wewak, Wau-Bulolo and Goroka. All have been registered as industrial organizations under the *Industrial Organizations Ordinance* except the newly-formed Goroka Workers' Association, which has applied for registration. Other registered industrial organizations covering both Papua and New Guinea are the Public Service Association of Papua and New Guinea and the Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea.

Membership figures of industrial organizations at the 31st March 1964, were as follows:

—	Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Mixed Race and Chinese	Total
Madang Workers' Association	879	1	1	881
Lae Workers' Association	412	..	..	412
Rabaul Workers' Association	928	..	1	929
Wewak Workers' Association	689	1	..	690
*Timber Industry Workers' Association of Wau-Bulolo .. ..	..	..	..	549
*Goroka Workers' Association .. ..	..	..	..	460
Public Service Association of Papua and New Guinea	233	2,290	45	2,568
Employers' Federation of Papua and New Guinea .. ..	..	30	..	30
	3,141	2,322	47	6,519

* The Timber Industry Workers' Association and Goroka Workers' Association are newly established associations and figures quoted are at dates later than the 31st March, 1964; sectional breakup is not yet available.

The slight decrease in membership figures for the Madang and Lae associations as compared with the 1962-63 figures, results from a stricter definition of membership: whereas earlier membership figures included non-financial members, the above figures are compiled solely on the basis of financial membership.

The Madang, Rabaul and Lae Workers' Associations have organized branches based on specific industries. These are:

- | | |
|--------|----------------------------------|
| Madang | (i) Airlines Industry Branch |
| | (ii) Stevedoring Industry Branch |
| | (iii) Tobacco Industry Branch |
| Lae | Airlines Industry Branch |
| Rabaul | Stevedoring Industry Branch. |

All workers' associations have either successfully pursued claims relating to wages and conditions of service or have signified their intention of pursuing such claims. Associations also investigate individual complaints on behalf of members.

Advice and assistance to industrial organizations is provided by an Industrial Organizations Officer of the Department of Labour. His principal activities are technical advice and guidance to any group which indicates a desire to form an industrial organization, assistance in the preparation of a draft constitution and rules, in the training of office bearers and the introduction and supervision of the maintenance of books of account. The Industrial Organizations Officer makes frequent visits to centres throughout the Trust Territory and, wherever possible, takes the opportunity of discussing aspects of industrial organization with members.

Until indigenous industrial organizations have progressed to the stage where they can engage and instruct their own advocates, arrangements have been made for the Public Solicitor, who already performs the functions of providing legal advice and assistance to the indigenous people, to help them in the preparation and conduct of any industrial claim they may wish to make.

Industrial Relations

The *Industrial Relations Ordinance* 1962 is designed to emphasise that the informal settlement of disputes and conciliation and negotiation are to be preferred to litigation or arbitration. It provides for the formation of industrial councils as a means of continuous joint consultation between employers and employees.

Where complaints may lead to a stoppage or dispute, workers are encouraged to report them to the nearest government station before a stoppage occurs. Most disputes that arise are of a minor nature and are settled by labour inspectors acting as conciliators. On rare occasions the institution of civil proceedings before a district court is required.

Where a dispute cannot be settled by labour inspectors, the *Industrial Relations Ordinance* provides for processes of conciliation and negotiation which are available to both parties. The Ordinance empowers the Administrator to establish *ad hoc* boards of inquiry and where an industrial dispute exists or is apprehended, any matter connected with the economic or industrial conditions of the Territory which is involved in the dispute may be referred to a board for inquiry and report. A board of inquiry consists of a chairman and at least three other members appointed by the Administrator, of whom at least one must not be an officer of the Public Service of the Territory or of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Administrator is also empowered to establish arbitration tribunals to deal with

industrial disputes: the constitution of such tribunals is left for determination by the Administrator in each particular case.

Provision is made for the registration of awards of tribunals, and of employer-employee agreements which are then deemed to be awards. (The Administrator-in-Council may disallow an award on the ground that it is contrary to public policy or not in the best interests of the Territory.) Registered awards are binding as an implied term of contract on the employers and employees to whom they relate.

In summary, the principal processes available for the settlement of disputes under the *Industrial Relations Ordinance* are:

- (a) a matter may be investigated by the Secretary for Labour, and a board of inquiry may be required to inquire and report upon any matter connected with or relevant to a dispute;
- (b) an interested party may refer a dispute to the Secretary for Labour, who may require the parties to enter into negotiations within 14 days, and, where after 28 days no settlement has been effected, may call a compulsory conference of the parties;
- (c) at any stage, a party to a dispute may call upon the Secretary for Labour for assistance, whereupon it is the duty of the Secretary to endeavour to negotiate a settlement of the dispute; and
- (d) finally, where attempts at settlement have apparently failed, a dispute may be referred to an arbitration tribunal for determination.

The Department of Labour is particularly interested in the maintenance of good relations between management and labour and during the year conducted a conference at Lae on the theme of "Management and Productivity" with emphasis on industrial relations and personnel management matters.

Particulars of industrial disputes and complaints received are given in Tables 11 and 12 of Appendix XVII.

Freedom of Movement of Persons to Neighbouring Territories for Employment Purposes

Subject only to provisions directed at regulating the employment of indigenous persons from or in certain areas, there is no restriction on the employment of indigenous inhabitants of the Territory of New Guinea in Papua or vice versa. At the close of the year 5,862 workers from New Guinea were employed in Papua and 4,055 Papuans were employed in New Guinea.

Permanent inter-territorial migration is insignificant and does not give rise to any shortage of labour in the Trust Territory. The conditions of employment are the same in both Territories.

The Migration Ordinance controls all temporary absences of indigenous persons from the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Indigenous persons may be employed outside the Territory of Papua and New Guinea if adequate arrangements have been made for their welfare.

Indigenous inhabitants have no occasion to leave the Territory of Papua and New Guinea for permanent

employment elsewhere and none have done so. A number of indigenous people have been authorized to leave the Territory for specified periods for purposes associated with their employment or for specialized training.

There is no provision under the labour legislation for a system of labour passes or work books.

Recruitment from Outside the Territory

The only non-European workers recruited from outside the Territory are the Papuans mentioned in the preceding section.

Application of International Labour Organization Conventions

The following Conventions adopted by the International Labour Organization and ratified by Australia have been extended to the Territory from the dates shown:

- No. 7. Minimum Age (Sea) Convention 1920; 8th July, 1959.
- No. 8. Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention 1920; 6th November, 1937.
- No. 10. Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921; 8th July, 1959.
- No. 11. Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921; 8th July, 1959.
- No. 18. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925; 8th February, 1961.
- No. 19. Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925; 8th February, 1961.
- No. 27. Marking of Weights (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929; 6th August, 1931.
- No. 29. Forced Labour Convention, 1930; 2nd January, 1932.
- No. 42. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised) 1934; 8th February, 1961.
- No. 45. Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935; 14th December, 1954.
- No. 80. Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946; 15th January, 1952.
- No. 85. Labour Inspectorates (Non-metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947; 30th September, 1954.
- No. 105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957; 8th February, 1961.

Compulsory Labour

The Papua and New Guinea Act prohibits forced labour except in accordance with the provisions of Conventions of the International Labour Organization concerning forced and compulsory labour which have been adopted by Australia. The Native Administration Regulations provide for the compulsory planting and cultivation of food crops in an area which has been declared by the Administrator to be liable to a famine or deficiency in food supplies. Such work is excluded from the term "forced or compulsory labour" by definition in Article 2 of International Labour Organization Convention No.

29—Forced Labour. It was not necessary to declare any area during the year. There are no other statutory provisions in respect of compulsory labour.

CHAPTER 5

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

Legislation

Social security and welfare services of various kinds are provided for in such ordinances as the *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1962, the *Deserted Wives and Children Ordinance* 1951-1961, the *Poor Persons' Legal Assistance Ordinance* 1951, the *Mental Disorders and Treatment Ordinance* 1960, the *Corrective Institutions Ordinance* 1957-1963, the *Workers' Compensation Ordinance* 1958-1963, and ordinances providing for pensions or superannuation benefits for officers of the Public Service, members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary and disabled ex-servicemen and their dependants.

Organization

Most New Guineans live within small tribal communities which assume collective responsibility for the care of orphans, the aged and the infirm. Where for some reason the tribal organization has broken down, however, the Administration gives assistance in the form of *ex gratia* payments to persons in need. No schemes have yet been developed for dealing with unemployment as such unemployment as exists is usually voluntary.

Medical services of all kinds are available without charge to all the New Guinean people. Non-indigenous residents are charged for medical services, but membership of certain Australian contributory medical and hospital benefits funds is open to them. No special provisions have been made for the aged. Artificial limbs and appliances for the physically disabled are provided through a special factory operated by the Administration.

The Division of Development and Welfare of the Department of Native Affairs has functional responsibility for promoting and co-ordinating welfare services. The Mental Health Division of the Department of Public Health, and the Corrective Institutions Branch of the Department of Law also perform welfare functions.

At 30th June, 1964, there were ten welfare officers and twelve New Guinean welfare assistants stationed in district centres where they carried out group and individual welfare work.

In addition to the men and women welfare officers, staff employed by the Department of Native Affairs includes a youth work organizer and a homecrafts officer, while a psychiatric social worker and occupational therapist are employed in the Department of Public Health.

An important contribution is made by the Christian missions in the field of social welfare. Periodic conferences are held between the representatives of the missions and the Administration in order to exchange ideas and to co-ordinate activities.

Local government councils are taking an increasing interest in social welfare, and allot significant funds to it each year. Their activities include the construction of community education and health centres and the promotion of organizations such as women's clubs. In the towns "welfare societies" have been formed by the indigenous people to promote their interests and to arrange certain benefits such as small loans, employment services and visits to the sick. Some of these societies are represented on the Council for Social Service in Rabaul which provides an opportunity for voluntary organizations to co-operate in planning welfare programmes. A standing committee of this Council raises funds to send young men and women to character and leadership development camps held in Australia by the Outward Bound Movement.

In addition to the missions various voluntary agencies contribute effectively to social welfare, the Red Cross Society (including Junior Red Cross groups in schools), the St. John's Ambulance, the Country Women's Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, Apex, Rotary and Lions Clubs, the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Association all do useful work, some with financial support from the Administration.

Training of Welfare Personnel

At the 30th June, 1964, opportunities for employment and training as welfare personnel existed at four levels. New Guineans have so far been available for recruitment only at the first level, at which young persons just leaving school and older people with personal qualifications for welfare work, but lacking significant academic attainments, are recruited as social welfare assistants. The minimum education required for acceptance at this level is completion of school Standard 5, but most of those so far recruited have achieved at least Standard 7. The first year is served in the field under the supervision of a welfare officer and a six months' course is then undertaken at a training centre at Ahioma in the Milne Bay District of Papua. Six of the 12 social welfare assistants at present employed in New Guinea began the Ahioma course in April, 1964, and the remaining six will enter in January, 1965. On completion of the course trainees receive on-the-job training under welfare officers for a further six months and are then eligible for appointment as Social Welfare Assistant Grade 1, rising to Grade 3 after four to six years. Recruitment of social welfare assistants has been restricted to women and girls.

For those eligible to join the Auxiliary Division of the Public Service, the minimum educational standard for entry into which is Grade 9, a twelve months' course is available at the Finschhafen Training Centre in conjunction with the training given to assistant patrol officers. The course includes periods of practical training with welfare officers at Lae and Rabaul and trainees are then posted to field appointments for a further 12 months' on-the-job training. Trainees are designated Assistant Clerical (Social Welfare).

Girls qualified to join either the Auxiliary Division or the Third Division (the academic qualification for which is the Intermediate Certificate) may undertake a two-year

course under the supervision of headquarters and field officers. The course includes lectures, work in agencies, visits of observation and on-the-job training.

University training in the field of social welfare is available at the Faculty of Social Studies at the University of Queensland to students who matriculate in the school system or adults matriculating through the one-year course at the Administrative College. Qualifications for Welfare Officers Grade I include either a Leaving Certificate or Adult Matriculation, and extensive experience in welfare work. For Grade II the requirements include either a Diploma in Social Studies or at least four years' experience as a Welfare Officer Grade I.

Child Welfare

The *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1962 makes comprehensive provision for the welfare of all children in the Territory. It provides for the establishment of a Child Welfare Council, Children's Court and various institutions for the care of destitute, mentally defective and delinquent children; for the adoption of children; for allowances payable to destitute children living with parents; for restrictions on the employment of children; and for various other matters relating to their welfare.

A Director of Child Welfare and a number of welfare officers have been appointed to give effect to the Ordinance. The Child Welfare Council, comprising the Director of Child Welfare, a welfare officer, two representatives of the missions, a legal officer of the Public Service, an inspector of police, and four other members, two of whom are women, was formed in April, 1962, in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance. The council meets at three-monthly intervals, and submits an annual report to the Administrator on the working of the Ordinance and other matters relating to child welfare.

Conferences and Research

Quarterly meetings of the Child Welfare Council considered such questions as marriage guidance, child brides, probation, preventive work, employment of children under 16 years, supervision of children in towns, and handicapped children. A grant from the Administration financed a visit by the Secretary of the Australian Marriage Guidance Council who conducted seminars on pre-marriage counselling at Lae and Rabaul. As a result of these an Interim Council on Marriage Guidance has been established and it is planned to hold a public meeting in the new year with the object of forming a permanent Marriage Guidance Council for the Territory. Suitable films and literature have been made available for educational use.

A committee has been formed to study the needs of urban dwellers in the Territory and to advise on urban development generally.

A considerable amount of anthropological research is being carried out in the Territory: the long-term programme of the New Guinea Research Unit of the Australian National University, the work of the Permanent Committee on Mental Health and Cultural Development, and the findings of many independent research workers should throw light on the needs of the people and the ways in which they may be met. The first issue of the *Welfare*

Quarterly, a periodical journal covering the principal welfare activities of the Department of Native Affairs was published in July 1963.

CHAPTER 6

STANDARDS OF LIVING

When living under traditional conditions the people of New Guinea obtain most things they need, such as food, fuel, cooking utensils and building material, either directly from their own efforts or by barter. Most of the people still gain a basic livelihood in this way outside the towns, but an increasing number are participating in a widening economic system, especially those who are fully employed in working for wages and those who are mainly occupied in raising cash crops.

Conditions and stages of advancement vary greatly throughout the Territory from new suburban communities and semi-urbanized villages near towns to remoter areas so recently brought under control that the people's way of life is still very little changed. In these circumstances it could be misleading to generalise and a survey of the cost of living is not yet practicable. The important factors in this connection are that in all areas the people have ample land for their own food requirements, and cash incomes, whether from wages or individual or communal enterprise, are increasing.

One of the first results of Administration contact has been the adoption of steel working tools. This enables indigenous farmers to clear larger areas for gardens, to cultivate them better and thereby increase production. As soon as possible, after a new area has been opened up, officers of the extension service of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries carry out agricultural patrols in these new areas where they distribute planting material and assist and encourage people to adopt improved methods of agriculture. This usually leads to a further increase in production and a surplus for sale, the proceeds of which are used to buy manufactured goods.

The extensive activities of native local government councils, rural progress and co-operative societies, and the development of cash cropping and other forms of commercial activity are indications of rapidly improving living standards.

Standards of health and social welfare are rising; particular attention is being paid to nutrition and hygiene, the elimination of disease, the extension of education, and training in more efficient and productive techniques.

Clothing standards are improving; the use of the lava-lava is widespread and Western types of clothing are common in or near towns and other settlements. Footwear was unknown in traditional society and is still uncommon.

The housing standards of the indigenous people are steadily improving and well-designed dwellings built of permanent materials are gaining popularity. The improvement in social and economic conditions is also indicated by the number of indigenous people who have acquired motor vehicles and power-driven vessels.

Particulars of the average cost of staple foodstuffs, clothes and domestic items in principal centres are contained in Appendix XVI.

CHAPTER 7

PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) GENERAL : ORGANIZATION

Legislation

Legislation relating to public health which came into force during the year included:

- (i) an amendment to the Medical Ordinance to provide for the establishment by the Medical Board of a Nursing Council to regulate all matters pertaining to the nursing profession in the Territory;
- (ii) the *Liquor (Licensing) Ordinance 1963* under which a favourable report by a Health Inspector on the condition of the premises must be received before a tavern licence is issued; and
- (iii) an amendment to the *Customs Ordinance 1951-1959* to allow the importation of various hair dyes by registered hairdressers, subject to the approval of the Director of Public Health.

Departmental Organization

The Department of Public Health, with headquarters in Port Moresby, Papua, is under the control of the Director of Public Health.

The Department has seven functional divisions (each under the supervision of an Assistant Director): Medical Services; Preventive Medicine; Medical Training; Infant, Child and Maternal Health; Medical Research; Mental Health; and Administration.

For the purposes of public health administration the Trust Territory is divided into three geographical regions—the New Guinea Mainland, Highlands (including the Southern Highlands District of the Territory of Papua), and New Guinea Islands Regions—each under the administrative control of a regional medical officer. The headquarters of the regions are at Lae, Goroka and Rabaul respectively.

Staff. Table 1 of Appendix XIX sets out by occupational groups the number of health service personnel, both medical and non-medical, employed by the Administration in the Territory at 30th June 1964.

Ten medical officers trained under the cadetship scheme were appointed during the year and six of these are now serving in New Guinea.

New Guinean staff includes ten assistant medical officers and 79 other staff, including medical assistants and assistants qualified in the dental, nursing, infant welfare, laboratory, X-ray, health inspection and malaria eradication fields.

A large number of health workers are employed as orderlies in hospitals and at aid posts.

Trained New Guinean radiographers have taken over X-ray departments of hospitals at Rabaul, Wewak, Goroka and Kavieng and locally graduated pathology technicians have been posted to hospitals at Rabaul, Madang, Kundiawa and Kainantu.

Senior medical assistants who will be responsible for the development of local government council health activities have been provided at regional centres.

Medical Services Outside the Administration

Most of the mission organizations provide medical services. These comprise 76 hospitals, 140 aid-posts or medical centres, 110 welfare clinics, two hansenide colonies and one tuberculosis-hansenide hospital, which are staffed by 694 indigenous people and 225 others, including 10 medical practitioners.

The missions are assisted by the Administration through a system of grants-in-aid and by the supply of drugs, dressings and equipment. The grants-in-aid and monetary value of supplies totalled £102,268 for the year under review. The value of items issued from Government stores is no longer included in this total.

Three Administration hansenide colonies, two tuberculosis hospitals and one combined hansenide and tuberculosis hospital are staffed and administered by missions on behalf of the Administration. The expenditure on these institutions totalled £52,136, all of which was met by the Administration.

There are no private hospitals other than those conducted by missions, but eight medical practitioners, five dental surgeons, eleven pharmacists and an optician are in private practice.

In addition to the medical facilities prescribed by employment legislation, all plantations, irrespective of size, are encouraged to provide an efficient preventive and emergency medical service for their employees.

The *Medical Ordinance* 1952-1963 provides for the establishment of a Medical Board to register physicians, dentists, pharmacists and other medical personnel. Strict control is exercised to prevent practice by unauthorized persons. The Medical Board consists of the Director of Public Health (Chairman), two qualified medical practitioners and two other persons with university qualifications in fields other than medicine, surgery or dentistry appointed by the Administrator. It also provides for the Board to establish a Nursing Council and to delegate to it all the Board's powers and functions in relation to the nursing profession. The Nursing Council consists of the Principal Matron of the Department of Public Health, as Chairman, and the following persons nominated by the Medical Board—a legal officer of the Department of Law, two qualified medical practitioners (one of whom is a member of the Medical Board), and seven nurses or nurses (Territorial) registered in the Territory.

Co-operation with other Government and International Organizations

There is extensive co-operation with territories in the region, and special arrangements have been made for consultation as necessary on health matters of common

concern with the health authorities of West Irian. The Director of Public Health is a member of the Australian National Health and Medical Research Council and close liaison is maintained with Commonwealth and State health authorities, international medical research institutions, the South Pacific Commission and the World Health Organization. Regular reports of infectious diseases are sent to the two latter bodies. The Administration takes the usual measures for the control of epidemic diseases and carries out the normal international quarantine procedures.

The fourteenth meeting of the Western Pacific Regional Committee of the World Health Organization was held at Port Moresby in September 1963. The Prime Minister of Australia, the Right Honourable Sir Robert Menzies, K.T., C.H., Q.C., M.P., formally opened the meeting, which was attended by delegates from thirteen countries and observers representing various organizations. The Director of Public Health, Dr. R. F. R. Scragg, was elected Chairman of the Committee for a period of 12 months.

The eighth International Congress of Leprology in Brazil was attended by the Senior Specialist (Leprology) in September 1963.

In November 1963 the Assistant Director (Medical Research) attended a World Health Organization seminar on *Immunization in Control of Communicable Diseases*, held at Manila.

The Senior Specialist (Malariology) was elected Chairman of an Inter-Territory Conference on Malaria Eradication, held in September 1963 in Honiara in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, and also visited Singapore under the sponsorship of the World Health Organization in January 1964.

A Suva-trained assistant health inspector was a participant at a World Health Organization seminar on *Methods to Improve Nutritional Standards at Village Level* held in Manila in January 1964.

A health education officer resumed duty after successfully completing a World Health Organization fellowship at the Institute of Education, London University.

During April a senior sister returned from studying public health nursing at the University of Hawaii under a World Health Organization Fellowship.

A lecturer in obstetrics at the Papuan Medical College visited the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to attend a World Health Organization Group Fellowship for Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

A surgical specialist left for twelve months' study on reconstructive surgery for Hansen's disease sufferers, at Velore University, India.

A Professor of Surgery at the Christian Medical College, Velore, India, visited the highland leprosy colonies in December to assess the need for reconstructive surgery in leprosy.

The Director of the Queensland Radium Institute visited highland centres where he examined children for the effect of sunlight in causing skin cancer.

In February a visiting American neurologist and neuropathologist joined the Maprik area Virological Research Unit.

In March the Superintendent of the Hai Ling Chau Leprosy Hospital, Hong Kong, visited the Territory and conducted a three day seminar on leprosy which was attended by all leprosy workers in New Guinea.

The Australian Secretary for the Mission to Lepers commenced a programme of visits to all hansenide colonies in Papua and New Guinea.

An epidemiologist of the United States Health Service Communicable Disease Centre visited the Territory to carry out preliminary studies into possible insect vectors of leprosy.

A paediatrician visited the Sydney School of Tropical Medicine to further his research into *Tinea imbricata*.

The Professor of Early Childhood Education, under a Fulbright Lectureship awarded by the United States Education Foundation, and the Director of Curriculum and Methods of Early Childhood, both of Queens College, New York, visited the Territory in June.

From March 1964 trials were conducted in co-operation with an American chemicals company as part of a world survey to test the efficacy of a new anti-malarial drug C.1. 501.

Finance

Expenditure on health services totalled £2,248,731 and expenditure on works and services of a capital nature and on the improvement and maintenance of hospital buildings and equipment amounted to £633,123.

The estimated expenditure by missions from their own funds on medical services was £247,072. Native local government councils reported an expenditure of £27,423 to 31st December 1963.

(b) MEDICAL FACILITIES

Hospitals

There are 70 Administration hospitals in the Territory (including three hansenide colonies, two tuberculosis hospitals and one hansenide and tuberculosis hospital which are staffed and administered by missions on behalf of the Administration). For details of these see table 4 of Appendix XIX.

Two new Administration hospitals were opened at Imonda and Kandep. A new permanent base hospital, the Angau Memorial Hospital, was built at Lae, combining the paying and non-paying sections at this centre previously recorded as two separate hospitals.

Work continued on the building programmes at the regional base hospital at Nonga, Rabaul, and at the Togoba and Aitape Hansenide Colonies and the Hatzfeldhaven Hansenide and Tuberculosis Hospital. Buildings at several established hospitals were replaced during the year.

The Finschhafen Hospital was closed and converted to a health centre.

Work continues on the gradual replacement of existing hospitals at various centres with buildings of permanent materials.

Admission to hospitals is free to the indigenous people except in the case of two paying hospitals at centres where free hospitals are also established.

There are specialist surgeons located at Rabaul, Goroka and Lae, and a specialist physician at Lae. Ophthalmologists are stationed at Rabaul and Lae, and a specialist paediatrician at Maprik. Pathology and radiography facilities are widely available throughout the Territory and additional specialist services are available at the Port Moresby General Hospital. When necessary, patients are transferred for specialist medical treatment to a main hospital.

At all main centres, there is an ambulance service, manned by crews trained in first-aid procedures, to attend to accident cases and the transport of patients.

Health Centres

Health centres, usually staffed by an assistant medical officer, an assistant health inspector and two infant welfare nurses have been established in the New Britain, Eastern Highlands, Bougainville and Manus Districts. The health centres at Tapipipi and Vunapaka in New Britain and Sighere and Kerowagi in the Eastern Highlands continued to expand their activities. New centres were established at Konga in the Bougainville District and Baluan in the Manus District. Preliminary proposals were completed to establish a health centre at Waiye, Eastern Highlands District.

Health centres are concerned with the prevention of disease; the promotion of the general health of the community through health education and the development of environmental health services (such as village sanitation and water supplies); infant and maternal welfare (including ante- and post-natal care, domiciliary midwifery and school health examinations); control and evaluation of communicable diseases; surveys and assessments of community health needs and local epidemiological patterns; and planning local health programmes in consultation with the community. The domiciliary services in relation to tuberculosis, leprosy and malaria are also supervised from the centres on behalf of the specialist units. Out-patient work is concentrated on early detection and diagnosis; and patients requiring in-patient care are referred elsewhere for treatment.

Health centres complement the work of both hospitals and aid posts by educating the community in the curative services available and by stressing the need for early treatment.

The Department of Public Health is responsible for staffing the centres and providing drugs and medical equipment. Councils provide buildings and are gradually assuming some measure of financial responsibility for the salaries of staff, the cost of drugs and dressings and the provision of transport.

Medical Aid Posts (Village Dispensaries)

Medical aid posts are set up to service groups of villages throughout the Territory and are staffed by indigenous aid post orderlies who have completed a two-year course of training, or by hospital orderlies. The posts extend simple medical aid to indigenous people, assist in establishing good hygiene practices and encourage the sick and injured

to seek admission to hospital for treatment. Aid post orderlies carry out regular medical patrols to the villages within their areas.

As a result of a rationalization of establishments and services, in a number of areas, between the Administration and missions, the number of Administration aid posts decreased from 1,076 to 1,052 and aid posts operated by missions decreased from 196 to 140.

The following table shows the distribution by district of Administration aid posts and the number of posts staffed by aid post orderlies. The remaining posts are staffed by hospital orderlies.

District	Aid posts	Posts staffed by aid post orderlies
Morobe	225	210
Madang	75	68
Sepik	161	139
Eastern Highlands	161	140
Western Highlands	142	119
New Britain	110	94
New Ireland	58	47
Bougainville	89	79
Manus	31	31
	1,052	927

It is estimated that over 3,014,000 treatments were given at these posts during 1963-64.

Administration Medical Patrols

The number of medical patrols carried out by non-indigenous medical officers and medical assistants was 270 compared with 208 for the previous year. During these patrols 332,694 people from 2,585 villages were examined and treatments given or arranged for the following cases:

Disease	Number treated
Yaws	253
Tropical ulcers	1,091
Scabies	1,124
Tinea	6,020
Hansen's disease	299
Elephantiasis	429
Venereal diseases	35
Conjunctivitis	1,116
Other eye conditions	826
Severe anaemia	116
Pulmonary tuberculosis	182
Tuberculosis glands	173
Congenital abnormalities	321
Dental attention	2,835
Deformities and spastic conditions	589
Nutritional diseases	137
Enlarged liver	280
Fevers	480
Other treatments	463

20,769 (a)

(a) The apparent decrease in treatments given is due to revised methods of recording introduced during the year.

In addition 783 patrols were undertaken by indigenous hospital assistants and orderlies; 47,513 treatments were given on these patrols but these were not recorded by disease.

Specialist Services

Infant, Child and Maternal Health Service. The aims of this service are to reduce mortality among infants, children and mothers and to maintain them at the highest level of health. These aims are furthered by regular clinics, school health teams, pre-school activities, and the training of indigenous girls in every aspect of the work, including midwifery.

Clinic activities include practical advice on feeding, weaning and general care of the infant and child, with special emphasis on hygiene and the use of correct foods. Minor ailments are treated and sick children are referred for medical attention. An ante-natal service is provided and women with illnesses or complications in pregnancy are referred to hospitals for further investigation and treatment.

All children attending both mission and Administration clinics are immunized, as a routine measure, against whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis. Immunization against poliomyelitis was given in the form of Salk and Sabin vaccines. B.C.G. vaccination, which is available at all clinics, is given to new-born babies.

Regional infant welfare supervisors plan and co-ordinate the maternal and child health services conducted by missions and the Administration.

At the end of the year there were 479 Administration centres including 15 main centres and five at Rural Health Centres. The 459 village clinic centres were serving 1,486 villages with a total population of 313,471. Children under school age who were enrolled totalled 44,969 and attendances by children at clinics increased by 44,140. Pre-natal attendances increased by 5,578. Details are given in Tables 12, 13 and 14 of Appendix XIX.

Enrolments under the school medical service totalled 14,817 and 12,635 examinations were made during the year.

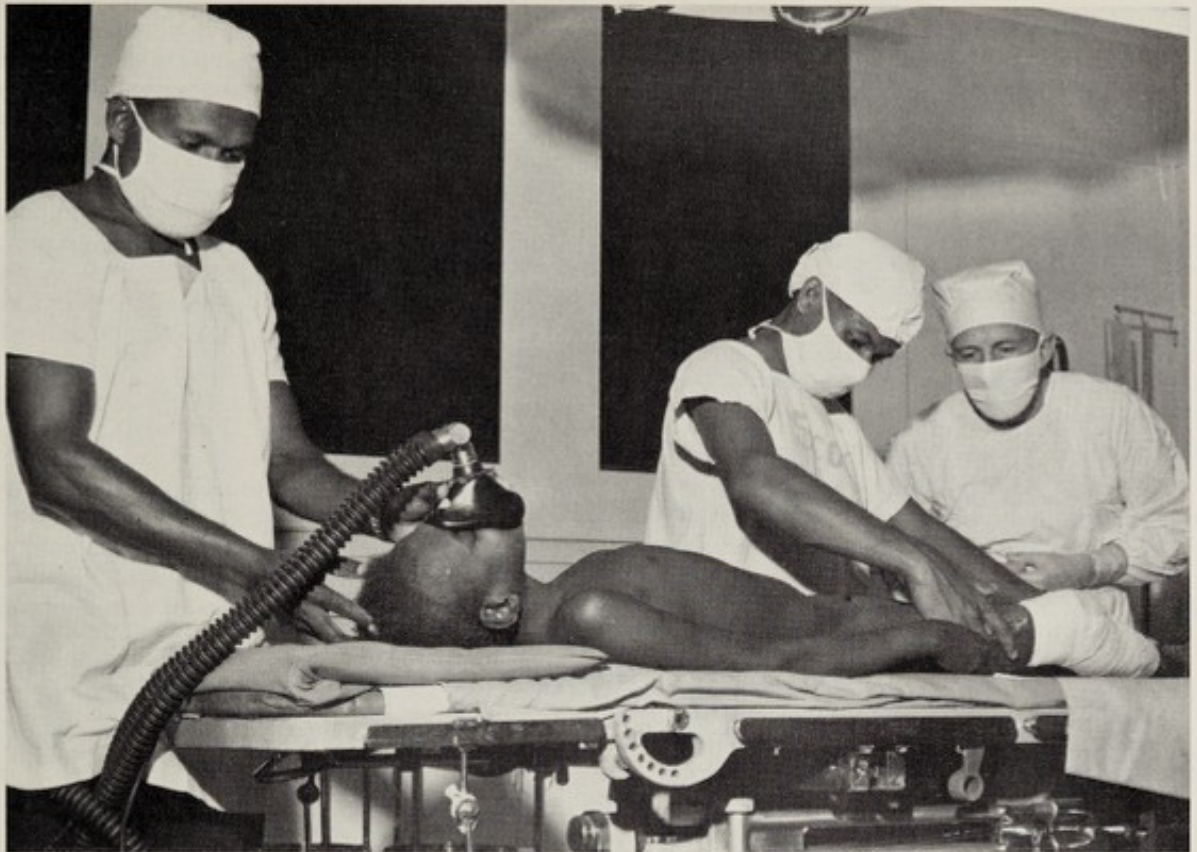
The missions also maintain clinics and 110 of their stations submit regular reports to the Administration. Details are given in Tables 15 and 16 of Appendix XIX. Clinics operated by missions carry out the same work in the field as Administration clinics.

The first regional conference of infant, child and maternal health supervisors was held at Lae in May, 1964.

There are 24 pre-school centres with a total enrolment of 825 children, and a daily average attendance of 673. The Administration pays 60 per cent. of the building costs for the establishment of these centres and at nine of them, it also provides the services of a qualified pre-school teacher.

At another 14 pre-school centres assistant graduates, pre-school assistants in their third year of training or experienced supervisors are provided. In some cases a subsidy of £10 per child per annum on a daily average attendance basis is paid by the Administration towards the employment of supervisory staff. Milk is issued to pre-school centres free of charge. The centres are managed by local pre-school committees which determine attendance fees.

Ten "T" type pre-school centres providing a Territory-oriented programme free of charge have been established by the Administration for indigenous children in the



The medical services range from base hospitals and district hospitals to rural health centres and village aid posts. *Above:* An operating theatre at a base hospital.

Below: A small surgery in the highlands.



larger towns: four in the Rabaul area, two at Lae, and one each at Madang, Bulolo, Kavieng and Goroka. All these centres (except the one at Bulolo which is temporarily closed), are staffed by pre-school assistant graduates and pre-school assistants-in-training and are supervised by trained pre-school teachers.

Volunteer work by local people has helped to build new buildings and to adapt old ones. The Department of Public Health supplies all basic expendable equipment and pays all teaching staff. Fortnightly donations are received from parents and this money is used to purchase additional small items of equipment.

All children at pre-school centres are given regular medical inspections and a full medical examination annually.

Malaria Eradication. Malaria continues to be very widespread in the Territory, causing considerable mortality and morbidity. The plan for its eradication is progressing well. By the end of June, 1964, the areas protected from malaria were as shown in the following table:

District	Area (sq. miles)	Population under protection
New Guinea Islands Region—		
New Ireland	3,800	43,386
Bougainville	4,100	60,536
New Britain	14,100	118,277
Manus	800	19,403
Mainland Region—		
Madang	218	5,150
Morobe	432	6,860
Sepik	5,688	122,299
Highlands Region—		
Western	1,160	44,071
Eastern	927	59,110
Total	31,225	479,092

The campaign to eradicate malaria is considered a project of utmost importance. In addition to four medical officers and two graduate entomologists, the Department of Public Health has over 500 people (70 per cent. of whom are indigenous) engaged on this work. The malaria eradication service operates from regional headquarters at Rabaul, Wewak and Kundiawa, the headquarters at Rabaul and Wewak being staffed by full-time medical officers with specialist post-graduate qualifications. The campaign is carried out in progressive stages, beginning with an exploratory and preparatory phase of geographic reconnaissance, assessment of existing health services and parasitological and entomological surveys, followed by an "attack" phase at changing levels of intensity. The exploratory and preparatory phase of the campaign has been conducted throughout the Eastern and Western Highlands, Sepik and Madang Districts. Eradication has commenced in the Eastern and Western Highlands on Manam Island and the Tasman and Mortlock Islands, and has been intensified throughout the Bougainville, New Ireland, New Britain and Manus Districts.

Parasitological and entomological "follow-up" surveys carried out in all protected areas indicated the sustained efficacy of the campaign. A mass blood survey in the Chimbu area indicated that the previous malaria rate of 36 per cent. had decreased to 6 per cent.

Institutional malarial case detection has been intensified in the Sepik, Bougainville, New Ireland, Manus and New Britain Districts.

There are four malaria laboratories, established at Rabaul, Maprik, Minj and Kundiawa. A central blood film examination system is used by Administration and mission hospitals in operational areas.

A special research project, concerned with the study of immunity to malaria was established at Dreikikir, with the co-operation of the World Health Organization and the Department of Parasitology of the University of Singapore. Interim results obtained indicate that this new assessment method may be of considerable public health importance.

Routine ground control measures, such as oiling and draining, were continued in urban areas.

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea's Malaria Service is temporarily carrying out eradication work with considerable success in the British Solomon Islands on behalf of the Administration of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

Tuberculosis Control. Three tuberculosis survey units carried out epidemiological, case finding and vaccination programmes in the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts, in the Morobe, Madang, and Sepik Districts, and in the Manus and New Britain Districts. The cover achieved by these units is consistently around 90 per cent. of the population resident in the areas at the time of survey.

In the highlands, where there is a strikingly low incidence of tuberculosis infection, a campaign has been conducted to convert the entire population into a Mantoux-skin-test-positive community by B.C.G. vaccination. With the rapid economic and social development of the area and its increasing accessibility, it is considered that mass conversion offers the best means of protecting this vulnerable community. The initial programme has been completed in the Eastern Highlands District and is nearing completion in the Western Highlands District.

The Infant Welfare Service co-operates to extend the B.C.G. vaccination programme to the infant group.

Patients continue to receive treatment at Administration and mission general hospitals and at three special hospitals for tuberculosis patients in the Madang, Morobe and New Britain Districts. Out-patient treatment services continue to expand, and this year a large ambulatory treatment service has been started in the Manus District. Surgical treatment was provided for 60 patients during visits by two Australian thoracic surgical units during the year.

The Tuberculosis Register organized on a regional basis is operating satisfactorily. A central laboratory service established at Lae handles bacteriological examinations of tuberculosis patients throughout the Territory.

Increasing co-operation from local government councils is playing an important part in the control of tuberculosis in the Territory.

Veneral Disease. The incidence of diseases in this group is very low. Treatment is available at all hospitals.

Hansen's Disease. There are four Administration and three mission hansenide colonies in New Guinea as follows:

District	Colony	Patients at 30th June, 1964
Western Highlands ..	Togoba	599
Western Highlands ..	Yamapu(a)	446
Sepik	Aitape	410
Madang	Hatzfeldhaven(b)	170
Morobe	Etap(a)	83
New Ireland	Anelaua	226
Bougainville	Torokina(a)	50

(a) Mission hospital. (b) Combined hansenide-tuberculosis hospital.

There are also special hansenide annexes at the following Administration and mission general hospitals:

District	Colony	Patients at 30th June, 1964
Western Highlands ..	Wabag	0
	Baiyer River(a)	20
	Laiagam	91
Eastern Highlands ..	Okapa	191
	Kundiawa	54
	Kainantu	18
Sepik	Aguganak(a)	21
	Maprik	41
Madang	Yagaum(a)	99
	Begasin(a)	72
	Kurum(a)	5
New Britain	Butaweng(a)	0
	Cape Gloucester	4
New Ireland	Kavieng	2

(a) Mission hospital.

Out-patient treatment is available at all Administration and mission general hospitals and at aid posts, and during the year 1,507 patients were treated at these establishments. Patients admitted to the hansenide colonies totalled 1,239, and 1,395 were discharged to continue treatment at home. Domiciliary treatment is being given in the Wabag Sub-district; and at Bogia and Begasia in the Madang District; on Manus Island; in the Duke of York Islands; and on the Aitape Coast, Sepik District. The increase in the number of patients treated at medical centres and given domiciliary care was due to the field work undertaken by the regional leprosy control units recently established at Mount Hagen and Rabaul for the purposes of case detection, follow-up treatment and rehabilitation. The units maintain a register of patients.

All hansenide colonies were visited by the Senior Specialist Medical Officer (Leprosy) during the year to assess the progress of the patients.

Dental Services. Dental services are available at 13 centres in the Territory, staffed by seven dental officers and 15 dental assistants. Five new centres, staffed by graduates of the Dental College, Port Moresby, were opened during the year.

At 30th June, 1964, 269 schools and 30,362 pupils were registered under the school dental service. Treatment tours by dental officers and dental assistants have provided dental services to outlying districts.

The number of treatments given in both the school service and general treatment increased during the year and were as shown in the following table:

Type of treatment	School	General	Mission	Total
Total attendances(a) ..	35,073	12,611	1,207	48,891
Initial examinations ..	20,319	11,094	138	31,551
Revision examinations ..	13,091	239	347	13,677
Restorations ..	12,235	5,064	695	17,994
Extractions ..	4,496	11,480	755	16,731
Periodontal treatment ..	19,954	1,002	62	21,018
Root therapy ..	1	81	27	109
Oral therapy ..	7	52	20	79
X-rays ..	63	1,193	109	1,365
Prostheses ..	59	935	185	1,179
Treatments completed ..	32,245	10,539	767	43,551

(a) Attendances are based on the number of persons treated during a calendar month and not on the number of treatments given.

The Maxillo Facial Unit at the Port Moresby General Hospital treats patients requiring major oral surgery.

Ophthalmology. A Specialist Ophthalmologist is based at the regional headquarters in Lae and cases are referred to him from all hospitals. Routine medical patrols record eye cases requiring non-immediate specialist attention and at intervals selected patients are brought together at convenient centres for treatment by the ophthalmologist. The Port Moresby General Hospital also handles cases from the Territory of New Guinea.

Extensive trachoma campaigns have not so far been undertaken, but wherever there are a number of cases, particularly in schools, the ophthalmologist institutes mass treatment. Periodic outbreaks of conjunctivitis are dealt with as they arise.

Mental Health. Comprehensive psychiatric training for selected medical officers and psychiatric nursing staff continued at Bomana Mental Hospital near Port Moresby and at the General Hospital, Port Moresby. Fourth and fifth year medical students are required to attend lectures and demonstrations in mental health.

The psychiatrist, a clinical psychologist, a psychiatric social worker and an occupational therapist visited district centres. The psychiatrist conducted two field surveys in the Minj Sub-district of the Highlands Region. Medical officers, assistant medical officers and some nursing staff are trained to deal with psychiatric cases. All Administration general hospitals undertake treatment of the mentally ill, and electroconvulsive units are installed at Lae, Goroka, Wewak, Madang and Rabaul General Hospitals.

The Permanent Committee on Mental Health and Cultural Development continued to advise the Administration on preventive aspects of mental health, and to study trends in culture contact both in the Territory and overseas.

The Committee consists of the Assistant Director (Mental Health), the Senior Psychologist and the Senior Anthropologist and representatives from various departments of the Administration (Education, Law, etc.), as required.

Artificial Limb Factory. During the year 80 prostheses, 50 orthopaedic appliances, 834 sets of adjustable crutches

and four pairs of aluminium elbow crutches were manufactured. Thirty previously issued limbs and appliances were repaired or rebuilt. Various other appliances and instruments were manufactured and repaired.

Medical Research. The Papua and New Guinea Medical Research Advisory Committee, which was formed in October, 1962 under the Chairmanship of Sir MacFarlane Burnet, O.M., F.R.S., Professor of Experimental Medicine at the University of Melbourne, consists of the Director of Public Health and the Assistant Director (Medical Research) of the Territory, together with six leading Australian medical scientists.

The purpose of the Committee is to advise the Director of Public Health on matters relating to medical research, with particular attention to the following:

- (a) problems of morbidity and mortality occurring in childhood and maternity;
- (b) virus diseases, particularly those associated with arbor viruses;
- (c) nutritional problems affecting the people of the Territory;
- (d) anthropological and sociological studies relating to health and ill-health;
- (e) medical research expenditure;
- (f) investigation of matters of scientific importance which, because of the Territory's genetic, ecological, and sociological circumstances, should be investigated with the assistance of the Department of Public Health; and
- (g) investigation into the incidence and causes of kuru, a disease of comparatively recent origin among the Fore people of the Eastern Highlands District. (In this the committee will be assisted by a neurologist and two anthropologists working under long-term grants.)

Projects continued during the year have included work on:

- (a) *Tinea imbricata*. Further studies were undertaken on the control and treatment of this disease which has been found to be closely associated with malnutrition, and is very common in some lowland areas, where it involves the sufferer in social stigma and economic hardship. Its epidemiology is complex and the effects of treatment are often impermanent. Both these aspects of the disease are under study in the Territory and in Australia.
- (b) *Malaria*. One of the Territory's malariologists is conducting a field trial of a new anti-malarial drug with the co-operation of the whole population of a small New Guinea island. As one dose appears to clear malaria parasites from the blood for long periods, the drug is potentially of great value to eradication campaigns and the work in this Territory is being carefully co-ordinated with studies in a number of other countries.

In the Sepik District, where malaria transmission is very intense, study continues of the demographic and medical changes produced by malaria control short of eradication.

- (c) *Adjuvants in tetanus immunization*. Following successful completion of a project to determine the maternal antibody titre which will protect newborn infants against neo-natal tetanus, studies have been undertaken to discover the simplest method of effectively immunizing pregnant women in the rural tropical areas. Further work is required but it has been demonstrated that two injections of aluminium phosphate adjuvant toxoid are best for primary maternal immunization against neo-natal tetanus at the present time.

- (d) *Arbovirus studies*. Assistance is provided to work being done by the Australian National University and the University of Maryland, United States of America.

- (e) *Leprosy*. The controlled field trial of the effect on leprosy of mass vaccination with B.C.G. serum, begun at Karimui in the Eastern Highlands in 1962, continued. The trial is being undertaken by the specialist Leprologist in conjunction with the Epidemiologist of the Sydney School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine and is expected to last five years.

- (f) *Enteritis necroticans*. The epidemiology of this severe form of food poisoning is being studied. Its prevention may well depend upon the voluntary modification of present unhygienic practices at the pig feasts of the highland tribes.

- (g) *Kuru*. The majority of patients with this disease are now under continuous clinical study, in their home villages, by a neurologist. Extensive highly specialized virological and other laboratory investigations are continuing at the National Institute of Health, Washington.

- (h) *Goitre*. A controlled field trial of intramuscular iodized oil injections in a highly goitrous population has shown that one injection largely prevents the development of new cases of goitre for a period of four or more years. This method of prevention has advantages including the certainty that everyone receives a dose of iodine suitable to his age and the condition of his thyroid gland. Workers from the University of Adelaide are studying the causes of goitre in the Territory.

- (i) *Microbiological research*. A field laboratory, staffed by a medical bacteriologist and a technician, to initiate and carry out research on microbiological problems peculiar to, and of importance in, the Territory has been established by the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission of Australia at Wewak.

(c) ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Removal and Treatment of Waste Matter

Night soil is disposed of by means of septic tanks, conservancy methods, or by sea disposal where there are suitable currents.

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping, dumping in the sea or incineration. Controlled tipping has been used very effectively to reclaim various waste areas of land in Rabaul and Wewak.

Instruction and supervision in the correct disposal of wastes in indigenous communities is being carried out by assistant health inspectors. In the rural villages, the disposal of refuse and night soil is supervised by aid post orderlies, who are assisted and advised by officers of the Departments of Public Health and Native Affairs.

Native local government councils are showing an increasing interest in environmental sanitation and each year expend more funds under this heading.

The Department of Public Health is subsidizing the instalment of sanitary facilities in villages by local government councils on a £1 for £1 basis, although in special cases where the councils' funds are low a 100 per cent. subsidy may be allowed. These facilities range from the construction of aqua privies to the provisions of concrete pit latrine slabs. Financial aid to local government councils for environmental sanitation projects was approximately £7,500.

Water Supplies

Limited reticulated water supplies are available at Rabaul, Kokopo and Lorengau, while at Lae non-potable water is reticulated in the business area for fire protection.

In other Territory towns, reliance is placed on rain-water storage supplemented by water from deep wells. In Rabaul a water treatment plant is installed on a well in the town area and is functioning to the satisfaction of the health authorities.

Hospitals at Rabaul and Wewak have fully reticulated bore water supplies.

Bacteriological tests of samples of reticulated and well water are periodically made by the laboratories of the Department of Public Health. Rural communities are encouraged to forward samples for analysis.

Health education instruction in regard to safe water supplies and water-borne diseases at the village level is given by health education personnel in the Gazelle Peninsula and by medical personnel in other parts of the Territory.

Priority is given to the provision of clean water supplies within council areas. Projects completed include the provision of corrugated iron rainwater tanks and stands, each tank having a corrugated iron catchment area; underground concrete rainwater tanks and catchment areas; properly constructed and protected wells; fully protected spring water supplies; and a pumping scheme with a small reticulation system.

Food Inspection

Medical officers and health inspectors inspect food at all shops and places where food is manufactured or stored for sale and at town markets where locally grown fruits and vegetables are offered for sale.

The unloading, transport and storage of imported food-stuffs is closely supervised. Food condemned during the year included 45,000 pounds of rice, 50,100 pounds of wheatmeal, 2,200 pounds of flour, 15,100 pounds of raw vegetables, 1,700 pounds of processed vegetables, 1,100 pounds of raw meat, 2,300 tins of processed meat, 900 tins of fish, 2,100 pounds of sugar, 4,800 tins of pet food, 700 pounds of fruit and 2,700 packets of ice-cream.

The dairying industry, although small, is now well established in Wau and Lae. Dairies are inspected frequently and all dairy cows are tested annually for tuberculosis and brucellosis. The standard of milk for sale is maintained by weekly sampling and analysis of each dairy's product. The Pure Food (Labelling, Packaging and Standards) Regulations of the Pure Food Ordinance set out the standard required.

Slaughtering is controlled in co-operation with the Division of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Control of Pests Dangerous to Health

Efficient equipment for the eradication of pests dangerous to health is available at many centres throughout the Territory. A total of 33,930 gallons of insecticide prepared by the Department of Health was used in the towns of Lae, Rabaul and Madang with the object of eradicating pest insects as well as disease vectors.

Rodent control is rigidly implemented at all ports of entry and trapping is encouraged. Rat catchers are employed in all main towns and continue their activities throughout the year.

Private pest exterminators usually attend to the spraying of dwellings for insect infestation, but Administration personnel carry out spraying in isolated cases.

(d) PREVALENCE OF DISEASES

Principal Diseases

The principal diseases and conditions for which patients were admitted to hospital during the year were malaria, pneumonia, gastro-enteritis, respiratory tract infections, and infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue.

Principal Causes of Death

The pattern has not altered substantially from that of the preceding year and pneumonia, tuberculosis, dysentery, gastro-enteritis and malaria were the chief causes of death.

Table 7 of Appendix XIX sets out, for the indigenous population during the period under review, the incidence of the principal diseases treated and the principal causes of death in Administration hospitals.

Vital Statistics

There are still no valid vital statistics available. Information being obtained by the increasing number of local government councils will in future years provide a basis for such statistics.

(e) PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Vaccination

Emphasis is continually placed on preventive medicine and all suitable vaccines are provided free of charge.

Routine immunization against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus is given to children in schools and at infant, child and maternity welfare clinics.

Anti-poliomyelitis vaccination was continued, oral Sabin vaccine generally replacing Salk vaccine after March, 1964. Approximately 8,031 injections of Salk vaccine and 26,950 doses of Sabin vaccine were given during the year.

Smallpox is endemic in some Asian countries which have sea and air communications with the Territory. Campaigns for vaccination against small pox and cholera are organized where necessary. A voluntary campaign has resulted in approximately 850,000 smallpox vaccinations being administered during the year.

No cases of cholera occurred in the Territory during the year.

Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases

Compulsory notification of infectious diseases and the precautions to be taken against the spreading of diseases are prescribed principally in the *Public Health Ordinance 1932-1960*; the *Public Health (General Sanitation) Regulations*; the *Mosquito Prevention and Destruction Regulations*; the *Suppression of Hansen's Disease Ordinance 1952-1963*; and the *Infectious Diseases Regulations*.

Under the latter regulations local medical authorities must be notified immediately of cases of any of the prescribed infectious diseases.

Quarantine

Two international air routes traverse New Guinea—one through Bougainville to the British Solomon Islands, linking with the New Hebrides and New Caledonia, the other through Wewak to West Irian. International shipping calls at Territory ports.

Full quarantine procedures are carried out at all ports of first entry by medical officers and supporting staff.

(f) MEDICAL TRAINING AND HEALTH EDUCATION

Training

The Division of Medical Training of the Department of Public Health is responsible for the training of staff for the health services of the Territory. Students are trained at the Papuan Medical College, Port Moresby, at the Rabaul School of Nursing, and at the aid post training schools at Saiho, Lae, Goroka, Mount Hagen and Madang. In-service training and formal training courses are also given in the specialized fields of infant, child and maternal welfare, dentistry, malaria eradication and tuberculosis control by the relevant Divisions of the Department.

The first permanent buildings for the Papuan Medical College were officially opened in April, 1964. Constructed at a cost of £361,000, the new buildings comprise three three-storey residential wings which will accommodate 289 students, and an administration block.

Assistant Medical Officers. The Papuan Medical College, which is associated with the Port Moresby General Hospital, provides a five years' course of training for assistant medical officers, with special emphasis on Territory health problems. Fifteen male students and one female student from New Guinea are enrolled at the college. The first Territory students are expected to grad-

uate in December, 1964. Entry to the course is limited to students who have passed the Queensland Junior Public Examination or its equivalent.

Nurses. General nursing training of three years' duration is given at the Rabaul and Port Moresby schools of nursing. The training school at Madang has been closed because increased accommodation and training facilities have become available at Port Moresby. The first professional course leading to qualifications equivalent to those of an Australian registered nurse was introduced at the beginning of 1964 at the Papuan Medical College.

Forty-five males and 33 females are in training at Rabaul and 57 males and 32 females from New Guinea are in training at Port Moresby.

Twenty nurses, including 11 from New Guinea, are doing a one-year post-basic training course in obstetrics at the Rabaul School of Nursing.

Five students from New Guinea graduated from the Port Moresby School of Nursing during the year, and 16 graduated from the school at Rabaul.

Medical Assistants. Medical assistants are trained in the Papuan Medical College, Port Moresby. The training is in three stages, each stage being of approximately one year's duration. The stages are devoted to basic theory, practical experience, and final preparation for work as a medical assistant. The course is open to male students who have reached an educational level of Standard 9 or Form II. At present there are 22 students from New Guinea undertaking the course. A one-year course is available to male students who hold a general certificate of nursing.

The medical assistant is a general health worker who is trained to carry out responsible work in the rural health services. His training is designed to give him a wide general knowledge of health work with the emphasis on rural health, disease control, administration and health education. Preparatory work towards the introduction of training for a new category, that of Public Health Inspector, was undertaken during the year.

Aid Post Orderlies. The training of aid post orderlies (male New Guinean workers who staff the medical service at the village level) is one of the most important parts of the training programme. The training is carried out at aid post training schools at Lae, Wewak, Goroka and Mount Hagen. Students do a two-year course in the theory and practice of medicine and hygiene as it applies to their work at aid posts. At 30th June 1964, 262 students were training to become aid post orderlies.

Hospital Orderlies. Hospital orderlies carry out routine nursing duties and are trained in hospitals by medical assistants under the supervision of the medical officer-in-charge.

Infant Welfare and Midwifery Assistants. The Infant, Child and Maternal Health Division trains girls as infant welfare assistants and orderlies, and midwifery assistants. The Administration is assisted in this training by the missions which are subsidized for their work. There are two Administration and five mission training centres, from which 27 infant welfare assistants and 44 midwifery assistants graduated in 1963-64. At 30th June,

1964, 13 orderlies and 20 assistants were in training at Administration centres and 86 assistants at mission centres in New Guinea. An additional 38 New Guinean assistants were in training in Papua—30 in Administration and 8 in mission hospitals.

Midwifery and infant welfare assistants are admitted to training at educational standard six. The initial course takes two years at the end of which students are qualified as infant welfare assistants. An additional year is required for qualification as midwifery assistants. The examination conducted by the Administration at the conclusion of both courses consists of written, oral and practical work. Graduates work in mobile clinics serving the villages, and in rural health centres caring for mothers and children.

Infant welfare orderlies are trained to work under supervision and undergo only oral and practical examination.

Dental, Laboratory and X-ray Assistants and Orderlies. Students of educational standard Form II are accepted for training as dental assistants, laboratory assistants and X-ray assistants. Training takes three years for laboratory and X-ray assistants and two years for dental assistants and is carried out at the Rabaul and Port Moresby General Hospitals and the Dental College, Port Moresby. The course for laboratory orderlies has been discontinued. At 30th June, 1964 five New Guineans were in training as dental assistants, two as X-ray assistants and five as laboratory assistants.

Malaria Control Assistants. Training of malaria control assistants is of 10 months' duration. Trainees are required to have completed school Standard 7. Training for field supervision and eradication techniques is undertaken in Rabaul while laboratory workers are trained in entomology, parasitology and laboratory techniques at Kundiawa.

Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji. Before the establishment of the Territory's Medical College at Port Moresby, arrangements had been made for Territory students who had reached the required educational standard to attend the Central Medical and Dental Schools at Suva, Fiji. At 30th June, 1964, two students from New Guinea were attending the course for assistant medical officers and two were attending the course for assistant dental officers. The last students from the Territory to begin the Suva course for assistant medical officers did so in January, 1960, and that for assistant dental officers, in January, 1962. In future, all such students will undertake their training at the Papuan Medical College, Port Moresby, and the Dental College, Port Moresby; only post-graduate studies will be undertaken at the Suva School.

Health Education

Health education has an important place in all health programmes. All Department of Public Health training institutions teach the subject as an integral part of their various curricula, and departmental in-service training also emphasises the importance of the health education of the community. Special six-week health education training courses for hospital and aid post orderlies and other personnel under the supervision of the Senior Health Educator of the Department were introduced during the year at Mumeng, in the Morobe District.

Newly appointed officers of the Public Service receive introductory instruction on health education at the Australian School of Pacific Administration or at orientation courses on arrival in the Territory. Cadet education officers take a series of lectures on the subject, which has also been introduced into the teacher training syllabus of the Department of Education. Health education is given in schools.

Health education of the public plays an important part in gaining acceptance for the programmes to eliminate malaria, tuberculosis and malnutrition, and to improve general standards of health and hygiene.

The health education workshop in Port Moresby has continued to supply visual aids such as posters, pamphlets and film strips for use in schools and centres. The use of radio for health education has expanded. Health programmes are broadcast in three languages.

A central Health Education Council, which includes officers of the Departments of Public Health, Education, Native Affairs, Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and Information and Extension Services, ensures that health education is brought into the activities of all field departments. Membership has been extended to include three representatives of the New Guinean community.

The Territory-wide survey of attitudes and beliefs in health and allied matters which is being carried out by field officers of all departments of the Administration will be continued indefinitely. The aims of this survey are to assist an organized health education approach to the problem of preserving customs which are beneficial from a health and social standpoint and of educating communities at the same time in the need to discard customs detrimental to their health.

(g) NUTRITION

Most of the people live in rural areas and if a variety of local foods is eaten an adequate diet can be obtained. Usually the protein intake is low, and the problem of protein deficiency still exists, especially among infants and children in inland areas.

The indigenous staple foods are yams, sweet potato, taro, banana, sago and tapioca. The main imported staple food eaten is brown or vitamin-enriched white rice. Wheatmeal is imported and is used as a subsidiary food. Of the locally grown foods yams and taro are the most nutritious. Sweet potato, especially the yellow and orange varieties, is particularly high in vitamins. Tapioca, banana and sago have a low thiamin and protein content. Fortunately, in areas where sago is eaten as the staple food, fish and green vegetables are also available. Tapioca is not a popular food and is eaten when other foods are lacking. In areas where banana is the staple food, various vegetables are also grown and form part of the diet.

No part of the Territory is subject to famine, although at times there may be local food shortages due to drought, local outbreaks of pests or disease, or miscalculation by the inhabitants as to the area to be planted as food gardens. Field officers of the Departments of Native Affairs and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries can usually anticipate food shortages and encourage the people to correct the position by establishing larger areas of garden.

Activities aimed at the improvement of food resources, mainly carried out by the Division of Extension and Marketing of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, are described in Chapter 3(b) of Section 4 of Part VI. The increasing variety of crops grown as a result of Administration encouragement is overcoming local food shortages by spreading the risk of crop failure over a greater range of species and by widening the use of storable cereals and pulses in what was formerly a root crop economy.

In addition, efforts are being made to ensure an increased supply of protein. Better methods of fishing are being taught and improved types of fishing gear are being supplied to the people. Experimental work in the introduction and breeding of various species of fish in ponds has continued. Pigs are being bred and distributed to the people to improve the strain of local animals, and cattle from Administration livestock stations are being supplied to farmers in the highlands areas.

A modern abattoir will soon be completed at Lae. This is expected to encourage local cattle raising and lower the cost of beef production. There are three dairies selling milk to the public and some whole milk is imported from Australia, but imported condensed and powdered milk still provides the bulk of the Territory's milk requirements.

As the result of a pilot study undertaken at Kundiawa, roasted ground peanuts are being used widely to supplement the diets of infants and children.

Surveys have now been carried out in several areas and, where it has been found necessary, advice has been given as to how nutrition can be improved.

Wherever possible attention is given to the diets of infants, children and expectant mothers, and parents are encouraged to grow food crops which are suitable for infants and children. Leaflets and posters with pictures and a simple script on infant feeding have also been published and distributed, and a text-book on infant feeding and simple instructions for lectures and demonstrations have been compiled for use in girls' schools and women's clubs and in the training of infant welfare workers.

When stores are within reach, imported foods, such as bread, butter, fortified margarine, meat, rice, sugar, tea and milk, may be bought as a supplement to local foods.

In the larger centres such as Lae, Rabaul, Kavieng, Madang and Wewak, people who do not have gardens buy much of their food from local supplies at the markets. Wherever bakeries are established they are encouraged to use wholemeal flour in the manufacture of bread and non-sweetened biscuits.

A ration scale prescribed by the Native Employment Ordinance and Regulations provides for the supply of an adequate diet for workers. Except as indicated below it is compulsory for employees to be issued with this ration, which allows for local foods to be used when available; alternatively, imported foods, including brown rice, wheat-meal and meats, are issued.

Outside areas covered by industrial agreements prescribing cash wages and in cases where officers of the Department of Native Affairs are satisfied that an employee is competent to purchase adequate food, or that he has enough food from his own gardens, the employee is allowed to receive payment of cash in lieu of rations and

to make his own purchases. In urban areas where employees are employed under an urban wage agreement, rations are issued in respect of the dependants of the employee only. Allowance is made in the employee's wages for the purchase of his individual foodstuffs.

CHAPTER 8

NARCOTIC DRUGS

Narcotic drugs are not manufactured or produced in the Territory or exported from the Territory. Importation is controlled by the *Dangerous Drugs Ordinance* 1952-1962. (Power to prohibit the importation of dangerous drugs also exists under the Customs Ordinance, but in practice the *Dangerous Drugs Ordinance* provides a sufficient measure of control). Labelling, distribution and sale are controlled under the *Poisons and Dangerous Substances Ordinance* 1952-1962. The *Medical Ordinance* 1952-1963 provides for the registration of pharmacists and the *Pharmacy Ordinance* 1952-1953 regulates the practice of pharmacy.

The importation of dangerous drugs is not permitted without a licence from the Administrator. Adequate safeguards are prescribed for the receipt, storage and sale of these drugs and their use is strictly limited.

There is neither traffic in nor abuse of narcotic drugs and there are no known cases of addiction.

The following conventions relating to narcotics have been applied to the Territory:

International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol 1925;

International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs 1931 and Protocol of 1948;

Protocol for limiting and regulating the cultivation of the poppy plant, the production of, international and wholesale trade in, and use of opium.

The following quantities of opium and its derivatives and other dangerous drugs were imported during the year under review and used solely for medicinal purposes:

	Grammes	
Morphine	183
Codeine	195
Pethidine	1040
Methadone	36
Normethadone .	..	52
Methyl Morphine	315
Opium—in preparations	200

The importation of diacetyl-morphine (heroin) and diphenoxylate is prohibited for all purposes.

CHAPTER 9

DRUGS

The importation, distribution, storage, use and sale of drugs and pharmaceuticals are controlled by the *Poisons and Dangerous Substances Ordinance* 1952-1962 and

Regulations and the *Drugs Ordinance* 1952 and Regulations and the ordinances referred to in the preceding chapter.

CHAPTER 10

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS

Legislation

The following legislation provides for the control of the production and distribution of alcoholic liquor:

Excise Ordinance 1956-1959

Excise (Beer) Ordinance 1952-1960

Liquor (Licensing) Ordinance 1963

Liquor (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance 1963

Under the Excise Ordinance the manufacture or distillation of alcoholic liquor is subject to licensing by the Chief Collector of Customs. The Excise (Beer) Ordinance provides for the licensing of brewers and prescribes the conditions to be observed in the brewing of beer.

The Liquor (Licensing) Ordinance came into operation in September, 1963, repealing the *Liquor (Natives) Ordinance* 1953-1958, the *Liquor Ordinance* 1955-1960, the *Liquor (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance* 1962 and the *Liquor (Special Provisions) Ordinance* 1962-1963. The new Ordinance further implements the recommendations of the commission established in 1962 to inquire into ways and means of removing the prohibition on the consumption of alcoholic liquor by the indigenous people. The legislation in relation to the consumption of liquor now applies equally to all people in the Territory.

The Ordinance provides that the Administrator may declare a part of the Territory to be a licensing district and also provides for the establishment of a Liquor Licensing Commission consisting of a chairman appointed by the Minister and two Commissioners for each licensing district appointed by the Administrator, only one of whom may be an officer of the Public Service. The nine administrative districts of the Territory have been declared licensing districts, and Commissioners (including four New Guineans), have been appointed for them.

The sale of liquor is prohibited except under licence or other authority issued in accordance with the Ordinance. The Commission is empowered to hear and determine applications for the grant, renewal, transfer or removal of a licence or the grant of a certificate, authority or permit, and to determine the trading hours under, or the conditions of, a licence, and related matters. Appeal from a decision of the Commission may be made to the Supreme Court. The Chairman of the Commission is required to make an annual report to the Administrator on the operation of the Ordinance.

The Ordinance also provides for the appointment of a Chief Licensing Inspector, and licensing inspectors for specified districts, for the purposes of administering the Ordinance.

The Administration provides financial and other forms of assistance to organizations conducting campaigns of temperance education in the Territory.

Imports

The quantities of liquor imported into the Territory during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 were as follows:

Commodity	1962-63	1963-64
	<i>Imp. Gals.</i>	<i>Imp. Gals.</i>
Ale, beer, stout, cider, etc.	678,757	484,592
Spirits—		
Brandy	4,749	13,093
Gin	8,340	22,662
Whisky	11,214	18,396
Rum (underproof)	17,265	31,867
Rum (overproof)	2,142	7,113
Other potable spirits (underproof)	3,849	3,364
Other potable spirits (overproof) .. ..	..	163
Wines—		
Sparkling	1,738	1,833
Still	12,161	18,013
Still (Sacramental)	3,733	2,093
Total	743,948	603,189

Import Duties

The following import duties are levied on alcoholic liquors:

- (a) Ales, beers, etc.
 - (1) 9s. 6d. per gallon.
 - (2) For corresponding non-alcoholic beverages, 2s. 6d. per gallon.
- (b) Spirits and spirituous liquors
 - (1) Spirituous liquors, n.e.i.* when not exceeding the strength of proof, 81s. per gallon.
 - (2) Spirituous liquors, n.e.i.* when exceeding the strength of proof, 81s. per proof gallon.
- (c) Wines
 - (1) Sparkling, 35s. per gallon.
 - (2) Still, containing less than 27 per cent. proof spirit, 3s. per gallon.
 - (3) Still, including medicated and vermouth, 6s. per gallon.
 - (4) Grape, unfermented, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.
 - (5) Other than grape, n.e.i.* including sake and samshu—
 - (a) when not exceeding the strength of proof, 39s. per gallon;
 - (b) when exceeding the strength of proof, 56s. per proof gallon.
 - (6) For sacramental purposes—50 per cent. of the specified appropriate duty rate.

