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TERRITORY OF
NEW GUINEA
REPORT FOR
1966—1967

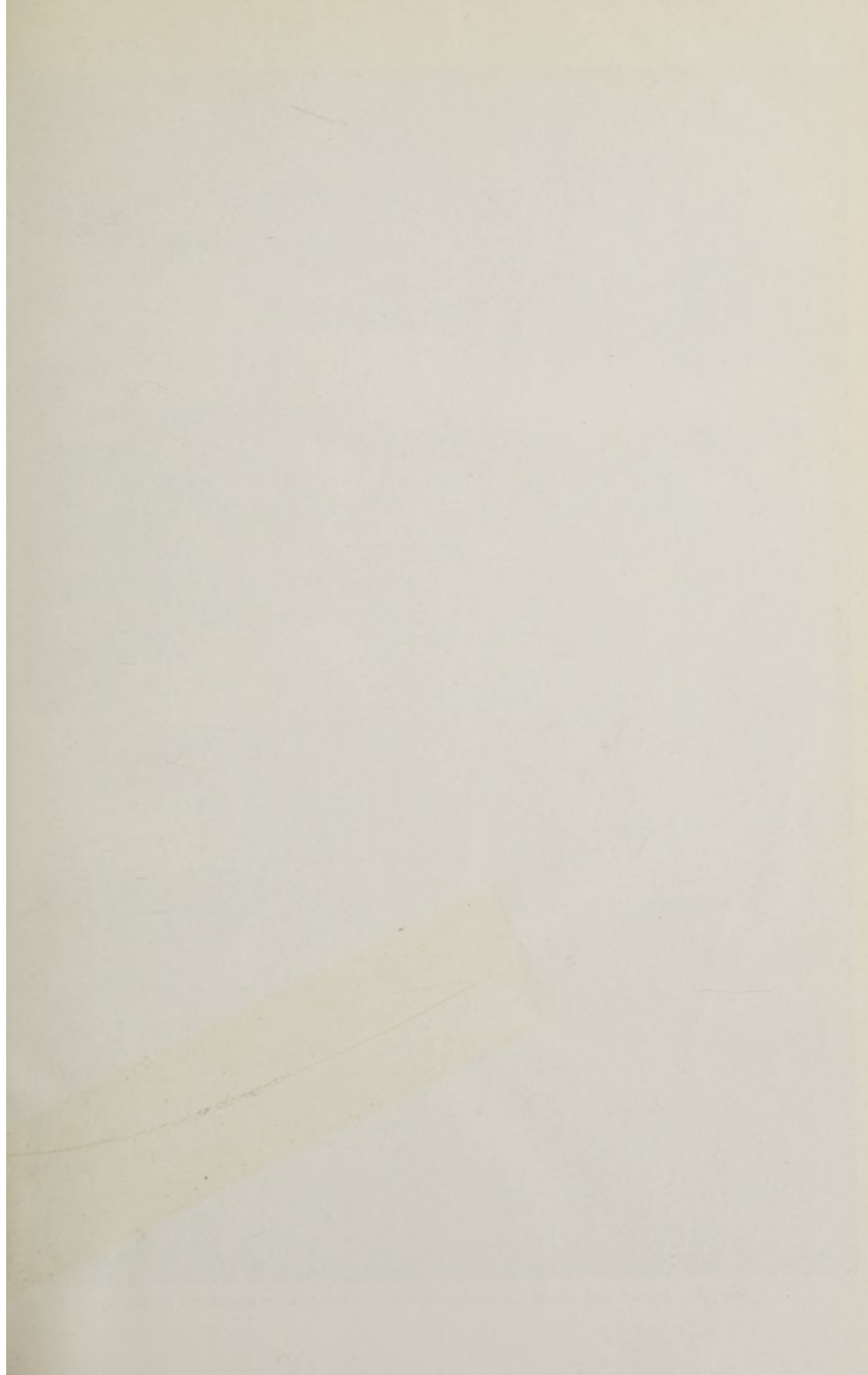


COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA



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A river valley in the Chimbu district, typical of New Guinea's rugged and precipitous terrain.

Report to the General Assembly of the United Nations

ADMINISTRATION OF THE
TERRITORY OF
NEW GUINEA

1 JULY 1966 – 30 JUNE 1967

*(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 6 June 1952 as amended on
24 July 1958 and 7 July 1961)*

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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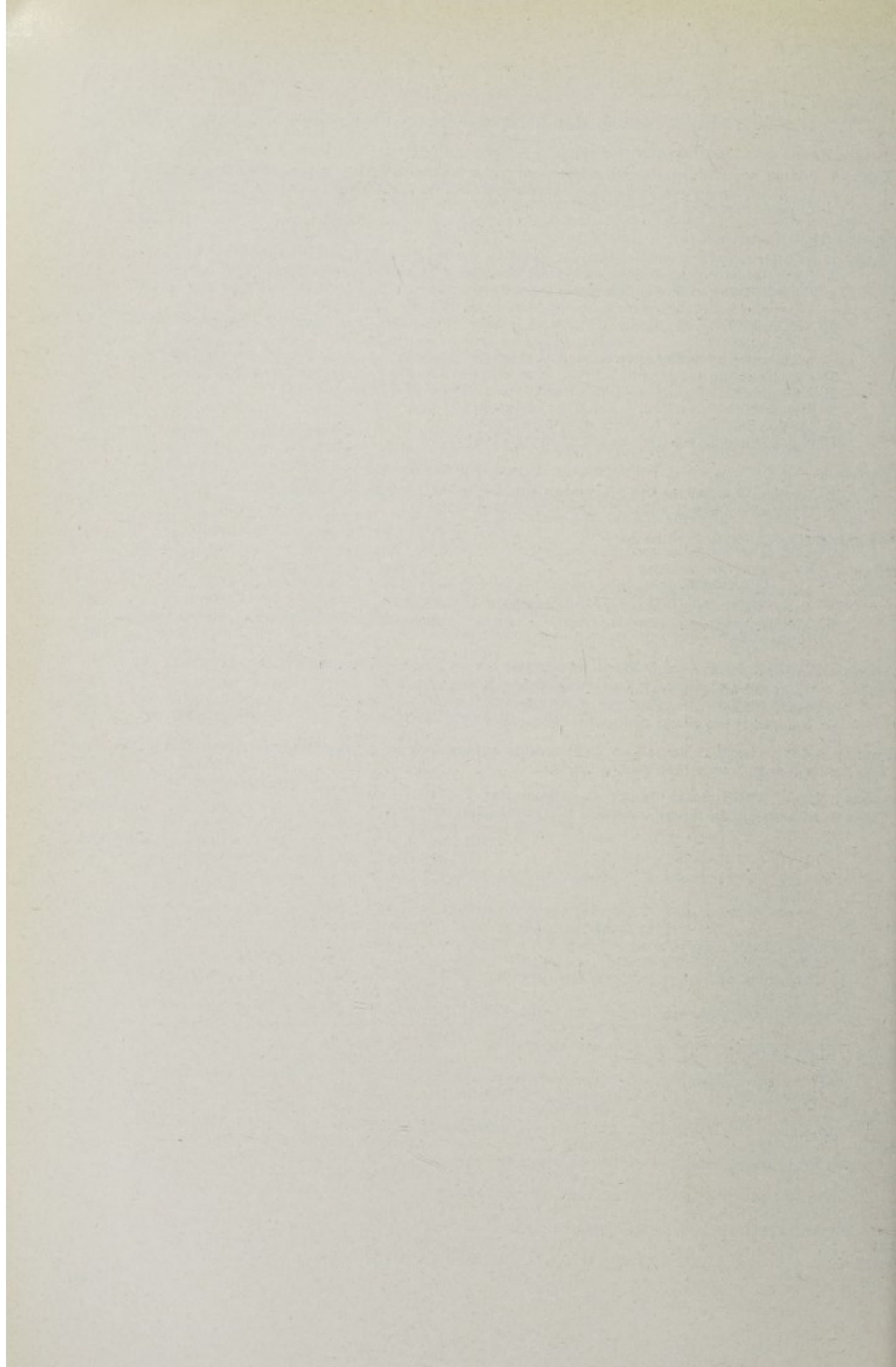
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PART I. INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION

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

The central core of the New Guinea mainland 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 to 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.

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 features 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

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

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. 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.

Bougainville is the largest island in the Solomon Islands, 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 result in a drainage pattern which, with the high rainfall, is characterised by frequent mountain torrents and short swift-flowing streams. Of the larger rivers only the Sepik is navigable for any great distance 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 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 ten and fifteen 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. 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. There are appreciable areas of volcanic soils along the north coast of New Britain and in the Rabaul area, where most of the commercial and agricultural development of the island is centred. 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 a result of leaching.)

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. The extent of copper ore deposits discovered in Bougainville is being investigated.

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 now been investigated botanically and 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 twelve feet and resembles wild sugar cane, is also to be found in swampy low-lying country, usually lining stream banks, but it is not widespread.

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 seventy species of snakes 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 eighty 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, honeysuckers, 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, schnapper and many other varieties 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 30 June 1967 the indigenous population of the Territory was estimated to exceed 1,600,000 made up as follows:

Particulars	Males	Females	Persons
Enumerated Population—			
Children	353,926	333,069	686,995
Adults	498,400	440,351	938,751
Total	852,326	773,420	1,625,746
Estimated Balance ..	..	..	10,156
Grand Total ..	..	..	1,635,902

A comparison of the statistics of the indigenous population at 30 June 1966 and 30 June 1967, 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 35,588. These figures are obtained by the Department of District Administration which carries out, usually annually, censuses of village populations involving a bare minimum of characteristics.

Concurrently with Australian censuses since 1947 (i.e. in 1947, 1954 and 1961) there has been a census of the non-indigenous population of the Territory carried out under the *Census Ordinance* 1947. This Ordinance, which did not apply to natives of the Territory, was repealed by the *Census (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1966. Under the 1966 Census Ordinance passed by the House of Assembly in March 1966, the Administrator may declare a period to be a census period, appoint a person to be the Statistician for the purposes of the Ordinance, and this Statistician may cause to be collected information in relation to a time within a census period from the whole population or part of the population of the Territory.

Preliminary investigations showed that a total population census was feasible but indicated not only that financial considerations would make it necessary to employ sampling

techniques, but that physical conditions alone would preclude a complete enumeration of the population if it were to be conducted within a reasonable span of time. After a series of large scale field tests it was decided that there should be a 10 per cent sample of rural villages and a complete enumeration of all other areas.

The matters concerning which the Statistician was empowered to ask questions were as follows:

Name
Relationship to Householder
Principal Activity
Sex
Date of Birth
Number of Children Born Alive (in the case of female informants)
Marital Status
Place of Birth
Duration of Residence in the Territory
Racial Origin
Nationality
Religion (this question was not compulsory)
Languages spoken (i.e. *linguae francae*)
Languages written
Primary and Secondary Education
Trade and Professional Qualifications
Occupational Details (including Subsistence Occupation, Money Raising Occupation, Employment, Status and Occupational Status)
Usual Hours Worked
Place of Employment
Industry, Business or Service

Penalties, including prison sentences, were provided for census evasion, refusal to supply answers and the wilful supply of false information. The severest penalties were reserved for persons disclosing confidential census information other than in the course of duty (i.e. for statistical purposes).

A census period from 20 June to 23 July 1966 was declared. The main enumeration period was from 27 June to 9 July during a special census school holiday period. Over 90 per cent of the enumeration was carried out during that fortnight.

The Statistician appointed by the Administrator for the purposes of the census was Mr K. M. Archer, Statistician of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Territory Statistician was appointed Field Supervisor, and a deputy field supervisor, 5 assistant field supervisors, 19 enumerators, 70 sub-enumerators and approximately 500 collectors and 1,300 interviewers were provided by various departments of the

Administration. Training of enumerators and field staff began in March, with the main training period for collectors and interviewers being from 20 to 24 June.

It is considered that the sample chosen for the census was so designed that the standard error for the entire population of the Territory was about one half of one per cent. Processing of the information was undertaken by the census and processing staff of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics in Canberra. The final detailed results should be available early in 1968.

The census field count showed that the non-indigenous population, enumerated in urban and non-village rural areas on 30 June 1966 was 20,265, consisting of 11,719 males and 8,546 females—an increase of 4,729 since the 1961 census.

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 connection with housing, recreation, employment and social services generally, but the growth rate is not large enough to constitute a major problem.

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 organisations 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 Chimbu District and the Maprik Sub-district of the East 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 has been 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 local government councils and 25,500 acres to individuals in connection with land development and settlement schemes. Additional land is being made available. 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 a great deal of overlapping between groups and 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 recognised. 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 those of 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 Chimbu 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 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 as being human and approached according to patterns of sacrifice, atonement and intercession but the attitude to such beings could not properly be called 'worship'. 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, etc. 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 magico'logy but continue

their magical practices because tradition has given these a validity. Usually no clear distinction is made between the '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 recognised 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 Christianised. 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:

- (i) the prevalence of a subsistence economy with a limited range of difference in individual wealth;
- (ii) the recognition of bonds of kinship with obligations extending beyond the family group;
- (iii) generally egalitarian relationships with an emphasis on acquired rather than inherited status; and
- (iv) 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. Emphasis is placed 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 progress, 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 as 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 garden, 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 specialisation 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 mother's 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, 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 including swamp, river and lake. Usually the houses are occupied by individual families, 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, while there is usually little feeling of common interests and aims, 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 utilised by the fellows. This is probably the most notable example of specialisation to be observed among the Territory's communities.

Generally in the political organisation of local groups all men have some influence and 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 or 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.

A few customs contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, such as head-hunting, 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 and 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. Artefacts, including pottery, stone axes, wood-carvings and shell-work, some utilitarian, some possessing ceremonial or religious significance, are exchanged between communities for other objects, foodstuffs or 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 has 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 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 organised 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, with the desire of the social groups to retain the services of the young, and with the fact that a minor amount of normal 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 rationalise 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 some weakening 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 organisations, 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 the 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 has 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, a clinical survey of the mental health of the indigenous people was conducted by a psychiatrist and a professor of psychology from Australia. As a result of their findings, a Division of Mental Health was created in the Department of Public Health and the Permanent Committee on Mental Health and Cultural Development established. The permanent Committee, which held its first meeting in July 1961, continues to advise the Administration on preventive aspects of mental health and to study trends in culture contact both in the Territory and overseas.

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 cultural 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 Ortiz 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 industry 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 9 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 and New Guinea, with one Administrator and one Supreme Court (the Supreme Court of Papua and New Guinea).

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.

The Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 December 1946. The Territory has been visited by United Nations Visiting Missions on six occasions—1950, 1953, 1956, 1959, 1962 and 1965. It is expected that a visiting mission will come to New Guinea early in 1968.

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 26 November 1951) and also for a judicial organisation, a public service and a system of local government. The Legislative Council consisted of the Administrator and 28 other members, 16 of whom were official members, 3 were elected members and 9, at least 3 of whom were indigenous, were appointed members. Under the provisions of the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1960, membership of the Council was increased to 37. There were to be, in addition to the Administrator, 12 elected members including 6 indigenous members elected by the indigenous population, 10 appointed members, at least 5 of whom were to be indigenous, and 14 official members. Following further amendment to the Papua and New Guinea Act, the first House of Assembly was opened on 8 June

1964. The House, which has 64 members, only 10 of whom are nominated official members, has an elected indigenous majority and replaces the former Legislative Council. Further reforms will take effect from the next elections.

In May 1965 the House of Assembly appointed a Select Committee on Constitutional Development to consider ways and means of preparing and presenting, and to draft for the House, a set of constitutional proposals to serve as a guide for future constitutional development in the Territory. The Committee presented its final report to the House of Assembly on 6 June, and it was adopted by the House on 8 June 1967.

Native local government councils were first established in four areas in 1950. The councils were introduced with the primary aim of teaching the indigenous people to accept responsibility for local government and have proved successful. Legislation for the expansion of the composition and functions of the local government system was brought into operation on 1 January 1965. Already well over half of the eighty-six existing councils have taken advantage of the new legislation and reformed with multi-racial electorates.

Personal taxation was introduced in the Territory from 1 January 1958. It is however no longer levied, and the system of direct taxation was extended still further by the introduction of income tax on 1 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 \$200,000. By 30 June 1967 a total of \$23,216,826 had been subscribed in public loans in the Territory of

Papua and New Guinea and of this \$995,790 has been redeemed.

In 1963 a Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development undertook an economic survey of the Territory at the invitation of the Australian Government. The report, presented in 1964, has proved a valuable guide for policy and action. In October 1965 an Economic Advisor to the Administration was appointed, with responsibility for co-ordinating and reviewing economic development planning.

The marked increase in the tempo of development in all fields in recent years has led to a corresponding expansion of the Public Service of the Territory. Information on the development and organisation of the Public Service is given in Chapter 4 of Part 5 of this report.

Following the adoption by the House of Assembly of the University of Papua and New Guinea Ordinance and the Institute of Higher Technical Education Ordinance early in 1965, the Australian Government announced the founding of a University and an Institute of Higher Technical Education. The University began accepting students in 1966 and the Institute is being established at Lae, although two diploma courses have been commenced in temporary accommodation in Port Moresby.

Of particular significance is the increasing participation by Territory representatives in international conferences; indigenous representatives have attended International Labour Conferences at Geneva, as well as meeting of the United Nations Trusteeship Council and General Assembly. Territory exhibits at International Trade Fairs are being manned to an increasing extent by New Guineans.

PART II. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

CHAPTER I

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY

The constitutional authority for the administration of the Territory of New Guinea is the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1966, which became law on 1 July 1949. In accordance with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 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 made under the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948-1966* 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 naturalisation. Under the *Nationality and Citizenship Act* any protected person may be granted a certificate of naturalisation on

compliance with the conditions laid down in sections 14 and 15 of the Act. A non-indigenous person who is not a British subject and who was not born in the Territory may also obtain Australian naturalisation 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 aliens are subjected to some statutory restrictions, e.g. the necessity to register if they intend to stay in the Territory for 60 days or more, and ineligibility for the franchise at House of Assembly elections 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. Two elected members of the House of Assembly were included in the Australian delegations to the Trusteeship Council and to the General Assembly. Representatives of the Territory have participated in meetings and seminars arranged or sponsored by the World Health Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, and Administration officers were included in the Australian Government delegation to the International Labour Conference. The Administering Authority has signed an agreement with the United Nations Development Programme to enable assistance to be sought with a number of development projects and to help further plans for expansion of educational facilities in the Territory. The United Nations

Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation is to assist with the teacher training college at Goroka, and with a science teaching programme for which the United Nations Childrens Fund is to provide equipment.

Papua and New Guinea has continued to take advantage of international training programmes to supplement the training available in the Territory and Australia. Study fellowships allotted by the World Health Organisation to officers of the Administration are referred to in Part VII, Chapter 7.

The Territory has made places available in its training institutions for students from other countries in the Pacific region.

During 1967 a group of foreign service trainees from Australia, Africa and South-East Asia toured widely in the Territory as part of a course being conducted by the Commonwealth Department of External Affairs. There were a number of other official visitors from overseas during the year and a number of Papuans and New Guineans travelled to other countries.

Following technical discussions in 1966 and early 1967, a joint Australian-Indonesian

survey team has commenced surveying the border between Papua and New Guinea and West Irian. The first stage, which consisted of establishing the location of six points from the north coast southward into the Star Mountains area, and marking them with monuments, was completed in September 1966.

Information relating to treaties, conventions and agreements applying to the Territory at 30 June 1967 is given in Appendix XXIII.

In addition to the various missionary organisations 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 Guide Associations, 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 metropolitan governments responsible for the administration of the non-self-governing territories in the South Pacific. Following amendment of the original agreement the Government of Western Samoa became a participating government in October 1964. The Commission is a consultative and advisory body to the participating Governments on matters affecting the economic and social development of the territories and the welfare of the inhabitants.

In recent years, it has been the policy of the Australian Government that officers of the Administration and members of the Territory's House of Assembly are appointed members of the Australian delegation which attends the annual session of the South Pacific Commission held each year, usually in Noumea, New Caledonia.

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 in future will meet annually and, within the limits of available finance, will advise the Commission on the nature of the work programme for the following year.

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 1949-1966* of the Commonwealth of Australia, which came into force on 1 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 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 II 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 expendi-

tures 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:

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Locally raised revenue	9,640,146	12,264,698	14,906,460	18,458,762	22,730,075
Expenditure from revenue	33,912,448	42,741,212	48,779,908	56,637,975	72,709,477

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.

The proposed new Districts mentioned in last year's Report have been established. The new Districts have been created by dividing the former Sepik and New Britain Districts, to form the East and West Sepik Districts and the East and West New Britain Districts, and one, the Chimbu District, by excising parts from the Western and Eastern Highlands Districts and combining these areas with small adjacent areas of the Southern Highlands and Gulf Districts of Papua. The headquarters of this District is situated at Kundiawa in the Trust Territory.

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

CHAPTER 1

POLICE FORCE

Constitution and Control

The Police Force is constituted and regulated by the *Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary Ordinance* 1965 which was brought into operation on 1 July 1966, and replaced the *Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary Ordinance* 1955-1959. Under the Ordinance the Administrator is the Commandant of the Force. There is a Commissioner of Police who is responsible for the day to day control and management of the Force.

Establishment and Functions

The Police Force consists of:

- (i) the Commandant;
- (ii) the Commissioner of Police;
- (iii) Commissioned Officers;
- (iv) Sub-Officers;
- (v) Cadet Officers;
- (vi) non-commissioned Officers; and
- (vii) special constables.

At 30 June 1967 the Police Force had a total complement of 3,223 including 3,081 local members and 142 overseas members. Overseas members are appointed only to Commissioned ranks.

To effect its varied duties the Force is divided into the following Branches:

- (i) the Regular Constabulary Branch—engaged wholly on police duties;
- (ii) the Field Constabulary Branch—comprising officers of the Department of District Administration who carry out police duties only in those areas where no officer of the Regular Constabulary is stationed; and
- (iii) the Special Constabulary Branch—Officers and special constables appointed by the Administrator for any reason he considers necessary. Under a 1966 amending Ordinance expected to come into effect shortly the Special Constabulary will become the Reserve Constabulary—a permanent body of part-time volunteers instead of a number of *ad hoc* appointees.

During the year the organisation of the Force was expanded by the establishment of a public relations section and a *modus operandi* section.

At 30 June 1967 a total of 84 commissioned officers of the Regular Constabulary (including a headquarters component of 24) were carrying out duties in or on behalf of the Trust Territory, and 1,806 other ranks were stationed throughout the Trust Territory's twelve districts. Seven stations were under the control of local (i.e. indigenous) sub-inspectors at that date.

A major effect of the replacement of the 1955-1959 Ordinance by the *Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary Ordinance 1965* was the separation of the Commissioned Officer ranks from the Public Service. Only clerical and administrative staff engaged on non-police duties continued to be employed under the Public Service Ordinance. Another important change was the abolition of the Native Constabulary Branch and the placing of all full-time non-commissioned officers and other ranks in the Regular Constabulary Branch as members of a composite force.

Members perform police duties in towns and districts. They may also be employed as instructors and bandmen, or on special duties

such as finger printing and photography. Those who accompany patrols carried out by officers of the Department of District Administration are specially selected and play an important role in extending Administration influence in the less developed areas.

As well as carrying out, as far as possible, investigations into major crimes in rural areas, the Regular Constabulary continues gradually to take over police duties in rural areas from the Field Constabulary and local government council constables. In accordance with this policy one new police station was opened during the year at Namatanai in the New Ireland District. Nineteen townships have been proclaimed as special police districts in which officers of the Regular Constabulary are completely responsible for police duties.

Salaries and Conditions of Service

During the year salaries of all local members of the Force were reviewed and a full cash wage system was introduced from 1 July 1966. This replaced the system by which local members of the rank of Sergeant First Class and below received, in addition to a cash wage, accommodation, clothing and rations. The annual rates of pay for members of the Force at 30 June 1967 were:

Rank						Annual Salary	
						\$	
Non-Commissioned Ranks including only local members—							(according to age or year of service)
Probationary Constable	..	..	..	..	..	360–440	
Constable	..	..	..	..	..	600–950	
Constable (First Class)	..	..	..	..	..	1,000–1,050	
Senior Constable	..	..	..	..	..	1,100–1,200	
Sergeant (Third Class)	..	..	..	..	..	1,250–1,350	
Sergeant (Second Class)	..	..	..	..	..	1,400–1,500	
Sergeant (First Class)	..	..	..	..	..	1,600–1,650	
Cadet Officer (adult or married)	..	..	..	..	..	440–1,250	(salary varies over 4 years training period depending on year of training and age during first and second years)
Cadet Officer (19 years and unmarried)	..	..	..	..	..	360–1,250	
Commissioned Ranks (including both local and overseas members)—							
						Local Members	Overseas Member
						\$	\$
Sub-Inspector	..	..	..	..	..	1,700–1,900	3,200–4,150
Inspector (Third Class)	..	..	..	..	..	1,900–2,125	4,750–4,900
Inspector (Second Class)	..	..	..	..	..	2,200–2,375	5,050–5,200
Inspector (First Class)	..	..	..	..	..	2,475–2,575	5,350–5,500
Superintendent (Third Class)	..	..	..	..	..	2,675–2,775	5,650–5,800
Superintendent (Second Class)	..	..	..	..	..	2,875–2,975	5,950–6,100
Superintendent (First Class)	..	..	..	..	..	3,225–3,375	6,250–6,400
Assistant Commissioner	..	..	..	..	..	3,875–4,275	7,098–7,398
Deputy Commissioner	..	..	..	..	..	4,475–4,875	7,098–7,388
Commissioner	..	..	..	..	..	9,500	

The salaries of non-commissioned ranks are supplemented by the payment of family needs allowances where necessary. Members of the Force are entitled in certain circumstances to payment of overtime, shift allowance and other penalty rates, and patrol and travelling allowances.

Accommodation is provided for a local member, his wife and each child under 16 years of age if the family lives with the member at his place of employment. At 30 June 1967, 1,256 members had their families living with them.

Leave of absence on full pay is granted to local members on the basis of one month's leave for each year of service; 6 months' furlough accrues after 20 years' service. Free transportation to the member's home sub-district is provided every three years and travelling time is also allowed. Non-commissioned ranks of the Constabulary are eligible for a non-contributory pension on retirement from the Force. A member with at least 20 years continuous service, or a member who has completed 15 years continuous service and who is discharged as medically unfit, is entitled to receive a pension of one-quarter of the average annual pay received by the member during the 3 years of continuous service last preceding his retirement. The pension scheme also provides a pension for the widow and dependent children of deceased members or deceased pensioners.

Overseas members of the Force generally enjoy terms and conditions of employment comparable with those of overseas officers of the Public Service.

Police Association

During the year the Papua and New Guinea Police Association, formed in July 1964, was active in industrial matters on behalf of members of the Force. The Association now has a full-time paid secretary.

Recruitment

Regular Constabulary Branch. In addition to the recruitment of local members, overseas officers are recruited on contract engagement for periods varying from a minimum of two years to a maximum of 12 years. Overseas officers must previously have served in another police force. They must also attend an induction course which is followed by a period of in-service training in the Territory. Overseas recruitment for this year was the most successful for a long period and resulted in an overall gain of 19.

Recruitment to the non-commissioned ranks of the Regular Constabulary is by voluntary enlistment from the indigenous inhabitants of New Guinea and Papua and members serve in either Territory. Many applications for enlistment are received each year, and the standard of applicants shows consistent improvement. Recruits must be of good character and of superior physique and intelligence.

Training

Recruit Training. Recruits are enlisted as probationary constables and attend a six months training course which includes training in police procedures, first aid, report writing, elementary law, physical culture, hygiene, foot drill, rifle training, police functions and traffic control. When they have completed their training, probationary constables are posted to police stations throughout the Territory where they carry out town police duties for 2 years and gain some experience in patrol duties.

Officer Training. Cadet officers who are recruited from both within and outside the Police Force, are given a four-year training course upon the successful completion of which they graduate as sub-inspectors. Cadets spend 12 months in theoretical training and three years at police stations for training on the job.

Training Establishment. The Police Training Centre at Bomana in Papua includes the Police Training College and the Police Training Depot and has accommodation for 380 trainees. The Centre also provides married accommodation for local and overseas instructors, staff messes, canteens, classrooms, sports fields, a fully equipped modern gymnasium, a swimming pool, drill sheds, a first aid post, administrative offices, an armoury and weapons store, kennels and an enclosed training area for police dogs.

One hundred and thirty recruits were trained at the depot during the year. At present 51 cadet officers are in training. Twelve cadet officers graduated as sub-inspectors in August 1966, and eight others are expected to graduate in December 1967.

Specialist Training and Visits. One overseas officer spent a month with the Fijian Police Force on comparative studies and visited the Hong Kong Force while on leave. A ballistics expert undertook a tour of duty with an Australian State Police Force and visited two

other State Police Forces in Australia while on leave. An overseas officer of the Special Branch toured Malaysia; another overseas officer worked with two Australian State Police Fraud Squads. The use of dogs in police work has been introduced. One overseas and two local officers completed a special dog training course in New Zealand. One local officer carried out a tour of duty with an Australian Police Force photographic unit.

During October 1966 the first course held specifically for police officers from the Pacific Islands was conducted at the Australian Police College and was attended by twenty local sub-inspectors from Papua and New Guinea. The four weeks course covered a varied number of subjects including police procedures, responsibilities of commissioned officers, discipline and command, and included lectures on terri-

tory law given by the Australian School of Pacific Administration.

One local member of the Police Band gained his Diploma after successfully completing four years of study at an Australian conservatorium of music.

The Commissioner's official tours of duty during the year included his attendance at a Police Commissioner's Conference in New Zealand and a visit to the Australian Police College. In addition the Commissioner took the opportunity of visiting police forces in Malaysia, Hong Kong and Japan while on leave.

CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC ORDER

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

PART V. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

The Trust Territory is governed in an administrative union with the Territory of Papua in accordance with Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement for New Guinea and the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1966.

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 Act, has power to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory. The House of Assembly, with 54 elected members and 10 nominated official members, was inaugurated on 8 June 1964, and replaced the former Legislative Council which first met in November 1951.

Under an amendment made in October 1966 to the Papua and New Guinea Act, the membership of the House of Assembly is to be increased from a membership of 64 to a total of 94, consisting of 84 elected members and 10 official members. The larger House will be introduced with the general elections due to be held early in 1968. An Administrator's Council, consisting of the Administrator and three official and seven elected members of

the House of Assembly appointed by the Minister, advises the Administrator on any matter referred to it by the Administrator, or in accordance with an ordinance, on any other matter.

The *Local Government Ordinance* 1963-1965 provides the basis for a local government system, adaptable to all areas having regard to the different stages of economic, social and political development attained by various parts of the Territory. Further information concerning local government councils is given below and in Chapter 3 of this Part.

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* 1963-1965 and Local Courts constituted under the *Local Courts Ordinance* 1963-1966, which came into force on 4 January 1966, abolishing Courts for Native Affairs at the same time.

Under the general direction of the Administrator, the administrative functions of government are discharged by sixteen functional departments, the detailed administration of which is in each case the responsibility of the departmental head. A critical oversight of the

organisation and work methods of the departments is exercised through his own departmental organisation by the Public Service Commissioner, who is directly responsible to the Minister of State for Territories. The officers of the sixteen 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 at 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.

With the object of fostering familiarity with, and competence in meeting the demands of positions of political and administrative responsibility in Administration Departments, the *Parliamentary Under-Secretaries Ordinance* 1963, which came into operation on 18 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 were appointed as Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, and five of these were appointed to the Administrator's Council. In May 1967 an additional appointment was made when Mr Tei Abal, M.H.A., was appointed Under-Secretary in the Department of Labour. At 30 June 1967 there were eleven Parliamentary Under-Secretaries.

The Select Committee on Constitutional Development appointed by the House of Assembly in May 1965 travelled extensively in the Territory seeking the views of the people. In August 1966 the Committee presented its second interim report to the House of Assembly recommending changes in the composition of the House.

This report recognised the proposition that until the people of the Territory determine their own political and constitutional future,

the duty and responsibility of administering the Territory rests with the Administrator acting on behalf of the Australian Government.

Subject to this, the Report recommended the establishment of Ministerial Offices, whereby elected members of the House of Assembly would assume greater responsibilities. The Report proposed that the seven people appointed to these positions should each be responsible with the departmental head for departmental policy and for the overall activities of one of the departments of the Administration. The holders of these offices would represent the department in the House of Assembly by answering questions, introducing legislation concerning the department and by giving the departmental view on resolutions and motions affecting the department.

For departments not represented in these ministerial offices the Select Committee Report recommended that offices should be created to enable additional elected members to work with the Departmental Head and to undertake specified work of a ministerial nature. In essence these officers will replace the present Parliamentary Under-Secretaries.

The Select Committee considered that the responsibility for nominating the members of the House of Assembly to hold these offices for appointment by the Minister for Territories, should be shared by the House of Assembly and the Administrator. For this purpose the Select Committee recommended that a Standing Committee of five elected members of the House of Assembly should be established which would consult the Administrator and agree upon the list of nominated appointees with him. The Standing Committee would then submit these nominations to the House of Assembly for approval. This procedure would operate also for the termination of appointment and for the filling of casual vacancies.

The Select Committee also recommended that the Administrator's Council be renamed the Administrator's Executive Council and that, subject to the Administrator's responsibilities for administering the Territory, the Council should be the principal instrument of policy of the executive government of the Territory. It further recommended that the Council should consist of the Administrator, three official members and the seven holders of Ministerial offices; the Administrator would also have a discretionary power to nominate an additional elected member who was not the holder of ministerial office.

The Select Committee recommended that no changes be made in the statutory powers of the Council; it would still be an advisory body to the Administrator in cases of matters referred to the Council in accordance with Ordinance or referred at the Administrator's discretion.

A further recommendation of the Select Committee was that five elected members of the House of Assembly should form a budget committee which could consider budgetary proposals put forward by members of the House, and make recommendations to the Administrator's Executive Council or the ministerial member representing the particular department concerned.

The Administering Authority has accepted the recommendations of the Select Committee. It is expected that the proposed changes will be introduced after the 1968 elections.

The Administering Authority has continued to affirm that its basic policy for the people of Papua and New Guinea is self-determination and has reiterated that it is the prerogative of the Territory people to terminate the present Territory status and take independent status if they wish.

The progress already 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 of local government has been extended until there are now 86 councils covering an approximate population of 1,256,900.

Political awareness 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.

A group consisting of five elected members of the House of Assembly and four local government councillors visited Australia on a political education tour in August 1966. The group attended sessions of Commonwealth and State Parliaments, had talks with members of Parliament and diplomatic representatives, visited the municipal council at Goulburn, New South Wales, and inspecting mining, industrial

and developmental undertakings in eastern Australia.

From March to May 1967 seven elected members of the House of Assembly attended a course in English language instruction at the Australian School of Pacific Administration, Sydney, given by officers of the Commonwealth Office of Education. During this period the Members were billeted in private homes as a further means of assisting them in their studies.

A political education campaign is under way, in preparation for the 1968 elections to the House of Assembly and is designed to give a broadly based increase in the political understanding of the people in the Territory, so that votes will be more meaningful on a national basis.

Leaflets of about 1,000 words, each dealing simply with a particular aspect of Government are distributed at approximately weekly intervals. They are printed in English and Pidgin and are widely distributed in each district.

Revision of the judicial system of the Territory is continuing. Further progress has been made in implementing the recommendations of Professor D. P. Derham, then Professor of Jurisprudence of the University of Melbourne, which were outlined in the 1960-61 Report. Legislation now in force replaces the old system of courts of summary jurisdiction with a new system of courts exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction in cases involving people of all races and operating throughout both New Guinea and Papua.

Two training courses have been instituted to prepare indigenous people for participation in the work of the courts, primarily as assistant magistrates of local courts and ultimately as magistrates of those courts.

The first of these courses of one year's duration is designed to train quickly persons of maturity and of standing in the community for appointment as assistant magistrates and magistrates of local courts.

The second course which extends over a period of two years is designed for people who hold, as a minimum educational standard, the Junior certificate or its equivalent. Successful completion of this course qualifies participants for matriculation.

In June 1967, as a result of these courses, three trainees had been appointed local court magistrates and were holding positions at Madang, Wewak and Goroka. A further eight trainees were gaining practical experience as assistant magistrates, and a further thirteen

students were expected to be eligible for this appointment by the end of the year.

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

Arrangements for the government of the Territory are set out in the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1966, 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.

During the year Sir Donald Mackinnon Cleland, Kt., C.B.E., O.St. J., retired from the office as Administrator of the Territory. Mr David Osborne Hay, C.B.E., D.S.O., was appointed Administrator of the Territory as from 9 January 1967.

Heads of Departments

The ordinances of the Territory impose obligations and confer powers upon the heads of departments, *ex officio*. In some cases the Administrator has delegated to the head of a 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 subject to the *Papua and New Guinea Act*, for the peace, order and good government of the Territory. 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* 1949-1966 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) forty-four persons elected by electors of the Territory; and,

- (iii) ten persons, not being indigenous inhabitants of the Territory, elected by electors of the Territory.

The Australian Parliament passed amendments to the *Papua and New Guinea Act* in October 1966 to provide for a new composition of the House of Assembly to be elected in February-March 1968. These amendments accord with the recommendations of the second report of the House of Assembly Select Committee on Constitutional Development. The new House of Assembly will consist of 94 members as follows:

- (i) ten persons, to be known as official members, appointed by the Governor-General on the nomination of the Administrator;
- (ii) sixty-nine persons elected by electors of the Territory; and,
- (iii) fifteen persons, being persons possessing such educational qualifications as are specified by, or determined under, the regulations, 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. The electors of the Territory are listed on a common roll. The Administrator must ensure that general elections are held at intervals not exceeding four years.

The Territory is divided into forty-four open electorates and ten special electorates. Each special electorate comprises one or more open electorates. Each elector is entitled to vote both for the open and for the special electorate for which he is enrolled. The qualifications of electors and the method of election are described in Chapter 5 of this Part.

The Select Committee on Constitutional Development recommended that the boundaries for the open and regional electorates should be wholly contained within the boundaries of the Territory's Administrative Districts. An Electoral Distribution Committee, appointed by the Administrator under the *Electoral Ordinance* 1963-1966, is at present considering the boundaries to be proclaimed for all electorates.

The Electoral Ordinance 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. A candidate may only stand for one electorate at each election. He is disqualified from nomination if he is a member of the Commonwealth or Territory Public Service, or

holds a specified statutory office, if he is insolvent or an undischarged bankrupt, if he is under sentence of death, or if he is undergoing imprisonment for one year or longer. Nominations must be made according to the prescribed procedure and each nomination must be accompanied by the sum of \$50. This sum is refunded if the candidate is elected or polls more than one eighth of the number of first preferences of the successful candidate.

An amendment to the Electoral Ordinance, to which assent was given on 21 June 1967 but had not been brought into operation on 30 June 1967, prescribed additional qualifications for candidates as recommended by the Select Committee for Constitutional Development. This amendment will require that candidates will need to have been born in the Territory; to have lived in the Territory for a continuous period of five years; or to have been an elected member of the House of Assembly or Legislative Council for the Territory.