* n.e.i. here means *not elsewhere included*.

CHAPTER 11

HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Legislation

The legislation governing town planning and housing is:

- (1) the *Town Boundaries Ordinance* 1951-1952 under which the Administrator may declare a place in the Territory to be a town and set forth and declare the boundaries of a town;
- (2) the *Town Planning Ordinance* 1952-1959 which provides for the planning and development of towns, the establishment of a Town Planning Board and the division of towns into zones for residential, commercial, industrial and other purposes; and
- (3) the *Building Ordinance* 1953-1955 which provides for the establishment of Town Building Boards with authority to control the erection of buildings, prescribe safety measures and set standards for sanitary and other facilities.

It is proposed to introduce new town planning legislation. A draft ordinance has been prepared and is now being considered.

Housing Conditions

In the rural areas most people build houses of traditional design from materials available locally. There is no housing shortage.

In the towns there has been extensive building, but construction has not kept pace with the increase in urban population. However, the building programme has been expanded to overcome the problem.

Modern houses, suited to the climate, are being built of materials such as timber, fibro-cement sheets, cement and galvanized iron, stabilized earth and bricks.

In February, 1964, an engineer was appointed to the position of Local Government Engineer. This officer renders practical and technical advice to all local government councils on community improvement schemes and assists where requested with advice on housing and building. His duties also require him to maintain close liaison between the Department of Public Works and all local government councils in the Territory.

A total of £247,917 was spent in all districts on accommodation for New Guineans during the year under review.

Housing loans to a maximum of £3,500 may be made under the *Housing Loans Ordinance* 1953-1963 to any member of the community to buy, build or enlarge a house in a township area. Such loans are repayable over a maximum period of 35 years with interest at 4½ per cent. A scheme established in 1960 under the Ordinance provides for the sale of houses constructed or acquired by the Commissioner for Housing, at a value not exceeding £1,500.

The War Service Homes Division of the Commonwealth of Australia Department of Housing provides finance to enable persons whose war service qualifies them to receive assistance under the War Service Homes Act to erect or purchase houses. The maximum authorized loan in each

case is £3,500 and the interest rate payable is 3½ per cent. The repayment period varies between 30 and 45 years, depending on the nature of the materials used in construction.

The Native Employment Ordinance and allied employment legislation prescribe the minimum standards of housing for indigenous workers.

Town Planning

During the year the zoning plans of Madang and Lae were amended and that of Mount Hagen reviewed. Preliminary plans were prepared for the towns of Vanimo, Kainantu, Angoram, Laiagam and Pomio.

Training and Research

Both practical and theoretical training in the building and associated trades is given at the technical schools and under the provisions of the Native Apprenticeship Scheme, and indigenous artisans employed by the Administration and the missions in the construction of hospitals, schools and other buildings, receive practical training on the job. Village communities wishing to erect such buildings using local materials and labour are advised by the Administration on the most suitable method of construction and design. The operation of co-operative societies has resulted in further expansion of the building activities of the indigenous people.

Experiments with building materials and techniques are being continued. The aim of these experiments is to ascertain what building materials can be manufactured cheaply from local resources, in particular by unskilled or semi-skilled operators, and to develop simple construction procedures. Materials which have proved satisfactory include bricks and blocks of various types. Pise and stabilized earth have also given good results. Work is proceeding on the chemical preservation of native materials in an effort to extend their useful life and make them acceptable for use in capital works projects. By using these materials and simplified methods of construction to some extent in its own building programme, the Administration hopes to encourage others to do so. Advice on building problems is available on request to all members of the community.

A desire to improve their standards of housing is becoming evident among New Guineans as a result of economic prosperity, and they are making more use of new building practices to replace their own.

The officer of the Division of Building Research of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization who has been stationed in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea to undertake special projects connected with the problems of tropical building, has carried out research on fungicides in paint, and the effect of materials of construction on thermal conditions in houses. Directional rain gauges have been set up at Lae and Goroka to provide information on the angle of incidence of rain.

These projects are largely of a long-term nature as distinct from the experimental work of more immediate application being carried out by the Administration's own research staff. Following the receipt of the report of two

Administration officers who attended the South Pacific Commission's conference on low-cost housing in Fiji in June 1963, and of the reports submitted by Mr. B. S. Saini, Senior Lecturer in Charge of Tropical Building Studies at the University of Melbourne, on work undertaken in 1963 on the problems of building in the tropics, and by A. and S. Alcock on the building industry in the Territory, a building research station was established in Port Moresby by the Department of Works. Part of the station's research programme is based on Mr. Saini's findings and is an extension of his recommendations.

Other research projects include investigations into earthquake resistant design, sociological aspects of indigenous housing (in association with the New Guinea Research Unit of the Australian National University) and lime stabilization of road and airfield pavements.

Building trade workers are being trained in new techniques for using native bush and more conventional materials. The results of the work of the research station will be widely publicised.

CHAPTER 12

PROSTITUTION

There is no problem of prostitution or brothel-keeping, and, therefore, legislative or administrative measures are not necessary.

CHAPTER 13

PENAL ORGANIZATION

Factors Responsible for Crime

There are no special factors causing crime and the incidence of serious crime continues to be low.

Legislation

The *Corrective Institutions Ordinance* 1957-1963 provides for the administration of corrective institutions and for the education and trade training of persons under detention.

Administrative Organization

The Controller of Corrective Institutions, whose Branch is situated within the Department of Law, is responsible for the management of all institutions, and all detainees are deemed to be in his custody. At 30th June 1964 there were 72 corrective institutions with a staff of 77 male officers and 19 female and 367 male warders.

Institutions are divided into three categories—central, district and subsidiary. The central institutions are located at Lae, Keravat (near Rabaul), Boram (near Wewak) and Goroka; the district institutions at Lorengau, Kavieng, Sohano, Be'on and Mount Hagen; and some 63 subsidiary institutions at various suitable locations.

Development of Institutions

The new central corrective institutions are situated in rural surroundings with provision for training in farming and forestry work, and for outdoor recreation.

The Keravat central institution is complete except for the final stages of sewerage and water supply. Provision has been made for workshops, adequate machinery is available, and plans are in hand for additional buildings for industrial training. Forestry, agriculture and livestock projects are well established.

The new Lae central institution at Buimo is fully in operation, although not yet finally complete, and the old institution in Lae township has been closed. Workshop and farm equipment is adequate, agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry are well established and extensive pasture improvement has been carried out. A reticulated water supply and a sewerage system have been provided, but power transmission lines have still to be completed.

The industrial section of Boram central institution, which was destroyed by an earthquake, has been rebuilt, and the recreation centre—the first in a corrective institution—has been completed. This institution is well provided with industrial and agricultural equipment. Forestry and livestock projects were established during the year.

At Mount Hagen, where land has been reserved for a new central institution to replace the temporary institution at Goroka, temporary buildings have been erected and trade training has already commenced.

Maintenance and minor new work was carried out at a number of other institutions.

Detainee labour is employed as much as possible in institution building programmes, and local materials and components processed in the institutions, including bricks, tanks and other plumbing items, timber and welded metal work, are used as far as possible.

Land has been set aside in the New Ireland, Bougainville, Manus, Madang, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands and Sepik Districts for district and subsidiary institutions.

Staffing. The policy is to staff all central and district institutions with trained personnel of the Corrective Institutions Branch. Officers are available for all central and district institutions, and all central institutions, all but two district institutions and an increasing number of subsidiary institutions are now staffed by warders in place of members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary.

All officers and warders are given special training for a period of four months at the Bomana Central Institution near Port Moresby in institution management, care of detainees, training, correction and rehabilitation. Officers selected for service in New Guinea are given a further six months' training by trained and experienced senior officers in central institutions in New Guinea. As far as practicable, warders likewise receive a further six months' training at central institutions in New Guinea before being posted to other institutions in that Territory.

The initial training at Bomana gives officers and warders a uniform approach to the treatment, correction and rehabilitation of detainees under well-established conditions. The further period of six months' training at Central institutions in New Guinea introduces some diversity in relation to agricultural methods, building and construction

projects, language and culture, and permits more individual instruction to be given.

Classification of Detainees.

Detainees are committed to the institution nearest the place where sentence was imposed, but those serving a long-term sentence may be transferred to a central institution for more effective supervision, training and specialist medical treatment. Detainees may also be transferred before release to the institutions nearest to their homes to help them to re-establish their family relationships and assist them in their rehabilitation. Under the *Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act 1923-1962* Europeans sentenced to imprisonment for a term of more than six months may be transferred to a prison in Australia where discharge on completion of their sentence is also arranged if their return to the Territory is not proposed.

On their admission to an institution, detainees are classified as follows:

First Class—detainees held solely at witnesses, awaiting trial, remanded in custody or under investigation, or who have appealed against their conviction.

Second Class—detainees imprisoned for contempt of court or for failing to give security for keeping the peace or good behaviour; those imprisoned for failure to comply with an order made under a law of the Territory relating to maintenance or affiliation orders; and those who have appealed against sentence, until such time as the appeal is determined.

Third Class—detainees other than those of the first and second classes who have not been previously imprisoned in the Territory or elsewhere; or in the opinion of the Controller, are likely to co-operate in and benefit from training.

Fourth Class—detainees, other than those of the first, second and third classes, who have been previously imprisoned in the Territory or elsewhere; or who, in the opinion of the Controller, should not be associated with detainees of any other class.

In addition, detainees in respect of whom any investigation is proceeding to determine their classification, may be placed in a fifth class.

As far as practicable detainees of one class are kept separate from those of any other class. The Controller may order the transfer of detainees from one class to another and the separation of juveniles or recidivists within a class. Separate quarters beyond the walls of the main compound of each institution are provided for the exclusive use of female detainees.

Conditions of Labour in Institutions

Penalties which may be imposed under the laws of the Territory include imprisonment with or without hard labour. Detainees sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour are employed on Administration undertakings as the Controller directs.

Except as specially provided in the Regulations, hours or work may not exceed eight and a half hours a day, and there is no work on Saturday afternoon or on Sunday.

Detainees may be employed both inside and outside an institution; most work outside where they receive, as far

as possible, practical training in agriculture, plant operation and a number of trades. Technical training is kept at a level consistent with the economic resources of village communities. For instance, simple brickmaking machines use coral and gravel as raw materials. No artificial fertilizers are used in agriculture, reliance being placed on the use of legumes as "green manure", and rotation cropping is practised.

Detainees of the first and second classes may be required to keep the institution in a clean and sanitary condition. Female prisoners are employed on such tasks as sewing, washing and weeding.

Payment at the rate of 8s. a month for the full period of sentence is made to detainees serving a sentence of 24 months or over to assist in their rehabilitation on release.

General Conditions in Institutions

Welfare. All detainees are medically examined on admission, transfer and discharge and are regularly seen by visiting medical officers. When adequate treatment cannot be given in an institution, sick persons are removed to a hospital for specialist treatment. Provision is also made for the treatment of psychiatric cases and for the criminally insane.

Visiting medical officers inspect institution buildings and services, examine clothing, bedding and food and may order bedding or clothes additional to those items specified in the regulations. The number of blankets and woollen garments issued varies according to the height of the institution above sea level. Mass X-ray examinations of long-term detainees, warders and their dependants are provided.

Detainees are housed in either cells or wards with an average of 374 cubic feet of cell space for each detainee. At 30th June 1964, there was an overall total of 65 cells and 111 wards for indigenous males, 15 cells and 50 wards for indigenous females, 18 cells for non-indigenous males and two wards for non-indigenous females.

Under the Ordinance, provision is made for the appointment of chaplains and for religious services.

Visiting Justices. Each corrective institution in the Territory is inspected at least once a month by a magistrate or justice of the peace appointed by the Administrator as visiting justice to that particular institution. Judges of the Supreme Court are also *ex officio* visiting justices. A visiting justice is obliged and empowered to inquire into the conduct of staff and into any abuse or irregularity within the institution; he must interview in private any detainee who requests an interview and, as far as practicable, all others; and he must report to the Administrator on his findings.

Discipline. Visiting justices try breaches of discipline and may impose a penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month in addition to the term being served by the detainee at the time of the offence. Offences aggravated by repetition or otherwise are tried by a magistrate who may impose a sentence not exceeding six months. Such sentence is cumulative with any sentence the prisoner is serving at the time. Witnesses called are sworn or affirmed in the manner usual in courts of justice.

Remissions of Sentence

Male detainees serving a sentence of more than three months are eligible for a remission of eight days a month while females serving a sentence of more than one month are eligible for a remission of ten days a month. Detainees serving a life sentence have their sentences reviewed at the end of twelve years from the time the life sentence was imposed. Another review is made three years later when the detainee may be released.

Training, Amenities and Rehabilitation.

Training is given in technical trades such as motor maintenance, plumbing and tinsmithing, carpentry, brick-making, bricklaying, building and sawmilling; in the operation of heavy equipment; and in agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry. At Lae, Keravat and Boram, detainees undertake project training in building construction and allied trades, and instruction and practical experience in brickmaking are provided at Kavieng, Namatanai, Boram, Madang and Mount Hagen. Special funds are provided to buy equipment and training materials, and close liaison is maintained with the Departments of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries; Public Works; Forests; and Education. These departments examine detainees who have become proficient in various pursuits. Training records are maintained for long-term detainees. With the cooperation of the Department of Education formal education has been provided for selected adult trainees.

Recreations include football, cricket, basketball, baseball and handicrafts. Detainees may buy or be given books, magazines, religious literature and additional stationary and toilet items. They may also correspond with relatives and friends at frequent intervals. The supply of films and suitable library books for the main institutions is arranged through the Department of Information and Extension Services.

On discharge, indigenous detainees usually return to their villages. Sustenance is provided for the journey, and land, sea or air transport is provided free if the discharged person elects to return to his village within a month of his release.

Both the Corrective Institutions Branch and the Department of Native Affairs assist in finding employment for discharged persons. The Department of Native Affairs investigates any problems discharged persons may have, arranges continued medical treatment, if this should be necessary, and provides general after-care and assistance.

Juvenile Offenders

The incidence of crime among children in the Territory is low. The *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1962 provides for all aspects of the welfare of children. Under this legislation, special children's courts have been established at Goroka, Madang, Wewak and Rabaul; Kokopo is included in the jurisdiction of the court at Rabaul. These courts hear cases involving children under 16 years of age. Each court consists of a magistrate and members (one of whom must be a woman) appointed by the Administrator.

Children's courts have assumed the powers of courts of summary jurisdiction in regard to children; but in areas where no children's court has yet been established, children appear before a district court which exercises its jurisdiction as if it were a children's court under the Ordinance.

As far as possible, committal of a child to an institution is avoided. A child may be released on probation, or as a ward of the Director of Child Welfare or of some other responsible person. When a child must be committed to an institution, he is sent, not to a corrective institution, but to a special institution approved by the Administrator. The Director of Child Welfare is also empowered, with the Administrator's consent, to order the removal of any detainee under the age of 21 years from a corrective institution to an approved institution. A number of missions have been approved as institutions.

Three children were committed to institutions during the year.

Supervision of children who pass through the courts is carried out by welfare officers and by appointed honorary visitors. In addition, the Child Welfare Council, formed under the Ordinance, meets regularly to advise the Director in matters relating to welfare of children, and to make recommendations for the assistance of particular children. The Council makes an annual report to the Administrator.

PART VIII. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Legislation

The control and direction of secular education in the Territory are the responsibility of the Administration, and the education system is governed by the *Education Ordinance* 1952-1963 and *Education Regulations*. The *Native Apprenticeship Ordinance* 1951-1961 regulates apprenticeship training and examinations. The *Education Ordinance* provides for the following:

- (1) the establishment by the Administrator of schools, pre-school centres and other educational institutions and facilities;
- (2) compulsory registration, recognition, or exemption of all schools conducted by educational agencies other than the Administration;
- (3) the making of grants by the Administration to missions and other educational agencies;
- (4) the conduct of schools by native authorities subject to the approval of the Director of Education;
- (5) the declaration of compulsory attendance of children at schools in specified areas;

- (6) the determination of the language or languages of instruction to be used in schools;
- (7) the establishment of an Education Advisory Board to advise on educational matters, consisting of the Director of Education, four members appointed by the Administrator to represent the missions and other voluntary educational agencies in the Territory, and such other members, not exceeding four, as the Administrator appoints; and
- (8) the appointment of district education committees of not more than six members including at least one mission representative, to advise the Administrator on any matter relating to education in their respective districts.

General Policy

The broad objectives of educational policy include the following:

- (a) the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the peoples of the Territory;
- (b) a blending of cultures; and
- (c) the voluntary acceptance of Christianity by the indigenous people in the absence of any indigenous body of religious faith founded on teaching or ritual.

To attain these objectives it is necessary to:

- (a) achieve mass literacy, i.e., to teach all indigenous children to read and write in a common language;
- (b) awaken the interest of the indigenous people in, and assist their progress towards, a higher material standard of living and a civilized mode of life;
- (c) inform the indigenous community to enable it to cope with the political, economic and social changes that are occurring throughout the Territory;
- (d) blend the best features of indigenous culture with those of other societies so that the indigenous groups will be able to manage their own affairs and evolve as a people with common bonds in spite of tribal differences; and
- (e) provide within the Territory, as a means of encompassing the above, a full range of primary, secondary, tertiary, technical and adult education for both sexes and for all classes of the community.

The specific objectives of the Department of Education—to teach all children in the Territory to read and to write in English, to provide for all people within the Territory a full range of primary, secondary, technical, tertiary and adult education courses and to preserve and integrate the best features of indigenous culture with modern civilization—are carried out within the broad framework of the policy of political, economic, social and educational advancement for the people of the Territory.

Religious instruction is given in both mission and Administration schools, and in mission schools is determined by the denomination of the mission concerned. In Admin-

istration schools courses of religious instruction are given by ministers of religion and authorized laymen. Attendance at the courses is subject to the consent of the parents. Regular classes based on the departmental syllabus are also given in ethics and morals.

Formal liaison is maintained with the missions and the indigenous people through the Education Advisory Board and the district education committees. Of the four non-mission members of the Board, one is a New Guinean—Mr. Boski Tom, of New Ireland, who was appointed in 1960. District education committees, which consist of not more than six members, at least one of whom is a mission representative, have been appointed by the Administrator in the Morobe, Eastern Highlands, New Britain, New Ireland, Madang and Bougainville Districts. Although no New Guineans have yet been appointed to these district committees many attend as observers and are accorded the right to speak but not to vote.

Education is free for indigenous students at all stages of instruction. Free books and equipment are provided, there are no tuition fees and no charge is made where residential accommodation is provided. Parents of non-indigenous children are required to purchase text books and some class room materials. A free issue of the books and materials is provided, however, for a non-indigenous child where necessary, subject to a means test of the parents.

Territory children commence schooling after their fifth birthday by enrolling in a Preparatory grade at a primary school. If a child's progress is satisfactory he moves up one grade each year until he reaches Standard 6, when the primary final examination is held. If he gains an upper pass at this examination he proceeds directly to a secondary or technical school. If he gains a lower pass he may enrol in a secondary transition class (Standard 7) conducted at a junior high school and then, if his work is satisfactory, he may proceed to a full secondary course, or accept a traineeship in one of several fields.

The present curriculum leads to the New South Wales Leaving Certificate examination which, subject to certain regulations, qualifies a student for matriculation at Australian universities. The student may choose to conclude his secondary studies at the end of Form II or Form III, which would qualify him for entry into the Auxiliary Division or Third Division, respectively, of the Public Service. In 1963 the first indigenous students to complete a full secondary school course entirely in the Territory passed the New South Wales Leaving Certificate examination. In 1964 another group of students will sit for the New South Wales Leaving Certificate, after completing a five year secondary course. Children travelling to and from boarding schools are provided with free transport where possible.

Departmental Organisation. The Department of Education is responsible for the administration of the Education Ordinance and Regulations and is required to provide for the educational needs of all sections of the community.

The Department contains five functional Divisions—the Administrative, Primary, Secondary, Technical and Teacher

Training Divisions—and is administered from Port Moresby. The headquarters staff consists of professional supervisory officers such as Chiefs of Division, Superintendents and Inspectors, and the staff of the Administrative Division which is responsible for matters associated with staff, finance, records and mission relations. Field officers of the various Divisions work throughout each district.

A district inspector (previously termed District Education Officer) is stationed in each district and is responsible for the implementation of education policy within his district. The district inspector carries out regular inspections of staff and schools within the Primary Division to ensure the maintenance of satisfactory standards, and has authority to approve local variations in the syllabus. He has certain administrative functions in respect of all Administration educational establishments in his district and supervises staff placement within it.

Inspection of secondary schools is carried out by inspectors attached to departmental headquarters with whom the district inspector maintains liaison on administrative matters.

A senior officers' conference, attended by district inspectors and headquarters professional staff, is held in Port Moresby each year. The conference discusses educational policy, and professional and administrative matters, and provides a means of regular personal contact between the Director, headquarters staff and field staff.

Non-Government Schools

All non-government schools in the Territory are conducted by missions, the extent of whose educational activities is indicated by the detailed statistics given in Appendix XXII. The Education Ordinance requires all non-govern-

ment schools (except institutions conducted by missions for the exclusive purpose of training their own religious personnel) to be registered, recognized or exempted by the Director of Education. The Ordinance prescribes that schools for which registration or recognition is sought must comply with certain standards regarding the constitution of the controlling authority of the school, the suitability of school buildings, pupil-teacher ratio, the curriculum and the quality of the teaching.

All mission schools are subject to inspection by Departmental officers.

Each mission teacher is required to be either registered as a registered teacher or allocated a permit to teach by the Director of Education. Certificates of registration are issued only to persons of good character who have completed an approved course of teacher training, and who satisfy the Director as to their teaching ability, and their ability to speak, read and write English.

The principal missions maintain a range of schools comparable in extent to the full range provided by the Administration, and each mission has appointed an education officer who acts as liaison officer with the Department of Education. Mission schools receive classroom materials on the same basis as Administration schools, and the missions are paid grants-in-aid in respect of registered teachers teaching in registered schools and approved supervisors and mission education officers; and for the maintenance of students at boarding schools.

Expenditure on Education

The overall trend in educational expenditure is set out in the table below:

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION 1959-1964

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Department of Education—					
Departmental	719	1,003	1,322	1,704	2,101
Grants-in-aid	154	283	238	307	355
Total	873	1,286	1,560	2,011	2,456
(Percentage change from previous year)	(13%)	(47%)	(21%)	(25%)	(22%)
(Percentage of total government expenditure)	(7.5%)	(9.5%)	(11%)	(9%)	(10.9%)
Other departments—education and training	65	58	65	492	424
Public libraries	12	10	6	13	20
Building construction and equipment	145	249	400	524	817
Total Administration expenditure on education	1,095	1,603	2,031	3,040	3,717
(Percentage change from previous year)	(8%)	(46%)	(30%)	(47%)	(22%)
(Percentage of total government expenditure)	(9.4%)	(12%)	(14%)	(18%)	(16.6%)
Mission expenditure from own funds	435	420	596	660	730

Grants-in-aid to missions for educational work were payable according to the rates set out in the following table:

Teacher Classification	Amount per annum payable as grant-in-aid	
	Rate from:	
	1st July to 31st December 1963	1st January to 30th June 1964
	£	£
Indigenous "A" Course graduate ..	100	100
Indigenous "B" Course (1 year) graduate ..	120	150
Indigenous "B" Course (2 years) graduate ..	150	200
Indigenous "C" Course graduate ..	200	280
Non-indigenous "E" Course graduate ..	400	400
Non-indigenous fully qualified and certificated teachers and approved administrators and supervisors ..	500	500

Grants-in-aid for teachers are payable only in respect of registered teachers engaged in full-time teaching, except that assistance may be given on a pro rata basis for fully qualified non-indigenous teachers engaged in part-time teaching. A travelling allowance is also payable in respect of mission education supervisors travelling on duty away from their home base. The mission concerned also receives a maintenance allowance of £20 per annum for residential students at secondary and technical schools and £30 per annum for teacher trainees.

Progress

One indicator of progress in the education field is the increased enrolments over the ten year period shown below:

Type of School	Pupils		
	1954	1959	1964
Administration—			
Primary "T" ..	2,953	10,409	31,573
Primary "A" ..	775	1,261	1,883
Secondary ..	615(a)	550	1,833
Technical ..	152	269	657
Total ..	4,495	12,489	35,946
Mission—			
Primary "T" (Registered)	85,545(b)	29,239	84,037
Primary "A" ..	554	568	724
Secondary ..	(c)	376	1,825
Technical ..	(c)	36	131
Total ..	86,099	30,219	86,717
Primary "T" (Exempt)	(b)	81,612	47,520

(a) Includes post-primary schools with primary classes. (b) No 'exempt' classification existed in 1954. (c) No reliable figures available.

CHAPTER 2 PRIMARY EDUCATION

Policy

The basic aim in the field of primary education for indigenous children is to provide them with an education

closely related to the present circumstances of their lives but which will prepare them for the rapid changes resulting from European contact.

Emphasis is placed on literacy in English with the object of making this the universal language in the Territory, and on the best elements of indigenous culture, particularly through music, art, handicrafts, dancing, social studies and sports. Many schools maintain gardens and assist students to understand agricultural principles and practices. Woodwork and craftwork are also encouraged, the curriculum as a whole being related as much as possible to the child's environment.

English is the language of instruction in all Administration schools. In mission schools there has been a noticeable trend towards teaching English at the outset even in the preparatory grade. The syllabus requires English to be the medium of instruction in Standard 3 and subsequent standards so that all indigenous students will be fluent in English by the end of Standard 6.

As a result of the accelerated programme for educational development there has been a significant increase in the number of Administration Primary "T" schools and in the enrolment of pupils at these schools. This increase is partly due to new enrolments and partly to the fact that wastage of pupils in the upper primary grades is being checked.

The Education Ordinance provides that attendance at schools may be declared compulsory in certain areas and in 1964 Mount Hagen, Kavieng and Sohano were so declared. As circumstances warrant consideration will be given to the introduction of this provision in other areas where full school facilities are available and where the social system is sufficiently flexible to enable it to operate without difficulty. In most areas the enthusiasm of the people is such that no compulsion is needed to ensure that children enrol, but in many local government council areas there has been developing recently a strong feeling that compulsion should be applied to ensure that all children who enrol at school do in fact attend regularly.

Schools and Curricula

Primary schools fall into two main groups—Primary "T" and Primary "A"—which are distinguished by the curricula they follow. The former group follows a syllabus specially designed for Territory pupils while the latter follows the primary school syllabus of New South Wales. Indigenous pupils who have a competent grasp of English and who are considered to be on general grounds capable of benefiting from the alien syllabus may attend Primary "A" schools.

The Administration assists non-indigenous children in isolated parts of the Territory, where schooling facilities are not available, to undertake correspondence courses of instruction with the Departments of Education of the several Australian States, and 400 children at primary and secondary levels are being catered for in this way.

The development of the indigenous people requires differential treatment of the following groups:

(a) children in urbanised areas;

- (b) children in areas of frequent contact with Europeans;
- (c) children in areas of limited contact; and
- (d) children in areas of minimum contact.

The syllabus for Primary "T" schools in the first group reaches a standard comparable with that of the Primary "A" schools and the object is eventual integration of the two types. In other groups, a varying degree of local adaptation is introduced based on the level of sophistication of the people and the need and opportunity for the use of English.

Even in areas of minimum contact, where the use of Melanesian Pidgin or the local vernacular as a medium of instruction is permitted in mission schools, the teaching of oral English is required.

The curriculum is designed to fit the children of New Guinea for life in a rapidly changing society—a society in which technical innovation and social changes are going hand in hand. The core of the curriculum is training in the basic skills of communication and mathematics. Considerable attention is given to the provision of a wide range of experience of the modern world and its social institutions. The curriculum includes gardening, nature study, manual arts, art and music. In each of these the syllabus stresses retention of the best of the present indigenous achievement, while at the same time introducing knowledge of foreign techniques.

Methods of Teaching English to Indigenous Pupils. In the light of recent research and experience both in New Guinea and abroad, the Department of Education has adopted an approach which concentrates on the early development of oral facility in English, the acquisition of which will enable literacy to be more readily achieved at a later stage.

The English syllabus has been devised and graded with regard to concept and structure difficulty. Teachers present new material in a context designed to demonstrate clearly the meaning and use of that particular sentence pattern. The children then use this in drill situations until their responses in similar life situations are confident and automatic. Ideally, an analysis of each vernacular would yield information on the difficulties vernacular speakers encounter in learning English. The Summer Institute of Linguistics now has a large field staff at work on many languages in the Territory but at present scientific information of this kind is available for only a few of the Territory's several hundred languages, and teachers make their own adjustments to the basic course set out in the syllabus according to the difficulties encountered.

Methods and texts used are constantly reviewed by the Syllabus Revision Committee and professional officers of the Department of Education.

Mathematics Teaching. In 1964, Dr. Z. P. Dienes, Professor of Educational Psychology at the University of Adelaide, South Australia, was invited to the Territory to assist in establishing at four selected schools a pilot project aimed at introducing into Territory schools the latest techniques used in modern mathematics teaching at the primary level.

Community Assistance

Local government councils have assisted in the supply of school furniture and in the provision of essential services. Councils generally make a yearly grant for educational contingencies including the provision of equipment not normally supplied, the cost of special celebrations at schools and the provision of transport on special occasions. In general, each council has an education committee, the chairman of which transmits the committee's views on education to the district inspector. The Department of Education staffs and controls all council-sponsored schools.

In areas where there are no councils, village communities have assisted in establishing and maintaining new schools. In many cases the village people build with local materials a school to be replaced by buildings of permanent construction at a later date. Councils and village communities also assist in providing additions to existing schools.

Growing community interest in education is also illustrated by the increasing number of parents and citizens' associations, formed at Primary "T" schools. These associations have the same constitution and generally the same body of rules as those drawn up for similar organizations associated with Primary "A" schools.

These organizations present the opinions and views of the parent body to the staff of the schools and to the Department of Education and raise funds for the purchase of items of school equipment that are not normally supplied to the school by the Department. For such purchases a £1 for £1 subsidy is paid by the Administration. At other schools in less sophisticated communities the Department encourages the formation of school councils which function in the same way as the parents and citizens' associations but without formal constitutions.

Publications and Broadcasts

A separate Publications and Broadcasts Section has been established within the Primary Division of the Department of Education. This section is responsible for publishing "The School Paper" and "The Teachers' Paper". "The School Paper" is published in two editions; both have eight pages and contain stories and activities written in controlled English and related to Territory children's interests. One edition, with a circulation of 23,000, is written for Standards 5 and 6 and the other edition, with a circulation of 45,000, for Standards 3 and 4. "The School Paper" is designed to reinforce and supplement classroom instruction.

Many Primary "T" schools in the Territory now possess a school radio supplied by the Department. A series of educational broadcasts to supplement classroom teaching has been carefully planned and executed. "Listen and Learn", a special programme of songs, activities and stories, is available for students in Preparatory grade, Standard 1 and Standard 2. "Let's Speak English" is available for Standards 3 and 4 and there is also a social studies programme for Standard 3. The broadcasts are eagerly awaited by children and contribute much to their effective learning of English.



Facilities for training within the Territory are being developed.
Above: Medical trainees. Below: A welding shop.





Adult and community education is being encouraged. *Above:* Adult education centre at Goroka under construction. *Below:* Leaders in training at the centre.





Local cultural interests are many and varied; the conch shell band at Lae is an example.
Above: The band rehearsing. *Below:* The notes are determined by shell size
 and finely tuned by modifying the aperture.



CHAPTER 3

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Policy

Secondary education is provided for all students in the Territory capable of undertaking such courses. Plans provide for the continued rapid expansion of facilities for secondary education in order to accommodate the ever-increasing numbers of students wishing to study at this level.

Secondary schools provide courses at post-primary standard and are currently termed either high schools or junior high schools, both offering the same courses for Form I students. Divergence occurs at the end of Form I when the pupils in high schools are offered the opportunity to pursue a somewhat more academic course, eventually leading to the New South Wales Leaving Certificate. Students at junior high schools follow a curriculum terminating at the end of Form III with the Territory Intermediate Certificate.

The Administration conducts two multi-racial co-educational high schools and two residential high schools, one for indigenous boys and one for indigenous girls. All Administration junior high schools are residential and some are co-educational. The missions have one high school and this school and all mission junior high schools are residential schools for either boys or girls.

Curriculum. The secondary curriculum is being designed specially to suit the needs and requirements of indigenous school children. The syllabi in use for various subjects are based largely on those used in New South Wales, adjusted to meet the conditions in the Territory. The present approach to secondary education now being made in New South Wales which resulted from a report by a select committee headed by the Director-General of Education in New South Wales, Dr. H. S. Wyndham, is also being adopted, the principles and aims expressed in the committee's report having proved a valuable guide in establishing a viable secondary education system in the Territory.

Students are selected for secondary schooling after sitting for the Primary final examination at the conclusion of Standard 6. In 1963 two levels of passes were awarded at this examination: students gaining an upper pass proceeded straight into Form I at a secondary school and those gaining a lower pass proceeded into a secondary transition year (Standard 7), conducted at a secondary school. The secondary transition year is an expedient which it is planned to discontinue after 1964, but which at present meets an essential need to consolidate work done in the primary school and to prepare the student for entry to a full secondary course.

Some mission schools will also be deleting the secondary transition year from their curriculum in 1965, but the majority will not bring the change into effect until the 1966 academic year.

All students in junior high schools and students in residential high schools will sit for the Territory Intermediate Certificate examination after completing Form III. In previous years, students at these schools have presented them-

selves for the New South Wales Intermediate or Queensland Junior Certificate examinations. Students at the two multi-racial high schools will attempt the New South Wales Intermediate Certificate at the end of Form III, and the New South Wales Leaving Certificate examination at the end of Form V.

Students attending multi-racial high schools will, in 1965, sit for the New South Wales School Certificate examination at the end of Form IV, and in 1967 the New South Wales Higher School Certificate examination at the end of Form VI; subject to certain regulations; the latter is acceptable as matriculation to an Australian University. The existing New South Wales Leaving Certificate is to be abolished after 1966.

Enrolments. The table below shows the considerable increase in enrolments at secondary schools during the past year:

	Administration	Mission	Total
1963	1,145	1,092	2,237
1964	1,833	1,825	3,658
Increase	688	733	1,421

A break-up of enrolments in 1964 is shown below, and further detailed statistics are contained in Appendix XXII.

At the 30th June 1964, there were 39 secondary schools—13 Administration and 26 mission. At the beginning of 1964 two new Administration junior high schools were opened and two others merged to become a large co-educational junior high school. The thirteen Administration secondary schools consisted of four high schools (one girls', one boys' and two multi-racial co-educational) and nine junior high schools (one girls', four boys' and four co-educational).

ADMINISTRATION SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

	Schools	Pupils			
		Indigenous	European	Asian and Mixed Race	Total
High Schools	4	298	88	94	480
Junior High Schools ..	9	1,353	..	..	1,353
Total ..	13	16.51	88	94	1,833

MISSION SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

	Schools	Pupils			
		Indigenous	European	Asian and Mixed Race	Total
High Schools	1	102	..	..	102
Junior High Schools ..	26	1,723	..	..	1,723
Total ..	27	1,825	..	..	1,825

Examinations

As well as the public examinations at the completion of Form V and Form III, a public examination, which provides a recognised standard for entrance to the Auxiliary Division of the Public Service, is held in English and mathematics for students completing Form II. The numbers of successful candidates at the 1963 examinations are indicated below:

—	Administration	Mission	Total
New South Wales Intermediate Certificate ..	99(a)	16	115
Form II Certificate ..	184	90	274
Standard 9 Certificate ..	235	53	288

(a) Includes 31 non-indigenous candidates.

Assistance for Secondary Education in Australia

The Administration assists parents to send their children to secondary schools in Australia. An allowance of £145 a year plus an annual return air fare may be granted for a non-indigenous child, selected Asian and mixed race students receiving in addition up to £200 a year, subject to a means test.

Competitive scholarships are available to enable outstanding indigenous children to attend secondary schools in Australia. These Administration scholarships, available to children from Administration or mission schools, cover the full cost of education at an Australian secondary school, generally in New South Wales or South-East Queensland.

Scholarship holders receive a full issue of clothing, all boarding and tuition fees are paid and incidental expenses, including pocket money, are met. Each scholarship holder receives an annual return air fare to his home.

The following table shows the number of Territory children receiving educational assistance at Australian secondary schools at 30th June, 1963 and 1964:

—	1963	1964
Indigenous	34	35
Asian	210	270
European	499	589
Mixed Race	64	70
Total	807	914

Guidance

The Department of Education provides a guidance service for students in Administration and mission schools. Guidance officers are responsible for all administrative aspects of the Australian scholarships scheme, including selecting indigenous scholarship holders and visiting them in Australia at least once each year. Secondary school students at Territory schools are tested to determine general ability, and test construction and research are carried out. In 1963-64 Dr. G. F. K. Naylor of Queensland

University constructed tests at Standard 4 level to attempt to identify children with outstanding ability so that an enriched syllabus could be offered them. The placement of children in secondary schools is also carried out by the guidance service.

CHAPTER 4

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Schools and Curricula

The Administration provides technical education at four types of schools—technical, junior technical, community technical and trade schools—and mission authorities also provide some facilities for technical education.

Administration technical schools have been established at Lae and Rabaul and at Port Moresby in Papua. The three schools enrol youths who have passed Standard 6, for a two year pre-apprenticeship course during which the student has the opportunity to pass examinations at Form I level. Selected students may then undertake a third training year, which includes trade training, and attempt the Form II Certificate examination. Technical schools conduct an academic course with a heavy bias towards technical subjects. After completing the two year course, students are available for placement as apprentices. Students from New Guinea, Papua and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and the New Hebrides attend courses at the various technical schools.

Junior technical schools are designed to provide training in skills such as brickmaking, bricklaying, carpentry, building, plumbing, painting, elementary mechanics and boat building. Most students have completed Standard 5 before enrolling and are either a little too old for further profitable primary school work or extremely interested in taking up some sort of semi-skilled work. The course lasts two years and approximately half the time is spent on normal school subjects and half on practical instruction. Students sometimes construct school furniture, buildings, or water tanks, or carry out small practical projects. After completing the course most students are able to find work in their local area as tradesmen or semi-skilled workers. Graduates from junior technical schools meet a very real work need in the Territory.

Community technical schools operate to improve living conditions in a particular community and to meet a specific stated community need. Courses may range from two months to two years, but generally take about twelve months. The courses are designed so that the students, who are mainly young adults, will gain particular skills rather than an all-round competence at the trade being studied. Typical courses conducted at community technical schools deal with the building of walkways to houses standing on piles over water, making bricks, building fireplaces, sinking wells, pit sawing, elementary mechanical work and house building. Local government councils play an important role in establishing community technical schools by providing finance and materials to erect buildings. The schools emphasize practical training

in a limited sphere and do not qualify students to undertake advanced project work or engage in trade employment. There are 12 community and junior technical schools in New Guinea.

The Port Moresby Trade School provides yet another phase of technical education. There are two major sections to the schools: one is concerned with the block training of apprentices and the other with in-service training for Administration employees. The apprenticeship system, covering many different trades in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, provides for a five-week period annually for continuous full-time training at a technical school. These block training courses are held at the Port Moresby Trade School. The other major section of the school offers specialised training for semi-skilled workers to enable them to gain certificates required for further promotion. Courses provided include plumbing, carpentry, painting, motor mechanics and heavy equipment operation.

Enrolments at the various types of Administration technical school in New Guinea and at the Port Moresby Trade School at 30th June, 1964, were as follows:

Technical schools	308
Community and junior technical schools	349
Trade School (Port Moresby) ..	59*

* Thirty of these are New Guinean students.

The teaching of manual arts subjects, such as woodwork, technical drawing and metalwork, is an integral part of the secondary curriculum in high schools and junior high schools. There are three mission technical schools in New Guinea. One, at Kambubu, New Britain, offers technical courses at secondary level and the other two, at Baitabag in the Madang District and Baiyer River in the Western Highlands District, are junior technical schools.

CHAPTER 5

TEACHER TRAINING

Recruitment

Indigenous and non-indigenous Administration teachers are recruited from several sources.

Indigenous teacher trainees are selected from school leavers and adult applicants, for one of three courses—the “A”, “B” or “C” course—of teacher training. The “A” course is designed to produce efficient teachers for infant and lower primary grades, while the “B” and “C” courses produce teachers for all primary grades.

Non-indigenous teachers are mainly recruited from Australia to join the Territory Public Service, although some have been recruited from among local residents who are trained and qualified teachers, and there are numbers of teachers on secondment from various Australian states. In 1964, 25 specialist secondary teachers were recruited from the United Kingdom.

Missions in the Territory recruit their teachers from sources similar to those drawn upon by the Administration. There are also a number of non-indigenous mission teachers who come from Europe and America.

Training Courses

The “A” Course enrolls trainees who have completed Standard 7, who then undergo a twelve months’ course to equip them to teach Preparatory, Standard 1 and Standard 2; the “B” Course enrolls trainees who have completed Form II (Standard 9) for a two-year training course which enables them to teach all primary grades and the “C” Course enrolls trainees with a New South Wales Intermediate Certificate or equivalent for a two-year training course qualifying them to teach all primary grades from Preparatory to Standard 6.

“A”, “B” and “C” Courses are conducted at Administration and mission teacher training colleges. As indicated by enrolment figures, missions tend to concentrate on training “A” Course graduates while the Administration provides facilities for training at all levels.

Indigenous students undertaking the “A”, “B” or “C” courses may attend colleges in either New Guinea or Papua depending on the courses offered. Graduates are qualified to teach in any primary school in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The following tables show the number of New Guineans enrolled throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea in the courses indicated, and the total enrolment at all teacher training colleges in New Guinea:

TEACHER TRAINING COURSES.

	Administration		Mission	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
“A” Course	81	13	122	54
“B” Course—First year ..	39	1	24	7
“B” Course—Second year ..	63	2	20	17
“C” Course—First year ..	15	4	9	..
“C” Course—Second year ..	3	4	4	..
Total	201	24	179	78

TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGES

Administration			Mission		
Colleges	Staff	Trainees	Colleges	Staff	Trainees
3	18	167(a)	13	46(b)	265(c)

(a) Includes 48 non-indigenous “E” course trainees. (b) Includes part-time staff members. (c) Includes 8 non-indigenous trainees.

There are two special training schemes primarily for non-indigenous teachers. One is a cadetship scheme which involves two years of teacher training at the Australian School of Pacific Administration in Sydney for suitable applicants possessing the New South Wales Leaving Certificate or equivalent. The other is a six months’ course for trainees with English as their mother tongue and possessing at least the New South Wales Intermediate Certificate or

equivalent. This course—known as the “E” course—is held at Malaguna and provides specialized training in techniques of teaching English in the Territory and infant method, and graduates are appointed as primary school teachers.

One Papuan student began the Australian School of Pacific Administration two-year course as a Cadet Education Officer in 1964. There is a small number of non-indigenous cadets completing studies for university degrees or the Diploma in Education. Cadets are required to enter an agreement to serve in the Territory for a stated period.

In-Service Training

The demand for in-service training is continually increasing, and is being met in four ways: by the senior officers' course, short training courses on a regional basis, correspondence courses, and overseas tours.

The senior officers' course was first held in 1963. This is a course of six to twelve months duration for senior indigenous teachers of the Department who have demonstrated outstanding ability. A continuous full-time training programme is arranged to prepare these officers for wider responsibilities as assistant district inspectors, headmasters of major primary schools, and supervisory teachers. Practical field work is an integral part of the course; some course members have been awarded travelling scholarships to observe educational practices in other Pacific countries such as Fiji and New Zealand. There are 12 members of the 1964 senior officers' course.

Regional and district training courses are held during school vacations and at other appropriate times. The courses are of two main types: those which introduce new teaching methods and techniques and those which are designed to strengthen particular areas in the teaching field.

Correspondence courses are also available for teachers who wish to improve their professional status within the Department, and the Departmental library distributes reading material to course members.

Ten groups have toured the eastern states of Australia under the Department of Education's programme of educational tours for senior teachers. The tours provide indigenous teachers with the opportunity of observing a highly complex and developed modern industrial society at first hand and contribute to mutual understanding. On their return to the Territory, teachers share the benefits of their experiences through lectures and discussion groups.

CHAPTER 6

HIGHER EDUCATION

Report of the Commission on Higher Education

In 1963 a Commission—consisting of Sir George Currie, formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University of Western Australia and more recently of the University of New Zealand, as Chairman; Professor O. H. K. Spate, Professor of Geography at the Australian National University; and Dr. J. T. Gunther, Assistant Administrator of Papua and New Guinea—was established to report on higher education in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The

Commissioners travelled widely both within and without the Territory, gathering evidence and opinions in relation to higher education in Papua and New Guinea.

In its report, which is at present being considered by the Australian Government, the Commission recommended that a University be established in the Territory at an early date, and that an Institute for Higher Technical Education also be established. Specific recommendations were made about the siting and construction of the University and the order in which faculties should be established. It was recommended that entrance to the preliminary year at the University be after completion of Form IV and a suggested curriculum for the preliminary year was outlined. Possible relationships of the University and Institute of Higher Technical Education with other institutions were also outlined.

Details of the professional training in medicine and dentistry available to Territory students are set out in Part VII, Chapter 7. As mentioned in Part VI, Section 4 Chapter 3 a diploma course in agriculture is to be introduced at the Vudal Agricultural College in 1965.

Information about the Police Training College established to train officers for the constabulary is given in Part IV, Chapter 1. The first cadet officers are expected to graduate late in 1964.

The Administrative College at Port Moresby began its training functions in temporary quarters during the year. Construction of appropriate permanent buildings and residential accommodation is proceeding on the outskirts of Port Moresby as mentioned in Part V, Chapter 4.

Scholarships

There is a number of scholarships available for higher education in Australia, most of them offered by the Administration although there are private scholarships offered by the Reserve Bank of Australia and the W. M. Strong Trust Fund.

At present there are twelve New Guinean students undertaking higher education in Australia: four at university in the faculties of economics, science and pharmacy; four at agricultural colleges and four at a technical college.

Scholarships cover all tuition fees, boarding costs, clothing expenses, a cost-of-living allowance, a text book allowance and medical, dental and optical expenses.

CHAPTER 7

ADULT EDUCATION

Adult Education Council

The Adult Education Council was established in 1963 under the chairmanship of the Director of Education, to advise the Administrator on the organization and development of adult education activities.

The Council consists of seven officers of the Public Service, including two indigenous officers, together with two representatives, one of whom is indigenous, to represent voluntary organizations.

The Council is responsible to the Administrator for:

- (a) the co-ordination of all Administration adult education activities;
- (b) the development and encouragement of adult education activities in accordance with declared policy, with special emphasis on the teaching of English to adults;
- (c) the collation and compilation of reports on adult education activities as directed;
- (d) the critical assessment of adult education activities, and the making of appropriate recommendations to the Administrator; and
- (e) liaison with other bodies which have functions or interests in relation to the education or training of adults.

An adult education officer is to take up duty with the Department of Education in Port Moresby in July, 1964.

Adult English Classes

No accurate figures are available to indicate the extent of illiteracy among adult indigenous people. If the ability to comprehend a letter written in simple terms and in a familiar language is accepted as a criterion of literacy, then there are many persons in areas under Administration control who are literate.

Mainly because of the great diversity of languages spoken by the two million inhabitants of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea the Administration's aim is to establish English as the Territory's major language. Pidgin has developed as a lingua franca to some extent in New Guinea and Police Motu in Papua, but neither is satisfactory and widespread efforts are being made to extend the understanding and use of English.

The establishment of formal adult classes in English on a wide scale began in 1964, classes being held after school and conducted by qualified teachers. The formation of these classes met with an enthusiastic response in every district and at 30th June there were 99 classes throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea with an approximate total enrolment of 4,000 adults; 2,900 students in 65 classes are in the trust Territory.

Formal Extension Work

The main departments concerned with formal extension work are Native Affairs, Public Health and Agriculture Stock and Fisheries. In their programmes for introducing new food crops and improvements in diet, teaching hygiene and sanitation and the prevention, treatment and control of disease (whether among human beings, animals or crops), promoting cash cropping and improved production methods to provide a source of money income—in fact in the whole complex task of raising the living standards of the people—these departments are engaged in adult education over a wide field and each in some degree reinforce the activities of the others.

Women's clubs, sponsored by the Department of Native Affairs, contribute substantially to the education of

women and girls. Teachers' wives who have received training in the management of women's groups are actively assisting in the establishment of these clubs, the number of which increased during the year from 184 to 200. The aims of the clubs are to raise village living standards through instruction in hygiene, nutrition, cookery, sewing, home nursing and infant and maternal welfare; to provide leisure-time activities through new and old crafts, sports and social activities; and to help women improve their social status and provide them with a formal channel for the expression of opinions. Further information on women's clubs is given in Chapter 3 of Part VII.

Courses catering for selected married couples from as many areas as possible, were continued during the year by the Department of Native Affairs as part of the community education programme. Training centres are now established in all districts. Use has been made of boarding schools during holiday periods for additional courses. The course curriculum is designed to give instruction in home-crafts, health and hygiene, local government, agriculture and simple technical skills, including house construction and welding. Courses have been held at Mt. Hagen, Kieta, Rabaul (Vunadadir), Kavieng, Finschhafen (Dregerhafen), Wewak, Madang and Hutjena. Forty courses have been held and have been attended by 1,400 persons.

Correspondence and Special Classes

In addition to the residential community training courses and the special classes in English mentioned above, adult education activities undertaken by the Administration and interested organizations cover:

- (a) university and matriculation tutorials;
- (b) vocational and professional courses in departmental training schools and colleges, e.g., clerical, medical, dental, sanitation, health inspection, communications, printing and all trade training;
- (c) public service pre-entry and in-service advancement classes in formal education subjects; and
- (d) leisure-time classes in a wide range of subjects.

The Department of Education conducts a Correspondence and Special Classes School which provides courses for officers of the Public Service and Administration servants. Lessons can be taken by correspondence or by attending classes after working hours or, in certain circumstances, during working hours. There are 1,771 New Guinean students enrolled at the School in the classes indicated below:

<i>Correspondence Courses</i>			<i>Special Classes</i>
Junior	}	.. .. 395	—
Sub-Junior			—
Form II	.. ..	200	166
Form I	.. ..	178	167
Standard VII	192	95
Standard VI	161	117
Standard V	—	66
Standard IV	—	34
<hr/>			<hr/>
Total	1,126	645
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Overseas Training

A number of indigenous persons each year attend training courses sponsored by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization and the South Pacific Commission, and increasing numbers of young adults undertake educational tours or receive formal education and trade training in Australia under the sponsorship of voluntary organizations, religious missions, employers and the Administration.

Broadcast Programmes, Publications and Films

The mass-media of broadcasting, film libraries and local newspapers, the use of which has expanded in recent years, have made a considerable contribution to the process of raising the general educational level of the people.

Broadcasting is a particularly effective medium in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Programmes can be adapted when desired to make use of vernacular languages, including those which have no written form, or for broadcasts to schools or to particular age groups. The use of transistor receivers, readily available at a comparatively low cost and operating on standard torch cell batteries, has increased considerably the impact of broadcasting. People in rural areas have displayed a readiness to buy radio sets as they realize that programmes broadcast have relevance to their way of life.

The main broadcasting service for the Territory is operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission which has its Territory headquarters at Port Moresby. It broadcasts within the hours 6 a.m. to midnight.

Its programme from Port Moresby is transmitted by short wave on two frequencies simultaneously, using the call sign VLT or VLK. During the year new transmitters with a higher power than those previously used were installed and good reception is now possible in most parts of New Guinea. The Australian Broadcasting Commission also operates a separate medium wave station, 9RB, at Rabaul, which serves most of the Gazelle Peninsula. As well as drawing on material from Australia and Port Moresby, this station produces programmes specially designed for the area which it serves.

The Port Moresby station broadcasts mainly in English with Pidgin and Police Motu being used at some of the more popular listening times. The Rabaul station uses English, Pidgin and the vernacular of the Gazelle Peninsula people.

The process of integrating material for Papuan and New Guinean listeners into the overall programme has been continued and has undoubtedly contributed to better mutual understanding between different sections of the community. Many of the more popular listening periods are devoted to such programmes.

In addition to rebroadcasting the major news services from Australia and one from the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Commission's journalists in the Territory produce two five minute sessions of local news daily, catering for people with differing interests, which are broadcast in English, Police Motu and Pidgin. An additional service covering Australian and overseas news in

simple English with some background information was introduced during the year, and there is also a ten minute session of news and information for women.

Of particular importance are the Australian Broadcasting Commission's broadcasts to schools in the Territory, and during the year a number of programmes prepared especially for Territory pupils have been introduced. Educational broadcasts now include:

Let's Speak English—two series for Standards 4 and 5, broadcast four days a week;

Listen and Learn—two series for preparatory classes and Standard 1 to assist the teaching of English, these are each broadcast three times a week;

Social Studies for Primary "T" Schools—broadcast once a week;

Health and Hygiene—once a week;

Singing Together—once a week;

Social Studies—For Standards 3 and 4 and Standards 5 and 6, each once a week;

The World We Live In and *Let's Have Music*—each once a week;

Let's Join In—for infant classes, and *Kindergarten of the Air*—each three times a week.

Booklets on *Let's Speak English* and *Listen and Learn* programmes are available to teachers, and there is a general booklet on school broadcasts available for pupils.

There has been a further increase in the number of Papuans and New Guineans employed by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Papuans and New Guineans are doing more of the announcing than previously and are being encouraged to take a more responsible part in the production of programmes. Journalists and rural broadcasts staff are sent to Australia for experience and training.

Two short wave stations are operated by the Administration in New Guinea, one at Rabaul, and the other at Wewak.

The Administration station at Rabaul, VL9BR, introduced a second frequency as reception of the original frequency had weakened because of ionospheric conditions. VL9BR broadcasts from 5 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. Sunday to Thursday and to 11 p.m. on Fridays and Saturdays. The programmes, which use Pidgin, English and the vernacular of the Gazelle Peninsula, serve as vehicles for extension work and supplement the programmes of the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Extension programmes are produced by the station staff in close consultation with the Administration departments concerned. They deal with local problems, many raised by listeners, and use local people with special knowledge of the various matters discussed. The station is listened to throughout New Britain and the New Guinea Islands.

The second Administration station, VL9CD, at Wewak, which broadcasts from 5.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. daily, operates for the Sepik District, but is listened to regularly in other coastal regions and in the highlands of New Guinea. English and Pidgin are the main languages, although limited use is also made of district vernaculars for special news and announcements. There are some differences in programmes from those of Rabaul, mainly because of the greater cultural fragmentation of the population, but it is

hoped that through increased attention to news and general information services communal interests will be developed in the scattered communities. The station co-operates in the community educational activities of the Department of Native Affairs in the District.

Both stations made a significant contribution to the political education programme leading up to the House of Assembly elections. Communities were prepared for the arrival of teams collecting names for the common roll, and familiarized with nomination requirements and voting procedures. Members of the House of Assembly representing electorates in the area served by these stations make daily reports when the House is sitting and these are recorded for broadcasting.

During the year the station at Rabaul began broadcasting the complete proceedings of the monthly meetings of the Gazelle Local Government Council. The proceedings are recorded and broadcast during weekends outside normal broadcasting hours.

Both stations are largely staffed by New Guineans who do almost all the announcing, and are assisted by programme advisory committees consisting mainly of representatives of indigenous interests.

The Administration has continued to distribute radio sets, and to subsidize the purchase of sets by local government councils. Special encouragement has been given to co-operative societies to stock radio sets. Many missions have provided sets for their communities. Owners of radio sets are not required to hold a licence. There is no television in the Territory.

A list of the major publications distributed in the Territory is given in Chapter 2 of Part VII. In addition many missions, local government councils and voluntary organizations publish news sheets with limited circulation. These use a variety of languages, and provide a very useful source of reading material for rural people. The amount of overseas news and information of Territory-wide interest which they contain varies.

In Chapter 8 of this Part a list is given of some of the publications of the Department of Information and Extension Services. In addition to booklets and pamphlets other material published has included flip charts, film strips and flannelgraphs many of which were produced for use during the electoral education programme, and wall charts on various subjects including plant and animal diseases and the planting of trees. The flip charts dealt with a variety of subjects including hygiene and child care. A series of three posters was published to encourage thrift and saving. Other publications included newsletters for different categories of workers including social welfare staff and agricultural field workers.

Printing potential for the Territory was improved during the year with the installation of new machinery at a number of printing establishments including the Government Printery, the Department of Information and Extension Services in Port Moresby, the Lutheran Press near Madang and the Summer Institute of Linguistics near Kainantu in the Eastern Highlands. The expansion has been mainly in the offset printing field, this form of printing being well suited to the production of illustrated publications, for work in vernaculars, and where limited

runs are required. Furthermore, operators can generally be trained in much less time than for letterpress. A number of other missions, particularly the Catholic Mission and the Methodist Overseas Mission near Rabaul, have printeries. Mission presses are used mainly for the production of religious texts and educational material for schools as well as parish news sheets, but at times they undertake printing for the Administration.

The Administration has a total of twenty-six 16 mm. sound projectors in use throughout the Territory, with full-time indigenous operators employed by the Department of Information and Extension Services. Although projectors with magnetic recording and play-back facilities have the advantage of permitting the ready use of commentaries in the vernacular, they have not been widely used because of the greater difficulties of operation.

The Administration maintains a 16 mm. film library at Port Moresby. The number of films held was increased by some 40 titles to a total of about 1,050 by the end of the year. Films made available by the United Nations Information Centre and the Unilever organization are included in the library. The United Nations Information Centre also maintains a library of specialized 35 mm. and 16 mm. films. Use of all these services is free. In addition there is a commercial 16 mm. film library at Port Moresby, with a branch at Rabaul. This offers some 800 feature films. There is fairly extensive borrowing from the Commonwealth National Library at Canberra of instructional and other educational films for which there is only a limited demand.

A small film production unit set up by the Administration produced a number of 16 mm. and 8 mm. films during the year, and work on a number of others had reached an advanced stage by the end of the year.

CHAPTER 8

OTHER ASPECTS OF EDUCATION

Scholarships, Prizes and Bursaries

In addition to the Administration's secondary and tertiary scholarships, there are a number of private scholarships available. A Reserve Bank scholarship for indigenous students at secondary or tertiary level provides the full costs of the course. The majority of the other private scholarships—including the L. P. B. Arnut Bursary, A.V.M. Scholarship, J. N. Blow Scholarship, Ruth Fairfax Bursary, Mobil Oil Scholarship, Gilbert Renton Scholarship and the New Guinea Women's Memorial Scholarship—are valued at £50 a year for the duration of secondary schooling, while some provide educational tours of Australia of a month's duration.

Pre-Schools

Pre-schools have been established at Rabaul, Wewak, Mandang, Wau, Bulolo, Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, and Mt. Hagen and on Manus Island, where a new centre was opened during the year at Lorengau. They are subsidized by the Administration and controlled by the Department

of Public Health as part of the specialist Infant, Child and Maternal Health Service. Additoinal information is given in Chapter 7 of Part VII.

Pre-School Assistants. Pre-school assistants are trained at pre-school centres by qualified pre-school teachers. The training course lasts three years, and completion of school Standard 6 is required for entry. After graduation, pre-school assistants are qualified to conduct 'T' type centres. Eleven students are at present in training and four graduated during the year.

Youth Organizations

Almost all the major voluntary international youth organizations are represented in New Guinea. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations, which pioneered youth work in the Territory, have groups established in most centres. Both organizations have a vigorous training programme and indigenous scouts and guides are serving as Assistant Commissioners and Training Commissioners.

Since the last report the Young Men's Christian Association of Australia has extended its operations to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and an experienced secretary has been appointed. The Young Women's Christian Association of Australia has concentrated on training programmes for young women; six New Guineans attended a training camp held near Port Moresby in December, 1963.

All church organizations sponsor youth groups and there has been a marked increase in the membership of the Boys Brigade, Junior Red Cross and the St. John's Ambulance Brigade Cadets.

The Administration supplements, where necessary, the resources of existing organizations without impairing their independence. Since March, 1963, a youth work organizer in the Department of Native Affairs has been encouraging the formation of adolescent groups in urban centres and providing aid by way of sports and camping gear, educational equipment, transport, training of sports and club leaders, assistance with club programming, supervision of sports and the promotion of school vacation activity centres.

Education of Girls

Encouraging progress is being made in breaking down the traditionally conservative attitude towards the education of women and girls. Each year more and more girls are enrolling in schools and those already at school are tending to remain for longer periods.

Total enrolments of girls at Administration schools increased from 8,622 in 1963 to 10,531 in 1964 and there was also a slight increase in the numbers attending mission schools.

Camilla Wedgwood Memorial Lecture

The Camilla Wedgwood Memorial Lecture and Seminar in honour of the late Honorable Camilla Wedgwood, who made notable contributions to education in the Territory, is an annual event. A visiting educationist of international standing delivers the lecture and conducts the seminar, and officers and mission representatives are

invited to attend. The inaugural lecture was delivered in 1959. In 1964, Mr. R. N. Murray, Director of the UNESCO Regional Centre for Education in Africa, lectured on the topic "Training of Teachers of Youth and Adult". Sixty-three Administration and mission indigenous and expatriate representatives attended the three-day seminar held after the lecture.

Indigenous Arts

The curricula of schools emphasize the retention and promotion of the worthy elements of indigenous art, the most striking examples of which are associated with magico-religious and clan symbolism, although much of it also concerns everyday existence.

The making and decorating of water and cooking pots has become a specialized occupation in some areas, while in the Bougainville area the making and geometric patterning of baskets is a highly skilled art. The weaving of decorative wall matting for houses and of sleeping and floor mats has reached a high level of development in many parts of New Guinea. Wood carving is widely practised. Fine examples of mask and shield carving as well as the highly decorative tambaran of spirit houses can be found in the Sepik area. In the highlands areas much of the art is directed towards the making of ceremonial dress, especially head dress, in which the plumes of the bird of paradise are widely used. A wide range of ceremonial dances, music, legends and folklore has been faithfully handed on from each generation to the next. In recent years many of these have been recorded.

For many years choral festivals have been held annually in some areas, the most important being that held in the Tolai area. Church, village and school groups compete in these festivals and have helped to preserve the best in indigenous music and song.

In the field of painting, indigenous art has been encouraged greatly in recent years by the introduction of the Cariappa Art Competition for schools in 1955. After a visit to the Territory in 1954, His Excellency General K. M. Cariappa, then High Commissioner for India in Australia, with the aim of fostering the preservation of indigenous art, presented a shield to be awarded annually to the school exhibiting the best collection of paintings.

In 1963, Popondetta Primary 'T' School, Papua, won the shield from 52 other competing schools throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Manual arts which make use of local materials have been introduced in an attempt to ally the innate artistic ability of the indigenous population with introduced techniques.

Teaching about the United Nations

The social studies syllabus provides for school children to acquire a knowledge of the United Nations and of the International Trusteeship System. Text books containing comprehensive information on the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies are prescribed, and the book "United Nations for the Classroom" is used in the senior classes in indigenous schools. Current activities of the United Nations are publicized by the broadcasting and newspaper services and special days sponsored by the United Nations are suitably recognised. One such day is Children's Day, which is celebrated with appropriate

features at every school throughout the Territory. Film strips, pamphlets and other information material produced by the United Nations, are distributed to schools. The Department of Information and Extension Services co-operates closely with the United Nations Information Centre in Port Moresby and, besides giving practical assistance with the translation, printing and distribution of United Nations material, itself produces material dealing with the United Nations.

Libraries

School Library Services. Libraries are maintained in schools and teachers' colleges and are continually being expanded and improved. Each secondary school has the nucleus of a valuable library collection and the main teachers' college for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea at Port Moresby has 2,500 library books for its 250 trainees. The Department of Education also provides library boxes for schools, and parents and citizens associations have played a large part in expanding school library facilities. The Department of Education's headquarters library contains 6,500 books which Administration and mission teachers may borrow. It is part of the Departmental librarian's duties to advise schools on the most suitable books to purchase for their libraries.

Public Libraries. The Public Library Service which has its headquarters in Port Moresby now has eight branches in New Guinea. The Rabaul branch has 13,547 books; Lae, 8,683; Madang, 5,129; Wewak, 4,060; Goroka, 2,621; Wau, 3,111; Bulolo, 2,776; and Mount Hagen, 311.

The branch at Mount Hagen was opened during the year and other branches were built up and overhauled. Most of the books held have been selected as likely to interest New Guinean and Papuan readers. Extensive use is made of the country library service whereby the Administration meets the cost of postage or air freight both ways on books and periodicals borrowed from the branches.

The distribution of books to local government councils, women's and youth clubs has continued.

Supply of Literature

The library services referred to above, together with the various news sheets and other reading material published by the Administration and the missions, provide the main source of literature for the population.

The Publications Branch of the Department of Information and Extension Services has a special responsibility for producing printed material for the indigenous people. The Branch now has a well equipped offset printing shop. The plant produces the fortnightly newspaper 'Our News' which is published in English, Pidgin and Police Motu and the leaflets, pamphlets, posters and booklets used by departments of the Administration in carrying out their extension programmes. Photographers and artists are employed and publications are extensively illustrated. Most of the publications issued are in English and Pidgin but from time to time use is made of the more widely spoken vernaculars in which a significant number of adults have acquired literacy.

An illustrative list of the publications issued follows:

An Explanation of the Report of the Select Committee on Proposed Changes in the Legislative Council;

Facts about the House of Assembly Elections;

House of Assembly Elections—a progress report published towards the end of 1963;

The Declaration of Human Rights—an explanation in simple English;

The United Nations Explained—written by the United Nations Information Centre, Port Moresby, and published by the Department of Information and Extension Services;

Tok Aut Long United Nations—a literal translation into Pidgin by Mr. D. Barrett M.H.A. of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

Lets Grow Rice and Ceylon-type Copra Dryer—pamphlet used in Agricultural Extension work;

The Story of Two Daughters—on bringing up children—designed for Women's clubs;

Three Men and Their Money—a thrift and savings pamphlet;

Diesel Operator's Handbook.

A Manual of Correspondence; and

What is Freedom?—a discussion booklet.

During the year 2,000 copies in simple English of each of six booklets, outlining practical projects for women's clubs in connection with a badge scheme, were published.

The Administration provides a news agency service for press and radio in the Territory which is used by the Territory's broadcasting stations and newspapers, and maintains an extensive library of recordings of historical and cultural interest, including indigenous ceremonies, music and legends.

Theatres and Cinemas

There are no professional theatres in the Territory, but amateur dramatic societies frequently stage performances. An annual Festival of Drama is held at Lae which attracts entries from many centres in New Guinea and Papua. The amateur societies are active in promoting interest in theatrical productions with a local theme, and during the year the first play was written for and publicly performed by a wholly indigenous cast.

Commercial cinemas operating in the Territory are attended by all sections of the public. There are 35mm. cinema houses in the larger towns.

The Administration's 16mm. film service is described in Chapter 7 of this Part. In addition to the Administration service, projectors owned by missions, local government councils, women's clubs and private companies are used for the education and entertainment of all sections of the community.

Research

Details of research in basic services and in economic and social fields are given in appropriate chapters of this report. The establishment of the Department of Native Affairs provides for the employment of two anthropologists.

During the year there was effective co-operation with the following research workers who were undertaking work in the fields mentioned:

Dr. Bruce Biggs (University of Auckland)—Linguistic studies—Simbai, Madang District and Baiyer River, Western Highlands District.