The *Electoral (Open Electorates) Ordinance* 1963 and the *Electoral (Special Electorates) Ordinance* 1963, which define the boundaries of the Open and Special Electorates will be revoked in late 1967 and replaced by a new Electoral (Open Electorates) Ordinance covering the 69 Open Electorates and by a new Electoral (Regional Electorates) Ordinance covering the 15 Regional Electorates. This will take place after the report of the Distribution Committee is passed by the House of Assembly late in 1967.

Every elector will be entitled to vote both for the Open and Regional Electorate for which he is enrolled.

There were no changes in the official membership of the House during the year. A by-election was held in the open electorate of Kaindi between 16 July and 15 August 1966. Mr Anthony Constantine Voutas was elected to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr W. J. Bloomfield. Mr Ugi Biritu, member for the open electorate of Henganofi, died on 15 March 1967. A writ for a by-election was issued on 18 April, with nominations closing on 22 May and polling to take place on 15 July 1967. The House of Assembly met four times during the year; from 30 August to 9 September 1966; from 21 to 28 November 1966; from 27 February to 9 March 1967; and from 5 to 9 June 1967.

The membership of the House at 30 June 1967 was as follows:

<i>Speaker</i>		
Mr Horace Richard C.B.E.	Lionel Niall, ..	Member for North Markham Special Electorate
<i>Elected Members</i>		<i>Open electorates</i>
John Pasquarelli ..		Angoram
Paul Lapun ..		Bougainville
Waiye Siune ..		Chimbu
Yauwe Wauwe ..		Chuave
Pita Lus ..		Dreikikir
Korian Michael Urekit ..		East New Britain
Lepani Watson ..		Esa'Ala-Losuia
Zure Makili Zurecnuoc ..		Finschhafen
Robert Tabua ..		Fly River
Sinake Giregire ..		Goroka
Keith Tetley ..		Gulf
Graham Henry John Pople ..		Gumine
Keith Levy ..		Hagen
Koitaga Mano ..		Ialibu
Barry Blyth Holloway ..		Kainantu
Anthony Constantine Voutas ..		Kaindi
Siwi Kurondo ..		Kerowagi
Tambu Melo ..		Kutubu
Singin Pasom ..		Lae
Poio Iuri ..		Lagaip
Ehava Karava (Gabriel), M.M.		Lakekamu
Makain Mo ..		Lumi
Suguman Matibri ..		Madang
Paliau Maloat ..		Manus
Pita Tamindei ..		Maprik
Gaudi Mirau ..		Markham
Momei Pangial ..		Mendi
John Guise ..		Milne Bay
Kaibelt Diria ..		Minj
Eriko Rarupu ..		Moresby
Nicholas Brokam ..		New Ireland
Muriso Warebu ..		Okapa
Edric Eupu ..		Popondetta
Matthias Tutanava To Liman ..		Rabaul
Stoi Umut ..		Rai Coast
James Meanggarum Dirona Abe ..		Ramu
Handabe (Teiabe) Tiaba ..		Rigo-Abau
Wegra Kenu ..		Tari
Tei Abal ..		Upper Sepik
Leme Iangalo ..		Wabag
		Wapenamanda

Paul Manlel (Tauleke)	..	West New Britain
Pita Simogen, B.E.M.	..	Wewak-Aitape
<i>Special electorates</i>		
Percy Chatterton	..	Central
John Stuntz	..	East Papua
Ian Fairley Graham Downs, O.B.E.	..	Highland
Frank Martin	..	Madang-Sepik
Roy Ashton	..	New Britain
William James Grose	..	New Guinea Islands
Graham Gilmore	..	South Markham
Donald Barrett, E.D.		West Gazelle
Ronald Thomas Dalton Neville	..	West Papua

Official Members

Frank Cotter Henderson, O.B.E.	Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs) (Senior Official Member)
Leslie Wilson Johnson	Assistant Administrator (Services)
Walter William Watkins	Secretary for Law
Anthony Philip John Newman	Treasurer
William Frederick Carter	Director, Department of Posts and Telegraphs
John Keith McCarthy, C.B.E.	Director, Department of District Administration
Roy Frederick Rhodes Scragg	Director, Department of Public Health
Thomas William Ellis, M.B.E., D.F.C.	District Commissioner
Donald Stuart Grove	Director, Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines
James Burns	Director, Department of Public Works

The following members were Parliamentary Under-Secretaries at 30 June 1967:

Mr Dirona Abe, Under-Secretary for Health
Mr Tei Abal, Under-Secretary for Labour
Mr Nicholas Brokam, Under-Secretary for Information and Extension Services
Mr Edric Eupu, Under-Secretary for Lands

Mr Sinake Giregire, Under-Secretary for Agriculture
Mr Paul Lapun, Under-Secretary for Forests
Mr Pita Simogen, Under-Secretary for Police
Mr Robert Tabua, Under-Secretary for Works
Mr Matthias Tutanava To Liman, Under-Secretary for Education and Local Government
Mr Lepani Watson, Under-Secretary for Trade and Industry
Mr Zure Makili 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 interpretation of proceedings of the House of Assembly is provided in Police Motu, Pidgin, and English by a corps of staff interpreters.

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.

Every Ordinance passed by the House of Assembly is presented to the Administrator for his assent. The Administrator may assent to an Ordinance; withhold assent; or reserve the Ordinance for the Governor-General's pleasure. Certain classes of Ordinance set out in Section 66 of the Papua and New Guinea Act must be reserved by the Administrator for the Governor-General's pleasure. The Administrator may also return the Ordinance to the House of Assembly with recommended amendments, which the House of Assembly then considers, and the Ordinance, with or without the amendments, is again presented to the Administrator for assent.

Where an Ordinance is reserved for the Governor-General's pleasure, he shall within 6 months declare that he assents to the Ordinance or that he withholds assent. He also may return the Ordinance to the Administrator with recommended amendments, which are then considered by the House of Assembly and the Ordinance, with or without the amendments, is again reserved for the Governor-General's pleasure.

The Governor-General may within 6 months of the Administrator's assent, disallow an Ordinance or part of an Ordinance or may recommend amendments. Each Ordinance to which assent has been given or withheld is laid before each House of the Australian Parliament and where assent is withheld or where an Ordinance is disallowed, the Minister of State for Territories must in addition cause a statement of the reasons for withholding assent or disallowance, as the case may be, to be laid before each House.

Under Section 50 of the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1966* a vote, resolution or proposed law for the appropriation of revenue or moneys shall not be passed by the House of Assembly unless the purpose of the appropriation has in the same session been recommended by message of the Administrator. The order and conduct of the business and proceedings of the House is provided for by Standing Orders made by the House.

Standing Committees. The House of Assembly has established:

- (i) a Standing Committee on Public Works as required by the *Public Works Committee (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance 1964-1965*; and
- (ii) a Standing Committee of Public Accounts as required by the *Public Accounts Committee (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance 1965*.

Other Committees. In addition to the Standing Committees on Public Works and Public Accounts which are statutory bodies, the House of Assembly, under its Standing Orders, has appointed committees for the following matters concerned with the conduct of the House: Standing Orders Committee, Library Committee, House Committee, and Regulations and Orders Committee.

The Select Committee on Constitutional Development presented its final report to the House of Assembly on 6 June and it was adopted by the House on 8 June 1967. During its February-March meeting, the House appointed a select committee to review the *Discriminatory Practices Ordinance 1963*.

The Administrator

The Administrator has authority under certain ordinances to make regulations relating to matters specified in those ordinances. Pursuant to the provisions of the *Administrator's Council Ordinance 1960* this power is exercised with the advice of the Administrator's Council.

The Administrator-in-Council

The *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1966* establishes the Administrator's Council to advise the Administrator on any matters which he refers to it at his discretion and on any other matters which he is required by Ordinance to refer to the Council for advice. The Council 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, 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.

The Administrator's Council provides the means for the participation of elected members of the House of Assembly in a wide range of matters concerning the administration of the Territory. The membership of the Administrator's Council at 30 June 1967 was as follows:

Official Members of the House of Assembly

- Mr Frank Cotter Henderson, O.B.E.,
Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs)
Mr John Keith McCarthy, C.B.E., Director
of District Administration
Mr Leslie Wilson Johnson, Assistant
Administrator (Services)

Elected Members of the House of Assembly

- Mr Nicholas Brokam, member for New
Ireland Open Electorate
Mr Ian Fairley Graham Downs, O.B.E.,
member for Highlands Special Electorate
Mr John Guise, member for Milne Bay
Open Electorate
Mr John Ronald Stuntz, member for East
Papua Special Electorate
Mr Robert Tabua, member for Fly River
Open Electorate
Mr Matthias Tutanova To Liman, member
for Rabaul Open Electorate
Mr Zure Makili Zurecnuoc, member for
Finshhafen 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. Details of the more important are given in Appendix II.

District Administration

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

Following consideration of a report by a committee appointed to examine the need for variation of existing district boundaries, three new districts were created from 1 July 1966, by the division of three existing districts into two districts each, increasing the total number of districts from nine to twelve. The Sepik District was divided into the East Sepik with headquarters at Wewak and the West Sepik with headquarters at Vanimo. The second division was that of New Britain into East and West New Britain Districts with Headquarters at Rabaul and Hoskins respectively. The third district created was the Chimbu District with Headquarters at Kundiawa. This District was created from portions of the Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands Districts and a small area of the Gulf and Southern Highlands Districts of Papua.

The administrative headquarters for the Bougainville District is being moved from the Island of Sohano to Kieta. The removal of the District Headquarters is expected to take two years.

Sub-districts are created as necessary according to topography, ease of communication, the distribution of the population, and other administrative considerations. Sub-district boundaries are not firmly fixed until the districts are under the complete control of the Administration.

At the end of the year there were 44 sub-districts, an increase of six during the year. The sub-districts were created by the upgrading of patrol posts at Henganofi and Wonenara in the Eastern Highlands District, Chuave and Kerowagi in the new Chimbu District, Pomio in the East New Britain and Hoskins in the West New Britain Districts.

During the year, two base camps were opened, one in the Bougainville District and one in the East New Britain District.

The districts, their headquarters and the approximate area and the number of sub-districts of each 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 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 authorised persons. The Administration is thus able to exercise some control over the rate and extent of contact with the inhabitants and thus ensure that development is peaceful and appropriate to their circumstances.

The Administration establishes friendly relations through the patrol system. Disputes are settled and the people are encouraged to seek advice. Economic, educational, and medical activities are begun and a census is taken. The people are thus introduced 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 also in the more advanced areas where the people need intensive guidance and rapidly developing services.

The remaining restricted area is 820 square miles in pockets of rugged and difficult country in the West Sepik and Western Highlands Districts. It is intended that restrictions on 150 square miles in the West Sepik District will be lifted in July 1967.

Details of restricted areas are given in Appendix II which also includes a chart showing areas restricted as at 30 June 1967.

Patrols

In areas not under restriction the Administration patrols try 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 District Administration and of other Departments, in particular the Departments of Public Health, Forests, and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Restricted areas are patrolled as frequently as possible in a similar way to consolidate the influence of the Administration and to bring the areas under complete control.

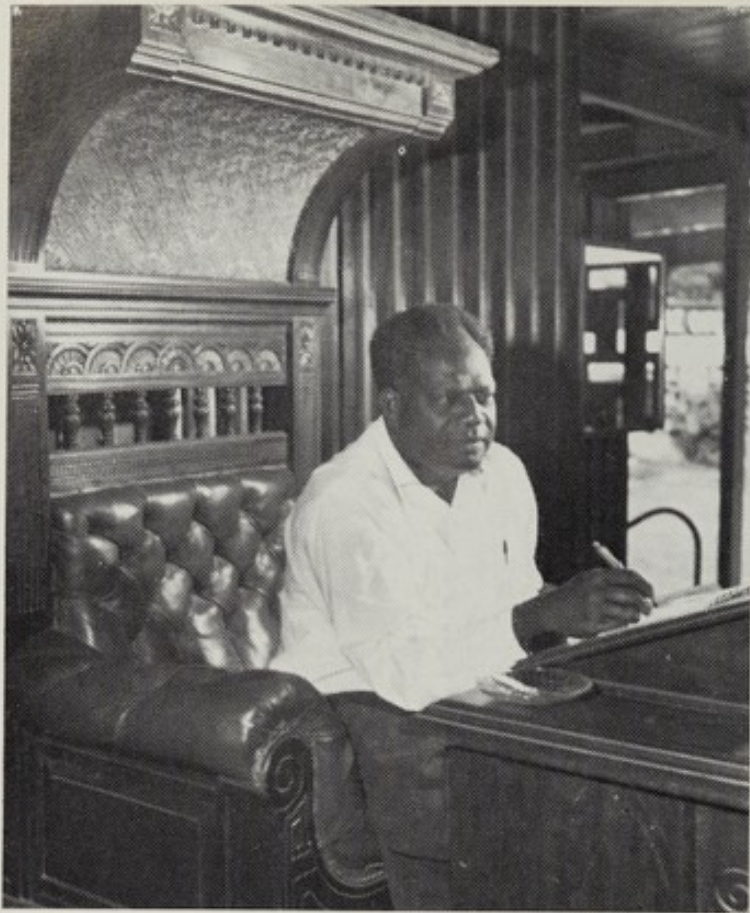
Patrols in restricted areas are led by experienced officers. In unexplored or partly explored



Local Government
Training Centre
at Vunadidir,
near Rabaul.

Asaro Local Government Council in session.





President of the Gazelle
Peninsula Council
Mr Vin Tobaining, M.B.E.

Gazelle Peninsula Local Government
Council building, Rabaul.



country, a preliminary aerial reconnaissance is first undertaken if practicable. The first ground patrols make contact and establish friendly relations with the people. They obtain information for administrative purposes as well as topographical data. Work proceeds from a number of 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.

Tribal Fighting and Attacks on Patrols

There were no attacks on patrols during the year.

CHAPTER 3

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government Councils

The local government of the Territory is conducted within the general political structure described in Chapter 1 of this Part. The first local government councils were set up in 1950. There were four councils with seventy-two councillors for areas in which 15,000 people lived at 30 June 1951. Since then the system has developed rapidly; progress in the last 5 years has been particularly rapid as can be seen from the table below.

Year Ended 30 June	Number of Councils	Number of Councillors	Approximate Population in Council Areas
1963 ..	50	1,518	512,119
1964 ..	55	1,670	635,530
1965 ..	72	2,089	879,918
1966 ..	78	2,394	1,079,419
1967 ..	86	2,590	1,256,900

Nine new councils were proclaimed during the year under review; one in the Western Highlands District, three in the West New Britain District, one in the New Ireland District, one in the Madang District and three in the Morobe District. In addition the boundaries of eight councils—two in each of the Eastern Highlands, Morobe and East Sepik Districts and one each in the Bougainville and East New Britain Districts—were extended to include additional villages. The Erandora Council in the Eastern Highlands District was formed by the amalgamation of the Gadsup and Tairora Councils. Consequently, although nine new councils were proclaimed, there was

an increase of only eight councils in the year under review.

All nine new councils were established as multi-racial councils. In addition, twelve existing councils amended their constitutions to become multi-racial. With the amalgamation of Tairora and Gadsup Councils, both of which were multi-racial, into the multi-racial Erandora Council the net increase of multi-racial councils during the year under review was twenty.

The number of councils at 30 June 1967 in each district is shown below with the number of multi-racial councils shown in brackets:

Bougainville ..	..	7	(6)
Eastern Highlands ..	..	8	(8)
Chimbu ..	..	7	(7)
Western Highlands ..	..	10	(5)
East New Britain ..	..	3	(1)
West New Britain ..	..	5	(4)
New Ireland ..	..	5	(1)
Manus ..	..	1	(1)
Madang ..	..	11	(6)
Morobe ..	..	12	(6)
East Sepik ..	..	10	(8)
West Sepik ..	..	7	(2)
Total ..	..	86	55

The three regional local government officers appointed in 1965 are enjoying considerable success in providing more readily available assistance to Councils. The finance officers stationed in each region are proving valuable not only in conducting audits and assisting councils with financial problems, but also in providing on-the-spot commercial training for council clerks who have graduated from the local government training centre. Newly elected councillors are being assisted in gaining a better appreciation of their responsibilities by attending courses conducted by training officers attached to each regional office. Periodic courses are also conducted for all councillors, council committees and council officers in the various aspects of their work and in local government generally.

General field officers of the Department of District Administration continue to promote the development of local government in all districts and advisers to particular councils are appointed from among this staff on request. In addition, assistance is being given to councils by specialist officers of other departments, including an engineer and water

resources experts. During the year under review further assistance was given through the appointment of a specialist architectural adviser.

Functions and Constitution. Under the *Local Government Ordinance* 1963-1967, the Administrator-in-Council may establish by proclamation local government councils which have authority, subject to the laws of the Territory, in defined areas to:

- (i) control, manage, and administer the council area, and ensure the welfare of the council area and the persons therein;
- (ii) organise, finance, or engage in any business or enterprise;
- (iii) carry out any works for the benefit of the community; and
- (iv) provide, or co-operate in providing, any public or social service.

A council may also act as the agent and perform and do such matters and things as are agreed upon on behalf of the Administration, an agency or instrumentality of the Administration, another council, or any other public body or institution, on agreed terms and conditions.

To enable them to perform these functions each council has the power to make rules, including rules imposing personal taxes, and rates and taxes on land situated within its area. Rules must be published in the *Gazette*, the *Local Government Gazette*, the *Police Gazette* or any other prescribed official publication, and laid before the House of Assembly on the first sitting day of the House after the making of a rule, and be immediately forwarded to the Commissioner for Local Government. A rule may be disallowed by a resolution of the House of Assembly or by the Commissioner. If the Commissioner disallows a rule in whole or in part, or recommends amendments, to a rule, he must immediately give the Administrator a statement of the reasons for the disallowance or amendments to be laid before the House of Assembly. Rules which have not been disallowed have the full force of law. During the year one rule was disallowed by the Commissioner due to invalidity.

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

The Administrator-in-Council, either by the proclamation establishing a council or by a subsequent proclamation, may make provision

for the manner in which a council is to be constituted, for the wards into which a council's area is to be divided, and for the manner of election to a council. It is usual to provide that should a ward refuse or fail to elect a councillor, the Commissioner for Local Government may nominate a person to be a councillor for that ward, and such a person shall be deemed to have been elected.

During the year seven councillors were nominated in four councils. Five of these were in two new councils in the West New Britain District where plebiscites had shown a majority to be in favour of local government. Another instance was in the Milne Bay District where the person the people wanted to elect was unavailable to agree at the time of the elections to his being a candidate. The other was in the East Sepik District where the people wanted the retiring councillor to continue but he refused nomination.

Any person who is not less than 18 years of age and who is resident in a Council area, is entitled to stand as a candidate for election. Tenure of office of councillors after the initial elections is for 12 months, after which elections are held every 2 years, or every 3 years where this is provided for in the proclamation establishing the council.

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

The returning officer for an election for a local government council is appointed by the Chief Electoral Officer of the Territory. After the returning officer has declared the result of an election the Chief Electoral Officer publishes the names of successful candidates in the *Local Government Gazette*. A member of a council may be dismissed from office by the Commissioner for Local Government, but only after due inquiry has been made and proper precautions have been observed to protect the individual.

Eight councillors were dismissed from office during the year, the reason in each case being that the councillor had been absent from three consecutive meetings of the council without the consent of the council.

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

There are currently five non-indigenous council presidents and three vice-presidents.

Finance and executive committees composed of varying numbers of councillors, and usually

including the president and vice-president, are appointed to prepare and subsequently to supervise a works programme, to organise festivities and sports days, 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 amounts being fixed by councillors when drawing up the annual estimates. The annual appropriation for personal allowances for members may not exceed fifteen percent of the total estimated recurrent revenue of the council without the written approval of the Commissioner for Local Government. These allowances are not a salary, but rather a re-imbursement for out-of-pocket expenses incurred by members when engaged on council business. The highest such allowance is \$728 a year voted by the Gazelle Peninsula Council for its president. Most councils also vote a small sum annually as a special allowance to the members of their executive and finance committees.

Finance. Each council obtains most of its recurrent revenue from a personal tax collected and taken into account by the council in accordance with the Local Government Ordinance. Revenue is expended by the council in accordance with its certified annual estimates and no part of it goes to the Territorial Government.

Councils base their financial operations on the twelve months period 1 July to 30 June.

Councils may impose rates and taxes on land situated in council areas and fees in respect of any of the matters coming within the scope of their powers. A local government council tax review committee may grant an exemption from, or reduction of, council tax on grounds of hardship or lack of sufficient means, or may on any grounds reduce the amount of rates and taxes payable by a person to such amount as, to it, seems proper.

Beginning in January each year, every council holds a series of meetings to determine tax rates and to prepare annual estimates for the next financial year beginning on 1 July. Such meetings are attended by representatives of various Administration departments concerned with local services. In the light of all relevant circumstances, and with the approval of the Commissioner for Local Government, each council then passes a rule fixing taxation rates for the ensuing year, and then makes a more precise estimate of the total revenue it

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 Commissioner for Local Government for certification that funds are likely to be available to meet the proposed programme.

Council members and electors take a keen interest in the financial affairs of their council and during the past year a number of councils prepared their estimates unaided.

Councils in low-income areas are given direct subsidies to enable them to become established and to operate until their own revenue can pay for their recurrent expenditure. 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 State 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 included in higher categories make progressively greater proportional contributions until at Stage 3 a 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 the cost of buildings. There are, as yet, no 'Stage 3' councils in the Territory.

The Department of Education assists with a building subsidies scheme for the construction and maintenance of school buildings by local government councils. Where councils are subsidised for school building projects the amount of the subsidy is 50 per cent of the total cost. The purchase of radio sets by councils for

village distribution is subsidised by the refund of customs duty and freight charges.

Under agreements with the Administration, some councils are now maintaining the main roads in their areas. Payments to these councils for this purpose form a significant proportion of their budgets and acceptance of responsibility for this service enables councils to build up pools of vehicles and equipment which can be used to extend the roads linking villages to the main or trunk roads.

Training. Formal training in local government council matters is provided by the Department of District Administration field staff and regional training officers. Courses, which last for about 2 weeks, are mainly for indigenous leaders and elected councillors. The courses include instruction on the principles of local government, rule making, the relationship between councils and the central government, and the functions and responsibilities of a council.

The Local Government Training Centre at Vunadadir provides formal training for local government officers, indigenous patrol officers, local government assistants, council clerks, and assistant council clerks. Clerks' courses are available for young people who have completed as a minimum requirement Form II standard of education. These courses last for 9 months and cover basic local government accounting procedures, book-keeping, law and government, civics, administration and other subjects. On completion of the course trainees are posted to a council to undergo practical training by working for the council. Training at the centre is paid for by the Administration, but each council is responsible for the salaries of such trainees as it employs.

During the year a new course was introduced for which Form IV is set as the minimum level of education for entry. This course is similar to the course for council clerks in structure but at a higher standard. On completion of the course the successful students will be employed by councils as administrative officers being responsible for top level management within the council. Local government officers and local government assistants receive the same training as council clerks, but are employed by the Administration. These, when they have completed their training, are posted to districts to help the development of local government councils which have already been set up and to encourage and assist the formation of new ones.

During 1966-1967, twenty-three council clerks from the Trust Territory completed, and a further twenty-eight began, training at Vunadadir. Twelve enrolled for the council administrative officer's course. Due to a rearrangement of the course programme no local government officers or local government assistants began training during the year.

Council Activities. When they are first set up, councils spend a large part of their budget on the construction of council chambers and staff houses, and on the purchase of vehicles and other equipment. At first, apart from this desire to establish their headquarters and administrative requirements, much of the initiative is necessarily taken by Administration officers but after a year or two councillors usually develop considerable executive ability and begin to assume more responsibility for the council's activities.

A council's first contribution to its area's health services is generally the provision of buildings for medical aid posts, which are then staffed and run by the Department of Public Health. Councils later assume greater responsibility for local health services. Several councils have co-operated with the Public Health Department in establishing rural health centres staffed by Papuan and New Guinean assistant medical officers and other trained staff. (See Chapter 7 of Part VII.) Centres of this kind have proved to be a useful means of providing day-to-day health care for residents of the council area. Since the people as taxpayers are directly interested in the centres, these centres quickly become a part of community life and the people more readily adopt general health practices in the village and the home.

Councils erect schools and classrooms, and some have built dormitories for children whose homes are not within walking distance of a school. Others have constructed buildings from local materials for community technical schools which are staffed and conducted by the Department of Education. These technical schools teach basic carpentry and the simpler technical skills appropriate to village needs. In several areas this local training has provided the semi-skilled workers whom councils require for their building projects and to operate and maintain equipment such as trucks. As living standards rise in the villages so does the need for men with some knowledge of carpentry and mechanical maintenance work to assist in building houses, and in servicing bicycles, trucks, outboard motors and other equipment purchased by the villagers.

Other community services organised and financed by councils include the provision of village water supplies by 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 hired out to move 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 to build new ones. There are now eighteen fermentaries in operation.

At 30 June 1967 the loan commitment of the Tolai Cocoa Project in the Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council area was \$85,134, a reduction of \$46,927 since 31 March 1966. Production of cocoa showed an increase during the year under review, the fermentaries producing approximately 1949 dry tons with an estimated value of \$916,030.

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

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

Councils are active in the cultural field: they sponsor exhibitions of traditional arts and crafts, encourage participation in choral competitions and in district agricultural shows, help to finance film shows and donate school prizes.

A number of local government councils are now employing youth workers trained by the Administration and voluntary organisations. The first training course was held towards the end of 1964-1965, a second began in April 1966 and a third in October 1966.

Trainees are selected by local government

councils. After completing the course, they are employed by the council which selected them, to help with the problems affecting young people in its area. Trainees are taught how to establish playing fields and to organise games and clubs and to undertake health education work in the villages. The Administration pays all training expenses and the local government councils employ the trainees as full-time youth workers when they have completed training.

Volunteers from the Australian Overseas Service Bureau serve in the Territory. The Bureau is a non-governmental, privately supported community organisation, which aims to encourage Australians to give voluntary service in developing countries. No further volunteers from the Bureau arrived during the year but the six from last year are providing valuable assistance to the Mount Hagen and Goroka Councils. The councils pay volunteers a small living allowance.

Councils periodically consult with members of the House of Assembly. This is a valuable means of informing members of the House 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.

Annual conferences of councils have now been replaced by regional conferences. During 1966-1967 conferences were held at each of the three regional headquarters, Mount Hagen, Madang and Rabaul. Each district within a region held a conference to discuss district matters, to appoint district representatives to the regional conference and to propose matters for discussion at the regional conference. Twenty-five councillors, representing 12 districts, attended the conferences at which a total of 104 agenda items covering such topics as self-government, Administration assistance and economic development were discussed.

Appendix II, Table 10 sets out particulars, including the tax rates declared under their rules, of the eighty-six councils in existence at 30 June 1967.

Appendix II, Tables 11 and 12 set out analyses of receipts of, and expenditure by, councils for the year ending 30 June 1967.

Appendix II, Table 13 shows local government council voting statistics for the year ended 30 June 1967.

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 twelve districts of the Territory. Each council consists of the district commissioner who is chairman and members appointed by the Administrator for terms of two years. Members are eligible for reappointment.

Each council has a majority of indigenous members. In each of the Morobe, East Sepik, Eastern Highlands and East 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, Western Highlands, Chimbu, West New Britain and West Sepik 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.

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 non-statutory bodies established to advise the Administration on matters affecting township areas not within the area of a local government council. There are nine town advisory councils in the Territory of New Guinea.

Membership of councils 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 1949-1966* and regulated by the *Public Service (Papua and*

New Guinea) Ordinance 1963-1967. This Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council in November 1963, and together with the Regulations and various determinations made thereunder, came into operation on 10 September 1964. The *Public Service Ordinance 1949-1963* and Regulations were at the same time repealed.

Other important provisions relating to the Public Service are contained in the following legislation:

- (i) the *Arbitration (Public Service) Ordinance 1952-1965*, which provides 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;
- (ii) the *Superannuation (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance 1951-1966*, which provides for pension and provident fund benefits for overseas officers;
- (iii) the *Papua and New Guinea Retirement Benefits Ordinance 1960-1966*, which provides for retirement benefits for local officers; and
- (iv) the *Workers' Compensation Ordinance 1958-1965*, which provides for compensation payments in respect of injury or incapacity arising out of or in the course of employment.

Control, Structure and Staffing

The *Public Service (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance 1963* gave effect to a complete reconstruction of the Public Service. The growing capacity of the local people to share in the administration of the Territory's affairs required that the Public Service be changed from one designed basically for overseas staff and therefore related to Australian conditions, to a Service related as far as possible to Territory circumstances and conditions. Provision was therefore made for prospective increases in the numbers of local public servants, including the progressive admission to the Public Service of the majority of those persons formerly employed as Administration Servants.

Control of the Public Service in such matters as the creation and abolition of offices, changes in the classification, designation and duties of offices, the determination of salaries and allowances and the making of regulations and determinations under the Ordinance is exercised by the Minister of State for Territories. A Public Service Commissioner

appointed by the Governor-General is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Public Service, and for the specific duties of exercising a critical oversight of the activities of departments and their methods of conducting business; of devising means for effecting economies and promoting efficiency in management and working; of submitting reports and recommendations to the Minister on matters required to be dealt with by him; and of 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 three divisions—First, Second and Third—and the Third Division includes positions which are specifically intended to be filled by officers who were formerly Administration Servants. The minimum educational qualification for entry to the Second Division is successful completion of three years secondary education. No general minimum educational qualification is required for the Third Division, entry requirements being related more directly to the technical skills or experience needed. Such formal education as is required depends upon the duties of the particular position.

Provision has been made under the Ordinance for a single line of positions which may be given different salary classifications according to whether they are occupied by local or overseas officers. Local officers are those to whom local terms and conditions apply. Provision exists for local officers to be given preference in promotion over overseas officers if they are capable of satisfactorily performing the duties required.

The terms and conditions of service generally provide local officers with the benefits normally found in a career public service—security of employment, opportunities for training, advancement and promotion, annual recreation leave, sick leave, furlough and retirement benefits.

At 30 June 1967 there were 323 local officers and employees occupying positions in the Second Division of the Public Service; 7,321 permanent local officers and 3,202 local temporary employees occupied positions in the Third Division.

Numbers of staff (classified according to the nature of their appointment) at 30 June 1966

and 30 June 1967 were as follows:

	1966	1967
First, Second and Third Divisions—		
Permanent Officers—		
Overseas	2,181	1,961
Local	7,366	7,508
Contract Officers(a)—		
Overseas	1,424	1,729
Temporary Employees—		
Overseas	2,225	2,256
Local	2,329	3,338
Part time	75	94
Mixed Race	112	115
Total	15,712	17,041

(a) A contract officer is a person recruited on overseas conditions for a specified period.

Administration Servants. The processing of applications from former Administration Servants for appointment to the Public Service has proceeded smoothly during the year. There has been a considerable reduction in their numbers. Those applications for appointment still outstanding have been delayed largely for medical reasons.

Recruitment of Local Officers

Three hundred and twenty eight local officers were appointed to the Public Service during the year ended 30 June 1967. Included in the figure of appointments is a number of trainees who completed training at approved institutions during the year.

The distribution of permanent local officers appointed during the year was as follows:

Department	Second Division	Third Division	Total
House of Assembly .. .. .	..	..	..
Administrator	2	..	2
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	2	59	61
District Administration	1	..	1
Education	6	64	70
Forests .. .. .	..	3	3
Information and Extension Services	1	11	12
Labour	1	3	4
Lands, Surveys and Mines .. .. .	..	6	6
Law .. .. .	..	..	..
Posts and Telegraphs .. .. .	..	32	32
Public Health .. .. .	..	46	46
Public Service Commissioner .. .. .	..	..	..
Public Works	1	52	53
Trade and Industry .. .. .	..	10	10
Treasury	1	27	28
Total	15	313	328

Establishments

With the commencement of the *Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary Ordinance* 1965, on 1 July 1966, commissioned officers of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary were transferred to the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary established under the new Ordinance. All clerical and other staff not engaged on police duties were transferred to a Police Administrative Branch in the Department of the Administrator.

Classification reviews were conducted during the year, both in the local and in the overseas salary scales.

During the course of the arbitration proceedings under the Arbitration (Public Service) Ordinance on the rates of pay for local officer which commenced on 26 October 1965 the Administration made an offer of settlement to the Public Service Association. This offer was rejected, but the Administration implemented the offer, with effect from 30 June 1966. The adjustments represented significant general increases in the local officers' salaries which had remained unaltered since 1964. The increases mainly recognised different degrees of skill and responsibility within positions formerly grouped in the common base salary range and also provided stronger incentives for progression to senior positions involving a high degree of skill and responsibility. A concept of family needs allowance was also introduced whereby an eligible officer whose classified salary is below the assessed minimum needs rate appropriate to his area and family circumstances is paid an allowance to make up the deficit.

The presentation of evidence before the Arbitrator concluded in early 1967 and the Arbitrator handed down his decision on 11 May 1967. The decision increased the salary scales for the lowest grades of adult male local officers and set four 'bench marks' from which increases in all other grades were to be worked out. The decision will become effective early in July 1967 and in its application will represent overall increases ranging from 11 to 14 per cent on the salaries introduced on 30 June 1966.

In the overseas scale the prime object of the reviews has been to maintain comparability of salaries payable to overseas officers in Papua and New Guinea for specific occupations with those payable in Australia particularly in the Commonwealth Public Service. The major reclassification effected was of all administrative and clerical positions. Various other occupa-

tional groups were reclassified as a result of administrative and arbitration decisions in respect of occupational groups in the Commonwealth Public Service.

Major organisation reviews were:

- (i) reorganisation and enlargement of the police Administrative Section of the Department of the Administrator and the creation of a position in that Department of Coordinator of Transport.
- (ii) the reorganisation of the Drafting Section of the Department of Forests and the creation of additional positions in the Training Section;
- (iii) the creation of a Supply/Planning Section in the Department of Public Works and the reorganisation and expansion of the Roads and Bridges, and Quantity Survey Sections to provide for growth in Departmental activities;
- (iv) the creation of a Provident Account Section for the Contract Officers' Retirement Benefits Scheme and the expansion of the Transport and Taxation Branches of the Treasury Department;
- (v) reorganisation and expansion of the Secondary Division of the Department of Education and creation of additional Primary Division positions;
- (vi) reorganisation and enlargement within the Department of Posts and Telegraphs of the Telecommunications, Personnel, Philately and General Postal Branches;
- (vii) the creation of a Man-Power Planning Branch in the Department of Labour; and
- (viii) the reorganisation of the Registrar-General's Branch of the Department of Law and the expansion of the Administrative Section of the Corrective Institutions Branch.

Reviews of establishments in all Departments and of salary classifications in a wide variety of occupational groups are continuing.

Methods

The review of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary was carried out and the final report is being prepared. Recommendations have been made regarding the firearms procedures, motor traffic registry, central correspondence registry, personnel procedures, establishment control and a complete budgetary control system. Wall charts were prepared to assist in the training of indigenous staff in fingerprint procedures and the procedures for developing and printing of film. Some training documents were prepared and procedures

documented for inclusion in a police manual. A number of recommendations were made for the release of uniformed police from clerical duties.

In the Department of Trade and Industry, the Migration Section was reviewed to find a solution to the problem of insufficient office space. The work flow and layout was revised and proposals made on filing procedures are being implemented. Some variations to the procedures were proposed. A simpler method of issuing re-entry permits was devised. In addition an examination was made of problems associated with the introduction of machines in the larger customs houses and recommendations made.

Assistance was given to the Department of the Treasury in the implementation of revised salary procedures. Problems were solved and advice was given on certain procedural aspects of the new system and redesigning of forms. In the Taxation Branch the work flow was revised and the existing layout redesigned to accommodate an additional thirty-one persons. Proposals were made for the creation of a formal establishment in the Housing Division. A census of all Administration housing in Port Moresby was planned and recommendations made concerning planning needed to assess the amount of accommodation required in future years. Advice was given on the setting up of property control, including control of revenue producing assets, furniture and other assets. Some forms design was carried out.

The review of the Recruitment Section of the Public Service Commissioner's office continued and has involved culling of files, documentation of procedures, a new office layout, redesign of forms and some variations to procedures. One officer has been detached for full time duty with the Recruitment Section. The examination of the Registry was completed and proposals are now being implemented.

The work being carried out in the Survey Division of the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines was completed. Some changes were made to forms used, minor procedures were revised and personnel procedures corrected. The Divisions of Lands and Mines and the registry of the Department are currently being examined.

In the Department of Information and Extension Services further refinements were made to the registry system and assistance given during implementation. Additional posi-

tions were recommended for creation in the Administrative Section.

In the Department of Education working conditions, workflow, layout and procedures within the Staff and Salaries Sections were improved following acceptance of recommendations.

Statistical information was gathered from all Departments and schedules prepared to show details of projected recruitment in association with accommodation and capital works requirements for the next three years.

A number of minor matters attended to by the Methods Section during this period included an investigation into resumptions of salary payments after leave or transfer, investigation into payments of Superannuation, Retirement Benefits and Provident Account contributions and assistance to all Departments in the implementation of a new overtime procedure. Officers were detached for short periods from the Section for recruitment purposes and the sampling of certain retail prices for Arbitration hearings.

Training

The training functions of the Department of the Public Service Commissioner are divided between two separate units. Training inspection is carried out by the Assistant Inspector (Training) and direct teaching duties are the responsibility of the Principal of the Administrative College. This arrangement ensures attention to departmental training needs and to the assessment of courses of training to be provided within departments, and consequently a more rapid development of courses.

The Public Service Commissioner provides in-service training courses to improve the efficiency of officers and thus contribute to the overall effectiveness of the working of departments. Assistance is also given directly to 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 undertake courses of study by attending classes 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. Founded on 12 November 1963 to meet the need for more advanced training of New Guinean and Papuan Public Service officers, the Administrative College provides a wide range of administrative training courses, and courses of general education to assist the advancement of Public Service officers, both local and overseas. A number of the functions of the College were taken over from the former Public Service Institute, which the College absorbed.

The Interim Council of the College advises the Administrator and the Public Service Commissioner on the development and administration of the College and consists of Mr L. W. Johnson, M.H.A., Assistant Administrator (Services), Chairman; Mr J. Guise, M.H.A.; Dr J. T. Gunther, C.M.G., O.B.E., Vice Chancellor, University of Papua and New Guinea; Mr J. K. McCarthy, M.B.E., M.H.A., Director of District Administration; Dr R. F. R. Scragg, M.H.A.: Director of Public Health; Mr J. Mattes, Principal, Australian School of Pacific Administration; Professor R. S. Parker, Department of Political Science, Australian National University; Mr D. M. Fenbury, Secretary, Department of the Administrator; Mr L. R. Newby, Director of Information and Extension Services; Mr P. Matane, Area Education Officer, Department of Education; and Mr D. Chenoweth, Principal, Administrative College.

Early in 1967, the new residential and classroom accommodation, which accommodates 320 students and 57 teachers and administrative staff, at Waigani was occupied. The area was formerly known as June Valley and is a large area set aside for educational development near Port Moresby. The cost of construction of the College exceeded \$2m.

Pending the establishment of separate facilities for the University of Papua and New Guinea, the Administrative College provides residential and teaching facilities and some staff housing for the first and preliminary year university courses.