Miss Nancy Bowers (Columbia University, New York)—Social anthropology, with emphasis on the study of subsistence agriculture—Mount Hagen, Western Highlands District.

Dr. Ralph Bulmer (University of Auckland)—Social anthropology—Simbai, Madang District and Baiyer River, Western Highlands District.

Dr. Ann Chowning (Columbia University, New York)—Social anthropology—Kandrian area, New Britain District.

Mr. E. A. Cook (Yale University, New Haven)—Social anthropology—Jimi River, Western Highlands District.

Mr. B. A. L. Cranstone (The British Museum, London)—Collecting and studying ethnological specimens—Telefomin and Oksapmin, Sepik District.

Professor Philip Dark (University of Southern Illinois)—A preliminary survey, to select a locality for intensive study of art—Sepik, Morobe and New Britain Districts.

Mr. Anthony Forge (University of London)—Social anthropology, with emphasis on a study of the social background of art—Maprik, Sepik District.

Mr. Eugene Giles (Harvard University, Massachusetts)—Physical anthropology—Markham Valley, Morobe District.

Dr. Jane Goodale (Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania)—Social anthropology—Kandrian area, New Britain District.

Dr. E. Haberland (Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Frankfurt)—Collecting and studying ethnological specimens—Sepik District.

Mr. T. Harding (University of Michigan)—Social anthropology, with particular reference to traditional trade systems—Finschhafen Sub-district, Morobe District.

Mr. Irwin Howard (University of Hawaii)—Social anthropology, Mortlock Islands, Bougainville District.

Miss Madeleine Leininger (University of Washington, Seattle)—Social anthropology—Kainantu Sub-District, Eastern Highlands District.

Dr. Robert Littlewood (University of Washington, Seattle)—Physical anthropology—Kainantu, Eastern Highlands District.

Mr. Douglas Newton (The Museum of Primitive Art, New York)—A study of art—Sepik District.

Mr. Eugene Ogan (Harvard University, Massachusetts)—Social anthropology—Kieta area, Bougainville District.

Mrs. Karen Pataki (University of Washington, Seattle)—Social anthropology—Kainantu, Eastern Highlands District.

Mr. Kerry Pataki (University of Washington, Seattle)—A geographic study of land use—Kainantu, Eastern Highlands District.

Mrs. Ann Rappaport (Columbia University, New York)—A linguistic and anthropological study—Simbai area, Madang District.

Mr. Roy Rappaport (Columbia University, New York)—Social anthropology—Simbai area, Madang District.

Mr. Sterling Robbins (University of Washington, Seattle)—Social anthropology, with emphasis on psychological characteristics—Kainantu, Eastern Highlands District.

Professor Marshall D. Sahline (University of Michigan)—Social anthropology, with particular reference to traditional trade systems—Finschhafen Sub-district, Morobe District.

Dr. Lola Schwartz (The American Museum of Natural History, New York)—Social anthropology—Manus District.

Dr. Theodore Schwartz (The American Museum of Natural History, New York)—Social anthropology—Manus District.

Mr. A. J. Strathern (University of Cambridge)—Social anthropology—Mount Hagen, Western Highlands District.

Mrs. M. Strathern (University of Cambridge)—Social anthropology—Mount Hagen, Western Highlands District.

Dr. A. P. Vayda (Columbia University, New York)—Social anthropology—Simbai area, Madang District.

Mrs. C. Vayda (Columbia University, New York)—Social anthropology—Simbai area, Madang District.

Professor J. B. Watson (University of Washington, Seattle)—Social anthropology—Kainantu, Eastern Highlands District.

Mr. J. P. White (Australian National University, Canberra)—An archaeological survey—Morobe and Eastern Highlands Districts.

Some works published during the year by research workers in the Territory are listed below:

Champness, L. T. Bradley, M.A., Walsh, R. J.—A Study of the Tolai in New Britain. (Sydney: Oceania; Vol XXXIV, No. 1).

Meggitt, M. J.—The Kinship Terminology of the Mae Enga of New Guinea. (Sydney: Oceania; Vol. XXXIV, No. 3).

Newman, P. L.—"Wild Man" behaviour in a New Guinea Highlands Community. (Washington: American Anthropologist; Vol. 66, No. 1).

Schmitz, Carl A.—Wantoot: Art and Religion of the North-East New Guinea Papuans. (The Hague: Mouton & Co.)

Valentine, C. A.—Men of Anger and Men of Shame: Lakalai Ethnopsychology and its Implications for Sociopsychological Theory. (Pittsburgh: Ethnopsychology Vol. 2, No. 4).

Watson, J. B.—A Previously Unreported Root Crop from the New Guinea Highlands. (Pittsburgh: Ethnology; Vol. 3, No. 1).

Antiquities

The *Antiquities Ordinance* 1953-1962 provides for the protection of New Guinea antiquities, relics, curios and articles of ethnological and anthropological interest or scientific value.

Under this ordinance no person may remove from the Territory any New Guinea antiquities without first offering them for sale at a reasonable price to the Administration. The Ordinance also provides for the protection of rock carvings or paintings, pottery deposits, old ceremonial or initiation grounds, or any other ancient remains. The discovery or reputed existence of any such objects or places must be reported to the nearest district officer, and they may not be exposed or otherwise interfered with, without written permission from the Administrator or his delegates.

Museums, Parks, Etc.

A public museum serving the interests of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea has been established in Port Moresby with a collection of artifacts representative of both Territories.

The development of parks and gardens in all townships is actively sponsored by the Administration, and deserving of special mention are the botanical gardens at Lae which contain a fine collection of plants.

No special steps have been taken to preserve the flora of the Territory, but under the *Forestry Ordinance* 1936-1962 any trees or species or classes of trees can be declared to be reserved.

The preservation of fauna is provided for by the *Birds and Animals Protection Ordinance* 1922-1947 under which it is unlawful for any person to capture, destroy, buy, sell, deal in, export or remove from the Territory any fauna except under prescribed conditions.

PART IX. PUBLICATIONS

Copies of all laws affecting the Territory have been transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The National Library of Australia, Canberra, publishes *Australian National Bibliography* and *Australian Public Affairs Information Service*, both issued monthly and cumulated annually; *Australian Government Publications* and *Australian Books: a Select List*, both annual publications; and *Australian Films—A Catalogue of Scientific,*

Educational and Cultural Films 1940-1958 with annual supplements. The Library also issues subject bibliographies from time to time. These publications are forwarded regularly to the United Nations Library in New York and copies are sent on request to other libraries sponsored by the United Nations. A record of material received in the National Library under legal deposit provisions, including publications concerning the Territory, has been transmitted to the United Nations.

PART X. RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council arising out of the examination of the Annual Report for 1962-63 have been noted and considered by the Administering Authority and the following information is furnished thereon:

I. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ORGANS

The Council notes with approval that, in accordance with its previous recommendations to the Administering Authority, a House of Assembly has been established in Papua and New Guinea. Bearing in mind the importance of ensuring fair and equal treatment in the distribution of seats in the Assembly, the Council recommends to the Administering Authority, for consideration in conjunction with the Assembly, elimination of those clauses of the electoral ordinances which provide for official and special seats in the Assembly; instead, the electoral ordinances should provide for the election of all candidates from a common roll.

The Council considers the creation of this body a significant step in the political advancement of the peoples of the Territory and expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will ensure as far as possible the exercise of full and effective powers by the House of Assembly. It suggests that the Assembly be encouraged to create a system of parliamentary committees to aid its members in the study of problems and to prepare legislation in relation to matters affecting the Territory.

The Council notes with satisfaction the reconstruction of the Administrator's Council and the appointment to it of five indigenous elected members of the House of Assembly. It hopes that these changes, together with the appointment of parliamentary under-secretaries will pave the way to the introduction of ministerial government and finally to the creation of an executive government responsible to the legislature.

The Council considers that political parties play a vital role in the political development of any people. It therefore recommends that the Administering Authority encourage the development of political parties in the Trust Territory.

The Administering Authority welcomes the Council's expression of approval of the establishment of the House of Assembly for Papua and New Guinea and notes the Council's comments on the membership of the Assembly. In this connection the Administering Authority refers to its stated policy of consultation with the people of the Territory on changes in the constitutional arrangements for the Territory and points out that the present arrangements are in accordance with the expressed views of the people, recorded in the report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council which inquired into and reported upon the political development of the Territory. The House of Assembly is now in a position to place before the Administering Authority any changes in the constitution of the Assembly which it deems necessary and these will be given careful consideration when they are raised.

The Administering Authority points out that representatives of special electorates are now elected by all electors on the common roll.

The Council's views on committees are noted. The House of Assembly has passed ordinances to establish Standing Committees on Public Works and Public Accounts. In addition, the Assembly has appointed a committee to consider regulations made under ordinances and other committees to deal with internal matters of the Assembly. Under its Standing Orders, the Assembly has power to appoint Select Committees on other matters and wide statutory powers have been given to such committees to examine witnesses and call for documents.

The Administering Authority notes the satisfaction of the Council on the reconstruction of the Administrator's Council and the Council's views on the development of further local authority within the Territory following this change and the appointment of parliamentary under-secretaries.

The Council's views on the development of political parties in the Territory are noted.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

The Council, noting the further extension of the system of local government councils and the introduction of financial subventions for certain local government activities, expresses the hope that early consideration will be given by the new House of Assembly to legislative measures which will increase their powers and functions, as well as the resources available to them, so as to give the indigenous population an effective voice in local affairs. The Council further hopes that a system of representative municipal councils will be introduced without delay and that the entire population of Papua and New Guinea will in the near future be represented at both the local and central government levels.

The *Local Government Ordinance 1963*, passed by the Legislative Council in November, 1963, provides for the establishment of multi-racial rural and municipal councils and for their investment with a wide range of powers and functions which may be varied according to the stage of development reached. It is expected that the drafting of the necessary regulations will be completed and the Ordinance brought into operation early in 1965. Meanwhile progress continues to be made in the establishment

of additional councils. The population included in council areas increased by more than 123,000 during the year, and further councils are in the preparatory stages of formation. In areas where the local economy is still not sufficiently advanced to support a council from local rates and taxes, a subsidy scheme operates to assist the inhabitants in the formation and functioning of councils.

Details of subvention schemes operating to assist council health and educational activities are given in Chapter 3 of Part V. In addition a system of road maintenance agreements has been introduced, under which Councils may enter into contracts with the Administration to undertake specified road maintenance in their areas.

DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSAL ADULT SUFFRAGE AND DIRECT ELECTIONS

The Council commends the Administering Authority on the successful organisation and conduct of elections to the legislature on the basis of universal adult suffrage and a common roll, which it regards as an important milestone in the Territory's political evolution. It suggests that for future elections consideration should be given to reducing the minimum age for women voters to eighteen years.

The suggestion that consideration be given to reducing the minimum age of women voters to 18 has been noted. The Administering Authority considers, however, that the minimum age of voters at elections for the House of Assembly should be the same for both sexes.

PUBLIC SERVICE: TRAINING AND APPOINTMENT OF INDIGENEOUS PERSONS FOR POSITIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The Council notes with satisfaction the measures taken during the period under review to increase New Guinean participation in the Public Service, notably the enactment of legislation providing for integration of the Service, the policy of no longer granting permanent appointments to most expatriate officers and the establishment of an Administrative College. The Council is firmly of the opinion that further administrative responsibilities should be devolved upon the indigenous inhabitants of New Guinea as quickly as practicable, and therefore, while recognizing the difficulties of recruitment, urges the Administering Authority to devote even greater efforts to the drawing up of a programme of higher education and special training to prepare New Guineans for key posts in the Public Service.

Since the beginning of 1964 the Administrative College has provided formal administrative training at various levels of responsibility for selected members of the Public Service. Courses are also being provided to assist officers otherwise suitable to acquire the pre-requisite educational standard to enable them to benefit fully from formal administrative training and thus qualify for advancement to senior positions of responsibility within the Service.

The staff of the Administrative College has already been reviewed and is being increased so that the facilities of the College to supplement on-the-job training may be made available to as many interested and suitable New Guineans as possible.

II. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL

The Council notes with appreciation the increase in the Australian Government's grant to Papua and New Guinea for the year 1963-64 and also the efforts being made to expand and diversify the cash economy and to develop the Territory's economic infrastructure. It stresses, however, the need for an increased tempo of economic development and for the provision of more funds for this purpose. It hopes that the Administering Authority will consider the possibility of further increasing its grants, taking into consideration that there are still areas in the Territory where no form of development has commenced or where development has only just begun and that it will investigate ways of ensuring that a fair share of the income from foreign private investments will be ploughed back into the Territory.

The Council hopes that the results of the economic survey undertaken by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will enable a comprehensive development plan to be prepared and that the pace of economic development will be greatly speeded up. It also hopes that the Administering Authority will encourage effective participation by the indigenous population in the economic development of the Territory.

The Administering Authority has taken note of the Council's comments, and will keep them in mind when considering the report of the economic survey undertaken by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Meanwhile its grant to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea has again been increased and for 1964-65 will be £28m.

LAND

The Council reaffirms its view that the reform of the customary systems of land tenure is among the most fundamental problems of economic development in New Guinea and is essential to the full development of the Territory's economic potential. It reiterates its previous recommendation that the Administering Authority should bring this question to the urgent attention of the new House of Assembly and that, in studying the problem, it should draw on the experience of other countries, particularly in Africa, which have dealt with similar problems.

The Administering Authority's efforts to overcome the economic difficulties created by the customary systems of land tenure in New Guinea have taken two main forms. The first is the settlement of selected indigenous farmers on farm units on Administration land; the second is by the provision of legal and administrative machinery under the Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance to enable communities wishing to do so to have their tribally-owned land sub-divided and formal individual tenure of each block substituted for tribal tenure.

The settlement of more advanced indigenous farmers on Administration land enables them to work their farms free from the difficulties and frustrations inherent in tribal agriculture. At the same time a demonstration is provided to surrounding tribal farmers of the benefits of formal tenure. There have been applications for conversion

from areas where the benefits of formal tenure have been demonstrated by the settlement process.

Credit facilities are available through the Native Loans Board to support the farming of land held under formal tenure. Standard credit budgets are employed for all major cash crops.

African experience in the field of land tenure reform has been studied over many years and in addition over the last 15 years professional officers of the Territory's Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries have from time to time undertaken tours in appropriate African countries to observe the methods adopted and progress achieved in those countries in dealing with this problem. While the significant differences in the social and political organization of New Guinea communities and of African peoples appear to warrant continuation of the Administering Authority's present land tenure conversion policy, the land tenure reform programme being implemented in the Territory will be varied whenever practices in other areas are considered to be applicable to Territory conditions and to offer prospects of practical advantage.

III. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL

The Council, noting with satisfaction the improved status of women as reflected in the work of maternity hospitals, welfare clinics, women's clubs and the increased number of girls in vocational training, hopes that the Administering Authority will use its influence to encourage indigenous women to continue their education beyond the secondary level, that it will grant a considerably increased number of scholarships to them for study abroad and that it will request fellowships from the United Nations for women.

The Administration continues to use its influence to encourage indigenous women to pursue their education as far as possible. A significant proportion of primary and secondary school pupils are now girls and within a few years large numbers of girls should be completing secondary education. Already many trained teachers are women.

Because of early marriage and its obligations and because of the hitherto small numbers of girls with a secondary education few women have been able to take advantage of scholarships for education abroad. In 1965 a school-teacher from Manus will participate in a one year course in home economics conducted at Fiji by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in conjunction with the South Pacific Commission. These training grants are financed jointly from funds provided by the Australian Committee of the F.A.O. Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign and the Commission.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Council commends the Administering Authority on the progress realized in the field of public health services. It hopes that the questions of dietary deficiency and education in nutrition will continue to occupy a prominent place in the health programme of the Territory and that the day will not be far off when the Territory will possess fully trained indigenous doctors.

The Administering Authority has noted the Council's comments, and shares the hopes which it has expressed.

IV. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL

The Council believes that to meet the rising needs of education as quickly as possible, more intensive efforts are required both to expand education at the primary and secondary levels and to ensure that a sufficient number of students acquire the professional, administrative and technical qualifications which are essential to the Territory at its present stage of advancement. The Council suggests that a comprehensive plan should be drawn up for the intensified teaching of the indigenous population and that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) should be requested to assist in furnishing teachers. It also urges the Administering Authority to take positive measures to ensure, wherever possible, that students in secondary and tertiary education complete their studies.

The Council considers it desirable to achieve complete integration of the schools at the primary level. While it notes the statement of the Administering Authority that the linguistic barriers to such integration of primary schools are being progressively overcome, it hopes that efforts to attain this objective will be intensified.

In the continuing expansion of educational facilities particular emphasis is being given to the development of secondary education, so that increasing numbers of students may become available for higher education and training and to fill positions of responsibility in the community.

Students at secondary and tertiary level are actively encouraged to complete their studies both by the provision of extra tutorial assistance for those experiencing difficulty with their studies, and by the provision of financial assistance.

The importance given to fluency in English in the training of teachers, and the special efforts being made to increase rapidly the number of teachers with English as their mother tongue, are mentioned in Part VIII.

It is the Administering Authority's policy to integrate 'A' and 'T' schools. As previously reported, while the courses at 'A' schools are based on Australian requirements and assume that English is the pupil's native language, indigenous students with an adequate command of English are enrolled at 'A' schools. As a means of hastening integration consideration is now being given to the provision of both 'A' and 'T' courses within the one school.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The Council reiterates its previous recommendation adopted at its thirtieth session concerning the immediate need to provide a substantially increased number of New

Guinean students with training at university level, whether at the institutions of higher education which have already been established in the Territory or at universities overseas. The Council considers that such expansion of the numbers receiving university training is urgent not merely for its own sake, but also to sustain the tempo of political, administrative and economic development.

The Administering Authority recognizes that one of the basic needs of the Territory is to increase the number of New Guinean students becoming qualified for and proceeding to training at University level, and is taking action to meet this need.

The report of the Commission set up to investigate higher education in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea has been received, and it is expected that a report from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which visited the Territory at the request of the Administering Authority, will be available in the near future. Both of these reports have a high degree of relevance to the development of measures whereby an increase in the numbers of New Guinean students with tertiary qualifications can be achieved, concurrently with necessary advances in other phases of Territory development. Meanwhile scholarships to Australian universities and for other forms of tertiary training are provided for all New Guineans wishing to undertake tertiary studies, and able to satisfy the respective entry requirements.

V. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERMEDIATE TARGET DATES AND FINAL TIME LIMIT FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Council, noting the advances which have been made in the political development of the Territory, urges the Administering Authority to continue to implement, in the light of the Charter of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Agreement and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and in consultation with the newly-created House of Assembly, realistic plans and programmes reflecting a proper sense of urgency for the rapid and planned advance of the Territory in all aspects of its political life.

The Administering Authority reaffirms statements included in previous reports that it respects the right, assured to the New Guinean people under the Charter of the United Nations and the Trusteeship Agreement, for them to determine their own future. In making further constitutional changes for the Territory, the Administering Authority will continue to be guided by the wishes of the indigenous people as expressed through their elected representatives in the House of Assembly.

PART XI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The principal events and achievements of the year under review have been outlined in the preceding parts of the report. This part summarizes some of the outstanding features of the year's activities in the economic, social and educational fields. A summary of the political developments that have taken place during the year, including the inauguration of the House of Assembly, the appoint-

ment of ten Parliamentary Under-Secretaries and the re-constitution of the Administrator's Council is given in Chapter 9 of Part V.

Public expenditure amounted to £22,430,285 of which £1,059,679 was chargeable to the Loan Fund. Revenue increased from £16,956,224 in 1962-63 to £21,370,606 in 1963-64, of which £15,238,257 was in the form of a

direct grant from the Administering Authority. Internal revenue amounted to £6,132,349 compared with £4,820,073 in the previous year. In addition, Commonwealth Government Departments operating in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea spent a further £6,858,175 of which £2,144,292 was spent on capital works.

The estimated value of Territory trade was £38,416,472: exports of Territory produce being valued at £15,671,145, an increase of £1,826,673 over the previous year, while re-exports were valued at £1,185,921 compared with £960,509 for the previous year. Imports during the year were valued at £21,559,406.

The value of timber products exported was £1,672,683 and gold £659,760.

Agricultural production by New Guineans continued to increase. During the year they produced approximately 3,418 tons of coffee, 22,092 tons of copra, and 4,084 tons of cacao beans.

Co-operative societies increased their capital by £23,206 to £405,239, although the membership of 61,935 shows an increase of less than 1,000 since the end of the previous year.

Expenditure on road and bridge construction and maintenance increased to £1,418,535, and was supplemented by work carried out by Army construction units and the provision of roads required for timber logging operations.

At the request of the Australian Government a mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development carried out a general review of the economic potential of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea in 1963. The Mission's report was awaited at the close of the year under review.

Three more workers' associations were formed during the year—at Wewak, Wau-Bulolo and Goroka. The first two were registered as industrial organizations under the

Industrial Organizations Ordinance as were the associations formed last year at Madang, Lae and Rabaul. The recently formed Goroka Workers' Association has applied for registration.

Expenditure on health services increased to £2,350,999 and expenditure on works and services increased to £680,756. The principal new works included the completion of the Angau Memorial Hospital which replaces the old base hospital at Lae, continuation of the building programme at the Nonga base hospital at Rabaul, and work on the Togoba and Aitape hansenite colonies and Hatzfeldhaven hansenite and tuberculosis hospital. Buildings at several established hospitals were replaced during the year and new hospitals were opened at Imonda and Kandep. Health expenditure by missions from their own funds amounted to £247,072 and that of local government councils £27,423.

The campaign to eradicate illiteracy and develop a common language has led to the establishment of 65 English classes conducted by qualified teachers with an enrolment of 2,900 adult students. Activities to promote the advancement of women continued and at 30th June 1964, there were 200 women's clubs in operation.

During 1963-64 the number of Administration schools increased from 294 to 316 and the number of pupils enrolled from 30,139 to 37,932, while recognized mission schools increased from 962 to 1,068, and enrolments from 76,269 to 86,717. Expenditure by the Administration on educational services (excluding the maintenance of buildings) rose from £3,040,000 to £3,717,000. Financial aid provided for mission schools increased from £307,941 to £355,000, and expenditure by missions from their own funds rose from approximately £660,000 to £730,000.

A commission appointed by the Australian Government in 1963 to report on higher education in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea submitted its report early in 1964 and its recommendations are now being studied by the Government.

STATISTICAL APPENDICES

STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION

The *Census Ordinance* 1947 provides for the taking of a census of the non-indigenous population of the Territory by the Commonwealth Statistician in conjunction with the census of the Commonwealth of Australia. A census was taken at 30th June, 1954, and at 29th June, 1961.

The notification of births, deaths and marriages of members of the non-indigenous population is required under the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance* 1935-1958.

A census of the indigenous people in areas under Administration control is undertaken by the Department of Native Affairs. Officers of that Department visit individual villages and record vital statistics on a family group basis, including details of age, sex, relationships, births and deaths, migration and absentees from villages. This information is entered in village books, which are retained in the village, and is revised each year during census patrols, and is also entered in a village population register which is maintained at each district headquarters. Figures of the enumerated and estimated population at 30th June, 1964, are given in Appendix I. of this report.

Provision is made in the *Native Local Government Councils Ordinance* 1949-1960 for native local government councils constituted under the Ordinance to maintain a register of births and deaths within the council area.

The collection of statistical data to supply administrative requirements in fields such as education, forestry, health, labour, mining and trade, is authorized under various ordinances. Generally, statistical responsibilities are divided amongst the various departments originating or collecting prime data.

The *Statistics Ordinance* 1950 provides for the appointment of a Statistician and for the collection and compilation of statistics of the Territory as prescribed by regulations. Regulations (No. 11 of 1951) made under the Ordinance were published in *Gazette* No. 31 of 25th May, 1951. A Bureau of Statistics is included in the Organization of the Department of the Administrator and under the direction of the Statistician is responsible for general statistics and statistical co-ordination. Separate statistics are compiled for the Territory of New Guinea and where relevant are included in the following appendices.

Statistical publications issued during the year comprised bulletins dealing with Oversea Trade (annual and quarterly) Migration (quarterly), Motor Vehicle Registrations (annual and quarterly), Motor Vehicles on Register (annual), Production in Rural Industries (annual), Production in Secondary Industries (annual), Summary of Statistics (quarterly), Imports Cleared for Home Consumption (annual), Transport and Communication (annual), Supplementary Census Information, Finance—Taxation (annual) and Workers' Compensation (annual).

CONVERSION TABLE

Relationship between English units with metric equivalents—

LENGTH:

	1 inch	=	2.540 centimetres.
12 inches	=	1 foot	= .3048 metres.
3 feet	=	1 yard	= .9144 metres.
1,760 yards	=	1 mile	= 1.609 kilometres.

AREA:

	1 square foot	=	.0929 square metres.
9 square feet	=	1 square yard	= .8361 square metres.
4,840 square yards	=	1 acre	= .4047 hectares.
640 acres	=	1 square mile	= 2.590 square kilometres.

VOLUME:

	1 cubic foot	=	.0283 cubic metres.
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CAPACITY:

	1 pint	=	.5682 litres.
8 pints	=	1 imperial gallon	= 4.546 litres.

WEIGHT:

	1 ounce troy	=	31.10 grammes.
	1 ounce avoirdupois	=	28.35 grammes.
16 oz. avoirdupois	=	1 pound (lb.)	= .4536 kilogrammes.
100 lb.	=	1 cental	= 45.36 kilogrammes.
112 lb.	=	1 cwt.	= 50.80 kilogrammes.
20 cwt	=	1 ton (long ton)	= 1.016 tonnes.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

APPENDIX I. POPULATION

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Indigenous Population—					
Enumerated	1,306,308	1,369,083	1,421,090	1,477,717	1,505,586
Estimated	80,500	64,300	48,230	22,940	16,570
Total	1,386,808	1,433,383	1,469,320	1,500,657	1,522,156
Estimated non-indigenous population (Tables 1, 3 and 4, pages 152-3 and 154)	(a) 14,859	(a) 15,536	(a) 15,848	15,728	16,014

(a) Revised figure.

APPENDIX II. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Total Public Service staff in New Guinea (Table 1, page 155)	1,694	2,085	2,283	2,525	2,983
Indigenous village officials and councillors (Table 9, page 197)	13,192	12,961	12,707	11,932	10,569
Native local government councils—					
Number of councils	23	27	38	50	55
Number of councillors	657	780	1,164	1,518	1,670
Population in council areas (Table 10, page 198)	167,900	206,300	357,534	512,119	635,530
Department of Native Affairs—					
Number of patrols	444	421	562	703	638
Number of patrol days (Table 5, page 196)	9,280	10,006	12,340	14,089	12,396
Area under Administration control	81,365	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Area under Administration influence	5,025	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Area under partial Administration influence	2,215	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Area penetrated by patrols	4,395	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Unrestricted Areas .. .. .	..	84,944	88,892	88,892	89,298
Restricted Areas (Table 6, page 197)	17,320	8,056	4,108	4,108	3,702

(a) This classification has been abandoned and the terms "restricted" and "unrestricted areas" adopted.

APPENDIX III. JUSTICE

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Supreme Court—					
Number charged	175	186	225	205	253
Number convicted	135	137	169	158	196
Number discharged	27	24	24	43	32
Number <i>Nolle Prosequi</i> entered (Table (1), page 208)	13	25	32	4	25
District Courts—					
Asians and mixed race—					
Charged	101	22	28	51	15
Convicted	51	19	26	43	15
Referred to the Supreme Court	..	..	2	1	..
Europeans—					
Charged	176	19	113	194	88
Convicted	158	15	87	161	71
Referred to the Supreme Court	2	..	5	2	..
Indigenous people—					
Charged	1,429	363	1,071	2,106	1,917
Convicted	1,212	343	692	1,795	1,682
Referred to the Supreme Court (Table (2), page 210)	135	1	222	151	68
Courts for Native Affairs—					
Persons tried	10,429	13,363	14,982	12,289	11,519
Persons convicted (Table (3), page 211)	10,123	12,850	14,362	11,639	11,090

APPENDIX IV. PUBLIC FINANCE

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue from within the Territory	3,825,111	4,129,441	4,193,526	4,820,073	6,132,349
Grant by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia	7,859,921	9,281,595	10,114,366	12,136,151	15,238,257
Total Expenditure	11,685,032	13,771,368	14,598,328	17,477,699	22,430,285
Less amount chargeable to Loan Fund .. .. .	..	360,332	290,436	521,475	1,059,679
Expenditure from revenue (Table, 1, page 212)	11,685,032	13,411,036	14,307,892	16,956,224	21,370,606

APPENDIX VII. COMMERCE AND TRADE

					1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
					£	£	£	£	£
Imports	..	..	..	..	12,622,354	16,803,152	16,078,490	17,825,814	21,559,406
Exports	..	..	..	..	14,962,356	12,716,889	12,781,326	14,804,981	16,857,066
Total trade (Table 1, page 220)					27,584,710	29,520,041	28,859,816	32,630,795	38,416,472
Number of local companies	..	..	..	..	293	333	349	372	439
Nominal capital of local companies	£				27,705,200	32,585,250	41,234,500	43,149,550	48,434,660
Number of foreign companies	..	..	..	..	123	128	136	140	148
Nominal capital of foreign companies (Table 8, page 224)	£				280,067,592	278,627,592	325,341,592	334,231,592	374,067,592
	\$	(a)			6,000,000	(a) 6,000,000	(a) 6,000,000	(a) 6,000,000	(a) 7,000,000
		(b)			10,000,000	(b) 10,012,000	(b) 10,012,000	(b) 12,000	(b) 12,000
			(c)			7,500,000	(c) 7,500,000	(c) 7,500,000	(c) 7,500,000
					dD.FI. 10,000,000 dD.FI. 10,000,000				

(a) Canada.

(b) Hong Kong.

(c) United States of America.

(d) Netherland guilders.

APPENDIX VIII. AGRICULTURE

					1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Land tenure—									
Unalienated land (acres)	..	..	..	..	58,084,171	58,077,771	58,061,015	58,051,298	57,447,762
Land alienated (acres)	..	..	..	..	1,435,829	1,442,229	1,458,985	1,468,702	1,534,638
(Table 1, page 230)									
Land leases—									
Number of leases	..	..	..	..	4,368	4,607	4,961	5,322	5,768
Area of leases (acres)	..	..	..	..	329,974	356,301	363,057	367,919	380,934
(Table 2, page 230)									

APPENDIX XI. FORESTS

					1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Silviculture operations—									
Plantation area improved or regenerated	..	..	..	..	877	877	1,331	1,550	1,730
Area of plantation established	..	..	..	..	6,443	7,262	8,428	9,554	10,914
(Table 2, page 232)									
Areas under exploitation	..	..	..	..	304,335	288,102	446,632	372,286	503,675
(Table 3, page 232)									
Timber harvested	..	..	..	..	Super. feet.	Super. feet.	Super. feet.	Super. feet.	Super. feet.
(Table 4, page 233)					45,699,452	56,373,867	58,929,218	65,415,480	76,220,619
Sawn timber produced	..	..	..	..	14,755,920	20,562,996	17,874,258	15,371,388	20,257,517
(Table 6, page 233)									

APPENDIX XII. MINERAL RESERVES

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Mineral areas held Acres. (Table 1, page 234)	11,193	9,971	11,216	11,260	11,339
Number of mines (Table 2, page 234)	251	275	300	330	358
Number of workers in mining industry (Table 6, page 235)	3,968	3,925	3,819	3,606	3,508
Value of minerals produced £ (Table 3, page 234)	719,645	681,297	670,218	666,787	674,839

APPENDIX XIV. CO-OPERATIVES

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Number of primary societies (Table 1, page 237)	103	101	119	137	150
Total turnover £ (Table 1, page 237)	662,756	700,809	641,369	674,578	741,486
Number of secondary societies (Table 4, page 238)	6	6	6	6	7
Total turnover £ (Table 4, page 238)	294,099	322,194	325,704	367,805	330,124

APPENDIX XV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Number of postal articles handled (Table 1, page 239)	7,870,779	8,871,796	10,272,644	10,715,824	12,763,420
Number of telephone instruments connected	2,666	3,096	3,454	3,797	4,102
Number of subscribers (Table 3, page 239)	1,833	2,062	2,202	2,484	2,702
Number of telegraph stations	210	253	278	346	508
Number of telegraph messages handled (Table 5, page 240)	578,059	705,391	683,271	766,796	955,407
Number of aerodromes (Table 9, page 243)	140	151	171	181	194
Mileage of vehicular roads (Table 14, page 248)	4,564	4,923	4,805	5,281	5,577
Total number of oversea vessels entered and cleared	294	367	371	333	356
Tonnage of oversea vessels entered and cleared (Table 10, page 247)	457,326	622,441	665,995	681,343	876,281
Tonnage of oversea cargo handled	314,096	336,664	331,829	355,759	398,323
Tonnage of inter-Territory cargo handled (Table 12, page 248)	13,752	20,814	17,599	21,274	17,629
Number of motor vehicle and motor cycle registrations (Table 15, page 249)	5,102	5,699	5,802	6,238	7,058
Number of licences to drive motor vehicles and ride motor cycles (Table 16, page 249)	8,697	9,124	9,865	10,262	11,589

APPENDIX XVII. LABOUR

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Number of indigenous employees	48,322	50,601	49,263	51,243	55,122
Number of Government indigenous employees	8,871	10,845	9,807	12,744	14,492
Number of agreement indigenous employees	22,581	21,928	21,568	20,576	18,197
Number of indigenous casual workers in private employment	16,870	18,068	18,621	19,649	23,344
(Table 1, page 251)					
Number of indigenous females employed	492	562	798	920	1,083
(Table 2, page 252)					
Number of deaths of workers in employment	(a) Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Table 7, page 261)					
Number of breaches of Native Employment Ordinance by employers	7	Nil	1	2	2
(Table 8, page 261)					
Number of breaches of Native Employment Ordinance by workers	Nil	6	4	11	1
(Table 9, page 261)					
Number of breaches of indigenous employees' agreements under <i>Native Labour Ordinance</i> 1950-1956	970	1,097	103	(b) Nil	Nil
Number of breaches of indigenous employees' agreements under <i>Native Employment Ordinance</i> 1958-1962 .. .. .	..	36	240	773	562
(Table 10, page 262)					

(a) Relates only to deaths arising from employment whereas figures in previous years included deaths of workers from all causes.

(b) The Native Labour Ordinance was repealed by the Native Employment Ordinance which came into operation in October 1960.

APPENDIX XIX. PUBLIC HEALTH

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Number of health services personnel	(a) 3,147	(a) 3,667	(a) 3,716	(a) 3,883	(a) 4,469
(Table 1, page 266)					
Number of hospitals and clinics	1,873	1,918	1,841	2,080	1,931
(Table 3, page 269)					
Number of in-patients treated in Administration hospitals	82,588	79,322	78,715	85,319	83,968
Of which were fatal	2,050	1,976	1,944	2,280	1,985
(Table 8, page 273)					
Value of medical aid to missions £	186,455	186,308	181,680	157,167	102,268
Total expenditure on health £	2,337,008	2,667,243	2,461,763	2,736,153	3,306,250
(Table 17, page 283)					

(a) Excludes non-medical personnel.

APPENDIX XXI. PENAL ORGANIZATION

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Prisons— Total number committed to prison (Table 1, page 285)	10,049	11,596	11,335	10,776	9,467

APPENDIX XXII. EDUCATION

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Number of Administration schools	198	247	284	294	316
Number of Administration teachers	573	776	886	980	1,194
Number of Administration pupils	15,349	21,119	26,593	30,139	37,932
Number of mission schools	2,616	2,271	2,621	2,697	2,557
Number of mission teachers	3,529	3,267	3,441	3,538	4,582
Number of mission pupils (Table 1, page 286)	115,884	113,247	120,882	130,829	134,492

APPENDIX XXV. RELIGIOUS MISSIONS

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Number of non-indigenous missionaries	1,384	1,551	1,733	1,851	1,867
Estimated number of adherents (Table 1, page 306)	658,756	695,542	772,294	941,770	978,605
Expenditure on health £	295,287	171,966	467,360	284,045	373,019
Expenditure on education £ (Table 3, page 308)	588,689	420,357	834,233	967,869	1,085,000

APPENDIX I

POPULATION

1. ENUMERATED AND ESTIMATED INDIGENOUS POPULATION AT 30TH JUNE, 1964

District and Sub-district	Enumerated									Estimated (a)	Grand Total
	Children			Adults			Persons				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Eastern Highlands—											
Goroka	24,463	22,041	46,504	34,155	31,996	66,151	58,618	54,037	112,655	..	112,655
Chimbu(b)	22,457	21,794	44,251	41,930	35,658	77,588	64,387	57,452	121,839	..	121,839
Kainantu(c)	10,373	10,029	20,402	12,175	12,693	24,868	22,548	22,722	45,270	5,300	50,570
Okapa	8,194	7,959	16,153	13,077	9,250	22,327	21,271	17,209	38,480	..	38,480
Gumine	7,641	7,098	14,739	13,380	10,580	23,960	21,021	17,678	38,699	..	38,699
Total	73,128	68,921	142,049	114,717	100,177	214,894	187,845	169,098	356,943	5,300	362,243
Western Highlands—											
Mount Hagen	28,293	26,309	54,602	34,733	31,415	66,148	63,026	57,724	120,750	..	120,750
Wabag(d)	17,554	15,977	33,531	26,477	23,811	50,288	44,031	39,788	83,819	..	83,819
Minj(e)	6,186	5,652	11,838	10,042	9,041	19,083	16,228	14,693	30,921	..	30,921
Lagaip	13,420	12,534	25,954	14,623	14,151	28,774	28,043	26,685	54,728	1,500	56,228
Total	65,453	60,472	125,925	85,875	78,418	164,293	151,328	138,890	290,218	1,500	291,718
Sepik—											
Wewak(f)	7,164	6,687	13,851	8,661	8,355	17,016	15,825	15,042	30,867	..	30,867
Aitape(g)	2,819	2,818	5,637	2,967	2,978	5,945	5,786	5,796	11,582	..	11,582
Maprik(f)	17,628	16,491	34,119	26,445	22,466	48,911	44,073	38,957	83,030	..	83,030
Angoram	7,803	7,172	14,975	9,732	8,126	17,858	17,535	15,298	32,833	400	33,233
Lumi	8,317	7,732	16,049	14,392	11,689	26,081	22,709	19,421	42,130	150	42,280
Ambunti	4,469	4,287	8,756	5,952	5,508	11,460	10,421	9,795	20,216	2,500	22,716
Amanab	3,452	2,686	6,138	5,027	4,207	9,234	8,479	6,893	15,372	800	16,172
Telefomin	1,982	1,715	3,697	2,684	2,337	5,021	4,666	4,052	8,718	4,200	12,918
Vanimo	1,217	1,188	2,405	1,033	1,250	2,283	2,250	2,438	4,688	..	4,688
Total	54,851	50,776	105,627	76,893	66,916	143,809	131,744	117,692	249,436	8,050	257,486
Madang—											
Madang Central(h) ..	22,169	19,756	41,925	31,134	26,174	57,308	53,303	45,930	99,233	500	99,733
Bogia	6,747	6,169	12,916	10,051	8,143	18,194	16,798	14,312	31,110	..	31,110
Saidor(h)	4,055	3,757	7,812	5,844	4,960	10,804	9,899	8,717	18,616	140	18,756
Total	32,971	29,682	62,653	47,029	39,277	86,306	80,000	68,959	148,959	640	149,599
Morobe—											
Lae(i)	12,082	11,305	23,387	17,919	16,972	34,891	30,001	28,277	58,278	..	58,278
Wau	5,327	4,686	10,013	5,939	5,602	11,541	11,266	10,288	21,554	..	21,554
Finschhafen	16,410	15,539	31,949	23,163	22,603	45,766	39,573	38,142	77,715	..	77,715
Mumeng	3,053	3,115	6,168	6,010	5,295	11,305	9,063	8,410	17,473	..	17,473
Menyamy(e)	4,326	3,803	8,129	5,488	5,488	10,976	9,814	9,291	19,105	750	19,855
Kaiapit	3,078	2,845	5,923	7,114	6,467	13,581	10,192	9,312	19,504	..	19,504
Total	44,276	41,293	85,569	65,633	62,427	128,060	109,909	103,720	213,629	750	214,379
New Britain—											
Rabaul	11,063	10,124	21,187	10,768	9,220	19,988	21,831	19,344	41,175	..	41,175
Kokopo	5,603	4,968	10,571	5,615	4,881	10,496	11,218	9,849	21,067	..	21,067
Talasea	7,463	6,870	14,333	8,472	7,384	15,856	15,935	14,254	30,189	160	30,349
Gasmata	6,022	5,743	11,765	9,554	8,116	17,670	15,576	13,859	29,435	170	29,605
Total	30,151	27,705	57,856	34,409	29,601	64,010	64,560	57,306	121,866	330	122,196
New Ireland—											
Kavieng	5,146	4,570	9,716	8,693	7,347	16,040	13,839	11,917	25,756	..	25,756
Namatanai	3,162	3,014	6,176	5,309	4,197	9,506	8,471	7,211	15,682	..	15,682
Total	8,308	7,584	15,892	14,002	11,544	25,546	22,310	19,128	41,438	..	41,438
Bougainville—											
Buka	6,614	6,072	12,686	7,325	6,598	13,923	13,939	12,670	26,609	..	26,609
Buin	5,497	4,958	10,455	5,955	4,993	10,948	11,452	9,951	21,403	..	21,403
Kieta	3,163	3,006	6,169	5,210	4,689	9,899	8,373	7,695	16,068	..	16,068
Total	15,274	14,036	29,310	18,490	16,280	34,770	33,764	30,316	64,080	..	64,080
Manus(e)	4,613	4,075	8,688	5,428	4,901	10,329	10,041	8,976	19,017	..	19,017
Grand Total	329,025	304,544	633,569	462,476	409,541	872,017	791,501	714,085	1,505,586	16,570	1,522,156

(a) Estimated (uncounted) population figures vary considerably from year to year as the census is extended and new information becomes available.
 (b) Chimbu Sub-district has been reduced by establishing part of it as a new Sub-district under the name of Gumine. (c) Kainantu Sub-district has been reduced by establishing part of it as a new Sub-district under the name of Okapa. (d) Wabag Sub-district has been reduced by establishing part of it as a new Sub-district under the name of Lagaip.
 (e) Revised census figures are not yet available for these Sub-districts. (f) Boundaries between Maprik and Wewak Sub-districts have been revised. (g) Aitape Sub-district has been reduced by establishing part of it as a new Sub-district under the name of Vanimo. (h) Boundaries between Madang and Saidor Sub-districts have been revised. (i) Lae Sub-district has been reduced by establishing part of it as a new Sub-district under the name of Kaiapit.

2. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION AT CENSUS OF JUNE, 1961

At the June, 1961 census the non-indigenous population totalled 15,536—9,158 males and 6,378 females,

Tables showing the age distribution, nationality and conjugal condition of the non-indigenous population at the census of June 1961 were included in the annual reports for 1961-62 and 1962-63.

3. INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION: MIGRATION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1964

Particulars	Arrivals			Departures		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(A) OVERSEAS MIGRATION						
<i>Race</i>						
Indigenous—						
Papuan	8	2	10	2	..	2
New Guinean	90	56	146	77	18	95
Total Indigenous	98	58	156	79	18	97
Non-Indigenous—						
European	5,554	3,703	9,257	5,833	3,859	9,692
Asian	457	325	782	293	215	508
Pacific Islanders(a)	187	123	310	188	112	300
Other	26	28	54	38	38	76
Total Non-Indigenous	6,224	4,179	10,403	6,352	4,224	10,576
Total	6,322	4,237	10,559	6,431	4,242	10,673
<i>Nationality</i>						
British	5,425	3,671	9,096	5,542	3,760	9,302
Australian Protected	148	64	212	158	84	242
British Protected	187	131	318	179	92	271
Austrian	7	1	8	4	1	5
Chinese	41	32	73	31	19	50
Danish	3	..	3	6	1	7
Dutch	87	67	154	59	29	88
Filipino	16	6	22	15	6	21
French	9	6	15	10	3	13
German	84	58	142	77	26	103
Greek	2	3	5	1	2	3
Indonesian	19	5	24	20	3	23
Israeli	2	6	8	5	3	8
Italian	8	..	8	11	1	12
Japanese	43	1	44	57	..	57
Swiss	8	8	16	10	8	18
United States American	209	169	378	221	197	418
Yugoslav	3	..	3	1	..	1
Other and Undefined	21	9	30	24	7	31
Total	6,322	4,237	10,559	6,431	4,242	10,673

(a) Excluding Papuan and New Guinean,

3. INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION: MIGRATION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

(B) INTER-TERRITORY MIGRATION

Non-Indigenous—										
From Papua	..	..	..	..	10,737	3,687	14,424	..	..	..
To Papua	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,154	3,411	13,565

4. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION: REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1964

Sex					Live Births	Deaths		Marriages
						Total	Infant Deaths(a)	
Male	..	..	..	..	270	41	5	..
Female	..	..	..	..	248	18	3	..
Total	..	..	..	..	518	59	8	102

(a) Deaths of children under one year of age.

5. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION RESIDING IN THE MAJOR TOWNS OF THE TERRITORY AT CENSUS 30TH JUNE, 1961

Town					Males	Females	Total
Goroka	..	..	..	..	278	200	478
Wewak	..	..	..	..	389	171	560
Madang(a)	..	..	..	..	420	271	691
Lae(b)	..	..	..	..	1,351	1,045	2,396
Rabaul	..	..	..	..	1,947	1,515	3,462
Kavieng	..	..	..	..	252	175	427
Sohano	..	..	..	..	102	75	177
Mount Hagen(c)	..	..	..	..	231	154	385
Lorengau(c)	..	..	..	..	225	151	376

(a) Figures published last year were for Sub-district. incomplete.

(c) Figures are for census subdivision.

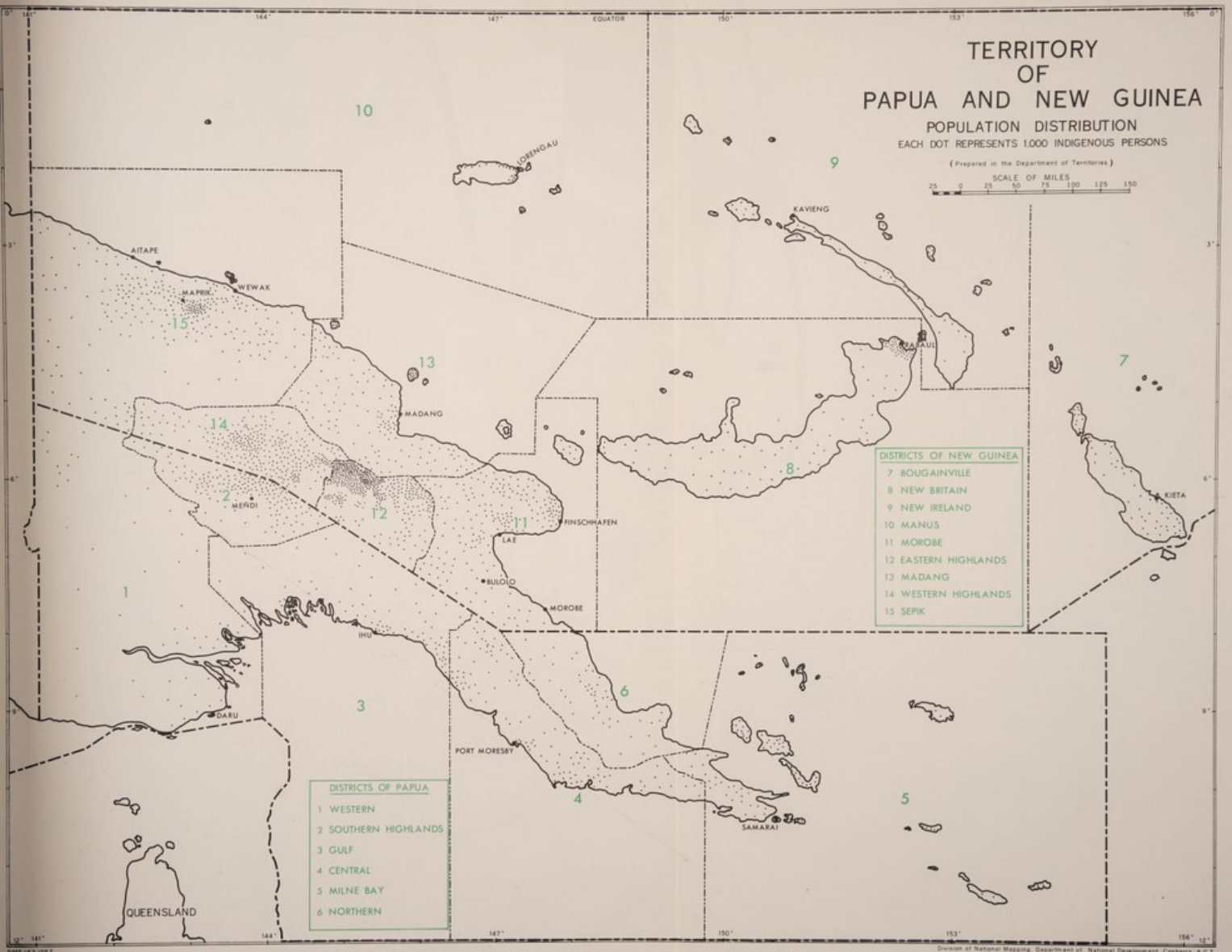
(b) Figures published last year were

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
EACH DOT REPRESENTS 1,000 INDIGENOUS PERSONS

(Prepared in the Department of Territories)

SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 75 100 125 150



TERRITORY
OF
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

EXPLANATION



APPENDIX II

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964

Explanatory Notes

(A) First, Second and Third Division positions are occupied by expatriate staff unless otherwise shown. The following abbreviations are used to designate non-expatriate staff in these divisions:

- (a) Asian.
- (i) Indigenous person.
- (mr) Person of mixed race.

(B) All Auxiliary Division officers are indigenous persons.

(C) "Headquarters" staff includes cadets and trainees undergoing full-time tuition in Australia.

(D) "Unattached Officers" include—

- (1) officers and employees who are surplus to establishment;
- (2) officers who are on extended sick leave or leave without pay; and
- (3) temporary employees classified at a lower level than the positions which they are deemed to be occupying (e.g., Temporary Clerical Assistants, Third Division, may be held against positions of Clerk, Second Division. In such cases they are shown as "unattached" Clerical Assistants.)

(E) "Uncreated Positions" include—

- (1) positions which no longer exist on the departmental establishment as a result of changes in the organization, but the occupants of which have not yet been transferred to new positions and remain as unattached officers; and
- (2) positions occupied by Asians and persons of mixed race temporarily employed under a special determination who have not yet been absorbed into created positions.

(F) The salary scales quoted are regulation rates in addition to which the following allowances are paid:

(1) *Basic Wage Adjustments or Cost of Living Allowance* (per annum)—

Second and Third Divisions (Basic Wage adjustments)—

	£
Adult male officers and married minors (male)	133
Male officers aged 20 years	120
Male officers aged 19 years	99
Male officers aged 18 years	80
Male officers under 18 years	66
Adult female officers	99
Female officers aged 20 years	96
Female officers aged 19 years	86
Female officers aged 18 years	73
Female officers under 18 years	66

(Officers of the First Division are not paid basic wage adjustments.)

Auxiliary Division (cost of living allowance)—

Adult male officers and married minors (male)	67
Male officers aged 20 years	60
Male officers aged 19 years	50
Male officers aged 18 years	40
Male officers under 18 years	33
Adult female officers	50
Female officers aged 20 years	45
Female officers aged 19 years	43
Female officers aged 18 years	37
Female officers under 18 years	33

(2) *Territorial Allowance* (per annum). This allowance is paid only to officers of the First, Second and Third Divisions, born, or deemed to have been born, outside the Territory:

	Married Male Officers	Unmarried Officers Eighteen Years of Age or Over
Less than five years' service	£430	£250
Five years' but less than seven years' service	£455	£275
Seven years' service and over	£485	£300

(Unmarried officers under eighteen years of age are paid Territorial Allowance at the rate of £125 per annum.)

(3) *Child Allowance* (per annum). £52 for the first child and £65 for each other child under the age of sixteen years. Every officer in receipt of adult male salary rates contributes £26 per annum towards the cost of child allowance.

(G) Except in the Auxiliary Division wherever a position may be occupied by either a male or a female the female standard salary is £154 per annum less than the rate shown.

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions				Positions Occupied.										Total
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total			
			Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males		
	£													
Department of the Administrator														
Administrative Branch—														
First Division—														
Secretary	3,620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—														
Administrative Officer	2,029–2,163	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419–1,663	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,175–1,419	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerk	529–1,175	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	874– 958	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	804–1,014	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374– 678	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Auxiliary Division—														
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Secretariat Services Branch—														
Second Division—														
Assistant Secretary	3,168–3,311	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Works Manager	3,025–3,168	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Works Manager	2,738–2,882	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Projects Officer	2,450–2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	2,029–2,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	2,029–2,162	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Legislation Officer	2,029–2,162	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,175–1,419	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—														
Typist (Female)	374– 678	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Administration International														
Relations Branch—														
Second Division—														
Assistant Secretary	3,311–3,454	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Commissioner	3,168–3,311	18	2	..	6	..	9	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
Executive Officer	2,738–2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	2,029–2,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	2,029–2,162	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419–1,663	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Clerk	1,175–1,419	12	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	4
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4 ..	958–1,000	1	..	..	..	..	1 (mr)	..	..	..	..	1 (mr)	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	818– 874	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	804–1,014	15	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	10	..	10
Typist (Female)	374– 678	6	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	5
Auxiliary Division—														
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	16	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Archives Section—														
Second Division—														
Chief Archivist	2,162–2,306	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Archivist, Grade 2	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Records Officer ..	1,419–1,663	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	874– 958	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	566– 678	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions				Positions Occupied										Total
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total			
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
	£													
Department of the Administrator—continued														
Archives Section—continued.														
Auxiliary Division—														
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Personal Staff.—														
Second Division:—														
Official Secretary	1,663–1,907	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419–1,663	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division:—														
Administrative Assistant-in-training	706–986	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 2	1,014–1,224	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	804–1,014	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Bureau of Statistics—														
Second Division:—														
Statistician	2,738–2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Research Officer	2,450–2,594	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Compiler	2,029–2,162	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Senior Research Officer	1,907–2,162	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Compiler	1,663–1,907	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,419–1,663	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,175–1,419	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,053–1,297	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division:—														
Senior Field Officer	1,724	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	706–818	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female) (Statistical)	804–888	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	566–678	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	374–678	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Auxiliary Division—														
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
House of Assembly—														
Second Division:—														
Clerk, House of Assembly	2,306–2,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Publications/Interpretations Officer	2,029–2,162	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,663–1,907	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division:—														
Council Attendant	324– 902	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Caretaker	818– 874	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supervisor (Female) Hansard Staff	902– 986	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	566– 678	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Electoral Branch—														
Second Division:—														
Electoral Officer (Chief)	2,306–2,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Electoral Officer	1,419–1,663	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division:—														
Office Supervisor (Female)	950	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	706– 818	20	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Typist (Female)	566– 678	20	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
		206	40	28	9	6	17	10	..	..	..	66	44	110

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										Total
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		
			Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£												
Department of the Public Service Commissioner													
Second Division—													
Senior Public Service Inspector ..	3,454–3,597	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Public Service Inspector ..	3,025–3,168	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Public Service Inspector ..	3,025–3,168	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Public Service Inspector ..	3,025–3,168	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector (Psychological Services) ..	3,025–3,168	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Public Service Inspector ..	2,738–2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chairman, Promotions Appeal Board ..	2,738–2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chairman, Interviewing Committee ..	2,738–2,882	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Public Service Inspector ..	2,594–2,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Inspector ..	2,450–2,594	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Inspector ..	2,450–2,594	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Inspector ..	2,450–2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clinical Psychologist ..	2,450–2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Investigator ..	2,306–2,450	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Officer-in-charge, Recruitment ..	2,306–2,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Staff and Industrial Officer ..	2,162–2,306	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Psychologist, Grade 3 ..	2,162–2,306	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Methods Officer ..	2,029–2,162	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Investigator ..	1,907–2,029	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Administrative Officer ..	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk ..	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk ..	1,663–1,907	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Establishment Officer ..	1,663–1,907	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Methods Officer ..	1,663–1,907	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Welfare and Amenities Officer ..	1,663–1,907	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	1,419–1,663	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Assistant Methods Officer ..	1,419–1,663	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Organization and Classification Officer ..	1,419–1,663	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	1,175–1,419	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk ..	1,053–1,297	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk ..	529–1,175	7	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8
Third Division—													
Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,546–1,658	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1 ..	804–1,014	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Administrative Assistant-in-training ..	706– 986	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist-in-charge ..	930	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist, Secretarial ..	804– 888	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	364– 818	2	1(i)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Typist ..	374– 678	7	..	7(1i)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Clerical) ..	200– 640	1	1(i)	..	..	..	..	..	1(i)	..	2	..	2
Administrative College—													
Second Division—													
Principal ..	3,025–3,168	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Lecturer ..	2,738–2,882	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Lecturer ..	2,450–2,594		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Lecturer ..	2,450–2,594	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Officer-in-charge ..	2,594–2,738	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Officer-in-charge ..	2,594–2,738	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Tutor ..	2,306–2,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Training Officer ..	2,306–2,450	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registrar ..	2,162–2,306	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tutor ..	2,162–2,306	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Training Officer, Grade 4 ..	2,162–2,306	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Training Officer, Grade 3 ..	2,029–2,162	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										Total
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		
			Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£												
Department of the Public Service Commissioner—continued													
Second Division—continued													
Libraries Officer	1,907–2,029	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Training Officer, Grade 2	1,663–1,907	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Training Officer (Female), Grade 2	1,509–1,753	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,419–1,663	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Officer, Grade 1	1,419–1,663	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	1,175–1,419	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
House Manager	1,175–1,419	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	529–1,175	2	1(i)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Third Division—													
Instructress	1,056–1,224	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Instructress	930–1,056	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	804–1,014	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Training Officer	324– 986	3	1(i)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cook, Grade 2	888– 944	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist-in-charge	930	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	364– 818	6	1(i)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female)	374– 678	4	..	2(i)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	1	1(i)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		132	51	21	..	..	..	..	2	1	53	22	75

Department of the Treasury

<i>First Division—</i>													
Treasurer and Director of Finance	3,660	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Executive Officer (Budget and Accounting)	3,311–3,454	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Investigation Officer	2,738–2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chief Finance Officer	2,738–2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Executive Officer (General Services)	2,594–2,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Finance Officer	2,594–2,738	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Finance Officer	2,450–2,594	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Investigation Officer	2,450–2,594	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Investigation Officer	2,306–2,450	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Finance Officer	2,162–2,306	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	2,029–2,162	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Sub-Accountant	2,029–2,162	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
District Finance Officer	2,029–2,162	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Investigator, Grade 2	1,907–2,029	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector, Grade 2	1,907–2,029	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Finance Officer	1,907–2,029	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,663–1,907	5	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	1	7
Inspector, Grade 1	1,663–1,907	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Certifying Officer	1,663–1,907	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Examiner	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Finance Officer	1,663–1,907	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419–1,663	15	4	4	..	..	6	..	2	..	12	4	16
District Finance Officer	1,419–1,663	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curator (Parks and Gardens)	1,419–1,663	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,175–1,419	8	1	4	1	..	2	1	..	..	4	5	9
Clerk	1,053–1,297	34	1	1	1	..	4	..	1	..	7	1	8
Clerk	529–1,175	28	10	16	1	..	4	4	6	3	21	23	44

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										Total
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£												
Department of the Treasury—continued													
Third Division—													
Chief Fire Officer	1,663–1,907	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Manager (Hostels)	1,518–1,664	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Station Officer	1,224–1,266	5	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Fire Officer	1,070–1,112	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1 ..	804–1,014	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Accounting Machinist-in-charge, Grade 2	1,000	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4	958–1,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	874– 958	2	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	6	7
Overseer (Labour)	874– 958	7	..	..	2(mr)	..	2(1mr)	..	1	..	5	..	5
Typist-in-charge	930	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	818– 874	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Accounting Machinist, Grade 3	874	5	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	5
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	352– 818	16	7(2mr)	..	..	..	1(mr)	..	5	..	13	..	13
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2	804	7	..	4	..	..	3(1mr)	..	..	..	..	7	7
Typist (Female)	374– 678	9	..	6(1mr)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	7
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	374– 678	6	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Clerical Assistant (Female), Grade 1	334– 664	2	..	8	..	1	..	11(2mr)	..	..	..	20	20
Third or Auxiliary Division—													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	352– 818	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640												
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	4	5	3	3	..	2	..	2	..	12	3	15
Uncreated Positions—													
Supervisor (Labour)	1,028–1,154	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Mess Supervisor	790– 846	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Assistant (Female), Grade 1	552– 664	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sub-Inspector	1,114–1,663	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant District Officer, Grade 2 ..	2,306–2,450	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chief of Division	2,423–2,618	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Inspector	1,903–2,098	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Assistant Curator	1,053–1,297	..	..	..	1(mr)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Taxation Branch—													
First Division—													
Chief Collector	3,225	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—													
Assistant Collector	2,594–2,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Assessor	2,594–2,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assessor, Grade 5	2,162–2,306	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Business Investigator	1,907–2,029	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assessor, Grade 3	1,907–2,029	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Clerk	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Assessor, Grade 2	1,663–1,907	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Prosecution and Defaults Officer ..	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assessor, Grade 1	1,419–1,663	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,419–1,663	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Paying and Receiving Officer	1,053–1,297	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,053–1,297	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	529–1,175	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	5
Third Division—													
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	804–1,014	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2	804	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist	374– 678	2	..	3(1mr)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Third or Auxiliary Division—													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	706– 818	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total
			Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£												
Department of the Treasury—continued													
Taxation Branch—continued													
Uncreated Positions—													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 5 ..	1,000–1,042	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Transport Branch—													
Second Division—													
Chief Transport Officer ..	2,450–2,594	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
(T) (2,594–2,738)		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second and Third Division—													
Transport Inspector ..	1,419–1,663	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Transport Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,419–1,663	3	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	5
Transport Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,419–1,663	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Assistant Transport Officer ..	1,175–1,419	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—													
Clerk	529–1,175	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Third Division—													
Maintenance Inspector ..	1,420–1,588	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Foreman Motor Mechanic, Grade 2 ..	1,420–1,588	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Senior Motor Mechanic, Grade 2 ..	1,126	8	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	8	..	8
Senior Motor Mechanic, Grade 1 ..	1,042–1,084	21	..	..	14	..	26	..	1	..	41	..	41
					(5mr)	..	(4mr)						
Operations Supervisor ..	958–1,042	6	..	..	2	..	2(mr)	..	..	..	4	..	4
Instructor (Driving) ..	958	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Panel Beater/Spray Painter ..	902– 958	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Storeman, Grade 2 ..	846– 874	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant Grade, 2 ..	818– 874	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2
Storeman, Grade 1 ..	762– 818	4	..	..	1(mr)	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Typist (Female) ..	566– 678	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Uncreated Positions—													
Clerk	1,053–1,297	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	874– 958	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	708– 818	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	1	5	6
Assistant, Higher Technical ..	200– 680	70	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Stores and Supply Branch—													
Second Division—													
Superintendent of Stores ..	2,738–2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Superintendent ..	2,029–2,162	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Materials Inspection Officer ..	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Stores Officer, Grade 3 ..	1,663–1,907	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Procurement Officer ..	1,419–1,663	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Stores Inspector ..	1,419–1,663	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Stores Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,175–1,419	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,175–1,419	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,053–1,297	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
Clerk	529–1,175	19	3	1	2	1	6	2	3	..	14	4	18
Third Division—													
Foreman Storeman, Grade 2 ..	1,252	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	4
Foreman Storeman, Grade 1 ..	1,168	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
Despatch and Transit Officer ..	930–1,000	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Storeholder ..	930–1,000	53	..	..	14	..	31	..	12	..	57	..	57
					(2mr)		(3mr)						
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	818– 874	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	3
Fork Lift Operator ..	804– 860	5	..	..	2(mr)	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Storeman ..	762– 818	8	..	..	4(mr)	..	4(mr)	..	2	..	10	..	10
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	352– 818	5	1(mr)	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	4
Typist (Female) ..	374– 678	10	..	3(1mr)	..	4	..	4(1mr)	..	1	..	12	12
Clerical Assistant (Female), Grade 1 ..	334– 664	8	..	4	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	18	18
							(1mr)						

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total
			Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£												
<i>Department of the Treasury—continued</i>													
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Assistant (Lower Technical) ..	200– 580	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Uncreated Positions—</i>													
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200– 680	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Accounting Machinist-in-charge, Grade 1	930	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1 ..	374– 678	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	874– 958	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4 ..	958–1,000	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Government Printing Office—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Government Printer	2,450–2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Government Printer ..	1,663–1,907	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	529–1,175	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Foreman (Printing), Grade 1 ..	1,336–1,378	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Linotype Operator	1,127–1,183	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Reader	1,084–1,140	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Compositor	1,055–1,111	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Machinist	1,055–1,111	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
Guillotine Operator	1,055–1,111	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bookbinder—Ruler	1,055–1,111	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	874– 958	1	1(mr)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Copy Holder	804– 860	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reader's Assistant	364– 762	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200– 680	20	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	26
<i>Uncreated Position—</i>													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	352– 818	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		589	122	95	67	15	129	52	60	5	378	167	545

Department of Public Health

<i>Administrative Division—</i>													
<i>First Division—</i>													
Director	4,170	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Regional Medical Officer ..	3,740	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Medical Officer, Grade 3 ..	3,454–3,597	14	..	..	4	..	8	..	..	..	12	..	12
Assistant Director	2,738–2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Medical Officer ..	2,378–3,168	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Health Educator ..	2,450–2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Staff Inspector	2,306–2,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Accountant	2,029–2,162	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer ..	1,907–2,029	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Investigator (O. & M.) ..	1,663–1,907	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health Educator	1,907–2,029	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Personnel Officer	1,663–1,907	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419–1,663	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,175–1,419	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	3
Clerk	1,053–1,297	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	529–1,175	9	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	4	5	9