Courses of general education and administrative training for officers of the Public Service were increased in 1966 with the introduction of the two year Diploma in Administration Course. In 1967 thirteen officers were enrolled in second year and eight officers in first year. The Diploma Course extends the special courses designed to assist local officers drawn from general administrative, finance, personnel and district administration positions,

to obtain educational qualifications for promotion.

Of forty-six students enrolled in a one year course at fifth year secondary level in 1966, thirty-four passed in full and ten passed in three subjects each; while of eighteen enrolled in a one year course at third/fourth year level, sixteen passed in full and two passed in three subjects. In 1967 forty-four enrolled in the fifth year course, twenty-seven being trainee patrol officers and thirty, of whom nine were supervisory teachers, enrolled in the course at third/fourth year level.

In 1966 ten of the thirteen men aged 35 years or more who undertook a special course of training to qualify as local court magistrates, passed the course. The 1967 enrolment is ten. In addition, eight officers commenced a higher level course.

Eight out of ten students passed the 1966 typists course and all thirteen students passed the stenographers course. Nineteen students have been enrolled in the 1967 typing course and twenty-five in the stenographers course. These courses include commercial and public service procedural training and studies in English.

Evening classes in high speed shorthand for court reporters were held in 1967.

Induction courses, of greater or shorter length depending on whether the officer had attended the orientation course of the Australian School of Pacific Administration at Mosman, New South Wales, were attended by overseas staff arriving to join the Public Service.

Formal training of indigenous clerks was undertaken in 1967 for the first time. Nineteen young men are working in Departments after taking a Public Service Induction Course. Further short training courses are to be given. Eleven senior local officers took the first of two courses of three weeks duration in District Management.

Training of overseas cadet patrol officers was undertaken by the College for the first time in 1967 with two courses of nine weeks duration. These courses replace training formerly given at the Australian School of Pacific Administration.

The College facilities are most suitable for conferences and seminars, and are used regularly by Administration Departments and academic and public bodies.

In addition to the financial contributions to the Assisted Study Scheme administered by the Public Service Commissioner, the College

assists students attempting matriculation or degree studies by correspondence, by maintaining a reference library, by giving tutorials at local centres and arranging a vacation school annually, by publishing a comprehensive handbook of advice on external studies and by making arrangements for the conduct of external examinations throughout the Territory.

Assisted Study Scheme. The Assisted Study Scheme provides 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 studies overseas.

During the year, ninety-three officers were granted refunds of fees, study leave of up to six months was awarded to thirty-eight officers and travel assistance was provided for seven officers studying abroad. In addition, the Administration refunded to all residents of the Territory, the surcharge fee imposed by Queensland University on overseas students.

Free places have been awarded to four local officers to undertake preliminary year studies at the University of Papua and New Guinea. The awards provide study leave with pay and all other costs associated with the course of study.

A free place was also awarded to a local officer to undertake the first year of the Diploma Course in Engineering at the Institute of Higher Technical Education.

Training Overseas. Increasing importance has been placed on providing opportunities for training and experience outside the Territory for both overseas and local staff. It is essential that professional officers be kept fully informed on the latest developments in their professional fields and it is important that opportunities for higher training not available within the Territory be provided for the development of local staff.

A total of 346 officers undertook tours of duty overseas. Of these 277 toured in Australia and 69 in other countries. Fifty-eight local officers completed training outside the Territory and of these 26 travelled beyond Australia. Thirteen of the courses undertaken by local officers were of six months duration or longer. Of the 346 officers who undertook tours overseas, 96 attended professional conferences, 18 attended courses sponsored by the South Pacific Commission and 9 attended the East-West Center, University of Hawaii.

Australian School of Pacific Administration (A.S.O.P.A.). 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 secular purposes;
- (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 of State for Territories, would be of benefit to the Territory.

The courses of study given at the School include: courses for cadet patrol officers, cadet education officers and local government officers.

The one year certificate course for patrol officers appointed on a permanent basis was discontinued at the end of 1966 as all officers with the requisite qualifications had been given an opportunity to attend.

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

Following a review of the training arrangements for cadet patrol officers, these officers are now required to attend a three months course at the School prior to their departure for the Territory.

The subjects covered by the course are: law, anthropology, history, government, health, Melanesian pidgin, geography and map reading.

The course for cadet education officers is a two-year post-Leaving School Certificate secondary teachers training course in arts and science given by the School under the supervision of the New South Wales Department of Education. It includes two-year courses in anthropology, geography and land use, and education in developing 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 specialised 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 course for local government officers of the Department of District Administration is a course of two academic terms comprising the following subjects: economics, social change, English, law, introductory accountancy, public finance, public administration and theory and practice of local government.

The nine days orientation course for certain

new appointees to the Public Service of Papua and New Guinea previously given by the School is now conducted by the Administrative College at Port Moresby.

The table below shows the number of courses conducted by the Australian School of Pacific Administration during the 1966 and 1967 academic years and the number of students enrolled for each course:

Course	1966		1967	
	Number of Courses	Number of Students	Number of Courses	Number of Students
Cadet Patrol Officers' Orientation Course	1	38	2	49
General Orientation Course	3	54	..	..
(including officers of the Army and Navy, Department of Territories and nominees of missions) .. .. .	..	9	..	..
Patrol Officers' Certificate Course	1	22	..	..
First Year Junior Secondary (including one Arts Mission free place student)	1	26	..	..
Second Year Junior Secondary (including one Arts Mission Free Place student)	1	66 (a)	1	33 (a)
Graduates	1	23 (b)	1	11 (b)
Local Government Officers' Course	1	40 (a)	1	61 (a)
.. .. .	1	14 (b)	1	17 (b)
.. .. .	1	9	1	27
.. .. .	..	..	1	15
Total	10	270	8	213

(a) Arts (b) Science

Psychological Services

The functions of the Psychological Services Section are to:

- (i) advise and assist the Public Service Commissioner in the selection, placement and development of staff within the Public Service;
- (ii) develop and maintain a central psychological research, reference and record service, maintaining necessary liaison with related agencies in Australia and overseas;
- (iii) supervise the training of staff in psychological techniques having local application;
- (iv) provide a clinical and counselling service for members of the Public Service and their families in matters relating to their personal and vocational adjustment within the Territory;
- (v) advise and assist the Public Service Commissioner and directors of departments in any other matters that relate to the field of psychology; and
- (vi) render advice and assistance wherever possible to organisations and agencies within the Territory outside the Territory Public

Service on matters of psychological appraisal, selection and research. This includes such organisations as the Combined Services, Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary, Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission, Commonwealth departments such as the Department of Civil Aviation and the Department of Works, as well as other major employers.

Initially, emphasis has been placed on research to formulate tests and measures of assessment and appraisal applicable to local officers. This has involved the adaption of known tests to local conditions, and the construction of new tests. It has also meant the application of such tests to large samples of pupils at the various school levels required for public service entry as well as to all public service trainees training in Territory institutions to establish performance standards for comparison. Considerable progress has been made on the necessary research but much remains to be done before the services available within more advanced countries can be provided within the Territory.

With the increased opportunities for tertiary education in the Territory it has become important to develop selection tests of greater sensitivity, scope and predictability for more valid assessment of potential ability and a person's readiness to undertake education at a tertiary level. To analyse and modify batteries of tests for the purpose of achieving greater validity and reliability has involved exhaustive test analysis and examination and some of this work is being carried out on an electronic computer.

Testing of school leavers in 1966 and to date in 1967 has involved a more extensive programme than previously. All school leavers in Forms II, III and IV, whether applicants for Public Service traineeships or private industry, have been tested. This required a joint effort by the Department of Labour, the Department of Education and the Public Service Commissioner's Department. A more comprehensive test battery in the assessment of Form IV school leavers has been developed.

One of the major tasks has been the survey of mental abilities and aptitudes of serving local officers with minimum standards of literacy. This is to be followed by further concentrated appraisal of those employees identified as having potential for accelerated advancement to key positions within the Public Service. The information gained will be taken into account in formulating further training proposals so that systems may be organised for appropriate career planning for indigenous officers.

Assistance has been given in the selection of students for the University of Papua and New Guinea, the Institute of Higher Technical Education and other colleges and institutions providing Public Service traineeships. Wherever possible, advice and assistance has been given to organisations and agencies outside the Territory Public Service on matters of psychological appraisal, selection and research. This has included such organisations as the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary, the Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission, and Commonwealth departments, including the Department of Civil Aviation and the Department of Works as well as other major employing organisations.

There has been a continuation of specialised clinical and counselling services to members of the community and their families in relation to their personal and vocational adjustment which has contributed to their personal efficiency and stability.

A measure of the success and quality of tests developed over the years can be gauged from the fact that the Australian Council for Education Research (ACER) is currently interested in taking over the printing and distribution of many of the Territory's tests which could mean their universal acceptance and use in the developing countries of the Pacific and Africa.

Within the last year regional psychologists have been recruited and are now located in Lae and Rabaul and a regional psychologist is expected to take up duty in Port Moresby in 1968. This diversification of professional staff has provided psychological services to many previously isolated areas and has facilitated an integrated approach to problems experienced throughout the Territory.

CHAPTER 5

SUFFRAGE

House of Assembly

The *Electoral Ordinance* 1963-1966, which came into operation on 18 November 1963, provides for:

- (i) the appointment of a Chief Electoral Officer to administer the Ordinance;
- (ii) the appointment of returning officers;
- (iii) the appointment of polling places;
- (iv) the establishment of electoral rolls;
- (v) the definition of the qualifications of electors and candidates;
- (vi) the definition of the methods of nomination, voting, and counting of votes;
- (vii) the hearing by the Supreme Court, as a Court of Disputed Returns, of petitions concerning the validity of an election or a return; and
- (viii) the definition of illegal practices at elections, and for penalties not exceeding \$400, or imprisonment for 6 months, to be imposed for committing such offences.

The Electoral Ordinance introduced a universal adult suffrage on a common roll for elections to the House of Assembly. The *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1966 provides that no person shall, by reason of his or her race, be disqualified either from being enrolled and participating as an elector, or from being elected as a member of the House of Assembly.

All persons not under 21 years of age (other than aliens as defined in the *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948-1966) 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.

Enrolment of qualified electors is compulsory. Provision is made in the Electoral Ordinance for objections and appeals against the enrolment of an elector or the 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.

Voting is not compulsory. The particular system of preferential voting used in the Territory enables each elector to show a consecutive order of preference for all the candidates in his electorate. The system also provides, however, that if an elector has shown a consecutive order of preference among only some of the candidates, then his vote shall be counted so as to give effect to his intentions so far as these are clear. Voting is by secret ballot; illiterate or physically incapacitated electors may ask for help in completing the ballot paper.

The *Electoral (Open Electorates) Ordinance 1963* and the *Electoral (Special Electorates) Ordinance 1963* define the boundaries of the open electorates and of the special electorates. Each special electorate comprises one or more open electorates. The Territory of Papua and New Guinea is divided into forty-four open and ten special electorates. Thirty-one of the open electorates are wholly within the Trust Territory of New Guinea, and two are partly within the Trust Territory. Six of the special electorates are wholly within the Trust Territory of New Guinea, and one is partly within the Trust Territory. Every elector is entitled to vote both for the open and for the special electorate for which he is enrolled.

In October 1966 the Papua and New Guinea Act was amended to make changes in the composition of the House of Assembly.

The amendment increases the number of members of the House of Assembly from 64 to 94. This is achieved by increasing the number of ordinary seats from 44 to 69; by abolishing the 10 seats now reserved for non-indigenous residents of the Territory; and by providing for 15 seats of a new kind, described as

regional seats, which will be open to candidates who possess a minimum educational qualification. The amendment does not change the number of official members, which will remain at 10.

The Electoral Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Distribution Committee, which consists of the Chief Electoral Officer, the Surveyor-General, the Commissioner for Local Government, and two private members, both indigenous persons, with a quorum of four. The Committee is at present undertaking the task of redistributing the present 44 electoral boundaries into the new 69 electoral boundaries. The Ordinance provides for a period of three months for public objection to the boundaries proposed by the Distribution Committee.

Under the Papua and New Guinea Act candidates of any race may stand for election in regional electorates providing they possess a minimum educational qualification. Each regional electorate comprises more than one open electorate. For both open and regional electorates a candidate, who is a person not born in the Territory, must have resided in the Territory for a period of five years, in addition to existing qualifications, before he can nominate as a candidate.

The qualifications of candidates for election, the methods for nominating candidates and a list of the present members of the House of Assembly are given in Chapter 2 of this Part.

Local Government Councils

The *Local Government Ordinance 1963-1965* defines the qualifications of electors in local government elections and the electoral procedure to be followed. Every person, of either sex, who is not less than 18 years of age, and who is a resident of a council area, and who has been ordinarily resident for more than 6 months out of the 12 months immediately preceding the date of enrolment, shall be enrolled as an elector for that area. A person who is not less than 18 years of age, and who is liable to pay rates or taxes on land or other property in the council's area is entitled, on application, to be enrolled as an elector. A corporation whose main place of business has been in a given council's area for more than 6 months out of the 12 months preceding the date of enrolment, or which is liable to pay rates or taxes on land or other property in a council's area, is also entitled, on application, to be enrolled as an elector, its right to vote being exercised by a person nominated by it.

In local government elections the electoral procedures usually follow closely those for the House of Assembly. Voting is not compulsory, and is by secret ballot using a preferential system of voting and counting.

Officers of the Department of District Administration are appointed as returning officers by the Chief Electoral Officer of the Territory. Elections are supervised by officers of the Electoral Office.

Every person enrolled as an elector for a council may nominate for election as a councillor, except a person who:

- (i) is an officer or employee of the Council;
- (ii) is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent; or
- (iii) has been convicted of an offence punishable by death or imprisonment for one year or longer and, as a result of that conviction, is under sentence of death or is undergoing imprisonment.

Where an election is of a councillor to represent a ward, a person is not qualified to nominate for election in respect of that ward unless he is a resident of that ward.

Although voting is not compulsory, voter participation in local government elections has been generally good. At recent elections the indigenous people have shown increased understanding of their responsibilities as electors. Women voters continue to show great interest in local elections: in many areas more women than men vote. Several women have nominated as candidates, so far unsuccessfully, despite the preponderance of women voters in some areas.

The Department of Information produced several booklets during the year, one of which was written in both English and Pidgin English. It is generally felt that these booklets provide valuable assistance in promoting an understanding of the role of local government.

The *Local Government Bulletin* was reintroduced during the year. It is intended to publish this at quarterly intervals, the object being to use it as a news sheet providing information on what is happening in Councils throughout the Territory and for the reproduction of articles in magazines and journals which would be of interest.

The numbers of eligible electors and the numbers of voters who voted at the most recent elections (in those council wards where elections were held) are shown in Table 13 of Appendix II.

CHAPTER 6

POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

Earlier political parties which were formed from time to time did not survive because of lack of popular support. This included the New Guinea United National Party which was referred to in the 1965-1966 Report.

Nevertheless, several factors have contributed to heightened political awareness and interest by the people of the Territory. These include the activities and recommendations of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development and the elections to be held in 1968 for the reconstituted House of Assembly. The following parties have been formed and signified their intention to nominate candidates to contest the 1968 elections:

The Papua and New Guinea Union Pati (PANGU).

The Christian Democratic Party.

The Territory Country Party.

CHAPTER 7

THE JUDICIARY

Types of Courts

The courts which exercise jurisdiction within the Territory are:

- (i) The Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea;
- (ii) District Courts;
- (iii) Local Courts (replacing from 4 January 1966 the Courts for Native Affairs);
- (iv) Children's Courts; and
- (v) Warden's Courts.

The Supreme Court established by the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1966 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 were reconstituted under the *District Courts Ordinance* 1963-1965 which came into force on 4 January 1966, their civil jurisdiction being raised to include matters involving up to \$2,000. Their criminal jurisdiction over less serious offences punishable on summary conviction remains unchanged. In relation to indictable offences the District Courts conduct preliminary hearings only in cases where an accused person is either discharged or committed for trial to the Supreme Court.

Local courts came into existence when the *Local Courts Ordinance* 1963 came into operation on 4 January 1966. The local courts have civil jurisdiction over matters involving up to \$200, including matters regulated by native custom, and criminal jurisdiction over minor offences for which the penalties are not greater than a fine of \$100 or six months imprisonment. The local courts have, therefore, absorbed the jurisdiction of the Courts for Native Affairs, and there are now no courts dealing exclusively with the affairs of indigenes.

Children's courts, established under the *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1966, have jurisdiction in respect of all offences by children (other than homicide, rape, or other offences punishable by death or imprisonment for life) and all applications and complaints under the Ordinance. They 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 16 years is a child. In any area where there is no specially constituted children's court the local court of summary jurisdiction must deal with a charge against a child as if it were a duly constituted children's court.

The Administrator has power to establish for each goldfield or mineral field a warden's court with jurisdiction over civil cases concerning mining or mining lands held under the *Mining Ordinance* 1928-1965 and offences against the mining laws of the Territory.

In addition to these courts there is a Land Titles Commission set up under the *Land Titles Commission Ordinance* 1962-1965. The function of the Commission is to determine and protect the land rights of the people of the Territory. Its work largely involves registration of the indigenes' customary rights to land.

Appeals

Appeals from the decisions of the courts of inferior jurisdiction (in question both of fact and of law) and from the decision 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 judgements, 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, etc., 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. One further appointment was made during the year; at 30 June 1967 the Court was composed of the Chief Justice and other judges. A judge may be removed from office by the Governor-General only on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Judges retire at 65 years of age. 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 local courts and may appoint places for holding courts within districts. A district court may be constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, a resident magistrate or a reserve magistrate. Stipendiary magistrates and resident magistrates are appointed by the Governor-General and hold office on conditions determined by the Minister of State for Territories. Stipendiary magistrates are usually qualified barristers or solicitors while resident magistrates are drawn from officers of the Department of District Administration who have had long practical experience.

Reserve magistrates may be appointed by the Administrator to enable district courts to operate in remote places when the interests of effective and speedy administration of justice warrant it, and a stipendiary or resident magistrate may not be readily available. There were 5 stipendiary magistrates and 6 resident magistrates at 30 June 1967.

Local courts are conducted by magistrates of local courts appointed by the Administrator. In addition provision is made for the appointment of assistant magistrates of local courts who may mediate between the parties, sit with the court on hearings, and perform other functions ancillary to the administration of justice

in this jurisdiction. One hundred and twenty-nine indigenous persons have been appointed to the office of assistant magistrate.

Justices of the peace are appointed by the Administrator. All magistrates are justices of the peace, *ex officio*.

The Administrator may appoint justices of the peace to be magistrates of children's Courts and may appoint other lay persons (one of whom in each area shall be a woman) to be members of children's courts.

No action has been taken to recognise the jurisdiction of indigenous tribunals. 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.

Warden's courts are conducted by a warden appointed under the *Mining Ordinance* 1928-1966. Any officer of the Public Service may be appointed as a warden.

The training programme for court officials has been absorbed into formal courses of training at the Administrative College, one for persons of mature age and the other for younger men with a required minimum educational qualification.

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 a person must be a barrister of the Commonwealth of not less than 5 years standing.

The Admission Rules under the *Legal Practitioners Ordinance* 1954-1961, provide that a barrister 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 and 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 chargeable and no legal or professional costs are granted in local courts.

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, except that all issues, 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.

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 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 District Administration 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 recognised 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 lower level of penalties, has been in operation since 1924.

Capital punishment by hanging is the penalty for wilful murder, treason, and certain kinds of piracy, but, in the case of a person convicted of wilful murder, the Court may now substitute imprisonment for life or a lesser term if it considers there are extenuating circumstances such that it would not be just to inflict the punishment of death. This is decided in the light of the facts of, and the circumstances

of and surrounding each case. If the court is of the opinion that the offender should be recommended for the Royal Mercy, it may abstain from pronouncing the death sentence and instead merely order judgment of death to be entered on record. Powers of clemency are vested in the Governor-General and the Administrator. In practice no execution may be carried out until all the circumstances of the case have been considered by the Administering Authority. No death sentence was pronounced or recorded during the period under review. No death sentence has been carried out since 1957.

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 authorised 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 14 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* 1963-1967, 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.

Penalties in the criminal law of the Territory are quoted as maxima and any lesser penalty may be imposed by the court. 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* 1949-1966 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* authorises the House of Assembly, subject to the Act, to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory.

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. 1 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:

- (i) ordinances made under the *New Guinea Act* 1920-1935; and
- (ii) 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:

- (i) certain Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia;

- (ii) certain Acts and Statutes of the State of Queensland;
- (iii) such of the Acts, Statutes and laws of England as were in force in the State of Queensland on 9 May 1921;
- (iv) certain ordinances of the Territory of Papua; and
- (v) the principles and rules of common law and equity that were in force in England on 9 May 1921.

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

- (i) certain Imperial Legislation; and
- (ii) Commonwealth Acts which are expressed to extend to the Territory.

In general, the legal system—whether civil, criminal or administrative—follows both the principles and practice of the legal systems of England and of the Australian States.

The Council of Law Reporting, formed in September 1962, has brought out the third part of its series of the Papua and New Guinea Law Reports.

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 provides that native custom shall be recognised 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.

Under the *Local Courts Ordinance* 1963-1966 a local court has jurisdiction to hear matters arising out of and regulated by native custom.

Under the *Local Government Council Ordinance* 1963-1967, a local government Council may:

- (i) and on the request of a court shall, appoint a committee consisting of persons who have knowledge of native custom to advise and report on native custom in relation to any matter in the council area; and

- (ii) from time to time make recommendations to the Administrator concerning the enforcement, variation or abolition of any native custom in the council area.

An act of a local government council (including a rule) cannot be held invalid or beyond the powers of the council merely because it regulates the exercise of a native custom, other than one relating to ownership or possession of native land or the devolution of property.

CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSIONS

The final report of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development was presented to the House of Assembly on 6 June, and was accepted by the House on 8 June 1967. Prior to that two interim reports had been presented. The first on 26 November 1965, gave details of the Committee's progress to that time, and of its proposed future activities. The second, presented on 30 August 1966, recommended changes in the composition of the House of Assembly which is to be elected early in 1968.

The final report made recommendations concerning the composition of the Administrator's Executive Council, the appointment of Ministerial Officers, and the appointment of a Budget Committee of the House of Assembly. These recommendations have been accepted by the Administering Authority.

The Administering Authority has continued to affirm that its basic policy for the people of Papua and New Guinea is self determination, and has reiterated that it is the prerogative of the Territory people to terminate the present Territory status and take independent status if they wish.

During the year nine new local government councils were proclaimed, all of which were established as multi-racial bodies. Eleven other Councils amended their constitutions to become multi-racial. One of these was formed by the amalgamation of two multi-racial councils. These changes brought the total number of multi-racial councils to 55. Approximately 1,256,900 people are now represented on 86 local government councils.

An arbitration case on the rates of pay for local officers prescribed under the *Public Service (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1963-1967 concluded during the year. The presentation of evidence before the Arbitrator concluded early in 1967 and the Arbitrator

handed down his decision on 11 May 1967. The decision resulted in increased salary ranges.

One hundred and forty seven square miles in the Eastern Highlands District were with-

drawn from restriction. At 30 June 1967 there were two restricted areas of total area of 820 square miles: one of 480 square miles in the Western Highlands District; the other of 340 square miles in the Eastern Highlands District.

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 1949-1966* of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Act provides that:

- (i) the revenue 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 of 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 1951-1965* 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 House of Assembly.

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 of State for Territories for consideration and determination by the Commonwealth Government of the amount of the grant that will be made available to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. 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.

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 1966-67 was \$69,783,569 and of this amount \$49,979,402 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 1966-67, excluding loan raisings, amounted to \$22,730,075. A comparison is made in Appendix IV of the various heads of revenue and expenditure for the Territory of New Guinea for the last 5 years. Expenditure for each year 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 Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure of the Commonwealth of Australia specifically

record the items of financial assistance to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea for the last three years as is shown in the table below.

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, the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Commonwealth Scien-

tific and Industrial Research Organisation spent in 1966-67 approximately \$36.1m, of which \$24.3m was on capital works.

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

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$	\$	\$
Grant towards expenses, including native welfare and development ..	55,998,796	61,999,743	69,783,569
Australian School of Pacific Administration	176,234	195,202	235,068
New Guinea and Papua Superannuation Funds	247,544	240,223	237,568
International Bank Mission	4,590	..	..
Decimal Currency—machine conversion and adjustment ..	..	7,769	207,473
Permanent demarcation of border .. .. .	..	20,000	102,000
Overseas Service Bureau—grant .. .. .	..	12,826	23,300
Total	56,427,164	62,475,763	70,588,978

The loan programme for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea was achieved by the use of two types of loan-raising media; private treaty loans and premium securities. The 1966-67 loan programme of \$7,000,000 was under subscribed. Including over subscriptions brought forward from the previous financial year, total loan raisings amounted to \$6,197,102.

The eighth series of premium securities which was offered to the public on 14 February 1966 to provide funds for public works and services, closed on 18 February 1967 and at 30 June 1967, securities to the value of \$520,480 were on issue.

The ninth series of premium securities was opened for public subscription on 1 March 1967; and at 30 June 1967 an amount of \$123,950 had been subscribed. The interest and capital appreciation rates for this series are the same as those of the previous series.

Private treaty loans had raised a further \$5,655,980 for works and services by the end of the year.

The indigenous population subscribed approximately \$300,000 during the year to the Territory loan.

At 30 June 1967 the public debt of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea amounted to \$25,089,178.

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 local government council taxes, stamp and succession duties and registration fees. Personal tax was not collected in 1966-67 and it is not proposed to pursue the collection of this tax in future years.

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* 1959-1966.

Import revenues for the 3 years from 1 July 1964 to 30 June 1967 were:

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$	\$	\$
Amount of import duties ..	4,496,814	5,419,759	6,477,899

Details of classified imports and exports, with values, are given in Appendix VII Tables 1 to 5.

Excise Duties

Excise is regulated under the *Excise (Beer) Ordinance* 1952-1960 and the *Excise Ordinance* 1956-1966. Excise duties are prescribed by the *Excise Tariff* 1956-1967.

The current rates of excise duty are 85 cents a gallon on beer and 55 cents per 2 pounds on twist tobacco and \$2.50 a pound on cigarettes.

Income Tax

Legislation. The imposition, assessment and collection of a tax upon incomes are regulated by the *Income Tax Ordinance* 1959-1966; the *Income Tax (Rates) Ordinance* 1966; 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.

During the year the *Income Tax Ordinance* was amended to provide an alternate basis for the imposition of income tax.

This amendment was introduced in response to the wishes of the House of Assembly to widen the incidence of the tax and consequently benefit the Territory in its revenue raising programme by obtaining a direct contribution to the central revenues from the lower income groups who previously were not liable for the payment of income tax.

As a consequence of this amendment income tax may be imposed on either the *taxable*

income or what is now known as the *chargeable income*.

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	460
Daughter-housekeeper ..	460
Child of less than 16 years of age	260
Student child	260
Invalid relative	260
Parent	460

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

(c) Personal allowance of \$572.

Chargeable Income. Chargeable income is the amount remaining after deducting from the assessable income all deductions allowable under the Ordinance other than deductions under sections sixty-nine, ninety-four, one hundred and the concessional deductions.

The amending Ordinance provides that:

(i) tax shall not be imposed on a chargeable income which does not exceed \$416.

(ii) tax on chargeable income will not be payable in addition to tax on taxable income. Where there would otherwise be a liability for both, the tax is payable on whichever would return the greater amount of tax.

(iii) where a taxpayer must pay income tax and also local government tax, the local government tax paid, up to a maximum of \$10, is allowed as a rebate against the income tax payable for the same year. If the local government tax paid exceeded \$10, the excess may be claimed as a deduction in calculating the taxable income or the chargeable income, as the case may be, for that particular year.

Returns and Assessments. Individuals with assessable income in excess of \$208 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 30 June 1967 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 30 June 1967 were, in the case of public companies, 20 per cent of the taxable income and in the case of private companies, 12½ per cent of the taxable income up to \$10,000 and 17½ per cent of the remainder of that taxable income.

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 \$208.

The Income Tax 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 25 per cent of the undistributed amount for the financial year 1966-67.

Rebates allowed under the various sections of the Income Tax Ordinance and any credits are deductible from the tax as calculated on the taxable or chargeable 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 lodging 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 other 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 in advance are the 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.

Local Government Council Tax

Under the *Local Government Ordinance* 1963-1965 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 1966-67 is given in Appendix II, Table 10.

Stamp Duties

Under the *Stamp Duties Ordinance* 1952-1966 certain instruments are liable for duty. They 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

All banking operations in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are regulated by the Commonwealth Acts relating to banking, namely, the *Banking Act* 1959-1966, the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959-1966 and the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959-1966, which replaced the *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1945-1953. Under the Reserve Bank Act 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 currency system of the Territory is that operating throughout the Commonwealth of Australia. Australian notes and coins are legal tender in the Territory.

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 Ordinance* 1965, and with respect 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.

Australian decimal currency was adopted within the Territory of Papua and New Guinea at the same time as it was introduced in Australia on 14 February 1966. A Papua and New Guinea Currency Conversion Commission was established under the *Decimal Currency (Conversion) Ordinance* 1965 to promote the efficient introduction of decimal currency. The changeover, which has almost been completed, is proceeding smoothly and the

new currency has been completely accepted by the indigenous population.

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 30 June 1967 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, Banz and Lae, and sub-branches were maintained at Kundiawa and Kieta.

Plans proceeded to establish in the Territory a development banking institution—the Development Bank of Papua and New Guinea. The I.B.R.D. Mission in its 1964 Report strongly recommended that development credit should be readily made available to encourage the rapid expansion of small agriculturalists and indigenous business enterprises. Senior staff were selected during the year and a Board of Directors nominated for the bank: an initial capital grant of \$1 million was provided and arrangements were made to officially open the Bank on 6 July 1967.

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 30 June 1967 nineteen branches were maintained at Bulolo, Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Wewak and Mount Hagen. There were sub-branches at Kundiawa and Kieta and 316 agencies were operating at smaller centres. School agencies are conducted at many 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 and Territory Premium Securities. In 1966-67 \$6,060,726 was raised in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea by these means. Rates of interest applying in the Territory at 30 June 1967 are detailed in Appendix VI.

No information is available relating to current accounts maintained by indigenous people. In June 1967 the number of operative savings bank accounts of indigenous depositors, however, was 184,861, the balances of which totalled \$7,694,821. There were also 61,716 school savings bank accounts of which the balances totalled \$222,773; 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 1966-67 and deposits of savings banks at 30 June 1967 in the Territory of New Guinea are shown in the following table:

BANK DEPOSITS

Particulars	Average June 1967	Average 1966-67
	\$'000	\$'000
Cheque-paying banks—		
(i) Not bearing interest—		
Australian Government	1,194	958
Other customers ..	9,898	10,077
(ii) Bearing interest—		
Australian Government	..	..
Other customers—		
Fixed	7,565	7,530
Current	626	653
Total	19,281	19,217
Savings banks balances at 30 June 1967	19,738,005	

BANK ADVANCES

Particulars	Average June 1967	Average 1966-67
	\$'000	\$'000
Cheque-paying banks—		
Loans, advances and bills discounted	10,499	8,187

Information is not available for the Territory of New Guinea 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

The basis of the Territory's economy is still primary production with agriculture the most important part. In 1966-67 agricultural products made up approximately 85 per cent of the total value of exports of Territory produce (excluding re-exports). A timber industry is being developed. Gold production continued to decline in importance. Manufacturing industries are of growing significance, and their establishment is fostered. *The Industrial Development (Incentives to Pioneer Industries) Ordinance* 1965 provides a number of incentives, such as special taxation concessions, to new secondary and service industries in the Territory.

Although the economy is still largely dependent on copra and copra products, it is becoming more diversified. More cocoa and coffee are being exported; manufacturing industries, as well as service industries such as building and construction, commerce and transport, are also developing rapidly. Intensive mineral exploration and investigation has established the presence of large low grade deposits of copper and gold bearing areas. The feasibility of large scale commercial development is under consideration.

The main activity of the indigenous population is still subsistence agriculture, but increasing numbers of New Guineans are growing cash crops for export or for local sale. Indigenous growers produced 27,561 tons or 28 per cent of the copra, 4,476 tons or 21 per cent of the cocoa, and 8,297 tons or 65 per cent of the coffee exported during the year. Increasing numbers of the indigenous people are now raising livestock and participating in timber production, mining, commerce, transport, manufacturing and administration. The Administration provides guidance in

business management and in setting up business enterprises.

Most New Guineans are almost wholly self-sufficient in food and other household requirements but, due to the Administration's efforts to improve the health and the standard of living of the indigenous people, there is an increasing demand for a wide range of goods and services.

A large increase in the annual grant from the Australian government in the post-war period has enabled substantial provision to be made for the long term development needs of the Territory. Much money has been spent on capital equipment and materials for public works, power stations, water supplies, roads, aerodromes, wharves, transport services and other facilities essential for economic expansion; and on the detailed investigation of the Territory's physical resources.

In 1966-67 local revenue and public loans raised within the Territory provided 35 per cent of the total revenue required to meet expenditure by the Territorial Administration. The total amount obtained from loans during the year was \$6,194,147. This money is spent on public works and services in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea; \$4,052,831 was spent this year in New Guinea.

The amounts allocated to New Guinea from the Australian grants over the last three years were:

1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
\$33,873,448	\$38,179,213	\$49,979,402

In addition, the Australian government through Commonwealth departments and instrumentalities not directly responsible to the Territory Administration, spent during 1966-67 \$36.1 million on essential works and services in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

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.

Price Trends

For New Guinea, as for other tropical countries, world prices fluctuations for agricultural commodities are a particular problem. 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:

(i) world prices of copra, which is sold in the open market, recovered from an average price of £66 10s sterling in July 1966 to £77 5s sterling in June 1967. The Copra Marketing Board's price paid to producers on delivery was \$117 per ton, f.m.s. grade copra at 30 June 1967. 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.

(ii) the cocoa price at 30 June 1967 was \$438 per ton in store at Rabaul compared with \$418 per ton at 30 June 1966.

(iii) prices for arabic coffee, which differ according to quality and liquor, declined during the year, whereas robusta prices declined somewhat in the first six months and then recovered.

(iv) Virginia Bunch and White Spanish peanut prices remained stable over the period and at 30 June 1967 top price per lb f.o.b. was 15 cents White Spanish and 17 cents for Virginia Bunch. All varieties of peanut kernels sold as oil-milling culls brought a price of between 5 and 6 cents a lb f.o.b. Lae.

National Income and Balance of Payments Estimates

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 of 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. Recently the figures for the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 have been revised and figures for the years 1963-64 to 1965-66 prepared on the basis of data now available. The figures, particularly those for the later years, must still be regarded as preliminary and subject to revision in the light of additional statistical information expected to be obtained from further surveys.

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 Terri-

tory product also includes all income of residents derived from outside the Territory.

The Territory estimates cover both the monetary and the subsistence sector. 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. 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 of 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 assignment 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 balance of payments estimates were prepared by a working party consisting of representatives of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the Administration of Papua and New Guinea, the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Departments of the Treasury and Territories.

Due mainly to the lack of statistical surveys covering a large number of items, much of the information necessary for the preparation of reliable balance of payments estimates is not available. The figures provided, therefore, should not be assumed to have the high degree

of reliability usually attributable to official estimates. Nevertheless, they are included as providing a reasonable indication of the balance of payments of the Territory for use until such time as more accurate estimates can be developed.

Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix XXVI give estimates of the total market supplies and total market expenditure in Papua and New Guinea for the years ending 30 June 1961 to 1966. Provisional estimates of the balance of payments of Papua and New Guinea are given in Table 3 of Appendix XXVI.

Data for each of the Territories of Papua and New Guinea separately are not available.

Non-Governmental Organisations

The main non-governmental organisations of an economic nature are the Chambers of Commerce at Rabaul, Madang and Lae; co-operative societies; the Highland Farmers and Settlers' Association; the New Guinea Graziers 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 is aimed 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 Chapter 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. Technical aspects of this work are primarily the concern of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, while other major aspects devolve upon the Department of District Administration. The aims of the Administration in this direction can only be achieved fully by co-operation between officers of many departments of the territorial Public Service—in particular the two abovementioned Departments together with the Departments of Education; Public Health; Lands, Surveys and Mines; Forests and Trade and Industry.

The Economic Adviser to the Administration is responsible for co-ordinating the Territory's economic development programmes and for reviewing development planning. A progress report on the preparation of a comprehensive development programme was tabled in the House of Assembly in June 1967.

In March 1967 an appointment was made to the position of Co-ordinator of Transport. His functions are to plan and co-ordinate transport services and projects, carry out specific transport studies and surveys, prepare long term integrated transport development programmes and provide advisory services to private enterprise as well as government agencies.

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 of this Part. 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, and the owners wish to sell. Having

acquired the land the Administration may dispose of it to settlers, indigenous or non-indigenous. As the only form of tenure given is leasehold, the Administration 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 under a system of tenure suitable to planned use.

Land settlement schemes have been started in several areas by the Administration, and many indigenous agriculturalists have become leaseholders of land previously acquired by the Administration. Their number 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 of this Part, legislation has been passed which enables the conversion of customary systems of land tenure to a system which gives the individual a clear legal title to this land. This facilitates 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. 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 1966-67 was \$49,979,402, an increase of \$11,800,189 over the amount granted in 1965-66 for the Trust Territory.

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, economic projects organised by local government councils, and loan societies formed under the *Savings and Loan Societies Ordinance* 1961-1963, as well as by loans from special Administration funds administered by the Native Loans Board.

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 safe-

guards to protect the interests of 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 for training 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.

The *Industrial Development (Incentives to Pioneer Industries) Ordinance* 1965 was brought into operation on 1 April 1965, to encourage the establishment of industries in 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 Organisation in the survey of natural resources and in recent research directed towards the most effective utilisation 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 potential 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 was made available late in 1964.

Commenting on the report, the Minister of State for Territories, the Honourable C. E. Barnes, M.P., expressed the Australian Government's gratitude to the Mission for its valuable analysis of the prospects for economic growth in the Territory and said that the Mission's proposals had been accepted by the Government as valuable guides for policy and action. The Mission recommended a five-year programme and made numerous proposals for the development of primary industries, manufacturing industries, tourism, mining, power supplies, transport and communications. The Mission also stressed the value of educational expansion at the secondary, technical and higher levels to qualify increasing numbers of the indigenous people for effective participation in the economic advancement of the Territory. While noting that the indigenous people must play an increasingly important role in development, the Mission expressed the view that economic viability could not be reached for at least several decades, and emphasised that continuing and increased outside aid, primarily from Australia, in the form of skilled manpower and funds, would be necessary to improve and hasten the prospects of the indigenous people becoming less dependent on external aid.

A Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development visited the Territory in March 1967 to examine the current position and prospects of the Territory's economy.

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. A freight subsidy has also been granted for the importation of approved Malayan rubber planting material. 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 Organisation 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 District Administration).

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, the Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilisation Board and the Coffee Marketing Board.

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

As mentioned in Chapter 3 of Part V, 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, District Administration and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries actively foster these forms of organisation and advise and assist the people with 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 *Papua and New Guinea Development Bank Ordinance* 1965 came into operation on 23 June 1966 and the Bank will open for business on 8 July 1967. The Ordinance implements a strong recommendation of the 1963 Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development that a special institution should be set up to make development credit readily available. The policy of the Bank will be to encourage the rapid expansion of private enterprise and particularly to provide finance for small scale agriculturalists and commercial and industrial undertakings.

The *Treasury Ordinance* 1951-1965 provides that the Administration may guarantee repayment of a loan made by a bank to any person for a purpose approved by the Minister of State for Territories. Loans for the development of central cocoa fermentaries operated by local government councils in the Gazelle Peninsula have been guaranteed under this Ordinance. During 1964-65 the councils amalgamated and a fresh guarantee of \$181,890 was arranged. At 30 June 1967 the balance owing was \$85,134.

Under the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance* 1955-1966 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 forty-seven loans aggregating \$54,645 made up as follows, were approved during the year.

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i>
		\$
Land development ..	44	52,325
Copra dryer ..	1	400
Purchase of truck ..	1	920
Purchase of marine diesel ..	1	1,000
	47	54,645

Of the 44 loans to assist land development 43 were for the development of blocks with coconut plantings in settlement areas of the West Coast of New Britain near Cape Hoskins and one for land development on Bougainville near Buka.

The scope of the *Treasury Ordinance* for the guaranteeing of bank loans by the Administration includes all categories of borrowers who are eligible to borrow on the recommendation of the Native Loans Board under the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance*.

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 5 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 30 June 1967 there were 125 current approved loans to ex-servicemen settlers in New Guinea for a total of \$3,819,224, of which \$83,400 was to indigenous ex-servicemen. Funds disbursed to ex-servicemen amounted to \$3,511,111 at 30 June 1967, of which \$44,048 were to indigenous ex-servicemen. Since the beginning of the scheme eight expatriate and three indigenous ex-servicemen have repaid their loans in full.

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 1966-67, 354 companies having a total nominal capital of \$22,242,000 were incorporated as local companies and four companies with a total nominal capital of \$1,200,000 were de-registered. Nine companies increased their nominal capital by a total of \$1,875,020 and the net increases in nominal capital during the year in the commercial, industrial and agricultural categories were \$16,882,000 (13.7 per cent) \$250,000 (0.9 per cent) and \$220,000 (0.4 per cent) respectively. At 30 June 1967, 1347 local companies were operating with an aggregate nominal capital of \$277,734,792.

Forty foreign companies (i.e. companies incorporated outside the Territory and carrying on business in the Territory) were registered and seven were de-registered making the number of foreign companies operating in the Territory at 30 June 1967, 237. 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, tables 6 to 9. Statistics of personal and company taxation for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are included in Appendix V.

The Commonwealth of Australia has subscribed capital to two local companies, Commonwealth-New Guinea Timbers Limited, and New Guinea Resources Prospecting Company Limited, which have a nominal capital of \$4,000,000 and \$600,000 respectively. Statutory returns show that that total paid up capital of Commonwealth-New Guinea Timbers Limited is \$3,000,000 and the Commonwealth and its nominees have subscribed \$1,500,002; the total paid up capital of New Guinea Resources Prospecting Company Limited is \$600,000 and of this the Commonwealth and its nominees have subscribed \$305,998.

The Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea has agreed to subscribe 50 per cent of the capital of a local company, New Britain Palm Oil Development Limited, which has a nominal capital of \$2,500,000. The Administration's first subscription will be made late in 1967.

The *Business Names Ordinance* 1963 of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea requires every person or group of person 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 eighty-seven names were registered under this Ordinance at 30 June 1967.

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, for example, to such matters as marriage. 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 District Administration.

Legislation relating to the protection of the Territory's resources includes the Lands, Mining, Water Resources, Forestry, Fisheries, Fire Prevention and Animal and Plant Quarantine Ordinances, and developmental and marketing enactments such as the *Co-operative Societies Ordinance* 1965, the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance* 1955-1966, the *Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board Ordinance* 1952-1957, the *Petroleum (Prospecting and*

Mining) Ordinance 1951-1965, the Cacao Ordinance 1951-1952, the Cocoa Industry Ordinance 1958-1966, the Coffee Industry Ordinance 1960 and the Papua and New Guinea Coffee Marketing Board Ordinance 1963-1966.

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 recognised 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.

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.

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 judgement. Generally there is 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 East and West 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, forest products, gold, peanuts, passionfruit juice and crocodile skins.

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, passionfruit juice, peanuts and most forest products.

During 1961 an arrangement was negotiated allowing preferential treatment for Territory coffee imports into Australia. Since October 1966 the arrangement has included the 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 30 per cent or more of his requirements of raw coffee from the Territory. All raw coffee imported into Australia from Papua and New Guinea continues to be admitted duty free.

Following a request by coffee growers for a coffee marketing board and having regard to the requirements of the International Coffee Agreement and the incentive arrangements for marketing Territory coffee in Australia, the Papua and New Guinea Coffee Marketing Board Ordinance was brought into effect in 1964. The Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Coffee Marketing Board with power to regulate the marketing of coffee in the Territory. The Board consists of six members appointed by the Minister of State for Territories, five of whom are selected from panels of names submitted by organisations representative of the coffee growers of the Territory and the sixth is required to be an officer of the Public Service. The present Board consists of two indigenous members, three non-indigenous members and the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

The marketing of rubber from the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is facilitated by 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, appointed by the Minister, consists of a chairman, two representatives of the copra producers of the Territory of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of the Territory of Papua, one other member and the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. There is one indigenous member on the present Board.

Under powers conferred by the Ordinance the Board purchases and sells copra on behalf of the producers. It is the sole purchaser of copra and is empowered to determine the price for any copra which it purchases. Copra is sold on the open market.

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 an indigenous producer desires he may operate his own account with 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.

Stabilisation

The copra industry is supported by a fund which totalled \$8,978,064 at 30 June 1967 and is earning interest at the rate of about \$450,000 per annum. The Copra Fund, which is established under the *Customs (Copra Industry Stabilisation) Ordinance 1959-1960*, was commenced from a levy on copra production introduced in 1946. The levy was discontinued in 1959. 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. The fund is now sufficient

to cushion any severe fall in prices and the Board, taking into account the overall position, declared a bounty for producers for the 1966-67 financial year. A bounty of \$2 per ton was paid to producers, involving total payments of approximately \$225,000 during 1966-67.

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 Organisations

Procedures for the formation and registration of companies are prescribed in the *Companies Ordinance 1963-1966* of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and the regulations made thereunder.

A company may be incorporated in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea upon production to the Registrar of Companies of a memorandum and articles of association. These must set out the name, objects and rules of the company, and be signed by at least five persons, or in the case of a proprietary company, two persons who agree to become members of the company. A list of persons who have consented to be directors of the company must also be produced. 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. All companies registered in the Territory under the repealed legislation or under any corresponding previous law of the Territory shall be deemed to have been registered under the new Ordinance.

Any company incorporated outside the Territory of Papua and New Guinea 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 Companies:

- (i) a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation of the company;
- (ii) a certified copy of the memorandum and articles of association or similar document defining the constitution of the company;
- (iii) a list of the directors of the company;

- (iv) a memorandum of the powers of any local board of directors;
- (v) a memorandum of appointment of an agent resident within the Territory;
- (vi) notice of the situation of the registered office of the company within the Territory; and
- (vii) a statutory declaration by the agent verifying certain details concerning the company.

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

Companies incorporated in the Territory or registered as foreign companies during the period 1 July 1966 to 30 June 1967 are listed in Table 10 of Appendix VII.

Co-operatives

During the year a new Ordinance, the *Co-operative Societies Ordinance 1965* came into operation. This Ordinance repealed the *Co-operative Societies Ordinance 1950-1963* and the *Native Economic Development Ordinance 1951-1964*. All societies registered under the two repealed Ordinances were deemed to be registered under the new Ordinance. As a result of this only two classes of Co-operative Societies are now recognised: those registered under the *Co-operative Societies Ordinance 1965*, 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.

A co-operatives specialist from the International Labour Office briefly visited the Territory and reported favourably on the co-operative movement.

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 Goroka, and New Guinea Islands, with an assistant registrar at Rabaul. The assistant registrar at Goroka is assisted by a local officer who attended a course in co-operatives at Loughborough Co-operative College in England.

At 31 March 1967 there were 163 societies for retailing or marketing which dealt directly with individual members. Of these, 123 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 expensive 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 Co-operative Security Society Limited continues to operate successfully. This Society now has 15 members, a capital of \$28,235 and covers insurance on co-operative vessels and fire risk insurance for co-operative owned assets. The Society also acts as agent for a Territory Insurance Company.

Particulars of societies and associations are given in Appendix XIV.

Registered co-operative societies are eligible under the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance 1955-1966* 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 attention was given to consolidation, improvement of capital structure, and to increasing the self-reliance of members. Continued assistance, however, 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 co-operative development in the past.

Co-operative societies in New Britain, except the Gazelle Peninsula area, have continued to work well. There are now seven societies dealing in cocoa and an association, established three years ago, to co-ordinate cocoa marketing activities.

With increasing production consideration is being given to the establishment of a central cocoa fermentary. In the Gazelle Peninsula good communications and transport have vir-

tually eliminated the co-operative marketing of produce as growers find it convenient to deal direct with buyers.

A new co-operative vessel is at present under construction for co-operative societies in the New Ireland District.

The experience in the Madang District has shown that the lack of efficiency of directors and employees in their administration and operations coupled with the apathy of members has placed 11 societies in liquidation. There still remain 14 active societies and one association.

Progress was also made in the Sepik Districts. The Angoram Native Society Limited, trading in crocodile skins and consumer goods, acquired the business interests of an expatriate trader. Societies in the area have also interested themselves in cowrie shells, native artefacts and foodstuffs. The Association at Wewak is acting as agent for the Copra Marketing Board and is exporting society copra direct.

In the Morobe District, co-operative activity is in the Finschhafen and Lae areas where there is considerable opportunity for commercial development. Coffee purchasing has continued in areas inland from Finschhafen and Lae. Products from this District include copra, cocoa, coffee, peanuts and centrosema.

Emphasis in the Bougainville District has been placed on producer societies, especially those dealing in cocoa.

The first co-operative society venture in the highlands districts, the Kundiawa Coffee Society Limited with share capital of \$281,593 is now well established as one of the Territory's leading producers of coffee. Coffee produced by indigenous planters in the Chimbu District is now processed in their own factory. During the eleven months to 31 March 1967, the Society purchased 1,904 tons of parchment coffee and sold 1,417 tons of processed coffee. During the year the Administration guaranteed a loan of \$350,000 from the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank of Australia. The purpose of this loan was to finance parchment purchases pending processing and sale.

Co-operative Education. The Co-operative Educational Centre at Port Moresby is administered by a board of trustees consisting of two indigenous representatives and two overseas officers of the Administration. The teaching staff is provided by the Administration, which also meets the boarding expenses of the 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 simple explanation 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 increasingly 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 has been introduced. The curriculum is under constant revision. As co-operatives have grown it has been necessary to place emphasis on training in the management aspect of co-operative activity to provide personnel able to cope with the responsibilities of running large and developing societies.

Six courses were held for co-operatives' employees during the year. Sixty-seven New Guineans attended the three Society Secretaries Courses held. Five attended the Association Warehousemen's Course, six the Association Clerks' Course, and six the Association Secretaries' Course. Five New Guinean Co-operative Officers undertook a course of training incorporating the above four courses supplemented by extra studies in basic economics.

Business Advisory Service

Business advisory officers have been appointed at Lae, Rabaul and Goroka where they are assisting New Guineans to establish and operate businesses.

Indigenous truckers at Lae have been helped to keep their books of accounts and to operate in a businesslike manner.

In Rabaul the Service has continued to give assistance where required to the first public company with a wholly indigenous shareholding, which operates a furniture factory.

In the various centres the Service is assisting New Guinean trade store owners to keep accounting records and operate in a business-like manner. Assistance is also being given to indigenous contractors in the service industries such as building and painting. Training is being given in simple book-keeping and elementary commercial law to assist indigenous entrepreneurs.

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. Small secondary industries are being established and developed.

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 where cash crops and trading 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. The Papua and New Guinea Development Bank which will commence operations shortly will provide development finance when it would not otherwise be available on reasonable terms and conditions. The Development Bank will be required to have regard primarily to the prospects of the borrowers operations being successful rather than to the amount of security the borrower can offer as security for a loan.

Most commercial and trading activities in the Territory are conducted by European enterprise. Indigenous co-operatives and individuals, however, are taking an increasing part in processing and marketing of primary produce, wholesaling and retailing of goods, and other activities such as transport.

An executive cadet training scheme has been introduced by a major company, offering young New Guineans employment as

executive cadets in training. These youths will be sponsored by the company as full-time students on advanced courses and trained as future executives.

The Business Advisory Service of the Department of Trade and Industry now operates at Lae and Rabaul. Business advisory officers advise and assist indigenous persons already engaged in business, or wishing to start individual ventures, partnerships or joint stock companies.

Apart from investments in co-operative societies the indigenous people are participating in the money economy through such enterprises as the Tolai Cocoa Scheme, Namusu Limited, Wasu Limited and Palnamadaka Co. Limited, with opportunities for participation in the operations, management and profits of the ventures. Smaller investments are made in coconut, coffee and cocoa plantings throughout the Territory. In the general service industries, indigenous contractors have invested in tools, equipment and motor vehicles.

Goods are distributed through wholesale and retail traders at the main ports and centres and through small stores and by mail 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 development of export crops is encouraged where there are considered to be market prospects, and endeavours are made to ensure adequate access to world markets for Territory produce.

Private enterprise continues to seek out better and new opportunities to sell most Territory commodities to best advantage on external markets. Official action has included negotiating favourable conditions of access to overseas markets, keeping the special circum-

stances of the Territory under notice in international trade forums and actively promoting Territory products at international trade fairs and displays. These activities are carried out in co-operation with growers and traders. Where international commodity agreements exist or are proposed, as for coffee and cocoa, efforts have been made and are continuing to protect the needs and interests of the Territory.

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.

Exports of cocoa beans from New Guinea have increased from 300 tons in 1950-51 to 21,000 tons in 1966-67. Prices in the world cocoa market, in contrast to the previous year, were firm and during June 1967 were well above those for July 1966. It has been estimated that by 1968-69 Papua and New Guinea will be exporting about 28,000 tons of cocoa beans. It is vital that the Territory, as a late-comer in the cocoa industry, should have adequate access to world markets.

Apart from freight subsidies to encourage the importation of good quality cattle and thoroughbred station horses 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
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1962-63 ..	65,262	35,652	29,610
1963-64 ..	76,833	43,119	33,714
1964-65 ..	94,207	54,113	40,095
1965-66 ..	108,456	67,566	40,889
1966-67 ..	120,271	76,068	44,203

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 1959-1966*.

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 1 September 1959.

Export Licences

The *Exports (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 principal land legislation comprises the *Land Ordinance 1962-1966*, the *Land Titles Commission Ordinance 1962-1965*, the *Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance 1963*, *Lands Registration (Communally Owned Land) Ordinance 1962*, and the *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance 1951-1966*.

The Land Ordinance provides for the acquisition of land including native owned land and for the subsequent allocation of leasehold titles for the purposes of development. The Land Titles Commission Ordinance provides for the determination of ownership of native land, the Lands Registration (Communally Owned Land) Ordinance provides for the registration of communal rights to land as directed by the Land Titles Commission, and the Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance enables customary ownership to be converted to individual registered title.

The New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance provides for the restoration of titles lost during the war of 1939-1945.

The Land Ordinance limits dealings in native land and subjects all dealings in land other than native land to the prior approval in writing of the Administrator. Indigenous 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-indigenous people to deal in land leased from the Administration.

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 Administrator 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. Compensation is paid to the owners of land which has been acquired, including the owners of native land. If agreement is not reached on the amount of compensation the matter may be settled either by arbitration, by the Supreme Court or by the Land Titles Commission.

The Land Titles Commission Ordinance establishes an independent judicial tribunal to determine and protect rights to land, particularly native land. It provides for the declaration of adjudication areas and for the appointment of a demarcation committee to determine customary rights to land within such an area. The committees consist of at least three members of whom a majority are to be indigenes.

The associated ordinances are the *Survey Ordinance* 1962-1966 which provides for the licensing of surveyors and the conduct of authorised surveys; 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; and the *Water Resources Ordinance* 1962-1967 which is designed to control the use of water, assist the exploitation of water power and prevent

erosion and soil degeneration in catchment areas.

An amendment of the Survey Ordinance to provide for conversion of measurements into the metric system came into force on 1 January 1967.

Classification of Land

Lands in the Territory are classified as follows:

- (i) Native land;
- (ii) freehold land;
- (iii) Administration land (including land leased to indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants); and
- (iv) ownerless land.

Native Land

Native 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 Administration has always been aware of the importance of land to the indigenes and has recognised and protected their customary rights to land in the 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 Land Titles Commission. Any land of which there are no owners, or for which 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 by which rights of ownership in land use are acquired is by birth into a landholding group. The transfer of rights by sale was unusual in the past but is now an established and increasing custom.

By adoption a child (or an adult) may acquire an interest in land, thus providing another exception to the principle that land rights may only be acquired by 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 would 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 rights to land are likely to depend on whether or not the group has agreed to the adoption.

In the past some 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 by birth, the details of inheritance systems vary greatly from place to place and can be understood only after examination of variations in kinship organisations 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 emphasised, 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 recognised 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 birth and their acquisition is not dependent on the death of an owner.

Generally the system of succession to land rights 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 adoption and the kinship group's acceptance of the person as one of its members. Also, within the group, an individual does not usually have the power to decide how his property rights are to be divided among customary heirs.

In some areas a desire for change is developing. For example, in communities in

which inheritance is based on matrilineal descent, an increasing number of men 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 improvements 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 is the common property of descent groups, such as lineage or clans, within the community. Where descent groups own the land 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 land exists there are gradations, based on seniority, in the influence of various members of the group and consequently variations among them in the control of land. At times it may be possible to discern one person who clearly has the greatest amount of control in the group-owned areas, 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 organising the clearing, while the older garden areas are recognised 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 custom recognises such trees and palms as belonging to the planters and their heirs.

Land Use. Land use must often be distinguished from ownership. Members of many communities often allow others temporary or seasonal use of their 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 land tenure is not satisfactory for economic progress as it frequently lacks the flexibility needed to encourage land development. A system which gives clear and transferable title to the land is likely to provide greater incentives for progress. The present laws have been designed to give the greatest possible opportunities for land development by the indigenous people consistent with respect for their wishes. The title given enables the owner to mortgage his land although the rights of the mortgage are restricted.

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

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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 the process provided for by the *Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance* 1963 of conversion of title to an individual registered title.

(iv) Upon acquisition compensation is provided.

(v) Land held under native custom may not be acquired outside native custom except by the Administration.

(vi) 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 all of those who have an interest in the land under native custom consent to the conversion.

(vii) 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 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 titles.

The *Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance* 1963 provides for the conversion of the tenure of native land according to native custom into individual tenure in fee simple registered under the *Land Registration Ordinance* 1924-1963.

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 1962-1965 and in the *Lands Registration (Communally Owned Land) Ordinance 1962*. 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 Land. The most important safeguards to the land rights of the indigenous people are that no land held under native customary tenure can be acquired from the native owners except by the Administration. Provision exists for compulsory acquisition only for defined public purposes. The Administration may not otherwise acquire or assume title to native land without the freely obtained consent of the owner or unless that land is found, on detailed investigation, to be ownerless. 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 District Administration, 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

ecology of the area; and to the probable future economic advancement of the people including their capacity to undertake greater responsibility in land management and utilisation.

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 may apply under the *Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance 1963* 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, approximately 212,797 hectares are held by non-indigenous inhabitants. It seems probable that in some areas a further amount of alienation had taken place before 1942, but records available do not disclose ownership and determination of ownership must therefore await the findings of the Land Titles Commission.

Administration Land

This comprises:

- (i) land to which the Administration succeeded in title following the acceptance of mandatory powers by the Commonwealth Government after World War I;
- (ii) land purchased by the Administration;
- (iii) land acquired by the Administration for public purposes; and
- (iv) land taken possession of by the Administration where, upon inquiry the land appears to be ownerless.

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 1962-1966* to grant leases and licences of various types. Applications for leases are first considered by the Land Board

established under the Ordinance which makes a recommendation to the Administrator on who it considers should be the successful applicant. The Land Board consists 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:

- (i) agricultural leases for any period not exceeding 99 years and subject to conditions relating to cultivation;
- (ii) pastoral leases for any period not exceeding 99 years and subject to stocking conditions;
- (iii) 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;
- (iv) 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;
- (v) 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; and
- (vi) 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 plan.

Land totalling 172,055 hectares is held under leasehold tenure by lessees outside the Administration, mostly for agricultural and pastoral

purposes. Of this total 7,895 hectares were leased during the year. In addition 456 allocations totalling 1,049 hectares 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 enables the Administration to acquire or resume land for any of a number of specified public purposes, including a purpose connected with agricultural experiment and demonstration, communications, conservation of resources, defence, generation of electricity, industrial development, navigation by land, water or air, public health and public safety.

This provision applies to land held in fee simple, land held under lease, licence, or permit from the Administration, and to native 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. Native land purchased by the Administration during the past five years totalled:

Year		Hectares
1962-1963	.. ..	3,932
1963-1964	.. ..	26,683
1964-1965	.. ..	6,287
1965-1966	.. ..	19,197
1966-1967	.. ..	65,062

The 1966-1967 total includes 61,157 hectares in West New Britain which was purchased for agricultural subdivision and release

to New Guinean and other settlers. Further land in West New Britain is being investigated for possible purchase during 1967-1968 for resettlement purposes.

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 for any other purpose which may be approved by the Administrator.

Reservations made during the year include four areas totalling 259.8 hectares for defence in Madang, Morobe, Sepik and Eastern Highlands Districts: .4 hectares for public baths at Kavieng; 1.3 hectares for an Orchid Park at Rabaul; .4 hectares for a pre-school and 5.6 hectares for refuse disposal in Madang; .1 hectare for Apex Club in Lae; 6.6 hectares for Cleland Park in Madang and .6 hectares for a recreation reserve in Buin.

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. Fifteen thousand eight hundred and three hectares 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 low building covenants exist in Lae, Madang, Kavieng, Lorengau, Goroka, Wau and Mount Hagen.

During the year a total of 3,457 hectares 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
		hectares	hectares
Agricultural Leases—			
Various native local government councils and native Societies .. .. .	..	..	866
Individual indigenous inhabitants	256	3,380	13,699
Special and Special Purposes Leases—			
Various Councils, societies and individuals (Note None granted to individuals during year) ..	31	62	355
Business and Residence Leases—			
Indigenous persons and societies	55	15	63

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 extensions of cash-cropping.

The Development Bank established under the provisions of the *Papua and New Guinea Development Bank Ordinance 1965* which came into operation on 23 June 1966, will take over the functions of the Native Loans Board and the Ex-Servicemen's Credit Board.

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.

Two hundred and thirty-three 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 District Administration, 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* 1962-1966. The *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance* 1951-1966 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 339 final orders and 263 provisional orders were made.

(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:

- (i) 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;
- (ii) 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

(iii) 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 two-thirds of 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 is conservational 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 storage 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 in 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 has therefore been 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 activities, 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 types and climatic conditions in the highland areas and the planting of *Casuarina* spp. on old garden land and degraded grasslands has become an accepted practice.

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 continues to be 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 individual farmers is particularly evident in the cacao plantations of the New Britain Districts and in the coffee plantations of the Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands Districts while a similar expansion has been associated with the mechanised 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 East and West New Britain, East and West Sepik, Morobe and Madang Districts, where farmers have taken up blocks on Administration land and have been granted formal leasehold tenure.

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 intake 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 there was an increase in the production of foodstuffs with a better distribution of surplus production to adjacent areas when consumption needs warranted.

Copra. Copra is the principal plantation crop. Planting of coconuts by indigenous growers continued to increase. Copra produced by indigenous producers was 27,561 tons for the year ending 30 June 1967. The prospects of increased production of copra by New Guinean producers are good owing to the adoption of improved techniques and to plantings still to come into bearing.

Cacao. Cacao bean production recovered due to improved seasonal conditions. Exports for 1966-67 amounted to 21,094 tons of which indigenous farmers produced 4,476 tons.

Coffee. Exports of coffee for the year totalled 12,765 tons, of which 65% was produced by indigenous farmers.

Peanuts. Exports totalled 1,644 tons. Commercial production by indigenous farmers was 748 tons. Peanuts are now well established as a subsistence crop in most Districts.

Rice. Production increased 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. Passionfruit growing in the highlands is entirely in the hands of indigenous

producers. Seven hundred and eleven tons of fruit were sold to processors at Goroka, Chimbu and Mount Hagen during the year.

Tea. The Garaina tea factory, which now has a capacity of up to 250,000 lb of made tea per annum, produced 10,397 lb of made tea during the year compared with 32,394 in 1965-66. The decrease in production was caused by an additional area of tea being set aside for seed production. Commercial tea plantings are no longer confined to the Administration tea plantation at Garaina as this crop has now been introduced into the Western Highlands, and has been planted by both indigenous and non-indigenous growers.

In promoting the development of the tea industry in the Territory the Administration has adopted the policy of establishing nucleus estates. At present there are ten persons or companies operating tea estates in the Western Highlands District. A tea factory was opened near Mount Hagen in July 1966. During the past three years 6,475 hectares have been made available for the development of tea plantations and indigenous smallholder blocks. During 1966-67 1,214 hectares were planted on non-indigenous estates and 70 hectares on indigenous smallholder blocks.

Pyrethrum. Growing of this highlands crop is entirely in the hands of indigenous producers. The production for the year ending 30 June 1967 was 551 tons. The factory and extraction plant at Mount Hagen established in November 1965 processed all production.

Tobacco. The production of Burley tobacco this year declined from five tons last year to one and a half tons and prices remained at the same levels. The overall quality of the leaf produced continued to improve.

Truck Crops and Fruit. Sales of fruit and vegetables by indigenous growers in town markets, including those at Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Kavieng, Goroka and Mount Hagen, provided a significant source of income for growers during the year.

Pastoral Industry. The Pastoral Industry is in the developmental stage and is being assisted by a scheme to encourage local breeding of livestock, under which importations of breeding stocks are subsidised. A scheme to subsidise the importation of horses for use on pastoral properties has also been introduced. An Administration abattoir is operating at Lae, and another is near completion at Goroka. Livestock importations during the year

included 651 cattle, and the subsidy paid amounted to \$17,048. Also imported were 76,389 chickens and 2,005 ducklings.

Development of Indigenous Agriculture

With continued application of the extension measures described later in this chapter, further progress was made in all districts. Revised estimates are given of the number of palms and trees in the various districts.

East and West Sepik Districts. Approximately 44,240 coconut palms were planted. the total number of palms is now 1,688,240. Copra production amounted to 799 tons. One hundred and forty-five tons of coffee were produced. Rice plantings increased and production increased from 812 tons to 1,046 tons. Cacao plantings now total 68,250 trees.

Madang District. The total number of indigenous-owned cacao trees was 729,000. Production of cocoa was 166 tons. Coffee production amounted to 8 tons. The quality of copra continued to improve and sales amounted to 1,729 tons. Coconut palms numbered approximately 1,217,900. Rice production was 48 tons.

Morobe District. Peanut production increased by 126 tons to a total of 797 tons. Rice production was 2 tons. Coffee production was 950 tons. Cacao trees numbered approximately 238,900 and 34 tons of cocoa were produced. Coconut palms numbered approximately 701,650 and the copra produced amounted to 52 tons. Thirty-one tons of *Centrosema* seed were grown. There are eighteen farming projects using some form of mechanisation.

Manus District. Coconut plantings have continued and there are now approximately 447,580 indigenous-owned palms. Copra production rose to 831 tons. Continued attention was given to the improvement of coconut grove maintenance and copra quality. New plantings of cocoa were 1,990 trees bringing the total number of trees to approximately 46,000. Production of cocoa was 17 tons. There were some 34,000 rubber seedlings in nurseries. Continued attention was given to annual food crops both for subsistence and cash sale.

New Ireland District. Cacao planting increased to 197,575 trees. Production of cocoa was 60 tons. Coffee production is still negligible. Coconut palms, including 232,400 new plants, are now estimated at 3,494,000 and copra production was 7,379 tons.

East New Britain District. Production of cocoa was 3,720 tons from a total number of trees estimated at 3,221,000. Coconut palms now total 4,541,000. Production of copra by indigenous growers amounted to 11,055 tons.

West New Britain District. There are now an estimated 682,000 coconut palms and 841 tons of copra were produced by indigenous growers during the year. One hundred and thirty-one tons of cocoa were produced and cacao trees total 322,000.

Bougainville District. New plantings of cacao were 181,770 trees and the total number of trees is now estimated at 1,979,134. Cocoa produced amounted to 720 tons. Rice production dropped to half a ton. The total number of coconut palms is estimated at 2,675,866 and copra production was 4,402 tons. Coffee production amounted to 19 tons.

Eastern Highlands District. The creation of the Chimbu District during the year has affected the production figures for the Eastern Highlands due to the excision of some developed areas. Coffee production amounted to 3,513 tons. Hamlet pulperies continued to prove very popular and the quality of coffee produced is high. One hundred and sixty-three tons of peanuts were produced and passionfruit production amounted to 383 tons. Pyrethrum is now well established as a cash crop and 247 acres of gardens produced 23 tons of dried flowers. Twenty-five acres of tobacco produced one and a half tons of cured leaf.

Western Highlands District. Coffee production increased to a total of 2,500 tons. An estimated 201 acres were planted with peanuts and production amounted to 137 tons. Passionfruit production was 327 tons. Pyrethrum plantings covered 2,453 acres and production was 377 tons of dried flowers in 1966-67.

Tea planting was begun by indigenous growers during the year and to date 236 acres have been planted. Nursery plantings have been increased and seedlings to enable planting of about 250 acres of tea are available.

Chimbu District. This district which was formed during the year mainly by the excision of areas of the Eastern and Western Highlands produced 2,400 tons of coffee. Pyrethrum production was 121 tons of dried flowers. Some 241 acres of pyrethrum are now established at altitudes above 6,500 feet.

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 technical sections except those engaged in livestock research are attached to this division, which is decentralised, most of its staff being employed on 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) introduction and testing of new crop plants, pasture plants, and new varieties of established economic species;
- (iii) crop improvements and 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 six agricultural experimental stations which carry out investigations in plant improvement and also serve as demonstration centres for all phases of crop husbandry: the Lowlands Agricultural Experimental Station at Keravat, near Rabaul; the Plant Industry Centre at Bubia, near Lae; the Experimental Tea Plantation at Garaina in the Morobe District; the Highlands Agricultural Experimental Station at Aiyura in the Eastern Highlands District; the experimental plots at Yambi on the Sepik plains, and the High Altitude Experimental Station at Tambul, Western Highlands District.

Tambul (7,350 feet above sea level) was opened in 1966 mainly for pyrethrum research.

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 three pathologists and a bacteriologist are 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 510 accessions of specimens received from the general public, and agricultural officers, and from 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 sent to other specialists overseas.

Studies continued on the cacao die-back problem, concentrating on histological work and attempts to isolate the fungus from the tissues.

Readings on cacao die-back continued to be taken on the trial in the Gazelle Peninsula, involving fortnightly applications of complete fertiliser, insecticide and fungicide in various combinations. Monthly assessments of the types of insects present in the sprayed and unsprayed blocks continued, as well as examination of rainfall records in relation to incidence of new infections.

Indicator blocks mainly of cacao of one and a half to two years of age were established at several sites in both the Gazelle Peninsula and in the Popondetta area. Readings are being taken fortnightly on incidence of new infections and daily on rainfall, in order to determine the rate of infections at the various localities and whether any relationship exists with rainfall.

Experiments with exclusion of some insects by both caging and insecticide treatments to determine whether infections still occur under those circumstances were commenced by the entomologists, and are reported separately.

Trials of compounds with possible systemic action against die-back in cacao continued, on both young and older trees, in the field, at ranges of concentrations to suit the separate chemicals. Particular attention was paid to the time and severity of phytotoxicity symptoms.

During the year patrols continued throughout the areas where coffee had been eradicated in connection with the attempt to eliminate coffee rust, caused by *Hemileia vastatrix*, the outbreak of which occurred in 1965 in the Sogeri area about 30 miles from Port Moresby. During the patrols any volunteer coffee seedlings or coffee regrowths which were located were destroyed. None, however, were found with rust.

No further spread of blister smut of maize, caused by *Ustilago maydis*, occurred to major new areas, although further outbreaks were reported within affected areas. No further outbreaks occurred in New Britain and the disease has still not been reported in New Ireland or Bougainville.

At the Port Moresby laboratory further cultural and microscopic studies were made on the organisms isolated from root rots of trees in the Territory.

Studies were also commenced on a condition found in tea seedlings, causing a tumorous malformation of the young leaves.

At Keravat investigations continued on the incidence of *Phytophthora palmivora* on cacao and related studies.

The virologist continued work on the sweet potato virus in New Britain, as well as conducting further checks on the possible virus content of cacao trees with die-back and on other plants showing virus symptoms. Other studies undertaken included work with various viruses of insects which are pests of particular host plants in the Territory.

The service conducted by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries consisting of the supply of cultures of *Rhizobium* free of charge to all growers continued. The main requirements were again for cultures of *Rhizobium* for *Leucaena*, *Leucepha* and *Centrosema pubescens* but strains for other tropical legumes were also supplied. Inoculum trials of various legumes with uninoculated controls were again sown in selected parts of the Territory in order to determine the effectiveness of *Rhizobium* strains in the field.

The Chemistry Section at present operates from two laboratories at Port Moresby and laboratories at Keravat and Lae. 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 Administration 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 Administration organisations, industry and private plantation interests. Where possible analytical results from soil analyses are used in conjunction with foliar analyses 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. Recent work has been concerned mainly with nitrogen nutrition of cacao. Investigations have been directed towards establishing satisfactory sampling techniques for leaf analyses in order to determine fertiliser needs.

The laboratory at Lae has been established to carry out analyses in connection with plant protein extraction and the development of a Natural Products Industry. One hundred and twenty-four samples were analysed in the period.

Analyses were carried out on 529 soil samples collected in the New Ireland, Morobe, West New Britain, Eastern and Western Highlands Districts of New Guinea and in the Central, Milne Bay, Northern, Western and Southern Highlands Districts of Papua.

Samples of foliar and other plant material received in connection with plant nutritional investigations on the main crops totalled 2,671. Of this total, 840 samples were coffee leaves, mainly from fertiliser and other agronomic trials, and 293 were tea leaves in connection with the development of commercial tea plantings in the Highlands. One thousand and

twenty-two samples including waters, fronds and nuts were collected for coconut investigations, while 162 samples were leaves of cacao for nutritional studies.

Plant analysis is used to diagnose nutritional problems in other crops also, and samples for oil palms, rubber, pasture grasses, tobacco, sorghum, *Leucaena* and others have been analysed. In all, 305 miscellaneous plant samples were handled by the nutrition section. To complement the analytical and other field work, pot tests have been run on cocoa, coffee, rubber, tea, oil palm, *Leucaena*, *Centrosema*, *Pueraria* and tobacco. With the introduction of the Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer, a much wider variety of analyses can now be done. Trace element analyses now include boron, copper, iron and zinc. A major nutrient to receive much attention is sulphur. Current work suggests that the solution to the problem of rubbery copra may lie in its sulphur nutrition.

With the firm establishment of the pyrethrum industry in the Highlands, the need for analytical work by the laboratory was greatly reduced. Fifty-six samples from the factory which extracts the pyrethrins from the flowers were analysed in duplicate and 69 recombined samples representing 338 samples from production centres were also examined. Detailed analyses of 49 water samples were carried out, the majority in connection with a water resources survey.

Interest in spices, essential oils and natural products has increased in the current year, and 44 samples including vanilla beans, pepper, bixin, turmeric, patchouli leaves, oil of cananga and oil of hortensia have been investigated for their commercial potential.

Two hundred and one other samples included foods, pastures, produce, fertilisers, insecticides, hair dyes, spirits, medicants, soap and matches. The total number of samples dealt with was 3,842; 28 more than last year.

Economic Entomology

The Entomology Section is staffed by five technical officers stationed at Keravat, Popondetta in Papua and at the headquarters of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries at Port Moresby. At Keravat and Popondetta, 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. Mater-

ials for taxonomic study and identifications are forwarded to more than forty overseas specialists.

A complete checklist of the Territory's insect pests is being prepared for publication. Part of this work was carried out in 1964 in European and American museums.

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 Administration'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.

The large assassin bug, *Platymerus rhadamanthus*, an African species, is being reared in large numbers at Keravat and eggs and nymphs of this insect were liberated in various areas of the Territory for the control of *Oryctes rhinoceros* and other dynastids.

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 elsewhere in the Territory, causes severe damage only in some parts of New Britain.

Since 1960-61 cacao in a newly developed cacao growing area of the Gazelle 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 leucocephala* shade trees. The main species involved were the noctuid *Achaea janata* L. and the geometrids *Ectropis* spp. Populations of these pests were generally low during 1966-67.

In the Madang and Sepik Districts, however, damage to cacao under *Leucaena* by the noctuid *Tiracola plagiata* has caused concern. The suitability of shade control, which has successfully combatted the problem in the Northern District of Papua, is being investigated in these areas.

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.) the major pest of cacao in New Britain has been found also in the Madang District. The major cacao mirid pest in the mainland is *P. laevis* Miller. Both species damage mainly the pods but sometimes also the young shoots. Cacao mirids are susceptible to BHC dust and dieldrin 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.

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.

The campaign for the eradication of the introduced giant termite *Mastotermes darwiniensis* Frogg. in the Lae area, has continued.

Looper caterpillars (*Ectropis* sp.) and *Tiracola plagiata* have seriously damaged *Coffea arabica* under leucaena in the Wau-Mumeng area of the Morobe District. Biological and cultural control methods are being investigated.

Soil Survey

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation carried out a survey over an area of 3,000 square miles in the Sepik region.

Work continued on the drainage of 518 hectares at Avi for smallholder development and design work was carried out on the adjacent Madang area.

Research at Olgaboli on reclaimed deep peat continued with agronomic investigations into intensive truck farming techniques. Drainage feasibility surveys were carried out on other Western Highlands swamp areas.

The systematic survey of the north coast of West New Britain continued during the year and the first annotated mosaics were produced.

Agronomy

Coconuts. The aims of the coconut improvement programme have been reviewed fully in previous reports. The main investigations under way are fertiliser and strain testing trials.

Trials in New Ireland continue to show good response to potassium. A new trial has been laid down on young seedlings in the Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain.

Seedlings are growing well in the hybrid seedling trials being repeated at a site in Papua where dynastid beetles are less numerous than at the earlier trial site in New Guinea. The trial includes a range of Territory cultivars with strains from the New Hebrides, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon and Singapore.

A marked response was obtained to the application of sulphur on a wide range of soils.

Cacao. A breeding and selection programme aimed mainly at developing clones and clonal seed for commercial users was reported fully in the Annual Report for 1956-1957, and reviewed in detail in the *Papua and New Guinea Agricultural Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 4 of March 1960.