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£												
<i>Department of Public Health—continued</i>													
<i>Administrative Division—continued</i>													
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Typist-in-charge	930	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	804–1,014	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant (Female), Grade 2	664– 720	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist	374– 678	12	..	8(2mr)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1 ..	374– 678	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant (Female), Grade 1	334– 664	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	3	5	6	11
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	11	..	11
<i>Mental Health Division—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Assistant Director	4,026	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Specialist Medical Officer (Psychiatry)	3,454–3,740	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Psychiatric Social Worker	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Field Supervisor, Grade 1	1,053–1,663	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Occupational Therapist, Grade 1	1,419–1,663	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Second or Third Division—</i>													
Senior Medical Assistant	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Medical Assistant, Grade 3	1,419–1,663	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Assistant, Grade 2	1,053–1,419	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Medical Assistant, Grade 1	324–1,014	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	334– 818	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	374– 678	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Medical Statistics and Evaluation Section—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Medical Officer, Grade 3	3,168–3,311	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Statistician (Designer) Senior Research Officer, Grade 2	2,306–2,450	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Statistician (Evaluation) Senior Research Officer, Grade 1	1,907–2,162	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Statistician (Compiler) Research Officer, Grade 2	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk (Statistics)	1,053–1,297	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Typist (Statistical)	804– 888	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1 ..	374– 678	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Preventive Medicine Division—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Assistant Director	4,026	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Specialist Medical Officer ..	4,026	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Medical Officer, Grade 3	3,454–3,597	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Medical Officer, Grade 2	3,168–3,311	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Entomologist, Grade 2	1,907–2,029	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Parasitologist, Grade 2	1,907–2,029	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria Control Officer	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Entomologist (Female), Grade 2 ..	1,753–1,865	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	1,419–1,663	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£												
<i>Department of Public Health—continued</i>													
<i>Preventive Medicine Division—continued</i>													
<i>Second or Third Division—</i>													
Senior Instructor ..	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	1,053–1,419	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Senior Health Inspector ..	1,518–1,602	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Health Inspector, Grade 2 ..	1,322–1,476	9	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Malaria Control Assistant, Grade 3 ..	1,322–1,476	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria Control Assistant, Grade 2 ..	1,166–1,294	10	..	..	1	..	9	..	1	..	11	..	11
Health Inspector, Grade 1 ..	1,166–1,294	6	..	..	3	..	4	..	3	..	10	..	10
Senior Radiographer, Grade 1 ..	1,140–1,224	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria Control Assistant, Grade 1 ..	986–1,070	15	..	..	3	..	12	..	4(2mr)	..	19	..	19
Mess Supervisor ..	902– 930	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insecticide Machine Operator ..	874– 930	4	..	..	3(mr)	..	1(mr)	..	2(mr)	..	6	..	6
Typist (Female) ..	374– 678	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200– 680	25	..	..	6	..	2	..	21	..	29	..	29
Assistant (Clerical) ..	200– 640	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
<i>Uncreated Positions—</i>													
Hygiene Assistants ..	271– 670	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(mr)	..	2	..	2
<i>Medical Services Division—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Assistant Director ..	4,026	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Specialist Medical Officer ..	4,026	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Medical Officer, Grade 1 ..	3,597–3,740	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Specialist Medical Officer ..	3,597–3,740	20	..	..	6	2	7	..	..	..	13	2	15
Senior Dental Officer ..	3,168	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Medical Officer, Grade 2 ..	3,168–3,311	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Oral Surgeon ..	3,025–3,168	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dental Officer (Training) ..	2,594–2,738	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Medical Officer, Grade 1 ..	2,378–3,168	52	..	..	21	3	38	4	..	..	59	7	66
Dental Officer ..	2,450–2,594	11	..	..	2	1	5	1	..	..	7	2	9
Superintendent Pharmaceutical Services ..	2,306–2,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pharmacist (Inspection) ..	1,907–2,029	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Biochemist, Grade 2 ..	1,907–2,029	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemist, Grade 2 ..	1,907–2,029	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bacteriologist, Grade 2 ..	1,907–2,029	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Parasitologist, Grade 2 ..	1,907–2,029	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Materials Inspection Officer ..	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Supply Officer (Pharmaceutical), Grade 2 ..	1,663–1,907	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Medical Officer, Grade 3 ..	1,907–2,029	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hospital Secretary ..	1,663–1,907	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Medical Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,663–1,907	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk ..	1,419–1,663	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supply Officer (Pharmaceutical), Grade 1 ..	1,078–1,518	8	..	..	2	1	4	1	..	..	6	2	8
Assistant Medical Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,053–1,663	25	..	..	4	..	9	..	..	..	13	..	13
Clerk ..	1,053–1,297	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Physiotherapist ..	899–1,143	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	4
Clerk ..	529–1,175	11	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	5
Dietician (Female) ..	899–1,509	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Dental Officer ..	870– 992	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Second or Third Division—</i>													
Senior Medical Assistant (Inspection) ..	1,663–1,907	4	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Medical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	1,419–1,663	27	..	..	7	..	19	..	..	..	26	..	26
Medical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	1,053–1,419	81	..	..	9	..	29	..	..	..	38	..	38

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										Total
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£												
Department of Public Health—continued													
Medical Services Division—continued													
Third Division—													
Senior X-Ray Technician ..	1,420–1,588	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Manager, Artificial Limb Factory ..	1,378	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
X-Ray Technician ..	1,336–1,378	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Radiographer, Grade 3 ..	1,308–1,392	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Medical Technologist ..	1,294–1,546	40	..	..	3	2	4	1	..	..	7	3	10
Principal Matron ..	1,700–1,784	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Radiographer, Grade 2 ..	1,224–1,308	6	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	6
Senior Radiographer, Grade 1 ..	1,140–1,224	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Radiotherapy Technician, Grade 2 ..	1,140–1,224	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dental Mechanic ..	972–1,056	8	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
Matron, Grade 1 ..	986–1,042	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy Matron, Grade 1 ..	1,112–1,196	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Deputy Matron, Grade 2 ..	1,196–1,280	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matron, Grade 4 ..	1,196–1,280	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Matron, Grade 5 ..	1,280–1,364	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matron, Grade 6 ..	1,364–1,616	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Matron, Grade 7 ..	1,406–1,658	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Matron, Grade 8 ..	1,448–1,700	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Supervisor (Female) ..	1,014–1,070	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radiographer ..	1,014–1,098	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technician(Hospital Equipment) ..	958–1,042	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storeholder ..	930–1,000	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Dental Tutor Sister ..	958–1,004	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Senior Nurse ..	910– 966	37	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	6	6
Storeman ..	832– 888	6	..	..	4	..	2	..	6	..	12	..	12
Housekeeper, Grade 3 ..	790– 846	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	414–1,014	61	..	..	12	..	23	3	..	..	35	3	38
Nurse ..	770– 854	95	..	..	..	53	..	111	..	..	..	186	186
									(4mr)				
Home Supervisor ..	790– 846	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housekeeper, Grade 2 ..	720– 776	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housekeeper, Grade 1 ..	664	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	5(1mr)	..	8	8
Kitchen Supervisor (Female) ..	664	5	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Laundry Supervisor (Female) ..	664	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Typist (Female) ..	374– 678	23	..	..	..	7	..	16	..	..	7	30	30
Clerical Assistant (Female), Grade 1 ..	324– 664	18	..	..	..	11	..	7	7	35	7	53	60
Clerical Assistant (Female), Grade 2 ..	664– 720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4 ..	958–1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	874– 958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	5
Ambulance Attendant ..	784– 804	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dental Assistant ..	608– 664	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200– 680	108	..	..	43	3	47	..	11	..	101	3	104
Assistant (Lower Technical) ..	200– 570	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant (Clerical) ..	200– 640	9	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4
Uncreated Positions—													
Laboratory Assistant ..	577– 702	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (mr)	..	1	..	1
Nursing Aide ..	324– 664	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	7
Training Nurse ..	271– 515	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	7
Assistant (Female) ..	324– 664	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	9
Division of Infant, Child and Maternal Welfare—													
Second Division—													
Assistant Director ..	4,026	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Medical Officer (Female), Grade 2 ..	3,014–3,157	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pre-school Officer (Female) ..	1,584–1,639	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Pre-school Officer (Female) ..	1,144–1,254	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pre-school Training Officer ..	1,089–1,199	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pre-school Teacher (Female) ..	814–1,034	19	..	..	..	7	..	6	..	4	..	17	17

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£												
<i>Department of Public Health—continued</i>													
<i>Division of Infant, Child and Maternal Welfare—continued</i>													
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Superintendent (Female) ..	1,448-1,700	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Regional Supervisor (Female) ..	1,280-1,364	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Supervisor (Female), Grade 4 ..	1,196-1,280	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tutor Sister ..	1,021-1,265	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supervisor (Female), Grade 3 ..	1,112-1,196	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supervisor (Female), Grade 2 ..	1,014-1,070	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative Sister ..	910- 966	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	6	6
Senior Nurse ..	910- 966	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nurse ..	770- 854	77	..	1	..	14	..	24	..	2	..	41	41
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	364- 818	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	4
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200- 680	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Training Division—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Assistant Director ..	4,026	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Librarian ..	931-1,663	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Lecturer ..	3,454-3,740	8	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	4	1	5
Lecturer ..	2,450-2,594	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Health Educator ..	2,029-2,162	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative Officer ..	1,907-2,029	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Training Officer ..	1,907-2,029	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Publications Officer ..	1,663-1,907	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	1,053-1,297	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk ..	529-1,175	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cadet Medical Officer ..	499-1,175	40	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	29
<i>Second or Third Division—</i>													
Senior Training Officer ..	1,663-1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Inspector ..	1,663-1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Officer ..	1,663-1,907	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal, School of Nursing ..	1,663-1,907	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Technical Demonstrator ..	1,419-1,663	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Lecturer ..	1,419-1,663	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instructor A.P.T.S. ..	1,419-1,663	7	..	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	8	..	8
Senior Tutor ..	1,419-1,663	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tutor ..	1,175-1,419	9	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	4
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Nurse (Clinical Supervisor) ..	1,064-1,120	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Storeholder ..	930-1,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Supervisor ..	902- 986	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Supervisor, Grade 2 ..	790- 846	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supervisor, Grade 1 ..	720- 776	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	334- 664	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female) ..	374- 678	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200- 680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	5	36	5	41
<i>Medical Research—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Assistant Director ..	4,026	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Specialist Medical Officer ..	3,597-3,740	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Medical Officer, Grade 1 ..	2,378-3,168	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nutritionist Biochemist ..	1,907-2,029	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Second or Third Division—</i>													
Senior Medical Assistant (Research) ..	1,663-1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total
			Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£												
<i>Department of Public Health—continued</i>													
<i>Medical Research—continued</i>													
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Medical Technologist	1,294–1,546	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	334– 664	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	374– 678	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		1,243	61	23	171	135	260	205	109	124	601	487	1,088
<i>Department of Native Affairs</i>													
<i>Administrative Division—</i>													
<i>First Division—</i>													
Director	3,660	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>													
District Inspector	2,594–2,738	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Senior Administrative Officer ..	2,450–2,594	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Officer	2,594–2,738	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Assistant District Officer	2,306–2,450	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Assistant District Officer, Grade 1	2,029–2,162	8	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6
Administrative Officer	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,419–1,663	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,175–1,419	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,053–1,297	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	529–1,175	12	3	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	7	3	10
Patrol Officer, Grade 1	1,053–1,663	28	..	..	3	..	13	..	3	..	19	..	19
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Supervisor	1,028–1,154	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist-in-charge	930	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer	874– 958	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	804–1,014	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist	374– 678	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	818– 874	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	6	2(i)	..	1(i)	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
<i>Government and Research Division—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Chief of Division	3,025–3,168	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Executive Officer (Field Administration)	2,594–2,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Executive Officer (Lands)	2,594–2,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Anthropologist (Male)	2,450–2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Anthropologist (Female)	1,753–1,875	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patrol Officer, Grade 2	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	529–1,175	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant (Higher Technical)	200– 680	3	1(i)	..	2(i)	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions				Positions Occupied.										
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total	
			Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males		
	£													
Department of Native Affairs—continued														
Development and Welfare Division—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	3,311–3,454	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Executive Officer	2,738–2,882	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Youth Work Organizer	2,162–2,306	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Welfare and Development Officer (Female)	2,008–2,152	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant District Officer, Grade 2 (Local Government) ..	2,306–2,450	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Homecrafts Officer (Female) ..	1,753–1,875	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Welfare Officer, Grade 2	1,907–2,029	20	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	3	4	7
Welfare Officer, Grade 1	1,663–1,907	10	..	..	..	4	2	4	..	..	2	8	10
Third Division—														
Supervisor (Female), (Hostels) ..	818– 902	1	..	..	..	1 (i)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Welfare Officer (Male) ..	762– 902	6	..	..	..	..	1 (i)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Welfare Officer (Female)	608– 748	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Welfare Officer-in-training (Male)	324– 762	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Welfare Officer-in-training (Female)	324– 608	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local Government Officer	762– 902	6	..	..	1 (i)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Local Government Officer-in-Training	324– 762	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Auxiliary Division—														
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	39	..	..	8 (i)	2 (i)	21 (i)	..	1 (i)	..	30	2	32
Field Staff—														
Second Division—														
District Officer	2,594–2,738	19	2	..	5	..	10	..	2	..	19	..	19	
Assistant District Officer, Grade 2	2,306–2,450	36	..	..	14	..	22	..	1	..	37	..	37
Assistant District Officer, Grade 1	2,029–2,162	64	3	..	19	..	33	..	..	..	55	..	55
Patrol Officer, Grade 2	1,663–1,907	145	1	..	38	..	65	..	3	..	107	..	107	
Accounts Officer	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant (Accounts) (Male) ..	1,419–1,663	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant (Accounts) (Female) ..	1,265–1,509		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	1,419–1,663	10	2	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	10	..	10
Clerk	1,175–1,419	15	..	..	2	..	7	2	..	..	9	2	11
Patrol Officer, Grade 1	1,053–1,663	108	..	..	38	..	43	..	20	..	101	..	101
Clerk	529–1,175	19	..	..	7	..	9	1	..	..	16	1	17
Clerk	1,053–1,297	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cadet Patrol Officer	499–1,175	105	..	..	39	..	77 (1i)	..	2	..	118	..	118
Third Division—														
Supervisor (Labour)	1,028–1,154	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer (Labour)	874– 958	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	874– 958	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Patrol Officer	762– 902	12	..	..	..	..	2 (i)	..	4 (i)	..	6	..	6
Assistant Patrol Officer-in-training	324– 762	12	..	..	2 (i)	..	3 (i)	..	5 (i)	..	10	..	10
Typist	374– 678	37	..	..	..	8	..	15	..	..	..	23	23
Clerical Assistants, Grades 1, 2, 3 and 4	Various Grades	10	1 (mr)	..	2(mr)	..	4(mr)	..	1(i)	..	8	..	8	
Auxiliary Division—														
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	41	..	..	25 (i)	..	14 (i)	..	1	..	40	..	40
			881	32	12	213	17	346	26	43	..	634	55	689

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions				Positions Occupied									
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£												
Department of Labour													
Administrative Division—													
First Division—													
Secretary	3,620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—													
Industrial Organizations Officer ..	2,738-2,882	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Executive Officer	2,162-2,306	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer	1,907-2,029	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,175-1,419	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,053-1,297	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	874- 958	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	804-1,014	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Industrial Organizations Assistant	762- 902	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	374- 678	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Clerical)	200- 640	5	5 (i)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Labour Administration Division—													
Second Division—													
Chief of Division	3,025-3,168	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Executive Officer	2,450-2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Safety Officer	2,450-2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Regional Labour Officer	2,450-2,594	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Labour Inspector	2,162-2,306	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector (Job Contracts)	1,663-1,907	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,663-1,907	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419-1,663	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Employment Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,419-1,663	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Employment Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,053-1,297	15	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Clerk	529-1,175	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Second or Third Division—													
Labour Inspector	1,663-1,907	19	..	..	4	..	12	..	..	..	16	..	16
Third Division—													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	706- 818	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Industrial Services Division—													
Second Division—													
Chief of Division	2,738-2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Industrial Psychologist	2,450-2,594	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Personnel Adviser	2,450-2,594	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Executive Officer	2,306-2,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Industrial Training Officer ..	2,306-2,450	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Relations Division—													
Second Division—													
Chief of Division	3,311-3,454	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Industrial Relations Officer	2,738-2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Industrial Relations Officer ..	2,594-2,738	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Executive Officer	2,450-2,594	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,663-1,907	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—													
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	804-1,014	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Planning and Research Branch—													
Officer-in-charge	2,738-2,882	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research and Projects Officer ..	2,450-2,594	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Projects Officer	1,907-2,162	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£												

Department of Labour—continued

<i>Unattached Officers—</i>													
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	804–1,014	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 (i)	..	3	..	3
		89	24	8	6	1	21	..	3	1	54	10	64

Department of Law

<i>Executive Branch—</i>													
<i>First Division—</i>													
Secretary	4,195	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Assistant Secretary (Executive) ..	3,497–3,753	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Registrar (Supreme Court) ..	3,497–3,753	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Courts Adviser	3,101–3,365	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Revision Officer	3,101–3,365	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Executive Officer	3,101–3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Registrar	2,837–3,101	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Registrar-General	2,306–2,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Public Curator	2,162–2,306	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Legal Officer	1,848–2,637	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2 ..	2,140–2,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,900–2,050	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Supreme Court Librarian and Research Officer	1,848–2,093	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registrar	1,907–2,029	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Registrar-General	1,663–1,907	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Public Curator	1,663–1,907	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Registrar	1,419–1,663	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,419–1,663	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk	1,175–1,419	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Librarian	931–1,663	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector	1,175–1,419	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,053–1,297	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	529–1,175	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Field Officer	1,024–1,294	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Drafting Assistant, Grade 1	762–1,070	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 2 ..	1,014–1,224	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1 ..	804–1,014	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	352– 818	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Field Officer	324– 902	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Field Officer-in-training ..	324– 762	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drafting Assistant-in-training	324– 762	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist	374– 678	16	..	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	16
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Court Official-in-training or Assistant (Clerical)	324– 732 or 200– 640	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
<i>Advising and Prosecutions—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Crown Solicitor	4,060	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Legal Officer	3,497–3,753	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Chief Crown Prosecutor	3,497–3,753	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Legal Officer	3,101–3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Crown Prosecutor	2,969–3,233	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Legal Officer	2,837–3,101	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Crown Prosecutor	2,837–3,101	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Legal Officer	1,848–2,637	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Law Clerk	1,114–1,724	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Typist (Female)	374– 678	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										Total
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		
			Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	£												
Department of Law—continued													
Legislative Draftsman's Office—													
Second Division—													
Legislative Draftsman	3,900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Legislative Draftsman ..	3,101–3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Legal Officer	2,837–3,101	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Legislation and Publications Officer ..	2,358	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Legal Officer	(Tentative)	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	1,848–2,637	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	529–1,175	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—													
Legislative Drafting Assistant, Grade 2	1,042–1,294	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Legislative Drafting Assistant, Grade 1	762– 986	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1 ..	804–1,014	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374– 678	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Public Solicitor's Office—													
Second Division—													
Public Solicitor	3,900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Public Solicitor	2,969–3,233	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Defending Officer	2,837–3,101	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Legal Officer	1,848–2,637	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,175–1,419	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	878– 958	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	352– 818	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist	374– 678	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Magisterial—													
Second Division—													
Magistrate	3,753	7	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6
Magistrate	2,738–2,882	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	529–1,175	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—													
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1 ..	804–1,014	6	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	7	7
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Corrective Institutions Branch—													
Second Division—													
Controller	2,738–2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,175–1,419	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second or Third Division—													
Superintendent, Grade 2	1,663–1,907	5	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Superintendent, Grade 1	1,419–1,663	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Superintendent	1,053–1,297	22	..	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	10	..	10
Third Division—													
Instructor	1,042–1,126	6	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Typist (Female)	374– 678	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	364– 818	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		217	58	37	8	2	18	9	..	..	84	48	132

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions				Positions Occupied										Total
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total			
			Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males		
	£													
Department of Education														
Administrative Division—														
First Division—														
Director	3,660	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—														
Superintendent	3,168–3,311	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adult Education Officer	3,025–3,168	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector, Grade 2	2,882–3,025	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Special Projects Officer	2,666–2,882	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative Officer	2,306–2,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Accountant	2,029–2,162	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,663–1,907	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Personnel Officer	1,663–1,907	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419–1,663	6	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Clerk	1,175–1,419	7	3	..	..	..	4(1mr)	..	..	..	7	..	7
Clerk	1,053–1,297	8	3	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	3	8
Librarian	931–1,663	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	529–1,175	6	1	2	1	1	1(mr)	1	..	..	3	4	7
Assistant Librarian	499–1,297	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (Relief)	529–1,175	5	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	4	5
Third Division—														
Typist-in-charge	930	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	874– 958	7	1	..	1	1	3(2mr)	1	..	..	5	2	7
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	804–1,014	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant (Female) (Typing), Grade 2	678– 734	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	374– 678	14	..	7(1mr)	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	20	20
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	352– 818	6	2(1i)	1(i)	..	..	1(mr)	1	..	..	3	2	5
Auxiliary Division—														
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	8	11	1	4	..	5	..	..	..	20	1	21
Secondary Education—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	3,311–3,454	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Superintendent	3,168–3,311	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Guidance Officer	2,882–3,025	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Headmaster, Special	2,666–2,882	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Headmaster, Grade 2	2,450–2,666	6	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	3
Headmaster, Grade 1	2,450–2,594	21	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Senior Guidance Officer	2,162–2,306	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Officer (Statistics and Testing)	2,162–2,306	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education Officer, Grade 3	2,162–2,306	28	..	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	5	2	7
Guidance Officer	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education Officer, Grade 2	1,907–2,029	48	..	..	13	2	11	3	..	..	24	5	29
Guidance Officer	1,053–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education Officer, Grade 1	1,053–1,907	108	..	1	16	21	16	16	..	..	32	38	70
Clerk	1,419–1,663	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	529–1,175	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4	858–1,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female)	374– 678	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Teacher Training—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	3,311–3,454	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Superintendent	3,168–3,311	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal, Grade 2	3,025–3,168	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal, Grade 1	2,666–2,882	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Lecturer	2,450–2,594	14	..	..	3	1	5	2	..	..	8	3	11
Lecturer	2,029–2,162	44	..	..	9	2	8	1	..	..	17	3	20
Clerk	1,419–1,663	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£												
<i>Department of Education—continued</i>													
<i>Teacher Training—continued</i>													
<i>Second Division—continued</i>													
Clerk	499-1,175	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Cadet Education Officer	499-1,175	100	71(i) (1 mr)	22 (3 mr)	3	..	9	1	..	..	83	23	106
Education Officer-in-training	499-1,175	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Housekeeper, Grade 3	790- 846	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Housekeeper, Grade 2	720- 776	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Trainee Teacher	481- 706	70	..	..	1	..	40	..	..	..	41	..	41
Typist	374- 678	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Technical Division—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Chief of Division	3,311-3,454	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Superintendent	3,168-3,311	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Headmaster, Grade 2	2,594-2,738	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Headmaster, Grade 1	2,450-2,666	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Education Officer, Grade 3	2,162-2,306	7	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5
Education Officer, Grade 2	1,907-2,029	20	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	6
Clerk	1,419-1,663	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Education Officer, Grade 1	1,053-1,907	30	..	..	3	4(1mr)	4	1	..	..	7	5	12
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Instructor, Grade 2	1,378-1,588	14	..	..	5	1	3	..	..	..	8	1	9
Instructor, Grade 1	1,210-1,378	32	2	1	23	1	14	1	..	..	39	3	42
Teacher, Grade 1	931-1,663	6	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	6
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	874- 958	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Storeman-Caretaker	762- 818	5	..	..	..	..	2(1mr)	..	..	..	2	..	2
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Higher Technical)	200- 680	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Primary Education—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Chief of Division	3,311-3,454	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Superintendent	3,168-3,311	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Inspector, Grade 2	2,882-3,168	8	2	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	8	..	8
Inspector, Grade 1	2,666-2,882	17	..	..	8	..	9	..	..	..	17	..	17
Headmaster, Special	2,594-2,738	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Headmaster, Grade 2	2,450-2,594	12	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	4
Headmaster, Grade 1	2,306-2,450	60	..	..	2	1	6	..	..	..	8	1	9
Education Officer, Grade 3	2,162-2,306	41	..	..	2	1	6	..	1	..	9	1	10
Education Officer, Grade 2	1,907-2,029	55	1	..	6	3	10	3	..	..	17	6	23
Artist	1,663-1,907	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,663-1,907	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Education Officer, Grade 1	1,053-1,907	450	1	..	65	90 (1 mr)	115 (3 mr)	104 (1 mr)	..	..	181	194	375
Clerk	529-1,175	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Teacher, Grade 1	931-1,663	330	..	..	70	14	146	12 (2 mr)	..	..	216	26	242
Assistant Education Officer, Grade 1	324- 986	95	..	..	23(i)	3(i)	30(i)	1(i)	..	..	53	4	57
Instructress	384- 664	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Typist	374- 678	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Teaching)	200- 740	527	..	..	218	9	286	4	..	..	504	13	517
Administrative Assistant-in-training	696- 986	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant (Clerical)	200- 640	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2,390	128	48	505	167	754	168	1	..	1,388	383	1,771

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions				Positions Occupied									
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total
			Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	£												
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries													
Administrative Branch—													
First Division—													
Director	3,660	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—													
Agricultural Economist	2,450–2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Biometrician	2,450–2,594	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative Officer	2,162–2,306	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,663–1,907	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419–1,663	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Registrar	1,419–1,663	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Librarian	931–1,663	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	1,175–1,419	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,053–1,297	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Librarian	529–1,297	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	529–1,175	5	3(i)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Cadet Agricultural Officer ..	529–1,175	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	12
Cadet Veterinary Officer ..	529–1,175	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
Third Division—													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	818– 874	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	804–1,014	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374– 678	4	..	2(i)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Assistant (Female), Grade 1 ..	334– 664	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant (Female), Grade 1	334– 664	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	6	4(i)	..	..	..	..	..	1(i)	..	5	..	5
Division of Fisheries—													
Second Division—													
Chief of Division	2,738–2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Biologist	2,450–2,594	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biologist, Grade 3	2,162–2,306	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Biologist, Grade 2	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing Master	1,907–2,029	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Biologist, Grade 1	1,053–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—													
Fisheries Supervisor	1,630–1,672	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,546–1,658	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,322–1,532	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fishing Master/Engineer	1,270–1,372	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Master Engineer	1,188–1,298	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	1,182–1,308	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Technical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	1,042–1,294	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	762– 986	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	374– 678	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant (Female), Grade 1 ..	334– 664	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200– 680	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division of Plant Industry—													
Second Division—													
Chief of Division	3,311–3,454	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Economic Botanist	2,738–2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Agricultural Chemist ..	2,738–2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Entomologist	2,738–2,882	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Plant Pathologist ..	2,738–2,882	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Principal Soil Survey Officer ..	2,738–2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Agricultural Engineer	2,450–2,594	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										Total
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£												
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—continued													
Division of Plant Industry—continued													
Second Division—continued													
Land Use Officer ..	2,450-2,594	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Ecologist ..	2,450-2,594	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Introduction Officer ..	2,450-2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Agricultural Chemist ..	2,450-2,594	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Senior Entomologist ..	2,450-2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Plant Pathologist ..	2,450-2,594	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Senior Soil Survey Officer ..	2,450-2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Agricultural Chemist, Grade 3 ..	2,162-2,306	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Entomologist, Grade 3 ..	2,162-2,306	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plant Pathologist, Grade 3 ..	2,162-2,306	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Soil Survey Officer, Grade 3 ..	2,162-2,306	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Agricultural Chemist, Grade 2 ..	1,907-2,029	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Entomologist, Grade 2 ..	1,907-2,029	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Plant Pathologist, Grade 2 ..	1,907-2,029	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Soil Survey Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,907-2,029	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Agricultural Chemist, Grade 1 ..	1,053-1,907	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Entomologist, Grade 1 ..	1,053-1,907	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plant Pathologist, Grade 1 ..	1,053-1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soil Survey Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,053-1,907	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Soil Survey Officer ..	1,053-1,663	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—													
Field Assistant, Grade 3 ..	1,182-1,308	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laboratory Assistant, Grade 3 ..	1,182-1,308	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	1,182-1,308	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Assistant, Grade 2 ..	1,042-1,294	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laboratory Assistant, Grade 2 ..	1,042-1,294	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	1,042-1,294	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Assistant, Grade 1 ..	762- 986	2	..	..	1(i)	..	1(i)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Laboratory Assistant, Grade 1 ..	762- 986	2	1(i)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	762- 986	1	1(i)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Overseer ..	762- 958	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female) ..	374- 678	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200- 680	12	8(i)	..	..	..	3(i)	..	1(i)	..	12	..	12
Experiment Stations—													
Second Division—													
Principal Agronomist ..	2,738-2,882	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Agronomist ..	2,450-2,594	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agronomist, Grade 3 ..	2,162-2,306	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Horticulturist/Experimentalist, Grade 3 ..	2,029-2,162	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Agronomist, Grade 2 ..	1,907-2,029	10	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Manager, Grade 3 ..	1,907-2,029	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Supervisor, Grade 2 ..	1,663-1,907	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Horticulturist/Experimentalist, Grade 2 ..	1,663-1,907	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Agronomist, Grade 1 ..	1,053-1,907	7	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	5
Field Supervisor, Grade 1 ..	1,053-1,663	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Horticulturist/Experimentalist, Grade 1 ..	1,053-1,663	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk ..	1,053-1,297	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—													
Carpenter ..	902- 958	1	..	..	1(mr)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mechanic ..	902- 958	2	..	..	..	..	1(mr)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plant Operator ..	874- 958	2	..	..	..	..	1(mr)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Overseer ..	762- 958	2	..	..	..	..	1(mr)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	818- 874	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Typist (Female) ..	374- 678	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										Total
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£												
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—continued													
Division of Animal Industry—													
Second Division—													
Chief of Division	3,025–3,168	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Veterinary Officer ..	2,738–2,882	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Animal Ecologist	2,450–2,594	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Animal Husbandry Officer ..	2,450–2,594	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Veterinary Officer	2,450–2,594	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Animal Husbandry Officer, Grade 3	2,162–2,306	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Parasitologist, Grade 3	2,162–2,306	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathologist/Bacteriologist, Grade 3	2,162–2,306	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Veterinary Officer, Grade 3	2,162–2,306	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Livestock Officer, Grade 3	2,029–2,162	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Animal Husbandry Officer, Grade 2	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Field Supervisor, Grade 3	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Manager, Grade 3	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Parasitologist, Grade 2	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pathologist/Bacteriologist, Grade 2	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Stock Inspector, Grade 3	1,907–2,029	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Veterinary Officer, Grade 2	1,907–2,029	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Animal Husbandry Officer, Grade 1	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Supervisor, Grade 2	1,663–1,907	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Livestock Officer, Grade 2	1,663–1,907	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Manager, Grade 2	1,663–1,907	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Stock Inspector, Grade 2	1,663–1,907	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Veterinary Officer, Grade 1	1,663–1,907	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Fauna Officer	1,053–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laboratory Officer	1,053–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Supervisor, Grade 1	1,053–1,663	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Livestock Officer, Grade 1	1,053–1,663	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Stock Inspector, Grade 1	1,053–1,663	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	529–1,175	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—													
Overseer	762– 958	7	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	7	..	7
Typist (Female)	374– 678	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Higher Technical)	200– 680	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	6	1(i)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Division of Extension and Marketing—													
Second Division—													
Chief of Division	3,311–3,454	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Agricultural Officer	2,738–2,882	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Training Officer	2,738–2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Commerce Officer	2,450–2,594	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lecturer	2,450–2,594	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Agricultural Officer	2,450–2,594	7	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5
Publications Officer	2,306–2,450	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Officer, Grade 3	2,162–2,306	17	1	..	2	..	10	..	1	..	14	..	14
Engineer, Class I	1,330–2,162	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Officer, Grade 2	1,907–2,029	32	6	..	5	..	20	..	..	..	31	..	31
Assistant Lecturer	1,907–2,029	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Manager, Grade 3	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Project Inspector	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Project Manager, Grade 3	1,907–2,029	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Registrar Manager	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Produce Inspector	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Field Supervisor, Grade 2	1,663–1,907	6	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Produce Inspector, Grade 2	1,663–1,907	6	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6
Project Manager, Grade 2	1,663–1,907	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total
			Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£												
<i>Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—continued</i>													
<i>Division of Extension and Marketing—continued</i>													
<i>Second Division—continued</i>													
Agricultural Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,053-1,907	111	1	..	22	..	59(1a)	1	3	..	85	1	86
Clerk ..	1,419-1,663	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Produce Inspector, Grade 1 ..	1,419-1,663	12	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	12	..	12
Field Supervisor, Grade 1 ..	1,053-1,663	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Project Manager, Grade 1 ..	1,053-1,663	6	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	6
Clerk ..	1,053-1,297	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Senior Mechanical Equipment Inspector ..	1,630-1,672	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mechanical Equipment Inspector ..	1,462-1,588	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Assistant Agricultural Officer ..	762- 986	36	2(i)	..	13(i)	..	10(i)	..	2(i)	..	27	..	27
Mechanic ..	902- 958	6	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5
Overseer ..	762- 985	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	818- 874	8	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	8	8
Typist (Female) ..	374- 678	11	..	1	..	4	..	5(1a)	..	..	..	10	10
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200- 680	45	..	..	20(i)	..	5(i)	..	3(i)	..	28	..	28
Assistant (Clerical) ..	200- 640	6	1(i)	..	3(i)	..	1(i)	..	1(i)	..	6	..	6
<i>Uncreated Positions—</i>													
<i>Division of Fisheries—</i>													
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,322-1,532	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
<i>Division of Plant Industry—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Agricultural Chemist, Grade 3 ..	2,162-2,306	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Horticulturist/Experimentalist, Grade 1 ..	1,053-1,663	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Field Assistant, Grade 1 ..	762- 986	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(i)	..	1	..	1
Technical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	762- 986	1	1(i)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200- 680	7	2(i)	..	1(i)	..	4(i)	..	..	..	7	..	7
Assistant (Clerical) ..	200- 640	1	..	..	..	..	1(i)	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Division of Animal Industry—</i>													
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Assistant (Female), Part-time ..	Hourly	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
<i>Division of Extension and Marketing—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Project Manager, Grade 1 ..	1,053-1,663	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Clerical) ..	200- 640	3	1(i)	..	2(i)	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
		671	69	20	110	11	204	15	30	..	413	46	459

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions				Positions Occupied										Total
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total			
			Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males		
	£													
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines														
Administrative Division—														
First Division—														
Director	3,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—														
Executive Officer	2,594–2,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer	2,162–2,306	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,663–1,907	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,419–1,663	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,175–1,419	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Clerk	529–1,175	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Clerk (Relief)	529–1,175	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 5	1,000–1,042	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	334– 664	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	804–1,014	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374– 678	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	8
Auxiliary Division—														
Assistant Clerical	200– 640	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Lands Division—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	2,882–3,025	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Lands Officer	2,594–2,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Land Settlement Officer	2,450–2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Inspector	2,162–2,306	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector	1,907–2,029	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk	1,907–2,029	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,419–1,663	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk	1,175–1,419	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	499–1,175	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	664– 720	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Second or Third Division—														
Assistant Inspector	1,672–1,784	14	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Field Officer	1,546–1,658	10	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Third Division—														
Typist	374– 678	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Field Officer	414– 902	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Field Officer-in-training	414– 762	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Valuation Section—														
Second Division—														
Chief Valuer	2,450–2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Valuer, Grade 3	2,162–2,306	6	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Valuer, Grade 2	1,907–2,029	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Valuer, Grade 1	1,053–1,907	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,053–1,297	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cadet Valuer	529–1,175	7	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Third Division—														
Assistant Valuer	414– 986	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Valuer-in-training	414– 762	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Survey Division—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	3,168–3,311	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Surveyor	2,738–2,882	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Senior Surveyor	2,450–2,594	10	3	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	9	..	9

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£												
<i>Department of Lands Surveys and Mines—continued</i>													
<i>Survey Division—continued</i>													
<i>Second Division—continued</i>													
Town Planner	2,450–2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chief Draftsman	2,306–2,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Town Planner	2,162–2,306	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surveyor, Grade 3	2,162–2,306	13	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Draftsman, Grade 3	2,162–2,306	5	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5
Surveyor, Grade 2	1,907–2,029	19	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Draftsman, Grade 2	1,907–2,029	16	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	..	9
Surveyor, Grade 1	1,053–1,907	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Draftsman, Grade 1	1,053–1,907	20	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
Cadet Surveyor	529–1,175	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	529–1,175	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Assistant Surveyor, Grade 4	1,546–1,658	8	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	7
Assistant Surveyor, Grade 3	1,322–1,532	8	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	7	..	7
Photographer	986–1,196	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4	958–1,000	1	..	1(mr)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Chainman	790– 902	67	1(mr)	..	4	..	6(1mr)	..	..	..	11	..	11
Storeman	762– 818	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Tracer (Female)	339– 734	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Assistant Surveyor, Grade 1	414– 986	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drafting Assistant, Grade 1	414– 986	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Surveyor-in-training	414– 762	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drafting Assistant-in-training	414– 762	4	1(f)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female)	374– 678	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Higher Technical)	200– 680	18	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
<i>Mines Division—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Chief of Division	2,738–2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chief Geologist	2,684–2,990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Mining Engineer	2,306–2,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Geologist, Class 2	2,265–2,580	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	3
Mining Warden	2,162–2,306	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector of Mines	2,162–2,306	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assayer	1,907–2,029	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mining Registrar	1,419–1,663	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Geologist, Class 1	1,273–2,162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
Assistant Assayer	1,053–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,053–1,297	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	499–1,175	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Technical Officer, Grade II	1,546–1,658	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Driller & Tester	1,420–1,532	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Field Assistant	1,252–1,294	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Field Assistant (Geological)	1,084–1,252	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Field Assistant	1,084–1,168	6	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	874– 958	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374– 678	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Higher Technical)	200– 680	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	4
		399	55	30	20	..	66	3	9	1	150	34	184

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£												
<i>Department of Public Works</i>													
<i>Headquarters—</i>													
<i>First Division—</i>													
Director	4,120	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Director of Water Resources ..	3,700-3,964	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Engineering Section—</i>													
Principal Engineer	3,700-3,964	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineer, Class 5	3,700-3,964	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineer, Class 3	2,786-3,152	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Engineer, Class 2	2,317-2,632	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Engineer, Class 1	1,330-2,162	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Assistant Engineer	1,243	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cadet Engineer	499-1,175	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,175-1,419	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plant Superintendent	2,162-2,306	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,798-1,910	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,672-1,784	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	6
Drafting Officer, Grade 2	1,546-1,658	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Drafting Assistant, Grade 2	1,042-1,294	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Drafting Officer, Grade 1	1,322-1,532	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Drafting Assistant, Grade 1	324- 986	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..	2,140-2,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Officer, Grade 2	1,546-1,658	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Officer, Grade 1	1,322-1,532	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant, Grade 2	1,042-1,294	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant, Grade 1	762- 986	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant (Higher Technical)	200- 680	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Research Section—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Engineer, Class 3	2,786-3,152	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineer, Class 2	2,317-2,632	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Experimental Officer, Grade 1	1,053-1,663	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Technical Officer, Grade 2	1,546-1,658	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Officer, Grade 1	1,322-1,532	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Assistant, Grade 2	1,042-1,294	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Technical Assistant, Grade 1	762- 986	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laboratory Assistant, Grade 1	762- 986	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Laboratory Assistant-in-training ..	324- 762	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Architectural Section—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Principal Architect	3,390-3,650	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Architect, Class 3	2,540-2,900	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Architect, Class 2	2,120-2,420	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Architect, Class 1	1,350-2,020	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cadet Architect	529-1,175	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Draftsman, Grade 2	1,907-2,029	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk	1,175-1,419	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,798-1,910	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drafting Officer, Grade 2	1,546-1,658	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Drafting Officer, Grade 1	1,322-1,532	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Drafting Assistant, Grade 2	1,042-1,294	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Drafting Assistant, Grade 1	762- 986	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drafting Assistant-in-training	324- 762	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tracer (Female)	339- 734	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions				Positions Occupied									
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£												
Department of Public Works—continued													
Finance and Administration—													
Second Division—													
Chief of Division	2,738–2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Accountant	2,306–2,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer	2,162–2,306	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,663–1 907	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Clerk	1,419–1,663	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Clerk	1,175–1,419	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Clerk	529–1,175	13	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
Training Officer, Grade 1	1,419–1,663	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Librarian	932–1,663	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—													
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	804–1,014	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist-in-charge	930	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374– 678	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	1 (mr)	..	..	7	7
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2	840	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	874– 958	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Quantity Surveying Section—													
Senior Quantity Surveyor	2,450–2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Quantity Surveyor, Grade 3	2,162–2,306	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Quantity Surveyor, Grade 2	1,907–2,029	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Regional Establishment—													
Second Division—													
Engineer, Class 3	2,786–3,152	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Engineer, Class 2	2,317–2,632	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineer, Class 1	1,330–2,162	12	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Architect, Class 2	2,120–2,420	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419–1,663	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk	1,053–1,297	12	..	..	2	2	6	2	..	..	8	4	12
Clerk	529–1,175	18	..	..	3	..	8 (1mr)	..	..	..	11	..	11
Third Division—													
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1	1,672–1,784	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	5	..	5
Technical (Drafting) Officer, Grade 1	1,322–1,532	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Drafting Assistant, Grade 1	762– 986	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2	804	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	3
Typist (Female)	374– 678	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	5	5
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	364– 818	19	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	5
Waste Water Inspector	902– 958	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Storeman, Grade 1	762– 818	2	..	..	1 (mr)	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Termite Inspector	1,042–1,084	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Works Supervisor	1,798–1,910	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Works Supervisor	1,602–1,714	21	..	..	6	..	14	..	..	..	20	..	20
Building Inspector	1,476–1,588	5	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
Plant Inspector	1,238–1,322	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Works Foreman	1,336–1,378	24	..	..	11	..	13	..	..	..	24	..	24
Foreman (Roads and Bridges)	1,336–1,378	10	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	7
Senior Artisan	1,042–1,084	16	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	7	..	7
Sawyer	930– 958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmith	916– 972	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenter	902– 958	107	..	..	39	..	55	..	..	..	94	..	94
					(13mr)		(14mr)						
Plumber	902– 958	38	..	..	11	..	13	..	..	..	24	..	24
					(5mr)		(3mr)						
Bricklayer	902– 958	10	..	..	3 (1mr)	..	5	..	..	..	8	..	8
Plasterer	902– 958	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Welder	902– 958	8	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										Total
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£												
Department of Public Works—continued													
Regional Establishment—continued													
Second Division—continued.													
Mechanic	902- 958	8	..	..	2	..	5(2mr)	..	..	..	7	..	7
Artisan (Maintenance)	902- 958	5	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Fitter and Turner	902- 958	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Plant Attendant	902- 930	10	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	7	..	7
Bridge Carpenter	874- 930	6	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Wood Machinist	900- 926	6	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Painter	874- 930	24	..	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	11	..	11
Plant Operator	874- 958	42	..	..	6	..	26	..	..	..	32	..	32
					(5mr)	..	(12mr)						
Overseer (Roads and Bridges)	958-1,084	40	..	..	5	..	23	..	..	..	28	..	28
Drainer	846- 902	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rigger	818- 874	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Apprentice	241- 708	20	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Joiner	902- 958	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Clerical)	200- 640	8	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	8
Assistant (Higher Technical)	200- 680	34	..	..	9	..	37	..	2	..	48	..	48
Assistant (Lower Technical)	200- 580	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
		762	78	24	142	6	266	10	7	3	493	43	536

Police Department

<i>First Division—</i>													
Commissioner	3,225	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—Papuan Region—</i>													
Superintendent	2,450-2,594	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Chief Licensing Inspector	2,450-2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Inspector	2,162-2,306	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Secretary	1,907-2,029	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector	1,907-2,029	7	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Clerk	1,419-1,663	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sub-Inspector	1,114-1,663	34	2	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	29
Clerk	1,175-1,419	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	499-1,175	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Storeholder	930-1,000	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical, Assistant, Grade 3	874- 958	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical, Assistant, Grade 2	818- 874	9	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Sub-Inspector-in-training	324- 986	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steno Secretary (Female), Grade 1	804-1,014	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	352- 818	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	339- 678	6	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
<i>Second Division—New Guinea Mainland Region—</i>													
Superintendent	2,450-2,594	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Inspector	2,162-2,306	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector	1,907-2,029	10	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Sub-Inspector	1,114-1,663	37	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	21	..	21
Clerk	499-1,175	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Storeholder	930-1,000	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	818- 874	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Inspector-in-training	324- 986	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	339- 678	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions				Positions Occupied										
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
	£													
Department of Police—continued														
Auxiliary Division— Assistant Clerical	200– 640	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second Division—New Guinea Island Division—														
Superintendent	2,450–2,594	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Senior Inspector	2,162–2,306	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Inspector	1,907–2,029	8	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	5
Sub-Inspector	1,114–1,663	29	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	23	..	23	23
Clerk	499–1,175	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	818– 874	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Sub-Inspector-in-training	324– 986	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	339– 678	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
		191	15	12	31	5	58	6	..	..	104	23	127	127

Department of Forests

<i>Administrative Branch—</i>														
<i>First Division—</i>														
Director	3,320	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Executive Officer	2,162–2,306	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Accountant	1,907–2,029	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer	1,907–2,029	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Records)	1,419–1,663	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Ledgers)	1,175–1,419	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Supply)	1,175–1,419	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (Staff)	1,175–1,419	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (Statistics)	1,175–1,419	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk (General)	1,053–1,297	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Librarian	931–1,663	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (General)	529–1,175	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Typist-in-charge	930	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	818– 874	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	804–1,014	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374– 678	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	374– 678	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third or Auxiliary Division—</i>														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	364– 818	17	..	1	1(i)	..	2(i)	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Division of Utilization and Marketing—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Chief of Division	3,486–3,752	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 4	3,111–3,355	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 3	2,684–2,990	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Officer, Class 3	2,684–2,990	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemist, Grade 3	2,162–2,306	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Officer, Class 1	1,273–2,162	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,663–1,907	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419–1,663	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£												
Department of Forests—continued													
Division of Utilization and Marketing—continued													
Third Division—													
Senior Inspector (Marketing) ..	1,798–1,910	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,672–1,784	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,322–1,532	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Technical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	1,042–1,294	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	874– 958	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	818– 874	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third or Auxiliary Division—													
Technical Assistant-in-training ..	414– 762	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
or Assistant (Higher Technical)	200– 680												
Division of Management—													
Second Division—													
Chief of Division ..	3,486–3,752	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 4 ..	3,111–3,355	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Officer, Class 3 ..	2,684–2,990	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineer, Class 2 ..	2,248–2,548	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Officer, Class 2 ..	2,265–2,580	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 1 ..	1,273–2,162	7	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk ..	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Air Photo Librarian (Female) ..	716–1,143	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second or Third Division—													
Chief Drafting Officer ..	2,350–2,530	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2 ..	2,140–2,320	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,900–2,050	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Drafting Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,670–1,820	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Third Division—													
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,672–1,784	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,546–1,658	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,322–1,532	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector (Mechanical Equipment) ..	1,238–1,322	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Technical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	1,042–1,294	9	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Drafting Assistant, Grade 1 ..	414–1,070	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	818– 874	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tracer (Female) ..	339– 734	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third or Auxiliary Division—													
Drafting Assistant-in-training ..	414– 762	6	3(2i)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
or Assistant (Higher technical)	200– 680												
Division of Botany—													
Second Division—													
Chief of Division— ..	2,738–2,882	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Botanist, Grade 3 ..	2,162–2,306	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Botanist, Grade 2 ..	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ecologist, Grade 2 ..	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illustrator ..	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Botanist, Grade 1 ..	1,053–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—													
Herbarium Keeper ..	1,672–1,784	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Curator (Botanic Reserve) ..	1,546–1,658	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	1,042–1,294	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Technical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	414– 986	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	874– 958	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	364– 818	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

I. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total
			Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	£												
Department of Forests—continued													
Division of Botany—continued													
Third or Auxiliary Division—													
Technical Assistant-in-training or Assistant (Higher Technical)	414- 762 200- 680	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Higher Technical)	200- 680	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division of Silviculture—													
Second Division—													
Chief of Division	3,486-3,752	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 4	3,111-3,355	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal (School)	2,738-2,882	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 3	2,684-2,990	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Entomologist, Grade 3	2,162-2,306	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lecturer	1,907-2,029	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Officer, Class 1	1,273-2,162	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk	1,419-1,663	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cadet Forest Officer	529-1,175	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	9
Third Division—													
Technical Assistant, Grade 2	1,042-1,294	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Technical Assistant, Grade 1	414- 986	15	1	..	2	..	7(i)	..	..	..	10	..	10
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	874- 958	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Machinist, Grade 1	374- 678	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third or Auxiliary Division—													
Technical Assistant-in-training or Assistant (Higher Technical)	414- 762 200- 680	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Higher Technical)	200- 680	11	..	..	..	..	1(i)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Papua Region—													
Second Division—													
Forest Officer, Class 3	2,684-2,990	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Officer, Class 2	2,265-2,580	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 1	1,273-2,162	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,175-1,419	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—													
Technical Officer, Grade 1	1,322-1,532	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Technical Assistant, Grade 2	1,042-1,294	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tractor-Operator-Mechanic	930- 958	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female)	374- 678	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Lower Technical)	200- 580	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Guinea Mainland Region—													
Second Division—													
Forest Officer, Class 4	3,111-3,355	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 3	2,684-2,990	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Forest Officer, Class 2	2,265-2,580	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 1	1,273-2,162	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419-1,663	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,175-1,419	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,053-1,297	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										Total	
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total			
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
	£													
Department of Forests—continued														
New Guinea Mainland Region—continued														
Third Division—														
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	1,672–1,784	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Officer, Grade 2	1,546–1,658	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Officer, Grade 1	1,322–1,532	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	4
Technical Assistant, Grade 2	1,042–1,294	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Hygiene and Welfare Officer	1,028–1,154	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Storeman	762– 818	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tractor-Operator-Mechanic	930– 958	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	818– 874	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	3
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	364– 818	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Typist	374– 678	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Auxiliary Division—														
Assistant (Lower Technical)	200– 580	2	..	..	..	..	1(i)	..	..	..	1	..	1
New Guinea Islands Region—														
Second Division—														
Forest Officer, Class 4	3,111–3,355	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Officer, Class 3	2,684–2,990	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Officer, Class 2	2,265–2,580	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Forest Officer, Class 1	1,273–2,162	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419–1,663	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,053–1,297	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—														
Technical Officer, Grade 2	1,546–1,658	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Officer, Grade 1	1,322–1,532	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Assistant, Grade 2	1,042–1,294	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hygiene and Welfare Officer	1,028–1,154	1	..	..	..	..	1(mr)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tractor-Operator-Mechanic	930– 958	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	818– 874	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Typist	374– 678	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Auxiliary Division—														
Assistant (Lower Technical)	200– 580	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			291	24	11	11	1	65	15	16	..	116	27	143

Department of Posts and Telegraphs

<i>Executive—</i>													
<i>First Division—</i>													
Director	3,720	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Assistant Director (Operations and Administration)	3,311–3,454	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Superintendent (Operations)	3,025–3,168	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Superintendent (Administration)	2,738–2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Steno-secretary	803–1,014	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist	374– 678	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied											Total
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua.		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total			
			Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males		
	£													
Department of Posts and Telegraphs—continued														
Operations Division—														
Postal Services Branch—														
Second Division—														
Manager	2,450–2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Postmaster, Grade 4	2,029–2,162	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Postmaster, Grade 3	1,663–1,907	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Postmaster, Grade 2	1,419–1,663	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	5	..	5
Clerk	1,419–1,663	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	529–1,175	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Postal Clerk, Grade 2	1,297–1,419	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Postal Clerk, Grade 1	1,175–1,297	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Third Division—														
Typist	374– 678	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Postmaster, Grade 1	1,053–1,297	13	..	..	2	..	12	2	..	..	14	2	16
Senior Postal Assistant	1,042	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Postal Assistant	374– 986	17	..	..	7	1	6	1	..	..	13	2	15
Telecommunications Branch—														
Second Division—														
Manager	2,450–2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419–1,663	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	1,053–1,297	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	529–1,175	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Traffic Officer (Development)	2,029–2,162	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Typist	374– 678	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Communications Officer, Grade 4	1,672–1,784	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Communications Officer, Grade 3	1,546–1,658	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Communications Officer, Grade 2	1,420–1,532	5	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
Senior Communications Officer, Grade 1	1,322–1,420	8	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	9	..	9
Communications Officer	414–1,210	11	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	5
Radio Telephone Operator	818– 902	14	..	..	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	13	13
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	818– 902	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Monitor (Female)	748– 804	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	4
Telephonist (Female)	347– 678	11	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	1	..	11	11
Phonogram Operator (Female)	374– 678	5	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	5	5
Teleprinter Operator (Female)	374– 678	5	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	3
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	874– 958	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	364– 818	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2
Traffic Officer-in-training	870–1,663	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technical Instructor (Tele- phones)	1,798	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technical Instructor (Radio)	1,798	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technical Instructor (Tele- communications)	1,798	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technical Instructor (Lines)	1,700–1,742	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Instructor (Telephones)	1,420–1,630	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Technical Instructor (Radio)	1,420–1,630	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Instructor (Telecom- munications)	1,420–1,630	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Instructor (Lines)	1,294–1,462	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housekeeper	720– 776	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2
Technician-in-training	400– 762	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Lineman-in-training	400– 762	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Communication Officer-in- training	400– 762	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Postal Assistant-in-training	400– 762	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£												
<i>Department of Posts and Telegraphs—continued</i>													
<i>Operations Division—continued</i>													
<i>Telecommunications Branch—continued</i>													
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200- 680	60	..	..	48	..	12	..	..	..	60	..	60
Assistant (Lower Technical) ..	200- 580	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant (Clerical) ..	200- 640	24	..	..	15	..	8	..	..	..	23	..	23
<i>Engineering Division—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Engineer Class 4 ..	3,304-3,548	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineer Class 3 ..	2,786-3,152	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Engineer Class 2 ..	2,317-2,632	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	5
Sectional Draftsman ..	2,162-2,306	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Draftsman Grade 2 ..	1,907-2,029	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	1,663-1,907	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	1,419-1,663	5	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Clerk ..	1,053-1,297	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	499-1,175	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Supervising Technician (Radio), Grade 4 ..	1,966	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Supervising Technician (Radio), Grade 3 ..	1,770-1,882	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Supervising Technician (Radio), Grade 2 ..	1,546-1,714	6	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	7
Supervising Technician (Radio), Grade 1 ..	1,448-1,504	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Technician (Radio) ..	1,294-1,378	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
	(T)												
Technician (Radio) ..	1,168-1,252	8	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	8
	1,042-1,182												
	(T)												
Supervising Technician (Telephones), Grade 3 ..	1,770-1,882	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Supervising Technician (Telephones), Grade 2 ..	1,546-1,714	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	4
Supervising Technician (Telephones), Grade 1 ..	1,448-1,504	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Senior Technician (Telephones) ..	1,294-1,378	5	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	5
	(T)												
Technician (Telephones) ..	1,042-1,182	13	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
	(T)												
Senior Technician (Telegraph) ..	1,168-1,252	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Supervisor (Workshops) ..	1,546-1,714	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Carpenter ..	1,042-1,084	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Motor Mechanic ..	1,042-1,084	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technician (Trades) ..	1,042-1,084	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Painter ..	1,000-1,042	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Line Inspector ..	1,406-1,574	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Line Foreman, Grade 2 ..	1,210	11	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	10
Line Foreman, Grade 1 ..	1,042-1,084	23	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	16	..	16
Lineman ..	400- 832	12	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Foreman Storeman, Grade 1 ..	1,168	4	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Storeman Grade 2 ..	846- 874	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female) ..	374- 678	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Drafting Assistant, Grade 1 ..	400- 762	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drafting Assistant-in-training ..	400- 762	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,672-1,784	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Mechanic/Fitter ..	902- 958	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total
			Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
	£												
Department of Posts and Telegraphs—continued													
Radio Branch—													
Second Division—													
Senior Radio Inspector	2,029–2,162	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Radio Inspector	1,663–1,907	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	1,053–1,297	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Communications Officer ..	1,322–1,420	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administration Division—													
Personnel Branch—													
Second Division—													
Personnel Officer	2,162–2,306	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,175–1,419	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Clerk	529–1,175	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Establishments Officer	2,029–2,162	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—													
Typist	374– 678	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4 ..	958–1,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	874– 958	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Senior Cleaner	804	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Accounts Branch—													
Second Division—													
Accountant	2,306–2,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sub-Accountant	1,907–2,029	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Sub-Accountant	1,663–1,907	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,419–1,663	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Clerk	1,175–1,419	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Clerk	1,053–1,297	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerk	529–1,175	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Third Division—													
Accounting Machinist, Grade 3 ..	874	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2 ..	804	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist	374– 678	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Costing Branch—													
Second Division—													
Costing Officer	2,029–2,162	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,663–1,907	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419–1,663	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Clerk	529–1,175	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—													
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2 ..	804	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	818– 874	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Training College—													
Second Division—													
Principal	2,162–2,306	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Instructor (Postal)	1,419–1,663	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		471	37	34	162	18	93	26	3	4	295	82	377

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions				Positions Occupied										
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
	£													
Department of Trade and Industry														
Administrative Division—														
First Division—														
Director	3,660	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—														
Executive Officer	3,025–3,168	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Projects Officer	2,306–2,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Projects Officer	1,907–2,029	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer	1,907–2,029	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419–1,663	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	1,175–1,419	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Clerk	499–1,175	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—														
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	804–1,014	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374– 678	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Division of Industrial Development—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	3,025–3,168	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Projects Officer	2,306–2,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Division of Trade Promotion—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	3,025–3,168	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Projects Officer	2,306–2,450	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Division of Business Training and Management—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	3,025–3,168	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Business Advisory Section—														
Business Advisory Officer	1,907–2,029	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Co-operative Section—														
Registrar of Co-operatives	2,594–2,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Registrar	2,306–2,450	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Chief Inspector	2,306–2,450	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Co-operatives Officer, Grade 3	1,907–2,029	9	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Training Officer	1,907–2,029	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Co-operatives Officer, Grade 2	1,663–1,907	11	1	..	5	..	5	..	3	..	..	14	..	14
Co-operatives Officer, Grade 1	1,175–1,419	14	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Co-operatives Officer-in-training	499–1,175	12	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Third Division—														
Typist (Female)	374– 678	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Co-operative Officer	762– 902	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Co-operative Officer-in-training	712	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Auxiliary Division—														
Assistant (Clerical) (Co-operative)	200– 640	37	3	..	11	..	27	..	1	..	42	..	42	
Assistant (Teaching) Instructor	200– 740	2												
Assistant (Teaching) (Business Advisory Assistant)	200– 740	3												

I. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions				Positions Occupied									
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£												
Department of Trade and Industry—continued													
Division of Customs and Migration—													
Administrative—													
Second Division—													
Chief Collector	3,311–3,454	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Collector	2,306–2,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,907–2,029	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,419–1,663	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,175–1,419	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	499–1,175	16	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	16
Third Division—													
Clerical Assistant (Female), Grade 3	720– 804	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant (Female), Grade 2	664– 720	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374– 678	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Customs—													
Second Division—													
Collector	2,029–2,162	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Collector	1,907–2,029	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Collector	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Collector	1,419–1,663	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Collector	1,419–1,663	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Boarding Officer	1,175–1,419	6	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6
Collector	1,175–1,419	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wharf Examining Officer	1,175–1,419	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk Customs	1,175–1,419	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Collector	1,053–1,297	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Wharf Examining Officer	414– 902	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Boarding Officer	499–1,175	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	529–1,175	18	..	..	..	4	12	2	..	..	12	6	18
Third Division—													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 5	1,000–1,042	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4	958–1,000	3	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	3
Preventive Officer	874– 958	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerical Assistant (Female), Grade 2	664– 720	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	818– 874	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Wharf Examining Officer	414– 902	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Wharf Examining Officer-in-training	334– 762	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 1	374– 678	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	374– 678	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	3
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Division of Marine—													
Second Division—													
Superintendent of Marine	3,025–3,168	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chief Engineer	2,450–2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Harbour Master	2,306–2,450	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Harbour Master	2,162–2,306	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Engineer and Ship Surveyor	2,029–2,162	5	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
Shipping Inspector	2,029–2,162	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Officer-in-charge Training	2,029–2,162	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,175–1,419	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										Total
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£												
Department of Trade and Industry—continued													
Division of Marine—continued													
Third Division—													
Resident Works Foreman ..	1,420-1,462	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Foreman Electrician ..	1,336-1,378	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Foreman Fitter and Turner ..	1,336-1,378	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Foreman Shipwright ..	1,336-1,378	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Master ..	1,297-1,419	19	..	..	2 (1mr, 1 i)	..	13	..	..	..	15	..	15
Officer-in-charge Chart Depot ..	1,297-1,419	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineer Instructor ..	1,297-1,419	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seamanship Instructor ..	1,297-1,419	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Storeholder ..	930-1,000	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tugmaster ..	887- 913	1	..	..	1 (mr)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Electrician ..	902- 958	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	874- 958	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	818- 874	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
Storeman ..	762- 818	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	706- 818	1	..	..	..	..	1 (mr)	..	..	1	1	1	2
Typist (Female) ..	374- 678	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third or Auxiliary Division—													
Plumber ..	902- 958	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mechanic Diesel ..	902- 958	12	..	..	6 (4mr)	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200- 680		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipwright ..	902- 958		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200- 680	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200- 680	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Assistant (Clerical) ..	200- 640	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		307	40	19	64	6	102	9	4	1	210	35	245

Department of Information and Extension Services

<i>Administrative Branch—</i>													
<i>First Division—</i>													
Director	3,225	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Administrative Officer	1,907-2,029	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,175-1,419	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Librarian	1,297-1,663	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	874- 958	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	818- 874	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	804-1,014	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	374- 678	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Administrative Assistant-in-training	706- 986	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Clerical)	200- 640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Information Branch—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Principal Information Officer	2,450-2,594	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Information Officer	2,162-2,306	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Public Relations Officer	2,162-2,306	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information Officer	1,907-2,029	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Information Officer	1,419-1,663	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

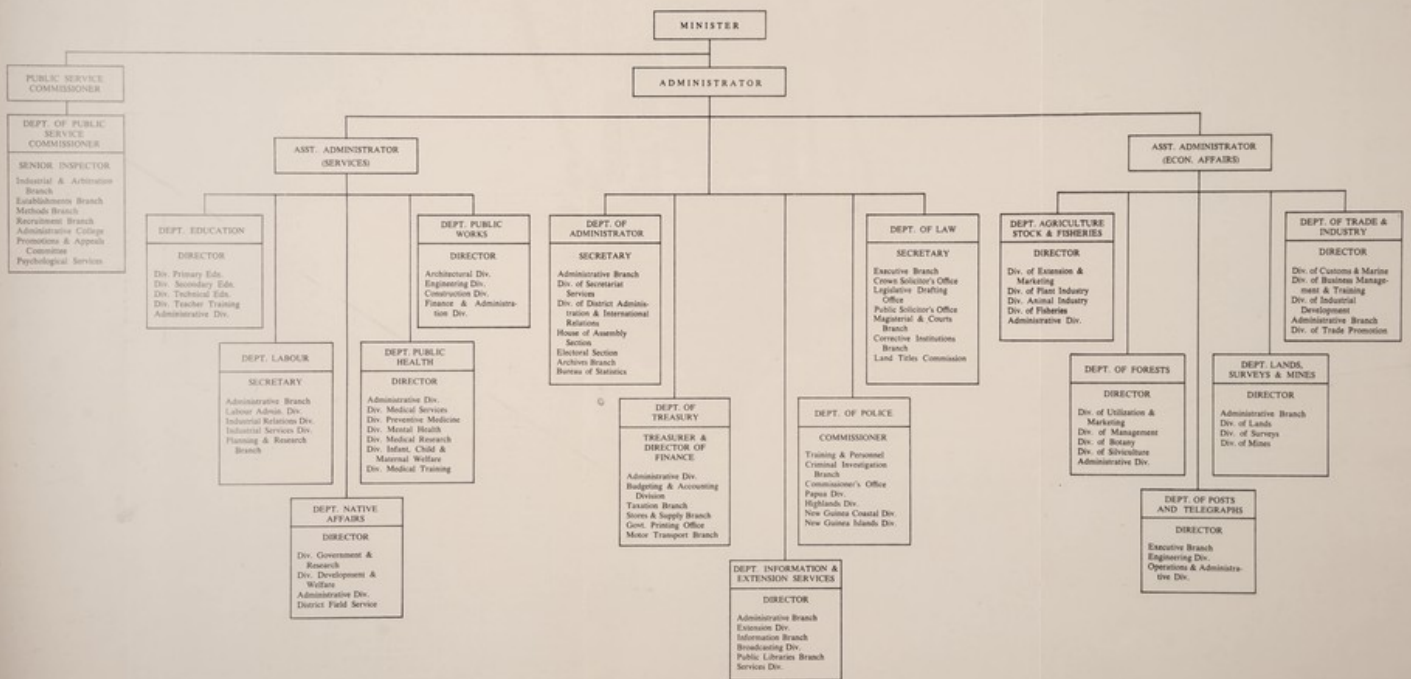
Classified Positions			Positions Occupied										
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total.
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	£												
<i>Department of Information and Extension Services—continued</i>													
<i>Information Branch—continued</i>													
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Assistant Information Officer-in-training	324- 762	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist News (Female)	678- 734	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Public Libraries Branch—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Principal Librarian	1,907-2,029	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Librarian, Grade 2	1,663-1,907	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Librarian, Grade 1	931-1,663	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Assistant Librarian, Grade 2	986-1,112	11	..	2	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	11	11
Assistant Librarian, Grade 1	762- 986	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Assistant Librarian-in-training	324- 762	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	339- 678	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Clerical)	200- 640	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
<i>Extension Division—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Chief of Division	2,738-2,882	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Extension Officer	2,162-2,306	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Extension Officer	1,907-2,029	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,175-1,419	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Typist (Female)	374- 678	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Extension Officer-in-training	324- 762	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
<i>Broadcasts Division—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Chief of Division	2,738-2,882	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Broadcasts Officer	2,594-2,738	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broadcasts Officer	2,450-2,594	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Broadcasts Officer	1,907-2,029	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Broadcasts Officer	1,663-1,907	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Broadcasts Officer	1,419-1,663	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Musical Programmes Officer	1,663-1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Broadcasts Officer	1,175-1,358	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Broadcasts Officer	1,053-1,175	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Programme Assistant	870-1,175	7	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Assistant Broadcasts Officer	324- 986	8	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	3
Typist (Female)	374- 678	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Clerical)	200- 640	21	1	..	3	..	10	..	..	..	14	..	14
<i>Services Division—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Chief of Division	2,738-2,882	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Classified Positions			Positions Occupied											
Designation	Salary Range	Number of Positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached Officers		Total		Total	
			Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males		
	£													
Department of Information and Extension Services—continued														
Publications—														
Second Division—														
Principal Publications Officer ..	2,450–2,594	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Publications Officer ..	2,162–2,306	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Publications Officer	1,907–2,029	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Publications Officer	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreman (Printing)	1,336–1,378	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	874– 958	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	364– 818	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist Offset (Female)	776	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Auxiliary Division—														
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200– 680	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Visual Aids—														
Second Division—														
Visual Aids Officer	1,907–2,029	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Creative Artist	1,602–1,724	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Visual Aids Officer	1,322–1,532	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Auxiliary Division—														
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200– 680	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Films—														
Second Division—														
Producer/Director	1,907–2,029	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Editor/Script Writer	1,663–1,907	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cinema Photographer	1,663–1,907	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Photographer	1,419–1,663	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Photographer	1,775–1,419	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—														
Typist (Female)	374– 678	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production Technician	930–1,084	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Film Director-in-training	324– 762	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Auxiliary Division—														
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200– 680	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Services—														
Second Division—														
Senior Technical Officer ..	1,504–1,588	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Technician (Audio-Visual) ..	930–1,084	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Auxiliary Division—														
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200– 680	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
			158	32	22	6	6	16	14	54	42	96
Grand Total(a) .. ..	..	8,897	866	444	1,525	396	2,415	568	287	140	5,093	1,548	6,641

(a) From time to time a small number of officers are seconded to the Commonwealth Public Service. These are not shown against established positions and are not included in this table.