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. The upper Amazonian material is now being used in crossbreeding with Trinitarios.

Results of cultural trials have led to revised recommendations on spacing and shading, and work continues on fertiliser trials which indicate good returns from nitrogenous fertilisers under some conditions. New trials to examine other aspects of shading, spacing, fertilising and pruning are progressing well.

Research is in progress at Keravat on processing techniques for production of 'flavour' cocoa.

A detailed investigation of mature cacao for 'dieback' resistance is being carried out throughout 'dieback' infected areas. The first trial of material with apparent resistance has been established at Keravat. Further trials are to be established as material is multiplied.

Coffee. The work with *Coffea arabica* is centred on the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Aiyura.

Trials cover varietal testing and progeny testing within varieties, as well as such cultural factors as fertilising, pruning, spacing, shading and ground cover. Good responses have been obtained from fertilising especially with potassium, and it is probable that fertilising will be essential on many highland soils as bushes grow older.

Yield trends in variety, shading, spacing and pruning trials are becoming clear and a progress report was published in the *Papua New Guinea Agricultural Journal*, Volume 18, No. 2.

Rice. 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.).

A pure line seed production scheme provides seed for distribution throughout the Territory.

Pastures. The introduction of suitable pasture species and the establishment of collections and testing experiments continued in the dry belt of the Markham Valley and at the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Aiyura.

Productivity of various species under grazing conditions is being tested at Aiyura and Bubia. Particular attention is being given to *Leucaena leucocephala* for lowland and medium altitude conditions.

Tobacco. Small-scale commercial tobacco leaf production continued in the highlands and pure seed of suitable varieties is being maintained at Aiyura.

Trials of flue-cured tobacco production were undertaken in the Eastern Highlands District, and the Central and Northern Districts of Papua.

Pyrethrum. Because growth is satisfactory only at altitudes above 6,000 feet, research is being transferred to a new station at Tambul at 7,350 feet. During the year the transfer of material to Tambul began.

Tea. Quality and yields at Garaina continued to be satisfactory and new equipment to modernise the factory was installed. Most of the plantation was given over to seed produc-

tion because of the heavy demand for seed and small seed gardens have also been planted at Aiyura and Mount Hagen. Seventy-five tons of seed have been distributed this year.

Fertiliser trials at Garaina showed a marked response to sulphur and some response to nitrogen and potassium.

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 and maintenance of productivity does not present the same problems as in the lowlands. Trials on the use of fertilisers to maintain food crop yields are in progress.

Plant Introduction and Plant Quarantine

The Plant Introduction and the Plant Quarantine Service continues to serve the needs of both Papua and New Guinea. The Plant Introduction and Plant Quarantine Station is at Laloki, near Port Moresby. All incoming quarantinable plant material is grown under observation at Laloki, prior to multiplication and distribution for regional testing at the different agricultural experiment stations.

The range of plant material introduced reflects the varying interests and projects conducted by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

In view of the growing interest in the possibilities of essential oil and spice production in the Territory, particularly in the Highlands, a number of species were introduced for initial trial and multiplication e.g. *Cymbopogon martini*, var.; *Motia palmarosa* from Sao Paulo in Brazil; *Rosa damascena*, var.; Waro Joury from Beirut in Lebanon for attar production; rooted cinnamon cuttings, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* from Peradeniya in Ceylon; *Strychnos lucida* from Darwin in Australia; cardamom *Elettaria cardamomum* from Entebbe in Uganda; *Mentha piperita* from the United Kingdom and *Mentha rotundifolia* from Australia.

As part of a continuing programme of building up supplies of tropical fruit trees, seed was introduced from Malaysia of mangosteen *Garcinia mangostana*, rambutan *Nephelium lappaceum*, pulasan *Nephelium mutabile*, durian *Durio zibethinus*, sapodilla *Achras sapota*, santol *Sandoricum indicum*. Grafted trees of eight clonal selections of Queensland

nuts, *Macadamia ternifolia*, were imported from Australia for trial planting in the Highlands. The varieties represent the best types selected in Hawaii and Queensland.

Food crops introduced included two soybean varieties, *Glycine max*, from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and fourteen varieties of *Xanthosoma saggitifolium* from the South Pacific Commission at Noumea. The latter, in particular, was obtained with the object of increasing the range of types and genetic material available for trial in the Territory of this important food crop. Tubers of *Calathea allouya* were obtained from Peradeniya in Ceylon for trial as a food crop in high altitude regions where sweet potato crops are periodically damaged by frosts.

New shade species imported included *Indigofera teysmanii* from Malaysia and *Machaerium tipu* from Kenya. Rooted bamboo plants of *Bambusa multiplex* were obtained from Mayaguez in Puerto Rico, as part of a long range policy of building up a collection of bamboos. *Leleba oldhami* and *Sinocalamus latiflorus* were introduced from Taiwan.

Considerable quantities of rubber seed were again imported from Malaysia for planting in Departmental nurseries. The seedlings raised from this seed are for extension projects among smallholders. Seed was distributed to the New Ireland, Manus, Bougainville and East and West Sepik Districts. Considerable quantities of polyclonal rubber seed produced in Papua also became available for distribution.

The pasture investigation programme is being developed and a considerable number of pasture species, both grasses and legumes, was introduced to maintain the flow of planting material for this programme. As seed of tropical pastures is becoming available in commercial quantities, larger scale importations of seed are made for pastoral development projects.

The vegetable seed distribution scheme has also been maintained. Three consignments a year of selected seed, suitable for the area, are delivered to each district for distribution to village communities to encourage a diversification of food production.

The plant quarantine inspection service was maintained at all Territory ports and airports of entry for overseas vessels or aircraft. All aircraft arriving in the Territory, including those from Australia, are disinfected at the airport of entry, before the disembarkation of passengers and crew. In-flight disinsection is not accepted. A third local officer attended the

Plant Quarantine Course held at the East-West Centre of the University of Hawaii at Honolulu. He is a Junior Technical Officer with the United Nations Special Fund/South Pacific Commission Rhinoceros Beetle Control project. The Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants) attended the Sixth Meeting of the Food and Agricultural Organisation Regional Plant Protection Committee held at Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia.

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. The present levels of social and educational advancement of the indigenous farming community make it difficult to interest them in land use procedures as rational systems, or to create an awareness of a Territory-wide need for the conservation of agricultural resources. 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:

(i) 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 organisations 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 development 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,



Part of new wharf under construction, Madang.

Unloading cargo, Kagemuga airport, Mount Hagen.





Research is continuing on the production of rice in New Guinea.



An Agricultural Officer, Department of Agriculture, demonstrates the correct mulching procedure for coconuts to Trainee Agricultural Assistants at an Agricultural Extension Centre.



Oil palm seedlings being planted out for the Harrisons & Crosfield (A.N.Z.) Ltd oil palm project in the Cape Hoskins area, New Britain.



W.D. & H.O. Wills twist tobacco factory, Madang.

Mature Sisal plants at Budia Agricultural Experimental Station, near Lae.



pamphlets and recorded talks are primarily a means of support for contact procedures, although they also have an important function in training programmes;

(ii) 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;

(iii) training activities take place at three levels:

(a) 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;

(b) training of indigenous intermediaries to assist in agricultural extension programmes; and,

(c) training of farmers themselves to increase the numbers of expert farmers in rural communities.

Specialised sections dealing with agricultural training, crop processing and marketing, and mechanisation services for cultivation and processing equipment, have been set up within the Division. The establishment of the Agricultural Training Section includes teaching staff for existing and proposed higher level training institutions and for the supervision of in-service and field training curricula. The Marketing section which includes a produce inspection service provides assistance and arranges sales at best possible prices for native organisations such as rural progress societies. In addition, it arranges outlets for the disposal of all crops purchased by the Administration from local indigenous farmers. 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 the five years ending 1966-67, are:

(a) to increase the number of professional extension staff to about 240, including indigenous officers, engaged on full-time extension duties;

(b) to build up the force of indigenous agricultural assistants to 900, so that there is one to approximately 2,000 of the rural population;

(c) to establish two additional sub-diploma agricultural institutions to cater for indigenous youths whose academic studies terminate at first year secondary school, but who have the ability to absorb technical agricultural training;

(d) to allow approximately thirty agricultural diplomates to graduate per year by 1966-1967;

(e) to establish approximately fifty agricultural extension centres from which extension staff can operate and at which agricultural demonstrations on a small scale can be conducted;

(f) to increase the incidence of agricultural patrolling by 75 per cent to provide for a greater amount of agricultural contact with the population;

(g) to use more intensive educational 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 methods of agricultural practice best suited to their particular areas. *Agricultural Extension Staff.* During 1965-66 staff engaged on extension work included 185 professional and sub-professional officers, including two local officers, 95 technical and clerical overseas officers, 49 indigenous assistant agricultural officers and 636 trained and partly trained indigenous agricultural assistants. Of these 110, 71, 31, and 543 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 is offered at Vudal Agricultural College near Keravat, East New Britain District. The college is in its third year of operation and the first diplomates are expected to graduate in December 1967. There are 49 first year students including:

13 New Guineans

31 Papuans

2 from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate

1 Gilbert and Ellice Islander

- 2 Tongans
- 26 second year students including:
 - 8 New Guineans
 - 13 Papuans
 - 2 from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate
 - 1 Gilbert and Ellice Islander
 - 2 Tongans
- and 12 third year students including:
 - 8 New Guineans
 - 2 Papuans
 - 1 from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate
 - 1 Gilbert and Ellice Islander.

(b) A 2-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 Institute where there are now 61 students. There are 43 students—9 New Guineans and 34 Papuans—in the first year of the course; and 18 students—8 New Guineans and 10 Papuans—in the second year. A total of 78 students have graduated from the Institute since it began operation in July 1963;

(c) A farmer training course of 9 to 12 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 (East New Britain District); the Mount Hagen Extension Station (Western Highlands District), the Kavieng Extension Station (New Ireland), the Bainyik Extension Station (East Sepik District), the Sohano Extension Station (Bougainville), and the Finschhafen Extension Centre (Morobe District), while temporary facilities are in use at the extension stations at Manus and Korofeigu (Eastern Highlands District). At 30 June 1967, 692 farmer trainees were attending courses at stations and centres in the Trust Territory; 779 trainees have completed training.

A training school was opened at Aitape in the West 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 com-

munities to attend the school which has a staff of four indigenous instructors under the general supervision of the agricultural officer of Aitape.

Agricultural Extension Stations. The stations, which have been established at Bainyik (East Sepik District), Madang (Madang District), Mount Hagen (Western Highlands District), Goroka and Korofeigu (Eastern Highlands District), Kavieng (New Ireland District) and Kaiapit (Morobe 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 83 of these small establishments which serve as local bases at the sub-district or area level for such field extension activities as patrolling, rural organisation 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.

Extension work was undertaken mainly from the following centres: Lumi, Aitape, Amanab, Pagei, Vaimo in the West Sepik District; Wewak, Angoram, Bainyik and Ambunti in the East 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; Lufa, Henganofi, Goroka, Okapa, Kainantu in the Eastern Highlands District; Kerowagi, Kundiawa, Chuave, Gembogl and Gumine in the Chimbu District; Wapenamanda, Wabag, Minj, Laiagam, Kandep and Surunki in the Western Highlands District; Pimio, Taliligap and Warangoi in the East New Britain District and Talasea, Cape Hoskins, Vasilau and Kandrian in the West New Britain District; Namatanai in the New Ireland District; and Konga, Buin, Kieta, Boku, Wakanai and Teop in the Bougainville District.

Development of Major Programmes of Rural Organisation 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 organised 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 organisation and marketing being carried out in connection with such organisations 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:

(i) *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 organised 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. The Society, which formerly sold all coffee to the Administration in parchment form, has progressed to the stage where it now sells milled green bean direct to coffee agents, with Administration Extension officers acting purely in an advisory capacity in milling and sale arrangement. 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.

(ii) *Inland Sepik Project*. This project has been reorganised and the five societies now handle the purchase of paddy rice and robusta coffee in parchment from the growers, with the Administration purchasing these crops in bulk from the societies at Bainyik where a central rice mill is located. During 1966-67 production of paddy rice and robusta coffee parchment in the project area was 1,014 tons and 172 tons respectively. This was all purchased by the Administration for processing.

(iii) *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 4,844 tons of wet beans to produce 1,950 tons of finished cocoa in 1966-67.

(iv) *Asaro-Bena Project*. Since the inception of this project in 1960-61 continuous assistance has been given to coffee, peanuts, passion fruit and tobacco production. A pro-

gramme to improve the quality of coffee has been pursued, village communal pulperies being the latest development. The small tobacco crop has provided excellent opportunities for research in smallholder cultural and curing techniques. During the year peanut and passionfruit production was encouraged, but in the case of peanuts there was limited response from growers despite attractive prices.

(v) *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. Considerable interest has been shown in pyrethrum in the Chimbu area, and a significant planting programme has been undertaken by members of the project.

(vi) *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 500 tons of kernels a year. The collection and sale of *Centrosema pubescens* seed has been encouraged and a reasonable market for this crop has been established and 30 tons were sold during the year.

(vii) *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 the coffee is now marketed direct to local and overseas buyers.

Attention continued to be given to other aspects of rural organisation and marketing, reported on 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:

(i) *Rural Progress Societies*. These continue to play an important part in the economic advancement of the people in that they provide organised groupings into financial

societies which can cater for the purchase and disposal of cash crops grown in the area.

(ii) *Co-operative Societies.* The main activity of these societies in relation to primary production is copra marketing. More recently societies have been formed to engage in coffee and cocoa processing and marketing. Continued assistance has been provided in the form of training and advice in all areas of the Territory where they operate.

(iii) *Local Government Organisations.* 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 organising field days for demonstrations of production techniques for peanuts and coffee.

(iv) *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 offices. During 1966-67 crops to the value of \$516,905 were purchased in this way, including cacao, coffee, rice, pyrethrum, tobacco, potatoes and vegetables. This service provided a particular stimulus to producers in isolated and underdeveloped areas.

Smallholder Settlement Projects. The aim of these projects, a series of which is being 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.

Smallholder settlement projects at present in operation include central government Administration projects, under which Administration land is subdivided and leased to indigenous agriculturalists; and land tenure conversion projects, under which tenure of native owned land which has been subdivided and allocated by the group, is converted under the Land Tenure Conversion Ordinance to individual registered titles in fee simple. A third type, local government projects, under which Administration land was leased to a local government control, sub-divided and sub-leased to members of the council, has been discontinued.

Settlers continued to make a good progress with the development of their blocks under the guidance of full-time agricultural extension staff.

Operation of Mechanisation 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 Eastern and Western Highlands Districts—and Rabaul (East New Britain District). Regional services are provided from Rabaul for the islands lying to the north of New Guinea. A mechanic and workshop staff are stationed at Bainyik Agricultural Station in the East Sepik District. A new rice processing mill has also been installed at Bainyik. Two thousand tons of rice will be processed during 1967-68. Indigenous apprentices have been assigned to each inspector and are being trained to repair and maintain processing and cultivation equipment. Several short courses in tractor operation were given for mechanics, apprentices and machinery operators during the year.

Produce Inspection Service. Copra and cacao for export is inspected at Lae, Madang, Lorengau, Kavieng, 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 a coffee-hulling centre at Lae, a rice-milling centre at Bainyik and a peanut-hulling plant at Goroka. Tobacco drying and grading facilities have been established at Goroka.

A stock and poultry food processing and pelleting plant is being obtained for the Division of Animal Industry. Using locally grown crops it is intended to produce a balanced ration in cube and pellet form for sale to native-owned stock and poultry projects.

To cater for the new pyrethrum industry, baling centres are in operation at Mount Hagen, Wabag, Wapenamanda, Laiagam, Goroka, Kerowaigi, Kundiawa, Gembogl, Lufa, Chuave, Henganofi, Tambol and Kandep.

Indigenous Participation in Agricultural Administration

Consultation is maintained through such organisations 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 more senior 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 most important aspect of nutritional improvement is to increase the supply of protein in communities where the diet is deficient in it. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, assisted by the Department of District Administration, maintains an active programme designed to raise the level and improve the quality of food production in indigenous agriculture.

Special food production problems and the corrective action being taken have been described above in the section *Indigenous Cultivation Methods and Techniques*.

Control of Indigenous Production

Indigenous farmers are not subject to any kind of discriminatory 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 rural 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 especially 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 minimising unsatisfactory developments of this nature.

(c) WATER RESOURCES

The rainfall of the Territory is described under *Climate* in Chapter 1 of Part 1 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.

Small hydro-electric plants are operated at Mount Hagen, Goroka, Bulolo and Wau. The plant at Goroka supplies power for a passion-fruit pulping factory and also for small-scale coffee processing, as well as providing domestic and commercial power and lighting. The plants at Bulolo and Wau provide electric power for use in milling of timber and the manufacture of plywood. Hydro-electric power is also used on a small scale by a number of missions and landholders. Planning has begun for the construction of the Territory's first large scale hydro-electric project at a site near Kainantu on the Upper Ramu River.

CHAPTER 4

LIVESTOCK

Administrative Organisation

The Division of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is responsible for carrying out those activities of the Administration which directly affect the animal industry. The Division provides the following services to assist the animal industry:

- (i) quarantine;
- (ii) supervision over stock movements both within the Territory, and to and from the Territory;
- (iii) clinical and advisory veterinary services for private stock owners;
- (iv) planning and conducting programmes for the control and eradication of diseases and pests; and
- (v) animal husbandry advisory services.

Stations have been established for breeding livestock for distribution, demonstrating proven methods of station management and animal husbandry, and for experimental work in pasture improvement and animal production and performance.

The following seven centres and stations in the Trust Territory were in operation throughout the year under review:

- Animal Industry Centre, Goroka;
- Animal Industry Centre, Kurakakaul, Rabaul;
- Animal Industry Centre, Lae (a quarantine and introduction centre, regional store and staging camp for other animal industry stations);

Eastern Highlands Livestock Station, Bena Bena, Korofeigu;
New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, Morobe District;
Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River; and
Sepik Plains Livestock Station, Urimo.

The work of these centres and stations is supported by a laboratory at Port Moresby which is equipped to handle all aspects of bacteriology, parasitology, and pathology for both the Trust Territory and the Territory of Papua.

Principal Types of Stock

The principal types of livestock are pigs owned mainly by the indigenous inhabitants and cattle. Donkeys, goats, sheep, horses and poultry, are also kept.

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 Malaysia or other South-East Asian countries. It has been named a separate species, *Sus papuensis*.

Two types of pig 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. 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.

Efforts to improve the quality of local pigs include the breeding of pigs at the animal industry centres at Goroka and at Kurakakaul, Rabaul, and at the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, for distribution to villagers. During the year 826 pigs were distributed from these piggeries, most of them being sold to the indigenous people at an average price of \$16 each. Centres have been established at four places in the Eastern Highlands District where villagers may bring their sows to be mated with pure-bred boars at a nominal charge. Mobile stalls have been constructed to enable boars to be taken to villages in other areas.

No pigs were imported during the year.

Cattle. Cattle were imported into New Guinea from the last decade of the nineteenth century until the 1939-45 war to work on plantations and to provide fresh meat for plantation per-

sonnel. The gradual establishment of the commercial pastoral industry in more recent years has reduced the importance of this subsidiary form of cattle raising.

The quality of cattle in the Territory is good. The number of cattle, however, is low; locally-killed beef provides only part of the Territory's beef requirements, and there is also scope for the expansion of production of milk and dairy products.

The importation of cattle from Australia is encouraged by granting subsidies to reduce the cost of transporting animals of above average quality to the Territory. During the year 651 cattle were imported. Of these, 192, including 22 Brahman cross bulls and 105 Brahman cross heifers for producers in the Markham Valley, 5 Red Poll and Poll Hereford cattle for the Highlands and 54 Friesian and Jersey cattle, were imported by private enterprise under the cattle freight subsidy scheme.

The Administration, in the same period, imported 1 Brahman bull, 8 Brahman cross bulls, 442 Brahman cross heifers and 3 Sahiwal and Sindhi cross Jersey cattle. These cattle will be used in breeding programmes aimed at producing cattle suited to Territory conditions.

The animal industry centre at Kurakakaul, Rabaul, has a herd consisting mainly of Jersey cattle, while the centre at Goroka has a herd of Australian Illawarra Shorthorn cattle. The Eastern Highlands livestock station at Korofeigu has a herd consisting mainly of Africander crossbred cattle in addition to some Brahman crossbred cattle. The New Guinea Lowlands livestock station at Erap has a herd consisting of beef Shorthorn-Africander Crossbred cattle and Droughtmaster (Shorthorn-Brahman cross-bred) cattle. The new Sepik Plains livestock station at Urimo in the West Sepik District has a herd of Droughtmaster cattle. The Western Highlands livestock station at Baiyer River has a herd consisting of beef Shorthorn-Africander cross-bred and Red Poll-Africander cross-bred cattle.

The dairy cattle improvement programme, established at the animal industry centres at Goroka and Rabaul, is based upon the production per lactation of cows in these herds. Bull calves from the most productive cows are retained for sale to raise the quality of cattle in the Territory. Although Jersey cattle do not seem to be adversely affected by the Territory's tropical climate, the Administration has imported Sahiwal and Sindhi cross-bred cattle for observation as these may prove to be better suited to tropical conditions.

A total of 661 head were sold from Administration livestock stations to indigenous cattle projects during the year.

Further information on cattle holdings is given in Appendix IX.

Other Livestock

Horses. Horses are kept at the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, and at the Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River.

A few horses are also held at the animal industry centres at Goroka and Rabaul. The Administration, in order to improve the quality of stock horses used in the pastoral industry, imports thoroughbred stallions; and a freight subsidy scheme has been introduced to encourage the private importation of stud and above average breeding horses. Four horses were imported during the year.

Poultry. During the year 76,389 day-old chickens, 2,005 day old ducklings, and 25 day old turkey poults were imported into the Territory, mainly for commercial poultry farmers located near the larger towns. At the animal industry centres at Goroka and Lae day-old chickens were reared to 10 weeks of age for sale to villagers. Three thousand five hundred 10 week old birds were distributed during the year.

Control of Pests and Diseases

To minimise the risk of pests and diseases spreading, the Administration maintains a strict control over the movement of stock. The vaccination of pigs against anthrax in the Highlands and in the Sepik region continued. The Australian vaccines used have proved to be effective in preventing the disease and in halting outbreaks. During the year 43,549 pigs were vaccinated.

Brucellosis, cattle tick, screw-worm fly strike, and tuberculosis are the only serious diseases and pests in the Territory which affect cattle. The measures being taken to combat these diseases and pests are succeeding.

During the year 11,482 cattle were tested for brucellosis, the incidence of which, during the past five years, has been as follows:

Year	Number tested	Reactors	Per cent
1962-1963	10,668	24	0.225
1963-1964	10,105	5	0.049
1964-1965	15,539	52	0.334
1965-1966	13,734	66	0.048
1966-1967	11,482	49	0.043

Cattle on 106 properties were tested in 1966-1967, compared with testing on 167 properties in 1965-66. Reactors were found only in

the Madang, Sepik and Western Highlands Districts; 47 reactors were found in one herd in the Madang District and one reactor only in each of the other two Districts, the latter being imported beasts.

Cattle tick has been eradicated from large areas and the eradication campaign is progressing satisfactorily; small pockets of infection in the Sepik region and Morobe District are still being treated. During the year eradication began in the Bogia area of the Madang District which is the sole major cattle area still tick infested.

The incidence of screw-worm fly strike has been greatly reduced by the use of insecticides to control the fly.

Most cattle in the major cattle-raising areas have been tested for tuberculosis. No reactors were located in herds tested during the year. The incidence of tuberculosis over the last five years is shown in the following table:

Year	Properties tested	Properties affected	Animals tested	Reactors	Per cent reactors
1962-63	156	8	11,700	9	0.077
1963-64	156	nil	13,786	nil	nil
1964-65	229	6	13,571	54	0.039
1965-66	149	4	8,612	20	0.023
1966-67	226	nil	8,495	nil	nil

The veterinary laboratory at Port Moresby provides diagnoses on specimens forwarded from all parts of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Marketing

The Administration's central slaughterhouse at Lae provided cattle and pig slaughtering facilities for producers in the Markham and Ramu Valleys, the Bulolo-Wau area, and part of the Eastern Highlands District. It is designed to allow for expansion to handle small-goods manufacture, snap-freezing and canning, when the demand develops.

The *Slaughtering Ordinance* 1964 which came into operation on 23 September 1965 provides among other things, for the registration of all slaughter houses used for slaughtering cattle for human consumption and for the inspection both of slaughterhouses and of all cattle slaughtered for sale.

Dairy farming with high standards of hygiene and management is well established in areas near the main towns of the Territory where there are ready markets for milk and other dairy products. The area of land close to towns which is suitable for dairy farming is limited. With increasing numbers of indigenous consumers becoming aware of the

advantages of using animal protein, particularly milk protein, for older children, the further development of the dairy industry would appear to depend solely upon the availability of suitable land in the less settled areas of the Territory, and upon whether the problems of marketing and transporting dairy products from such areas can be solved.

Pasture Improvement

Research has continued in pasture problems. Species introduction plots are established on all animal industry stations and on selected private properties. All animal industry stations have increased the areas of improved pasture planted, and fertiliser trials are being made to determine whether there are soil deficiencies.

Many species have been planted in trial plots to observe their production. 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*.

In most areas natural grasslands can be improved through careful management: in selected areas two beasts an acre have been carried for much of the year. Introduced pasture species are becoming increasingly important: most graziers have planted areas of some of the more important tropical species. About 34,804 hectares have been taken up as pastoral leases and a substantial increase in the cattle population should result from their development.

Extension Activity

Steady progress is being made in the training of local people in stock management, and indigenous stockmen and herders are employed on 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 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.

During the year, 257 trainees attended the Cattle Husbandry School at Baiyer River. The course of six months' duration is designed to assist the villagers in the better management of their cattle projects.

The traditional form of land ownership places some restriction on the development of

the livestock industry as it does on other forms of agriculture. However, unlike arable land where individual use rights often apply, open grassland is in the main available to all members of the group or clan. Native cattle projects which operate on a group or village basis have been introduced. Cattle are herded on communally owned grassland adjoining an enclosed area of improved pasture to which they are confined only at night.

CHAPTER 5 FISHERIES

Administrative Organisation

The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is responsible for the administration of fishing activities through the Division of Fisheries.

Legislation

The legislation which provides for the protection and use of the fishing resources of the Territory and for the control and regulation of fishing, is contained in the *Fisheries Ordinance 1922-1938*, the *Fisheries (Licensing) Ordinance 1966*, of Papua and New Guinea, the *Fisheries Act 1952-1959* and the *Pearl Fisheries Act 1952-1953* of the Commonwealth of Australia, and in the regulations made under this legislation.

A new Ordinance, the *Fisheries (Licensing) Ordinance 1966-1967* came into operation early in November 1966. The purpose of this Ordinance is to control commercial fishing in the Territorial waters. The Ordinance protects indigenous fishing, favours locally based industry, and bases licence fees for overseas vessels on the expected return to operators.

The export of fish and fish products is controlled under the *Customs Ordinance 1951-1959* 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 river mullet during certain seasons. On the shallow reefs, parrot fish, wrasses and surgeon fish are plentiful. Deep offshore reefs support paradise fish and many kinds of schnapper and sweetlips, including red bass and the emperor or government bream.

Spanish mackerel, pike and tuna are often taken by towing lines. The dogtooth tuna is found almost exclusively in deep entrances to reefs, the open sea sometimes abounds in yellow-fin tuna, and sail-fish, dolphins and sharks are also seen.

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 sea pike or barracuda (*Sphyræna spp*) and for reef fish, mainly coral trout.

In the rivers of the Gazelle Peninsula and those discharging on the northwest coast of New Britain, whitebait (*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 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 organised fishing, and catches surplus to their own needs are normally used to barter with the hinterland people or sold to town markets. Better equipment and techniques are continuing to improve catches and more fish is being produced for cash sale by organised village groups. Several vessels with refrigerated holds transport those species in demand from village fishing groups to the principal towns.

There are six commercial fishing ventures based at Rabaul, five of which are operated by local fishermen. There is one commercial fishing venture based at Lae, and it uses a refrigerated vessel to pick up fish from eight fishing groups. A joint Australian-Japanese venture began operations on the north coast of New Guinea in May 1967.

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 beche-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 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, cray-fish traps, large mesh nets, beach seines and fish traps, some success has been achieved in the quick and cheap construction of 12-foot fishing tenders using local materials. 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. This species has now become well distributed in the Sepik system and is already an important food species in the area.

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.

At Amanab (south of Vanimo) breeding was successfully carried out in station ponds and fry are being distributed in the district.

The Cantonese and Singapore varieties of carp which were introduced during 1959-60 are both well established. Both have grown well at Dobel and would appear to be ideally suited to pond culture under highland conditions. It is estimated that some 7,000 ponds in the Highlands Region have now been stocked with carp.

Handbook of New Guinea Fishes. A handbook is being prepared by the Division of Fisheries and Oceanography of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation at Cronulla, Sydney. 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 fishery assistants take a minimum period of 3 years, and cover a study of fish and shell species and the problems of river, estuary and reef fishing, the construction and repair of different types of fishing gear, seamanship and fishing 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.

Twelve New Guineans have qualified as fishery assistants and are now working in various parts of the Territory, and a further fourteen are in training.

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 Balley 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; and
- (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 forest resources involves:

- (i) protection of forests;
- (ii) reforestation by establishment of new plantations and silvicultural treatment to ensure natural regeneration of harvested forest areas intended to be managed as perpetual forests;
- (iii) experimental afforestation;
- (iv) research to improve existing techniques;

- (v) supervision of sawmilling activities in the Territory;
- (vi) utilisation research;
- (vii) provision of services of botanical investigation and identification; and
- (viii) 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, estimated to be between fourteen and fifteen persons per square mile, is comparatively low and consequently very large areas of forests 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, only timber rights 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. Fifty-nine permits covering 276,156 hectares and eighteen licences covering 19,466 hectares were current at 30 June 1967.

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 pur-

chased 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 people have opportunities for local employment and a source of income from the resulting commercial enterprise.

Forest Service

The forest 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 properties and end uses of various species.

Forest stations and research centres and nurseries are established at Bulolo, Wau and Lae in the Morobe District, Goroka in the Eastern Highlands District and Keravat in the New Britain District. Administration forestry officers are permanently stationed at Cape Hoskins, Madang, Mount Hagen, Wewak and Vanimo 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 sixty-one overseas officers, mainly in the professional and technical field and to add to the salaried staff 154 Papuans and New Guineans, at least thirty of whom will have received formal training to sub-professional level at the Forestry School, Bulolo.

Eleven overseas and thirty-six local officers were added to the salaried staff during the year.

Training. The Papua and New Guinea Forestry School is situated in the Bulolo valley at an altitude of some 2,500 feet above sea level. There are vast natural forests of hoop and klinki pine nearby and the school has ready access to high (at Edie Creek) and low (near Lae) altitude forests; field studies form an important part of the curriculum and students also visit forests near Port Moresby, the Gazelle Peninsula and Mount Wilhelm. The forest industries in the Bulolo valley and at Lae are among the most highly developed in the Territory and studies are made of plywood, veneer and sawmill practices and problems.

The forestry school is spacious and well equipped. Each student has an individual bedroom. The school has a football ground and tennis and basketball courts. Students supervise sporting and mess activities through an elected committee.

A Diploma course in Forestry was commenced at the Papua and New Guinea Forestry School in February 1967. This course will occupy a three year period, in which time the students will be given practical training in departmental plantations and natural forests throughout Papua and New Guinea. The successful completion of the course leads to promotion to grades of Technical Officer (Forest Ranger). The course covers four major fields:

- (i) forest biology;
- (ii) forest management;
- (iii) forest economics, policy administration; and
- (iv) wood technology and utilisation.

Courses in the following subjects are also available:

- (i) academic subjects to Form IV standard;
- (ii) Physics and Chemistry (Intermediate level);
- (iii) Business Principles;
- (iv) St John's Ambulance Certificate in First Aid;
- (v) Motor Vehicle Driver's Licence; and
- (vi) Extension procedure and methods given by the Department of Information and Extension Services.

Technical Assistants are recruited for training straight from Secondary School. In December 1966, five students from Papua and New Guinea and two from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate graduated from the Forestry School at Certificate level. The intake for 1967 consisted of seven students from

Papua and New Guinea and four from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. To date twenty-three students have successfully completed the two year Certificate course. This course will be discontinued at the end of 1967. The teaching staff consisted of three professional and three sub-professional officers.

A training course for twelve Forestry Assistants was commenced in February 1967. This course consists of six months of extensive practical training, at the completion of which the trainees will be posted to various areas throughout the Territory.

Professional officers (foresters) are generally recruited under a cadet training scheme. The course consists of two years of basic science at an Australian University and two years at the Department of Forestry, Australian National University, 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, have shown an aptitude for forestry work and are medically fit. Ten students are at present in training. Twenty-one cadets have graduated since the scheme came into operation.

Four apprentices are receiving training in carpentry at the Department's utilisation workshop in Port Moresby.

An officer of the Forest Research Institute, Department of National Development was seconded to act as forestry consultant to the South Pacific Commission to investigate the need for technical forest training in the South West Pacific. He inspected the training facilities of the Papua and New Guinea forestry school at Bulolo and studied the Territory's forest activities at first hand.

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 reafforestation of suitable areas supplemented by natural regeneration is being continued. This involved the replacement of mid-montane *Araucaria* forest with pure stands of *Araucaria cunninghamii* (hoop pine) and *Araucaria hunsteinii* (klinki pine) and of mixed lowland rain forest with *Tectona grandis* (teak) and *Eucalyptus deglupta* (kamarere) 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 Keravat in the East New Britain District, on areas from which timber has been harvested for the plywood manufacturing industry and for local sawmilling.

At 30 June 1967, departmental plantings at Goroka totalled 113 hectares of pine and eucalyptus species, at Bulolo-Wau 4,984 hectares of hoop and klinki pine with 25 hectares of miscellaneous species, and at Keravat 1,083 hectares mainly of teak, kamarere, balsa and terminalia species. This represents an increase of 502 hectares for the year.

10.7 miles of road suitable for vehicular traffic were constructed in the plantation in the Bulolo-Wau area, and half a mile in the Keravat plantation area.

Rainfall at Bulolo was 55.83 inches, compared with the average of 63.62 inches, and at Keravat 136.42 inches, compared with the average 113.91 inches.

Twenty-two overseas delegates who attended a world symposium on man made forests held at Canberra in April 1967 made a post-conference tour of the Territory.

Natural Regeneration

The area under natural regeneration at Keravat has increased to 1,151 hectares at various stages of development.

Nurseries

At the Bulolo and Wau nurseries, which cater for the *Araucaria* planting programme, 1,056,200 seedlings of hoop pine and klinki pine were raised in addition to 14,325 seedlings of miscellaneous species.

The nursery at Oomsis produced 31,697 teak stumps and 23,347 seedlings of other species. At Goroka, 237,302 seedlings, mainly of eucalyptus species, were produced for extension purposes and to provide planting stock for future years. At minor nurseries in the Madang and East Sepik Districts, 23,057 seedlings of various species were raised. A new nursery was established at Wacol River, Madang District.

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. Windbreaks have been established in the tea estates of the

Western and Southern Highlands. Seeds and seedlings are supplied free, and during the year some 800,000 seedlings were distributed.

Research

Silvicultural research activities continued with expansion in several fields. Work undertaken was as follows:

(i) minor work on nursery techniques was conducted on *Eucalyptus deglupta*, *Anthocephalus cadamba* and *Pinus spp.*;

(ii) establishment trials including ground preparation and fertiliser application were continued for *Pinus spp.*;

(iii) thinning trials were maintained and action to expand the scope of provenance testing of kamarere and hoop pine initiated;

(iv) forest tree improvement work continued on teak, hoop pine and klinki pine, and preparatory studies were conducted on kamarere and blackbutt;

(v) open pollinated progeny trials of teak and klinki pine were established and seed collection from the teak seed orchard was accelerated;

(vi) several new species were introduced for trial including a number of *Pinus spp.* and cabinet timbers;

(vii) poplar introduction trials were continued with encouraging results at the higher altitudes;

(viii) plantation yield plots were remeasured and several new plots established; preparations for processing of growth data by computer were commenced;

(ix) research into insect pest control problems were established; and

(x) research into fire behaviour and control was expanded with improved equipment.

The Forest Products Research Centre conducted by the Department of Forests has achieved, in conjunction with the Division of Forest Products of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, considerable progress in establishing the properties of local timbers.

Laboratory facilities and ancillary buildings which house a low pressure treatment plant and mechanical workshop are nearing completion. A high pressure treatment plant and a high intensity laboratory kiln have been installed. The acquisition of a stress grader to test the strength of timber and an atomic absorption spectro-photometer designed for research into timber preservation and wood extractives will prove an asset to the envisaged research programme in the Territory.

In addition to complete information on the physical and mechanical properties of 80 species at present available, the pulping properties of 15 species, the permeability of 45 species and the electromoisture correction factors of 35 species have been established. The CSIRO dip-diffusion process, introduced by the Department of Forests in 1964 for the preservation of all building timbers used by government instrumentalities, has found ready acceptance throughout the Territory.

The CSIRO process holds prospects of further increasing the number of usable species which would result in a more economic exploitation of forest resources. In this regard, experimental work in connection with preservation of round timbers and the establishment of kiln drying schedules have advanced according to expectations.

Utilisation

The history of the utilisation of the Territory's forests has been briefly stated in earlier reports.

Increased utilisation of forest trees, particularly species previously unused, has resulted from the introduction of compulsory preservative treatment of timbers used for government buildings.

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, East and West New Britain and East and West 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.

Annual production for 1966-67 was 155 million super feet. This falls short of the amended target of the Department of Forests' five-year programme to increase annual production to 170 million super feet.

The bulk of the plywood produced in the Territory and an increasing quantity of timber in both log and lumber forms are now exported. This increase 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 provide access to forest areas, and expenditure on reafforestation, which is 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 110,424,686 super feet full volume. The total value of all forest production is estimated to have exceeded \$10,000,000.

Sawmills. Output from sawmills during the year exceeded 32,000,000 super feet of sawn timber. The cut of coniferous material for the year, mainly from Bulolo and Wau, exceeded 27,000,000 super feet of log. There were fifty mills in the Territory of which thirteen cut more than 10,000 super feet per shift.

Plywood and Veneers. 27,661,134 (3/16-inch basis) square feet of plywood were produced during 1966-67. Total production of veneer at Bulolo and Lae was 138,611,688 square feet (1/16-inch basis) of which 130,252,645 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 ten areas totalling 89,326 hectares. These were three areas totalling 765 hectares in the Morobe District, two areas totalling 21,287 hectares in the East New Britain District, one area of 212 hectares in the Western Highlands District, two areas totalling 2,188 hectares in the Eastern Highlands District and two areas totalling 64,873 hectares in the West Sepik District. The timber rights period expired over one area of 425 hectares.

Survey work carried out included the preliminary investigation of 32,376 hectares, forest assessment covering 643,700 hectares, 2,179 hectares of sample plots, 16 miles of boundary survey, 22 miles of road, 1,041 miles of strip lines, 3,200 miles of reconnaissance survey and 1 mile of theodolite traverse.