APPENDIX II
TABLE 2

3. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: TOTAL STAFF BY DEPARTMENT AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Department	Staff under Public Service Ordinance						Other Staff							Total Staff
	Permanent		Temporary		Exempt	Total	Part Time	Asian and Mixed Race	Admin- istration Servants	Statu- tory Appoint- ments	Students	Appren- tices	Em- ployed under Native Labour Ordinance	
	Born out of the Territory	Born in the Territory	Born out of the Territory	Born in the Territory										
Administrator ..	57	11	27	..	15	110	..	..	14	21	..	..	29	174
Public Service Commis- sioner ..	39	8	17	1	10	75	..	..	14	..	..	..	5	94
Treasury ..	175	46	209	11	60	501	..	44	1,039	..	9	(a) 38	546	2,177
Public Health ..	369	187	277	36	143	1,012	34	42	2,420	..	432	..	(b) 2,046	5,986
Native Affairs ..	433	92	61	8	85	679	3	7	377	..	16	..	853	1,935
Labour ..	36	8	17	..	3	64	..	..	30	..	..	..	4	98
Law ..	63	7	37	2	20	129	..	3	33	..	6	1	549	721
Education ..	590	519	272	80	282	1,743	8	20	955	..	193	..	91	3,010
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries ..	249	94	58	4	42	447	6	6	833	..	29	6	(c) 1,128	2,455
Lands, Surveys and Mines ..	102	11	46	1	22	182	..	2	80	..	..	..	279	543
Public Works ..	101	57	186	14	119	477	1	58	1,092	..	..	177	80	1,885
Police ..	86	..	28	..	13	127	..	..	4	..	..	..	2,989	3,120
Forests ..	72	6	50	2	12	142	..	1	166	..	14	2	1,002	1,327
Posts and Telegraphs ..	141	61	92	17	47	358	1	18	263	..	33	2	43	718
Trade and Industry ..	102	55	68	..	13	238	..	7	457	..	38	17	34	791
Information and Exten- sion Services ..	16	36	27	6	6	91	6	..	55	..	1	..	2	154
Unattached ..	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Total ..	2,631	1,212	1,472	182	892	6,389	58	208	7,832	21	771	243	9,680	25,202
Percentage of staff employed under Public Service Ordinance ..	41.18	18.97	23.04	2.85	13.96	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of Total Staff ..	10.44	4.81	5.84	.72	3.54	25.35	.23	.83	31.08	.08	3.06	.96	38.41	100.00

(a) Includes 4 expatriate apprentices.

(b) Includes 1,513 Aid Post Orderlies.

(c) Does not include 1,422 Farmer Trainees.

NOTE.—Officers are classified according to Section 64 and 65 of the *Public Service Ordinance 1949–1963*.

APPENDIX II—continued

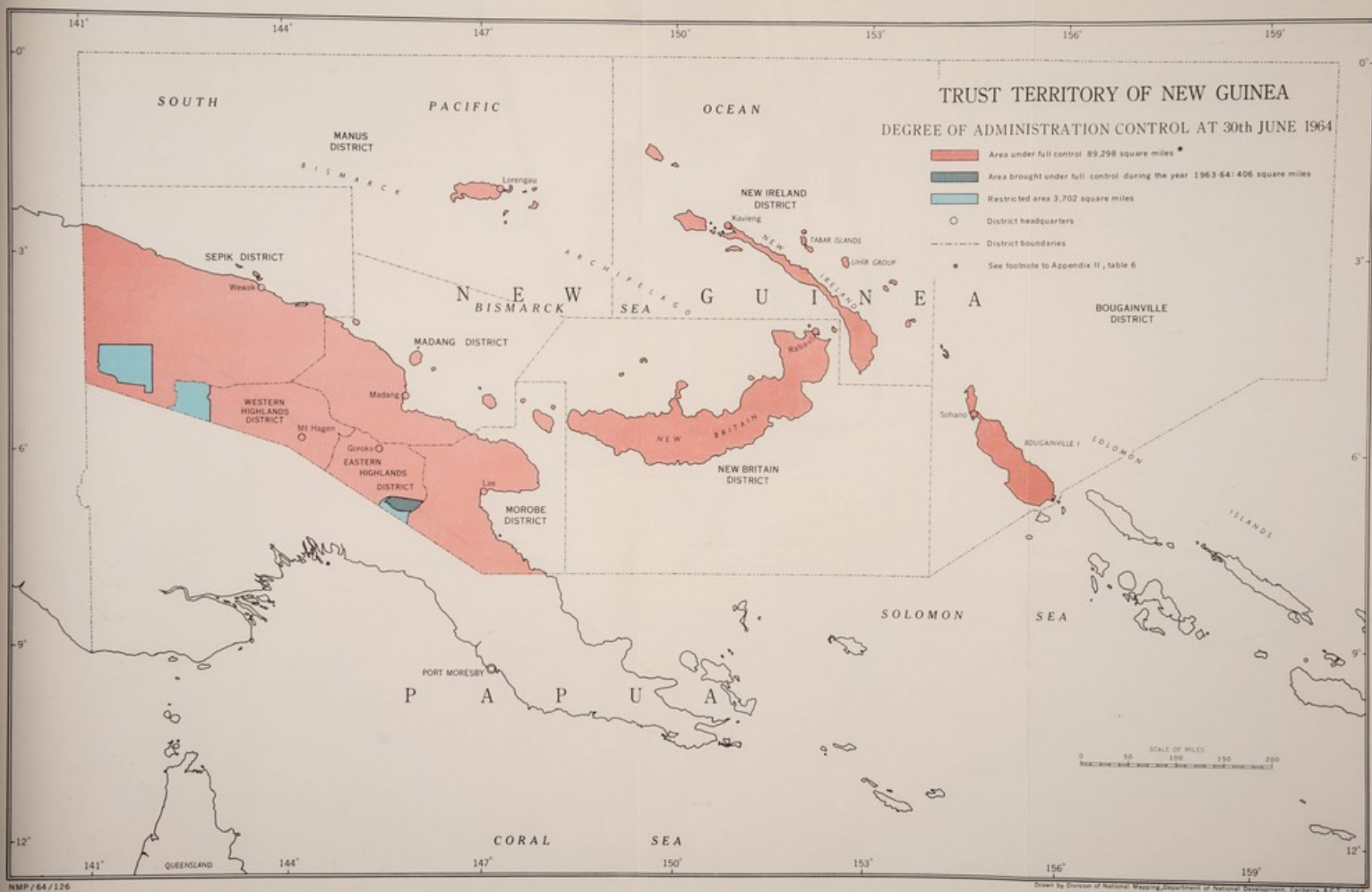
4. ADMINISTRATION SERVANTS: ESTABLISHMENT BY DEPARTMENT AND CATEGORY OF EMPLOYMENT AT 30TH JUNE 1964

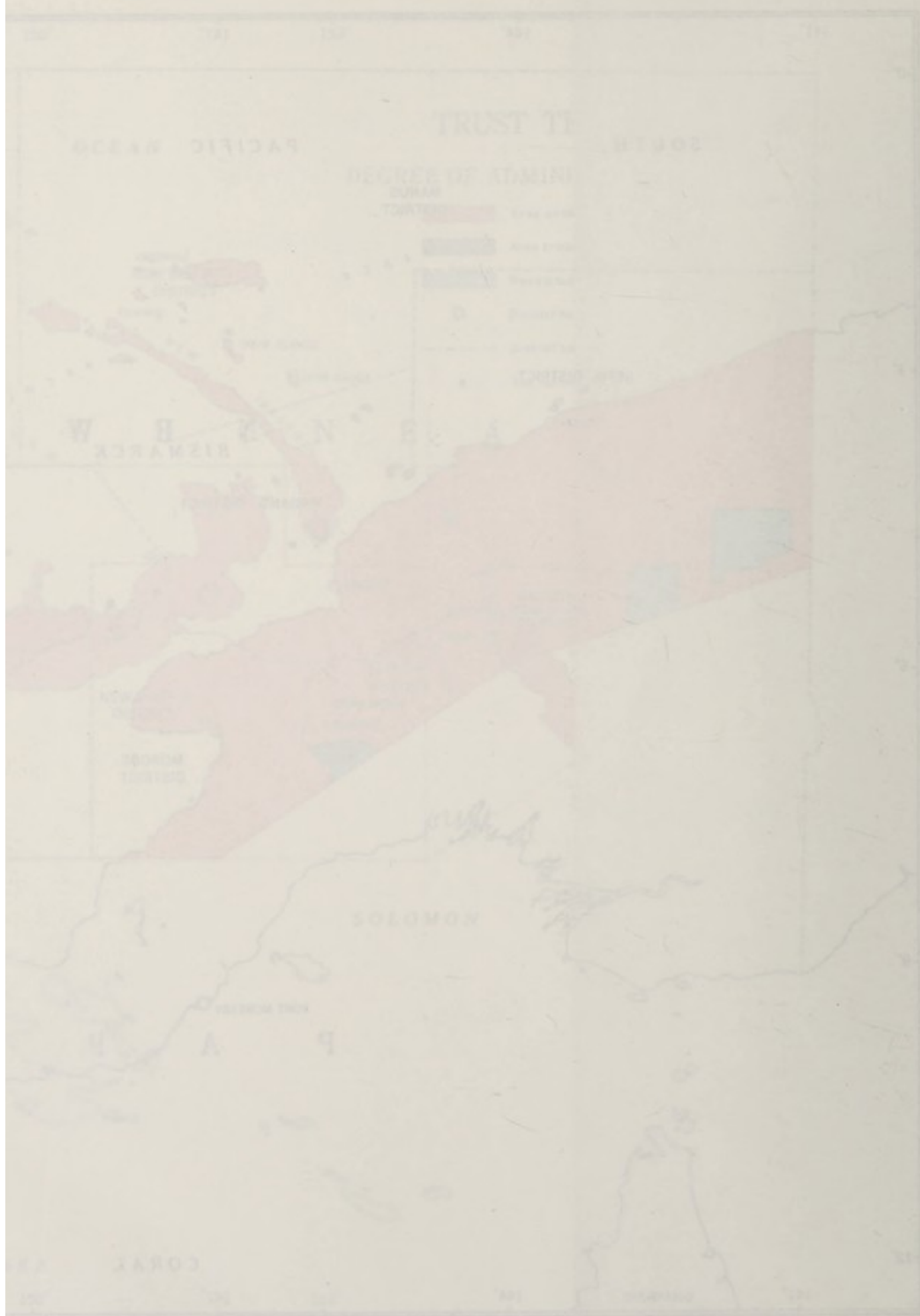
Department	Clerical Services	Communications	Education	Government Welfare and Economic Services	Health	House-keeping Services	Primary Industry	Scientific and Technical	Secondary Industry	Stores and Transport	Total
Administrator	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Public Service Commissioner	9	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	14
Treasury	73	..	..	44	..	54	..	..	29	839	1,039
Public Health	84	33	28	..	1,823	339	..	40	..	73	2,420
Native Affairs	295	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	1	32	377
Labour	15	..	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	2	30
Law	20	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	..	33
Education	66	..	784	1	..	54	..	41	..	9	955
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	35	..	..	..	..	7	707	75	..	9	833
Lands, Surveys and Mines ..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	80
Public Works	41	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	978	61	1,092
Police .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Forests	16	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	166
Posts and Telegraphs ..	20	224	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	9	263
Trade and Industry ..	29	..	..	12	1	15	..	..	..	400	457
Information and Extension Services	18	..	..	25	..	12	..	..	..	..	55
Unattached .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	746	258	812	138	1,824	509	869	225	1,017	1,434	7,832

5. PATROLS AND INSPECTION VISITS BY NATIVE AFFAIRS OFFICERS AT 30TH JUNE 1964

District	Headquarters	Number of Sub-Districts	Number of Patrols	Number of Days on Patrol(a)	Inspections by District Officers	Inspections by Assistant District Officers
Eastern Highlands	Goroka ..	3	114	2,186	31	19
Western Highlands	Mount Hagen ..	3	65	2,161	24	19
Sepik	Wewak ..	8	221	3,375	48	40
Madang	Madang ..	3	49	776	9	7
Morobe	Lae ..	5	84	1,999	40	21
New Britain	Rabaul ..	4	35	932	15	14
New Ireland	Kavieng ..	2	..	..	..	..
Bougainville	Sohano ..	3	66	881	33	10
Manus	Lorengau ..	1	4	86	..	..
		32	638	12,396	200	130

(a) Excludes days in the field not covered by formal patrol reports.





6. UNRESTRICTED AND RESTRICTED AREAS AT 30TH JUNE 1963 AND 1964

(Area in square miles)

District	Total Area	Unrestricted Area under full Administration Control		Restricted Area	
		1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
Eastern Highlands	6,900	6,182	6,588	718	312
Western Highlands	9,600	8,330	8,330	1,270	1,270
Sepik	30,200	28,080	28,080	2,120	2,120
Madang	10,800	10,800	10,800	..	..
Morobe	12,700	12,700	12,700	..	..
New Britain	14,100	14,100	14,100	..	..
New Ireland	3,800	3,800	3,800	..	..
Bougainville	4,100	4,100	4,100	..	..
Manus	800	800	800	..	..
Total	93,000*	88,892	89,298	4,108	3,702

* Following re-calculation in January 1964 the total area of the Territory is now estimated to be 92,160 square miles. Revised district areas are not yet available.

8. NATIVE WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

No claims were paid during the year

9. NUMBER OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND COUNCILLORS AT 30TH JUNE 1964

District	Village Officials				Local Government Councillors	Total Village Officials and Councillors
	Luluais	Tultuls	Medical Tultuls	Total		
Eastern Highlands	568	929	..	1,497	354	1,851
Western Highlands	347	518	..	865	244	1,109
Sepik	943	946	507	2,396	360	2,756
Madang	535	514	115	1,164	180	1,344
Morobe	568	559	162	1,289	177	1,466
New Britain	573	540	87	1,200	60	1,260
New Ireland .. .. .	..	..	..	..	92	92
Bougainville	216	185	34	435	149	584
Manus	26	27	..	53	54	107
Total	3,776	4,218	905	8,899	1,670	10,569

APPENDIX II—continued

10. NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Name of Council and District	Date first Proclaimed	Number of Village Groups in Council Area	Approximate Population Covered	Number of Councillors	Tax Rates Declared for 1964				
					Males over 21 years	Males 17-21 years	Males 18-21 years	Males 17-18 years	Females over 17 years
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bougainville District—									
Buin	15.7.63	94	8,927	36	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	2 0
Buka(a)	18.10.61	33	8,834	25	2 10 0	2 10 0	..	..	10 0
Siwai	24.12.59	62	4,856	38	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	5 0
Teop Tinputz(a) (b) ..	1.5.58	39	4,128	26	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	10 0
Wakunai	31.12.63	29	3,792	24	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	10 0
									2 0
Eastern Highlands District—									
Agarabi	14.6.60	31	9,696	34	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	5 0
Asaro	14.12.62	83	16,073	49	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	5 0
Chuave	8.11.61	42	9,131	35	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	2 0
Goroka(b) (e)	18.7.63	147	24,910	46	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	10 0
Kafe(a)	21.5.62	133	28,841	45	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	10 0
Kamano(b)	30.7.63	60	13,415	35	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	5 0
					1 5 0	1 5 0	..	..	3 0
Kerowagi(a) (c) (d) ..	7.7.60	162	25,619	39	..	..	..	..	3 0
Waiye	19.12.58	51	10,452	37	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
Yonggamugl	14.12.62	56	9,625	34	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	4 0
									3 0
Madang District—									
Ambenob(b)	13.9.56	85	12,424	30	3 10 0	3 10 0	..	..	1 5 0
					2 10 0	2 10 0	..	..	15 0
					1 5 0	1 5 0	..	..	5 0
Iabu(b)	14.8.63	16	4,634	15	2 10 0	2 10 0	..	..	10 0
					1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	..
Karkar(b)	24.5.63	59	14,266	29	3 10 0	3 10 0	..	..	1 0 0
					2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	10 0
Rao-Breri	17.2.64	43	4,668	21	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	10 0
Sumgilbar(b)	20.10.61	46	6,495	24	2 10 0	2 10 0	..	..	10 0
					1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	5 0
Yawar(b)	21.3.62	66	9,318	31	2 10 0	2 10 0	..	..	10 0
					2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	5 0
Rai Coast(b)	21.2.64	78	7,872	30	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	10 0
					10 0	10 0	..	..	5 0
Manus District—									
Baluan	14.9.50	50	7,621	27	2 10 0	2 10 0	..	..	10 0
North Coast Manus..	12.9.62	53	6,638	27	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	5 0
Morobe District—									
Bukaua	17.4.61	18	3,718	12	2 10 0	2 10 0	..	..	10 0
Finschhafen(b)	6.12.57	64	11,896	35	2 10 0	2 10 0	..	..	5 0
					1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	5 0
Lei-Wompa	11.3.57	20	5,841	15	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	10 0
Markham	21.3.60	50	10,821	48	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	10 0
Morobe	7.2.63	33	5,628	17	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	2 0
Mumeng(a)	25.7.62	52	15,635	16	2 10 0	2 10 0	..	..	5 0
Pindiu	1.5.62	74	18,289	22	1 5 0	1 5 0	..	..	1 0
Salamaua	30.8.62	22	4,779	12	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	5 0

10. NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS AT 30TH JUNE 1964—continued.

Name of Council and District	Date First Proclaimed	Number of Village Groups in Council Area	Approximate Population Covered	Number of Councillors	Tax Rates Declared for 1964				
					Males Over 21 years	Males 17-21 years	Males 18-21 years	Males 17-18 years	Females over 17 years
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New Britain District—									
Bola	16.12.58	22	3,847	13	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	..	10 0
Gazelle Peninsula(b) (e)	4.9.63	130	42,047	47	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	1 0 0
					2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	10 0
New Ireland District—									
Central New Ireland..	11.10.62	64	5,837	24	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	10 0
Lavongai	29.11.60	60	7,269	24	2 10 0	2 10 0	..	..	15 0
Tikana(f)	30.10.56	67	7,729	26	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	2 0 0
					3 15 0	3 15 0	..	..	1 10 0
Namatanai	16.12.63	56	5,862	18	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	10 0
Sepik District—									
Amuk	5.2.63	69	14,026	33	10 0	10 0	..	..	5 0
Biwat	19.4.61	40	9,362	35	1 5 0	1 5 0	..	..	3 0
Gau(d)	10.6.64	44	11,875	32	..	..	..	..	..
Maprik(a) (b)	18.4.58	64	14,404	33	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	5 0
					10 0	10 0	..	..	3 0
Pagei	17.2.64	29	2,899	18	10 0	10 0	..	..	1 0
Saussia	18.10.62	56	10,476	32	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	5 0
Siau	10.5.61	22	5,853	21	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	5 0
Vanimo	30.8.62	13	2,460	13	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	2 0
Wapei	23.12.63	59	8,832	28	10 0	10 0	..	..	5 0
Wewak-But(d) (e)	4.2.64	117	15,863	36	..	..	..	..	..
Wosera	5.11.62	66	16,820	39	10 0	10 0	..	..	5 0
Yangoru	6.12.61	75	11,167	40	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	2 0
Western Highlands District—									
Dei	15.2.63	75	13,868	40	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	5 0
Hagen(a)	8.11.61	34	15,866	42	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	5 0
Kui	1.5.62	27	15,413	40	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	5 0
Minj	13.10.61	22	13,359	41	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
Ngangamp	6.12.61	35	15,437	47	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	5 0
Wabag	26.4.63	121	33,117	34	10 0	10 0	..	..	1 0
Total		3,218	635,530	1,670					

(a) There were changes in the number of village groups in these councils during the year.

(b) The lower tax rates have been fixed for certain villages not

as advanced as others in their areas.

(c) Kerowagi Council was formerly known as Koronigl Council.

(d) Tax rules for 1964 have not yet been declared.

(e) These councils were formed by amalgamation of formerly existing councils, as follows:— Goroka Council by amalgamation of Loma and Bena Councils; Gazelle Peninsula Council by amalgamation of Rabaul, Reimber-Livuan, Vunadadi-Toma-Nanga Nanga and Vunamami Councils; Wewak-But Council by amalgamation of Wewak and But-Boiken Councils.

(f) The lower tax rates apply if paid before a specified date.

11. ANALYSIS OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SERVICES BY NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1963

Council	Council Ad- mini- stration	Medical and Sanita- tion	Educa- tion	Agricul- ture	Trans- port	Roads, Wharves Bridges	Water Supply	Law and Order	Forestry	General Main- tenance	Social Welfare	Tools and Equip- ment	Com- muni- cations	Loan Repay- ment	Special Ac- counts (a)	Miscel- laneous	Total
Agarabi ..	£ 2,068	£ 1,058	£ 994	£ 150	£ 948	£ 1,740	£ 489	£ 197	£ 131	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ 500	£ ..	£ ..	£ 5,546
Ambenob ..	1,501	1,497	3,598	801	1,696	..	..	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11,957
Amuk(b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asaro ..	1,310	..	..	64	2,690	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	4,125
Balan ..	3,043	1,182	59	90	2,104	59	634	300	..	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,746
Benal(c) ..	1,019	2,789	1,051	296	1,848	85	..	58	47	..	50	..	..	243	..	89	7,575
Biwat ..	925	..	119	10	313	97	..	78	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	28	1,695
Bola ..	653	..	115	12	600	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	1,599
Buin ..	289	..	10	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	341
Buka ..	1,836	628	172	..	5	125	615	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,508
Bukaua ..	1,513	10	..	..	79	..	104	..	..	..	247	74	..	220	..	..	2,247
But-Boiken ..	879	481	780	..	1,408	197	27	120	..	160	400	113	..	1,000	..	..	4,892
Central New Ireland	1,339	200	307	..	178	8	519	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,224
Chuave ..	1,261	788	77	50	..	..	..	143	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	26	2,371
Dei ..	1,206	795	576	1	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,599
Finschhafen ..	1,341	2,085	774	..	276	234	155	..	..	35	400	..	..	..	226	..	5,526
Gazelle Peninsula(c)	1,497	3,197	255	128	410	..	289	..	..	319	44	..	..	..	..	..	6,139
Goroka(c) ..	1,182	560	509	489	577	275	..	..	12	..	..	174	..	128	..	..	3,906
Hagen ..	4,100	1,739	2,006	228	2,279	371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	10,735
Iabut(b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kafe ..	731	162	..	62	2,359	44	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,404
Kamano(b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karkar(c) ..	1,091	369	2,216	109	305	272	42	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4,407
Koronigl ..	2,248	1,176	3,114	186	2,817	..	..	274	..	..	278	66	..	..	..	..	10,159
Kui ..	5,115	456	2,717	235	..	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	8,705
Lavongai ..	2,453	473	266	..	240	15	433	117	..	..	400	681	..	600	..	1,046	5,078
Lei-Wompa ..	1,638	752	73	6	1,982	..	437	80	..	..	173	..	..	..	..	..	6,787
Lowa(c) ..	1,993	1,226	318	137	2,818	272	311	81	..	..	..	145	..	875	..	5	7,306
Maprik ..	749	695	1,044	466	836	345	73	..	..	448	..	..	144	..	..	280	5,955
Markham ..	1,842	1,206	649	..	1,665	407	315	..	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	6,379
Minj ..	4,233	2	552	61	1,487	275	..	..	1,008	386	..	4	..	100	..	..	8,143
Morobe ..	452	..	..	..	31	99	..	..	..	..	908	190	..	..	..	..	686
Mumeng ..	2,435	5	..	495	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,033
Namatani(b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ngangamp ..	3,830	734	34	32	902	461	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6,042
North Coast Manus	1,847	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,847
Pindiu ..	2,965	..	551	10	..	204	257	..	..	6	422	..	..	..	..	..	4,415
Rabaul(c) ..	2,172	416	3,686	492	544	200	1,645	255	..	625	253	..	..	..	..	100	10,388
Reimber-Livuan(c) ..	2,196	2,420	2,351	277	2,481	137	1,255	246	..	608	..	..	..	467	..	200	12,638
Salamaua ..	875	..	..	..	29	40	..	..	..	..	285	..	..	..	..	..	1,229
Saussia ..	601	350	168	..	1,015	70	..	..	..	68	..	..	323	..	..	100	2,695
Siau ..	1,780	..	35	..	546	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	50	2,911
Siwai ..	411	594	46	..	9	..	272	91	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	1,447
Sumgilbar ..	1,045	266	1,013	163	699	1,679	833	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5,752
Takia(c) ..	457	235	720	52	420	419	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	2,370
Teop Tinuputz ..	689	700	165	215	313	..	581	283	..	..	398	..	..	600	..	..	3,944
Tikana ..	996	2,100	1,491	304	527	20	339	348	..	265	3,830	299	..	..	..	..	10,519

11. ANALYSIS OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SERVICES BY NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1963—continued

Council	Council Ad- mini- stration	Medical and Sanita- tion	Educa- tion	Agric- ulture	Trans- port	Roads, Wharves and Bridges	Water Supply	Law and Order	Forestry	General Main- tenance	Social Welfare	Tools and Equip- ment	Com- muni- cations	Loan Repay- ment	Special Ac- counts (a)	Miscel- laneous	Total
Vanimo ..	£ 325	£ ..	£ 10	£ ..	£ 43	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ 65	£ 99	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ 542
Vunadadir - Toma - Nanga	1,682	1,687	986	307	2,388	681	908	89	..	554	..	..	..	467	..	1,030	10,779
Nanga(c) ..	1,876	525	1,336	330	586	135	2,558	..	..	524	303	..	..	..	..	179	8,352
Vunamami(c) ..	132	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138
Wabag ..	924	273	116	184	..	112	1,567	153	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,379
Waive ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wakunai(b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wapei(b) ..	648	284	117	56	587	559	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,343
Waskia(c) ..	1,423	611	112	224	176	..	90	180	..	..	..	..	..	691	..	63	3,507
Wewak ..	430	..	241	..	1,404	26	51	..	..	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	2,274
Wosera ..	380	212	49	97	32	46	..	..	10	..	..	214	..	..	540	57	1,637
Yangoru ..	1,152	841	1,259	..	1,662	1,416	..	..	..	..	..	211	..	..	..	79	6,620
Yawar ..	306	..	28	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	363
Yonggamugl ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	81,084	35,779	36,865	6,819	44,362	11,337	14,828	3,457	1,585	4,273	8,441	2,484	688	6,591	766	3,545	262,904

(a) Funds allocated under this heading are not expended but paid into bank accounts and accumulated over a number of years for subsequent expenditure on specific major projects. (b) These councils, though proclaimed in 1963, did not commence operations until 1964. (c) Certain councils which were amalgamated to form larger councils had made expenditure in their own names before the amalgamations became effective, so that in some instances it has been necessary to include both new councils and their component parts, as follows: Gazelle Peninsula, and the former Rabaul, Reimber-Livuan, Vunadadir-Toma-Nanga Nanga and Vunamami Councils; Goroka, and the former Loma and Bena Councils; Karkar and the former Waskia and Takia Councils.

APPENDIX II—continued

12. ABSTRACTS OF ESTIMATES OF NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1964

Council	Balance from 1963	Estimated Revenue, 1964				Estimated Expenditure, 1964				Balance to 1965
		Tax	Other Recurrent	Non-recurrent	Total	Personal Emoluments	Other Charges	Capital Expenditure	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Agarabi	2,311	4,492	1,102	1,875	7,469	1,272	1,762	4,364	7,398	2,382
Ambenob	6,508	10,000	2,210	6,400	18,610	3,297	2,955	11,301	17,553	7,565
Amuk(a) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asaro	3,268	6,842	1,295	600	8,737	1,182	737	8,379	10,298	1,707
Baluan	8,194	6,500	1,627	1,132	9,259	3,021	3,930	3,880	10,831	6,622
Biwat	794	2,328	42	200	2,570	714	591	1,193	2,498	821
Bola	1,624	2,100	417	2,187	4,704	504	492	4,422	5,418	910
Buin	3,032	3,371	30	1,105	4,506	726	159	6,105	6,990	548
Buka	866	4,658	542	7,092	12,292	1,036	761	10,063	11,860	1,298
Bukaua	1,675	1,500	342	778	2,620	330	420	2,896	3,646	649
But-Boiken(b)	4,455	3,760	1,677	1,161	6,598	1,419	2,798	4,585	8,802	2,251
Central New Ireland	4,579	6,394	97	1,225	7,716	1,176	842	8,986	11,004	1,291
Chuave	1,594	3,300	50	10	3,360	782	290	2,947	4,019	935
Dei	1,653	5,650	471	330	6,451	576	1,360	5,117	7,053	1,051
Finschhafen	3,089	5,000	558	3,562	9,120	2,500	1,004	6,299	9,803	2,406
Gau(a) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gazelle Peninsula	27,920	32,000	4,576	8,135	44,711	12,560	8,301	15,210	36,071	36,560
Goroka	7,930	13,678	6,451	8,687	28,816	4,538	4,049	20,708	29,295	7,451
Hagen	2,193	8,463	815	1,360	10,638	878	2,534	6,952	10,364	2,467
Iabu .. .. .	..	5,350	85	690	6,125	315	85	5,182	5,582	543
Kafe	694	2,979	1,819	295	5,093	1,237	1,633	1,928	4,798	989
Kamano	2,788	3,422	464	710	4,596	993	939	5,062	6,994	390
Karkar	7,516	11,055	1,063	2,981	15,099	3,579	2,547	9,494	15,620	6,995
Kerowagi	2,611	8,570	2,125	1,030	11,725	1,340	2,358	8,030	11,728	2,608
Kui	1,709	6,063	537	600	7,200	784	1,427	4,875	7,086	1,823
Lavongai	1,839	4,795	77	620	5,492	1,147	966	3,626	5,739	1,592
Lei-Wompa	1,727	5,250	4,084	7,470	16,804	3,157	2,952	10,648	16,757	1,774
Maprik	5,374	5,480	1,490	1,469	8,439	1,810	2,300	6,280	10,390	3,423
Markham	2,043	6,500	883	1,557	8,940	2,628	1,095	5,259	8,982	2,001
Minj	2,500	6,275	1,060	550	7,885	854	1,271	6,267	8,392	1,993
Morobe	1,132	1,920	24	247	2,191	437	339	2,177	2,953	370
Mumeng	2,070	3,665	1,065	1,650	6,380	564	1,036	6,078	7,678	772
Namatanai(a) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ngangamp	2,993	8,250	517	600	9,367	1,393	1,229	7,304	9,926	2,434
North Coast Manus	1,662	2,700	48	50	2,798	936	375	2,549	3,860	600
Pagei .. .. .	..	290	..	1,149	1,439	44	362	1,004	1,410	29
Pindiu	1,332	3,605	349	565	4,519	545	550	3,803	4,898	953
Rai Coast(a) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rao-Breri .. .. .	..	2,000	..	225	2,225	130	263	1,632	2,025	200
Salamaua	595	1,525	265	797	2,587	342	275	2,209	2,826	356
Saussia	523	2,118	427	428	2,973	643	1,274	1,090	3,007	489
Siau	1,073	2,135	445	25	2,605	647	656	1,661	2,964	714
Siwai	1,846	2,000	76	3,432	5,508	525	617	5,297	6,439	915
Sumgilbar	1,418	3,890	554	875	5,319	1,045	985	3,625	5,655	1,082
Teop Tinputz	1,722	3,140	1,085	1,942	6,167	1,188	1,029	3,867	6,084	1,805
Tikana	5,123	6,949	200	3,488	10,637	2,900	1,520	7,445	11,865	3,895
Vanimo	142	510	43	858	1,411	168	61	1,237	1,466	87
Wabag	2,232	4,310	898	1,030	6,238	352	916	6,455	7,723	747
Waiye	5,150	4,345	1,538	3,070	8,953	1,508	1,821	7,563	10,892	3,211
Wakunai(a) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wapei .. .. .	..	1,650	..	485	2,135	116	336	1,340	1,792	343
Wewak(b)	2,600	4,825	565	2,724	8,114	1,947	1,024	5,871	8,842	1,872
Wewak-But(a) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wosera	746	2,864	128	259	3,251	525	763	2,197	3,485	512
Yangoru	2,134	2,630	65	312	3,007	620	553	3,296	4,469	672
Yawar	2,787	4,200	560	1,250	6,010	1,056	1,146	5,169	7,371	1,426
Yonggamugl	1,311	2,660	40	10	2,710	564	330	2,639	3,533	488
Total	149,032	257,956	44,881	89,282	392,119	72,550	68,018	275,566	416,134	125,017

(a) These Councils have been proclaimed but have not yet commenced operations. (b) The amalgamation of the But-Boiken and Wewak Councils to form the Wewak-But Council has been proclaimed but the latter has not yet commenced to function independently. The estimates prepared by the But-Boiken and Wewak Councils before the proclamation are given.

13. ANALYSIS OF ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SERVICES BY NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1964

Council	Council Administration	Medical and Sanitation	Education	Agriculture	Transport	Roads, Wharves and Bridges	Water Supply	Law and Order	Forestry	Communications	General Maintenance	Social Welfare	Tools and Equipment	Loan	Miscellaneous	Special Accounts (a)	Total
Agarabi	£	900	970	374	1,412	£	200	£	1,048	£	230	£	80	£	39	£	7,398
Amambob	1,555	766	4,352	1,274	4,550	3,414	1,091							500	51		17,553
Amuk(b)																	
Asaro	4,412	1,360	361	200	1,760	706	980						319		200		10,298
Baluan	2,904	2,646	280	275	3,238	100	200				260	800	40		88		10,831
Biwat	1,255	400	124	195	444	50									30		2,498
Bola	1,036	710	539	119	325		2,483							200	6		5,418
Buin	3,183	2,200	10		21		1,000					317			259		6,990
Buka	1,505	1,168			3,300	260	4,854				134	560			79		11,860
Bukaua	943	2,002		70	40										591		3,646
But-Boiken(c)	2,724	1,127	1,123		1,054	200	800		150	125				739	30	730	8,802
Central New Zealand	5,935	1,530	115		200	50	2,000				302		160		412		11,004
Chuave	1,892	930	304		3,070	36					392	40			95		4,019
Dei	1,150	300	1,391	30	2,134	400	886		1,000		160	335			76		7,053
Finschhafen	1,241	2,399	1,873	350											25		9,803
Gauti(b)																	
Gazelle Peninsula	7,971	5,191	4,035	2,958	1,774	900	7,431				3,430	1,550			831		36,071
Goroka	4,604	3,947	5,325	2,489	7,851	81	894		222				507	3,300	75		29,295
Hagen	3,037	1,200	3,444	40	1,664	352					400				227		10,364
Iabu	1,442	500	940			50	100								50	2,500	5,582
Kafe	760	240	100	405	3,145			130							18		4,798
Kamano	2,129	814	106	85	3,164		400		138				148		10		6,994
Karkar	3,019	1,321	5,303	884	4,003		913					60			117		15,620
Kerowagi	5,937	900	2,310	589	1,597	112						174			109		11,728
Kui	2,930	600	1,888		1,288	56					250				74		7,086
Lavongai	2,190	425	1,427		696	290	395	101							215		5,739
Lei-Wompa	3,203	2,157	620	27	806	100	688					39		1,275	7,842		16,757
Maprik	998	691	719	562	4,674	450				284	325		130	875	682	100	10,390
Markham	1,852	4,410	150		930	800	42		358				75	167	98		8,982
Minj	2,652	2,000	1,301	327	400	550							760		402		8,392
Morobe	1,166	500	5	120	10	100	310					614	3		25	100	2,953
Mumeng	2,593	512	550	60	2,052	400	850					617			44		7,678
Namatani(b)																	
Ngangamp	3,701	1,921	1,791	560	508	854			45	50			100		396		9,926
North Coast Manus	2,927			72	672	100									89		3,860
Pagei	727		184	85		200	150		5	10			49				1,410
Pindiu	851	1,225	230	25		646	193					80			1,648		4,898
Rai Coast(b)																	
Rao-Breri	756		450		627								62		130		2,025
Salamaua	710	1,110			75	146	440								491		2,826
Saussia	618	500	48	100	755		500		30	190			50		70		3,007
Siaua	850		341		934		200					110		500	29		2,964
Siwai	2,012	782	17		1,952		1,080					5	15	357	116		6,439
Sumgilbar	1,559	726	257	97	842		578					10					5,655
Teop Tinutuz	1,205	579		428	2,942		56				285	549			40		6,084
Tikana	1,499	2,932	2,735	296	690	50	2,000	536		200	272	130			525		11,865
Vanimo	808	500	10							82		60			6		1,466

APPENDIX II—continued

13. ANALYSIS OF ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SERVICE BY NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1964—continued

Council	Council Ad- minis- tration	Medical and Sanita- tion	Educa- tion	Agri- culture	Trans- port	Roads, Wharves and Bridges	Water Supply	Law and Order	Forestry	Com- muni- cations	General Main- tenance	Social Welfare	Tools and Equip- ment	Loan	Miscel- laneous	Special Ac- counts (a)	Total
Wabag ..	1,726	500	738	439	2,212	450	..	..	1,262	..	50	..	300	..	46	..	7,723
Waiye ..	2,875	1,900	1,530	110	3,205	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	1,091	61	..	10,892
Wakunai(b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wapei ..	1,541	..	..	15	36	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,792
Wewak(c) ..	4,417	1,223	90	16	1,677	..	390	..	..	185	..	..	..	729	115	..	8,842
Wewak-Buti(b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wosera ..	1,235	..	789	..	786	175	269	..	..	160	..	..	58	..	13	..	3,485
Yangoru ..	2,026	617	321	67	80	200	122	..	50	10	..	..	..	..	376	600	4,469
Yarwar ..	986	2,080	781	400	1,286	1,688	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,371
Yonggamugi ..	1,944	350	282	48	..	450	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	294	150	3,533
Total ..	112,961	60,791	50,259	14,258	74,881	16,452	32,645	1,219	4,308	1,296	6,490	6,265	2,776	9,733	17,245	4,555	416,134

(a) Funds allocated under this heading are not expended but paid into bank accounts and accumulated over a number of years for subsequent expenditure on specific major projects. (b) These Councils have been proclaimed but have not yet commenced operations. (c) Amalgamation of the But-Bolken and Wewak Councils has been proclaimed but the latter has not yet commenced to function independently and the estimates prepared to form the Wewak-But Council by its component parts before the Proclamation form the present basis of operations.

14. COMPOSITION OF DISTRICT ADVISORY COUNCILS AT 30TH JUNE 1964

District						European	Asian	Mixed Race	Indigenous
New Britain	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	11
Madang	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	8
New Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	8
Sepik	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	11
Manus	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	8
Eastern Highlands	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	11
Western Highlands	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	8
Morobe	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	11
Bougainville	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	8
Total	..	..	..	..	..	61	6	3	84

15. COMPOSITION OF TOWN ADVISORY COUNCILS AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Town						European	Asian	Mixed Race	Indigenous
Goroka	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	2
Rabaul	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	2	3
Madang	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	1
Wewak	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	4
Kopoko	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	2
Wau-Bulolo	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	1
Lae	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	2
Kundiawa	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	5
Kainantu	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	5
Total	..	..	..	..	..	82	6	2	25

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANIZATIONS AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Name	Statutory or other Basis of Establishment	Functions	Composition
Central Policy and Planning Committee	Administrative direction ..	Deliberative and advisory body, with special responsibility to ensure consistency in the overall application of policy, and proper co-ordination in the formulation of policy recommendations	The Administrator as Chairman, the Assistant Administrator (Services), the Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs) and the Treasurer
Medical Board	<i>Medical Ordinance</i> 1952-1963	Registration of medical and dental practitioners and other medical personnel; administration of professional ethics	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Public Health <i>Members:</i> Two qualified medical practitioners; two graduates (other than in medicine, surgery or dentistry) of recognized universities; the Secretary, Department of Law. A registered dentist is co-opted as a member when the Board is considering an application for registration as a dentist
Nursing Council	<i>Medical Ordinance</i> 1952-1963	To regulate the nursing profession in the Territory	<i>Chairman:</i> Principal Matron of Public Health Department <i>Members:</i> Two legally qualified medical practitioners; seven registered nurses; a legal officer
Medical Research Advisory Committee	Administrative direction ..	Advice and recommendations to the Director of Public Health on matters relating to medical research	Chairman and eight members—two official members of the Public Service and six other members
Permanent Committee of Mental Health and Cultural Development	Administrative direction ..	To relate matters of policy to cultural changes among indigenous persons and significant changes in mental health pattern, to advise relevant Departments and form liaisons with relevant outside bodies on matters relating to mental health, to study relevant trends in acculturation in other parts of the world for the purpose of maintaining an enlightened approach to the problems in the Territory	Assistant Director (Mental Health); the Anthropologist and the Senior Psychologist
Health Education Council ..	Administrative direction ..	Plan and co-ordinate health education activities	Officers of Departments of Public Health, Education, Native Affairs, Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and Extension Services and three indigenous members
Child Welfare Council ..	<i>Child Welfare Ordinance</i> 1961-1962	Advise on matters relating to child welfare and make recommendations in respect of individual children	Director of Child Welfare, a welfare officer, two mission representatives, a legal officer, an Inspector of Police and four other members
Education Advisory Board ..	<i>Education Ordinance</i> 1952-1957	Advice to the Administrator on all aspects of education in the Territory	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Education <i>Members:</i> Four representatives of missions and other voluntary education agencies and not more than four other members. One indigenous member was appointed in 1960
District Education Committees	<i>Education Ordinance</i> 1952-1957	Advice to the Administrator on district education matters	A maximum of six members, one of whom is a mission representative
Native Apprenticeship Board	<i>Native Apprenticeship Ordinance</i> 1951-1961	Advice on the development and provision of facilities for trade training of indigenous youth in the Territory	Seven members, three of whom are not employees of the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth instrumentality and are not officers of the Administration
Adult Education Council ..	Administrative direction ..	Advice on the development of adult education activities	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Education <i>Members:</i> Seven officials, including two indigenous members of the Public Service, and two non-officials, including one indigenous person to represent voluntary organizations

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANIZATIONS AT 30TH JUNE 1964—continued

Name	Statutory or other Basis of Establishment	Functions	Composition
Land Board	<i>Land Ordinance 1962</i> ..	Consideration of applications for the lease of land and associated dealings	Chairman, Deputy Chairman and one other member. The Administrator may appoint other persons to act as members in relation to certain localities for a specified period
Land Development Board ..	Administrative direction ..	Advice on land development and settlement and on land use pattern	<i>Chairman:</i> Assistant Administrator <i>Members:</i> Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines, Director of Native Affairs, Director of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries, Director of Forests, Director of Public Works and the Executive Officer (Policy and Planning)
Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilization Board	<i>Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilization Ordinance 1954-1962</i>	Determination of the Copra Fund Bounty	Two representatives of the copra producers of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of Papua and two other members
Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board	<i>Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board Ordinance 1952-1957</i>	Marketing of copra	Chairman and five members—two representatives of the copra producers of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of Papua, the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and one other member
Rubber Board	<i>Rubber Ordinance 1953</i> ..	Consideration of appeals against the classification of rubber for export	Three representatives of the rubber producers and two officers of the Public Service
Petroleum Advisory Board ..	<i>Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance 1951-1962</i>	Advice on all petroleum prospecting and mining operations	Five members, one of whom the Administrator shall appoint as Chairman
Mining Advisory Board ..	<i>Mining Ordinance 1937-1962</i>	Advice on mining operations ..	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Land, Surveys and Mines. Three technical advisers
Tariff Committee	Administrative direction ..	Advice on customs tariff matters ..	<i>Chairman:</i> Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs) <i>Members:</i> Treasurer; Director of Trade and Industry
Transport Control Board ..	Motor Omnibus Regulations (No. 23 of 1962)	Allocation of licences for motor omnibuses and to define the standard and scale of their operations	<i>Chairman:</i> Secretary for Law <i>Deputy Chairman:</i> Secretary, Department of the Administrator <i>Members:</i> One member appointed by the Administrator with an alternate member to act in the absence of this member
Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission	<i>Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission Ordinances 1961-1963</i>	To plan and co-ordinate the supply of electricity throughout the Territory; to generate, transmit, distribute and sell electricity; and to determine and control standards for electrical contractors' appliances, fittings and wiring	A Commissioner and four Associate Commissioners
Town Planning Board ..	<i>Town Planning Ordinance 1952-1959</i>	Town development, planning and design	Chairman, Deputy Chairman and three other members
Native Loans Board ..	<i>Native Loans Fund Ordinance 1955-1960</i>	Granting of loans of money or goods to indigenous individuals or groups for economic or welfare purposes	Four members, including an indigenous person, appointed by the Administrator
Ex-servicemen's Credit Board	<i>Ex-servicemen's Credit Ordinance 1958-1961</i>	Determination and supervision of loans to eligible ex-servicemen	Three officers of the Departments of the Treasury, Lands, Surveys and Mines, and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries
Administration Supply and Tenders Board	<i>Treasury Ordinance 1951-1963</i>	Control of purchase, supply and disposal of stores, and letting of contracts for works and services	Three first division officers of the Public Service
Stamp Advisory Committee	Administrative direction ..	Advice on designs for Territory postage stamps	<i>Chairman:</i> Superintendent of Postal Services <i>Members:</i> One other official member and five non-official members, one of whom must be a Papuan or New Guinean

APPENDIX III

JUSTICE

(1) SUPREME COURT

CASES HEARD DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964

A. In its Criminal Jurisdiction—

Offence	Charged	Convicted	Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Sentence
1. Offences against the person—					
Murder, wilful	92	81	1	10	£2 Recognizance to sentence of death recorded(a)
Murder	3	3	..	..	£10 Recognizance to 4 years I.H.L.*(b)
Unlawful killing or attempt	12	10	1	1	£5 Recognizance to 4 years I.H.L.(c)
Unlawful wounding	35	14	21	..	1 month I.H.L. to 4 years I.H.L.(d)
Rape	16	12	3	1	£12 10s. Fine to 7 years 6 months I.H.L.
Unlawful and indecent assault	8	5	..	3	£12 Fine to 6 months I.H.L.
Other offences against females	19	15	3	1	£5 Recognizance to 2 years 3 months I.H.L.
Incest	4	4	..	..	9 months I.H.L. to 2 years I.H.L.
Unnatural and indecent offences	11	10	1	..	£2 Recognizance to 7 months I.H.L.
Manslaughter .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other offences against the person	4	3	..	1	2 months I.H.L.
Total	204	157	30	17	
2. Offences against property—					
Breaking and entering	6	6	..	..	£10 Recognizance to 3 years I.H.L.
Housebreaking	6	4	..	2	£5 Recognizance to 9 months I.H.L.
Stealing	13	9	..	4	£5 Fine to 9 months I.H.L.
Receiving	3	1	1	1	7 days I.H.L.
Total	28	20	1	7	
3. Offences against currency—					
Forgery	8	8	..	..	£10 Recognizance to 9 months I.H.L.
Uttering	9	9	..	..	£10 Recognizance to 9 months I.H.L.
Total	17	17	..	..
4. Offences not included in preceding classes—					
Unlawfully destroying letter in course of transmission by post	1	1	..	..	6 months I.H.L.
Conspiracy	1	1	..	..	4 years I.H.L.
Arson	2	..	1	1	
Total	4	2	1	1	
Grand Total.. .. .	253	196	32	25	

(1) SUPREME COURT—continued

CASES HEARD DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964—continued

Offence	Charged	Convicted	Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Sentence
Comprising—					
Europeans	11	11	..	..
Asians	15	14	1	..	
Other Non-Indigenous persons .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Indigenous persons	227	171	31	25	
Grand Total	253	196	32	25	

Number of death sentences commuted—58.

(a) Includes: 6 guilty of manslaughter—12 months I.H.L.* to 4 years 2 months I.H.L.; 1 guilty of unlawful killing—6 years I.H.L.; 2 guilty of murder—3 years I.H.L.; 6 guilty of infanticide—£2 Recognizance to 1 year I.L.L.*. (b) Includes 2 guilty of manslaughter—£10 Recognizance to 2 years I.H.L. (c) Includes 1 guilty of assault occasioning bodily harm—£5 Recognizance. (d) Includes 16 guilty of grievous bodily harm—6 months I.H.L. to 9 months I.H.L.

* I.H.L.—Imprisonment with hard labour.
 * I.L.L.—Imprisonment with light labour.

B. In its Appellate Jurisdiction—

Appeals from inferior Courts filed	18
Appeals from inferior Courts upheld	1
Appeals from inferior Courts quashed	1

C. In its Probate Jurisdiction—

Probate	7
Reseal	5
Order to Administer	4
Order to Administer c.t.a.	3
Letters of Administration	1
Letters of Administration c.t.a.	4
Elections and Undertakings to Administer	4
	28

D. In its Civil Jurisdiction—

Writs of Summons issued	136
Motions and Petitions heard	24
	160

E. In its Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction—

Petitions for Dissolution of Marriage	12
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(2) DISTRICT COURTS

CASES TRIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964

Offences Charged	Indigenous Persons			Europeans			Asians and Mixed Race		
	Persons Charged	Persons Convicted	Persons Referred to Supreme Court	Persons Charged	Persons Convicted	Persons Referred to Supreme Court	Persons Charged	Persons Convicted	Persons Referred to Supreme Court
Offences against the person—									
Homicide	28	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rape	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other offences against females ..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assaults, aggravated	26	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common assault	130	111	1	5	4	..	..	..	..
Indecent assault	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	201	136	46	5	4	..	..	..	..
Offences against property—									
Housebreaking	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stealing	392	354	9	..	..	..	2	2	..
Forgery	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fraud and false pretences ..	15	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worthless cheques	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goods in possession	60	55	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Malicious damage	33	32	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Trespassing	8	8	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total	524	466	22	5	1	..	3	3	..
Offences against public order—									
Driving offences	312	274	..	60	53	..	4	4	..
Firearms	10	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Unlawfully lighting fires ..	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obscene and threatening ..	23	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offensive weapon	9	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Indecent, offensive and riotous ..	170	150	..	10	8	..	..	..	..
Vagrancy	147	130	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Unlawful exposure	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
With exposed private part ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disorderly manner	29	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	720	639	..	72	63	..	5	5	..
Offences not included in preceding classes—									
Illicit still	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smuggling .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	..
Total	3	2	..	1	1	..	3	3	..
Offences against laws relating to—									
Drunk in public place	332	307	..	4	1	..	1	1	..
Maintenance	31	30	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Prisons	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Health	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unlawfully on premises ..	14	14	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Order to do specified work ..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licences	45	42	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Explosives	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poisons and dangerous drugs ..	27	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	469	439	..	5	2	..	4	4	..
Grand Total	1,917	1,682	68	88	71	..	15	15	..

(3) COURTS FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS

CASES HEARD DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964

Offences							Tried	Convicted
Offences against the person—								
Assault .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,505	1,459
Threatening behaviour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	322
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,830	1,781
Offences against property—								
Stealing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	668	640
Trespass .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	682	654
Offences against public order—								
Bribery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Contempt of court .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	156
Disobeying lawful order .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	364	358
Obscene, indecent, offensive and insulting behaviour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	310
Offences against local government rules .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	774	760
Riotous behaviour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,721	3,541
Spreading false reports giving rise to unrest .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	70
Unlawfully lighting fires .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	124
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,548	5,327
Offences against laws relating to—								
Adultery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	601	586
Census .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	131
Corrective institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	130
Gambling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,127	2,080
Maintenance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	43
Prostitution .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	32
Public health .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	171
Sorcery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	40
Vagrancy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	115
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,459	3,328
Grand Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,519	11,090

APPENDIX IV

PUBLIC FINANCE

1. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEARS 1959-60 TO 1963-64

Revenue and Expenditure	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Internal Receipts	3,825,111	4,129,441	4,193,526	4,820,073	6,132,349
Grant by Commonwealth of Australia(a) ..	7,859,921	9,281,595	10,114,366	12,136,151	15,238,257
Total Revenue	11,685,032	13,411,036	14,307,892	16,956,224	21,370,606
Expenditure—					
Total Expenditure	11,685,032	13,771,368	14,598,328	17,477,699	22,430,285
Less amount chargeable to Loan Fund ..	..	360,332	290,436	521,475	1,059,679
Expenditure from Revenue	11,685,032	13,411,036	14,307,892	16,956,224	21,370,606

(a) The annual grants by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia are made to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and these amounts have been allocated to New Guinea.

2. REVENUE DURING THE YEARS 1959-60 TO 1963-64

Source	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	1,699,039	1,599,299	1,781,050	1,987,063	2,205,920
Licences	67,588	75,699	85,464	95,557	115,374
Stamp Duties	41,291	35,642	79,644	70,317	56,820
Postal	175,679	215,663	247,387	257,022	352,375
Land Revenue	56,974	73,682	63,161	66,442	97,466
Mining Receipts	15,666	14,687	12,917	12,385	12,361
Fees and Fines	16,148	22,242	22,800	21,062	27,485
Health Revenue	45,838	43,565	51,928	61,674	64,149
Forestry	213,947	231,377	198,020	159,027	157,376
Agriculture	53,873	50,925	116,056	106,394	149,704
Direct Taxation(a)	1,050,211	1,318,654	1,043,879	1,214,103	1,485,582
Public Utilities	263,385	298,296	327,685	382,449	103,571
Miscellaneous	125,472	149,710	163,535	386,578	1,304,166
Total Internal Revenue	3,825,111	4,129,441	4,193,526	4,820,073	6,132,349
Grant by Commonwealth Government of Australia ..	7,859,921	9,281,595	10,114,366	12,136,151	15,238,257
Total Revenue	11,685,032	13,411,036	14,307,892	16,956,224	21,370,606

(a) Includes personal tax.

3. EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEARS 1959-60 TO 1963-64

Heads of Expenditure	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure from Revenue—					
Special Appropriations	39,269	163,201	267,881	381,681	461,607
Departments—					
Administrator—					
Administrator	210,498	241,381	235,621	263,270	470,840
Legislative and Executive Councils(a) ..	8,339	14,883	16,899	26,228	35,398
Information and Extension Services	15,000	35,048	47,454	106,272	142,453
Public Service Commissioner	113,055	137,270	142,085	157,575	184,405
Treasury—					
Central Treasury	646,747	800,870	898,065	917,706	1,061,988
Taxation Branch	16,792	27,171	32,494	36,999	43,473
Motor Transport Branch	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	573,404
Stores and Supply Branch(c)	1,080,055	1,294,286	1,167,306	1,420,852	2,251,070
Government Printing Office	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	62,912
Public Health	1,449,560	1,644,306	1,844,216	2,159,662	2,350,999
Native Affairs	801,832	871,085	948,503	948,389	1,053,782
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	552,375	627,431	680,851	777,753	957,758
Education	873,159	1,286,235	1,560,054	1,968,847	2,455,677
Labour .. .. .	..	26,323	86,006	105,113	117,586
Police	404,793	459,703	535,688	619,389	626,480
Law—					
Law	98,395	124,794	136,460	178,779	208,311
Corrective Institutions Branch	17,142	28,047	41,143	65,367	92,653
Lands, Surveys and Mines	200,746	236,493	298,087	345,144	434,304
Forests	282,786	310,436	305,160	320,017	337,106
Posts and Telegraphs	446,519	516,499	563,253	663,270	768,562
Trade and Industry	144,569	168,722	179,437	276,469	336,929
Public Works—					
Electrical Undertakings Branch(e) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Works	253,472	315,503	256,538	373,236	477,153
General Maintenance	1,204,39	1,319,105	1,551,345	1,814,699	1,863,717
Capital Works and Services	2,284,007	(f) 2,360,859	(f) 2,024,752	(f) 2,344,364	(f) 2,959,551
Purchase of Capital Assets	541,593	401,385	488,594	685,143	1,042,488
Expenditure from Revenue	11,685,032	13,411,036	14,307,892	16,956,224	21,370,606
Expenditure chargeable to Loan Fund—					
Capital Works and Services .. .. .	..	360,332	290,436	521,475	1,059,679
Total Expenditure	11,685,032	13,771,368	14,598,328	17,477,699	22,430,285

(a) Includes the Administrator's Council, which replaced the Executive Council during 1960-61 and the House of Assembly, which replaced the Legislative Council during 1963-64. (b) Transport costs transferred to consuming departments. (c) Includes costs of general stores for all departments except Public Works. (d) Printing costs transferred to consuming departments. (e) Expenditure transferred to "Maintenance" and "Capital Works". (f) Additional expenditure on this item included under "Expenditure chargeable to Loan Fund".

APPENDIX IV—continued

4. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA LOAN FUND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE 1962-63 AND 1963-64

Expenditure	Period ended 30th June				Receipts	Period ended 30th June			
	1963			1964		1963			1964
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Loan Electricity Account— Capital Works and Ser- vices	10,878	10	0	9,225	1	3	29,709	0	0
Loan Raising Expenses	21	10	0	2	18	9	10,900	0	0
Loan Works and Services Account— Capital Works and Ser- vices	887,518	10	4	1,688,977	15	0	916,410	0	0
Loan Raising Expenses	1,581	9	8	1,794	5	0	1,674,903	0	0
Balance at 30th June ..	57,019	0	0	41,150	0	0			
Total	957,019	0	0	1,741,150	0	0	957,019	0	0
							1,741,150	0	0

NOTE.—Separate figures for the Territories of Papua and New Guinea are not available.

APPENDIX V

TAXATION

1. RATES OF TAX—INDIVIDUALS—FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1964

Taxable Income not less than—	Taxable Income not more than—	Tax on Amount set out in first column.	Tax on Remainder of Taxable Income
£	£	£ s. d.	
Nil	150	Nil	plus 1d. on each £1
150	200	12 6	plus 3d. on each £1 in excess of £150
200	300	1 5 0	plus 6d. on each £1 in excess of £200
300	500	3 15 0	plus 12d. on each £1 in excess of £300
500	600	13 15 0	plus 15d. on each £1 in excess of £500
600	800	20 0 0	plus 18d. on each £1 in excess of £600
800	1,200	35 0 0	plus 24d. on each £1 in excess of £800
1,200	1,600	75 0 0	plus 30d. on each £1 in excess of £1,200
1,600	2,000	125 0 0	plus 36d. on each £1 in excess of £1,600
2,000	2,400	185 0 0	plus 42d. on each £1 in excess of £2,000
2,400	3,000	255 0 0	plus 48d. on each £1 in excess of £2,400
3,000	4,000	375 0 0	plus 54d. on each £1 in excess of £3,000
4,000	5,000	600 0 0	plus 60d. on each £1 in excess of £4,000
5,000	6,000	850 0 0	plus 66d. on each £1 in excess of £5,000
6,000	12,000	1,125 0 0	plus 72d. on each £1 in excess of £6,000
12,000	..	2,925 0 0	plus 80d. on each £1 in excess of £12,000

2. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: PARTNERSHIPS: 1963-64 ASSESSMENTS CLASSIFIED BY GRADE OF NET INCOME (Incomes derived in 1962-63)

Grade of Net Income					Number of Partnerships	Net Income	Depreciable Assets Purchased during Year
£	£					£	£
Loss	..	..	..	..	73	120,609	74,780
Nil Income	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
1- 999	..	..	..	..	111	42,356	46,987
1,000- 1,999	..	..	..	..	64	96,366	51,347
2,000- 2,999	..	..	..	..	54	131,991	52,859
3,000- 3,999	..	..	..	..	47	161,462	89,503
4,000- 4,999	..	..	..	..	43	189,362	72,143
5,000- 9,999	..	..	..	..	94	653,063	186,899
10,000-14,999	..	..	..	..	34	406,001	80,380
15,000-19,999	..	..	..	..	12	213,198	61,714
20,000 and over	..	..	..	..	12	406,012	124,253
Total	..	..	..	..	546	2,299,811(a)	840,865

(a) The total net income adjusted by subtraction of " Loss " was £2,179,202.

APPENDIX V—continued

3. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: TRUSTS: 1963-64 ASSESSMENTS CLASSIFIED BY GRADE OF NET INCOME
(Incomes derived in 1962-63)

Grade of Net Income						Number of Trusts	Net Income	Depreciable Assets Purchased during Year
£	£						£	£
Loss	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,609	4,315
Nil Income	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
1- 999	..	..	..	..	..	88	37,625	..
1,000-1,999	..	..	..	..	..	22	34,372	5,037
2,000-2,999	..	..	..	..	..	22	53,510	357
3,000-3,999	..	..	..	..	..	8	28,811	94
4,000-4,999	..	..	..	..	..	4	17,617	1,012
5,000 and over	..	..	..	..	..	14	112,522	8,852
Total	..	..	..	..	..	167	284,457(a)	19,667

(a) The total net income adjusted by subtraction of " Loss " was £282,848.

4. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: PARTNERSHIPS AND TRUSTS: 1963-64 ASSESSMENTS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY
(Incomes derived in 1962-63)

Industry						Number of Partnerships	Number of Trusts
Primary Production	..	..	..	..	..	140	57
Mining	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
Building and Construction	..	..	..	..	..	28	3
Communication and Transport	..	..	..	..	..	31	5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	..	..	..	..	..	207	24
Education, Health and Legal	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
Other Industries	..	..	..	..	..	44	..
Taxable Income from Property Sources only	..	..	..	..	..	57	78
Total	..	..	..	..	..	546	167

5. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: COMPANY TAXATION FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1963-64: TAXABLE
ASSESSMENTS CLASSIFIED BY GRADE OF TAXABLE INCOME
(Incomes derived in 1962-63)

Grade of Taxable Income	Number of Companies	Dividends		Stock		Depreciable Assets				Taxable Income	Net Tax Assessed
		Paid	Included in Assessable Income	At Beginning of Year	At End of Year	At Beginning of Year	Purchased during Year	Sold during Year	Depreciation Allowed		
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(i) RESIDENT COMPANIES											
1- 999 ..	54	19,329	1,888	61,399	64,717	259,642	100,437	17,079	56,514	19,720	2,732
1,000- 4,999 ..	85	102,254	20,394	196,127	253,763	523,117	225,086	49,945	101,767	243,107	29,572
5,000- 9,999 ..	56	141,642	33,033	299,048	253,426	542,032	202,078	16,531	104,520	412,284	59,806
10,000-19,999 ..	35	154,366	44,734	331,897	339,008	386,630	270,341	17,234	77,305	518,057	80,637
20,000-49,999 ..	33	363,324	30,340	667,663	569,532	1,099,106	309,175	29,624	196,634	1,012,139	183,584
50,000 and over ..	22	1,753,301	429,714	4,733,100	5,370,957	4,180,019	940,566	94,457	734,768	3,346,844	592,175
Total ..	285	2,534,216	560,103	6,289,204	6,851,403	6,990,546	2,047,683	224,870	1,271,508	5,552,151	948,506
NON-RESIDENT COMPANIES											
1- 999 ..	34	..	335	..	..	3,988	8	1,251	886	13,284	2,576
1,000- 4,999 ..	24	1,250	3,966	4,570	5,786	5,800	4,669	..	2,080	61,125	10,485
5,000- 9,999 ..	6	..	5,232	..	..	31,679	6,210	284	3,971	40,333	7,657
10,000-19,999 ..	5	4,252	26,514	4,952	6,380	4,043	2,226	..	1,018	61,362	9,120
20,000-49,999 ..	3	10,350	7,986	2,500	..	26,042	6,797	27,016	1,579	90,314	16,108
50,000 and over ..	6	..	461,712	914,052	887,755	1,794,039	282,205	33,930	281,619	1,082,095	139,476
Total (a) ..	78	15,852	505,745	926,074	899,921	1,865,591	302,115	62,481	291,153	1,348,513	185,422

6. TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA: INCOME TAXATION FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1963-64: RESIDENT INDIVIDUALS CLASSIFIED BY
GRADE OF ACTUAL INCOME
(Incomes derived in 1962-63)

Grade of Income	Number of Taxpayers			Actual Income	Taxable Income			Net Tax Assessed
	Males	Females	Total		Salaries and Wages	Other	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	£	£	£	£	£
105- 999 ..	59	8	67	11,299	8,119	..	8,119	40
200- 299 ..	48	30	78	19,721	12,350	317	12,667	74
300- 399 ..	67	58	125	44,323	26,455	108	26,563	246
400- 499 ..	142	160	302	135,845	58,139	3,174	61,313	643
500- 599 ..	178	140	318	173,263	82,346	7,338	89,684	1,326
600- 699 ..	140	174	314	202,633	97,638	11,476	109,114	2,105
700- 799 ..	155	126	281	210,218	112,239	8,751	120,990	3,035
800- 899 ..	172	146	318	270,178	145,591	15,210	160,801	4,748
900- 999 ..	220	132	352	334,997	185,705	15,069	200,774	6,671
1,000-1,099 ..	188	105	293	306,495	168,065	16,384	184,449	6,969
1,100-1,199 ..	214	98	312	357,970	190,004	27,108	217,112	8,953
1,200-1,299 ..	247	82	329	410,529	223,170	30,813	253,983	11,764
1,300-1,399 ..	339	69	408	550,806	314,490	36,337	350,827	17,606
1,400-1,499 ..	367	41	408	591,136	337,464	33,346	370,810	19,580
1,500-1,999 ..	1,330	126	1,456	2,509,867	1,372,775	175,528	1,548,303	93,312
2,000-2,999 ..	1,057	86	1,143	2,731,250	1,342,784	396,385	1,739,169	138,319
3,000-3,999 ..	270	36	306	1,043,129	367,820	345,511	713,331	76,655
4,000-4,999 ..	100	15	115	507,135	111,422	270,723	382,145	50,986
5,000-9,999 ..	104	20	124	789,611	74,092	570,002	644,094	94,234
10,000 and over ..	21	3	24	377,116	20,752	317,715	338,467	74,024
Total ..	5,418	1,655	7,073	11,577,521	5,251,420	2,281,295	7,532,715	611,290

APPENDIX VI

MONEY AND BANKING

A. Information as to the total amount of currency in circulation in the Territory is not available.

B. The foreign exchange requirements of the Territory are provided through the banking system of the Administering Authority.

C. The rates of interest, other than on Territory Securities and Savings Certificates (of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea), applying in the Territory at 30th June 1964, were the same as the rates applying in Australia. The rates were as set out below—

Item										Rate per Annum
										Per cent.
Lending Rates—										
Reserve Bank of Australia—										
Rural Credits Department—										
Government Guaranteed Loans										4
Other										4½
Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia										(a) 7
Trading Banks—Overdraft (General)										(a) 7
Savings Banks (Predominant Rates)—										
Loans to Local Government Authorities										4½-5
Credit Foncier Housing and Mortgage Loans										4½-5½
Loans to Co-operative Building and Housing Societies										4½-5½
Life Assurance Companies—Loans on own Policies										6-7
Deposit Rates—										
Trading Banks—Fixed Deposits—										
1 month to 3 months (Maximum Rate)										(b) 3½
3 months but less than 12 months										3½
12 months										4
Commonwealth Savings Bank and most Private Savings Banks—										
Deposits Ordinary Accounts(c)—										
£1-£3,000										3½
Friendly and other Society Accounts—										
£1-£3,000										3½
£3,001 and over										1½
Commonwealth Securities—										
Commonwealth Loans—Long Term										4½

(a) Maximum rate.

(b) On deposits of £50,000 or more only.

(c) No interest is payable on amounts in excess of £3,000.