Extensive use was made of a helicopter for forest assessment surveys principally in the Morobe and West Sepik Districts.

During the year a firm of consultants was employed to carry out feasibility studies of

an area of 303,525 hectares (240,797 productive) in the Vanimo area of north west New Guinea.

Following their report to the Government in March 1967 major world forest product concerns have been invited to submit proposals for the development of the Vanimo regions.

In January 1967 the Administration invited applications from consultants to carry out similar investigations in New Britain.

Forest Botany

Continued development of the botanical reserve at Lae, combined with the introduction of numerous exotic and indigenous plant species has created a Botanical Garden of considerable scientific and cultural importance. The function of the garden is closely integrated with the research programme of the herbarium and relates particularly to the cultivation of indigenous species of botanical significance. Cultural collections of many species of indigenous trees provide data on growth conditions for the species.

Publication of the *Manual of Forest Trees of Papua and New Guinea* continued with part 9, *Apocynaceae* appearing and part 10, *Ebenaceae*, ready for press at 30 June 1967. Herbarium work progressed smoothly, there being a total accession of some 8,000 sheets to the herbarium of which about 5,000 represent local collections. The herbarium now exceeds 85,000 sheets from all parts of East and West New Guinea. Duplicates of local collections were distributed to herbaria throughout the world. Valuable assistance has been received from these herbaria in plant identification.

CHAPTER 7

MINERAL RESOURCES

Gold and silver are the only mineral products of the Territory. Most of the gold is won from the Wau-Bulolo area in the Morobe District by ground sluicing and other alluvial mining methods and, in the case of mangano-calcite lodes near Wau, by open-cut mining. Dredging operations in the Bulolo River have now ceased.

Alluvial gold is produced by many small groups of native miners from localities widely scattered throughout the Morobe, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands and the East and West Sepik Districts. Production by indigenous miners amounted to 27 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.

During the year under review increasing interest was shown by major mining companies in exploration for minerals, particularly base metals.

At Panguna near Kieta on Bougainville Island, Conzinc Riotinto of Australia Ltd continued extensive exploration of a large low-grade copper deposit. A draft agreement was negotiated with the company. This provides for substantial local equity participation, a three year tax holiday and certain other tax concessions to the company during the early years of the venture, to be followed once the project has been established by a fifty-fifty arrangement for taxing the company's income. The people of the Territory will benefit in a number of ways from the success of this project. The area will be rapidly developed with roads and schools; there will be training and employment opportunities; and a substantial contribution to Territory income and exports.

Major exploration programmes were also undertaken in the East and West New Britain, East and West Sepik, Madang, Eastern and Western Highlands and Chimbu Districts.

Exploration for petroleum was continued in the East and West Sepik and Madang Districts and on parts of New Britain and New Ireland.

Policy and Legislation

The laws in operation governing mining are the *Mining Ordinance* 1928-1966, the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance* 1935-1962, the *Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance* 1951-1965, the *Mining Development Ordinance* 1955-1960, 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 prospecting rights and 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.

Under the Ordinance all minerals are reserved to the Administration, but an amendment to the mining Ordinance in 1967 provides for the owners of private land to be paid an amount equal to 5 per cent of the royalties paid in respect of mining tenements

on that land. All 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 *Mining (New Guinea) Ordinance* 1966 came into operation in August 1966. It introduced provisions for large-scale exploration and production operations. It amended the provisions relating to prospecting and mining on private land, which was defined to include native land.

In respect of private land the provisions for payment of compensation for damage were made more explicit, and an occupation fee payable to the landowner was introduced. The fee is at the annual rate of 5 per cent of the unimproved value, or \$1.00 per acre, whichever is the greater amount. In the case of the large prospecting authorities, which may be as large as 10,000 square miles, the occupation fee is payable only in respect of land actually occupied. In the case of mining leases or claims for the purpose of production, the occupation fee is payable in respect of the total area of the title, at the annual rate of 5 per cent of the unimproved value of the land, or \$2.00 per acre, whichever is the greater sum. If the owner of the land cannot be found, the money is to be paid to the Administration in trust on his behalf.

The Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance provides for the operation, development and technical administration of mines. It is concerned with safety and health matters and establishes control 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 authorises various forms of assistance to the mining industry, including financial advances on a dollar for dollar 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 realising charges. Indigenous producers are not 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 \$30. 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 1966-67 was \$9,837, of which amount \$769 qualified for refund to small producers.

Administration

The Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines administers the mining legislation through a Division of Mines. The Geological Branch of the Department is staffed by officers of the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, 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 to issue miners' 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 a 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 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 Administration 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 337 claims were registered in the names of



**Making and finishing
clay pots in the traditional manner
near Madang, where an I.L.O. expert
is to experiment with
improved methods of
firing.**





Tolai mill hands removing timber from a Dolmai Saw at a New Guinean owned mill under the supervision of the manager.

A grader at work on the Gogol Road near Madang.





Road works on the Kainantu-Goroka section of the Lae-Mount Hagen highway.

Bridge building on the Raihu River, Aitape, West Sepik District.





indigenous miners and a further 383 individual indigenous producers operated unregistered claims.

A subsidy is payable to small producers of gold, both indigenous and non-indigenous, by the Australian Government. The rate of subsidy this year was \$6 a fine ounce, and indigenous miners qualified for payments amounting to \$47,178.

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. Three 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 30 June 1967 included one senior field assistant and three field assistants.

Training. The Division of Mines employs and undertakes the training of indigenous workers on Administration drilling plants. The minimum educational qualification required is 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, and two have been promoted to the position of driller. Two mining companies operating at Wau and Bulolo respectively offer opportunities for apprenticeship training in the manual trades.

Production

Figures for the annual production and value of minerals produced for the five-year period ended 30 June 1967, are given in Appendix XII, Table 3.

Gold. Production of gold for the year amounted to 28,566 fine ounces, valued at \$892,671, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 29,591 fine ounces valued at \$924,708. Of the total production for the year 45 per cent was obtained from alluvial workings and 55 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 a year. All the known payable dredging areas have now been worked out.

Production from lode mining is carried out on a comparatively small scale at Wau, Edie Creek and Kainantu. The treatment plants recovered 15,621 fine ounces compared with 15,597 fine ounces in the previous year.

Silver. A total of 17,496 fine ounces of silver was produced in association with the production of gold.

Mining by Indigenous Inhabitants

Efforts are made 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 minerals.

Organised mining for alluvial golds is carried out in the East and West Sepik, Eastern Highlands, Morobe and Western Highlands Districts.

Production of gold and associated silver by indigenous miners in the various districts for the year under review was:

District	Quantity	Value
	Fine oz	\$
Morobe	5,811	184,899
Eastern Highlands ..	396	12,438
East and West Sepik ..	537	16,819
Western Highlands ..	1,119	35,274
Total	7,863	249,430

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 payments 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 one hundred indigenous mining parties operated under tribute agreement with the owners of mining claims. Of these agreements, eighty three were made with European owners and seventy 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, Geology and Geophysics;
- (ii) detailed geological surveys, as necessary, of mines, mineral fields and ore deposits;
- (iii) geochemical and geophysical surveys to assist work under (i) and (ii);
- (iv) an assay laboratory to provide a free assay service to prospectors and 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. Administration drills operated in the Markham Valley and near Wau in the Morobe District and at Tua River and Kainantu in the Eastern Highlands District and completed a total of 3,873 feet of drilling during the year.

Duration of Mineral Resources

No estimate can be made of the long-term duration of mineral resources.

Geological and Volcanological Services

These services are provided by the Geological and Volcanological Branch of the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines. The professional staff are seconded from the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, which also arranges for work to be done in the Territory by Canberra-based staff.

The Branch, which serves both Papua and New Guinea, has its headquarters in Port Moresby and offices at Wau and Rabaul. The services provided include: regional geological mapping and mineral resources investigations, conducted from Port Moresby and Wau; engineering geology investigations, conducted from Port Moresby; and volcanological surveillance, conducted from Rabaul.

Regional mapping included an extension of the project in the Wau area, and a reconnaissance survey of the Bainings area of the Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain. A field party organised by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, Canberra, completed the first stage of a reconnaissance survey in the East and West Sepik Districts and began the second of the three stages which will complete the project. Minor projects organised from Canberra included the collection of rocks for absolute age determination, and the collection of both vertebrate and invertebrate fossil assemblages.

Mineral investigations were carried out in the Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain, following the discovery by indigenes of copper-bearing rock specimens. A further investigation was made of the Porgera goldfield, and a geochemical orientation programme was completed at Wau. Drill core from various localities was logged, and assistance was given in the preparation of drilling programmes. Information and advice were given to a number of mining companies and to indigenous miners.

Geological investigations of the Lower Warangoi hydro-electric project were completed, and those for the Upper Ramu scheme were continued and extended. Several proposed road alignments in the Highlands were investigated, and sources of aggregate for road and airstrip construction were located and assessed.

Surveys of village water supply needs and of groundwater potential were completed in both the East and West Sepik Districts, and a limited survey was conducted in resettlement areas in West New Britain and Western Highlands Districts.

A report was prepared on the scope of engineering geology investigations required in connection with the possible development of large-scale mining operations on Bougainville Island.

The volcanological warning network at Rabaul became operational on an experimental and testing basis. Outstanding civil works and permanent instrumentation are expected to be completed late in 1967.

A survey of thermal areas is in progress and data are being compiled for incorporation in the symposium on this subject at the Twenty-third International Geological Congress.

A pilot crustal study was completed at Rabaul, and planning was carried out in connection with a major project intended to be implemented late in 1967. The results will give information necessary for the full interpretation of micro-seismic activity in this volcanic area.

Routine surveillance was continued by means of observations recorded at the Central Observatory at Rabaul, the permanent observatories at Tabele (Manam Island) and Esa'Ala, the field stations at Waris (Manam Island), Keravat, Ulamona (New Britain), and Piva (Bougainville Island); and by air and ground inspections of individual volcanoes. Ulawun, Bagana, Langila and Manam volcanoes were active during the year. Reports of activity from two other localities were investigated but not substantiated.

An officer has visited institutions in Italy and Belgium to study gas analysis techniques as a means of volcanological surveillance.

Valuable reports on volcanic and seismic activity were received by the Central Vulcanological Observatory at Rabaul, and by the Senior Geologist in Port Moresby, from field officers of the Department of District Administration, from missions and from members of the public.

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, the processing of tea 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 centralised away from the area where the crop is grown, an example being the fermenting and drying of cocoa at central fermentaries owned by 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,

of passionfruit pulp and juice, and the extraction of pyrethrins.

There has been a marked growth in recent years in the establishment of industries serving the growing internal market and using in many cases imported raw materials. These include boatbuilding and repairing, joinery, printing, baking, and brewing, the manufacture of barbed wire and nails, steel drums, paint, concrete pipes, building materials, furniture, twist tobacco, cigarettes, batteries, industrial gases, farm machinery and general engineering.

Local Handicrafts and Small Industries

The production of handicrafts by the indigenous people continued to rise during the year and both local and export sales increased. Goods produced included pottery, masks, decorative utensils, carvings and basketry. Although most handicrafts produced are for the makers' own use and the local market, prospects for increasing the export of Territory artifacts are good.

Tariff and Sales Tax concessions for handicraft work have been negotiated with the Australian government and a number of exporters are taking advantage of them.

The United Nations Development Programme has appointed an International Labour Organisation ceramics expert to investigate the potential for an indigenous ceramics industry. He is to conduct a survey of Territory clays and traditions and institute a training programme for those areas which prove to be feasible for development.

A wool weaving scheme with its centre at Goroka has now established branches in eight Highland centres and has been shown to have economic value. Sales of hand woven items have a ready market to tourists and gift shops in coastal towns. Demand at present exceeds supply and further expansion is planned.

The demand for baskets for use on tea plantations in the Highlands has led to the training of some Western Highlanders in rattan basketry. These people are now supplying plantations and there are good prospects for expanding the industry.

Tourist Industry

The Papua and New Guinea Tourist Board, created under the *Papua and New Guinea Tourist Board Ordinance* 1966, was appointed and met for the first time on 26 September 1966, and has held four further meetings since that date.

The Board consists of an Executive Director and:

- (i) twelve members of whom at least eight have their usual place of residence in a place in the Territory, other than Port Moresby, and who shall be representatives of the fields of trade, commerce or transport connected with the tourist industry or representatives of interests otherwise connected with that industry; and
- (ii) one member who shall be an officer of the Public Service: appointed by the Administrator-in-Council by notice in the Government Gazette.

Two New Guineans have been appointed to the Board and an experienced Executive/Director has commenced full-time duty.

The functions of the Board are:

- (i) to develop and foster tourism in the Territory;
- (ii) to stimulate local and regional organisations in the Territory; and
- (iii) to establish and operate or assist tourist bureaus.

Since the Board commenced operations, Regional Tourist Associations for Papua, New Britain, Western, Southern and Eastern Highlands and Madang have been formed. Work on the establishment of similar groups for the Sepik, Morobe and New Ireland areas is proceeding. The Papua Tourist Association which is based in Port Moresby is forming regional committees of interested persons in outlying areas of that Territory.

The Tourist Board is at present planning the establishment of a Tourist Bureau to be set up in Port Moresby.

The introduction during the year of jet services between Port Moresby and Australia and between Sydney and Port Moresby, Manila and Hong Kong later in 1967, is expected to stimulate further interest in the Territory's tourist potential.

Industrial Development

In the field of industrial development one of the principal objects of policy is the encouragement of industry to provide wider employment opportunities for the indigenous people, and to give greater diversity to the economy. The aim of the Administration is to promote the establishment of industries at a rate commensurate

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 studies of industries which appear to have prospects for development and encourages the investment of private capital in those industries which are shown to have promise.

Measures adopted to attract private capital and assist the growth of industry include tariff concessions on imported plant and raw materials used in manufacturing, 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. Special taxation concessions exist to encourage the establishment of new secondary and service industries. Under the *Industrial Development (Incentives to Pioneer Industries) Ordinance 1965* complete exemption from Territory income tax may be granted to companies engaging in approved new pioneer industries for their first five years of commercial operation. In addition, dividends paid from the income of such companies are also exempt from Territory tax. As a complementary measure the Australian Government may exempt from Australian income tax dividends of Territory pioneer industries paid to Australian resident shareholders. Since the Ordinance came into operation in April 1965 the following industries have been declared to be pioneer industries:

Manufacture of industrial gases, assembly of metal louvre frames, manufacture and reconditioning of drums and pails, extraction of pyrethrum, manufacture of soap, flour milling, wire fabric and wire working, liquefied petroleum gas, cement roofing tiles, clothing (excluding hosiery and knitted goods), terrazzo, peanut paste, wood preservatives, packaging and paper products, the assembling and servicing of fire detection and protection equipment and the assembly of steel and timber fireproof doors.

Road, 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 referred to in Chapter 2 of Section 3 of Part VI of this Report.

Fuel and Power Facilities

Fuel Distribution. Two major oil companies import liquid fuels in bulk by oil tankers, which discharge their cargoes into bulk water-side installations at Lae, Madang and Rabaul. There are bulk tanks for liquid fuels at the ports of Kavieng, Kieta, Lorengau and Wewak which are supplied from Lae, Madang and Rabaul by smaller tanker operations.

Aircraft are still used to transport a proportion of the essential liquid fuels to the highlands from Lae and Madang. Some of the fuel flown from Madang is carried in rubber bags with a capacity of from 200 to 500 gallons. With the development of the all-weather road system in the Highlands, however, road transport is being used increasingly to distribute liquid fuels to these areas with a consequent reduction in cost. Bulolo and Wau are supplied in bulk by road tanker.

Electricity. The Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission, which was established by the *Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission Ordinance 1961-1966*, consists of a Commissioner and four Associate Commissioners who are appointed by the Minister of State for Territories on the recommendation of the Administrator. The Commission has power under the Ordinance to regulate the generation, distribution, sale and use of electricity, including the setting and enforcement of safety standards.

Electricity is supplied in most of the principal towns of the Territory by the Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission, and in smaller towns and stations by the Administration. The Electricity Commission has authorised two private companies—Placer Development Ltd, which operates a hydro-electric power station for its own requirements and for sale, and New Guinea Goldfields Ltd, which purchases electricity in bulk from Placer Development Ltd—to supply electricity to Bulolo, Wau, and the area around Wau.

The Commission operated seven diesel power stations and one hydro-electric power station in the Trust Territory during the year. The

installed capacity and output of each of these stations are given in the following table:

	Installed capacity as at 30 June 1967	Total Units generated year ending 30 June 1967
	kW	kWh
Diesel Stations—		
Rabaul	3,000	10,047,922
Lae	3,300	13,428,590
Madang	1,620	6,286,770
Wewak	1,365	3,945,385
Goroka	500	498,850
Kavieng	194	755,728
Kokopo	80	160,760
	10,059	35,124,005
Hydro Station—		
Goroka	400	2,266,542
Total	10,459	*37,390,547

* Total units generated do not include figures for Placer Development Ltd or other private producers.

At 30 June 1967 the Administration owned eighty-two minor stations, including a hydro-electric station at Mount Hagen. These stations had a total installed capacity of 3,100 kW and generated 1,000,000 kWh during the year. The Commission maintains these minor stations for the Administration.

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 cycles.

The rates paid by consumers served by these plants are:

	Goroka	Other Major Centres
	Cents per unit (kWh)	Cents per unit (kWh)
For domestic use (per month)—		
First 10 units ..	12.50	12.50
Next 30 units ..	6.67	6.67
Next 150 units ..	3.75	5.00
Balance	2.50	3.75
For commercial use (per month)—		
First 50 units ..	12.50	12.50
Next 200 units ..	6.67	6.67
Next 400 units ..	5.00	5.83
Next 4,000 units ..	3.33	5.00
Balance	2.50	3.75

Charges to consumers for power generated by stations not operated and controlled by the Electricity Commission, during the period 1 July 1966 to 30 June 1967 were:

			<i>Cents per unit (kwh)</i>
Domestic use (per month)—			
First 150 units	..	..	6.25
Balance	..	..	12.50
Commercial use (per month)—			
First 250 units	..	..	7.917
Balance	..	..	12.50

From 1 April 1966 the charges have been:

METERED PREMISES

Mount Hagen

Domestic use (per month)—			
First 10 units	..	..	12.50
Next 90 units	..	..	6.67
Balance	..	..	5.00
(Or \$2 per month, whichever is greater)			

Mount Hagen and Lorengau

Commercial use (per month)—			
First 1,000 units	..	..	8.00
Next 3,000 units	..	..	6.67
Balance	..	..	12.50
(Or \$4 per month, whichever is greater)			

Other Centres

Domestic use—			
First 150 units	..	..	6.25
Balance	..	..	12.50
(Or \$2 per month, whichever is greater)			
Commercial use—			
First 250 units	..	..	7.917
Balance	..	..	12.50
(Or \$4 per month, whichever is greater)			

UNMETERED PREMISES

Domestic use. 50 cents per month for each hour of daily operation of the power stations.

Commercial use. 75 cents per month for each hour of daily operation of the power stations.

The domestic tariff applies only to dwellings, boarding houses, hospitals, churches, clubs, halls, etc.

The Commission has adopted the wiring rules of the Standards Association of Australia for use throughout Papua and New Guinea, and intends to issue by-laws on the approval of electrical appliances. By-laws covering the licensing of electrical contractors

and electricians were issued on 1 January 1967.

An approach was made during the year to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development with regard to a loan for the Upper Ramu Hydro-electric Scheme, a 72 MW project planned for supplying Lae, Madang, Goroka, Mount Hagen and intervening areas.

Officials of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development visited the Territory during March 1967 and examined, amongst other Territory projects, the Upper Ramu Scheme. As a result of the visit, further investigations as recommended by the Bank are being carried out.

Appendix XIII Table 2 gives statistical data on the installed capacity and output of hydro-electric and diesel generating stations in the Territory.

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	Laiagam
Alexishafen	*Lorengau
*Angoram	Lumi
Banz	*Madang
Bogia	Malabunga
Buin	Malahang
Bulae	*Maprik
*Bulolo	Matupit
Bundi	Minj
Chauve	*Mount Hagen
*Finschhafen	Namatanai
Gembogl	*Rabaul

*Money order facilities are provided at present.

*Goroka	Rabaul Airport
Gumine	*Sohano
*Kainantu	*Talasea
Kandrian	Toboi
*Kavieng	Ukarumpa
Keravat	Vanimo
Kerowagi	Wabag
Kieta	Wapenamanda
*Kokopo	*Wau
Kundiawa	West Goroka
Kwalakessie	*Wewak
*Lae	

Agency post offices which are conducted by field staff of the Department of District Administration on behalf of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs are being converted, wherever possible, to non-official status in order to relieve District Administration officers of postal and telegraphic duties.

Details of postal articles handled and money orders issued and paid are contained in Appendix XV, Tables 1 and 2.

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.

Airmail services operate to and from Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne seven times weekly, and to and from Townsville and Cairns twice weekly. These services are linked at Port Moresby with internal air services.

In addition there are weekly services for the exchange of airmails between Lae and Honiara (British Solomon Islands Protectorate), and between Lae and Sukarnapura (West Irian). Particulars of these services may be found in Appendix XV, Tables 7 and 8.

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, Tables 7 and 8.

The Universal Postal Convention (Vienna, 1964) 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 1 November 1965, the rate for letter-class

mail was fixed at 5c per 2 ounces. Other rates apply for packets and parcels.

Letter-class articles of convenient weight, shape and size are conveyed by air, free of airmail fee, to the post office served by air-mail nearest the office of destination, or by surface means whichever is the quicker.

Packets not exceeding 1 pound in weight are carried by air if letter-class rate of postage is paid.

Parcels exceeding 1 pound but not over 22 pounds in weight are carried by air for 20c per 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 5c for every pound or part thereof. All other classes of mail received from overseas and mail posted within New Guinea for delivery in overseas countries are transported within the Territory by the first available shipping or air service. Rates for overseas postage are given in Appendix XV, Table 1 (b).

Charges for private boxes range from \$2 to \$6 a year according to the size of the box. Private bag fees are \$3 per year.

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 important occasions, to show flora and fauna and to publicise new industries. Details of the issues are: a set of stamps commemorating the second South Pacific Games which were held at Noumea in 1966; five stamps marking the introduction of Higher Education in the Territory; four stamps featuring indigenous flowers; a conservation set depicting beetles, a set depicting new industries and the UNESCO sponsored International Hydrological Decade.

One stamp of 12c denomination was added to the definitive set. It featured a butterfly. All the stamps were printed in multi-colour photogravure.

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 (Australia).

*Money order facilities are provided at present.

Continuous telephone service is available at Goroka, Kavieng, Kokopo, Lae, Madang, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Wau, Wewak, Bulolo, Boram and Toleap, and services on a limited basis are available at Finschhafen, Kundiawa, Lorengau, Sohano, Vanimo, Namatanai and Kainantu.

A 90-line crossbar exchange was put into service at Toleap on 30 July 1966.

The major part of the work for the installation of an 800 crossbar exchange at Madang was completed during this year and the change-over to automatic working will take place late in 1967. The existing service at Madang is a 400-line magneto system.

The Boram manual exchange with 55 subscribers was converted to automatic working. A 200-line extension was added to the manual exchange at Mount Hagen. A new type of service was introduced in the Territory at Goroka. Using VHF equipment on a party line basis, 13 subscribers were connected to the Goroka Telephone Exchange via 80 mHz equipment.

Magneto telephone exchanges of 30 line capacity were established at Namatanai and Kainantu on 20 July 1966 and 11 November 1966 respectively.

The total number of telephones in use increased from 5,397 to 6,055.

Details of services provided are shown in Appendix XV, Tables 3 and 4. Rentals for exclusive telephone services are as follows:

(i) *Measured Rate Service.* Subscribers connected to and within a radius of twenty-five 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 and Residence—	
(a) From 1 to 2,000 subscribers	16.00
(b) From 2,001 to 7,500 subscribers	24.00

The unit fee is 5 cents.

(ii) *Flat Rate Service.* Subscribers connected to and within a radius of twenty-five 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—	
(a) From 1 to 2,000 subscribers	68.25
(b) From 2,001 to 7,500 subscribers	76.25
Residence—	
(a) From 1 to 2,000 subscribers	36.25
(b) From 2,001 to 7,500 subscribers	44.25
Local calls are free.	

Trunk line service is available at Bulolo, Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Lorengau, Madang, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Sohano, Wau, Wewak and Toleap.

Trunk line calls are charged on a zone system. The following charges apply:

Intra-zone calls: 30 cents for three minutes or part thereof.

From one zone network to an adjoining zone network: 60 cents for three minutes or part thereof.

From one zone network to other than an adjoining zone network: 90 cents 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 199,590.

Telegraph Services

For radio-telegraph purposes the Territory is divided into zones with zone centre stations at Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Lorengau, Madang, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Sohano and Wewak. Within these zones there are now 725 stations equipped with radio transceiver equipment—an increase of sixty-eight during the year.

The Administration owns and operates all internal telegraph services. All external services are owned and operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia). The radio stations for external telegraph circuits operated by the Commission are located at Lae and Rabaul and both stations transmit direct to Australia. The Seacom cable was connected to Madang on 30 March 1967 and two

trunk circuits are available at that centre for connection to Sydney, Australia, and other countries.

A phonogram service enables telegrams to be lodged from all subscribers' telephones.

The total number of telegraph messages handled increased from 1,123,653 to 1,721,097 during the year. In the 1966-1967 financial year a new basis for compiling telegraph statistics was introduced to give more reliable figures for traffic handled. Calculated on the old basis this figure would have been 1,180,000, an increase in traffic of 5 per cent over the 1965-1966 year.

The telex service will be extended from Port Moresby to New Guinea centres when demand justifies installations.

Planned Development

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs is continuing to plan to meet the expanding needs of the Territory in the services it provides. Kundiawa has been nominated as a base for providing V.H.F. transceiver services to subscribers. Because of the success of similar systems at Goroka, Mount Hagen and Madang, an additional unit will be installed at Mount Hagen.

Technical facilities are at present being provided at Kieta for high frequency broadcast services.

Employment of Indigenous Staff

The total number of New Guineans employed on postal, telephone and telegraph duties is 312. Of this total 14 are undertaking courses of field training in postal services duties, and 13 are attending courses provided by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs Training College at Port Moresby. The remainder consists of 28 messengers, 55 postal officers, 4 linemen, 5 technicians (Radio and Telephone), 48 telephonists, 13 postal assistants, 1 Postmaster Grade 1, 17 communications officers, 5 clerical assistants, 42 linesman's assistants, 1 teleprinter operator, 2 storemen, 29 technician's assistants, 2 postal officer's assistants, 1 telephonist's assistant, 1 artisan's assistant, 1 artisan, 1 senior postal assistant, 1 radio telephone operator, 2 cooks and 26 labourers.

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.

Indigenous staff are trained to international standards in the fields of telecommunications and postal services.

Radio and Telephone Technicians. The minimum educational qualification for admission to the course for radio and telephone technicians is Form III with passes in English, mathematics and science, but Form IV is preferred. The course takes five years, the first two being spent full-time at the College with field training occupying a major part of the other years. At 30 June 1967, 15 trainees from New Guinea were in training. Of these, three are due to graduate at the end of 1968, two at the end of 1970, and five at the end of 1971. The two candidates for the 1970 examination are being trained for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

Communications Trainees. This category includes telephonists, radio telephone operators and communications officers. The minimum entry qualification is Form III with passes in English and mathematics. The length of training varies from six months to two years, the time being spent partly at the College and partly in the field.

At 30 June 1967, two New Guineans were training to be radio telephone operators. During the year one New Guinean was appointed as a telephonist, one as a radio telephone operator and three as communications officers.

Postal Trainees. Special training courses were continued for persons wishing to attempt the qualifying examination for appointment as postal assistants and postal officers. The length of training, including field training, varies from one to three years depending upon individual progress. During the year three New Guineans were appointed as postal assistants and eight as postal officers. At 30 June 1967, eleven New Guineans were undergoing field training as postal officers.

On the job training of postal assistants to equip them for appointment as postmasters was continued.

Linemen. At 30 June 1967, three New Guineans were undergoing a lineman-in-training course. The trainees are of Form II or equivalent standard and are due to complete the course in June 1969.

Specialist Training. During the year four New Guineans went to Australia for specialist training in their respective fields. One commenced a two year course for the first class

Commercial Operators Certificate of Proficiency; another a two year course as a traffic officer. A technician underwent a four months course on ARF crossbar exchange maintenance. One New Guinean postmaster spent two weeks studying methods employed in Australian post offices.

One New Guinean who has been in Australia since February 1966, has satisfactorily completed the first year of the course of postal inspector, and is continuing his studies. This course is expected to finish in February 1968.

Other suitable staff will be considered for appropriate specialist training in Australia.

Radio Broadcasting Services

The increased power 10 kW broadcast transmitter was installed at Rabaul and began broadcasting on 19 September 1966.

VL9CD Wewak has continued to function efficiently, transmitting with a power of 10kW.

VL9CH Mount Hagen and VL9CG Goroka broadcast in the shortwave band, each with a power of 250 watts.

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. Substantial sums of money for roads and other basic services necessary for economic advancement have been provided this year, and 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 and local government councils.

Most roads are of improved earth construction with gravel, etc., in the weaker sections. Bituminous surfacing is used in the main towns while 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.

Major projects completed during the year were the Kassam Pass to Kainantu road and the Kainantu to Goroka road in the Highlands network. Projects proceeding were the Madang to Mawan road, the Gusap to Dumpu

road, the Wewak to Maprik road, the Kieta to Tuisisonapy road and the Minj to Kudjip to Banz road.

The erection of bridges to keep pace with road construction has continued in all districts.

Expenditure on road and bridge construction and maintenance over the last five years was as follows:

			\$
1962-63	..	..	2,067,082
1963-64	..	..	2,837,070
1964-65	..	..	4,586,302
1965-66	..	..	6,589,297
1966-67	..	..	9,477,626

A roads and bridges inventory is being undertaken. At 30 June 1967, there were 5,286 miles of vehicular roads, with 4,069 suitable for medium to heavy traffic and 1,217 for light traffic and at times intermittent access.

Particulars of mileage 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 and other areas referred to above will allow the transportation of heavier loads over longer distances.

Details of motor vehicle registration 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 Organisation.

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 airstrips without regard to prevailing winds and surface slopes.

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 a pilot must obtain a good first-hand knowledge of the route before acting as pilot-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 to otherwise inaccessible inland centres. Air services are a most important factor in the maintenance and development of such areas.

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, Goroka and Mount Hagen. 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, where applicable, and storepedoes which contain survival and medical equipment are maintained at Lae, Madang, Wewak, Goroka, Mount Hagen 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 zone 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 Port Moresby. The system functions as a protective umbrella over the whole of the Territory 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 although much of the traffic is still carried on charter services. 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, the frequency of services and other aviation information (including external services) are given in Appendix XV. Throughout the Territory twentyone new aerodromes were authorised; during the year two were closed.

Seventeen private organisations, twelve of which are located in the Trust Territory, provide charter and contract aerial services throughout Papua and New Guinea.

and external services are listed in Appendix IV, Table 8.

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 organisations conducting services in the Territory are owned by the Administration. There were thirty-five registered aircraft owners and 142 aircraft in the Territory at 30 June 1967 registered in Papua and New Guinea.

Subsidies. Operators are indirectly subsidised by the provision of aerodromes and other facilities at charges which recover only a portion of the expenditure necessary for their provision and maintenance.

Investments. Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation investment in fixed assets at 30 June 1967 was:

	\$
Airways facilities	1,464,328
Buildings	3,097,449
Runways, taxiways and other facilities	1,557,830

During 1966-67 capital expenditure by the Department of Civil Aviation was \$569,870, and maintenance expenditure was \$965,717.

Expenditure by the Administration on aerodromes in the period 1962-63 to 1966-67 was:

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital Expenditure	100,382	43,438	113,260	8,396	35,903
Maintenance Expenditure	93,084	115,076	150,040	165,384	184,944
	193,466	158,514	263,300	176,780	220,847

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:

- (i) Commonwealth investment through the Australian National Airlines Commission (Trans-Australian Airlines)—\$5,342,000
- (ii) Estimated private investment—\$4,054,000.

Estimates of investments by these Airlines in fixed assets in the Trust Territory at 30 June 1967 were \$4,929,000 and \$2,804,000.

Meteorological Services

The Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology is responsible under the *Meteorology Act 1955* for the provision of meteorological services in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. 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 broadcasts its forecasts.

The following table illustrates the weather reporting network in Papua and New Guinea:

Category	Number of reports daily	Number of stations
Synoptic and Climatological	1	1
	2	12
	4	45
	5	3
	6	1
	8	4
Rainfall* .. .. .	.. .. .	334

* Rainfall stations furnishing a return once a month

Forecasts were issued during the year as follows:

Aviation	.. ..	44,309
Other	.. ..	6,100

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, Manus Island, Kavieng, Rabaul and ports in Bougainville. Ships of the Karlander (N.G.) Line provide a service with sailings approximately weekly from Australia to Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Wewak and Kieta for general cargo.

A regular monthly service from Japan and Hong Kong is maintained by ships of the China Navigation Company which call at Rabaul, Madang and Lae, and as necessary at Wewak and Kavieng, and then at Samarai, Port Moresby, New Hebrides, New Caledonia and back direct to Japan. The China Navigation Company now also operates two more direct regular services between Japan and the Territory. The first calls monthly at Rabaul and Lae en route to Japan via Hong Kong, and the second operates every two months from Japan to Lae direct thence Port Moresby and Australia.

Ships of the Australia-West Pacific Line call at Rabaul, Madang and Lae on voyages between Australia and the East. This line also operates a regular service between Australia and the Territory calling at Lae, Rabaul and Madang.

Vessels of the Stoomvaart-Maatschappij Nederland and the Koninklijke Rotterdamsche Lloyd, which operate a joint monthly service known as Nedlloyd Lines 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 to Lae, Madang, Wewak, Kavieng and Rabaul.

The China Navigation Company operates services from New Guinea to Noumea where connections can be made with the Pacific Islands Transport Line to North America.

Three cargo services are operated by Japanese shipping lines. The Mitsui-O.S.K. Line operates a monthly service offering two schedules. One comes to main Territory ports from Japan and Hong Kong on the way to New Zealand. The other calls at Rabaul, Madang and Lae, with Kavieng, Wewak and Alexishafen as optional ports, before returning to Japan. The K.K.K. Line operates a

monthly service from Japan to Lae—Wewak and Madang being optional ports—and northern Australia. Ships of the N.Y.K. Line call monthly at Wewak, Lae, Madang, Rabaul and then Sydney and Melbourne in Australia.

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, and Kavieng from Lae, Madang and Rabaul, and a local coastal tanker based on Rabaul is now also operated by the Shell Company Limited.

The Ocean Gas Line operates an irregular service conveying liquid petroleum gas from Australia to Lae and Rabaul via Port Moresby.

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 and in servicing plantations, 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, Tables 10 to 12.

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. Administration district station vessels provide inland waterway services for administration purposes.

Ports and Facilities

Parts 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the *Papua and New Guinea Harbours Board Ordinance 1963-1966* were brought into force on 1 May 1967 making the Ordinance fully effective and the Harbours Board assumed responsibility for the operation and control of the ports of Rabaul, Lae, Madang and Kavieng from that date.

Rabaul. The Harbours Board operates three wharves at Rabaul—two for overseas vessels and one for vessels in the coastal trade. The

main wharf is 400 feet long. Minimum depth of water at the wharf is 29 feet. A second wharf, which is a converted war-time wreck, is 300 feet long and has a minimum depth of water alongside of 34 feet. The coastal trade wharf is 204 feet long and has a minimum depth alongside 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 up to 300 tons with draught to 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 of length up to 150 feet and 110 tons net weight.

Madang. The main wharf is approximately 300 feet long with a depth alongside of 27 feet at low water. There are also two wharves for coastal shipping, one 80 feet long with a depth alongside at low water of 21 feet and the other 98 feet long with depth alongside at low water varying from 3 feet to 12 feet. A new wharf 450 feet long is now almost completed and is expected to be in operation shortly.

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 800 feet long 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.

Kavieng. The wharf is 330 feet long, 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 of length up to 65 feet and 6 feet 6 inches 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 continuing for the siting and construction of a coastal shipping wharf.

Minor Ports. Lorengau, Kieta, Finschhafen and Sohano are smaller ports where ships load and discharge at anchorage. The overseas wharf at Kieta is now almost completed. 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.

Lighthouses. There are twenty-six lights to aid navigation in New Guinea waters. No new lights were established during the year.

CHAPTER 10

PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Administrative Organisation

Responsibility for design and construction 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 more remote areas.

Expenditure

Expenditure on new works, capital purchases and maintenance during the past two years has been as follows:

Item	Year ended 30 June 1966(a)	Year ended 30 June 1967(b)
	\$	\$
New works ..	11,422,009	12,534,023
Capital purchases ..	2,601,207	3,234,324
Maintenance ..	5,157,404	5,893,051
Total ..	19,180,620	21,661,398

(a) Figures for 1965-66 do not include the Administrative 'on cost' of the Commonwealth Department of Works totalling \$752,327 but do include salaries and allowances of the Public Works Department totalling \$1,437,687.

(b) Figures for 1966-67 do not include the Administrative 'on cost' of the Commonwealth Department of Works totalling \$806,472, but do include salaries and allowances of the Public Works Department totalling \$1,428,538.

Major items of expenditure on new works, capital purchases and maintenance were:

Item	Year ended 30 June 1966(a)	Year ended 30 June 1967(b)
	\$	\$
New works—		
Accommodation ..	1,624,629	2,392,724
Offices ..	55,867	13,803
Hospitals and ancillary buildings ..	301,828	600,965
Schools and ancillary buildings ..	1,837,422	1,347,315
Other buildings ..	571,572	638,944
Roads and bridges ..	3,988,144	4,397,409
Wharves and beacons ..	829,075	517,265
Aerodromes ..	8,396	35,903
Power houses and electrical reticulation ..	108,355	326,130
Special area development ..	147,537	10,316
Water supply ..	81,309	199,970
Sewerage and sanitation ..	30,541	100,408
Reclamation of land ..	17,370	18,372
Surveys and investigations ..	1,071,538	1,179,581
Grants-in-aid to missions for hospitals, etc. ..	11,666	12,366
Minor new works ..	608,288	643,516
Contingencies ..	65,804	98,795
Capital purchases—		
Domestic and other furniture and fittings ..	403,485	506,769
Hospital and medical equipment ..	49,562	32,917
Purchase and lease of land ..	316,287	635,753
Motor and water transport ..	884,492	674,301
Agricultural machinery ..	71,856	71,233
General plant and machinery ..	694,030	856,881
Purchase of buildings ..	89,970	79,860
Livestock ..	54,816	12,982
Timber rights ..	36,710	142,385
Maintenance—		
Buildings ..	869,885	960,653
Water supply ..	136,759	133,156
Electricity supply ..	470,656	624,847
Roads and bridges ..	2,601,154	3,078,833
Wharves and beacons ..	90,306	48,536
Aerodromes ..	168,384	184,944
Plant machinery and equipment ..	513,096	591,106
Hospital engineering ..	101,714	91,766
Vessels ..	126,801	78,106
Refrigeration ..	57,440	71,531
Furniture and office equipment ..	14,255	26,846

(a) Figures for 1965-66 do not include the Administrative 'on cost' of the Commonwealth Department of Works totalling \$752,327 but do include salaries and allowances of the Public Works Department totalling \$1,437,687.