MONEY AND BANKING—continued

D. The rates of interest applicable to Premium Securities are—

Date of Issue	Series	Interest Rate
1st November, 1960	1	4½ per cent. to 31st December, 1963 5 per cent. to 31st December, 1964, thence 5½ per cent. to maturity, 31st December, 1967
20th April, 1961	2	5 per cent. to 30th June, 1963 5½ per cent. to 30th June, 1965, thence 5¾ per cent. to maturity, 30th June, 1968
15th January, 1962	3	5 per cent. to 30th June, 1964 5½ per cent. to 30th June, 1966, thence 5¾ per cent. to maturity, 30th June, 1969
16th July, 1962	4	4¾ per cent. to 31st December, 1964 5 per cent. to 31st December, 1966 5½ per cent. to maturity, 1st January, 1970
11th June, 1963	5	4½ per cent. to 31st December, 1966 4¾ per cent. to 31st December, 1969 5½ per cent. to maturity, 1st January, 1971
10th June, 1964	6	4½ per cent. to 31st December, 1966 4¾ per cent. to 31st December, 1969 5½ per cent. to 1st January, 1972

After three months from the date of issue Territory Savings Certificates may be cashed for the following amounts for each £1 of purchase price:—

After the Date of Issue	Series 1	Series 2	Series 3
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Within 1 year	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
On or after the end of 1 year but within 2 years	1 0 10	1 1 0	1 1 0
On or after the end of 2 years but within 3 years	1 1 9	1 2 1	1 2 0
On or after the end of 3 years but within 4 years	1 2 11	1 3 4	1 3 0
On or after the end of 4 years but before maturity	1 4 1	1 4 8	1 4 3
At or after maturity	1 5 7	1 6 3	1 5 6

E. There are four trading banks operating in the Trust Territory of New Guinea, namely the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia and three private trading banks—the Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd., the Bank of New South Wales and the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

The Reserve Bank of Australia has an office in Port Moresby, where, in addition to carrying out normal reserve-bank functions in relation to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, it maintains a Registry of Territory Inscribed Stock on behalf of the Administration.

F. Information regarding the classification of loans according to the purposes for which they were made is not available for the Territory of New Guinea. The following figures show the classification of advances of the trading banks in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea:—

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFICATION OF ADVANCES OF TRADING BANKS

	June, 1960	July, 1961(a)	July, 1962(a)	July, 1963(a)	July, 1964(a)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying	837	1,068	1,063	966	980
Manufacturing	97	106	175	141	225
Transport, Storage and Communications	74	141	106	171	182
Finance, Building Construction and Commerce	873	1,004	1,050	1,774	1,652
All other	529	558	540	547	764
Total	2,410	2,877	2,934	3,599	3,803

(a) Information for these periods was compiled uniformly by individual banks as at the second Wednesday of the month. Earlier information does not relate to precisely the same dates for individual banks, but relates to the end of the months shown.

APPENDIX VII

COMMERCE AND TRADE

The figures for the Territory's overseas trade for the year 1963-64 are preliminary. Final figures for this year will be included in the 1964-65 Report.

Detailed information on the Territory's overseas trade (including countries of origin and destination of imports and exports respectively) is available in a yearly bulletin—"Oversea Trade"—published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Copies of this bulletin for the year ended 30th June, 1964, will be supplied to the Trusteeship Council.

1. VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE DURING THE YEARS 1959-60 TO 1963-64

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	12,622,354	16,803,152	16,078,490	17,825,814	21,559,406
Exports—					
Territory Produce—					
Merchandise	13,484,734	11,108,279	11,214,495	13,177,685	15,011,385
Gold	632,729	680,224	717,596	666,787	659,760
Items not of Territory origin—					
Re-exports	844,893	928,386	849,235	960,509	1,185,921
Total exports	14,962,356	12,716,889	12,781,326	14,804,981	16,857,066
Total trade	27,584,710	29,520,041	28,859,816	32,630,795	38,416,472

NOTE.—Separate particulars of Private and Government imports and exports are not available.

2. IMPORTS DURING THE YEARS 1959-60 TO 1963-64 SHOWING VALUE BY STATISTICAL SECTIONS

Section(a)	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£	£	£
Section 0.—Food	3,285,608	3,862,302	4,164,782	4,189,119	4,902,169
Section 1.—Beverages and tobacco	596,123	687,215	750,602	824,502	957,989
Section 2.—Crude materials inedible, except fuels	47,941	53,234	46,113	57,199	52,968
Section 3.—Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	693,927	856,977	857,825	1,029,961	933,473
Section 4.—Animal and vegetable oils and fats	9,351	11,666	14,032	14,787	19,392
Section 5.—Chemicals	876,876	1,069,317	1,192,279	1,253,686	1,480,503
Section 6.—Manufactured goods, classified chiefly by material	2,774,733	3,769,896	3,030,417	3,312,945	4,304,009
Section 7.—Machinery and transport equipment	2,368,144	3,724,791	3,226,991	3,968,573	4,702,820
Section 8.—Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,434,526	2,110,550	2,072,814	2,136,753	3,015,610
Section 9.—Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.*	391,500	483,307	539,568	854,693	961,985
Total	12,478,729	16,629,255	15,895,423	17,642,218	21,330,918
Outside packages and containers	143,625	173,897	183,067	183,596	228,488
Total Imports	12,622,354	16,803,152	16,078,490	17,825,814	21,559,406

(a) Based on Standard International Classification.

* n.e.s. here denotes "not elsewhere specified".

3. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1964 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN(a)

Country						Value
						£
<i>Commonwealth Countries—</i>						
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	11,919,244
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	1,353,867
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	27,861
Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	43,425
Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	1,288,522
India, Republic of	..	..	..	..	..	150,804
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	71,294
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	436,627
Other Commonwealth Countries	..	..	..	..	..	79,302
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>						
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	13,900
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	61,650
China, Republic of (Mainland)	..	..	..	..	..	289,716
Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	20,843
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	15,983
France	..	..	..	..	..	55,241
Germany, Federal Republic of	..	..	..	..	..	704,948
Indonesia, Republic of	..	..	..	..	..	201,866
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	69,977
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	1,839,334
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	169,282
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	79,492
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	3,215
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	103,027
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	44,918
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	..	..	..	..	..	1,966
United States of America	..	..	..	..	..	1,383,391
Other Foreign Countries	..	..	..	..	..	461,143
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	440,080
Total	..	..	..	..	..	21,330,918

(a) "Country of origin" denotes country of production irrespective of country where purchased.

APPENDIX VII—continued

4. EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964: QUANTITY AND VALUE

Commodity				Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Value
						£
Coconuts, whole	..	..	..	cwt.	5,928	8,224
Passionfruit juice and pulp	..	..	..	lb.	192,920	102,796
Coffee beans	..	..	..	ton	6,770	2,662,821
Cocoa beans	..	..	..	ton	15,410	3,371,705
Copra oil cake and meal	..	..	..	ton	11,742	276,346
Crocodile skins	..	..	..	..	..	188,414
Peanuts	..	..	..	ton	1,705	286,360
Copra	..	..	..	ton	55,676	4,025,153
Timber, logs..	..	..	..	super. ft.	16,341,876	313,368
Timber, sawn	..	..	..	super. ft.	4,611,992	350,952
Shell, marine	..	..	..	ton	296	38,320
Coconut (copra) oil	..	..	..	ton	21,096	2,318,379
Veneer sheets	..	..	..	(a) sq. ft.	4,505,623	34,164
Plywood	..	..	..	(b) sq. ft.	20,690,531	974,199
Gold	..	..	..	..	..	659,760
Tea	..	..	..	lb.	64,179	12,687
Rubber	..	..	..	lb.	84,700	9,083
Other produce	..	..	..	..	..	38,414
Total Territory produce				..	..	15,671,145
Total re-exports				..	..	1,185,921
Total all exports				..	..	16,857,066

(a) Veneer unit is face area x 1/16 inch.

(b) Plywood unit is face area x 3/16 inch.

5. DIRECTION OF EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964

Country						Value
						£
<i>Commonwealth Countries—</i>						
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	7,468,150
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	5,487,895
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	10,135
Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	18,989
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	33,372
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	77,045
Other Commonwealth Countries	..	..	..	..	..	52,165
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>						
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	352,019
France	..	..	..	..	..	33,176
Germany, Federal Republic of	..	..	..	..	..	808,064
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	51,414
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	784,704
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	1,109,226
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	20,579
United States of America	..	..	..	..	..	511,403
Other foreign countries	..	..	..	..	..	38,730
Total	..	..	..	..	..	16,857,066

6. PARTICULARS OF REGISTERED COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE TERRITORY AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Category	Incorporated as Local Companies		Registered as Foreign Companies	
	Number	Capital	Number	Capital
		£		£
Commercial	256	27,033,260	57	{ 95,884,884 (a) \$H.K.12,000 (d) D.Fl.10,000,000
Plantation	150	19,206,000	7	9,903,000
Airline	5	870,000	2	1,750,000
Mining and Oil	6	775,000	17	{ 47,056,813 (b) \$C.7,000,000
Insurance	2	550,000	43	{ 130,022,795 (c) \$U.S.7,500,000
Banking	Nil	Nil	6	89,450,000
Associations not for gain	20	400	16	100
Total	439	48,434,660	148	{ 374,067,592 (a) \$H.K.12,000 (b) \$C.7,000,000 (c) \$U.S.7,500,000 (d) D.Fl.10,000,000

(a) Hong Kong dollars.

(b) Canadian dollars.

(c) United States of America dollars.

(d) Netherlands guilders.

APPENDIX VII—continued

7. PARTICULARS OF COMPANIES REGISTERED IN THE TERRITORY FROM 1ST JULY 1963 TO 30TH JUNE 1964

Category	Registered		Increased Capital		De-registered and Decreased Capital	
	Number	Nominal Capital	Number	Nominal Capital	Number	Nominal Capital
		£		£		£
LOCAL COMPANIES.						
Commercial	51	2,695,000	6	290,010	..	..
Plantation	14	1,425,000	5	880,000	1	5,000
Airline .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insurance .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banking .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Association not for gain ..	3	100	..	..	..	..
Total	68	4,120,100	11	1,170,010	1	5,000
FOREIGN COMPANIES.						
Commercial	8	8,441,000	3	23,000,000	1	5,000
Plantation .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Airline .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil	1	(a) \$C.1,000,000	..	..	..	..
Insurance	1	1,000,000	1	8,500,000	2	1,100,000
Banking .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Association not for gain ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11	{ (a) 9,441,000 \$C.1,000,000 }	4	31,500,000	3	1,105,000

(a) Canadian dollars.

8. PARTICULARS OF REGISTERED COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE TERRITORY FROM 1ST JULY 1958 TO 30TH JUNE 1964

—	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Number of local companies	277	293	333	349	372	439
Nominal capital of local companies	£24,484,200	£27,705,200	£32,585,250	£41,234,500	£43,149,550	£48,434,660
Number of foreign companies	107	123	128	136	140	148
Nominal capital of foreign companies—						
Sterling area (excluding Hong Kong) ..	£221,692,592	£280,067,592	£278,627,592	£325,341,592	£334,231,592	£374,067,592
Hong Kong	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,012,000	\$10,012,000	\$12,000	\$12,000
Canada	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$7,000,000
United States of America ..	..	..	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000
Netherlands .. ..	..	..	..	..	D.Fl.10,000,000 (a)	D.Fl.10,000,000 (a)

(a) Netherlands guilders.

9. PRINCIPAL COMPANIES REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1912-1926 (PAPUA, ADOPTED) AND AMENDMENTS, AT THE 30TH JUNE 1964

COMMERCIAL

Incorporated in the Territory

A. A. Thick (Goroka) Limited	Macgregor Trading Limited
Australia and New Guinea Timbers Limited	McFarlan Holdings Limited
Avard Holdings Limited	Manton Brothers Limited
Banz Motor Industries Limited	Mazda Cars Limited
Barclay Bros. (New Guinea) Limited	M.D.C. Limited
Barford Limited	M. Needham Limited
Bernard Trading Company Limited	Morobe Theatre Limited
Bougainville Trading Company Limited	
Bovo Limited	New Britain Bus Company Limited
Buka Stores Pty. Limited	New Britain Electric Limited
Coffee International Limited	New Britain Entertainments Limited
Collins and Leahy Limited	N.C. Akehurst Limited
Colyer Watson (New Guinea) Limited	New Guinea Company Limited
Commonwealth-New Guinea Timbers Limited	New Guinea Finance Limited
Cooper Holdings Limited	New Guinea Tobacco Company Limited
Cress Constructions Limited	
Didibuna Limited	Ottley Bros. Limited
E. W. Griffith Pty. Limited	
Finschhafen Kumpani Limited	Pacific Holdings Limited
F. J. Salisbury Limited	Pacific Island Merchants Limited
Gabriel Achun & Company Limited	Pacific Trading Company Limited
General Construction (New Guinea) Limited	Palmoids (New Guinea) Limited
Gillespie Holdings Limited	Paradise Cabs Limited
Golden Crust Bakery Limited	P.G.R. Investments (N.G.) Limited
Griffiths Holdings Pty. Limited	
Guinea Brewery Limited	Rabaul Garages Limited
H. G. Miller Transport Limited	Rabaul Investments Limited
Highland Coffee Mill Limited	Ramalmal Trading Co. Limited
Highland Garages Limited	Repair and Sales Limited
Highland Produce Buyers Limited	RKM Investments Limited
Huon Gulf Hotels Limited	Robert Gillespie (New Guinea) Limited
Ian A. Simpson Limited	Rupertswood Limited
Indian and Pacific Ocean Merchants Limited	
Island Traders Limited	Scotts Holdings Limited
James Chung and Company Limited	Scotts New Guinea Limited
James L. Leahy Limited	Sepik Timbers Limited
James Morrison Limited	South Pacific Advertising Limited
J. F. Leahy Limited	
J. L. Chipper & Company Limited	Tang Mow and Co. Limited
Kainantu Importing Company Limited	Tang Mow (1960) Limited
Kainantu Produce Company Limited	Taxmac Limited
Kainantu Trading Co. Limited	Territory Timbers Limited
Kainantu Transport Co. Limited	The Bougainville Company Limited
Kambala Limited	The New Guinea Lumber Development Limited
Karlander New Guinea Line Limited	Thompson & Wright Limited
K. N. Worrall & Company Limited	Thurston Holdings Limited
Kwong Chong Bros. Limited	Titan New-Guinea Proprietary Limited
Lae Auto-Port Pty. Limited	T. J. Watkins (New Guinea) Limited
Lae Buses Limited	Turner & Davey Electrical Pty Limited
Lae Hotels Pty. Limited	Tyre Services Limited
Leanda Limited	
Lucas Constructions Limited	United Builders Company Limited
Lucas & Ducrow (New Guinea) Limited	
	Wanimo Timber Company Pty. Limited
	W. D. & H. O. Wills (TPNG) Limited
	W. R. Carpenter (New Guinea) Limited
	Wewak Timbers Pty. Limited
	Zavartaro Investments Pty. Limited

9. PRINCIPAL COMPANIES REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1912-1926 (PAPUA, ADOPTED) AND AMENDMENTS, AT THE 30TH JUNE 1964—continued

COMMERCIAL—continued

Registered as foreign companies

A.G.C. Pacific Limited incorporated in Papua	Hastings Deering (New Guinea) Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia
Alfred Snashall, Anthon Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia	Hooker-Rex Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia
Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited, incorporated in Australia	J. R. Wyllie & Sons Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia
Anderson's Pacific Trading Company Limited, incorporated in Papua	Mobil Oil Australia Limited, incorporated in Australia
Angco Marketing Pty. Limited incorporated in Australia	N. E. Barnes Trading Company Limited, incorporated in Papua
Australian Aquitaine Petroleum Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia	Needham & Co. Pty. Ltd., incorporated in Australia
Avis Rent-A-Car System Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia	N. C. Akehurst & Son Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia
Brian Bell and Company Limited, incorporated in Papua	Nieuw-Guinea Import En Export Maatschappij (Nigimy) N.V., incorporated in Holland
Burns Philp (New Guinea) Limited, incorporated in Papua	Pacific Carriers Limited, incorporated in Hong Kong
Canadian Australian Oil Company Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia	Perpetual Trustee Company Limited, incorporated in Australia
Customs Credit Corporation Limited, incorporated in Australia	Standard-Vacuum Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia
D. C. Watkins Limited, incorporated in Papua	The B.N.G. Trading Company Limited, incorporated in Papua
Delta Constructions Limited, incorporated in Papua	The Manufacturers' Bottle Company of Victoria Proprietary Limited, incorporated in Australia
Dengate and McKinstry Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia	The Pacific Insurance Company Limited, incorporated in Australia
Dowsett Engineering (Australia) Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia	The Shell Company of Australia Limited, incorporated in England
Email Limited, incorporated in Australia	Watkins (Overseas) Limited, incorporated in Papua
Gallaher International (Australia) Limited, incorporated in Australia	Wormald Brothers (N.S.W.) Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia

PLANTATIONS

Incorporated in the Territory

Arabica Coffee Limited	Inus Plantation Limited
Asaro Coffee Estates Limited	Island Estates Limited
Bali Plantation Limited	Kami Coffee Estates Limited
B. B. Johnson (N.G.) Limited	Kenimaro Plantation Limited
Belik Plantations Limited	Kinjibi Holdings Limited
Bindon Plantations Limited	Kokopo Cocoa Limited
Blue Mountain Coffee Pty. Limited	Komun Plantation Pty. Limited
Choiseul Plantations Limited	Korfena Plantations (New Guinea) Limited
Claren Estates Limited	Korgua Farming & Trading Company Limited
Coconut Products Limited	Kulon Plantations Limited
Collins Bros. Limited	Lae Coffee Mill Limited
Cooper Plantations Limited	Macquarie Investments Limited
Cottee's Passiona (New Guinea) Limited	Makurapau Estates Limited
Dumpu Limited	Mala Coffee Factory Limited
Dylup Plantations Limited	Mangarah Limited
Edgell & Whitley Limited	Mondik Estates Pty. Limited
Garua Plantations Limited	Native Marketing and Supply Service Limited
Goroka Coffee Fermentary Limited	New Britain Plantations Limited
Gumanch Plantations Pty. Limited	New Guinea Plantations Limited
H. & H. Bode Limited	New Guinea Tea Co. Limited
Highlands Commodity Exchange Limited	New Hanover Plantations Limited
Highlands Products Limited	New Ireland Plantations Limited

9. PRINCIPAL COMPANIES REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1912-1926 (PAPUA, ADOPTED) AND AMENDMENTS, AT THE 30TH JUNE 1964—continued

PLANTATIONS—continued

Incorporated in the Territory—continued

Norikori Coffee Limited
 Notre Mal Plantation Limited
 Obihaka Coffee Estate Limited
 Pacific Industries Limited
 Pacific Tobacco & Development Company Limited
 Plantation Holdings Limited
 Roka Coffee Estate Limited
 Seeto Kui & Sons Limited
 Sibil Holdings Limited
 Stafford Allen (New Guinea) Pty. Limited

Symco Limited
 Tabar Plantations Limited
 Territory Development Company Limited
 The Buka Plantations & Trading Company Limited
 Tokua Plantation Limited
 Tovarur Plantations Limited
 Upego Company Limited
 Wasco Limited
 Wau Coffee Estates Limited
 Wurup Plantations Limited

Registered as foreign companies

Cadbury-Fry Pascall Proprietary Limited, incorporated in Australia
 MacRobertson Proprietary Limited, incorporated in Australia
 Dolarene Proprietary Limited, incorporated in Australia
 C. Akehurst & Son Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia

AIRLINES

Incorporated in the Territory

Gibbes Sepik Airways Limited
 Island Transport (New Guinea) Limited

Mandated Airlines Limited

Registered as foreign companies

Australian National Airways Proprietary Limited, incorporated in Australia
 Papuan Airline Transport Limited, incorporated in Papua

MINING AND OIL

Incorporated in the Territory

Gold and Power Limited
 New Guinea Consolidated Mining Company Limited

New Guinea Industries Limited

Registered as foreign companies

Australian Aquitaine Petroleum Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia
 Atlantic Union Oil Company Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia
 Banno Development Company Limited, incorporated in Papua
 Bulolo Gold Dredging Limited, incorporated in Canada
 Canadian Australian Oil Company Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia
 C.R.A. Exploration Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia

Enterprise of New Guinea Gold and Petroleum Development No Liability, incorporated in Australia
 Esso Standard Oil (Australia) Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia
 New Consolidated Goldfields (Australasia) Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia
 New Guinea Goldfields Limited, incorporated in Australia
 Southern Mining & Development Company Limited, incorporated in Canada

INSURANCE

Incorporated in the Territory

Island Produce Insurance Company Limited

APPENDIX VII—continued

9. PRINCIPAL COMPANIES REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1912-1926 (PAPUA, ADOPTED) AND AMENDMENTS, AT THE 30TH JUNE 1964—continued

INSURANCE—continued

Registered as foreign companies

A.M.P. Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, incorporated in Australia	The Hanover Insurance Company, incorporated in America
Australian and Eastern Insurance Company Limited, incorporated in Australia	The Indemnity Marine Insurance Company Limited, incorporated in England
Australian Mutual Provident Society, incorporated in Australia	The M.L.C. Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, incorporated in Australia
Harvey Trinder (N.G.) Limited, incorporated in Australia	The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Company Limited, incorporated in Australia
Northumberland Insurance Co. Limited, incorporated in Australia	The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Limited, incorporated in Australia
Queensland Insurance Company Limited, incorporated in Australia	The Pacific Insurance Company Limited, incorporated in Australia
T. & G. Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, incorporated in Australia	The State Assurance Company Limited, incorporated in England
The Australasian Temperance & General Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited, incorporated in Australia	The Yorkshire Insurance Company Limited, incorporated in England
The Fire and Accident Insurance Co. of Australia Limited, incorporated in Australia	Union Assurance Society of Australia Limited, incorporated in Australia

BANKING

Registered as foreign companies

Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited, incorporated in England	The National Bank of Australasia Limited, incorporated in Australia
Bank of New South Wales, incorporated in Australia	The National Bank Savings Bank Limited, incorporated in Australia

10. COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN THE TERRITORY OR REGISTERED AS FOREIGN COMPANIES DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JULY, 1963, TO 30TH JUNE, 1964

COMMERCIAL

Incorporated in the Territory

Aitape Enterprises Limited	Investments Pty. Limited
Amuliba Trading Co. Pty. Limited	James L. Leahy Limited
Avard Holdings Limited	James Morrison Limited
Bougainville Estates Pty. Limited	J. B. Murphy & Co. Limited
Brown Investments Limited	John C. Williams Pty. Limited
Buka Stores Pty. Limited	Kalanga Trading Co. Pty. Limited
Civic Constructions (N.G.) Pty. Limited	Lae Auto-Port Pty. Limited
C. J. Buscombe Holdings Pty. Limited	Lae Hotels Pty. Limited
Coffee International Limited	Logging & Trading Co. Pty. Limited
Cole & Falconer Limited	Manton Brothers Limited
Coltra Enterprises Pty. Limited	Maybru (New Guinea) Limited
E. D. Clarke (Rabaul) Pty. Limited	M. C. Grose Pty. Limited
E. W. Griffiths Pty. Limited	M.D.C. Limited
Goroka Entertainments Limited	Nonga Sawmills Limited
Griffiths Holdings Pty. Limited	P.G.R. Investments (N.G.) Limited
H. G. Miller Transport Limited	Scotts Holdings Limited
Highland Garages Limited	Scotts New Guinea Limited
Huon Exporting Co. Pty. Limited	South Pacific Advertising Limited
Huon Gulf Hotels Limited	
H. T. Fleck (N.G.) Pty. Limited	

10. COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN THE TERRITORY OR REGISTERED AS FOREIGN COMPANIES DURING THE PERIOD
1ST JULY 1963 TO 30TH JUNE 1964—continued

COMMERCIAL—continued

Incorporated in the Territory—continued

Talu Plantation Pty. Limited	Tropical Theatres Pty. Limited
Talu Products Pty. Limited	Turner & Davey Electrical Pty. Limited
Taxmac Limited	Tyre Services Limited
Teperoi Timbers Pty. Limited	Wanimo Timber Company Pty. Limited
Territory Surveys Pty. Limited	Wewak Timbers Pty. Limited
The New Guinea Lumber Development Limited	Zavatara Investments Pty. Limited
Titan New Guinea Proprietary Limited	

Registered as foreign companies

Angco Marketing Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia	Gallaher International (Australia) Limited, incorporated in Australia
Dengate & McKinstry Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia	John Cotton Limited, incorporated in Scotland
Email Limited, incorporated in Australia	J. R. Wyllie & Sons Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia
F. P. Archer Holdings Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia	Watkins (Overseas) Limited, incorporated in Papua

PLANTATIONS

Incorporated in the Territory

B. B. Johnson (N.G.) Limited	Mondik Estates Pty. Limited
Blue Mountain Coffee Pty. Limited	New Guinea Tea Co. Limited
Gumanch Plantations Pty. Limited	N'Monto Plantations Pty. Limited
Hall Plantations Pty. Limited	Obihaka Coffee Estate Limited
Kenimaro Plantation Limited	Stafford Allen (New Guinea) Pty. Limited
Komun Plantation Pty. Limited	Wasco Limited
M. C. Grose Plantation Pty. Limited	Wurup Plantations Limited

MINING AND OIL

Registered as foreign companies

Southern Mining & Development Company Limited, incorporated in Canada

INSURANCE

Registered as foreign companies

Northumberland Insurance Co. Limited, incorporated in Australia

ASSOCIATIONS NOT FOR GAIN

Registered in the Territory

Apostolic Christian Mission
New Guinea Biological Foundation
Sola Fide Mission

Registered as foreign companies

Baptist Bible Fellowship International, incorporated in the United States of America
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APPENDIX VIII

AGRICULTURE

1. LAND TENURE AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Tenure	Acres	Acres	Acres
Total area of New Guinea .. .. .	..	..	58,982,400
Freehold land owned by non-indigenous persons .. .. .	..	537,401	..
Administration land—			
(i) Leases under Land Ordinance(a)	380,934	..	..
(ii) Native reserves	27,666	..	..
(iii) Other (including land reserved for public purposes and land available for leasing)	588,637	..	..
		997,237	..
			1,534,638
Unalienated land			57,447,762

(a) Includes 8,961 acres leased to New Guineans.

2. LAND HELD UNDER LEASE AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Class of Lease	Number of Leases	Area in Acres
Agricultural	1,074	240,845
Dairying	6	1,300
Pastoral	18	86,192
Residence and business	3,005	2,117
Special	671	42,053
Mission	974	6,687
Long period leases from German régime(a)	20	1,740
Total	5,768	380,934

(a) Although long-period leases from the German régime have now expired some are still under consideration by the Commissioner of Titles and have therefore been included separately.

3. LEASES GRANTED DURING 1963-64 BY CLASSES AND DISTRICTS (Areas in acres)

Class of Lease	Eastern and Western Highlands		Sepik		Madang		Morobe		New Britain		New Ireland		Bougainville		Manus		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Agricultural	13	7,790	2	71	..	..	3	80	55	1,346	..	..	5	279	..	..	78	9,566
Pastoral	1	285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	285
Residence and business	93	55	12	6	26	12	84	53	11	101	3	5	5	6	1	1	235	239
Special and special purposes(a)	19	141	2	6	12	58	9	263	3	6	..	..	5	13	..	..	50	487
Special to missions(b)	5	141	..	..	1	30	..	..	1	15	..	..	1	46	..	..	8	232
Mission(c)	43	788	19	1,071	4	14	2	19	4	13	1	3	3	399	..	..	76	2,307
Administration purposes(d)	67	1,070	9	795	19	7	9	125	24	60	3	9	6	134	2	10	139	2,210
Total	241	10,270	44	1,949	62	121	107	540	98	1,541	7	17	25	877	3	11	587	15,326

(a) Includes special leases granted under previous Land Ordinance. Special Purposes Leases are granted only when other types of leases are considered inappropriate. (b) Special Lease to Mission granted under previous Land Ordinance. (c) Mission Leases are granted under Section 66 of the Land Ordinance 1962. (d) Reservations for Administration, schools, &c., are shown as leases for Administration purposes.

4. LEASES GRANTED DURING 1963-64—CLASS OF LEASE AND CLASS OF LESSEE
(Areas in acres)

Class of Lease	Indigenous Persons		Non-indigenous Persons		Required for Administration Purposes		Missions		Total	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
Agricultural	65	1,855	13	7,711	..	..	..	..	78	9,566
Pastoral .. .. .	..	..	1	285	..	..	..	..	1	285
Residence and business	64	17	171	222	85	38	..	..	320	277
Special and special purposes lease	33	229	17	258	54	2,172	..	..	104	2,659
Special leases to missions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	232	8	232
Mission .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	2,307	76	2,307
Total	162	2,101	202	8,476	139	2,210	84	2,539	587	15,326

APPENDIX IX

LIVESTOCK

Information relating to livestock is given in Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 4 of this report.

APPENDIX X

FISHERIES

Statistics are not available regarding the quantity and value of fish and shell-fish caught, the whole of which is consumed locally. The quantities and values of shell exported during the last five years are given below—

—	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Shell, Green snail—					
Tons	28	14	16	11	11
Value	£11,961	£6,554	£6,877	£3,214	£2,935
Shell, Trochus—					
Tons	216	154	138	136	272
Value	£59,598	£27,873	£21,712	£14,862	£32,247
Shell, Other—					
Value	£50	Nil	£1,310	£1,225	(a) £3,138

(a) Includes 12 tons mother of pearl shell.

APPENDIX XI

FORESTS

1. CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST AREAS AS AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Particulars	Area	Remarks
	Acres	
1. Reservations—		1. This area is in the Wau-Bulolo Valley.
(a) Territorial Forests	25,000	
(b) Timber Reserves .. ..	..
2. Other Administration Land—		2. (c) This area may vary from year to year as areas are dedicated and others are acquired.
(c) Acquired for Forestry Purposes	89,590	(d) Area will vary as rights expire and new rights are acquired.
(d) Timber Rights Purchased ..	895,462	(e) Includes permits and licences granted over land being cleared for agricultural development.
(e) Land under Permits and Licences not elsewhere included	12,230	
	1,022,282	
3. Total estimated forest area	42,000,000	3. It is estimated that 70 per cent. of the total area of the Territory is forested.

2. SILVICULTURE: OPERATIONS FOR EACH OF THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1960 TO 1964

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Area of plantation established—					
<i>Araucaria</i> sp. (hoop, klinkii pines) ..	4,811	5,514	6,611	7,586	8,708
Teak	867	868	901	948	1,027
Kamarere	567	665	689	736	736
Miscellaneous	198	215	227	284	443
Total	6,443	7,262	8,428	9,554	10,914
Plantation area improved or regenerated	877	877	1,331	1,550	1,730

3. AREAS UNDER EXPLOITATION AS AT 30TH JUNE 1964

				Private				Total Area
				Permits		Licences		
				No.	Area	No.	Area	
					Acres		Acres	Acres
Morobe	..	..	..	14	115,574	1	17,522	133,096
Eastern Highlands	..	..	..	3	5,359	1	820	6,179
Western Highlands	..	..	..	3	3,502	1	1,150	4,652
Sepik	..	..	..	2	11,054	..	..	11,054
New Britain	..	..	..	14	219,962	6	5,050	225,012
Bougainville	..	..	..	3	123,332	..	..	123,332
New Ireland	..	..	..	1	350	..	..	350
Total	..	..	..	40	479,133	9	24,542	503,675

4. ANNUAL TIMBER YIELD FOR YEARS 1959-60 TO 1963-64

Estimated logs harvested for conversion locally or for export under authorization of the Forestry Ordinance(a)

Species				1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
				Super. feet	Super. feet	Super. feet	Super. feet	Super. feet
Hardwood	..	..	..	27,884,355	37,359,538	39,390,757	48,939,977	55,123,553
Softwood	..	..	..	17,815,097	19,014,329	19,538,461	16,475,503	21,097,066
Total	..	..	..	45,699,452	56,373,867	58,929,218	65,415,480	76,220,619

(a) Commercial harvest only—excludes logs harvested from private freehold land.

5. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SAWMILLS AND RELATED FORESTRY ACTIVITIES AT 30TH JUNE 1963 AND 1964

District	Establishments	30th June 1963				Establishments	30th June 1964			
		Number of Persons Employed(a)					Number of Persons Employed(c)			
		European	Other Non-indigenous	Indigenous	Total		European	Other Non-indigenous	Indigenous	Total
Western Highlands ..	7	9	..	252	261	6	12	..	365	377
Eastern Highlands ..	2	7	..	159	166	3	5	..	60	65
Sepik	6	14	1	175	190	8	13	1	187	201
Madang	1	1	..	7	8	1	1	..	11	12
Morobe	7	134	2	759	895	7	148	1	976	1,125
New Britain	7	28	17	463	508	7	40	10	394	444
New Ireland	1	1	..	20	21	1	1	..	22	23
Bougainville	4	10	..	92	102	4	9	..	100	109
Total Sawmilling(b)	35	204	20	1,927	2,151	37	229	12	2,115	2,356
Department of Forests(c) ..	..	67	2	1,043	1,112	..	60	1	1,036	1,097
Grand Total ..	35	271	22	2,970	3,263	37	289	13	3,151	3,453

(a) Excluding part-time contractors. silvicultural operations.

(b) Includes logging and other related forestry operations.

(c) Includes staff engaged in management and

6. SAWN TIMBER PRODUCTION FOR YEARS 1959-60 TO 1963-64

Estimated production from logs harvested under authorization of the Forestry Ordinance(a)

Species				1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
				Super. feet	Super. feet	Super. feet	Super. feet	Super. feet
Hardwood ..	..	..	..	11,266,920	15,025,680	12,357,054	10,536,010	12,508,363
Softwood ..	..	..	..	3,489,000	5,537,316	5,517,204	4,835,378	7,749,154
Total	..	..	..	14,755,920	20,562,996	17,874,258	15,371,388	20,257,517

(a) Commercial production only—excludes logs harvested from private freehold land.

APPENDIX XII

MINERAL RESERVES

1. MINERAL AREAS HELD AT 30TH JUNE 1964

(Areas in acres)

Section of Population				Claims	Mining Leases	Total
Indigenous	..	..	..	(a) 1,726	24	1,750
Non-indigenous	..	..	..	5,635	3,954	9,589
Total	..	..	..	7,361	3,978	11,339

(a) Additional natural drainage areas without demarcation boundaries have been pegged by groups of indigenous people for alluvial mining. Statistics of these areas are not available.

2. NUMBER OF MINES ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL MINERAL EXTRACTED AND OWNERSHIP AT 30TH JUNE, 1964

Nationality of Owner or Operator						Principal Mineral Extracted	Number of Mines
Indigenous—registered claims(a)	..	..	..	..	..	Gold	338
Non-indigenous—							
Incorporated mining companies—							
Registered in New Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	Gold	3
Registered in Australia	..	..	..	..	..	Gold	4
Registered in Canada	..	..	..	..	..	Gold	1
Unincorporated mine operators(b)	..	..	..	..	..	Gold	12
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	358

(a) A further 604 individual indigenous producers operated unregistered claims. Approximately 3,000 indigenous people are estimated to have been engaged in these operations at the end of the year. 2,416 separate parcels were declared by indigenous people. (b) Particulars of nationality are not available.

3. MINT RETURNS OF ACTUAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED DURING THE YEARS 1959-60 TO 1963-64

Year				Gold		Platinum		Silver	
				Fine oz.	Value	Fine oz.	Value	Fine oz.	Value
					£		£		£
1959-60	..	..	..	45,132	705,181	7.16	195	36,164	14,269
1960-61	..	..	..	42,784	668,506	2.36	62	32,278	12,729
1961-62	..	..	..	42,126	658,215	4.56	119	28,828	11,884
1962-63	..	..	..	41,909	654,825	5.16	131	22,985	11,831
1963-64	..	..	..	42,352	661,741	1.93	52	23,649	13,046

4. SPECIAL PROSPECTING AUTHORITIES HELD AT 30TH JUNE, 1964

Mineral						Number of Authorities	Area
							Square miles
Nickel	..	..	..	..	..	1	325
Copper	..	..	..	..	..	1	132

5. EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCES HELD AT 30TH JUNE, 1964

Mineral					Number of Licences	Area
						Acres
Gold	..	..	..	..	3	6,300
Copper	..	..	..	..	1	7,040

NOTE.—No oil prospecting licences were held in 1963-64.

6. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE MINING INDUSTRY: 1962-63 AND 1963-64

Type of Mining				1962-63			1963-64		
				Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Total
Underground	..	..	..	34	2	36	33	2	35
Surface	..	..	..	3,531	39	3,570	3,436	37	3,473
Total	..	..	..	3,565	41	3,606	3,469	39	3,508

NOTE.—Figures exclude persons engaged in non-mining ancillary activities.

7. ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS IN MINES INVOLVING BODILY INJURY, 1963-64

Cause of Accident				Indigenous			Non-indigenous			Total		
				Surface	Under-ground	Total	Surface	Under-ground	Total	Surface	Under-ground	Total
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Explosives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Falls of earth	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plant and machinery	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

NOTE.—There was one fatal accident during 1963-64.

APPENDIX XIII

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1. SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1963(a)

NOTE.—The figures hereunder relate to factory establishments in which four or more persons are employed or where power other than manual is used in any manufacturing process. They exclude particulars of elementary processing of primary products carried out at the farm or mine.

Particulars	Industrial Metals, Machines, &c.	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Sawmills and Joinery (b)	All Other Manufacturing (c)	Total
Number of factories	104	49	53	23	229
Employment (average during year)—					
Non-indigenous—European—					
Males	311	45	205	65	626
Females	45	12	24	6	87
Total	356	57	229	71	713
Other—					
Males	95	13	31	18	157
Females	10	3	2	1	16
Total	105	16	33	19	173
Indigenous—					
Males	891	732	1,775	329	3,727
Females .. .. .	..	148	..	..	148
Total	891	880	1,775	329	3,875
Total	1,352	953	2,037	419	4,761
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Salaries and wages paid	714	170	592	158	1,634
Materials and fuel used	1,029	1,036	1,259	2,641	5,965
Value of output	2,174	1,558	2,730	3,174	9,636
Value of production (value added)	1,145	522	1,471	533	3,671
Book value of—					
Land and buildings	920	301	801	419	2,441
Plant and machinery	278	376	1,056	1,021	2,731

(a) Figures to 30th June, 1964 not yet available. They will be included in the report for 1964-65.

(b) Includes plywood and veneer milling but excludes furniture.

(c) Includes electricity generating stations not included in previous years.

2. GENERATION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY: INSTALLED CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION FOR THE YEARS 1961-62, 1962-63 AND 1963-64

Capacity and Production	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Installed capacity—	Megawatt	Megawatt	Megawatt
Hydro-electric	5.90	5.93	5.90
Thermo-electric (internal combustion)	7.246	7.40	8.67
Total	13.146	13.33	14.57
Production—	Million kWh.	Million kWh.	Million kWh.
Hydro-electric	21.63	20.75	18.71
Thermo-electric (internal combustion)	15.54	17.89	21.13
Total	37.17	38.64	39.84

APPENDIX XIV

CO-OPERATIVES

1. DETAILS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH OF THE YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH 1959 TO 1964

Primary Organizations

Year	Societies	Members	Capital	Turnover			
				Store	Copra	Other	Total
			£	£	£	£	£
1958-59	101	51,035	243,113	144,829	213,299	50,461	408,589
1959-60	103	49,670	283,843	242,539	356,069	64,148	662,756
1960-61	101	52,559	313,038	335,608	306,588	58,613	700,809
1961-62	119	55,835	356,060	319,044	283,235	39,090	641,369
1962-63	(a) 136	60,959	382,033	357,475	262,639	54,464	674,578
1963-64	(a) (b) 148	61,935	405,239	350,045	275,416	116,025	741,486

(a) In addition, one Territorial Service Society with seven members in Papua and New Guinea, with a capital of £3,821. Retail Store had a turnover of £7,374 for the year.

(b) In addition, one Association

Secondary Organizations(a)

Year	Associations	Member Societies	Total Capital	Total Turnover
			£	£
1958-59	6	79	121,750	181,355
1959-60	6	79	136,610	294,099
1960-61	6	85	139,874	322,194
1961-62	6	99	162,628	325,704
1962-63	6	111	168,584	367,805
1963-64	7	122	172,758	330,124

(a) Associations operating as procurement and marketing agencies for member societies.

2. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES SHOWING MEMBERS, CAPITAL AND TURNOVER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1964

Type	No. of Societies	Total Membership	Total Capital	Total Turnover				Rebates to Members	Total Fixed Assets
				Store	Copra	Other	Total		
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Primary Organizations, viz.—									
Consumer	1	60	1,137	7,639	..	..	7,639	387	279
Producer	28	17,265	52,481	..	21,935	71,842	93,777	2,364	9,056
Dual purpose	119	44,610	351,621	342,406	253,481	44,183	640,070	28,292	86,197
	(a) 148	61,935	405,239	350,045	275,416	116,025	741,486	31,043	95,532
Secondary Organizations, viz.—									
Associations of Societies(b) ..	7	122	172,758	323,693	1,112	5,319	330,124	34	82,119

(a) In addition, one Territorial Service Society with seven members in Papua and New Guinea with a capital of £3,821. procurement and marketing agencies for member societies.

(b) Associations operating as

3. PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS: ACTIVITY IN EACH DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1964

District	Societies	Members	Capital	Turnover				Fixed Assets
				Store	Copra	Other	Total	
			£	£	£	£	£	£
Sepik	13	15,719	50,314	34,340	19,799	27,965	82,104	4,319
Madang	27	7,451	68,270	72,249	47,028	6,565	125,842	10,735
Morobe	6	11,275	42,883	13,742	14,128	43,228	71,098	18,124
New Britain	28	10,181	81,681	123,551	67,263	9,491	200,305	26,827
New Ireland	43	8,481	81,465	30,803	58,301	..	89,104	11,129
Bougainville	18	4,925	36,742	27,563	42,299	22,385	92,247	9,390
Manus	13	3,903	43,884	47,797	26,598	6,391	80,786	15,008
Total	(a) 148	61,935	405,239	350,045	275,416	116,025	741,486	95,532

(a) In addition one Territorial Service Society with seven members in Papua and New Guinea, with a capital of £3,821.

4. SECONDARY ORGANIZATIONS: ACTIVITY IN EACH DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1964

District	Associations	Member Societies	Capital	Turnover	Fixed Assets
			£	£	£
Sepik	1	13	19,011	31,614	9,814
Madang	1	27	36,471	80,622	13,440
New Britain	2	15	30,236	91,864	14,237
New Ireland	1	41	49,002	49,149	26,313
Bougainville	1	13	12,922	31,976	6,130
Manus	1	13	25,116	44,899	12,185
Total	7	122	172,758	330,124	82,119

APPENDIX XV

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. POSTAL ARTICLES HANDLED DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 AND 1964

Type of Article	Number Handled				
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Letters	6,338,664	7,050,868	8,165,648	8,577,836	9,963,909
Periodicals, &c. ..	1,319,524	1,591,109	1,855,317	1,843,632	2,447,530
Parcels	104,514	116,055	133,311	150,311	206,848
Registered Articles ..	108,077	113,764	118,368	144,045	145,133
Total	7,870,779	8,871,796	10,272,644	10,715,824	12,763,420

2. MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 AND 1964

Particulars	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Issued ..	6,948	£ 166,333	5,431	£ 115,771	5,239	£ 63,555	4,889	£ 66,729	4,863	£ 67,308	5,204	£ 67,175	5,880	£ 78,088
Paid ..	2,417	122,738	2,200	76,200	2,311	37,595	2,606	43,438	2,824	49,349	2,974	48,268	3,460	59,421

3. TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30TH JUNE 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 AND 1964

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Exchanges	13	13	13	13	13
Mileage of conductors (single wire)—					
Underground	6,729	8,452	12,666	15,412	18,566
Aerial	894	807	708	791	725
Total	7,623	9,259	13,374	16,203	19,291
Lines connected	1,866	1,994	2,218	2,506	2,731
Instruments connected	2,666	3,096	3,454	3,797	4,102
Number of subscribers	1,833	2,062	2,202	2,484	2,702

APPENDIX XV—continued

4. TELEPHONE SERVICES: DETAILS OF TYPE OF SERVICE AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Telephone Exchange Location	Length of Single Wire (Miles)		Number of Subscribers	Apparatus		
	Underground Cable	Aerial		Exchange Apparatus	Number of Lines Connected	Number of Instruments Connected
Bulolo(a)	114	8	16	50 line C.B.* ..	17	25
Finschhafen	42	32	15	30 line magneto ..	13	33
Goroka	1,106	40	183	200 line magneto ..	184	241
Kavieng	671	38	97	200 line C.B. ..	98	117
Kokopo	313	12	38	100 line rurax ..	39	52
Lae	7,378	178	768	1,000 line auto. ..	781	1,160
Lorengau	63	7	27	100 line magneto ..	27	30
Madang	1,864	175	287	300 line magneto ..	284	439
Mount Hagen	153	25	90	100 line magneto ..	90	110
Sohano	52	..	31	100 line C.B. ..	31	33
Rabaul	5,685	46	879	1,000 line auto. ..	893	1,431
Toleap	297	33	Nil	Subs. connected to Rabaul 1/4/63.		
Wau	185	56	129	200 line magneto ..	129	146
Wewak	643	25	142	200 line C.B. ..	145	285
Total	18,566	675	2,702		2,731	4,102

(a) In addition, Bulolo has a private exchange for 120 telephones.

* C.B. here denotes "central battery."

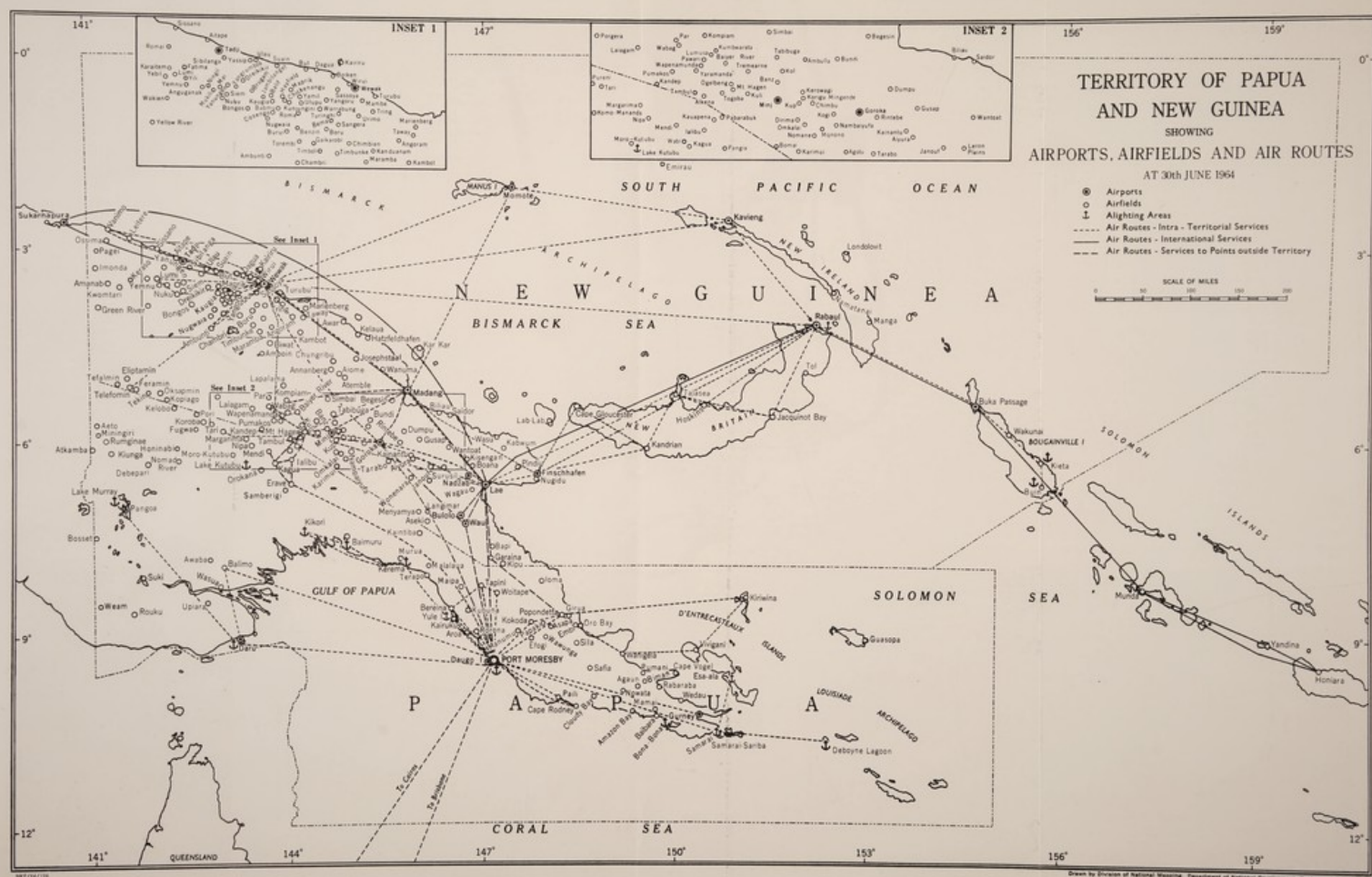
5. TELEGRAPH SERVICES: NUMBER OF TELEGRAPH STATIONS AND MESSAGES HANDLED DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 AND 1964

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Stations—number	210	253	278	346	508
Messages handled—number ..	578,059	705,391	683,271	766,796	955,407

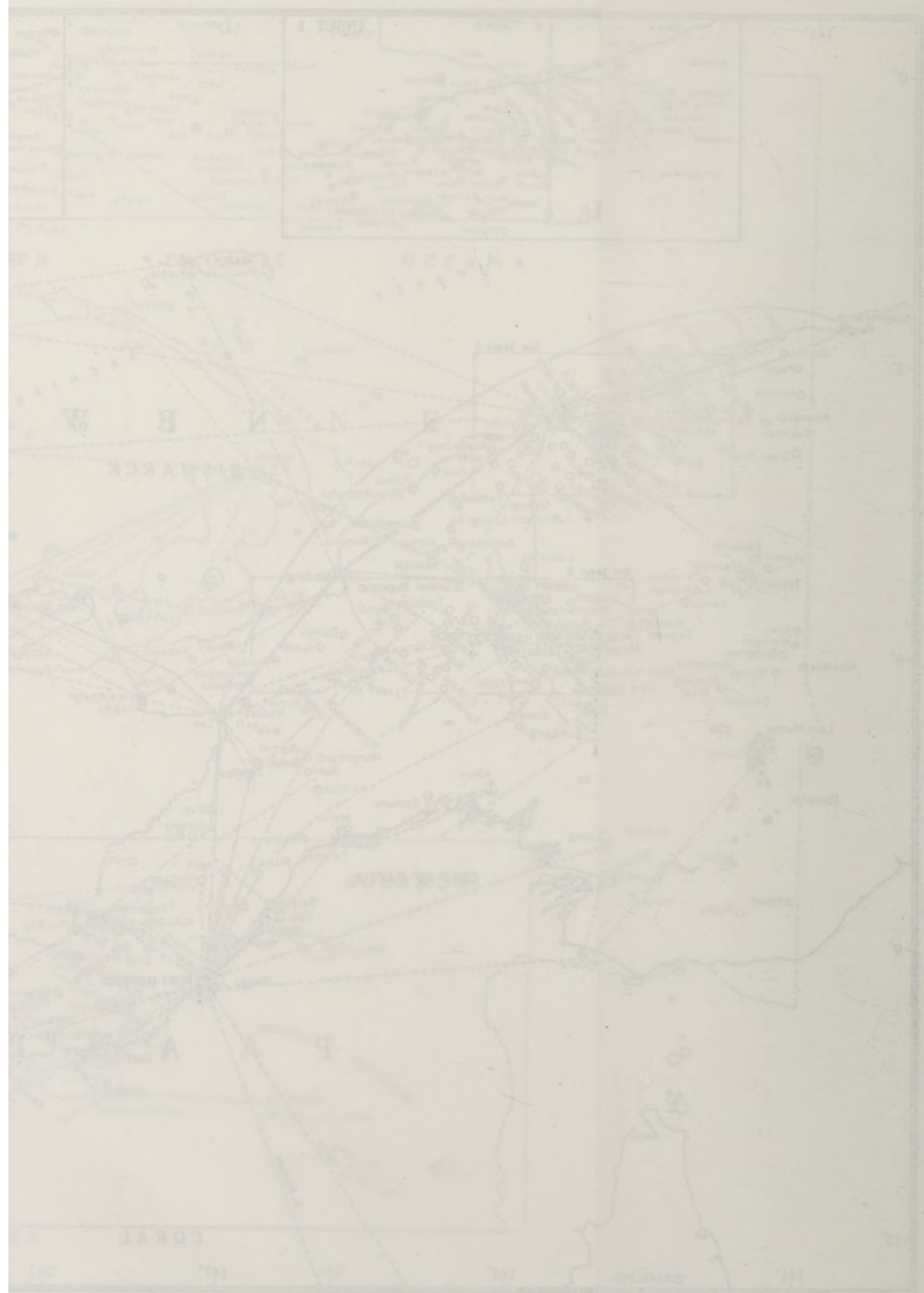
7. REGULAR AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964

(All operators)

	International Services			Australia-Papua-New Guinea Service	Domestic Services			
	Lae-Honiara	Lae-Sukarnapura	Total		Intra-New Guinea	Intra-Papua	Inter-Territorial	Total
Route miles	1,475	556	2,031	5,278	6,376	3,397	2,022	11,795
Miles flown ('000)	122.5	25.6	148.1	1,901.8	1,372.4	379.1	366.6	2,118.1
Hours flown	743	190	933	8,151	10,192	3,247	2,945	16,384
Passengers carried	4,177	879	5,056	65,726	74,723	24,740	21,576	121,039
Passenger miles flown ('000)	2,367.0	219.6	2,586.6	75,874.5	19,323.7	3,349.3	4,220.4	26,893.4
Freight (short tons)	34.2	11.2	45.4	1,409.9	2,226.7	1,689.3	1,242.4	5,158.4
Freight (short ton/miles) ..	28,864	6,836	35,700	1,691,711	421,960	164,229	224,928	811,117
Mail (short tons)	9.9	1.5	11.4	314.9	369.3	69.5	87.0	525.8
Mail (short ton/miles)	10,674	1,040	11,714	452,137	83,765	9,811	14,067	107,643



Drawn by Division of National Mapping, Department of National Development, Canberra, A.S.T. 1964



8. EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AIR AND AIRMAIL SERVICES AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Operator	Route	Frequency of Service	Aircraft Type
<i>International Services—</i>			
Trans-Australia Airlines ..	Lae-Rabaul-Buka-Munda-Honiara ..	One return trip weekly ..	Fokker F27
	Lae - Rabaul - Buka - Munda - Yandina-Honiara	One return trip weekly ..	DC 3
Garuda Indonesian Airways	Lae-Madang-Wewak-Sukarnapura ..	One return trip fortnightly ..	DC 3
	Sukarnapura-Lae	One return trip fortnightly ..	DC 3
<i>Intra-Territorial Services—</i>			
Trans-Australia Airlines ..	Lae-Rabaul	Four return trips weekly ..	DC 3
	Lae - Finschhafen - Cape Gloucester - Kandrian - Talasea - Jacquinot Bay - Rabaul	One return trip weekly ..	DC 3
	Lae - Madang - Wewak - Manus - Kavieng-Rabaul	Two return trips weekly ..	DC 3
	Lae-Madang-Wewak	One return trip weekly ..	DC 3
	Talasea - Hoskins - Jacquinot Bay - Rabaul	One return trip weekly ..	Piper "Aztec" PA23-250
	Lae-Rabaul	One return trip weekly ..	Fokker F27, DC 3
	Madang-Goroka-Lae	One return trip weekly ..	DC 3
	Madang - Mount Hagen - Banz - Minj-Lae	One return trip weekly ..	DC 3
	Madang - Wabag - Wapenamanda - Baiyer River - Mount Hagen - Banz - Minj-Goroka-Lae	One return trip weekly ..	DC 3
	Rabaul-Kavieng-Manus-Wewak ..	Once weekly	DC 3
	Rabaul-Kavieng	One return trip weekly ..	DC 3
	Goroka-Madang	One weekly	DC 3
	Lae - Goroka - Minj - Banz - Mount Hagen	One weekly	DC 3
	Lae - Goroka - Minj - Banz - Mount Hagen - Baiyer River - Wapen- amanda-Wabag-Madang	One weekly	DC 3
	Goroka - Minj - Banz - Mount Hagen - Madang	One weekly	DC 3
	Rabaul-Hoskins-Talasea	Two return trips weekly ..	Piper "Aztec" PA23-250
Ansett-Mandated Airlines Ltd.	Lae-Rabaul	Four return trips weekly ..	DC 3
	Lae - Goroka - Madang - Wewak - Vanimo	Two return trips weekly ..	DC 3
	Lae-Goroka-Madang	Two return trips weekly ..	DC 3
	Lae - Kainantu - Goroka - Minj - Banz-Mount Hagen-Wabag	One trip weekly	Piaggio
	Goroka - Minj - Banz - Mount Hagen-Madang	One trip weekly	DC 3
	Goroka-Lae	One trip weekly	Piaggio
	Mount Hagen-Banz-Minj-Goroka ..	One trip weekly	Piaggio
	Lae-Goroka-Madang-Wewak ..	One return trip weekly ..	DC 3
	Lae - Goroka - Madang - Wewak - Momote-Kavieng-Rabaul	One return trip weekly ..	DC 3
	Wewak-Telefomin	One return trip weekly ..	Piaggio
	Wewak-Lumi-Nuku-Wewak ..	One trip weekly	Piaggio
	Wewak-Maprik-Yangoru-Wewak ..	One trip weekly	Piaggio
	Wewak-Aitape-Dagua-Wewak ..	One trip weekly	Piaggio
	Wewak-Ambunti	One return trip weekly ..	Piaggio
	Wewak-Angoram	One return trip weekly ..	Piaggio

APPENDIX XV—continued

8. EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AIR AND AIRMAIL SERVICES AT 30TH JUNE 1964—continued

Operator	Route	Frequency of Service	Aircraft Type
<i>Intra-Territorial Services—continued</i>			
Ansett-Mandated Airlines Ltd.—continued	Wewak-Vanimo	One return trip weekly ..	DC 3
	Lae - Kainantu - Goroka - Minj - Banz - Mount Hagen - Wabag - Mount Hagen	One trip weekly	Piaggio
	Madang - Mount Hagen - Banz - Minj-Mount Hagen	One trip weekly	DC 3
	Madang - Mount Hagen - Banz - Minj-Goroka	One return trip weekly ..	DC 3
	Mount Hagen - Mendi - Erave - Ialibu-Kagua-Mount Hagen	One trip weekly	Piaggio
	Mount Hagen-Tari	One return trip weekly ..	Piaggio
	Mount Hagen - Mendi - Kagua - Erave-Ialibu-Mount Hagen	One trip weekly	Piaggio
	Lae-Wewak-Vanimo	One trip weekly	DC 3
	Madang-Goroka-Lae	Three trips weekly	DC 3
	Lae-Goroka-Madang-Wewak	Two trips weekly	DC 3
	As chartered	As required	Cessna
	As chartered	As required	Cessna, Dornier DO27
	As chartered	As required	Cessna
	As chartered	As required	Piper "Aztec" PA23-250, Cessna
Territory Airlines Ltd., Goroka	As chartered	As required	Cessna
<i>Services to Ports Outside the Territory—</i>			
Trans-Australia Airlines ..	Lae-Port Moresby-Brisbane-Sydney ..	Four return trips weekly ..	DC 6B
	Lae - Port Moresby - Cairns - Townsville	One return trip fortnightly ..	Fokker F27
Ansett-A.N.A.	Lae-Wau-Port Moresby	Two return trips weekly ..	DC 3
	Madang-Goroka-Port Moresby ..	Three trips weekly	DC 3
	Lae - Port Moresby - Brisbane - Sydney	Four return trips weekly ..	DC 6B
	Goroka-Lae-Wau-Port Moresby ..	One return trip weekly ..	DC 3
	Mount Hagen - Banz - Goroka - Wau-Port Moresby	One return trip weekly ..	DC 3
	Port Moresby - Wau - Lae - Goroka - Mount Hagen-Madang	One return trip weekly ..	DC 3

9. SCHEDULE OF AERODROMES INDICATING CONTROLLING AUTHORITY
AND CAPACITY AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Aerodrome	Controlled By	Aircraft Capacity
Agotu	Private	Light
Aiome	Administration	Light
Aitape	Administration	Light
Aiyura	Administration	Light
Alkena	Private	Light
Amanab	Administration	Light
Amboin	Private	Light
Ambullua	Private	Light
Ambunti	Administration	Light
Angoram	Administration	Light
Anguganak	Private	Light
Annanberg	Private	Light
Atemble	Private	Light
Aseki	Administration	Light
Awar	Administration	Medium
Babmu	Private	Light
Bagasin	Private	Light
Baiyer River	Administration	Medium
Balif	Private	Light
Banz	Administration	Medium
Bapi	Private	Light
Bema	Private	Light
Benzin	Private	Light
Biliau	Private	Light
Biwat	Private	Light
Boana	Private	Light
Boiken	Private	Light
Bomai	Administration	Light
Bongos	Private	Light
Boru	Private	Light
Brugam	Private	Light
Buin (a)	Administration	Medium
Buka Passage	Department of Civil Aviation	Medium
Bulolo	Private	Medium
Bundi	Administration	Light
Burui	Administration	Light
But	Private	Light
Cape Gloucester	Administration	Medium
Chambri	Private	Light
Chickenangu	Private	Light
Chimbian	Private	Light
Chimbu	Administration	Light
Chungribu	Private	Light
Cosengo	Private	Light
Dagua	Administration	Light
Dirima	Private	Light
Dreikikir	Private	Light
Dumpu	Private	Light
Eliptamin	Private	Light
Emirau	Private	Heavy
Fatima	Private	Light
Feramin	Private	Light
Finschhafen	Department of Civil Aviation	Medium
Gaikarobi	Private	Light
Garaina	Administration	Medium
Goroka	Department of Civil Aviation	Medium
Green River	Administration	Light

9. SCHEDULE OF AERODROMES INDICATING CONTROLLING AUTHORITY
AND CAPACITY AT 30TH JUNE 1964—continued

Aerodrome				Controlled By				Aircraft Capacity
Gusap .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Medium
Hatzfeldhafen .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Hayfield .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Hoskins .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Medium
Imonda .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Jacquinet Bay .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Medium
Jambitanget .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Janouf .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Josephstaal .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kabwum .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kainantu .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Medium
Kairiru .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kambot .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kandep .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kandrian .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Medium
Kanduanam .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Karaitem .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Karimui .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kar Kar .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kaugia .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kavieng .. .. .	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation				Medium
Kelaua .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Keraso .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kerowagi .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kieta(b) .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Medium
Kipu .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kisengan .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kogi .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kol .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kompiani .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kopiago .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Korigu-Mingende .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kuli .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kumbwareta .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kunjungini .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kup .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Kwomtari .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Lab-Lab .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Lae .. .. .	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation				Heavy
Laiagam .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Langimar .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Lapalama .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Leitere .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Leron Plains .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Londolovit .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Lumi .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Lumusa .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Madang .. .. .	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation				Medium
Mai .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Mambe .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Manga .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Maprik .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Maramba .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Marienberg .. .. .	..	..	..	Private .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Menyamyay .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Light
Minj .. .. .	..	..	..	Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	Medium

9. SCHEDULE OF AERODROMES INDICATING CONTROLLING AUTHORITY
AND CAPACITY AT 30TH JUNE 1964—continued

Aerodrome	Controlled By	Aircraft Capacity
Momote	Department of Civil Aviation ..	Heavy
Monono	Private	Light
Mount Hagen	Administration	Medium
Mukili	Private	Light
Nadzab	Department of Civil Aviation ..	Heavy
Namatanai	Administration	Light
Nambaiyufa	Administration	Light
Ningil	Private	Light
Nomane	Private	Light
Nugidu	Private	Light
Nugwaia	Private	Light
Nuku	Administration	Light
Ogelbeng	Private	Light
Oksapmin	Administration	Light
Omkalai	Administration	Light
Ossima	Private	Light
Pagi	Administration	Light
Par	Private	Light
Pawari	Private	Light
Pindiu	Administration	Light
Porgera	Administration	Light
Pumakos	Private	Light
Rabaul	Department of Civil Aviation ..	Medium
Rintebe	Private	Light
Roma	Private	Light
Romei	Private	Light
Saidor	Administration	Medium
Sangera	Private	Light
Sassoya	Private	Light
Sibilanga	Private	Light
Siem	Private	Light
Simbai	Private	Light
Sissano	Private	Light
Suain	Private	Light
Surusil	Private	Light
Tabibuga	Administration	Light
Tadji	Administration	Medium
Talasea	Administration	Medium
Tambul	Administration	Medium
Tarabo	Private	Light
Taway	Private	Light
Tefalmin	Private	Light
Tekin	Private	Light
Telefomin	Administration	Medium
Timboli	Private	Light
Timbunke	Private	Light
Togoba	Administration	Medium
Tol	Private	Light
Torembi	Private	Light
Tremearne	Private	Light
Tring	Private	Light
Turinghi	Private	Light
Turubu	Private	Light
Ulau	Private	Light
Ulupu	Private	Light
Urimo	Private	Light

APPENDIX XV—continued

9. SCHEDULE OF AERODROMES INDICATING CONTROLLING AUTHORITY
AND CAPACITY AT 30TH JUNE 1964—continued

Aerodrome				Controlled By				Aircraft Capacity
Vanimu ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	..	Heavy
Wabag ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	..	Medium
Wagau ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	..	Light
Wakunai ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	..	Medium
Wantoot ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	..	Light
Wanuma ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	..	Light
Wapenamanda ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	..	Medium
Warrabung ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	..	Light
Wasu ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	..	Light
Wau ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	..	Medium
Wewak ..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation				Medium
Wirui ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	..	Light
Wokien ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	..	Light
Wonenara ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	..	Light
Yangumbok ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	..	Light
Yamil ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	..	Light
Yangoru ..	..	..	..	Administration ..	..	..	..	Light
Yanungen ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	..	Light
Yaramanda ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	..	Light
Yassip ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	..	Light
Yebil ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	..	Light
Yellow River ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	..	Light
Yemnu ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	..	Light
Yili ..	..	..	..	Private ..	..	..	..	Light
WATER AERODROMES								
Rabaul ..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation				Heavy

(a) Previously known as Turiboiru.

(b) Previously known as Aropa.

Number of aerodromes (including one water aerodrome)—

Suitable for heavy aircraft	..	..	..	..	..	6
Suitable for medium aircraft	..	..	..	..	..	33
Suitable for light aircraft	..	..	..	..	..	155
Total	..	..	..	..	..	194

Legend—

Light Aircraft—up to 10,000 lb. all-up weight

Medium Aircraft—up to 40,000 lb. all-up weight

Heavy Aircraft—up to 130,000 lb. all-up weight

10. PORT ACTIVITY: VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964

Port			Oversea and Inter-Territory Vessels								Coastal Vessels	Total Vessels
			From/For Oversea Direct		From/For Papuan Ports		From/For New Guinea Ports		Total			
			Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons	Number	Number
VESSELS ENTERED												
Rabaul	..	..	115	293,279	39	96,588	84	231,195	238	621,062	1,938	2,176
Lae	..	..	22	35,501	185	114,480	112	200,101	319	350,082	468	787
Madang	..	..	11	29,834	4	11,750	128	325,567	143	367,151	935	1,078
Kavieng	..	..	5	16,297	1	3,532	34	74,378	40	94,207	364	404
Lorengau	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13,646	9	13,646	53	62
Wewak	..	..	12	17,657	1	707	40	75,904	53	94,268	302	355
Total	..	..	165	392,568	230	227,057	407	920,791	802	1,540,416	4,060	4,862
VESSELS CLEARED												
Rabaul	..	..	103	290,280	22	45,477	101	259,571	226	595,328	1,947	2,173
Lae	..	..	37	52,161	160	52,576	119	237,076	316	341,813	469	785
Madang	..	..	33	108,201	5	12,311	106	251,705	144	372,217	927	1,071
Kavieng	..	..	1	203	1	161	39	97,360	41	97,724	366	407
Lorengau	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13,646	9	13,646	53	62
Wewak	..	..	17	32,868	..	..	34	57,848	51	90,716	308	359
Total	..	..	191	483,713	188	110,525	408	917,206	787	1,511,444	4,070	4,857

11. NATIONALITY OF OVERSEA AND INTER-TERRITORY VESSELS ENTERING NEW GUINEA PORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964

Oversea Vessels Direct to New Guinea Ports			From Papua or Oversea via Papuan Ports		
Nationality	Number	Net Tons	Nationality	Number	Net Tons
British	77	215,972	British	212	171,768
Danish	3	981	Danish	2	654
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	3	381	Japanese	2	3,835
Greek	1	9,573	Netherlands	9	47,957
Japanese	34	64,749	Norwegian	4	2,828
Netherlands	3	17,666	United States of America ..	1	15
Norwegian	13	21,718			
Panamanian	1	4,430			
Philippines	2	150			
Swedish	23	56,423			
United States of America ..	5	525			
Total	165	392,568	Total	230	227,057

APPENDIX XV—continued

12. TONNAGE OF CARGO HANDLED AT NEW GUINEA PORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964

Particulars	Rabaul	Lae	Madang	Kavieng	Lorengau	Wewak	Total
Tons Unloaded—							
From Oversea	84,129	58,876	62,814	5,605	1,725	13,445	226,594
Intra-Territory	41,806	3,137	14,877	8,923	2,210	6,259	77,212
Inter-Territory	1,644	3,483	1,819	74	63	604	7,687
Total	127,579	65,496	79,510	14,602	3,998	20,308	311,493
Tons Loaded—							
For Oversea	108,672	25,661	22,831	11,931	2,219	415	171,729
Intra-Territory	25,811	7,328	10,217	991	297	8,164	52,808
Inter-Territory	1,207	7,892	609	55	19	160	9,942
Total	135,690	40,881	33,657	12,977	2,535	8,739	234,479
Tons Handled—							
Overseas	192,801	84,537	85,645	17,536	3,944	13,860	398,323
Intra-Territory	67,617	10,465	25,094	9,914	2,507	14,423	130,020
Inter-Territory	2,851	11,375	2,428	129	82	764	17,629
Total	263,269	106,377	113,167	27,579	6,533	29,047	545,972

13. NUMBER OF VESSELS LICENSED UNDER THE *Shipping Ordinance* 1951–1960
TO ENGAGE IN MARITIME TRADING IN TERRITORY WATERS AT 30TH JUNE
1964, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE

Tonnage—Gross Register						Total(a)
Under 100 tons .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	144
Over 100 tons .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	29
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	173

(a) Motor vessels including auxiliary sailing vessels. There are no licensed sailing vessels.

14. VEHICULAR ROADS

District				Mileage At		Heavy and Medium Traffic	Light Traffic
				30th June 1963	30th June 1964		
Eastern Highlands .. .. .	..	..	..	1,027	1,159	698	461
Western Highlands .. .. .	..	..	..	650	719	423	296
Sepik .. .. .	..	..	..	834	895	431	464
Madang .. .. .	..	..	..	326	381	328	53
Morobe .. .. .	..	..	..	823	840	734	106
New Britain .. .. .	..	..	..	498	498	336	162
New Ireland .. .. .	..	..	..	452	425	237	188
Bougainville .. .. .	..	..	..	626	618	434	184
Manus .. .. .	..	..	..	45	42	29	13
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	5,281	5,577	3,650	1,927

Mileage figures are necessarily subject to fluctuation under a continuing road construction and re-construction programme involving new roads, deviations and re-locations of existing roads. Owing to weather damage or deterioration from lack of use, it sometimes becomes necessary for roads previously classified as suitable for heavy and medium traffic to be reclassified as light roads or tracks only. This is frequently the case with old army-constructed wartime roads which it is not necessary from an economic standpoint to maintain.

**15. MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTOR CYCLE REGISTRATIONS EFFECTIVE AT
31ST DECEMBER 1963**

Particulars					Number	Number
Motor cars	..	..	..	..	..	2,473
Station wagons	..	..	..	..	..	486
Commercial vehicles—						
Utilities(a)	..	..	..	..	2,028	..
Lorries	..	..	..	..	1,156	..
Panel vans	..	..	..	..	73	..
Omnibuses	..	..	..	..	69	..
Other	..	..	..	..	32	..
Total commercial	..	..	..	..	..	3,358
Tractors(b)	..	..	..	..	..	319
Motor cycles	..	..	..	..	..	422
Total	..	..	..	..	..	7,058

(a) Includes jeep-type vehicles.

(b) Other than those for use on plantations, farms, etc.

NOTE.—Defence Force vehicles are not included.

16. MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS' AND MOTOR CYCLE RIDERS' LICENCES: NUMBER EFFECTIVE AT 31ST DECEMBER 1963

Particulars				Licences to Drive			Licences to Ride		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Indigenous	..	..	..	3,423	..	3,423	52	..	52
Non-indigenous	..	..	..	5,482	1,925	7,407	676	31	707
Total	..	..	..	8,905	1,925	10,830	728	31	759

APPENDIX XVI

1. AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES AT 30TH JUNE 1964

(Items selected as those marketed supplies most consumed by indigenes)

Item					Unit	Average Retail Price (a)	
Staple foodstuffs—						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rice	..	..	..	..	lb.	1	4½
Wheatmeal	..	..	..	..	lb.	1	6½
Peas (dried)	..	..	..	..	lb.	2	0
Meat	..	..	..	..	12 oz. tin	2	10½
Dripping	..	..	..	..	lb.	3	2
Sugar	..	..	..	..	lb.	1	11
Tea	..	..	..	..	lb.	9	2
Salt	..	..	..	..	lb.	11	
Fresh vegetables	..	..	..	..	lb.	3½	
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	stick	1	0
Clothes and domestic items—(b)							
Lavalava	..	..	..	..	each	8	7
Shorts, khaki	..	..	..	..	each	11	9
Shirts, khaki	..	..	..	..	each	13	1
Blankets	..	..	..	..	each	18	10
Mosquito nets	..	..	..	..	each	18	1
Plates	..	..	..	..	each	2	0
Pannikins	..	..	..	..	each	1	10
Spoons	..	..	..	..	each	1	3
Kitbags	..	..	..	..	each	13	1
Matches	..	..	..	..	box	3	
Soap	..	..	..	..	2 lb. bar	4	4
Towels	..	..	..	..	each	8	0

(a) Prices are averages of prices collected from each district in the Territory.
manufacture.

(b) The samples of each commodity vary in quality of materials, design and

2. RETAIL PRICE INDEX (FOOD, TOBACCO AND CERTAIN HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES) RELATED TO NON-INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE IN THE THREE MAIN TOWNS (PORT MORESBY, LAE AND RABUAL) COMBINED

(Base of each Index: Year 1961-62 = 100.0)

Period					Index Numbers (Three Main Towns Combined)			
					Food	Tobacco and Cigarettes	Household Sundries	Total (three groups)
Year 1961-62	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1962-63	..	..	..	..	97.2	99.0	100.7	97.8
1963-64	..	..	..	..	99.3	98.9	100.9	99.5
Quarter—1961	September	Quarter	..	..	101.6	99.9	99.9	101.2
	December	Quarter	..	..	100.5	100.1	99.8	100.4
1962	March	Quarter	..	..	99.3	100.0	99.9	99.4
	June	Quarter	..	..	98.6	100.0	100.3	99.0
	September	Quarter	..	..	97.2	99.5	100.6	97.8
	December	Quarter	..	..	97.0	98.8	100.8	97.6
1963	March	Quarter	..	..	96.9	98.8	100.7	97.5
	June	Quarter	..	..	97.8	98.7	100.8	98.2
	September	Quarter	..	..	98.7	98.7	100.6	98.9
	December	Quarter	..	..	98.3	98.9	100.4	98.6
1964	March	Quarter	..	..	99.7	98.9	100.4	99.7
	June	Quarter	..	..	100.6	99.0	102.2	100.6

Figures appearing after the decimal point are inserted to avoid the distortions that would sometimes occur if the indexes were rounded off to the nearest whole number. They do not imply that the indexes possess an accuracy of the order of one-tenth of an index "point".

APPENDIX XVII LABOUR

1. NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY AND BASIS OF ENGAGEMENT, AT 31ST MARCH 1964(a)

Industry	Workers for Wages and Other Benefits												Total Number Employed
	Employed by Private Industry				Employed by Government(b)								
	Under Agreement	As Casual Workers	Apprentices	2nd Division	3rd Division	Auxiliary Division	Apprentices	Administration Servants	Police	Warders	Under Agreement	As Casual Workers	
Primary production—													
Copra and cocoa	14,990	6,060	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	106	21,191
Rubber	12	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Coffee	242	4,184	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	238	4,688
Pastoral	8	144	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	12	..	152	350
Other agriculture	1,029	283	..	..	14	25	2	463	..	63	..	661	2,540
Forestry	6	750	1	..	..	4	..	140	..	591	..	64	1,556
Mining and quarrying—													
Gold ..	228	657	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	3	905
Oil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarrying	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
General—													
Manufacturing ..	426	1,229	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,678
Building and construction	1	1,016	28	..	..	..	115	573	..	45	..	2,001	3,779
Transport and storage	16	1,844	9	..	..	3	17	730	..	2	..	388	3,009
Communications	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	157	..	..	..	7	196
Commerce ..	43	1,905	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,965
Personal service	77	3,184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,261
Hotels, cafes and amusements	25	382	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407
Professional activities—													
Religion and social welfare	90	1,190	1	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	1,293
Health and hospitals	13	124	..	8	4	93	..	2,941	..	32	..	176	3,391
Education ..	..	17	..	..	31	283	..	591	..	1	..	..	923
Not elsewhere classified	..	310	1	..	..	63	14	324	1,735	245	259	962	3,913
Total ..	17,206	23,344	80	8	49	503	148	6,041	1,735	991	259	4,758	55,122

(a) Figures relate only to workers in paid employment as defined by the Employment Ordinance, and New Guinea but excludes members of the Defence Forces. (b) Includes employees of Commonwealth Departments and the Electricity Commission of Papua

NOTE: No industries are seasonal. Information is not available relating to employers, own account workers, or unpaid family workers.

APPENDIX XVII—continued

2. NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS EMPLOYED AT 31ST MARCH 1964, SHOWING SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND AGE GROUPS IN EACH MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRY

Industry	Sex		Marital Status		Age Groups					
	Male	Female	Married	Single	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41 and over
Primary production—										
Copra and cocoa ..	21,114	77	6,066	15,125	5,205	8,377	4,827	1,687	722	373
Rubber	58	..	22	36	7	23	20	4	3	1
Coffee	4,602	86	971	3,717	957	2,111	1,051	356	173	40
Pastoral	350	..	104	246	65	152	78	44	6	5
Other agriculture ..	2,498	42	913	1,627	660	1,139	511	141	65	24
Forestry	1,556	..	557	999	258	570	455	200	50	23
Mining and quarrying—										
Gold	905	..	116	789	388	301	154	31	27	4
Oil .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other mining .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarrying	19	..	..	19	..	..	3	6	10	..
General—										
Manufacturing ..	1,649	29	458	1,220	429	609	358	188	68	26
Building and construction	3,778	1	1,019	2,760	384	1,131	1,538	550	134	42
Transport and storage ..	3,009	..	1,085	1,924	288	1,064	898	462	182	115
Communications ..	196	..	82	114	31	60	56	34	9	6
Commerce	1,947	18	531	1,434	205	771	555	257	130	47
Personal service ..	2,895	366	1,080	2,181	559	1,084	881	378	210	149
Hotels, cafés and amusements ..	404	3	112	295	83	164	92	38	22	8
Professional activities—										
Religion and social welfare ..	1,251	42	511	782	244	507	315	134	66	27
Health and hospitals ..	3,066	325	1,336	2,055	652	1,040	727	503	261	208
Education	841	82	452	471	144	386	218	85	57	33
Not elsewhere classified (a)	3,901	12	1,872	2,041	366	929	1,133	714	411	360
Total	54,039	1,083	17,287	37,835	10,925	20,418	13,870	5,812	2,606	1,491

(a) Includes 1,735 members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary; also 259 warders employed by the Corrective Institutions Branch.

3. INDIGENOUS WORKERS EMPLOYED AT 31ST MARCH 1964: ANALYSIS BY METHOD AND PLACE OF RECRUITMENT IN THE MAIN INDUSTRIES

Industry	Private Employment					Government Employment(a)				
	Method of Recruitment			Place of Recruitment		Method of Recruitment			Place of Recruitment	
	By Employer	By Agent	Through Labour Exchange	Workers' Home District	Outside Workers' Home District	By Employer	By Agent	Through Labour Exchange	Workers' Home District	Outside Workers' Home District
Primary production—										
Copra and cocoa ..	13,946	7,100	4	5,741	15,309	141	..	..	124	17
Rubber	46	12	..	32	26	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	4,410	16	..	3,249	1,177	260	2	..	259	3
Pastoral	152	..	..	128	24	197	1	..	166	32
Other agriculture ..	646	666	..	320	992	1,175	28	25	1,029	199
Forestry	757	..	..	546	211	656	89	54	202	597
Mining and quarrying—										
Gold	815	70	..	724	161	19	..	1	11	9
Oil .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other mining .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarrying	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
General—										
Manufacturing	1,606	71	1	927	751	..	..	..	..	..
Building and construction	1,039	6	..	568	477	2,593	40	101	1,873	861
Transport and storage ..	1,852	17	..	1,003	866	1,087	8	45	765	375
Communications .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	196	..	..	79	117
Commerce	1,881	76	8	1,143	822	..	..	..	..	..
Personal service	3,229	29	3	2,128	1,133	..	..	..	..	..
Hotels, cafés and amusements ..	407	..	..	107	300	..	..	..	..	..
Professional activities—										
Religion and social welfare	1,243	36	2	1,105	176	12	..	..	12	..
Health and hospitals	122	15	..	116	21	3,250	4	..	2,485	769
Education	17	..	..	12	5	906	..	..	338	568
Not elsewhere classified ..	302	7	2	262	49	3,520	62	20	1,412	2,190
Total	32,489	8,121	20	18,111	22,519	14,012	234	246	8,755	5,737

(a) Includes employees of Commonwealth departments, members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary, employees of the Electricity Commission of Papua and New Guinea, also staff employed by the Corrective Institutions Branch, but excludes members of the Defence Forces.

4. INDIGENOUS WORKERS AT 31ST MARCH, 1964 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND ANNUAL WAGES(a)

Occupation	£106	£107 to £117	£118 to £130	£131 to £143	£144 to £156	£157 to £169	£170 to £183	£184 to £195	£196 to £208	£209 to £221	£222 to £234	£235 to £247	£248 to £260	£261 to £286	£287 to £312	£313 to £338	£339 to £364	£365 to £416	£417 to £520	£521 to £624	£625 and over (b)	Total
<i>A. Males</i>																						
Aid Post Orderly..	262	7	10	..	388	1	13	61	1	165	4	2	7	111	87	5	52	47	25	3	..	1,251
Baker ..	..	3	3	..	8	6	3	4	3	2	1	17	3	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	59
Boatswain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9
Boiler Attendant ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	5	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	24
Book Binder ..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	9
Boot Repairer ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bricklayer ..	1	..	5	1	23	8	6	1	23	..	2	1	2	..	2	1	2	4	9	1	..	92
Butcher ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Cane and Wicker Worker ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Carpenter ..	72	46	30	33	44	58	46	37	75	33	46	41	78	67	62	64	70	89	83	45	26	1,145
Clerk ..	24	19	13	16	42	13	35	17	27	20	111	50	22	25	26	41	29	24	35	45	23	657
Compositor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cook ..	44	14	3	14	25	5	26	21	9	15	8	11	14	12	10	10	6	14	17	3	1	282
Co-operative Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	11	9	..	26
Council Constable ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dairymen ..	6	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	19
Dental Assistant ..	3	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10
Domestic ..	273	317	400	231	394	144	388	211	108	67	56	72	44	45	63	37	30	32	19	4	..	2,935
Driller ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Driver (Engine Stationary) ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Driver (Motor Transport) ..	42	26	52	75	90	27	148	85	68	35	10	51	37	123	109	33	63	75	6	36	12	1,203
Electrician ..	..	2	..	1	13	1	2	..	3	1	..	1	4	2	6	1	..	..	3	3	..	36
Engineer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	3	1	2	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Factory Worker ..	35	38	23	9	222	20	21	8	21	1	3	6	2	4	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	422
Farmer ..	4	..	1	7	3	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Ferryman ..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Fieldworker (Agriculture) ..	163	75	6	62	5	12	20	23	4	12	22	14	6	16	10	6	8	14	24	25	20	547
Fieldworker (Forest) ..	..	6	1	7	..	..	21	7	2	..	3	12	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	69
Fieldworker (Survey) ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	1	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	18
Fireman ..	..	..	..	..	8	1	6	1	3	2	2	..	..	3	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	33
Fitter ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	3	2	1	..	..	13
Foreman ..	49	32	58	38	58	28	23	32	28	23	22	11	8	30	44	30	17	34	48	21	7	641
Gamshooter ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Gardener ..	15	18	5	3	8	5	4	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gestetner Operator ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Heavy Plant Operator ..	1	3	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	3	4	..	1	..	2	1	..	2
Hospital Assistant ..	57	106	2	33	72	74	120	14	22	29	20	48	13	60	29	43	27	87	117	51	11	1,035
Infant Welfare Assistant ..	1	6	..	22	2	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Inspector (Health) ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Interpreter ..	6	7	..	1	3	1	6	..	1	6	3	6	1	8	10	4	4	13	5	..	..	85
Laboratory Assistant ..	1	2	..	1	2	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	20
Labourer, General ..	3,559	2,513	641	356	1,402	589	1,004	255	113	88	81	93	58	113	173	58	37	37	27	5	3	11,205
Labourer, Plantation ..	9,748	13,114	880	237	197	123	235	89	16	46	20	48	21	51	31	39	13	17	16	3	1	24,945
Labourer, Sanitary ..	7	12	7	14	24	..	8	23	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	99
Laundryman ..	9	1	1	6	25	4	20	1	2	3	5	1	1	2	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	87
Library Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Limemaker ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Linesman ..	..	..	..	1	2	6	6	1	..	..	1	2	3	6	10	2	2	6	9	3	..	60
Linotype Operator ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
Local Government Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	3	..	..	1	2	1	..	17
Logger ..	4	1	4	2	12	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42

APPENDIX XVII—continued
4. INDIGENOUS WORKERS AT 31ST MARCH 1963, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND ANNUAL WAGES(a)—continued

Occupation	£106	£107 to £117	£118 to £130	£131 to £143	£144 to £156	£157 to £169	£170 to £183	£184 to £195	£196 to £208	£209 to £221	£222 to £234	£235 to £247	£248 to £260	£261 to £286	£287 to £312	£313 to £338	£339 to £364	£365 to £416	£417 to £520	£521 to £624	£625 and over (b)	Total
<i>4. Males</i>																						
Malaria Control Assistant ..	60	24	..	15	11	2	11	6	2	1	1	3	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	143
Marine Engine Operator ..	1	1	1	2	8	4	4	2	4	..	3	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	2	..	..	41
Mechanic ..	8	3	7	4	39	26	41	9	18	14	12	17	15	25	..	16	16	12	16	9	5	329
Mechanical Equipment Operator ..	12	4	21	23	29	8	18	5	1	6	15	8	7	12	14	3	9	9	14	4	4	226
Medical Assistant ..	6	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	21
Medical Officer (Assistant)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Messenger Cleaner ..	29	5	6	5	22	15	20	6	1	..	1	3	6	7	3	1	4	2	3	1	..	141
Miner (Gold) ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Minister of Religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	7
Nurseryman ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Packer ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Painter ..	8	6	7	3	10	13	18	7	20	17	19	1	23	21	7	4	18	14	19	4	3	242
Photographer ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Plasterer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Plumber ..	..	1	..	2	1	10	1	2	9	12	8	7	4	7	11	8	10	10	18	3	1	125
Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	46	73	23	119	112	43	119	260	20	40	227	346	205	98	1,735
Postal Assistant ..	2	2	..	..	7	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	4	5	4	4	..	42
Powerhouse Operator ..	25	26	11	14	10	12	12	..	9	5	4	2	9	6	5	6	4	7	7	2	..	170
Printing Worker ..	1	..	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	19
Programme Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4
Projectionist ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Recruiter's Assistant ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Religious Worker ..	36	5	3	5	..	2	2	1	2	5	..	4	5	3	6	2	9	3	2	..	..	95
Rigger ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rubber Tapper ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sawyer ..	..	3	..	3	3	1	11	5	6	10	12	8	3	9	6	4	9	7	4	2	..	106
Seaman ..	57	40	57	55	77	70	66	33	14	40	10	9	3	11	19	7	7	7	4	1	..	587
Securityman ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sheet Metal Worker ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Ship's Master ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	2	3	3	5	6	..	3	30
Shipwright ..	..	6	..	4	3	5	4	..	5	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	6	..	1	..	1	43
Social Welfare Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Steward ..	22	20	12	6	35	14	30	20	8	12	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	12
Stockman ..	18	18	10	6	2	6	2	..	2	..	1	2	1	3	..	..	5	5	1	..	..	188
Store Assistant ..	..	29	28	13	64	20	82	16	23	16	46	15	4	11	26	5	9	12	5	1	..	79
Storeman ..	30	12	16	10	56	2	54	14	24	7	24	5	6	21	19	4	10	14	19	7	5	426
Surveyor's Assistant ..	..	22	4	1	3	3	5	..	4	3	2	1	3	2	2	..	..	2	8	2	..	67
Tailor ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Teacher ..	96	23	17	14	27	32	4	38	7	16	32	10	20	23	30	21	33	76	146	107	68	840
Technician (Radio) ..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	1	3	..	5	4	..	5
Technician (Telephone) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Technician (Workshop) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	14	5	25
Telegraphist ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Telephonist ..	5	4	..	2	1	2	1	3	..	2	5	..	..	2	3	..	4	..	2	1	..	39
Vulcanologist Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Warder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	99	48	25	..	2	1	3	15	7	4	8	3	2	3	259

APPENDIX XVII—continued

4. INDIGENOUS WORKERS AT 31ST MARCH 1963, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND ANNUAL WAGES(a)—continued

Occupation	£106	£107 to £117	£118 to £130	£131 to £143	£144 to £156	£157 to £169	£170 to £183	£184 to £195	£196 to £208	£209 to £221	£222 to £234	£235 to £247	£248 to £260	£261 to £286	£287 to £312	£313 to £338	£339 to £364	£365 to £416	£417 to £520	£521 to £624	£625 and over (b)	Total
<i>A. Males</i>																						
Welder ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	1	8	..	2	4	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	3
Wood Machinist ..	..	..	..	..	13	7	2	4	5	3	3	1	8	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	52
Workshop Assistant ..	5	1	1	5	7	21	10	2	10	1	4	2	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	..	85
X-Ray Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	12
Yardman ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total Males ..	14,831	16,642	2,357	1,380	3,530	1,435	2,639	1,251	853	806	766	730	509	1,008	1,160	515	594	948	1,122	646	317	54,039
<i>B. Females</i>																						
Aid Post Orderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bookbinder ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cook ..	6	..	1	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Domestic Servant ..	135	66	42	14	21	13	12	28	12	..	8	6	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	362
Factory Worker ..	..	3	3	6	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Gardener ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hospital Assistant ..	20	10	..	1	14	2	7	1	..	5	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	72
Hostel Assistant ..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Infant Welfare Assistant ..	17	16	..	24	5	3	25	5	..	4	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	107
Labourer, General ..	105	23	10	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
Labourer, Plantation ..	54	1	..	..	14	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	75
Laundress ..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Malaria Control Assistant ..	..	12	17	1	19	16	25	..	..	16	5	1	..	2	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	1
Nurse ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Pre-School Assistant ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Seamstress ..	2	5	1	1	4	..	3	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	20
Social Welfare Assistant ..	10	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Spinner (Wool) ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Stewardess ..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Store Assistant ..	3	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Tailoress ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Teacher ..	3	2	4	..	..	1	..	17	2	7	7	2	8	6	7	4	2	3	3	4	1	83
Telephonist ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Weaver (Wool) ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Females ..	383	145	63	55	98	37	84	54	19	38	27	13	13	14	11	5	5	9	5	4	1	1,083

(a) The wages are expressed in Australian pounds per annum and in appropriate cases include the following components:—

- Cash wage paid to the worker;
- Value of food, clothing and other prescribed articles provided by the employer for the worker and to his accompanying dependants (if any); and
- Value of prescribed accommodation provided by the employer for the worker and his accompanying dependants (if any).

Other cost components borne by the employer by way of transport, medical attention, workers' compensation premiums, etc., are not included in the wages.

(b) The maximum all-inclusive wage paid in this group is £1,716 per annum paid to an Assistant Medical Officer. Other typical wages paid in this group include £1,404 per annum to an Assistant Medical Officer, £1,116 per annum to a Carpenter and £1,008 per annum to a Motor Transport Driver.

5. LABOUR INSPECTIONS PERFORMED AND WORKERS INTERVIEWED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAJOR GROUPS OF INDUSTRY

Industry	Number of Inspections	Number of Workers Interviewed.
Primary production—		
Copra and cocoa	428	22,966
Rubber .. .. .	..	..
Coffee	98	5,205
Pastoral	1	42
Other agriculture	35	2,037
Forestry	14	1,295
Mining and quarrying—		
Gold	15	877
Oil	2	29
Other mining .. .. .	..	..
Quarrying	4	69
General—		
Manufacturing	55	2,189
Building and construction	67	2,649
Transport and storage	114	2,242
Communications	16	155
Commerce	322	2,328
Personal service	11	18
Hotels, cafes and amusements	42	472
Professional activities—		
Religion and social welfare	11	120
Health and hospitals	32	1,558
Education	18	255
Not elsewhere classified	37	1,742
Total	1,322	46,248

6. DETAILS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS AS AT 30TH JUNE 1964, INCLUDING THOSE AWAITING SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE 1963,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY

Industry	Cause of Accident	Outstanding at 30th June 1963		Reported During Year Ended 30th June 1964		Total	Degree of Disability				Compensation Claim Result				Not Yet Final		
		Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal		Fatal	Per- manent	Part Per- manent	Tem- porary with Pay	Not yet Deter- mined	Num- ber of Cases	Total Amount Paid	Wages and Emolu- ments Paid	Non- com- pensable	Fatal	Non- fatal
Primary production— Copra and cocoa	Falling object	1	5	1	8	15	2	..	7	6	1	£ 64 16 0	7	..	2	5	
	Fall into fire	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Injured by handtool	..	4	1	20	25	1	8	7	9	8	459 9 5	7	1	..	9	
	Flying object	..	2	..	1	3	..	2	..	1	2	356 8 0	..	..	..	1
	Injured by machinery	..	4	..	3	7	..	4	3	..	4	348 14 10	3	..	23	..	
	Drowned	9	..	22	..	31	31	..	..	..	3	300 0 0	..	5	..	..
	Shark bite	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Gored by pig	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	113 8 0	2	1	2	2
	Vehicle accident	..	..	2	5	7	2	1	2	2	1	..	1	..	2	4
	Fall from tree	..	..	..	6	6	..	1	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Explosion	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
	Playing football	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Flying object (brawl)	..	..	1	3	4	1	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	1	..
	Spear wound	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
	Knife wound	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Coffee	Gun shot	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	48 12 0	..	..	..	1
	Coral dust	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	106 6 0	..	..	..	..
	Fire	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fall into hole	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Falling object	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	413 2 0	1	..	..	1
	Injured by machinery	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
	Fire	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Fall from vehicle	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other agriculture	Drowning	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Snake bite	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	Falling object	1	1	1	..	3	2	1	1	..	2	1,055 14 0	..	..	1	..
	Vehicle accident	..	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	..	2	106 18 5	..	..	1	..
Mining and quarrying— Gold	Fall into water race	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Drowned	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Falling object	..	1	..	4	5	..	1	3	1	1	72 1 9	3	..	..	1
	Vehicle accident	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	195 2 0	..	..	..	1
	Injured by machinery	..	..	1	2	3	1	1	..	1	2	48 12 0	..	..	..	..
	Jammed by door	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Quarrying	Knife wound	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vehicle accident	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

6. DETAILS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS AS AT 30TH JUNE 1964, INCLUDING THOSE AWAITING SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE 1963, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY—continued

Industry	Cause of Accident	Outstanding at 30th June 1963		Reported During Year Ended 30th June 1964		Total	Degree of Disability				Compensation Claim Result					Not Yet Final	
		Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal		Fatal	Per- manent	Part Per- manent	Tem- porary with Pay	Not yet Deter- mined	Num- ber of Cases	Total Amount Paid	Wages and Emolu- ments Paid	Non- com- pensable	Fatal	Non- fatal
General— Manufacturing	Falling object	2	2	..	2	4	..	..	3	1	..	£	3	..	..	1
	Flying object	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Injured by machinery	1	6	..	6	7	..	5	1	1	5	427 0 1	1	..	..	..
	Fall from tree	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Fall from vehicle	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Vehicle accident	..	1	1	3	4	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	2
	Injured by handtool	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Fall from vehicle	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	121 10 0	..	..	1	..
	Falling object	..	2	3	4	9	3	..	1	1	2	106 0 0	4	..	2	1	
	Handling cargo	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Building and construc- tion	Boat accident	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Injured by machinery	7	5	..	5	12	..	5	1	6	5	904 11 3	1	..	..	6
	Tractor accident	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	10 4 0	..	..	1	..
	Vehicle accident	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Flying object	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Drowned	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	1	1
	Injured by handtool	..	2	..	2	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Fall	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shark bite	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transport and storage	Handling cargo	2	2	1	1	1	1
Tractor accident	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Fall from vehicle	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	100 0 0	..	..	..	..
Falling object	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	
Fighting (brawl)	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	
Drowned	9	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Crocodile bite	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vehicle accident	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Communication	Falling object	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Fall	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Injured by machinery	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Electric shock	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Commerce ..	Handling cargo	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	24 6 0	..	..	..	..
	Injured by machinery	2	1	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	3	218 7 2	4	..	..	..
	Falling object	1	3	..	3	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Flying object	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	324 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Fall from building	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	50 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Vehicle accident	1	..	2	1	3	2	1	..	6	1	139 6 5	2	1	1	6	
	Fall from vehicle	..	8	..	8	8	1	..	2	..	1	243 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Drowned	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Fall from cliff	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	105 6 0	..	..	..	..
	Injured by handtool	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XVII—continued

6. DETAILS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS AS AT 30TH JUNE 1964, INCLUDING THOSE AWAITING SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE 1963, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY—continued

Industry	Cause of Accident	Outstanding at 30th June 1963		Reported During Year Ended 30th June 1964		Total	Degree of Disability				Compensation Claim Result				Not Yet Final		
		Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal		Fatal	Per- manent	Part Per- manent	Tem- porary with Pay	Not yet Deter- mined	Num- ber of Cases	Total Amount Paid	Wages and Emolu- ments Paid	Non- com- pensable	Fatal	Non- fatal
General—continued Personal service .. Hotels, cafes and amusements	Injured by machinery	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	£ s. d. 60 15 0	..	..	..	..
	Injured by machinery	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	283 10 0	..	..	..	1
	Flying object ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	243 0 0	..	..	..	..
Professional activities— Religion and social welfare	Falling object	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Injured by machinery	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Drowned ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Health and hospitals..	Fall from tree	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Fall from vehicle	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Flying object	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Education ..	Injured by handtool ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Falling object	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Injured by machinery	..	1	..	3	4	..	..	2	1	2	121 10 0	1	..	..	1
Not elsewhere classified	Drowned ..	3	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	Falling earth	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vehicle accident	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	Falling object	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Fighting ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Injured by handtool	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	58 6 5	..	..	..	1
	Closing door	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	48 12 0	..	..	..	..
		34	58	52	137	281	85	1	50	73	72	61	7,278 8 9	73	15	62	70

7. ILLNESSES AND DEATHS DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964

No illnesses or deaths attributable to occupational disease were reported during the year under review.

8. PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958-1963 BY EMPLOYERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964

Section of Ordinance or Regulation	Offence	Number of Employers			Penalty Imposed
		Prosecuted	Convicted	Acquitted	
Section 89— <i>Native Employment Ordinance</i> 1958-1963	Failure to pay wages ..	1	1	..	Fined £3
Section 101— <i>Native Employment Ordinance</i> 1958-1963	Failure to issue rations in accordance with the Second Schedule	1	1	..	Fined £3
	Total	2	2	..	

9. PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958-1963 BY WORKERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964

Section of Ordinance or Regulation	Offence	Number of Employees			Penalty Imposed
		Prosecuted	Convicted	Acquitted	
Section 157— <i>Native Employment Ordinance</i> 1958-1963	False claims (falsely claiming to be the holder of a current Native Employees' Agreement)	1	1	..	Convicted and discharged
	Total	1	1	..	

APPENDIX XVII.—*continued*

10. DETAILS OF BREACHES OF INDIGENOUS EMPLOYEES' AGREEMENTS BY WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964, RESULTING IN VARIATION OR TERMINATION OF AGREEMENTS

Nature of Breach	Section of Ordinance	Number of Agreements		
		Terminated	Varied	Total
Under the <i>Native Employment Ordinance</i> 1958-1963				
Term extended by Court to cover period of imprisonment	43 (1) (b)	..	4	4
Term extended by Court to cover period of imprisonment	43 (2) (b)	..	7	7
Term extended by Court to cover full period of unauthorized absence ..	43 (3) (b)	..	28	28
Worker convicted of offence against or contravention of this Ordinance ..	49 (1) (a)	..	..	..
Absence because of imprisonment for period exceeding seven days ..	49 (1) (b)	15	..	15
Negligence or carelessness in discharge of duties to employer	49 (1) (c)	8	..	8
Disobeying a lawful order	49 (1) (d)	63	..	63
Absence from work without leave or reasonable excuse	49 (1) (e)	404	..	404
Committed an act or omission which justifies termination by employer ..	49 (1) (f)	12	..	12
Worker unfit for any reason to carry out his duties	49 (4) (a)	19	..	19
Employer and worker agree to termination by Court	49 (4) (c)	2	..	2
Total .. .. .	..	523	39	562

NOTE: In addition, there were 624 terminations by Employment Officers under the provisions of Section 48—that is by mutual consent of both employer and employee.

11. COMPLAINTS BY INDIGENOUS WORKERS, BY CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYMENT, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964.

Nature of Complaint	Number of Workers Involved			
	Category of Employment			Total
	Governmental	Private		
		Agreement	Casual	
Non-payment of wages	26	26
Underpayment of wages	49	49
Inadequate wage payment	3	66	69
Incorrect overtime payment	3	3
Non-payment of overtime	1	1
Excessive hours of work	1	1
Non-provision of rations	15	..	15
Inadequate rations	1	2	3
Short issue of rations	1	6	7
Non-provision of rations for accompanying dependants	1	1
Inferior quality of food issues	51	..	51
Insufficient meat issue	10	..	10
Non-provision of clothing and other articles	3	25	28
Inferior quality of clothing issues	4	4
Short issue of clothing	18	18
Non-issue of clothing at prescribed intervals	4	1	5
Non-issue of replacement items of clothing and other articles	5	..	8	13
Sub-standard accommodation	4	..	5	9
Overcrowded accommodation	3	12	15
Non-provision of married accommodation	2	2
Sub-standard apprentice accommodation	2	2
Non-provision of lighting facilities	2	..	..	2
Non-provision of latrine facilities	2	..	..	2
Dissatisfaction with management	5	..	5
Failure to repatriate on due date	43	4	47
Abusive language	2	2
Assault	36	..	36
Wrongful dismissal	2	2
Total	13	175	240	428

NOTE.—All complaints were fully investigated by departmental officers who acted as conciliators in respect of the complaints listed.

APPENDIX XVII—continued

12. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST

Industry	Cause	Number of Workers Involved			Number of Man-days Lost	Settlement
		Governmental	Private			
			Casual	Agreement		
Primary production— Copra and cocoa..	Workers refused duty through dissatisfaction with re-allocated daily task	..	..	10	10	Workers returned to work following negotiations with a Labour Inspector during which they were informed of their rights and responsibilities under their employment contracts
	Workers left their place of employment after the management had remonstrated with them for a "go-slow" policy	..	..	12	24	Eleven workers returned to their place of employment following negotiations by a Labour Inspector. One worker who refused to return to the plantation was subsequently transferred to another plantation
	Workers refused duty after Christmas holiday period over the failure of the management to provide them with Christmas presents, a practice instituted by the previous manager of the plantation	..	..	60	240	Thirty-eight agreement workers due to terminate in four days were repatriated. The balance agreed to resume duty following explanation of their entitlements by a Labour Inspector
	Workers left their place of employment claiming their daily task was too difficult to complete	..	..	5	25	Following negotiations by a Labour Inspector the workers agreed to resume duty and no difficulty was experienced by these men in completing the required task. The workers involved were newly arrived on the property
Coffee	Workers were dismissed when they stated their dissatisfaction with employment conditions	..	37	..	111	Workers resumed duty after negotiations resulting in the employer agreeing to re-employ and to make the prescribed clothing and ration issues
Mining and quarrying—Gold ..	Stoppage of work occurred in sympathy over the death of a fellow worker who was carrying out maintenance to the interior of a rod mill when the machine was accidentally started	..	63	..	31½	Workers resumed duty after arrangements had been made for two representatives to attend the Coronial Enquiry. Seven workers subsequently resigned
Transport and storage	Crew members of a coastal vessel refused duty on receiving their wages claiming the wages being paid were inadequate	..	11	..	3	The crew returned to work following an explanation of their entitlements as seamen by a Labour Inspector
	Crew members walked off their ship following an altercation between the bosun and First Officer	..	8	..	8	Crew members were dismissed when they returned to their ship

12. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST—continued

Industry	Cause	Number of workers involved			Number of man-days lost	Settlement
		Governmental	Private			
			Casual	Agreement		
Health and hospitals	Workers refused duty through dissatisfaction with wage rates and standard of accommodation provided	8	..	..	..	Seven workers resumed duty upon being satisfied by a Labour Inspector that wages were in accordance with the prescribed rate and that new accommodation was to be constructed in the near future. One worker who refused to resume duty was subsequently repatriated

APPENDIX XVIII

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

Information relating to social security and welfare services is given in Chapter 5 of Part VII of this report

APPENDIX XIX

PUBLIC HEALTH

1. HEALTH SERVICES PERSONNEL: ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Designation	Administration				Non-Administration				Total		
	Indigenous		Non-indigenous		Indigenous		Non-indigenous		Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			

A.—Medical Personnel

Group I(a)—											
Specialist .. .. .	..	..	8 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	8 (3)	..	8 (3)
Physician and Surgeon .. .. .	..	..	56 (7)	9	..	..	12	6	68 (7)	15	83 (7)
Assistant Medical Officer	9	..	1*	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Cadet Medical Officer .. .. .	..	..	(31)	..	..	..	..	..	(31)	..	(31)
Medical Assistant	22 (1)	..	94 (3)	5	..	..	371	36	478 (4)	41	528 (4)
Entomologist .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dental Officer .. .. .	..	..	9 (1)	..	..	..	6	2	15 (1)	2	17 (1)
Dental Mechanic .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
Dental Assistant	17	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	17	2	19
Pharmacist .. .. .	..	..	7 (2)	1	..	..	12	3	19 (2)	4	23 (2)
Malaria Control Assistant .. .. .	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	28
Physiotherapist .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Nurse .. .. .	..	1	..	145 (4)	..	..	6	121	6	267 (4)	273 (4)
Hospital and Nursing Assistant .. .. .	..	..	..	20	..	13	..	..	..	33	33
Instructor (Aid Post Training School) .. .. .	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	8
Medical Technologist .. .. .	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	27	6	28	34
Radiographer .. .. .	..	..	1 (1)	..	..	..	1	3	2 (1)	3	5 (1)
X-Ray Technician .. .. .	..	..	(2)	..	..	..	..	..	(2)	..	(2)
Health Inspector .. .. .	..	..	12 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	12 (1)	..	12 (1)
Limb Maker .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Health Educator .. .. .	..	..	1 (1)	..	..	..	..	2	1 (1)	2	3 (1)
*Assistant (Higher Technical)(b)	42	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	3	45
Group II(a)—											
Dental Orderly	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Hospital Nursing Assistant	84	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	41	125
Infant Welfare Assistant .. .. .	..	87	..	..	..	134(c)	..	..	..	221	221
Infant Welfare Orderly .. .. .	..	50	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	58	58
Aid Post Orderly	1,132	..	..	..	175	11	..	..	1,307	11	1,318
Hospital Orderly	908	..	..	..	124	201	..	..	1,032	201	1,233
Laboratory Assistant	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	4	2	6
Laboratory Orderly	15	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	17	1	18
X-Ray Orderly	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	5
Malaria Control Assistant	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	49
Malaria Control Orderly	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	..	196
Ambulance Driver	32	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	34	..	34
Limb Maker's Assistant	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	2,523 (1)	182	229 (52)	183 (4)	307	371	412	205	3,471 (53)	941 (4)	4,412 (57)

* Mixed Race.

1. HEALTH SERVICES PERSONNEL: ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER AT 30TH JUNE 1964—continued

Designation	Administration				Non-Administration				Total		
	Indigenous		Non-indigenous		Indigenous		Non-indigenous		Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			

B.—Non-Medical Personnel

Group I(a)—											
Pre-School Teacher .. ..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	11	11
Clerk .. ..	..	..	2 (15)	3 (4)	..	..	..	..	2 (15)	3 (4)	5 (19)
Typist .. ..	..	..	..	14 (9)	..	..	..	..	..	14 (9)	14 (9)
Storeman .. ..	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	12
Clerical Assistant	5 (17)	..	2	48 (6)	..	..	..	..	7 (17)	48 (6)	55 (23)
Insecticide Machine Operator ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Other Non-medical .. ..	..	1	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	19	19
Group II(a)—											
Pre-School Assistant .. ..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
Stores Assistant	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
Clerical Assistant	33 (15)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33 (15)	..	33 (15)
Cook's Assistant	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	94
Seamstress .. ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	9	9
Wardman	35	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	3	38
Hospital Handyman	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	9	..	9
Messenger/Cleaner	19 (4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19 (4)	..	19 (4)
Foreman/Labourer	23	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	25	..	25
Labourer(d)	377 (2)	10	..	..	3	..	2	..	382 (2)	10	392 (2)
Steward	23	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	3	26
Laundryman	45	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	47	3	50
Other Non-medical	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
	691 (38)	33	15 (15)	93 (19)	11	2	2	6	719 (53)	134 (19)	853 (72)
Total	3,214 (39)	215	244 (67)	276 (23)	318	373	414	211	4,190(106)	1,075(23)	5,265(129)

(a) The distinction between Group I and Group II relates only to Administration personnel, Group I being officers of the Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and Group II being employed as Administration Servants. (b) Assistant (Higher Technical) includes all persons previously designated Laboratory Assistant, X-Ray Assistant, Health Inspector's Assistant, Limb Maker's Assistant. (c) Includes 86 in training at Mission centres. (d) These personnel employed under the provisions of the Native Employment Ordinance.

NOTE: 1. Headquarters personnel of the Department of Public Health stationed at Port Moresby are shown in parentheses and not included in the other figures.

2. Non-administration includes mission figures which were compiled from available returns and are not exhaustive.

2. ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL TRAINING: TRAINEES AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Training Course	Trainees		
	Male	Female	Total
Assistant Medical Officer—			
Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji—			
Fourth Year	1	..	1
Fifth Year	1	..	1
Papuan Medical College—			
First Year	3	..	3
Second Year	6	..	6
Third Year	1	..	1
Fourth Year	3	1	4
Fifth Year	2	..	2
	17	1	18
Nursing—			
Rabaul General Hospital(a)	54	33	87
Port Moresby General Hospital	57	32	89
Post Graduate—Medical Assistants	22	..	22
—Obstetrics .. .. .	..	11	11
	133	76	209
Aid Post Orderly	262	..	262
Dental—			
Dental Assistant	3	2	5
Suva, Fiji—			
Assistant Dental Officer	1	..	1
Post Graduate—Assistant Dental Officer	1	..	1
	5	2	7
X-Ray Assistant	2	..	2
Laboratory Assistant	5	..	5
	7	..	7
Infant and Maternal Welfare—			
Assistant .. .. .	..	50	50
Orderly(b) .. .. .	..	22	22
	424	151	575

(a) Nine male students transferred during the year from Madang upon closure of the training school at that centre. special training while awaiting posting following graduation.

(b) Nine of these were undergoing

3. HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CENTRES AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Medical Establishments						Administration	Mission	Total
Hospitals—								
Public (including Maternity Wards)(a)	..	..				64 (a)	76 (b)	140
Hansenide	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Hansenide and Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	70	79	149
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres—								
Central Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15
Mobile Clinic Centres	..	..	..	..	..	459	110	569
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	474	110	584
Aid Posts or Medical Centres						1,052	140	1,192
Rural Health Centres	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,058	140	1,198
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,602	329	1,931

(a) During the year one paying hospital amalgamated with a non-paying hospital. One hospital closed as a hospital but re-opened as an aid post, and two new hospitals opened. (b) Four tuberculosis wards and five hansenide wards are incorporated in eight of these hospitals.

4. ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS AT 30TH JUNE 1964

District	Location of Hospital	Type (A—Paying; B—Non- paying)	District	Location of Hospital	Type (A—Paying; B—Non- paying)
Eastern Highlands	Goroka	A and B	Morobe	Saidor	B
	Henganofi	B		Kar Kar	B
	Lufa	B		Josephstaal	B
	Kainantu	B		Bundi	B
	Okapa	B		Bogia	B
	Kundiawa	B		Hatzfeldhaven Hansenide and T.B. Colony ..	B
	Chuave	B		Lae (Angau)	A and B
	Gumine	B		Wau	A and B
	Kerowagi	B		Wasu	B
	Gembogl	B		Mumeng	B
	Wonenara	B		Kaiapit	B
Western Highlands	Mount Hagen	B	New Britain	Menyamy	B
	Minj	B		Bulolo	B
	Wabag	B		Morobe	A and B
	Laiagam	B		Butaweng T.B. Hospital ..	B
	Kompam	B		Rabaul (Nonga) (a) ..	A and B
	Togoba Hansenide Colony	B		Talasea	B
	Kandep	B		Cape Gloucester	B
	Kol	B		Kandrian	B
Sepik	Wewak	A and B	New Ireland	Pomio	B
	Angoram	B		Butuwin (Kokopo) ..	B
	Ambunti	B		Gasmata	B
	Lumi	B		Bitu Paka T.B. Hospital ..	B
	Dreikikir	B		Kavieng	A and B
	Imonda	B		Taskul	B
	Maprik	B		Namatanai	B
	Nuku	B		Anelaua Hansenide Colony	B
	Telefomin	B		Sohano	A and B
	Vanimo	B		Wakunai	B
	Yangoru	B		Buin	B
	Timbunke	B		Kieta	B
	Aitape	B		Boku	B
	Aitape Hansenide Colony	B	Manus	Lorengau	A and B
	Amanab	B			
Madang	Madang	A and B			
	Aiome	B			

(a) At Rabaul, the paying hospital is temporarily separate from the non-paying. At all other hospitals paying and non-paying are administered as one institution.

5. ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS AT 30TH JUNE 1964: CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF BEDS AND STATUS OF PERSONS IN CHARGE

Hospitals	Status of Persons in Charge				Total Number of Hospitals
	Medical Officers	Medical Assistants	Nursing Sisters	Others	
Public (including Maternity Wards)—					
10 to 50 beds	4	16	1	8	29
Over 50 beds	19(a)	13	1	1	34(a)
Hansenide—					
Over 50 beds	1	1	1	..	3
Tuberculosis—					
Over 50 beds	2	..	..	..	2
Hansenide and Tuberculosis—					
Over 50 beds .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1
Total	26(a)	31	3	9	69(a)

(a) The Medical Superintendent of Nonga Hospital, Rabaul, is also in charge of the Namanula Paying Section.

6. ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS BY DISTRICT, SHOWING AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED DAILY, ADMISSIONS AND OUT-PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1964

Particulars	Eastern Highlands	Western Highlands	Sepik	Madang	Morobe	New Britain	New Ireland	Bougainville	Manus	Total
Public Hospitals (including Maternity Wards)—										
Number	11	7	13(1)	7	8	8	3	5	1	63(1)
Average daily number of beds occupied ..	935.5	439.9	1,108.4	497.7	465.4	356.5	180.6	299.7	30.3	4,314.0
Admissions (a)										
Indigenous ..	23,671	11,448	15,162	8,976	11,716	4,526	2,731	2,257	1,285	81,772
Non-indigenous ..	961	..	298	283	860	729	82	34	..	3,247
Out-patients—										
Indigenous ..	68,753	36,331	42,978	50,117	79,318	34,868	7,594	3,949	16,899	340,807
Non-indigenous ..	1,681	..	1,571	3,402	4,822	617	1,493	338	..	13,924
Hansenide Colonies—										
Number .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Average daily number of beds occupied ..	..	301	329.3	..	..	..	182.5	..	..	812.8
Admissions ..	..	119	45	..	..	..	63	..	..	227
Tuberculosis Hospitals(b)—										
Number .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Average daily number of beds occupied ..	..	..	..	..	406	427.8	..	..	..	833.8
Admissions ..	..	..	..	..	299	407	..	..	..	706
Hansenide and Tuberculosis Hospitals—										
Number .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Average daily number of beds occupied ..	..	..	..	162	..	..	..	..	..	162
Admissions ..	..	..	..	251	..	..	..	..	..	251

(a) Includes patients readmitted or admitted for investigation only.

(b) Excluding cases of minor infection of tuberculosis under treatment at Public Hospitals.

The figures shown in parenthesis refer to Imonda hospital which opened towards the end of the year and no reports were received for this period.

APPENDIX XIX—continued

7. INCIDENCE OF THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES TREATED AND THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS AND IMPORTANT CASE MORTALITY RATES IN PERCENTAGES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1964

International Code Group Classification	Disease or Injury	Number of Admissions	Percentage of Total Admissions	Number of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths	Deaths as a Percentage of Admissions
I. ..	Infective and parasitic diseases	18,371	21.9	398	20.1	2.2
	of which—					
	Malaria	8,253	9.8	81	4.1	1.0
	Tuberculosis	1,364	1.6	108	5.4	7.9
	Leprosy	668	0.8	7	0.4	1.0
	Dysentery, all forms	1,866	2.2	102	5.1	5.5
	Diseases due to helminths	1,265	1.5	6	0.3	0.5
II. ..	Neoplasms	554	0.7	101	5.1	18.2
	of which—					
	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	343	0.4	97	4.9	28.3
	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	211	0.3	4	0.2	1.9
III. & IV. ..	Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic and nutritional diseases. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	2,784	3.3	78	3.9	2.8
	of which—					
	Avitaminosis, malnutrition and other deficiency states	988	1.2	42	2.1	4.3
	Anaemias	1,107	1.3	20	1.0	1.8
V. ..	Mental, psychoneurotic and personality disorders	370	0.4	2	0.1	0.5
VI. ..	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs of which—	3,416	4.1	163	8.2	4.8
	Inflammatory diseases of the eye	1,084	1.3	1	0.1	0.1
	Otitis media and mastoiditis	864	1.0	5	0.3	0.6
VII. ..	Diseases of the circulatory system	597	0.7	64	3.2	10.7
VIII. ..	Diseases of the respiratory system	16,740	19.9	436	22.0	2.6
	of which—					
	Pneumonia	9,386	11.2	400	20.2	4.3
	Acute upper respiratory tract infections ..	1,964	2.3	2	0.1	0.1
IX. ..	Diseases of the digestive system	6,287	7.5	244	12.3	3.9
	of which—					
	Gastroenteritis and colitis	4,128	4.9	134	6.8	3.2
X. ..	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	2,107	2.5	72	3.6	3.4
XI. ..	Deliveries and complication of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	4,616	5.5	29	1.5	0.6
XII. & XIII.	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement ..	10,675	12.7	10	0.5	0.1
	of which—					
	Infections of skin and sub-cutaneous tissue	4,863	5.8	3	0.2	0.1
XV. ..	Certain diseases of early infancy	1,681	2.0	245	12.3	14.6
XIV. & XVI.	Congenital malformations. Symptoms: senility and ill-defined conditions	7,675	9.1	83	4.2	1.1
XVII. ..	Accidents, poisonings and violence	8,095	9.7	60	3.0	0.7
	All causes	83,968	100.0	1,985	100.0	2.4

8. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED AND DEATHS RECORDED (BY DISEASE GROUPS) IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1964

Disease, Injury, &c.	International Classification Code No.	Non-indigenous		Indigenous		Total	
		In-Patients	Deaths	In-Patients	Deaths	In-Patients	Deaths
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ..	A1	10	1	1,040	80	1,050	81
Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	A2	..	..	44	12	44	12
Tuberculosis of intestines, peritoneum, and mesenteric glands	A3	..	..	12	4	12	4
Tuberculosis of bones and joints	A4	..	..	72	..	72	..
Tuberculosis, all other forms	A5	2	..	184	11	186	11
Congenital syphilis	A6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Early syphilis	A7						
Tabes dorsalis	A8						
General paralysis of insane	A9						
All other syphilis	A10	1	..	224	..	225	..
Gonococcal infections	A11						
Typhoid fever	A12	..	..	8	3	8	3
Paratyphoid fever and other Salmonella infections	A13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	A14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brucellosis (undulant fever)	A15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery, all forms	A16	10	..	1,856	102	1,866	102
Scarlet fever	A17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Streptococcal sore throat	A18	3	..	4	..	7	..
Erysipelas	A19	1	..	4	..	5	..
Septicaemia and pyaemia	A20	2	..	40	8	42	8
Diphtheria	A21	..	..	..	2	..	2
Whooping cough	A22	..	..	976	35	976	35
Meningococcal infections	A23	..	..	16	8	16	8
Plague	A24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leprosy	A25	..	..	668	7	668	7
Tetanus	A26	..	..	36	22	36	22
Anthrax	A27	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute poliomyelitis	A28	..	..	128	..	128	..
Acute infectious encephalitis	A29	..	..	..	3	..	3
Late effects of acute poliomyelitis and acute infectious encephalitis	A30	..	..	8	..	8	..
Smallpox	A31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	A32	4	..	416	..	420	..
Yellow fever	A33	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infectious hepatitis	A34	22	..	120	9	142	9
Rabies	A35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus and other rickettsial diseases	A36	1	..	..	..	1	..
Malaria	A37	45	..	8,208	81	8,253	81
Schistosomiasis	A38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydatid disease	A39	..	..	..	..	..	..
Filariasis	A40	..	..	112	1	112	1
Ankylostomiasis	A41	1	..	460	2	461	2
Other diseases due to helminths	A42	..	..	692	3	692	3
All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	A43	33	..	2,908	4	2,941	4
Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	A44	1	..	28	2	29	2
Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	A45	..	..	..	1	..	1
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	A46	2	1	24	7	26	8
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	A47	..	..	8	4	8	4
Malignant neoplasm of rectum	A48	1	2	4	1	5	3
Malignant neoplasm of larynx	A49	1	..	..	..	1	..

APPENDIX XIX—continued

8. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED AND DEATHS RECORDED (BY DISEASE GROUPS) IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1964—continued

Disease, Injury, &c.	International Classification Code No.	Non-indigenous		Indigenous		Total	
		In-Patients	Deaths	In-Patients	Deaths	In-Patients	Deaths
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung, not specified as secondary	A50	..	..	8	7	8	7
Malignant neoplasm of breast	A51	2	..	28	1	30	1
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	A52	1	..	28	3	29	3
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus	A53	..	..	8	2	8	2
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	A54	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malignant neoplasm of skin	A55	2	..	32	9	34	9
Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue	A56	..	..	20	2	20	2
Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites	A57	3	2	124	38	127	40
Leukaemia and aleukaemia	A58	..	1	4	8	4	9
Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system ..	A59	2	1	12	5	14	6
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	A60	19	..	192	4	211	4
Non-toxic goitre	A61	1	..	92	2	93	2
Thyrotoxicosis with or without goitre ..	A62	1	..	4	..	5	..
Diabetes mellitus	A63	4	..	20	2	24	2
Avitaminosis and other deficiency states ..	A64	..	..	988	42	988	42
Anaemias	A65	11	1	1,096	19	1,107	20
Allergic disorders; all other endocrine, metabolic and blood diseases	A66	51	1	516	11	567	12
Psychoses	A67	5	..	144	1	149	1
Psychoneuroses and disorders of personality ..	A68	49	..	160	1	209	1
Mental deficiency	A69	..	..	12	..	12	..
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	A70	13	3	48	19	61	22
Non-meningococcal meningitis	A71	3	..	424	107	427	107
Multiple sclerosis	A72	..	..	4	..	4	..
Epilepsy	A73	8	..	96	2	104	2
Inflammatory diseases of eye	A74	8	..	1,076	1	1,084	1
Cataract	A75	2	..	124	..	126	..
Glaucoma	A76	..	..	20	..	20	..
Otitis media and mastoiditis	A77	8	..	856	5	864	5
All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	A78	30	..	696	26	726	26
Rheumatic fever	A79	6	..	40	3	46	3
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	A80	1	..	40	9	41	9
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	A81	20	2	20	10	40	12
Other diseases of the heart	A82	15	3	96	33	111	36
Hypertension with heart disease	A83	2	..	4	1	6	1
Hypertension without mention of heart ..	A84	11	..	28	..	39	..
Diseases of arteries	A85	..	..	20	1	20	1
Other diseases of circulatory system	A86	34	..	260	2	294	2
Acute upper respiratory infections	A87	44	..	1,920	2	1,964	2
Influenza	A88	8	..	1,020	4	1,028	4
Lobar pneumonia	A89	9	..	1,492	51	1,501	51
Bronchopneumonia	A90	15	..	3,304	210	3,319	210
Primary atypical, other, and unspecified pneumonia	A91	18	1	4,548	138	4,566	139
Acute bronchitis	A92	10	..	644	1	654	1
Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified	A93	33	..	3,128	17	3,161	17

8. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED AND DEATHS RECORDED (BY DISEASE GROUPS) IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1964—continued

Disease, Injury, &c.	International Classification Code No.	Non-indigenous		Indigenous		Total	
		In-Patients	Deaths	In-Patients	Deaths	In-Patients	Deaths
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids ..	A94	29	..	24	..	53	..
Empyema and abscess of lung	A95	2	..	12	1	14	1
Pleurisy	A96	4	..	152	1	156	1
All other respiratory diseases	A97	24	..	300	10	324	10
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures ..	A98	12	..	372	1	384	1
Ulcer of stomach	A99	19	..	108	1	127	1
Ulcer of duodenum	A100	8	..	36	..	44	..
Gastritis and duodenitis	A101	15	..	276	..	291	..
Appendicitis	A102	54	1	56	2	110	3
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	A103	20	..	308	10	328	10
Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn	A104	64	..	4,064	134	4,128	134
Cirrhosis of liver	A105	3	1	224	55	227	56
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	A106	9	..	8	..	17	..
Other diseases of digestive system	A107	67	..	564	39	631	39
Acute nephritis	A108	..	..	24	2	24	2
Chronic, other, and unspecified nephritis ..	A109	3	..	192	58	195	58
Infections of kidney	A110	23	1	176	6	199	7
Calculi of urinary system	A111	17	..	12	1	29	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	A112	2	..	4	..	6	..
Diseases of breast	A113	3	..	340	..	343	..
Other diseases of genito-urinary system ..	A114	107	..	1,204	4	1,311	4
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	A115	..	..	60	3	60	3
Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	A116	10	..	72	1	82	1
Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth ..	A117	2	..	216	11	218	11
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia	A118	44	..	236	..	280	..
Abortion with sepsis	A119	..	..	..	2	..	2
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. Delivery without mention of complication	A120	404	..	3,572	12	3,976	12
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue ..	A121	119	..	4,744	3	4,863	3
Arthritis and spondylitis	A122	16	..	664	3	680	3
Muscular rheumatism and rheumatism unspecified	A123	6	..	424	..	430	..
Osteomyelitis and periostitis	A124	2	..	212	2	214	2
Ankylosis and acquired musculoskeletal deformities	A125	2	..	108	..	110	..
All other diseases of the skin and musculoskeletal system	A126	86	..	4,292	2	4,378	2
Spina bifida and meningocele	A127	..	..	8	1	8	1
Congenital malformations of circulatory system	A128	2	1	28	18	30	19
All other congenital malformations	A129	4	..	144	10	148	10
Birth injuries	A130	..	1	12	16	12	17
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	A131	..	..	4	17	4	17
Infections of newborn	A132	..	..	204	43	204	43
Haemolytic diseases of the newborn	A133	..	1	..	..	..	1
All other defined diseases of early infancy ..	A134	1	..	1,120	44	1,121	44
Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	A135	4	2	336	121	340	123
Senility without mention of psychosis	A136	1	..	..	2	1	2
Ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality	A137	380	..	7,108	51	7,488	51
Fracture of skull	AN138	7	..	44	8	51	8
Fracture of spine and trunk	AN139	7	..	120	3	127	3

APPENDIX XIX—continued

8.—NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED AND DEATHS RECORDED (BY DISEASE GROUPS) IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1964—continued

Disease, Injury, &c.	International Classification Code No.	Non-indigenous		Indigenous		Total	
		In-Patients	Deaths	In-Patients	Deaths	In-Patients	Deaths
Fracture of limbs	AN140	65	1	1,476	3	1,541	4
Dislocation without fracture	AN141	11	..	84	..	95	..
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles	AN142	16	..	320	..	336	..
Head injury (excluding fracture)	AN143	24	..	352	4	376	4
Internal injury of chest, abdomen, and pelvis	AN144	3	1	12	7	15	8
Lacerations and open wounds	AN145	33	..	3,256	8	3,289	8
Superficial injury, contusion and crushing with intact skin surface	AN146	17	..	684	..	701	..
Effects of foreign body entering through orifice	AN147	3	..	88	3	91	3
Burns	AN148	15	..	948	14	963	14
Effects of poisons	AN149	17	..	236	2	253	2
All other unspecified effects of external causes	AN150	25	..	232	6	257	6
Total .. .. .	..	2,400	29	81,568	1,956	83,968	1,985

APPENDIX XIX—continued

9. PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH OF INDIGENOUS CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS OLD, OCCURRING IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, BY AGE AND SEX,
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1964
(AS ASCERTAINED FROM DETAILS SHOWN ON DEATH CERTIFICATES)

Cause of Death	International Classification Code Numbers	Under ten years			Under one month			One month but under one year			One year but under five years			Five years but under ten years		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All causes	001-999 ..	1,128	599	529	221	131	90	494	246	248	315	164	151	98	58	40
Pneumonia, four weeks and over ..	490-493 ..	294	145	149	..	..	..	206	93	113	72	41	31	16	11	5
Gastro-enteritis	571, 764 ..	121	67	54	3	1	2	54	32	22	51	25	26	13	9	4
Immaturity	774, 776 ..	114	55	59	94	46	48	20	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis	057, 340 ..	81	42	39	3	2	1	45	23	22	23	11	12	10	6	4
Malnutrition	286.5, 286.6, 772 ..	72	37	35	3	2	1	41	24	17	22	8	14	6	3	3
Malaria	110-117 ..	57	32	25	1	..	1	23	14	9	28	14	14	5	4	1
Dysentery	045-048 ..	54	33	21	1	..	1	12	9	3	30	17	13	11	7	4
Pneumonia of the newborn ..	763 ..	42	32	10	42	32	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough	056 ..	35	14	21	..	..	..	26	10	16	9	4	5	..	..	..
Congenital malformations ..	750-759 ..	25	17	8	10	8	2	10	6	4	4	3	1	1	..	1
Tuberculosis	001-019 ..	23	9	14	..	..	..	3	1	2	12	7	5	8	1	7
Accidents, poisonings and violence	800-999 ..	22	12	10	5	2	3	6	3	3	8	5	3	3	2	1
Birth injuries	760, 761 ..	16	10	6	15	9	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-natal asphyxia and atelec- tasis	762 ..	18	11	7	18	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus	061 ..	17	12	5	9	6	3	3	1	2	1	1	..	4	4	..
Encephalitis	082, 343 ..	15	10	5	..	..	..	5	4	1	10	6	4	..	..	..
Anaemias	290-293 ..	12	3	9	..	..	..	4	1	3	5	1	4	3	1	2
Other causes .. ..	.. ..	110	58	52	17	12	5	35	15	20	40	21	19	18	10	8

APPENDIX XIX—continued

10. DEATHS OF INDIGENOUS CHILDREN BY DISTRICT, AGE AND SEX, OCCURRING IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1964
(AS ASCERTAINED FROM DETAILS SHOWN ON DEATH CERTIFICATES)

District	Under ten years			Under one month			One month but under one year			One year but under five years			Five years but under ten years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All districts	1,128	599	529	221	131	90	494	246	248	315	164	151	98	58	40
Eastern Highlands District ..	339	170	169	48	31	17	187	86	101	76	39	37	28	14	14
Western Highlands District ..	185	101	84	28	15	13	94	44	50	51	32	19	12	10	2
Sepik District	201	100	101	47	27	20	73	37	36	59	24	35	22	12	10
Madang District	112	59	53	13	6	7	50	24	26	41	25	16	8	4	4
Mcrobe District	181	110	71	44	30	14	71	44	27	51	26	25	15	10	5
New Britain District	75	35	40	30	15	15	12	6	6	23	8	15	10	6	4
New Ireland District	13	9	4	3	1	2	3	3	..	7	5	2	..	..	..
Manus District	6	3	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
Bougainville District	16	12	4	5	4	1	4	2	2	4	4	..	3	2	1

11. NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED BY MISSION HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1964

District						Number of In-Patients	Number of Out-Patient Treatments	Number of Aid Post and Dispensary Treatments
Eastern Highlands	..	..	..	..	..	1,947	13,480	272,458
Western Highlands	..	..	..	..	..	10,262	71,946	174,218
Sepik	..	..	..	..	..	3,774	67,658	173,809
Madang	..	..	..	..	..	8,773	317,961	145,197
Morobe	..	..	..	..	..	5,212	175,345	246,686
New Britain	..	..	..	..	..	18,828	695,167	26,971
New Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	7,029	383,542	2,710
Manus	..	..	..	..	..	720	26,775	35,181
Bougainville	..	..	..	..	..	5,620	555,536	175,046
Total	..	..	..	..	..	62,165	2,307,410	1,252,276

NOTE.—Figures compiled from available statistical returns of missions and are not exhaustive.

12. CHILD ENROLMENTS AND ATTENDANCES AT ADMINISTRATION INFANT WELFARE CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR NON-INDIGENOUS PERSONS DURING YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1964

Centre						Enrolments		Attendances	
						Children aged less than one year	Children aged one to five years	Children aged less than one year	Children aged one to five years
Bulolo	..	..	..	..	..	26	27	371	45
Goroka	..	..	..	..	..	26	45	332	61
Kavieng	..	..	..	..	..	17	43	41	35
Lae	..	..	..	..	..	70	99	1,425	136
Lorengau	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	122	48
Madang	..	..	..	..	..	44	12	480	32
Maprik	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	42	11
Minj(a)	..	..	..	..	..	3	24	67	90
Mount Hagen	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	132	18
Rabaul	..	..	..	..	..	125	407	1,997	369
Wewak	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	331	178
Total	..	..	..	..	..	341	680	5,340	1,023

(a) Included in Mount Hagen figures 1962-1963.