(b) Figures for 1966-67 do not include the Administrative 'on cost' of the Commonwealth Department of Works totalling \$806,472, but do include salaries and allowances of the Public Works Department totalling \$1,428,538.

Planned Expenditure 1967-68

Public Works projects planned for 1967-68 include:

	\$
Accommodation	2,708,028
Hospitals and ancillary buildings	800,000
Schools and ancillary Buildings	1,153,438
Other buildings	869,980
Roads and bridges	3,286,433
Wharves and beacons	558,719
Aerodromes	92,000
Power houses	333,000
Water supply	181,937
Special projects	33,500
Sewerage and sanitation	237,715

In addition, \$1,700,000 is to be spent in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea on investigations and surveys connected with Public Works projects (mainly roads).

Local Government Engineering

An engineer and a field instructor continued to give consultant and advisory services to councils in New Guinea during the year.

Engineering projects are surveyed and designed by the local government engineer and subsequent technical guidance and supervision are provided by both the consultant engineer and field instructor within limits imposed by time and distance.

This phase of co-operation between local governments and the Administration is developing from requests by councils for technical guidance of this kind, and the increased scope and volume of council activity.

The following summarises the activity for the year:

Water Projects: 152 surveyed and designed
Bridges and Ferries: 18 surveyed and designed

Roads: 11 miles of new roads surveyed

Contracts: 2 Agreements investigated and signed for the maintenance of airstrips and 5 Agreements for road maintenance

Aerial Ropeways: 5 schemes surveyed

Research and Development:

(a) non-metallic tanks (1,000 and 2,000 gallons) were designed and arrangements made for factory production in Australia;
(b) a concrete tank (40,000 gallons) was designed in a way allowing council construction under village conditions;

(c) new type of fibre glass village well was designed and arrangements were made for factory production, initially in Australia and later in New Guinea;

(d) plastic bags to contain 11,000 gallons of water were designed and arrangements made for factory production in Australia. These tanks, together with plastic rain water catchment, cost considerably less than any similar device available commercially in Australia. Both items are equally durable.

Construction

Full time supervision was extended to various councils for the construction of 8 bridges and one water scheme.

Works Activity

District works are performed either directly through the District Commissioner using the resources he has available or often by the co-operation of local government councils. 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 construction must in general conform with standard modern practices. Throughout New Guinea districts, a total of 374 residences were completed for local officers and 110 for overseas officers, with 102 under construction for local officers and 65 for overseas officers.

Work continued on the base hospital at Goroka and improvements were completed or proceeding on a number of others. The Teachers' Training College in Goroka and the High School in Brandi were completed. High Schools at Tusbab, Goroka, Nodup, Lorengau, and Hutjena and technical schools at Lae and Madang were under construction.

Important other buildings completed were the telephone exchange at Madang and the agricultural stations at Wewak and Goroka. Work was commenced or proceeding on the Forest Station at Bulolo, the Department of Public Works depots at Wewak and Kieta; the VHF Station in Tomavatur; the police barracks in Rabaul and the Vudal Agricultural College.

The first stage of the wharf at Madang was completed and the wharf and cargo shed at Kieta was nearing completion.

Lae: two bores were commissioned for the town water supply. Minor extensions were made to the residential and industrial areas, and sewerage reticulation was completed to serve the commercial area. Construction proceeded on sewerage reticulation for a special housing area.

Goroka: construction continued of a fully treated water supply which will primarily serve Government institutions and construction

began on a reticulated sewerage system and sewerage lagoon treatment area which will also primarily serve Government institutions.

Madang: construction began on the sewerage effluent reticulation for the special housing area, including a pumping station and a sea outlet.

In addition to these major projects, numerous projects were undertaken at primary, secondary, high and technical schools throughout New Guinea under the Special Schools Programme. Additional information on roads is given in Chapter 9 of Section 4 of Part VI of this Report.

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 is given in Part I of this Report.

Non-governmental Organisations

Organisations 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 Guide 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 organisations and various local social organisations including indigenous welfare societies, women's clubs, youth clubs and sporting clubs. Some of these organisations receive support from the Administration in the form of annual grants-in-aid and *ad hoc* grants.

A youth work organiser attached to the Department of District Administration co-ordinates youth work activities.

Local social activities have been stimulated by the establishment of welfare centres, and by the appointment of eighteen welfare officers, three of whom are indigenous, and twenty indigenous social welfare assistants, to various district centres. As well as receiving active encouragement from the Administration, local social organisations are often supported by local government councils. Women's clubs, the promotion of which is described in Chapter 3 of this Part, are particularly well established and there are now 358 of them in the Territory.

The work of the missions and of the various societies listed above is referred to in appropriate sections of this Report.

The popularity of sporting activities continues to increase and persons of all races in the Territory are competing together to an increasing extent. Soccer, rugby, baseball and basketball are the most popular games and strong associations have been formed in most of the main centres. Inter-Territory matches are an annual event and participation in the South Pacific Games which were held in Fiji in 1963 and Noumea, New Caledonia, in 1966, has made competition much keener. Athletics have become well organised and proper training facilities and programmes introduced. The Territory of Papua and New Guinea will be host to the South Pacific Games in 1969 and plans for this are already well advanced.

Sports Development Boards have been established in all but three new districts created in 1966, i.e. Chimbu, West New Britain, and West Sepik and receive annual grants-in-aid from the Administration, which also makes funds available for basic engineering works needed to develop sports areas.

The Administration continues to support voluntary effort by the provision of funds and equipment and by training programmes. Centres established for community education courses are used by a wide variety of organisations and societies, and recreation centres at most localities provide a meeting place for a number of groups such as sports bodies, women's clubs and youth groups.

Training in youth and sporting activities is given by major voluntary agencies such as the YMCA and YWCA and courses have been held by the Youth Work Organiser at Teacher Training Colleges and the Police Training College (Port Moresby). Local government councils have sponsored trainees for courses in the development and control of sports and these young men are forming teams and establishing playing fields throughout the council areas.

CHAPTER 2

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

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 among the adult population who have not been to school, it has been translated into Melanesian Pidgin.

The *Discriminatory Practices Ordinance* 1963 requires the holder of any licence, permit or other authority which authorises him to buy, sell or deal or trade in goods—including the holder of a license 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 connection 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.

The *Games (Card Playing) Ordinance* 1965 came into effect during the year under review. The Ordinance bans the importation, manufacture and use of playing cards in the territory except under special conditions.

No important judicial decisions concerning human rights were made during the year.

Slavery

Slavery is expressly prohibited under the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1966 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 Organisation 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 restrictions 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 recognisances 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 3,100 copies, is published in English twice weekly. *Nu-Gini Toktok* with a circulation of 4,800 is in Pidgin. It is an independent newspaper published for the indigenous people. The *South Pacific Post*, published three times weekly in Port Moresby, is in English and has a circulation of some 2,400 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 8,000 in New Guinea. The Pidgin version *Nius Bilong Yumi*, has a circulation of 5,900. Both versions are made available free of charge.

Hairim, published in Pidgin by the Missionary Association of Papua and New Guinea, has a bi-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.

The Papua and New Guinea Journal of Education is published several times a year by the Department of Education. The 1966-67 issues have included articles on 'Improving the Quality of Education', the Camilla Wedgwood lecture 1966-67, 'The Music of Papua and New Guinea' and 'Government Education Under the Australian Mandate'.

The New Guinea Highlands Bulletin is published quarterly by the Highland Farmers and Settlers' Association, in English. It contains news and independent comment on Territory developments and information 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.

Indigenous journalists are being trained by both the Administration and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The training includes a period of work in Australia for experience where this is practicable.

Indigenous Religions

The religious beliefs and practices of the indigenous people receive protection and consideration under the provisions of the law. Legislation is levelled only at those magico-religious practices which are repugnant to the principles of morality and humanity. This matter is dealt with more fully under Part I of this 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 organisations 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* 1961-1966. 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 recognised 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 adjustment are placed on such persons in any community.

Non-indigenous persons born out of wedlock and not subsequently legitimated under the *Marriage Ordinance* 1963, which came into operation on 21 January 1965, 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 laws 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.

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 deemed to be 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 homogeneous indigenous society. *Bona fide* visitors for holiday or business purposes who can satisfy normal immigration requirements of health and character and either possess a ticket to a destination beyond the Territory (or a return ticket), may be permitted to enter the Territory for a period appropriate to the purposes of their stay, but generally not exceeding three months in the first instance. This period may be extended upon application to the Administrator. Limited numbers of certain key professional and technical non-European workers required for essential Territory enterprises may be permitted to enter the Territory for a period not exceeding two years even though these workers may not come within normal immigration categories.

As a general rule no person may enter the Territory for permanent residence unless he is eligible in similar circumstances to enter Australia for permanent residence. Normal immigration requirements of health and character must be met. The applicants must also lodge a landing bond (\$140) with the Administration prior to entry and must have approved employment in which to engage, or show evidence of possessing sufficient funds with which to maintain themselves whilst in the Territory.

CHAPTER 3

STATUS OF WOMEN

General

The status of women in New Guinean society varies according to social groups, and a women'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 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 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 assistants 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 organisations 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* 1963. Under the Ordinance the minimum age for marriage is 18 years for a male and 16 years for a female. A judge or magistrate may authorise the marriage of a male of 16 to 18 years or a female of 14 to 16 years to a particular person of marriageable age upon application if, in his discretion, the circumstances of the case are so exceptional or unusual as to justify the granting of the authorisation sought. 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 should either party feel strongly against it.

The system sometimes erroneously called 'bride price' is general throughout most of the Territory. The custom should more 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 alliance 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 local government councils are operating, the people themselves have proposed the regulation and limitation of marriage gift transactions.

With economic, political, social and educational developments, 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 1958-1966* 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.

Organisations for the Advancement of Women

The main agencies for promoting women's activities have been the Administration and such voluntary organisations as the Christian Missions, the Girl Guide Association and the Young Women's Christian Association. All 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 the Territory. In addition to liberal gifts of homecrafts training material and the 'adoption' of clubs, they provide a scholarship to enable a young woman to train at the Community Education Centre at Suva. Two scholarship holders have completed their training so far and a third began her studies in January 1967. The Territory branches of the Country Women's Association also take an active interest in sponsoring local groups and are considering a proposal to form and supervise a Federation of Women's Organisations.

A Central Adult Education Council is 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 cost of adult education activities is borne by the Administration, through its relevant departments, and by the voluntary organisations concerned.

Eighteen welfare officers of whom three are indigenous 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 a club's activities, organise leadership 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, Kavieng and Rabaul.

At 30 June 1966, there were 358 women's clubs distributed throughout the Territory as follows:

Bougainville District	..	..	50
East New Britain District	..	..	8
West New Britain District	..	..	5
New Ireland District	..	..	46
Western Highlands District	..	..	37
Chimbu District	..	..	23
Eastern Highlands District	..	..	24
East Sepik District	..	..	26
West Sepik District	..	..	29
Madang District	..	..	15
Morobe District	..	..	75
Manus District	..	..	20

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 way of life and provide them with a formal channel for the expression of opinions.

Formal courses are provided for social welfare assistants and club leaders from all parts of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea at the training centre at Ahioma in Papua. 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.

The United Church Women of America have donated \$US20,000 to erect a Women's Training Centre at Kundiawa in the Chimbu District. Land has been set aside for the project which is expected to be completed in 1968.

A programme of community education courses usually attended by married couples 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 Ambunti, Angoram, Aseki, Bogia, Buin, Buka, Danben, Finschhafen, Goroka, Kigaturu, Kandrian, Kavieng, Keronil, Kieta, Kunua, Lumi, Madang, Maprik, Menyamya, Minj, Mount Hagen, Mumeng, Pindiu, Tinputz, Vunadadir, Wewak and Wontoat. A total of 5,052 persons have attended 149 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 foster 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. Pamphlets, posters and booklets prepared from time to time on particular matters, are distributed to clubs.

CHAPTER 4

LABOUR

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 now about 16 per cent. A much greater proportion of the population is engaged in various forms or modifications of the traditional subsistence agriculture system and an increasing number is engaged in growing crops for export. The most marked change in recent years in the pattern of wage employment has been in the growing numbers moving into urban employment in such fields as manufacturing, building and construction and commerce. While large numbers of the Territory's labour force are still engaged in unskilled and semi-skilled 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. In the 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 summarised 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 people;

(ii) education of the indigenous people;

(iii) promotion of an association between the non-indigenous and indigenous communities favourable to the peoples 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 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, workers' compensation, and protection of 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. About 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 organisations 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 legislation governing the employment of indigenous workers is the *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958-1967, the *Transactions with Natives Ordinance* 1958-1963, the *Workers' Compensation Ordinance* 1958-1965, the *Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Ordinance* 1961, the *Native Apprenticeship Ordinance* 1951-1961, the *Industrial Organisations Ordinance* 1962-1966 and the *Employment Placement Service Ordinance* 1966. Information on the operation of this legislation is given under the relevant headings below. Other legislation covering labour includes the *Minimum Age (Sea) Ordinance* 1957-1962, the *Mines and Works Regulation (New Guinea) Ordinance* 1935-1962 and legislation governing employment in the public service, the police force and corrective institutions. Further information on conditions of employment in the public service, police force and corrective institutions is contained in the relevant chapters of this Report.

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 organisations 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 (together with the Department of Education) 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 organisations and on industrial relations matters.

At 30 June 1967, ten employment officers (both expatriate and indigenous) twelve labour inspectors and a further twenty-two indigenous employees were working in New Guinea. During the year nine local officers were appointed or began training as employment officers.

A Labour Inspectors' regional workshop was held at Rabaul to provide training in weights and measures and explosives.

Research and Planning. A Research and Planning Division has been functioning since 1966. It is responsible for servicing the functional divisions of the Department in their research requirements, and for advising on all labour aspects of economic development and planning.

The need for planned development of the Territory's human resources has led to the creation of the Manpower Planning Branch. The Branch is responsible for assessing the demand for manpower in the various occupations and for advising on the planning of the educational system to meet the employment demands. A good deal of work has been carried out in 1966-67 and the scale of activities will be increased next year.

Opportunities for Employment

At 31 March 1967, there were 68,225 indigenous people in paid employment (including 1,763 members of the police force but excluding members of the defence forces) compared

with 61,674 at 31 March 1966. Private industry employed 49,475 of whom 31,794 were employed in primary production. Indigenous workers employed by the Administration and Commonwealth Government departments numbered 18,750 including the members of the police force.

Last year in private employment there were 11,818 more workers employed on the normal verbal contract basis than under written agreement. This year the excess of the former group over agreement workers increased to 16,168 reflecting the continued preference of privately employed workers for such employment. There was continued interest in job-contracting as distinct from normal employment.

The 68,225 persons in paid employment does not include domestic workers. It is estimated there are about 5,000 domestic workers employed in the whole of Papua and New Guinea.

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.

The Department of Labour conducts an employment placement service which endeavours to find the most appropriate employment for job seekers. Employment officers maintain constant contact with employers and record particulars of persons available for employment and of vacancies notified by employers. Statistical returns for the year indicate a growing awareness of the facilities provided by this service, among both employers and employees.

A revised edition of the booklet *Careers in Private Industry* was prepared and distributed through secondary schools during November 1966.

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 dependents; 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.

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. The term 'Casual' is used in the Ordinance for workers who are employed without written agreement and with no time limit on their employment. In fact they are often employed on a long term basis. 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. An inspector may issue to a 'casual' worker who has reached a certain stage of advancement 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. In practice it is only in rural areas that these certificates are needed for payment of an all cash wage.

Hours of Work. The hours of work are 44 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 10 minutes has been given during the five hours). Employees other than shift workers must be given a rest period of at least 24 consecutive hours in every week, while shift workers must be given, in every period of 28 days, rest periods which in the aggregate total not less than 96 hours and which in each instance shall not be less than 24 consecutive hours.

All work in excess of 8 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 8 hours in any one day, all time worked on a public holiday and all time worked in excess of 44 hours in any period of 7 days. Except in emergencies the maximum hours including overtime which may be worked in any one day by any employee may not exceed 12.

Medical Inspection and Treatment. The Native Employment Ordinance provides that a prospective employee shall undergo a 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. An employer is also required to transfer workers and dependants to an approved hospital for treatment when necessary. 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 approximately 3 days before returning to their homes.

No illnesses or deaths among indigenous workers attributable to occupational diseases were reported during the year. Industrial accidents reported totalled 246 of which 36 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 and protect 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. Females in career occupations are employed by both Government and private enterprise. The agreement system is not used under these circumstances. Employment in heavy labour is prohibited and provision is made for the granting of maternity leave of absence and for rest periods. Minimum wages for females are the same of those for males.

The Native Apprenticeship Ordinance prescribes a minimum age of 15 years for the employment of indigenous apprentices. The Minimum Age (Sea) Ordinance prescribes a minimum age of 14 years for service at sea, subject to the written permission of the Director of Education or an officer authorised by him. Under the provisions of the Native Employment Ordinance, the minimum age for employment is 16 years, except in accordance with an exemption issued by the Secretary for Labour when the minimum age for employment of an indigenous person is 14 years. Such an exemption may not be made for agreement work or for heavy labour.

Underground and Night Work. The Native Employment Ordinance applies to indigenous workers employed in mining and this Ordinance and the Mines and Works Regulation 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 taxi driving, loading and unloading ships, attending copra driers, operating telephone and radio services and police and hospital duties.

Industrial Home Work. There is no industrial home work 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 contacts 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 deputy district commissioner 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. Workers are free to choose the occupations in which they wish to work. Workers may be engaged by employers or by native employment agents licensed by an inspector.

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 of 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 \$52 a year for an employee who has completed less than one year of continuous service, \$58.50 for an employee who has had more than one but not more than two years of continuous service with the same employer and \$65 a year for an employee who has had more than two years of continuous service with his employer. Persons employed in heavy labour are paid an additional cash wage of \$13 a year, and an allowance at the rate of \$6.50 a 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.

The monetary value of food, clothing and other prescribed free issues varies from time to time and from place to place; it is estimated to average \$143 a year for a worker, \$119 a year for an accompanying wife and from \$56.90 to \$123.20 a year for a child according to age and sex.

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. 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 \$143 per annum) is added to the annual cash wage. Time and one-half is payable for ordinary overtime (minimum hourly rate of 15 cents), double time for Sundays (minimum hourly rate of 20 cents) and single time for holiday overtime (Minimum hourly rate of 10 cents) 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 20c an hour is also prescribed. Where the period of 'call-out' duty is less than three hours, overtime for three hours is paid.

Workers employed under a normal verbal contract are paid for public holidays which occur during their employment or on the day immediately following termination of their employment.

The prescribed free issue of rations at daily and weekly intervals provides a wide range of alternative foods for employees and their accompanying 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 competent to purchase a balanced diet or who has an ample supply of locally-produced foods available to him may be issued by the inspector with a permit to enable him to be paid a monetary allowance in lieu of rations for himself and his accompanying dependants, calculated on average retail prices appropriate to the area 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.

There is no provision for compulsory saving other than the deferred wages system for agreement workers. Deductions from deferred wages may be authorised 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

Urban cash wage agreements are in force at Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Wewak, Goroka, Kavieng and Mount Hagen. These agreements apply to all workers, regardless of whether or not they are members of a Workers' Association, other than those directly engaged in primary production, domestic duties, stevedoring operations, or in shipping services.

In all cases these agreements were negotiated by the Employers' Federation of Papua and New Guinea, and the local Workers' Associations. The Administrator-in-Council has declared the initial Rabaul, Kavieng and Lae agreements to be Common Rules.

Boards of Reference have been appointed under the provisions of the Lae and Madang agreements and have determined a variety of occupations and classified them as Grade 'A' and Grade 'B' occupations and, in the case of Rabaul, as Class 1, Class 2 or Class 3.

Agreements regulating the rates of pay and conditions of employment of stevedoring workers are in force at the ports of Rabaul, Kavieng, Wewak, Madang, Lae and an agreement regulating the rates of pay and conditions of employment of ships' crews is in force at Rabaul.

The Employers' Federation of Papua and New Guinea and the respective Workers' Associations have entered into annual and sick leave agreements at Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Wewak, Goroka and Mount Hagen. All employees of members of the Employers' Federation are granted, under certain circumstances, two weeks leave on full pay per annum and six days sick leave per annum. A similar agreement applies to all employees engaged in the timber industry in the Wau-Bulolo area.

In Rabaul, Lae, Madang and Wau-Bulolo agreements have been made between the Employers' Federation of Papua and New Guinea and the respective Workers' Associations to cover the rates of pay and conditions of employment of qualified tradesmen in these centres. The Wau-Bulolo agreement applies to tradesmen employed in the timber industry only. Employees are deemed to be qualified tradesmen if they have completed a period of training to the satisfaction of the Apprenticeship Board or if they have successfully completed a four year period of trade training to the satisfaction of the Army or Navy authorities.

In Rabaul an agreement has been made between the Employers' Federation of Papua and New Guinea and the Rabaul Workers' Association to cover the rates of pay and conditions of employment for certified tradesmen employed in the East and West New Britain Districts.

An Examination Board is to be established under this Award and a Board of Reference may issue a Certificate of Competency to a person upon the advice of the Examination Board. A person may only be issued with a certificate if he (a) is of good character; (b) has served in his trade for five years; and (c) can pass the examination set by the Board. This award was negotiated on behalf of tradesmen who have not had a formal approved apprenticeship but who have reached a desirable level of competency.

An agreement between the Employers' Federation of Papua and New Guinea and the Timber Industry Workers' Association of Wau-Bulolo regulates rates of pay and conditions

of employment for employees employed by members of the Employers' Federation in the timber industry in the Wau Sub-District.

An agreement between Thompson and Wright Pty Ltd and employees of this employer regulates rates of pay and conditions of employment for these employees who are engaged in the timber industry in the West New Britain District.

Boards of Reference appointed under the provisions of these agreements have determined a variety of occupations and classified them as Grade 1, Grade 2 and Grade 3.

The minimum rates of pay are as follows:

	<i>Per Week</i>		
	\$		
1. <i>Urban Workers</i>			
(i) Goroka, Kavieng, Mount Hagen	6.00
(ii) Lae, Madang and Wewak			
Unmarried juniors	6.00
Unskilled adults and married male juniors	6.50
Grade 'B' Occupations			
1st Year	6.75
2nd Year	7.25
Grade 'A' Occupations			
1st Year	8.00
2nd Year	9.00
3rd Year	10.00
(iii) Rabaul			
Unmarried juniors	6.00
Unskilled adults and married male juniors			
1st Year	6.75
2nd Year	7.00
3rd Year	7.25
Class 3 Occupations			
1st Year	7.50
2nd Year	7.75
3rd Year	8.00
Class 2 Occupations			
1st Year	8.50
2nd Year	9.50
3rd Year	10.50
Class 1 Occupations			
1st Year	11.00
2nd Year	12.00
3rd Year	13.00

			Per Week \$
2. <i>Qualified Tradesmen</i> Lae, Madang, Rabaul and Wau/Bololo			
Second Class Trades			
1st Year			14.00
2nd Year			15.00
3rd Year			16.00
First Class Trades			
1st Year			18.00
2nd Year			19.00
3rd Year			20.00

3. <i>Certificated Tradesmen</i> <i>New Britain District</i>			
1st Year			15.00
2nd Year			16.00
3rd Year			17.00

4. <i>Timber Industry Workers</i> <i>Wau-Bulolo Timber Industry</i>			
Occupations classified as Grade 3			
1st Year			6.00
2nd Year			6.50
3rd Year			7.00
Occupations classified as Grade 2			
1st Year			8.00
2nd Year			9.00
3rd Year			10.00
Occupations classified as Grade 1			
1st Year			18.00
2nd Year			19.00
3rd Year			20.00

<i>Hoskins Sawmilling and Timber Industry</i>			
Occupations classified as Class 3			
1st Year			6.00
2nd Year			6.50
3rd Year			7.00
Occupations classified as Class 2			
1st Year			8.00
2nd Year			9.00
3rd Year			10.00

			Per Week \$
Occupations classified as Class 1			
1st Year			13.00
2nd Year			14.00
3rd Year			15.00

5. *Stevedoring Workers*
Per 8 Hour Shift

	Rabaul	Kavieng and Wewak	Lae	Madang
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gang bosses and hatchmen ..	2.20	1.60	..	..
Winchmen ..	1.95	1.60	1.75	1.75
General labour- ers ..	1.70	1.40	1.50	1.50
Foremen ..	..	1.80	2.00	2.20
Attendance money ..	0.38	0.35	..	..

While the foregoing table illustrates the minimum wages prescribed for various categories of employment, it is important to remember that the minimum wage is usually acceptable only by unskilled persons, many of whom are entering employment for the first time.

By virtue of their skills, training, experience and length of service, many indigenous persons are able to obtain wages in excess of the prescribed minimum.

Registered Awards

At 30 June 1967 the following awards registered under the Industrial Relations Ordinance were in force:

Award No. 5 of 1963: Madang Urban Cash Wage Award 1963.

Award No. 1 of 1964: Ansett-MAL Airline Employees' Madang Award 1964.

Award No. 2 of 1964: Airline Pilots' Award 1964.

Award No. 6 of 1964: Madang Urban Cash Wage Award 1964.

Award No. 7 of 1964: Rabaul Shipping Award 1964.

Award No. 8 of 1964: Goroka Urban Cash Wage Award 1964.

Award No. 9 of 1964: Madang Stevedoring Award 1964.

Award No. 1 of 1965: Kavieng Urban Cash Wage Award 1965 (declared a Common

Rule 25 November 1965 by the Administrator-in-Council under the provisions of the Industrial Relations Ordinance).

Award No. 3 of 1965: Lae Urban Cash Wage Award 1965 (declared a Common Rule 7 April 1967 by the Administrator-in-Council under the provisions of the Industrial Relations Ordinance).

Award No. 10 of 1965: Lae Stevedoring Award 1965.

Award No. 4 of 1966: New Britain District Certificated Tradesmen Award 1966.

Award No. 5 of 1966: Rabaul Stevedoring Award 1966.

Award No. 7 of 1966: Rabaul Qualified Tradesmen Award 1966.

Award No. 8 of 1966: Lae Qualified Tradesmen Award 1966.

Award No. 9 of 1966: Lae Annual and Sick Leave Award 1966.

Award No. 10 of 1966: Goroka Annual and Sick Leave Award 1966.

Award No. 11 of 1966: Wau-Bulolo Timber Industry Award 1966.

Award No. 13 of 1966: Kavieng Stevedoring Award 1966.

Award No. 2 of 1967: Madang Qualified Tradesmen Award 1967.

Award No. 3 of 1967: Madang Annual and Sick Leave Award 1967.

Award No. 4 of 1967: Mount Hagen Urban Cash Wage and Leave Award 1967.

Award No. 6 of 1967: Wewak Stevedoring Award 1967.

Award No. 7 of 1967: Wewak Urban Cash Wage and Leave Award 1967.

Award No. 8 of 1967: Rabaul Urban Cash Wage and Leave Award 1967.

Award No. 10 of 1967: Hoskins Sawmilling and Timber Industry Award 1967.

Indebtedness. Indebtedness among wage-earners and salaried workers is negligible.

Discrimination and Equal Remuneration. Wage rates and conditions of employment for indigenous employees are determined under the local Territorial legislation or as a result of industrial agreements reached between organisations of employers and employees. These wage rates and conditions of employment are generally related to conditions in the Territory and not to economic conditions in Australia. Wage rates and conditions of employment for expatriate employees are, however, generally based on Australian industrial awards or related to the conditions for comparable employment in Australia. They

have regard to the more highly developed economy of the metropolitan country, its higher living standards and strongly competitive labour market. Because of the Territory's need for skilled and experienced workers many expatriate employees also receive additional emoluments and benefits to compensate them for living and working outside their homeland.

Education and training programmes are designed to provide increasing numbers of skilled indigenous workers to meet expanding employment needs.

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 provides a single code of compensation for all workers with scales of compensation payments related to wage levels. This has been amended to increase the rates of compensation for death or injury to the same rates as are at present provided in Australian Commonwealth legislation. The maximum amount of compensation in respect of death or for specific injuries is \$8,600, with a minimum of \$516 for specified injuries. Provision is made for a weekly payment of \$2.25 in respect of each fully dependent child under the age of 16 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 authorised in the case of a worker whose wages are less than \$800 a year, 27 per cent of the prescribed maximum is payable and where the wages are \$800 a year or more, but less than \$1,336, 60 per cent of the maximum 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 £330 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 em-

ployer continues to supply wages, food, accommodation and other issues as if he were still working.

The legislation provides that where a local court 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 £200.

Except where the Administrator authorises 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

The provisions of the *Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Ordinance* 1961 and the *Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Regulations* 1965 provide a comprehensive industrial safety code and contain general provisions for all workers except those engaged in mining who are covered by the *Mines and Works Regulations Ordinance*. Two further Orders and Declarations were made by the Secretary for Labour under the principal Ordinance. The first of these Orders makes specific provision for the operation of tractors, earth-moving and mobile construction equipment and the second of these Orders for the construction of buildings and other civil engineering works. The latter Order makes particular reference to procedures necessary in the use, construction and maintenance of ladders, scaffolding, cranes and hoists used in building and construction works. Further provisions relating to safety are included in the *Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission Ordinance* 1961-1962.

The Technical Advisory Service of the Department of Labour continued to provide advice and assistance to employers on physical working conditions in industry, e.g. industrial safety, lighting, ventilation, factory and office layout. Special attention continued to be given to the registration and inspection of boilers and pressure vessels.

The Third Convention on Industrial Safety was held at Lae in October and was attended by delegates from Government and private employers from both Territories.

Five hundred and twenty-seven factories were registered and 29 permits authorising the use of premises as factories for specified periods were issued under the Ordinance.

Courses covering general safety continued to be conducted for the benefit of employers and employees in various industries and special courses covering rural safety were conducted at Lae and Rabaul during the year.

Film screenings covering all aspects of safety continue to be provided for industrial and worker organisations. A safety poster and safety pamphlet service is also provided for industry.

Explosives. Responsibility for the administration of the *Explosives Ordinance* 1953-1966 was transferred from the Department of Police to the Department of Labour in June 1966. The provisions of the Ordinance and Regulations were given special attention at a labour inspectors' regional workshop held in Rabaul in January 1967 and in-training courses on handling, storage and use of explosives held in Rabaul, Madang, Goroka and Kieta during 1966. These workshops were attended by labour inspectors who have been gazetted inspectors of explosives. The labour inspectors police the provisions of the Ordinance and Regulations made thereunder and recommend the issue of permits to use explosives and licences to hold, be in possession of and to store explosives.

Under the provisions of this Ordinance 137 permits to use explosives and 22 licences to store explosives were issued.

Training of both expatriates and indigenous people was carried out at courses held in Rabaul, Madang, Goroka and Kieta during the year.

The principal Ordinance was amended by Instrument No. 62 of 1966 which came into force in January 1967 whereby persons who did not hold either a licence or a permit were prevented from selling or obtaining explosives.

Training

Training of skilled workers is carried out by both Administration and mission technical schools as well as by the Administration Institute of Higher Technical Education.

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 pre-apprenticeship training programme. 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. Further details of technical training are given in Part VIII, Chapter 4.

Supervisory Training. Investigation has continued into the need for supervisory training within industry. As a result of surveys already conducted, two different types of courses were introduced during the year. They have been well received by the individuals and firms concerned, but the format of the courses is still considered to be experimental and may be altered in the light of planned follow-up investigations. In all the courses conducted in New Guinea for the twelve months ending 30 June 1967, a total of eleven different organisations were involved.

The lower level course 'An Introduction to Supervision' (intended primarily for indigenous supervisors) was designed to give an insight into the abstract elements of supervision. The course content was devised to suit local needs and was designed and conducted along lines similar to the basic Training Within Industry courses.

The courses are conducted over a total of ten hours, preferably on the basis of a two-hour session each day for five successive days, but arrangements can be varied to suit the needs of particular firms. It is considered that the suggested arrangement allows trainees to be given a suitable amount of material each day and enables them to assimilate this material before they are introduced to another aspect of the course.

To date three of these courses have been conducted in New Guinea, two in Rabaul and one in Mount Hagen and a total of 29 trainees have attended.

The second type of course, conducted as a job instruction course oriented to the needs of the Territory, includes adaptations designed to cover the problems of communication and associations of a personal as well as a general nature in a multi-racial society.

Four courses at this level have now been conducted in New Guinea, one in Lae, one in Rabaul and two in Kieta and a total of 31 trainees have attended.

Weights and Measures. The administration of the *Weights and Measures Ordinance* 1953 was taken over by the Department of Labour from the Department of Police in June 1966 and special attention was given to the provisions of the Ordinance in Labour Inspectors' Regional Workshops held at Rabaul and Madang. Training courses were conducted at Rabaul, Madang and Lae for labour inspectors who had been appointed as inspectors of weights and measures.

An officer of the Industrial Services Division received special training at Brisbane in July 1966 under the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures for Queensland and under several scale manufacturers in Brisbane. During November and December the Officer was further trained as a verifying officer for mass, volume and length standards at the National Standards Laboratories of the National Standards Commission at the University of Sydney.

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.

During the year apprenticeship agreements were approved in each of the following trades:

- Boilermaker-welder
- Bricklayer
- Cabinetmaker
- Carpenter and Joiner
- Fitter-machinist
- Machinist—wood
- Mechanic—diesel
- Mechanic—motor

Mechanic—refrigerator
 Mechanic—typewriter
 Mechanical equipment operator
 Draughtsman
 Clerk
 Fitter—electrical
 Joiner
 Painter, decorator and signwriter
 Panel beater and spray painter
 Plumber and sheet metal worker
 Printer—letterpress machinist
 Compositor
 Shipwright
 Power Station Operator.

There are now 589 New Guineans under apprenticeship agreement of whom 203 are training in Papua. A total of 185 apprentices have completed their training, passed their final technical examinations and received certificates of completion of training.

The system of 'block release' training under which apprentices attend a continuous course of 24 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 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 continuous system of training apprentices commenced in 1964. At present, thirty-five motor mechanics, two diesel mechanics, eighteen carpenters, five plumbers, four draughtsmen and seven electricians are being trained under this arrangement.

Under the continuous training system apprentices are indentured in the normal manner for periods up to five years which may be reduced to four years when demonstrated proficiency justifies it. The first two years of training for apprenticeship are spent on full-time training at a technical school during which time apprentices complete the trade

course normally requiring five years of part-time study. The remaining period of apprenticeship, which is either two or three years depending upon the degree of proficiency attained during the continuous course, is devoted to uninterrupted on-the-job instruction with their employers. Apprentices are paid normal wages during attendance at technical school on continuous training courses.

The principle of paying apprentices a fixed percentage of a qualified tradesman's wage has been adopted in Papua and New Guinea. The weekly cash wages payable to apprentices are as follows:

Year			Scale A	Scale B
			Amount \$	Amount \$
1	..	..	7.00	11.50
2	..	..	8.50	13.00
3	..	..	10.00	15.00
4	..	..	12.00	..
5	..	..	15.00	..

These new wage scales took effect from 26 January 1967. Scale A is applicable to apprentices who receive all their formal trade training during their period of apprenticeship. Scale B applies to apprentices who have completed all prescribed trade courses prior to entering apprenticeships. 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.

Nautical Training. The training of artisans in ship repair trades—shipwrights, diesel mechanics, fitters and machinists—is being undertaken at the Administration slipway near Port Moresby.

At the Nautical School, Napa Napa, 42 trainees completed the course for Seamen or Marine Engine Operators in April 1967 and were placed with private enterprise or with Administration vessels. A further 50 trainees began this course, which is now of twelve months duration, in June 1967. Thirty-nine of these were New Guineans, the remainder Papuans. Advanced courses of three months duration are arranged for experienced seamen to bring them to the standard prescribed for examinations for the local Masters' Certificate of Competency for vessels not exceeding 50 tons.

The response by school leavers for navigating and engineer officer cadships was disappointing, and only one engineer cadet was available for training.

The training vessel 'Arcturus' undertook several cruises, giving trainees valuable practical 'on-the-job' experience.

Training of Indigenous Pilots. The Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation and the Administration together offered four scholarships to enable Papuans and New Guineans to train as commercial pilots. The terms of the scholarship provide for an accommodation allowance as well as for free flying tuition. Initial training is to be provided by the Aero Club of Papua in Port Moresby and advanced flying tuition leading to the award of a commercial pilot's licence will be conducted at the Royal Aero Club of New South Wales.

The four scholarships have now been awarded and the trainees are currently undergoing instruction.

Industrial Organisations

The *Industrial Organisations Ordinance 1962-1965* provides for the registration and control of industrial organisations. The Ordinance is intended to apply to all industrial organisations composed of not less than four employers or twenty employees. Registered industrial organisations 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 organisations are not liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise by reason only of the fact that the objects of the organisation are in restraint of trade. Other provisions of the Ordinance relate to the constitution and rules of industrial organisations and the amalgamation, federation and affiliation of of registered organisations.

Workers' associations have been formed at Madang, Lae, Rabaul, Wau-Bulolo, Goroka, Wewak, New Ireland and Western Highlands, and have been registered as industrial organisations.

The Bank Officials' Association of Papua and New Guinea was registered as an industrial organisation on 16 June 1967. This Association is constituted of persons employed or usually employed in or in connection with industries of banking and finance in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and in the

areas to which the ordinances of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea apply. Other registered industrial organisations covering both Papua and New Guinea are the Public Service Association of Papua and New Guinea, the Police Association of Papua and New Guinea, the Local Teachers' Association of Papua and New Guinea and the Employers' Federation of Papua and New Guinea.

All workers' associations operating in the Trust Territory now have a predominantly indigenous membership, and only one has an expatriate executive (the Public Service Association). Increasingly, public servants are directing their interests to their own association and seem to be leaving control of other associations to employees from private enterprise.

Financial membership figures fluctuated to some extent and numbers in total are slightly less than those recorded at the same date last year. Indigenous membership of the Public Service Association has increased by 70 per cent, largely at the expense of regional associations. Figures for Europeans, Mixed Race and Chinese union members remain about the same.

Association	Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Mixed race and Chinese	Total
Port Moresby Workers' Association ..	50	..	..	50
Northern District Workers' Association ..	125	..	..	125
Milne Bay District Workers' Association ..	64	1	2	67
Madang Workers' Association ..	200	..	..	200
Lae Workers' Association ..	342	..	..	342
Rabaul Workers' Association ..	259	..	1	260
Wewak Workers' Association ..	322	..	..	322
Goroka Workers' Association ..	102	..	..	102
Timber Industry Workers' Association of Wau-Bulolo ..	459	..	..	459
New Ireland District Workers' Association ..	208	..	..	208
Western Highlands District Workers' Association ..	62	..	..	62
Public Service Association of Papua and New Guinea*	6,238	2,710	61	9,009
Police Association of Papua and New Guinea*	1,957	111	..	2,068
Local Teachers' Association of Papua and New Guinea*	50	..	..	50
Bank Officials' Association of Papua and New Guinea*	2	99	..	101
	10,440	2,921	64	13,425

* Separate figures for the Trust Territory of New Guinea are not available.