**13. CHILD ENROLMENTS AND ATTENDANCES AT ADMINISTRATION INFANT WELFARE CENTRES AND CLINICS
FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1964**

Centre	Enrolments		Attendances			Total Attendance
	Children aged less than one year	Children aged one to five years	Children aged less than one year	Children aged one to five years	Children aged over five years	
Bogia	386	1,427	6,113	21,228	38	27,379
Bulolo	363	934	2,914	7,028	710	10,652
Goroka	804	2,596	5,952	8,882	39	14,873
Kavieng	576	1,924	3,282	8,632	346	12,260
Kundiawa	741	2,085	4,144	6,739	398	11,281
Lae—includes Kaiapit	1,042	2,662	18,189	20,405	1,791	40,385
Lorengau—includes Baluan	158	403	3,875	8,253	..	12,128
Madang	645	1,962	5,875	13,890	259	20,024
Maprik	220	808	4,781	17,365	11	22,157
Minj	291	1,232	4,395	12,312	246	16,953
Mount Hagen	553	1,936	5,099	2,025	421	7,545
Rabaul	992	2,953	14,404	28,589	9,634	52,627
Saidor(a) .. .. .	..	..	249	677	69	995
Sohano	331	1,086	2,384	6,965	111	9,460
Wewak	373	652	5,376	8,286	1,098	14,760
Yangoru(b) .. .. .	..	..	67	174	..	241
Rural Health Centres—						
Kerowagi	374	723	5,425	1,385	629	7,439
Sighere	223	902	2,487	3,199	93	5,779
Tapapipi	350	329	3,896	7,870	16	11,782
Vunapaka	392	1,253	5,076	8,898	387	14,361
Total	8,814	25,867	103,983	192,802	16,296	313,081

(a) Commenced July 1963.

(b) Commenced November 1963—handed to Mission February 1964.

14. ADMINISTRATION INFANT WELFARE CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST MARCH 1964: PRE-NATAL CARE, CONFINEMENTS AND DEATHS

Centre	Pre-natal Care		Number of Confinements	Number of Multiple Births	Number of Deaths				
	Enrolled at 31st March 1964	Total Attendances			Maternal	Under One Month	One to Twelve Months	One to Five Years	Over Five Years
Bogia.. ..	45	1,253	120	..	..	..	8	2	..
Bulolo	42	773	87	3x2	3	6	17	29	2
Goroka	35	200	56	..	1	2	1	..	..
Kavieng	155	759	265	..	2	7	8	7	..
Kundiawa	67	265	156	6x2	1	..	10	4	1
Lae—includes Kaiapit ..	390	5,392	678	{ 1x3 9x2 }	1	20	56	38	1
Lorengau—includes Ba- luan	74	1,563	67	1x2	..	..	13	13	..
Madang	76	584	427	3x2	3	10	32	25	3
Maprik	92	1,546	253	6x2	2	12	6	3	..
Minj	46	489	95	7x2	3	2	4	5	4
Mount Hagen	66	799	363	3x2	1	12	20	20	1
Rabaul	211	2,537	182	1x2	..	..	..	4	..
Saidor(a) .. ..	..	47	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Sohano	113	849	129	1x2	2	4	..	8	..
Wewak	49	803	328	4x2	..	5	3	6	..
Yangoru(b) .. ..	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Health Centres—									
Kerowagi	92	726	82	3x2	..	2	2	1	..
Sighere	25	120	176	{ 1x3 6x2 }	..	..	..	..	..
Tapapipi	294	1,219	140	..	..	3	..	2	..
Vunapaka	121	1,228	365	3x2	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,993	21,169	3,970	{ 2x3 56x2 }	19	85	183	167	12

(a) Commenced July 1963.

(b) Commenced November, 1963—handed to Mission February 1964.

17. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1964

Administration—	2,000,000
Public health—general	2,000,000
Medical aid to individuals	100,000
Maintenance of hospital, engineering, water supply and sewerage	50,000
Construction of water supply, sewerage, hospitals and auxiliary buildings	120,000
Building grants awarded to individuals	20,000
Purchase of hospital and medical equipment	40,000
Total expenditure	2,330,000
Ministry (Federal) made expenditure from their own funds	340,000
Native local government councils from their own funds	20,000
Total expenditure	2,390,000

(a) This does not include Administration expenditure on public health including fully subsidised hospitals, schools and educational institutions.

APPENDIX XIX—continued

15. MISSION INFANT WELFARE CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1964 :
PRE-NATAL AND INFANT WELFARE

Missions	Number of Stations	Pre-Natal			Infant Welfare			
		Number Enrolled at 31st March 1964	Number of New Cases during Year	Number of Attendances	Number Enrolled less than 1 Year at 31st March 1964	Average Monthly Enrolments	Total Attendances	Average Number of Children on Milk per Month
Apostolic Church Mission ..	3	5	37	229	680	1,671.5	10,238	17.4
Assemblies of God in Australia ..	2	141	281	1,598	330	1,462	19,215	1
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated	5	145	533	2,810	633	2,965.25	30,719	50.8
Australian Church of Christ Foreign Mission Board Incorporated ..	2	62	213	642	307	1,395.7	11,969	9.8
Bismarck-Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists ..	3	15	34	336	46	87.6	1,828	2.95
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word	4	186	400	1,822	959	2,476.4	15,292	20.5
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost	6	180	506	3,971	814	3,289.85	26,991	61.6
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Kavieng ..	5	124	472	2,965	330	1,616	13,701	12
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Vunapope ..	14	887	2,970	15,577	1,916	5,849	52,286	41.78
Christian Mission in Many Lands ..	5	79	173	1,129	354	1,288.6	23,121	51.1
Coral Sea Union of Seventh Day Adventists	5	25	166	451	484	1,156.6	9,296	15.35
East and West Indies Bible Mission	1	2	2	19	68	211	1,668	..
Evangelical Mission	2	58	140	461	137	521	4,743	..
Franciscan Mission	2	62	166	1,790	204	705.2	19,307	54.6
Lutheran Mission of New Guinea ..	18	522	1,879	4,771	2,660	10,740	69,372	95.9
Marist Mission Society	14	374	1,173	5,498	1,393	5,271.3	53,980	22
Methodist Overseas Mission in New Guinea District	6	248	652	2,534	906	3,684.7	26,745	23.8
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand	3	65	264	727	240	925.6	7,345	8
Nazarene Mission	2	..	1	5	196	670.1	4,814	..
New Guinea Anglican Mission ..	3	5	37	229	162	820	5,650	10.1
Salvation Army, New Guinea ..	2	88	245	1,493	602	2,698	20,707	13.5
South Seas Evangelical Mission Limited	1	..	..	..	171	544.1	3,530	6
Total	108	3,273	10,344	49,057	13,592	..	432,517	..

16. MISSION INFANT WELFARE CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST MARCH 1964: RECORDED BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Mission	Recorded Births						Recorded Deaths				
	Occur- ing in Hos- pitals	Occur- ing in Villages	Total	Still- births	Pre- mature Births	Multiple Births	Maternal Deaths	Infants under One Year		Infants over One Year	
								In Hos- pital	In Villages	In Hos- pital	In Villages
Apostolic Church Mission	67	9	76	5	..	1 x 2	..	2	..	1	..
Assemblies of God in Australia ..	234	230	464	..	11	7 x 2	6	24	8	9	1
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated	154	448	602	21	49	15 x 2	13	47	36	8	5
Australian Church of Christ Foreign Mission Board Incorporated ..	46	161	207	7	4	2 x 2	2	5	35	1	29
Australian Lutheran Mission ..	61	100	161	..	4	1 x 2	..	6	4	1	3
Bismarck-Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists	27	4	31	1	..	1 x 2	1	..	..	..	..
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word ..	299	289	588	4	11	3 x 2	3	5	13	3	2
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ..	291	295	586	4	17	5 x 2	5	18	46	5	22
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, New Ireland ..	372	83	455	13	13	10 x 2	1	10	5	8	5
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, New Britain ..	1,848	267	2,115	47	52	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \times 3 \\ 31 \times 2 \end{array} \right\}$	11	59	15	14	5
Christian Mission in Many Lands ..	24	233	257	5	13	2 x 2	6	21	36	2	18
Coral Sea Union of Seventh Day Adventists	129	186	315	1	..	1 x 2	..	10	7	4	..
East and West Indies Bible Mission ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Evangelical Mission .. ..	..	59	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Franciscan Mission	86	113	199	2	13	7 x 2	3	6	4	8	5
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea ..	796	915	1,711	37	46	30 x 2	10	76	53	29	26
Marist Mission Society	1,042	231	1,273	27	27	11 x 2	5	22	16	3	7
Methodist Overseas Mission in New Guinea District	470	300	770	15	17	10 x 2	6	7	7	1	14
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand	146	60	206	1	6	6 x 2	2	4	2	..	2
Nazarene Mission	4	68	72	..	..	2 x 2	1	3	16	8	..
New Guinea Anglican Mission ..	34	11	45	..	4	1 x 2	1	16	6	2	1
Salvation Army, New Guinea ..	1	86	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	4
South Seas Evangelical Mission Limited	3	161	164	..	..	..	6	14	11	4	7
Total	6,134	4,309	10,443	190	287	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \times 3 \\ 146 \times 2 \end{array} \right\}$	82	355	320	152	156

17. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964

Administration—	£	£
Public health—general	2,248,731	
Medical aid to missions(a)	102,268	
Maintenance of hospital, engineering, water supply and sewerage ..	88,058	
Construction of water supply, sewerage, hospitals and ancillary buildings	521,386	
Building grants-in-aid to missions	23,679	
Purchase of hospital and medical equipment	47,633	
		3,031,755
Missions (ascertainable expenditure from their own funds) .. ..	..	247,072
Native local government councils (from their own funds) .. ..	..	27,423
Total expenditure .. ..	..	3,306,250

(a) This item includes Administration contributions to missions conducting fully subsidized hansenide colonies and tuberculosis hospitals.

APPENDIX XX

HOUSING

NUMBER AND VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF HOUSES AND FLATS UNDER CONSTRUCTION DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1962 TO 1964.

30th June			Commenced		Completed		Under Construction	
			Number of Dwelling Units	Value	Number of Dwelling Units	Value	Number of Dwelling Units	Value
				£		£		£
1962	..	..	164	657,470	217	941,654	39	152,615
1963	..	..	322	1,156,308	247	920,215	116	488,683
1964	..	..	419	1,446,324	308	1,120,521	227	784,522

The statistics include all permanent buildings for which the value of work exceeded £500 in areas under the control of Building Boards, whether undertaken by the Administration, private contractors, or "owner-builders". Major additions and alterations to existing buildings are included as new buildings.

NOTE: Details of occupied dwellings (exclusive of dwellings occupied solely by indigenous persons) compiled from the census of 30th June 1961, are included in Appendix XX of the annual reports for 1961-62 and 1962-63.

APPENDIX XXI

PENAL ORGANIZATION

1. PERSONS RECEIVED INTO GAOL FROM THE COURTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964: TERMS OF SENTENCE

Term of Sentence	Indigenous Persons			Europeans			Other Non-indigenous Persons		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 Month.. ..	1,867	37	1,904	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Month and under 3 Months ..	4,309	167	4,476	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Months and under 6 Months ..	2,398	52	2,450	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Months and under 12 Months ..	507	12	519	1	..	1	..	..	..
1 Year and under 2 Years ..	26	2	28	1	..	1	1	..	1
2 Years and under 3 Years ..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Years and under 5 Years ..	10	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	1
5 Years and under 10 Years ..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Years and under 15 Years ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Years and over .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Life Imprisonment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death Recorded (a)	58	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen's Pleasure .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { First Term	9,018	270	9,288	2	..	2	2	..	2
Recidivist	174	1	175	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	9,192	271	9,463	2	..	2	2	..	2

(a) All sentences of "Death Recorded" have subsequently been commuted to determinate sentence. There was no sentence of death carried out during the year.

NOTE.—The average number of detainees daily was (i) indigenous 1,733.44.
(ii) non-indigenous 2.39.

2. DETAINEES UNDER SENTENCE IN GAOL AT 30TH JUNE 1964: AGE DISTRIBUTION

Age in Years	Indigenous Persons			Europeans			Other Non-indigenous Persons		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 14	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 and 15	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 and 17	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
18, 19 and 20	164	3	167	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 to 24	259	16	275	..	..	..	1	..	1
25 to 29	532	19	551	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 to 39	573	18	591	1	..	1	1	..	1
40 to 49	176	4	180	1	..	1	..	..	..
50 to 59	36	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 and over	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { First term.. ..	1,633	60	1,693	2	..	2	2	..	2
Recidivist.. ..	135	..	135	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	1,768	60	1,828	2	..	2	2	..	2

APPENDIX XXI—continued

3. DETAINEES UNDER SENTENCE IN GAOL AT 30TH JUNE 1964: TERMS OF SENTENCE BEING SERVED

Term of Sentence	Indigenous Persons			Europeans (a)			Other Non-indigenous Persons		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 Month.. ..	39	4	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Month and under 3 Months ..	534	27	561	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Months and under 6 Months ..	661	26	687	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Months and under 12 Months ..	258	3	261	1	..	1	..	..	..
1 Year and under 2 Years ..	24	..	24	1	..	1	1	..	1
2 Years and under 3 Years ..	27	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Years and under 5 Years ..	71	..	71	..	..	..	1	..	1
5 Years and under 10 Years ..	108	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Years and under 15 Years ..	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Years and over ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Life Imprisonment ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death Recorded ..	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { First Term ..	1,633	60	1,693	2	..	2	2	..	2
Recidivist ..	135	..	135	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	1,768	60	1,828	2	..	2	2	..	2

(a) Europeans sentenced to imprisonment of over six months are usually transferred to a prison in Australia to serve their sentence.

APPENDIX XXII

EDUCATION

1. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS, AT 30TH JUNE 1960 TO 1964

At 30th June	Administration					Mission					Total				
	Schools	Teachers	Pupils			Schools	Teachers	Pupils			Schools	Teachers	Pupils		
			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total
1960 ..	198	573	10,877	4,472	15,349	2,616	3,529	68,983	46,901	115,884	2,814	4,102	79,860	51,373	131,233
1961 ..	247	776	14,941	6,178	21,119	2,271	3,267	68,123	45,124	113,247	2,518	4,043	83,064	51,302	134,366
1962 ..	284	886	18,655	7,938	(a) 26,593	2,621	3,441	72,564	48,318	120,882	2,905	4,327	91,219	56,256	147,475
1963 ..	294	980	20,698	9,441	30,139	2,697	3,538	77,603	53,226	130,829	2,991	4,518	98,301	62,667	160,968
1964 ..	316	1,194	26,502	11,430	37,932	2,557	4,582	81,213	53,281	134,494	2,873	5,776	107,715	64,711	172,426

(a) Includes 1,321 pupils attending Pre-Entry and Auxiliary Training classes.

2. TEACHERS AND PUPILS, ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION, AT PRIMARY LEVEL AT 30TH JUNE 1960 TO 1964

At 30th June	Administration						Mission						Total					
	Teachers			Pupils			Teachers			Pupils			Teachers			Pupils		
	Indig- enous	Non- Indig- enous	Total	Male	Female	Total	Indig- enous	Non- Indig- enous	Total	Male	Female	Total	Indig- enous	Non- Indig- enous	Total	Male	Female	Total
<i>Primary (T)</i>																		
1960..	411	55	466	8,464	3,772	12,236	588	205	793	25,295	16,887	42,182	999	260	1,259	33,759	20,659	54,418
1961..	521	100	621	11,960	5,326	17,286	824	210	1,034	31,516	20,893	52,409	1,345	310	1,655	43,476	26,219	69,695
1962..	570	160	730	15,217	6,847	22,064	1,015	253	1,268	36,736	25,355	62,091	1,585	413	1,998	51,953	32,202	84,155
1963..	589	203	792	17,615	8,242	25,857	1,237	253	1,490	43,653	30,528	74,181	1,826	456	2,282	61,268	38,770	100,038
1964..	722	245	967	21,441	10,132	31,573	2,272	434	2,706	49,665	34,372	84,037	2,994	679	3,673	71,106	44,504	115,610
<i>Primary (A)</i>																		
1960..	..	49	49	672	566	1,238	..	20	20	334	341	675	..	69	69	1,006	907	1,913
1961..	..	60	60	782	676	1,458	..	20	20	351	341	692	..	80	80	1,133	1,017	2,150
1962..	..	62	62	900	799	1,699	..	20	20	319	361	680	..	82	82	1,219	1,160	2,379
1963..	..	69	69	922	789	1,711	..	22	22	323	326	649	..	91	91	1,245	1,115	2,360
1964..	..	72	72	1,021	862	1,883	..	27	27	347	377	724	..	99	99	1,368	1,239	2,607
<i>Exempt</i>																		
1960..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,681	..	2,681	42,391	29,579	71,970	2,681	..	2,681	42,391	29,579	71,970
1961..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,158	..	2,158	35,350	23,740	59,090	2,158	..	2,158	35,350	23,740	59,090
1962..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,083	..	2,083	34,244	22,406	56,650	2,083	..	2,083	34,244	22,406	56,650
1963..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,952	..	1,952	32,452	22,108	54,560	1,952	..	1,952	32,452	22,108	54,560
1964..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,699	..	1,699	29,351	18,169	47,520	1,699	..	1,699	29,351	18,169	47,520
<i>Total Primary</i>																		
1960..	411	104	515	9,136	4,338	13,474	3,269	225	3,494	68,020	46,807	114,827	3,680	329	4,009	77,156	51,145	128,301
1961..	521	160	681	12,742	6,002	18,744	2,982	230	3,212	67,217	44,974	112,191	3,503	390	3,893	79,959	50,976	130,935
1962..	570	222	792	16,117	7,646	23,763	3,098	273	3,371	71,299	48,122	119,421	3,668	495	4,163	87,416	55,768	143,184
1963..	589	272	861	18,537	9,031	27,568	3,189	275	3,464	76,428	52,962	129,390	3,778	547	4,325	94,965	61,993	156,958
1964..	722	317	1,039	22,462	10,994	33,456	3,971	461	4,432	79,363	52,918	132,281	4,693	778	5,471	101,825	63,912	165,737
						(a)												(a)

(a) Does not include 407 students studying at Primary level through the Pre-Entry and Auxiliary Training Branch.

APPENDIX XXII—continued

3. TEACHERS AND PUPILS, ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION, BEYOND PRIMARY LEVEL AT 30TH JUNE 1960 TO 1964

At 30th June	Administration					Mission					Total					
	Teachers			Pupils		Teachers			Pupils		Teachers			Pupils		
	Indig- enous	Non- Indig- enous	Total	Male	Female	Total	Indig- enous	Non- Indig- enous	Total	Male	Female	Total	Indig- enous	Non- Indig- enous	Total	
<i>Junior High</i>																
1960..	..	19	19	..	..	396	..	7	7	..	..	469	..	26	26	865
1961..	..	17	22	39	410	73	..	25	25	486	140	626	17	47	64	1,109
1962..	..	7	25	32	550	172	..	31	31	724	102	826	7	56	63	1,548
1963..	..	9	32	41	449	208	1	38	39	714	253	967	10	70	80	1,624
1964..	..	6	46	52	(a) 1,138	215	3	92	95	1,432	291	1,723	9	138	147	3,076
<i>High School</i>																
1960..	8	8	..	120	..	6	6	..	..	82	..	14	14	202
1961..	..	1	20	21	108	83	..	7	7	89	..	89	1	27	28	280
1962..	..	1	18	19	158	83	..	7	7	77	25	102	1	25	26	343
1963..	..	1	27	28	307	181	..	4	4	125	..	125	1	31	32	613
1964..	..	1	37	38	(b) 265	215	..	4	..	102	..	102	1	41	42	582
<i>Technical</i>																
1960..	..	3	20	23	282	..	..	1	1	49	..	49	3	21	24	331
1961..	..	3	22	25	361	..	..	1	1	29	..	29	3	23	26	390
1962..	..	2	28	30	427	..	..	1	1	112	..	112	2	29	31	539
1963..	..	5	35	40	551	..	..	1	1	47	..	47	5	36	41	598
1964..	..	16	31	47	657	..	..	5	5	131	..	131	16	36	52	788
<i>Teacher Training</i>																
1960..	8	8	132	153	2	19	21	409	48	457	2	27	29	610
1961..	..	1	9	10	133	153	2	20	22	302	10	312	3	29	32	465
1962..	13	13	112	119	2	29	31	352	69	421	2	42	44	540
1963..	..	1	14	15	198	198	1	29	30	232	68	300	2	43	45	498
1964..	..	1	17	18	161	167	..	46	46	185	72	257	1	63	64	424

(a) Does not include 1,038 students studying at Junior High level through the Pre-Entry and Auxiliary Training Branch. (b) Does not include 374 students studying at Secondary level through the Pre-Entry and Auxiliary Training Branch.

At 30th June	Administration					Mission					Total											
	Primary "A"	Primary "T"	Junior High	High	Teacher Train- ing	Total	Primary "A"	Primary "T"	Exempt	Junior High	High	Tech- nical	Teacher Train- ing	Total	Primary "A"	Primary "T"	Exempt	Post Primary & Jr. High	Second- ary	Tech- nical	Teacher Train- ing	Total
1960 ..	20	156	12	2	5	3 198	10	548	2,033	6	2	2	15	2,616	30	704	2,033	18	4	7	18	2,814
1961 ..	22	201	10	4	8	2 247	10	692	1,535	15	3	1	15	2,271	32	893	1,535	25	7	9	17	2,518
1962 ..	23	233	13	3	10	2 284	10	808	1,756	24	3	3	17	2,621	33	1,041	1,756	37	6	13	19	2,905
1963 ..	22	247	7	5	11	2 294	9	919	1,735	18	1	2	13	2,697	31	1,166	1,735	25	6	13	15	2,991
1964 ..	24	263	9	4	13	3 316	9	1,016	1,489	26	1	3	13	2,557	33	1,279	1,489	35	5	16	16	2,873

APPENDIX XXII—continued

5. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS—SUMMARY OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Academic Level	Teachers			Pupils		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
<i>Administration Schools</i>						
Primary "A" .. ..	..	72	72	115	1,768	1,883
Primary "T"	722	245	967	31,573	..	31,573
Total Primary ..	722	317	1,039	31,688	1,768	33,456
Junior High	6	46	52	1,353	..	1,353
High	1	37	38	298	182	480
Technical	16	31	47	657	..	657
Teacher Training ..	1	17	18	119	48	167
Correspondence and Special Classes .. ..	..	..	(a)	1,819	..	1,819
Total Administration Schools .. .	746	448	1,194	35,934	1,998	37,932
<i>Mission Schools</i>						
Primary "A" .. ..	..	27	27	31	693	724
Primary "T"	2,272	434	2,706	84,037	..	84,037
Exempt	1,699	..	1,699	47,520	..	47,520
Total Primary ..	3,971	461	4,432	131,588	693	132,281
Junior High	3	92	95	1,723	..	1,723
High .. ..	..	4	4	102	..	102
Technical .. ..	..	5	5	131	..	131
Teacher Training ..	..	46	46	257	..	257
Total Mission Schools	3,974	608	4,582	133,801	693	134,494
<i>Administration and Mission Schools</i>						
Primary "A" .. ..	..	99	99	146	2,461	2,607
Primary "T"	2,994	679	3,673	115,610	..	115,610
Exempt	1,699	..	1,699	47,520	..	47,520
Total Primary ..	4,693	778	5,471	163,276	2,461	165,737
Junior High	9	138	147	3,076	..	3,076
High	1	41	42	400	182	582
Technical	16	36	52	788	..	788
Teacher Training ..	1	63	64	376	48	424
Correspondence and Special Classes .. ..	..	..	(a)	1,819	..	1,819
Grand Total ..	4,720	1,056	5,776	169,735	2,691	172,426

(a) The Teachers for this school are carried on the Headquarters establishment of the Department of Education.

6. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS: INDIGENOUS PUPILS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Standard	Administration			Mission			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Primary "A"—									
Preparatory	12	10	22	..	6	6	12	16	28
Grade 1	13	8	21	2	5	7	15	13	28
2	12	12	24	2	..	2	14	12	26
3	9	7	16	3	3	6	12	10	22
4	8	7	15	2	3	5	10	10	20
5	6	3	9	3	1	4	9	4	13
6	5	3	8	1	..	1	6	3	9
Total	65	50	115	13	18	31	78	68	146
2. Primary "T"—									
Preparatory	4,261	2,356	6,617	13,483	10,604	24,087	17,744	12,960	30,704
Standard 1	3,759	2,226	5,985	12,674	8,980	21,654	16,433	11,206	27,639
2	3,897	1,889	5,786	9,684	6,721	16,405	13,581	8,610	22,191
3	3,762	1,611	5,373	6,181	3,678	9,859	9,943	5,289	15,232
4	2,808	1,045	3,853	3,974	2,399	6,373	6,782	3,444	10,226
5	1,730	638	2,368	2,217	1,227	3,444	3,947	1,865	5,812
6	1,224	367	1,591	1,452	763	2,215	2,676	1,130	3,806
Total	21,441	10,132	31,573	49,665	34,372	84,037	71,106	44,504	115,610
3. Junior High—									
Standard 7	382	88	470	483	135	618	865	223	1,088
Form I	503	84	587	598	101	699	1,101	185	1,286
II	210	43	253	293	45	338	503	88	591
III	43	..	43	58	10	68	101	10	111
Total	1,138	215	1,353	1,432	291	1,723	2,570	506	3,076
4. High School—									
Form I	46	51	97	..	..	..	46	51	97
II	82	44	126	48	..	48	130	44	174
III	30	23	53	30	..	30	60	23	83
IV	17	4	21	13	..	13	30	4	34
V	1	..	1	11	..	11	12	..	12
Total	176	122	298	102	..	102	278	122	400

APPENDIX XXII—continued

6. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS: INDIGENOUS PUPILS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL, AT 30TH JUNE 1964—continued

Standard	Administration			Mission			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5. Technical—									
1st Year	329	12	341	77	..	77	406	12	418
2nd Year	316	..	316	37	..	37	353	..	353
3rd Year .. .. .	..	..	..	17	..	17	17	..	17
Total	645	12	657	131	..	131	776	12	788
6. Teacher Training—									
Course "A"	119	..	119	128	48	176	247	48	295
Course "B" 1st Year .. .. .	..	..	..	24	7	31	24	7	31
2nd Year .. .. .	..	..	..	20	17	37	20	17	37
Course "C" 1st Year .. .. .	..	..	..	9	..	9	9	..	9
2nd Year .. .. .	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	4
Total	119	..	119	185	72	257	304	72	376
7. Correspondence and Special Classes Branch—									
Primary	407	..	407	..	..	..	407	..	407
Secondary Junior High	1,038	..	1,038	..	..	..	1,038	..	1,038
High	374	..	374	..	..	..	374	..	374
Total	1,819	..	1,819	..	..	..	1,819	..	1,819
Grand Total	25,403	10,531	35,934	51,528	34,753	86,281	76,931	45,284	122,215

7. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS: NON-INDIGENOUS PUPILS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Academic Level	European			Asian			Mixed Race			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<i>Administration Schools</i>												
Primary "A"—												
Preparatory ..	108	99	207	24	23	47	11	12	23	143	134	277
Grade 1 ..	128	97	225	26	16	42	17	9	26	171	122	293
2 ..	115	95	210	25	31	56	14	11	25	154	137	291
3 ..	111	87	198	20	20	40	12	10	22	143	117	260
4 ..	76	65	141	27	20	47	16	5	21	119	90	209
5 ..	83	85	168	22	24	46	12	12	24	117	121	238
6 ..	82	72	154	15	13	28	12	6	18	109	91	200
Total Primary "A" ..	703	600	1,303	159	147	306	94	65	159	956	812	1,768
Secondary—												
Form I ..	16	20	36	23	19	42	8	10	18	47	49	96
II ..	10	16	26	8	8	16	7	6	13	25	30	55
III ..	6	9	15	3	1	4	..	..	..	9	10	19
IV ..	4	3	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	3	8
V ..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Total Secondary ..	39	49	88	35	28	63	15	16	31	89	93	182
Teacher Training—												
Course "E" ..	42	6	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	6	48
Total Teacher												
Training ..	42	6	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	6	48
Total Administra-												
tion Schools ..	784	655	1,439	194	175	369	109	81	190	1,087	911	1,998
<i>Mission Schools</i>												
Primary "A"—												
Preparatory ..	19	24	43	16	12	28	27	25	52	62	61	123
Grade 1 ..	25	20	45	9	11	20	34	32	66	68	63	131
2 ..	19	16	35	8	9	17	23	27	50	50	52	102
3 ..	17	21	38	9	10	19	25	25	50	51	56	107
4 ..	13	13	26	8	10	18	21	22	43	42	45	87
5 ..	7	14	21	7	8	15	17	20	37	31	42	73
6 ..	13	18	31	5	10	15	12	12	24	30	40	70
Total Primary "A" ..	113	126	239	62	70	132	159	163	322	334	359	693
Grand Total ..	897	781	1,678	256	245	501	268	244	512	1,421	1,270	2,691

8. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL, AT 30TH JUNE 1964

District	Type of School	Number of Schools	Teachers						Pupils					
			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western Highlands	Primary "A"	4	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	74	57	131
	Primary "T"	18	39	2	41	14	2	16	1,805	281	2,086	..	..	2,086
	Technical	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	20	..	20	..	..	20
	Total	23	40	2	42	17	5	22	1,825	281	2,106	74	57	2,237
Eastern Highlands	Primary "A"	3	..	..	..	2	5	7	11	10	21	94	65	180
	Primary "T"	42	85	9	94	29	8	37	3,656	1,046	4,702	..	..	4,702
	Junior High	1	1	..	1	6	2	8	159	7	166	..	..	166
	Technical	2	2	..	2	3	..	3	76	..	76	..	..	76
	Teacher Training	1	1	..	1	5	2	7	80	..	80	..	..	80
	Total	49	89	9	98	45	17	62	3,982	1,063	5,045	94	65	5,204
Sepik	Primary "A"	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	8	3	11	47	42	89
	Primary "T"	43	75	6	81	38	4	42	2,843	1,127	3,970	..	..	3,970
	Junior High	1	..	..	..	7	..	7	149	24	173	..	..	173
	Technical	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	59	..	59	..	..	59
Madang	Primary "A"	1	77	6	83	49	5	54	3,059	1,154	4,213	47	42	89
	Primary "T"	30	75	2	77	29	9	38	2,742	1,311	4,053	83	66	149
	Junior High	1	..	..	..	4	3	7	120	41	161	..	..	161
	Technical	1	2	..	2	4	..	4	70	..	70	..	..	70
Manus	Primary "A"	1	..	..	..	3	1	4	39	..	39	..	..	39
	Primary "T"	34	77	2	79	42	16	58	2,973	1,353	4,326	83	66	149
	Junior High	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Technical	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Primary "A"	2	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	1	2	26	28	54
	Primary "T"	21	54	18	72	9	..	9	977	945	1,922	..	..	1,922
	Junior High	1	3	..	3	2	3	5	102	57	159	..	..	159
	Technical	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	25	..	25	..	..	25
Total	Primary "A"	25	58	18	76	15	4	19	1,105	1,003	2,108	26	28	54
	Primary "T"	47	77	2	79	42	16	58	2,973	1,353	4,326	83	66	149
	Junior High	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Technical	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

8. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL, AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

District	Type of School	Number of Schools	Teachers						Pupils					
			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Morobe	Primary "A"	5	..	..	..	3	19	22	2	6	8	250	243	493
	Primary "T"	41	85	12	97	30	15	45	3,334	1,266	4,600	..	..	4,600
	Junior High	1	2	..	2	7	1	8	221	..	221	..	..	221
	High	2	..	..	..	3	8	11	16	104	120	19	28	167
	Technical	2	1	..	1	8	1	9	175	..	175	..	..	175
	Total ..	51	88	12	100	51	44	95	3,748	1,376	5,124	269	271	5,664
New Britain	Primary "A"	5	..	..	..	9	14	23	32	19	51	316	272	588
	Primary "T"	31	118	26	144	36	7	43	3,865	2,821	6,686	..	..	6,686
	Junior High	1	..	..	..	6	4	10	234	67	301	..	..	301
	High	2	1	..	1	12	7	19	160	18	178	70	65	313
	Technical	2	2	..	2	8	..	8	177	..	177	..	..	177
	Teacher Training	1	..	..	..	5	1	6	..	..	..	42	6	48
	Total ..	42	121	26	147	76	33	109	4,468	2,925	7,393	428	343	8,164
New Ireland	Primary "A"	2	..	..	..	2	1	3	8	6	14	44	31	75
	Primary "T"	25	62	10	72	8	1	9	1,290	931	2,221	..	..	2,221
	Junior High	2	..	..	..	4	2	6	103	19	122	..	..	122
	Technical	1	3	..	3	1	..	1	30	..	30	..	..	30
	Total ..	30	65	10	75	15	4	19	1,431	956	2,387	44	31	2,462
Bougainville	Primary "A"	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	5	22	8	35
	Primary "T"	12	44	..	44	5	1	6	929	404	1,333	..	..	1,333
	Junior High	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	50	..	50	..	..	50
	Technical	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	25	..	25	..	..	25
	Total ..	15	46	..	46	8	2	10	1,005	408	1,413	22	8	1,443
Total New Guinea	Primary "A"	24	..	..	..	24	48	72	65	50	115	956	812	1,883
	Primary "T"	263	637	85	722	198	47	245	21,441	10,132	31,573	..	..	31,573
	Junior High	9	6	..	6	34	12	46	1,138	215	1,353	..	..	1,353
	High	4	1	..	1	19	18	37	176	122	298	89	93	480
	Technical	13	16	..	16	30	1	31	657	..	657	..	..	657
	Teacher Training	3	1	..	1	13	4	17	119	..	119	42	6	167
	Correspondence and Special Classes Branch	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	1,819	..	1,819	..	..	1,819
	Grand Total	316	661	85	746	318	130	448	25,415	10,519	35,934	1,087	911	37,932

(a) The Teachers for this school are carried on the Headquarters establishment of the Department of Education.

9. MISSION SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL, AT 30TH JUNE 1964

District	Type of School	Number of Schools	Pupils						Total	
			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous				
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Western Highlands	Primary " A "	..	2	..	1	1	33	62	95	96
	Primary " T "	..	84	6,110	2,315	8,425	..	..	..	8,425
	Junior High	..	4	107	5	112	..	..	..	112
	Teacher Training	..	1	16	..	16	..	..	..	16
	Technical	..	1	26	..	26	..	..	..	26
	Exempt	..	373	6,380	3,838	10,218	..	..	..	10,218
	Total	..	465	12,639	6,159	18,798	33	62	95	18,893
Eastern Highlands..	Primary " A "	..	1	1	2	3	10	10	20	23
	Primary " T "	..	75	5,995	1,742	7,737	..	..	..	7,737
	Junior High	..	2	168	9	177	..	..	..	177
	Teacher Training	..	2	24	..	24	..	..	..	24
	Exempt	..	197	4,596	2,299	6,895	..	..	..	6,895
	Total	..	277	10,784	4,052	14,836	10	10	20	14,856
New Ireland	..	..	1	1	2	3	21	20	41	44
	Primary " T "	..	68	2,321	1,658	3,979	..	..	..	3,979
	Junior High	..	2	114	18	132	..	..	..	132
	Exempt	..	7	120	92	212	..	..	..	212
	Total	..	78	2,556	1,770	4,326	21	20	41	4,367
Madang	..	..	1	3	5	8	47	34	81	89
	Primary " T "	..	101	5,312	4,019	9,331	..	..	..	9,331
	Junior High	..	3	174	24	198	..	..	..	198
	Teacher Training	..	2	17	19	36	..	..	..	36
	Technical	..	1	20	..	20	..	..	..	20
	Exempt	..	193	2,869	2,543	5,412	..	..	..	5,412
	Total	..	301	8,395	6,610	15,005	47	34	81	15,086
Morobe	..	..	2	8	8	16	70	54	124	140
	Primary " T "	..	179	5,166	3,692	8,858	..	..	..	8,858
	Junior High	..	2	104	8	112	..	..	..	112
	Teacher Training	..	1	24	..	24	..	..	..	24
	Exempt	..	204	3,456	2,783	6,239	..	..	..	6,239
	Total	..	388	8,758	6,491	15,249	70	54	124	15,373

9. MISSION SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL, AT 30TH JUNE 1964—continued

District	Type of School	Number of Schools	Pupils						Total	
			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous				
			Male	Female	Total.	Male	Female	Total		
New Britain ..	Primary " A "	..	2	..	..	..	153	179	332	332
	Primary " T "	..	200	9,720	9,335	19,055	..	..	..	19,055
	High School	..	1	102	..	102	..	..	..	102
	Teacher Training	..	4	62	37	99	..	..	..	99
	Technical ..	..	1	85	..	85	..	..	..	85
	Exempt ..	..	23	305	202	507	..	..	..	507
	Junior High	..	5	421	145	566	..	..	..	566
	Total	..	236	10,695	9,719	20,414	153	179	332	20,746
Sepik ..	Primary " T "	..	90	6,493	3,694	10,187	..	..	..	10,187
	Junior High	..	3	133	23	156	..	..	..	156
	Teacher Training	..	1	23	..	23	..	..	..	23
	Exempt ..	..	457	11,355	6,158	17,513	..	..	..	17,513
	Total	..	551	18,004	9,875	27,879	..	..	..	27,879
Bougainville ..	Primary " T "	..	172	6,972	6,585	13,557	..	..	..	13,557
	Junior High	..	3	147	54	201	..	..	..	201
	Teacher Training	..	2	19	16	35	..	..	..	35
	Exempt ..	..	26	162	171	333	..	..	..	333
	Total	..	203	7,300	6,826	14,126	..	..	..	14,126
Manus ..	Primary " T "	..	47	1,576	1,332	2,908	..	..	..	2,908
	Junior High	..	2	64	5	69	..	..	..	69
	Exempt ..	..	9	108	83	191	..	..	..	191
	Total	..	58	1,748	1,420	3,168	..	..	..	3,168
Total New Guinea ..	Primary " A "	..	9	13	18	31	334	359	693	724
	Primary " T "	..	1,016	49,665	34,372	84,037	..	..	..	84,037
	High School	..	1	102	..	102	..	..	..	102
	Teacher Training	..	13	185	72	257	..	..	..	257
	Technical ..	..	3	131	..	131	..	..	..	131
	Junior High	..	26	1,432	291	1,723	..	..	..	1,723
	Exempt ..	..	1,489	29,351	18,169	47,520	..	..	..	47,520
	Grand Total	..	2,557	80,879	52,922	133,801	334	359	693	134,494

10. MISSIONS CONDUCTING SCHOOLS AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Missions	Registered and Recognised Schools								Exempt Schools	Grand Total
	Primary			Schools Beyond Primary Level						
	Primary "A"	Primary "T"	Total	Junior High	High Schools	Techni- cal	Teacher Training	Total		
Apostolic Church Mission .. .. .	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Assemblies of God in Australia, New Guinea Mission .. .. .	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	14	21
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated .. .. .	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	1	53	57
Australian Lutheran Mission .. .. .	..	16	16	1	..	..	..	1	..	17
Bismarck-Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists .. .. .	..	58	58	1	..	1	2	4	24	86
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Wewak .. .. .	..	32	32	2	..	..	1	3	153	188
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Goroka	1	23	24	..	..	..	..	..	128	152
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost	1	46	47	2	..	..	2	4	148	199
Catholic Mission of the Holy Trinity .. .. .	..	25	25	1	..	..	1	2	291	318
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Kavieng	1	88	89	3	..	..	..	3	..	92
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Vunapope	2	104	106	3	1	..	2	6	..	112
Christian Mission in Many Lands .. .. .	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	11
Church of Christ Mission .. .. .	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Church of the Nazarene .. .. .	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Coral Sea Union of Seventh Day Adventists .. .. .	..	36	36	1	..	..	1	2	54	92
East and West Indies Bible Mission .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Evangelical Bible Mission .. .. .	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Evangelical Lutheran Mission .. .. .	..	11	11	1	..	..	..	1	5	17
Faith Mission .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Four Square Gospel Mission .. .. .	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
Franciscan Mission .. .. .	..	21	21	1	..	..	..	1	101	123
Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod	1	12	13	2	..	..	..	2	150	165
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea	1	236	237	4	..	1	2	7	318	562
Marionhill Fathers Catholic Mission, Lae	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
Marist Mission Society .. .. .	..	117	117	3	..	..	2	5	2	124
Methodist Overseas Mission, New Guinea .. .. .	..	74	74	1	..	..	..	1	29	104
New Guinea Anglican Mission .. .. .	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	12	36
New Guinea Gospel Mission .. .. .	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
New Tribes Mission (New Guinea) Incorporated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Passionist Fathers Catholic Mission, Vanimo .. .. .	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	9
Salvation Army (New Guinea) .. .. .	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Solomon Islands Methodist District Mission .. .. .	..	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
South Seas Evangelical Mission .. .. .	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission .. .. .	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Wesleyan Mission .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	9	1,016	1,025	26	1	3	13	43	1,489	2,557

11. PUPILS ATTENDING MISSION SCHOOLS AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Mission	Primary Schools						Registered and Recognized Schools Beyond Primary Level										Grand Total	
	Registered and Recognized			Exempt			Junior High		High		Technical		Teacher Training		Total			
	Non-Indigenous		Indigenous	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female		
	Male	Female																
Apostolic Church Mission ..	..	..	211	29	240	..	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	29	240	
Assemblies of God in Australia—New Guinea Mission ..	..	..	575	178	753	360	254	614	..	..	..	..	..	..	935	432	1,367	
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated ..	..	..	425	212	637	771	495	1,266	..	..	26	..	..	26	1,222	707	1,929	
Australian Lutheran Mission ..	..	..	895	619	1,514	..	..	..	34	8	..	..	..	42	929	627	1,556	
Bismarck—Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists ..	..	..	1,193	846	2,039	321	202	523	114	23	..	85	..	13	1,726	1,079	2,805	
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Goroka ..	10	10	2,464	992	3,476	2,780	1,890	4,670	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,254	2,892	8,146	
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Wewak ..	..	..	3,061	2,011	5,072	3,787	3,261	7,048	114	23	..	..	..	23	6,985	5,295	12,280	
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ..	47	34	2,987	2,419	5,487	2,137	2,019	4,156	76	9	..	..	..	17	5,264	4,500	9,764	
Catholic Mission of the Holy Trinity ..	..	..	3,022	1,371	4,393	4,922	3,202	8,124	59	..	..	..	..	16	8,019	4,573	12,592	
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Kavieng ..	21	20	3,052	2,350	5,443	..	..	..	153	18	..	..	..	..	3,226	2,388	5,614	
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Vunapope ..	153	179	6,994	6,657	13,983	..	..	..	198	96	102	..	..	49	7,496	6,961	14,457	
Christian Mission in Many Lands ..	..	..	435	129	564	25	15	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	460	144	604	
Church of Christ Mission ..	..	..	114	111	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	111	225	
Church of the Nazarene ..	..	..	177	58	235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	58	235	
Choral Sea Union of Seventh Day Adventists ..	..	..	1,822	678	2,500	771	357	1,128	78	9	..	..	..	14	2,685	1,044	3,729	
East and West Indies Bible Mission ..	..	..	26	9	35	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	9	35	
Evangelical Lutheran Mission ..	..	..	322	271	593	44	32	76	669	25	5	..	..	..	391	308	699	
Evangelical Bible Mission ..	..	..	32	..	32	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	32	
Faith Mission ..	..	..	82	19	101	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	82	19	101	
Four Square Gospel Mission ..	..	..	220	22	242	112	7	119	361	..	..	..	..	..	332	29	361	
Franciscan Mission ..	..	..	1,429	860	2,289	1,717	806	2,523	4,812	19	..	..	..	..	3,165	1,666	4,831	
Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod ..	15	27	617	146	805	..	..	805	25	5	..	..	..	..	657	178	835	
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea ..	13	18	7,739	4,645	12,415	6,012	3,759	9,771	22,186	281	15	..	..	34	14,099	8,437	22,536	
Marrionhill Fathers Catholic Mission, Lae ..	57	36	217	189	499	25	15	40	539	..	..	..	..	19	299	240	539	
Marist Mission Society ..	..	..	5,386	5,161	10,547	38	31	69	10,616	118	48	..	..	..	5,561	5,256	10,817	
Methodist Overseas Mission, New Guinea ..	..	..	2,261	2,327	4,588	240	241	481	5,069	109	26	..	..	..	2,610	2,594	5,204	
New Guinea Anglican Mission ..	..	..	1,278	373	1,651	5,264	1,566	6,830	8,481	..	..	..	..	..	6,542	1,939	8,481	
New Guinea Gospel Mission ..	..	..	89	37	126	..	..	..	126	..	..	..	..	..	89	37	126	
New Tribes Mission (New Guinea) Incorporated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

12. TEACHERS IN MISSION SCHOOLS AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Mission	Registered and Recognized Schools						Exempt Schools			Total		
	Non-indigenous			Indigenous			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total						
Apostolic Church Mission ..	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Assemblies of God in Australia— New Guinea Mission ..	2	7	9	14	..	14	16	3	19	32	10	42
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated ..	9	6	15	14	..	14	53	..	53	76	6	82
Australian Lutheran Mission ..	5	3	8	17	..	17	..	..	..	22	3	25
Bismarck-Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists ..	10	3	13	91	8	99	30	..	30	131	11	142
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Wewak ..	18	31	49	58	14	72	218	1	219	294	46	340
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Goroka ..	3	24	27	75	5	80	130	..	130	208	29	237
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost	16	23	39	148	10	158	170	..	170	334	33	367
Catholic Mission of the Holy Trinity	7	21	28	97	..	97	300	2	302	404	23	427
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Vunapope ..	18	40	58	479	46	525	..	..	..	497	86	583
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Kavieng ..	6	15	21	144	17	161	..	..	..	150	32	182
Christian Mission in Many Lands	8	10	18	2	..	2	1	..	1	11	10	21
Church of Christ Mission ..	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Church of the Nazarene ..	1	2	3	4	2	6	..	..	..	5	4	9
Coral Sea Union of Seventh Day Adventists ..	16	3	19	61	1	62	54	..	54	131	4	135
East and West Indies Bible Mission	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Evangelical Bible Mission ..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Evangelical Lutheran Mission ..	2	3	5	22	2	24	5	..	5	29	5	34
Faith Mission ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
Four Square Gospel Mission ..	..	7	7	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	7	11
Franciscan Mission ..	13	16	29	37	..	37	131	..	131	181	16	197
Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod	18	1	19	10	1	11	180	10	190	208	12	220
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea ..	33	44	77	240	12	252	329	2	331	602	58	660
Marionhill Fathers, Catholic Mis- sion, Lae ..	3	4	7	9	1	10	3	..	3	15	5	20
Marist Mission Society ..	34	36	70	204	84	288	3	..	3	241	120	361
Methodist Overseas Mission, New Guinea ..	3	6	9	183	8	191	34	1	35	220	15	235
New Guinea Anglican Mission ..	5	5	10	62	11	73	17	..	17	84	16	100
New Guinea Gospel Mission ..	1	3	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	5
New Tribes Mission (New Guinea) Incorporated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Passionist Fathers, Catholic Mis- sion, Vanimo ..	6	3	9	11	..	11	2	..	2	19	3	22
Salvation Army (New Guinea) ..	1	3	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	5
Solomon Islands Methodist District Mission ..	1	5	6	59	7	66	..	..	..	60	12	72
South Seas Evangelical Mission ..	3	5	8	2	..	2	..	..	..	5	5	10
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission ..	8	11	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	19
Wesleyan Mission ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christian Radio Missionary Fellow- ship ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total ..	256	352	608	2,045	230	2,275	1,680	19	1,699	3,981	601	4,582

APPENDIX XXIII

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

I. TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS APPLIED TO THE TERRITORY DURING 1963-64

The Treaties, Conventions and Agreements applying to the Territory at 30th June, 1958, are shown at page 221 of the report for 1957-58.

During the period 1st July, 1958 to 30th June, 1964, the following Treaties, Conventions and Agreements have been applied to the Territory:

General and Multilateral International Agreements:

- Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface (7th October, 1952)—applying as from 8th February, 1959.
- Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (12th August, 1949)—applying as from 14th April, 1959.
- Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (12th August, 1949)—applying as from 14th April, 1959.
- Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of the Armed Forces at Sea (12th August, 1949)—applying as from 14th April, 1959.
- Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of War (12th August, 1949)—applying as from 14th April, 1959.
- Universal Postal Convention, Final Protocol thereto, Detailed Regulations for implementing the Convention, Provisions concerning Airmail and Final protocol to the Provisions concerning Airmail (3rd October, 1957)—applying as from 29th April, 1959.
- Convention for fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment at Sea (9th July, 1920)—applying as from 8th July, 1959.
- Convention concerning the Rights of Association and Combination of Agricultural Workers (12th November, 1921)—applying as from 8th July, 1959.
- Convention concerning the Age for Admission of Children to Employment in Agriculture (16th November, 1921)—applying as from 16th July, 1959.
- Articles of Agreement of the International Development Association (26th January, 1960)—applying as from 24th September, 1960.
- Convention concerning Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents (5th June, 1925)—applying as from 8th February, 1961.
- Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (10th June, 1925)—applying as from 8th February, 1961.
- Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (revised 1934) (21st June, 1934)—applying as from 8th February, 1961.
- Convention on Road Traffic (19th September, 1949)—applying as from 2nd June, 1961.
- Convention on the Nationality of Married Women (20th February, 1957)—applying as from 12th June, 1961.
- State Treaty for the Re-establishment of an Independent and Democratic Austria (15th May, 1955)—applying as from 10th August, 1961.
- International Telecommunication Convention, together with Final Protocol and Additional Protocols (21st December, 1959)—applying as from 1st February, 1962.
- International Wheat Agreement (10th March, 1962)—applying as from 16th July, 1962.
- Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (21st December, 1947)—applying as from 20th November, 1962.
- Protocol for limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium (23rd June, 1953)—applying as from 8th March, 1963.
- Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes arising out of the Geneva Law of the Sea Conventions (29th April, 1958)—applying as from 14th May, 1963.
- Convention on the High Seas (29th April, 1958)—applying as from 13th June, 1963.
- Protocol to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air, signed at Warsaw on 12th October, 1929 (28th September, 1955)—applying as from 1st August, 1963.
- Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Underwater (5th August, 1963)—applying as from 12th November, 1963.
- International Coffee Agreement (28th September, 1962)—applying as from 27th December, 1963.
- Convention on the Continental Shelf (29th April, 1958)—applying as from 10th June, 1964.

1. TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS APPLIED TO THE TERRITORY DURING 1963-64—continued

Bilateral Treaties, excluding Extradition Treaties:

- Federal Republic of Germany: Agreement relating to Air Transport (22nd May, 1957)—applying as from 10th January, 1959.
- United States of America: Agreement concerning the Exchange of Postal Parcels between the United States of America and the Territory of Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea (22nd May-20th June, 1958)—applying as from 1st October, 1958.
- Federal Republic of Germany: Trade Agreement (14th October, 1959)—applying as from 1st July, 1959.
- France: Convention supplementary to the Convention of 2nd February, 1922, respecting legal proceedings (15th April, 1936)—applying as from 9th October, 1959.
- Federation of Malaya: Agreement relating to Air Services (29th September, 1959)—applying as from 29th September, 1959.
- Thailand: Agreement relating to Air Services (26th February, 1960)—applying as from 26th February, 1960.
- India: Exchange of Notes modifying the Air Services Agreement between Australia and India of 11th June, 1949, and the Exchange of Notes associated therewith (14th December, 1960)—applying as from 14th December, 1960.
- Netherlands: Exchange of Notes between Australia and the Netherlands extending the Australia-Netherlands Postal Parcels Agreement of 22nd October, 1953, to Papua, New Guinea and Netherlands New Guinea (4th August, 1959)—applying as from 30th September, 1960.
- Exchange of Notes between Australia and the Netherlands for the further Amendment of the Agreement of 22nd October, 1953, for the Exchange of Postal Parcels (18th October, 1960)—applying as from 10th August, 1961.
- New Zealand: Agreement relating to Air Services (25th July, 1961)—applying as from 25th July, 1961.
- Federation of Malaya: Agreement concerning the Reciprocal Exchange of Planting Material between the Federation of Malaya and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea (26th November, 1962)—applying as from 26th November, 1962.
- Italy: Agreement relating to Air Services (10th November, 1960)—applying as from 10th May, 1963.
- United States of America: Agreement concerning the Status of United States Forces in Australia (9th May, 1963)—applying as from 9th May, 1963.
- Malaysia: Agreement relating to Air Services—applying as from 19th March, 1964.

2. TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations at the Sixty-Second Plenary Meeting of its First Session on 13th December, 1946

The Territory of New Guinea has been administered in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and in pursuance of a mandate conferred upon His Britannic Majesty and exercised on His behalf by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Charter of the United Nations, signed at San Francisco on 26th June, 1945, provides by Article 75 for the establishment of an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements.

The Government of Australia now undertakes to place the Territory of New Guinea under the trusteeship system, on the terms set forth in the present Trusteeship Agreement.

Therefore the General Assembly of the United Nations, acting in pursuance of Article 85 of the Charter, approves the following terms of trusteeship for the Territory of New Guinea, in substitution for the terms of the Mandate under which the Territory has been administered.

Article 1

The Territory to which this Trusteeship Agreement applies (hereinafter called the Territory) consists of that portion of the island of New Guinea and the groups of islands administered therewith under the Mandate dated 17th December, 1920, conferred upon His Britannic Majesty and exercised by the Government of Australia.

Article 2

The Government of Australia (hereinafter called the Administering Authority) is hereby designated as the sole authority which will exercise the administration of the Territory.

2. TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA—continued

Article 3

The Administering Authority undertakes to administer the Territory in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and in such a manner as to achieve in the Territory the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system, which are set forth in Article 76 of the Charter.

Article 4

The Administering Authority will be responsible for the peace, order, good government and defence of the Territory and for this purpose will have the same powers of legislation, administration and jurisdiction in and over the Territory as if it were an integral part of Australia, and will be entitled to apply to the Territory, subject to such modifications as it deems desirable, such laws of the Commonwealth of Australia as it deems appropriate to the needs and conditions of the Territory.

Article 5

It is agreed that the Administering Authority, in the exercise of its powers under Article 4 will be at liberty to bring the Territory into a customs, fiscal or administrative union or federation with other dependent territories under its jurisdiction or control, and to establish common services between the Territory and any or all of these territories, if in its opinion it would be in the interests of the Territory and not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the trusteeship system to do so.

Article 6

The Administering Authority further undertakes to apply in the Territory the provisions of such international agreements and such recommendations of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter as are, in the opinion of the Administering Authority, suited to the needs and conditions of the Territory and conducive to the achievement of the basic objectives of the trusteeship system.

Article 7

The Administering Authority may take all measures in the Territory which it considers desirable to provide for the defence of the Territory and for maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 8

The Administering Authority undertakes that in the discharge of its obligations under Article 3 of this agreement:

1. It will co-operate with the Trusteeship Council in the discharge of all the Council's functions under Articles 87 and 88 of the Charter.

2. It will, in accordance with its established policy:

- (a) take into consideration the customs and usages of the inhabitants of New Guinea and respect the rights and safeguard the interests, both present and future, of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory, and in particular ensure that no rights over native land in favour of any person not an indigenous inhabitant of New Guinea may be created or transferred except with the consent of the competent public authority;
- (b) promote, as may be appropriate to the circumstances of the Territory, the educational and cultural advancement of the inhabitants;
- (c) assure to the inhabitants of the Territory, as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Territory and its peoples, a progressively increasing share in the administrative and other services of the Territory; and
- (d) guarantee to the inhabitants of the Territory, subject only to the requirements of public order, freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of petition, freedom of conscience and worship and freedom of religious teaching.

APPENDIX XXIV

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Place	Month	Mean Maximum Temperature (° F.)	Mean Minimum Temperature (° F.)	Mean 9 a.m. Humidity (%)	Rainfall Points (100 Points = One Inch)	Rain Days
Lae	1963—					
	July	81.4	72.1	91	3,426	28
	August	82.4	72.3	84	1,602	22
	September	83.5	72.6	84	2,028	25
	October	83.0	72.5	83	2,053	25
	November	86.3	73.2	76	1,078	21
	December	87.3	74.5	77	634	18
	1964—					
	January	87.9	75.2	78	2,054	22
	February	88.2	75.5	80	1,164	21
	March	87.1	74.9	82	1,658	22
	April	87.2	74.3	81	1,850	21
	May	85.0	73.3	85	1,911	22
	June	85.1	71.8	80	451	12
Madang	1963—					
	July	84.7	72.9	88	1,341	18
	August	85.4	73.6	85	891	15
	September	85.1	73.6	83	626	13
	October	85.3	73.3	84	1,150	21
	November	85.5	73.6	86	2,134	26
	December	85.8	73.5	85	1,129	22
	1964—					
	January	86.3	74.6	86	722	23
	February	86.4	74.1	87	2,052	24
	March	86.3	74.3	85	1,416	23
	April	86.2	73.9	88	2,057	26
	May	85.9	73.8	87	1,110	23
	June	85.9	72.6	87	971	20
Rabaul	1963—					
	July	85.3	73.6	80	651	15
	August	86.4	73.9	80	1,379	21
	September	86.0	73.9	79	627	15
	October	86.6	75.0	76	716	16
	November	86.5	73.8	73	674	20
	December	86.0	73.6	79	563	25
	1964—					
	January	86.5	74.4	82	1,548	24
	February	86.5	74.5	81	440	17
	March	86.6	74.6	81	1,362	24
	April	87.3	74.1	80	466	12
	May	87.6	73.7	78	338	12
	June	87.4	73.2	78	261	10

APPENDIX XXV

RELIGIOUS MISSIONS

1. MISSIONS OPERATING AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Mission	District	Number of Non-indigenous Missionaries in District		Estimated Number of Adherents
		Male	Female	
Apostolic Church	Western Highlands ..	9	10	17,000
Assemblies of God in Australia	Sepik	18	22	10,750
Balam—Kauk Voluntary Education Agency	Sepik	1	..	60
Baptist—Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated	Sepik	2	1	1,000
Bible Fellowship International	Western Highlands ..	10	13	15,000
	Morobe	1	1	150
		13	15	16,150
Christian Missions in Many Lands	Sepik	22	28	9,820
Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship	Western Highlands ..	3	2	16
Church of Christ	Madang	7	13	1,400
Church of England—New Guinea Anglican Mission	Eastern Highlands ..	6	4	4,000
	Madang	13	1	6,700
	Morobe	2	1	1,000
	New Britain	6	3	1,500
	Western Highlands ..	2	..	6,800
		29	9	20,000
Church of the Nazarene	Western Highlands ..	4	5	2,700
East and West Indies Bible Mission	Western Highlands ..	2	3	1,300
Evangelical Lutheran Faith Mission	Manus	4	6	2,400
Faith Mission	Eastern Highlands ..	5	7	8,730
Fitzgerald and O'Shannessy Mission	Sepik	1	1	100
Four Square Gospel International Church—(Aust.)	Eastern Highlands ..	3	3	2,200
(U.S.)	Eastern Highlands ..	3	5	4,700
		6	8	6,900
Kwato Extension Association Incorporated	Eastern Highlands ..	..	..	260
Lutheran—Australian	Morobe	18	8	8,000
Missouri Synod	Western Highlands ..	5	7	2,000
New Guinea	Eastern Highlands ..	31	42	96,818
	Madang	57	75	40,313
	Morobe	67	93	138,175
	Western Highlands ..	13	18	16,610
		191	243	301,916
Methodist—Missionary Society of New Zealand	Bougainville .. .. .	..	3	9,657
Overseas Mission	New Britain	15	9	39,956
	New Ireland	6	3	19,823
		21	15	69,436
New Guinea Gospel	Sepik	3	3	1,000
New Tribes (New Guinea) Incorporated	Eastern Highlands ..	8	8	5,657
	Morobe	6	7	5,070
		14	15	10,727

1. MISSIONS OPERATING AT 30TH JUNE, 1964—continued

Mission	District	Number of Non-indigenous Missionaries in District		Estimated Number of Adherents
		Male	Female	
Roman Catholic				
Franciscan	Sepik	53	20	40,000
Marist Society	Bougainville	65	64	47,540
Divine Word	Sepik	69	51	66,000
	Eastern Highlands	31	26	50,000
Holy Ghost	Madang	80	36	46,017
Holy Trinity	Western Highlands	42	35	80,000
Marianhill	Morobe	4	6	3,000
Most Sacred Heart of Jesus—				
Vunapope	New Britain	107	116	79,000
Kavieng	Manus	3	7	8,579
	New Britain	5	..	1,315
	New Ireland	15	20	17,767
		474	381	439,218
H. R. and G. J. Rudd and Sons	Western Highlands	1	1	100
Salvation Army	Eastern Highlands	2	8	760
	Morobe	1	1	280
		3	9	1,040
Seventh Day Adventist—				
Bismarck-Solomons Union	Bougainville	11	2	2,503
	New Britain	22	5	1,053
	New Ireland	7	2	3,165
	Manus	6	1	964
	Morobe	7	2	1,006
	West New Britain	10	2	1,316
Coral Sea Union	Eastern Highlands	12	13	11,625
	Madang	5	8	1,572
	Morobe	6	8	202
	Sepik	5	5	4,020
	Western Highlands	11	17	10,356
		102	65	37,782
Sola Fide	Sepik	1	1	800
South Seas Evangelical Mission	Sepik	13	12	4,500
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood	Eastern Highlands	8	10	3,000
	Western Highlands	7	14	4,000
		15	24	7,000
Village Church	Eastern Highlands	1	1	500
World Missions Incorporated	Eastern Highlands	2	3	7,000
	Grand Total	965	902	978,605

APPENDIX XXV —continued

2. NATIONALITY OF NON-INDIGENOUS MISSIONARIES AT 30TH JUNE 1964

Nationality						Males	Females	Persons
British (including Australian Citizens)	..	..				449	452	901
Dutch	..	..	..	..	..	38	36	74
French	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	10
German	..	..	..	..	..	149	150	299
Italian	..	..	..	..	..	39	6	45
Swiss	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	21
United States of America	..	..	..	..	..	209	224	433
Other	..	..	..	..	..	69	15	84
Total	..	..	..	..	..	965	902	1,867

3. MEDICAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF MISSIONS: SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1964

Particulars						Medical Expenditure	Educational Expenditure
						£'000	£'000
Grant-in-aid by Administration	..	..				(a) 126	355
Ascertainable expenditure from own funds	..	..				247	730
Total	..	..	..	..	..	373	1,085

(a) Includes medical aid and building grants.

APPENDIX XXVI

NATIONAL INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

1. TOTAL MARKET SUPPLIES FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE

—	1961		1962		1963	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Monetary Sector—</i>						
Wages, Salaries and Supplements	28,010,277	..	32,712,921	..	36,455,927
Primary Production Income—						
(i) Marketed production	5,341,846	..	4,455,058	..	4,961,156
(ii) Non-marketed production	7,747,756	..	8,040,500	..	12,999,315
Company Income	3,306,402	..	3,775,763	..	4,713,000
Other Business Income	2,213,467	..	2,255,800	..	2,475,057
Income from Property (Net Rent and Interest)	728,460	..	753,363	..	762,805
<i>Territory Income at Factor Cost</i>	47,348,208	..	51,993,405	..	57,367,260
Allowance for Depreciation	2,273,269	..	2,925,694	..	3,138,500
<i>Gross Territory Product at Factor Cost</i>	49,621,477	..	54,919,099	..	60,505,760
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	2,361,829	..	2,771,017	..	3,116,433
<i>Gross Territory Product (At Market Prices)</i>	51,983,306	..	57,690,116	..	63,622,193
Imports and other Payments for Goods and Services	31,971,780	..	31,965,581	..	34,258,284
<i>Market Supplies of Monetary Sector</i>	83,955,086	..	89,655,697	..	97,880,477
<i>Subsistence Sector—</i>						
Subsistence Sector Income	80,047,000	..	82,150,000	..	83,343,000
<i>Subsistence Sector Supplies</i>	80,047,000	..	82,150,000	..	83,343,000
<i>Total Market Supplies</i>	164,002,086	..	171,805,697	..	181,223,477

2. TOTAL MARKET EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE

	1961		1962		1963	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Monetary Sector—</i>						
Consumption Expenditure—						
1. Personal Consumption—						
(i) Market Supplies	29,814,822	..	32,693,775	..	34,377,283	..
(ii) Non-market Supplies ..	7,747,756	..	8,040,500	..	7,999,315	..
2. Statistical Discrepancy	—32,232	37,530,346	+535,398	41,269,673	+163,416	42,540,014
<i>Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services—</i>						
1. Mission .. ..	..	1,889,520	..	2,077,853	..	2,386,340
2. Public Authorities—						
Administration .. ..	..	13,152,122	..	15,404,980	..	16,988,203
Native Local Government Councils .. ..	..	36,596	..	65,582	..	46,840
Commonwealth Departments and Instrumentalities .. ..	..	2,039,814	..	2,334,778	..	2,593,500
	..	17,118,052	..	19,883,193	..	22,014,883
<i>Gross Domestic Capital Formation—</i>						
1. Private .. ..	..	5,319,755	..	5,667,810	..	6,089,690
2. Mission .. ..	..	282,085	..	336,987	..	295,189
3. Public Authorities—						
Administration .. ..	..	6,178,082	..	6,025,420	..	8,272,926
Native Local Government Councils .. ..	..	102,562	..	141,583	..	217,446
Commonwealth Departments and Instrumentalities .. ..	..	1,642,136	..	2,327,823	..	2,015,000
4. Increase in Value of Stocks ..	..	1,525,404	..	—318,708	..	76,136
	..	15,050,024	..	14,180,915	..	16,966,387
Gross Territory Expenditure .. ..	..	69,698,422	..	75,333,781	..	81,521,284
Export and Other Receipts for Goods and Services .. ..	..	14,256,664	..	14,321,916	..	16,359,193
<i>Monetary Sector Market Expenditure</i> ..	..	83,955,086	..	89,655,697	..	97,880,477
<i>Subsistence Sector—</i>						
Subsistence Sector Expenditure—						
1. Consumption .. ..	..	61,754,000	..	63,531,000	..	64,513,000
2. Private Investment, Replacement and Maintenance .. ..	..	4,140,000	..	4,190,000	..	4,230,000
3. Community Investment, Replacement and Maintenance ..	..	14,153,000	..	14,429,000	..	14,600,000
<i>Subsistence Sector Expenditure</i>	..	80,047,000	..	82,150,000	..	83,343,000
<i>Total Market Expenditure</i> ..	..	164,002,086	..	171,805,697	..	181,223,477

APPENDIX XXVII

INDEX: TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL QUESTIONNAIRE

REFERENCES ARE TO QUESTIONS IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL (DOCUMENT T/1010) AND TO QUESTIONS ADDED AT THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COUNCIL (DOCUMENT T/1010/ADD.1). THE LATTER HAVE BEEN INDICATED BY THE LETTERS "a" AND "b".

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*Organization chart.

By Authority: A. J. ARTHUR, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.

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