The Madang, Lae and Rabaul Workers' Associations have organised branches based on specific industries as follows:

<i>Workers' Association</i>	<i>Branch</i>
Madang	Airline Industry Stevedoring Industry
Lae	Airline Industry
Rabaul	Stevedoring Industry
New Ireland ..	Stevedoring Industry

The first general meeting of workers' associations was held in Madang on 3 and 4 October 1964. Proposed and organised by the Madang Workers' Association the meeting was attended by delegates from eight workers' associations, representing 7,000 workers from Kavieng, Rabaul, Lae, Port Moresby, Wewak, Goroka, Wau-Bulolo and Madang. The meeting unanimously accepted a proposal that it should accept the principle of the formation of a federation of workers' associations and a steering committee was appointed to inquire into all aspects of federation.

The initial meeting of the appointed Committee, which was held in Lae on 30 and 31 January 1965, resolved that a Federation of Workers' Associations be formed. The President of the Australian Council of Trade Unions attended by invitation and pledged his Organisation's support for the proposed Federation.

Another meeting attended by members of the Steering Committee and delegates from eleven workers' associations was sponsored by the Department of Labour. This meeting which was held in Lae on the 22 and 23 January, 1966, was convened to review the progress made towards the formation of a Federation of Workers' Associations. This meeting re-affirmed a desire to federate, and appointed a drafting and steering committee to draw up a constitution and to prepare the way for federation. A further meeting of delegates from nine workers' associations was convened in Lae on 26 and 27 February, 1967, under the sponsorship of the Department of Labour to consider and adopt a Constitution for the Federation of Workers' Associations of Papua and New Guinea. Up to 30 June only the Goroka Workers' Association and the Rabaul Workers' Association had taken positive steps to elect delegates to the proposed Federation's Executive Council.

Advice and assistance to industrial organisations is provided by specialist officers of the Department of Labour. Technical advice and guidance is given to any group which indicates a desire to form an industrial organisation and

assistance is provided 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. Industrial organisations' officers make frequent visits to centres throughout the Trust Territory and, wherever possible, take the opportunity of discussing aspects of industrial organisation with members. Adult education courses designed to increase the interest of members as well as to ensure greater efficiency among office bearers, have been commenced.

The Public Solicitor, who already performs the functions of providing legal advice and assistance to the indigenous people, is available to help the indigenous industrial organisations in the preparation and conduct of industrial claims.

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 labour inspector or responsible Administration officer before an actual stoppage occurs. Many complaints are of a minor nature and are settled by labour inspectors who investigate the complaints immediately they are received. Disputes of any consequence are handled by specialist industrial relations officers.

Where a dispute cannot be settled by labour inspectors or industrial relations officers 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 being left for determination by the Administrator in each particular case.

Provision is made for the registration of awards of tribunals. Industrial agreements must also be filed for registration and, when registered, have the force of awards. The Administrator-in-Council may disallow an award on the ground that it is contrary to public policy inconsistent with a law in force in the Territory or part of the Territory, or not in the best interests of the Territory. Registered awards are binding on the employers and employees to whom they relate.

The terms of a registered award can be declared by the Administrator-in-Council to be a Common Rule applicable to employers and employees within the area covered by the Award, whether the employer is named as a party to the award or not.

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; or

(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 of 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 Report of the Board of enquiry on rural wages and related matters was released by the Administrator in September 1966. The Administration agreed with many of the Board's recommendations; on some issues it had reservations, and in certain cases was unable to accept the recommendations.

The Board recommended a minimum cash payment of \$3.50 per lunar month with an increment of 50 cents per lunar month during the second, third and fourth years and an increment of \$1.00 per lunar month in the fifth year. The Administration proposed a minimum cash payment of \$4.00 per lunar month with two

increments only of 50 cents per lunar month in the second and third years; legislation to this effect was introduced and passed in the House of Assembly, and the new rates became effective, on a point-to-point basis, on February 2.

The Administration accepted the Board's recommendations regarding calculation of cash wages, deferred pay, uniformity of the minimum wage between industries and regions, bonus payments, the centralisation of the calculation of money-in-lieu-of-rations assessments, provisions for repatriation of agreement workers and the recommendation against the introduction of an all-inclusive cash wage for rural employees.

The Administration accepted the Board's recommendation that an employee should be entitled to one week's recreation leave every year, and three weeks long service leave every five years. Subsequently, the House of Assembly passed a Bill providing for this, and this Bill has now received Assent.

The Board's recommendation on the administrative determination of agreements was not acceptable, but amendments to the Native Employment Ordinance have been drafted to enable breaches of agreements to be dealt with in local courts.

Legislative action has taken, or is being prepared to give effect to all the proposed changes.

International Labour Conference

Mr G. Panao, Postal Assistant, Department of Posts and Telegraphs and President of the Wewak Workers' Association was included as an adviser in the Australian Delegation to the Fifty-first Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva during June 1967. He acted as Government Adviser on the agenda item relating to the improvement of conditions of life and work of tenants, sharecroppers and similar categories of agricultural workers.

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 9,490 workers from New Guinea were employed in Papua and 6,544 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 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 adequate opportunities for employment in the Territory but a number have left the Territory for specified periods for purposes associated with their employment or for specialised 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, and limited numbers of professional and technical workers who are granted entry for restricted periods.

Application of International Labour Organisation 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; 8 July 1959.

No. 8. Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention, 1920; 6 November 1937.

No. 10. Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921; 8 July 1959.

No. 11. Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921; 8 July 1959.

No. 12. Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921; 31 January 1966.

No. 18. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925; 8 February 1961.

No. 19. Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925; 8 February 1961.

No. 27. Marking of Weights (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929; 6 August 1931.

No. 29. Forced Labour Convention, 1930; 2 January 1932.

No. 42. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934; 8 February 1961.

No. 45. Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935; 14 December 1954.

No. 80. Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946; 15 January 1952.

No. 85. Labour Inspectorates (Non-metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947; 30 September 1954.

No. 105. Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957; 8 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 Organisation 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 Organisation Convention No. 29—Forced Labour. It was not necessary to so 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* 1961-1966, 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* 1958-1965, 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.

Organisation

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 organisation has broken down 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, because such unemployment as exists is usually voluntary.

Medical services of all kinds are available without charge to all the New Guinea 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 who are normally cared for through the clan or family group. Artificial limbs and appliances for the physically disabled are provided through a special factory operated by the Administration. The Social Services and Community Development Division of the Department of District Administration 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 30 June 1967, there were eighteen welfare officers and twenty New Guinean welfare assistants stationed in district centres where they carried out group and individual welfare work.

In addition to the male and female welfare officers, staff employed by the Department of District Administration includes a youth work organiser, while a psychiatric social worker and occupational therapist are employed in the Department of Public Health.

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 organisations 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.

An important contribution in the field of social welfare is made by the Christian missions. Periodic conferences are held between representatives of the missions and the Administration in order to exchange ideas and to co-ordinate activities.

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, Junior Chambers of Commerce and the Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Associations all do useful work, some with financial support from the Administration.

Training of Welfare Personnel

Applicants for the position of welfare officer, Grade I are required to have extensive experience in welfare work and either a leaving certificate or adult matriculation. Special traineeships as welfare officers, Grade I are available for indigenous persons who hold the Intermediate Certificate (the academic qualification for entry into the second division of the Public Service).

Male trainees are given twelve months on-the-job training and then attend the Administrative College for a further year. Young women trainees are given two years on the job training under the supervision of headquarters and field staff and then attend a twelve month course at Ahioma or, if selected, a twelve month course at the South Pacific Commission's Home Economics Training Centre at Suva, Fiji.

Applicants for the position of welfare officer Grade II are required to have either a Diploma in Social Studies which is available at the University of Queensland or at least four years experience as a welfare officer, Grade I.

The minimum entrance standard for the recruitment of welfare personnel to the Public Service is Form II. After a two year training period these recruits are appointed as welfare assistants, Grade I, and then to Grade II.

Local government councils sponsored eight young New Guinea women to train at the Ahioma Centre. Six completed their training at the end of 1966 and at 30 June 1967 two were continuing training at the Centre. The councils employ the trainees as welfare assistants at the end of their training period.

A six week course for ten youth workers sponsored by local government councils was conducted by the youth work organiser. Youth committees have been established in 120 villages.

Child Welfare

The *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1966 makes comprehensive provision for the welfare of all children in the Territory. It provides for the establishment of a Child Welfare Council,

a 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; for restrictions on the employment of children; and for various other matters relating to the welfare of children.

The Director of Child Welfare administers the Ordinance. The Child Welfare Council, consisting of the Director of Child Welfare, a welfare officer, two representatives of the missions, a legal officer of the Public Service, an inspector of police, a representative of the Department of Education and five 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. A handbook on child welfare was published in July 1965 and copies are distributed to all concerned with the administration of the Ordinance.

Grants-in-aid may be made at the discretion of the Director of Child Welfare to voluntary agencies in respect of staff employed full time in institutions approved under the child Welfare Ordinance. A maximum of \$800 per staff member may be allowed.

Conferences and Research

Quarterly meetings of the Child Welfare Council considered a wide range of subjects, including adoption, probation, institutions, handicapped children, employment of children and preventive work. The Assistant Director, Social Services and Community Development, Mr R. Thomson attended the eighth Annual Conference of Child Welfare Administrators in Australia and New Zealand which was held in Perth in April.

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 Welfare Quarterly*, a journal covering the principal welfare activities of the Administration, has been published since July 1963.

CHAPTER 6

STANDARDS OF LIVING

Conditions and stages of advancement vary greatly throughout the Territory from new suburban communities and semi-urbanised 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 the numbers receiving cash incomes, whether from wages or individual or communal enterprise, are increasing.

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.

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 and 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 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 in 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 food-stuffs, clothes and domestic items in principal centres are contained in Appendix XVI.

CHAPTER 7

PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) GENERAL: ORGANISATION

Legislation

Legislation relating to public health which came into operation during the year included the *Medical Services Ordinance* 1965 which set up a Medical Board and a Nursing Council as controlling authorities for the registration and discipline of medical practitioners, dentists, nurses and associated health services.

The *Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Ordinance* 1965 also came into operation during the year. This Ordinance makes provision for the introduction of fluoride, by the Administration, into public water supplies throughout the Territories of Papua and New Guinea. The Port Moresby water supply was fluoridated in September, 1966.

Departmental Organisation

The Department of Public Health, with headquarters in Port Moresby, Papua, is under the control of the Director of Public Health. The Director is assisted by the First Assistant Director, who is also the Director's deputy.

The Department has seven functional divisions each under the supervision of an Assistant Director: Medical Services; Preventive Medicine; Medical Training; Maternal and Child 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 I 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 30 June 1967.

Five medical officers who trained under the cadetship scheme were appointed during the year and all of these are now serving in New Guinea.

Staff includes twenty-nine local medical officers, of whom one was acting Assistant Director (Medical Services), one acting Regional Medical Officer (of the Highlands Region), one acting District Medical Officer (of the Northern District, Papua) and one acting in the capacity of Specialist Medical Officer (Anaesthetist). The Specialist Medical Officer (Anaesthetist) is stationed at the Nonga Base Hospital, Rabaul and is in charge of anaesthetics carried out at that hospital.

Medical Services Outside the Administration

Most of the mission organisations provide medical services. Statistical data in respect of these services is included in appropriate tables at Appendix XIX.

Three Administration leprosy colonies, two tuberculosis hospitals and one combined leprosy and tuberculosis hospital which are wholly the financial responsibility of the Administration, are staffed and administered by missions. The expenditure on these special hospitals amounted to \$123,411.

The missions are assisted by the Administration through a system of grants-in-aid and by the supply of drugs, dressings, equipment and general stores items. The grant towards staff costs and the monetary value of supplies totalled \$417,935. The value of the medical supplies was \$168,000, general stores \$117,300 and for staffing costs \$132,635.

There are no private hospitals other than those conducted by missions, but six medical practitioners, one dental surgeon, fourteen 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 Services Ordinance* 1965 provides for the establishment of a Medical Board to register medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists and other medical personnel. Strict control is exercised to prevent practice by unauthorised persons. The Medical Board consists of the Director of Public Health (Chairman), the Secretary, Department of Law, 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 (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 Governments and with International Organisations

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 Organisation. 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. Dr Boedihartano, Director of Health, West Irian, accepted an invitation by the Medical Society of Papua and New Guinea to attend its symposium at Mount Hagen in August. During his visit Dr Boedihartano visited other public health centres in New Guinea.

Professor Howe of the United States, an expert on solar stills visited the Territory under the auspices of the South Pacific Commission; Mr G. L. Chan of the South Pacific Commission also visited the Territory to investigate solar stills.

Dr A. Pennington, W.H.O. Area Representative, visited the Territory for general discussions.

Professor H. A. P. C. Oomen, M.B., P.H.D. late Director of Tropical Hygiene at Amsterdam University, assisted by a senior nutritionist of the Commonwealth Department of Health, Canberra, commenced an investigation in energy and nitrogen metabolism amongst students of the Papuan Medical College. These studies are being carried out under the auspices of the South Pacific Commission.

Officers of the Department of Public Health attended various conferences, seminars and training courses in Australia and other overseas countries, details of which are listed in Appendix XXVII.

Finance. Direct expenditure on health services through the Health Department budget amounted to \$6,923,204 (including \$32,917 for hospital and medical equipment). Expenditure by other Administration authorities on works and services of a capital nature and on the improvement and maintenance of hospital buildings and facilities amounted to \$1,218,257. Grants-in-aid for mission hospital buildings totalled \$12,666.

(b) MEDICAL FACILITIES

Hospitals

There are seventy three Administration hospitals in the Territory (including three leprosy colonies, two tuberculosis hospitals, and one leprosy and tuberculosis hospital which are staffed and administered by the missions on behalf of the Administration). For details of hospitals see Table 4 of Appendix XIX.

The hospital at Lake Kopiago was extended during the year. At Taskul the existing hospital was entirely rebuilt as a permanent-material sixty bed hospital.

Additional wards and units were completed at many hospitals, among these were Kieta, Kundiawa, and Gembogl.

Building of the Goroka Base Hospital continued throughout the year. The second stage of the Western Highlands Community Hospital is now under construction.

Admission to hospitals is free to indigenous people except when they elect to enter the intermediate section of a hospital. At present ten hospitals have intermediate as well as public sections.

There are specialist surgeons located at Rabaul, Goroka, Lae, Wewak, Madang and Mount Hagen, and specialist physicians at Rabaul, Goroka and Lae. Specialist obstetricians are stationed at Rabaul and Goroka, ophthalmologists at Rabaul and Lae, psychiatrists at Rabaul and Lae, pediatricians at Mount Hagen, Madang and Wewak, and pathologists at Goroka and Rabaul.

Pathology and radiology 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 treatment to a main hospital.

At all main centres there is an ambulance service and an ambulance drivers' training school at Port Moresby trains candidates in advanced first aid and driving.

Health Centres

Health centres, usually staffed by a medical assistant or a medical officer, a health inspector and two infant welfare nurses, have been established in the East and West New Britain, Eastern Highlands, Chimbu, Bougainville and Manus Districts. There are now nine health centres in New Guinea; new centres were opened at Waiye in the Chimbu District and at Keravat in the East New Britain District. The existing centres continued to expand their activities throughout the year.

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-natal 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.

With the improvement of communications and road systems some Administration aid posts have become redundant and have been closed or transferred elsewhere.

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	191	188
Madang	67	65
East Sepik	96	40
West Sepik	71	96
Eastern Highlands	86	108
Chimbu	68	56
Western Highlands	154	136
East New Britain	39	35
West New Britain	30	28
New Ireland	63	49
Bougainville	75	69
Manus	28	28
Total	968	898

It is estimated that over 1,262,180 treatments were given at these aid posts during 1966-67.

Administration Medical Patrols

The number of patrols carried out by officers of the Department of Public Health was 504. During these patrols, which covered a total period of 4,093 days, 574,664 people were contacted.

For 71 of these patrols, in which 104,558 people were contacted the details of treatments are as follows:

Disease	Number treated
Yaws	219
Tropical ulcers	1,363
Scabies	1,432
Tinea	6,252
Leprosy	300
Venereal disease	62
Elephantiasis	203
Conjunctivitis	892
Other eye conditions	489
Severe anaemia	222
Pulmonary tuberculosis	76
Tuberculosis glands	308
Congenital abnormalities	229
Dental attention	373
Deformities and spastic conditions	489
Nutritional diseases	104
Enlarged liver	325
Fevers	821
Other treatments	3,867
Total	21,388

These patrols are known as 'classical' patrols and are only undertaken in remote areas. Field staff also made numerous visits to areas around their stations visiting and inspecting aid posts, checking village environmental sanitation projects or attending to other field duties. Specialists also made visits in rural areas.

Specialist Services

Maternal and Child 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 local girls in all aspects of the work including midwifery. Guidance and advice on the growth and development of the child, and the care of the mother during pregnancy and labour have helped to reduce the childhood and maternal mortality figures.

The foundation of maternal and child health work is the mobile or village clinic, although with the establishment of area child health specialists the care of children in hospital is also the responsibility of this service.

The work of the clinics includes the giving of advice on correct feeding and the utilisation of local foods, the teaching of hygiene and health, and the treatment of sickness and minor ailments. At all clinics, immunisation against

whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus, is carried out, and B.C.G. vaccination is given to new born babies. Oral immunisation against poliomyelitis is carried out in all urban areas. Mothers are immunised with tetanus toxoid during pregnancy to protect the neonate against tetanus. The Department is now in a position to offer advice and help to women who desire family planning assistance. The family planning service is organised by headquarters of the Maternal and Child Health Section, and is carried out by doctors in the Territory.

Regional and district maternal and child health supervisors plan and co-ordinate the maternal and child health services conducted by the Administration and missions.

There are now four child health specialists working in the Territory, in the East and West Sepik, Western and Eastern Highlands and Madang Districts.

At the end of the year there were twenty-six Administration centres including twenty-one main centres and five rural health centres providing maternal and child health services. The 558 village clinic centres were serving 1,891 villages with a total population of 364,642. Children under school age enrolled totalled 43,982. Clinics are conducted monthly. Antenatal attendances totalled 23,639. Further details are given in Tables 12, 13 and 14 of Appendix XIX.

Enrolments under the school medical service totalled 44,660 and 26,696 examinations were made during the year.

Missions undertaking school medical examinations reported 18,947 children enrolled, 14,363 examinations made, and a total of 46,669 treatments recorded.

The missions also maintain clinics and 132 of their stations submitted regular reports to the Administration. Clinics operated by missions carry out the same field work as Administration clinics. Details are given in Tables 15 and 16 of Appendix XIX.

The total population served by both the Public Health Department and missions undertaking maternal and child health work is approximately 1,048,278 with 2,015 clinics serving 6,397 villages.

Malaria Eradication. Malaria is still the most prevalent disease in parts of the Territory which are not, as yet, included in the eradication programme and the disease is causing a

large number of deaths. The areas in which malaria eradication work is being undertaken and the population protected by the end of June 1967 are shown in the following table:

District	Area (square miles)	Population Protected
New Guinea Islands		
Region—		
New Ireland ..	3,816	47,409
Bougainville ..	4,100	66,373
East New Britain ..	7,430	84,041
West New Britain ..	6,670	45,218
Manus ..	800	21,198
Mainland Region—		
Madang ..	218	5,627
Morobe ..	432	7,496
East Sepik ..	4,652	125,539
West Sepik ..	4,198	28,000
Highlands Region—		
Western Highlands ..	2,144	77,649
Eastern Highlands ..	936	50,155
Chimbu ..	1,648	146,927
Total ..	37,044	705,632

For the combined Territory of Papua and New Guinea twenty-four squad leaders and fifteen team leaders completed training at Rabaul Malaria School during the year.

At the Kundiawa Malaria School, fifteen students completed the combined parasitological and entomological course, and four finished initial entomological training.

The total staff employed on malaria eradication in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea during the year was 777, of whom 93.2 per cent were Papuans or New Guineans. The Regional assessment units engaged in quality control are functioning in the Highlands and Islands regions. Arrangements are underway to complete the establishment of similar units providing continuous professional and technical appraisals in the Papuan and Mainland regions. The campaign to eradicate malaria is carried out in a progressive manner beginning with an exploratory phase, dealing with geographic reconnaissance, assessment of existing health services and parasitological and entomological surveys, followed by preparatory and attack phases. The exploratory and preparatory phases of the campaign have been conducted throughout the Eastern and Western Highlands, Chimbu, East and West Sepik, Madang and Morobe

Districts. Eradication was continued in the Western Highlands Districts, on Manam and Siassi Islands and New Guinea atolls as well as throughout the Bougainville, New Ireland, East and West New Britain and Manus Districts. Evaluation operations consisting of parasitological and entomological follow up surveys were carried out in all protected areas.

Institutional case detection and field case search was carried out in the East and West Sepik, Bougainville, New Ireland, Manus, East and West New Britain and Highlands Districts.

Four regional malaria laboratories based at Rabaul, Maprik, Minj and Kundiawa and a special laboratory at Kainantu were fully operational during the period under review. The malaria detection field laboratories on Bougainville, New Ireland, East and West New Britain and Manus were replaced by district malaria laboratories. A central verification laboratory was established in Port Moresby.

Several operational studies dealing with vector response to residual insecticides and malaria parasite response to drugs were continued.

Routine ground control measures, such as oiling and draining were continued in urban areas.

Tuberculosis Control. Tuberculosis survey units carried out epidemiological, case-finding, and vaccination programmes during the year in the Chimbu, Eastern and Western Highlands, East Sepik, Morobe, Madang, New Ireland, Bougainville and East New Britain Districts. The emphasis in the Highlands Districts continued on the vaccination programme which is designed to convert this vulnerable population into a Mantoux positive community. Vaccination has been virtually completed in the Highlands region. It is planned to continue these vaccination programmes in the Highlands Districts at intervals of three years. Five tuberculosis survey units are operating in the Territory. Patients receive treatment at Administration and mission general hospitals and at three special tuberculosis hospitals in the Madang, Morobe and East New Britain Districts and in out-patient schemes.

The scope of the vaccination, survey and control units is given in the following table:

Type of treatment	Number tested
Mantoux test	51,529
B.C.G. vaccine	180,669
X-ray	61,299
Prophylaxis (I.N.A.H.)	1,200
Formal therapy—	
In-patients	1,580
Out-patients	1,110

Biological and chemical prophylaxis continue to receive special attention in the control programme, and in this aspect of the service valuable help is received from the Infant Welfare Service, the School Medical Service, and the Education Department.

The regional tuberculosis registers are continuing to operate satisfactorily, as is the Central Laboratory at Lae which provided culture medium for distribution on a Territory wide basis. Local government councils continue to play an important part in the Territory Tuberculosis Control Programme.

Venereal Disease. The incidence of diseases in this group is very low, however, rises in the number of cases of gonorrhea have been noted. The increase is considered at this stage to be due to better reporting and possibly some increase in the incidence in urban areas. Treatment is available at all hospitals.

Leprosy. There are four Administration and three mission leprosy colonies in New Guinea. Details of location and the number of in-patients at 30 June 1967 are as follows:

District	Colony	Number of patients
Western Highlands	Togoba ..	334
Western Highlands	Yampan(a) ..	280
West Sepik ..	Aitape ..	193
Madang ..	Hatzfeldhaven(b) ..	284
Morobe ..	Etap(a) ..	74
New Ireland ..	Anelaua ..	246
Bougainville ..	Torokina(a) ..	48

(a) Mission hospital.

(b) Combined leprosy-tuberculosis hospital.

Out-patient treatment is available at all Administration and mission general hospitals and at aid posts, and during the year 4,045 patients were treated at these establishments. Patients admitted to the leprosy colonies and

the various Administration and mission hospitals totalled 926 and 971 were discharged to continue treatment at home.

Domiciliary treatment was given in the Wabag Sub-District and at Bogia, Karkar Island, Saidor and Bagasin in the Madang District, on Manus Island, Small Buka Island, the Duke of York Islands, and Cape Gloucester in New Britain, on the east coast between Kavieng and Namatanai in the New Ireland District, on the Aitape coast and around Maprik and Dreikikir in the East Sepik District.

In March 1967, a medical officer was posted to the General Hospital, Wewak, East Sepik District to extend the leprosy control work of the Regional Leprosy Control Unit of the Mainland Region.

The Leprosy Control Units of the Mainland Region and New Guinea Islands Region maintain a register of all leprosy cases, as well as organise treatment of all patients, and carry out case finding surveys.

Case finding surveys carried out by these units have provided the following information:

Area surveyed	Population examined	Prevalence per cent of leprosy
Simbai, Madang District ..	14,955	0.03
Usino, Madang District ..	2,016	4.95
Karimui, Chimbu District ..	5,008	8.5
Lower Asaro, Eastern Highlands District ..	7,427	0.10

The specialist surgeon (Leprosy Reconstructive Surgery Unit, Madang) has visited Rabaul, Balimo, Mount Hagen, Mapasanda, Aitape, Port Moresby, Yampu and Anguganak and during the year he performed 405 operations on leprosy patients. During the year he also conducted two training courses in physiotherapy for nurses engaged in leprosy surgery. Each course was of three weeks duration and a total of six persons received training.

Three indigenous personnel selected for shoemaking for leprosy patients, made their first shoes in September. They are working with the specialist surgeon at Madang.

In January 1967, the Leprosy Mission established a Mission Leprosy Control Unit at Tari. This unit is headed by a specialist surgeon and also has a nurse and physiotherapist on the staff. This leprosy con-

trol unit will in the future undertake leprosy reconstructive surgery at Tari, Mendi, Yampu and Balimo.

Health education to assist leprosy patients involves the use of radio broadcasts, pamphlets, posters and film shows.

The Senior Specialist Medical Officer (Leprosy) visited all colonies during the year to assess the progress of patients.

Dental Services. Dental services are available at twenty-four Administration centres staffed by nine dental officers and twenty-six dental assistants. Four new centres were opened—at Butuwin, Maprik, Kerowagi and Kieta. Seven New Guineans graduated as dental assistants. At 30 June 1967 there were thirty-one New Guineans undertaking courses at the Port Moresby Dental College; details are given in Appendix XIX, table 2. Dental health education programmes continued throughout the year. The number of schools included in the School Dental Service increased from 367 to 412 and the number of children enrolled increased from 47,000 to about 49,500.

Details of treatments given appear in the table below:

Type of treatment	School	General	Mission	Total
Total attendances(a)	48,400	23,900	1,500	73,800
Initial examinations	20,100	18,000	400	38,500
Revision examinations	18,000	8,000	400	26,400
Restorations	16,900	8,600	1,100	26,600
Extractions	6,000	16,800	1,000	23,800
Periodical treatments	24,100	3,700	5	27,805
Prostheses	40	1,100	200	1,340

(a) Attendances are based on the number of persons treated during a calendar month, not on the number of treatments given.

Treatment tours to outstations were continued throughout the year.

Ophthalmology. 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. Cases requiring immediate specialist attention are referred to the Angau Memorial Hospital in Lae, the Nonga Base Hospital in Rabaul or the Port Moresby General Hospital.

Extensive trachoma campaigns have not so far been undertaken, but wherever there are a number of cases, particularly in schools, the ophthalmologists institute 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 the Laloki Psychiatric Centre and the General Hospital, Port Moresby.

Bomana Mental Hospital was closed during the year. In its place the nearby Laloki Psychiatric Centre is undergoing further development in line with modern ethnopsychiatric principles. Patient treatments now include psychotherapy, medical, ataractic, occupational, social and recreational therapies. Therapeutic activity is related to indigenous custom and the patient's culture of origin is taken into account in the process of rehabilitation.

The Mainland Region and the Islands Region now each have their own psychiatrist.

Medical officers and 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 Mental Health Division advises the Administration on preventive aspects of mental health and forensic ethnopsychiatry, undertakes cross-cultural psychiatric research and studies trends in acculturation and community mental health in the Territory and overseas.

Artificial Limb Factory. This factory, at Lae, produced 91 new limbs during the year, repaired 529 instruments, manufactured 1,200 crutches, 25 calipers and 53 pairs of protective footwear for leprosy patients. Three former leprosy patients were trained in the making of protective footwear and are now working at the newly established footwear workshop in Madang.

Medical Research. The Papua and New Guinea Medical Research Advisory Committee, which was formed in 1962 under the chairmanship of Sir Macfarlane Burnet, O.M., F.R.S., advises the Director of Public Health on matters relating to medical research in the Territory.

Steps are being taken to establish a permanent statutory medical research body in the Territory, to be known as the Institute of Human Biology. It is proposed that when established the Institute will incorporate the functions of the Medical Research Division of the Department of Public Health. The International Biological Programme, which was

initiated by the International Council of Scientific Unions, has completed preliminary plans for a project in the Territory concerned with the study of human adaptability to changing conditions.

Several important medical research projects continued during the year:

(i) *Kuru* is a fatal neurological disease that only occurs in the Fore area of Papua and New Guinea. The disease has attracted world wide interest. Important epidemiological studies were carried out by the Medical Officer (Kuru Research) who reported a decrease in the number of cases of kuru, an increase in the average age of kuru victims, and a correlation of high incidence of kuru with peak rainfall periods.

Outstanding research on the cause of kuru was carried out by United States workers who have now six chimpanzees affected with a kuru-like disease and who are doing extensive work in an attempt to isolate viruses which may be responsible for the disease;

(ii) *Burkitt Lymphoma*. Many overseas investigators are most interested in the study of Burkitt Lymphoma being conducted in the Territory. These research workers are most anxious to obtain Burkitt lymphoma material for the purpose of conducting viral, histopathology and chromosomal studies. The main areas of interest include the associations of the disease with other forms of cancer and comparative studies with findings based on work carried out on material obtained from African sources;

(iii) *Leprosy*. A trial of the value of B.C.G. vaccination as a leprosy prophylactic conducted over the past several years, was completed during the year. The findings of this study indicated that B.C.G. vaccination may prevent the occurrence of clinically recognisable leprosy, particularly in persons between 10 and 29 years of age. This trial has now been replaced by a study and control programme based on the use of a long acting sulphone drug given intramuscularly at 75 day intervals;

(iv) *Psychiatric Research*. A study was carried out in the New Britain area to define existing mental health problems and to determine if preventive action can be taken. In the Gazelle Peninsula district the highest incidence of mental disorders was found to occur among the immigrants from other parts of the Territory. As a result of the studies so far conducted

two priorities for mental health services in the area have been established:

(a) to direct social and psychiatric resources to the high incidence of recently urbanised groups; and

(b) to direct attention to members of the community who may be able to play the role of 'community caretakers' in community health services;

(v) *Dental caries*. An important dental research programme dealing with the cause of dental caries continued during the year. The study is based on the important finding that the people of some villages in the Territory have almost no dental caries; those of other villages have a moderate caries prevalence; while those of other villages have a high caries prevalence. These studies are not yet concluded but early observations appear to indicate that there is a correlation of acid soils with the high occurrence of dental caries;

(vi) *Endemic goitre*. Limited work continued on the study of the control of endemic goitre by depot injections of iodised oil. The iodised oil continues to be most effective in the control of endemic goitre and also causes a marked regression in established cases.

As a result of the work in Papua and New Guinea other countries are becoming interested in the use of depot iodised oil as a control measure for endemic goitre;

(vii) *Endemic cretinism*. Sixteen thousand five hundred people in the Jimmi River area have been examined for goitre signs of endemic cretinism and for other medical abnormalities. Two hundred and sixty cretins were found. Approximately 6.5% of the children under six years of age were found to be cretins.

A limited trial has been established with the objective of determining if depot iodised oil administered to women of child bearing age will prevent endemic cretinism. It will be some years before this study is completed but if the iodised oil proves to be effective in the prevention of endemic cretinism, then the administration of iodised oil at 3 to 5 year intervals will control endemic goitre and also prevent endemic cretinism. This would mark a major advance in this aspect of public health and preventive medicine;

(viii) *Filariasis*. The study of the basic epidemiology of filariasis, mentioned in previous reports, was concluded. As a result of the study it was recommended that special filariasis

control measures should not be undertaken because the uneven distribution of the disease and the long life of the parasite would make a Territory control programme very complicated and expensive. It was further recommended that if control measures were undertaken then these should be based on drug distribution and mosquito control and the programme should be confined to hyperendemic areas.

(c) ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Removal and Treatment of Waste Matter

Extensions were made to the sewerage reticulation scheme in Lae Township during the year. A sewerage scheme using sewerage ponds is under construction at Goroka. A number of small sewerage reticulation schemes were constructed at Rabaul, with outfall to the sea. A sanitary depot, consisting of a large septic tank was constructed at Kavieng. A new sanitary depot was built at Lae to replace one destroyed by flood.

Refuse disposal is by controlled tipping, dumping in the sea or incineration. Large areas of waste or swamp land have been reclaimed by controlled tipping in Rabaul, Lae, Wewak, Madang and Kavieng.

Health inspectors and assistant health inspectors advised on, and supervised, the correct disposal of wastes. Aid post orderlies instructed by patrolling officers of the Department of Public Health carried out these tasks in more remote communities.

Local government councils increased the amount of their revenues spent on environmental sanitation and in the provision of sanitary facilities—these included aqua privies, pour flush latrines and concrete slabs for pit latrine tops.

Health education at the village level is primarily concerned with housing, the disposal of refuse and night soil and the control of rats and other pests.

Water Supplies

Limited water reticulation is available at Rabaul, Kokopo, Lorengau and Lae. At Mount Hagen a water supply scheme which is under construction at the hospital will augment the supply for the township. A reticulated water scheme is under construction at Goroka. Other Territory towns rely mainly on rain water storage.

Work continued throughout the year to improve water supplies in rural areas by financial and technical assistance to local

government councils for environmental sanitation projects including the provision of safe wells, rainwater tanks and the damming of springs for drinking water.

Fibre-glass well liners, and polythene pipes are reducing costs and allowing local government councils to provide more water supplies. Sanitary facilities such as pit latrines, and bathing and laundry facilities were also approved and supervised by health inspectors. Safe water supply schemes were installed in 973 villages, serving a population of 270,000. Bacteriological examinations of water supplies, both urban and rural, were carried out regularly.

Food Inspection

Medical officers, health inspectors, assistant health inspectors and certain other approved medical personnel regularly carried out inspection of imported and locally grown foods. All food premises were regularly inspected. Food condemned during the year included 102,089 pounds of rice, 32,305 pounds of meat and fish, 42,810 pounds of flour, 26,214 pounds of vegetables and 27,211 pounds of miscellaneous foods.

Frequent inspections were made at local dairies and bacteriological examination of their products undertaken. All dairy cattle are tested annually for tuberculosis and at regular intervals for brucellosis by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, which also controls the slaughtering of animals. Two health inspectors of the Department of Public Health have been appointed meat inspectors.

Control of Pests Dangerous to Health

Efforts were made to ensure that areas within town boundaries were kept free from disease vectors and other pests. Rural communities were instructed in methods of ground control of mosquito breeding, and in the control of insect pests.

In all ports rodent control was rigidly enforced. Rural communities were supplied with rat traps and instructed in their use.

(d) PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

Health Evaluation Survey

The field work of the three regional surveys constituting the Health Evaluation Survey has been completed. The analysis of the results obtained is in its final stages. The final report will be available later in 1967.



Pupils at Faniufa Catholic Mission School, Goroka.

Students construct a reading room, Teachers' College, Rabaul.





Trainee teachers practising methods of teaching modern mathematics at the Teachers' College, Rabaul.

Form I, High School, Rabaul.





The College Conch Shell Band leads students in a parade, Lae Show, 1966.

The Okapa exhibit, Lae Show, 1966.





A marker on the Northern Section of the border between New Guinea and West Irian surveyed by a Joint Australian-Indonesian team.



An Australian Volunteer helps with a local project.

Principal Diseases and Principal Causes of Death

Table 7 of Appendix XIX sets out, for the total population during the year 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 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

The Administration continues to provide all vaccines for the control and prevention of communicable diseases free of charge. The vaccination of the inhabitants against smallpox, initiated in 1964 was continued on a reduced scale. Approximately 69,000 vaccinations were given during the year.

Routine immunisation against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus is given to infants and children at maternal and child health clinics. B.C.G. vaccination is given to new born babies in hospitals and at maternal and child health clinics.

The following immunisations were given by the Department of Public Health and mission maternal and child health workers:

	Triple	CDT	TET	BCG
Department of Public Health ..	107,804	9,350	12,707	21,672
Mission ..	87,618	23,431	25,399	18,602
	195,422	32,781	38,106	40,274

and a total of 25,207 doses of oral poliomyelitis vaccine.

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 1952-1953*; and the *Infectious Diseases Regulations*.

Under the *Infectious Diseases Regulations*, local medical authorities must be notified immediately of cases of any of the prescribed infectious diseases.

No major epidemics of communicable disease occurred but gastro-enteritis and infectious hepatitis were prevalent throughout the Territory.

Quarantine

Two international airlines traverse New Guinea—one through Bougainville to the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and the other through Lae and Wewak to West Irian. Full quarantine procedures are taken on the arrival of these aircraft. International shipping calls at Territory ports. Full precautions are carried out at all ports of first entry by medical officers and supporting staff except that modified procedures apply to vessels and aircraft arriving from Australia and New Zealand.

The domestic quarantine practised in connection with the recruitment of labour from highland areas for work on coastal plantations was continued.

(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 training complex at Kainantu, the schools of nursing at Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae and Wewak, the nursing aid schools at Lae, Madang, Goroka, Wewak, Lorengau, Kavieng, Sohano, Kieta and Mendi and aid post supervisors attend a course at Mount Hagen. In-service and formal training courses are also given in the specialised fields of maternal and child health, dentistry, malaria eradication and tuberculosis control by the relevant division of the Department. Professor Blackburn, Consultant in Medicine; Professor R. Lovell, Consultant in Medicine; Professor Howard Williams, Consultant in Child Health and Pediatrics; Professor W. B. Macdonald, Consultant in Child Health and Pediatrics; Professor S. Meares, Consultant in Obstetrics and Gynaecology; Professor M. G. Taylor, Consultant Physiologist; Professor F. R. Magarey, Consultant Pathologist; Professor H. Eddey, Consultant in Surgery; Professor J. Lawson, Consultant in

Surgery; Professor R. H. Black, Consultant in Public Health to the Papuan Medical College; all visited the Territory during the year.

A number of graduates have had the opportunity to undertake studies overseas during the year in Australia, England, Fiji and Hawaii: details are given in Appendix XXVII.

Details of trainees in all courses at 30 June 1967 are given in Table 2 of Appendix XIX.

Medical Officers. The Papuan Medical College which is associated with the Port Moresby General Hospital provides a five year course of training for medical officers with special emphasis on Territory health problems. Twenty male students and one female student from New Guinea are enrolled at the College; four male students from Tonga, two each from West Irian and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and one each from Samoa and Nauru are also enrolled. Six medical officers graduated from the College in December 1966: one from New Guinea, two from West Irian, one from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and two from Papua. The minimum educational requirement for entry to the course is now a pass at Form IV. This year, students entering the Medical Course were required to complete the preliminary year at the University before commencing first year medicine.

Dr Ako Toua, a graduate of the Fiji School of Medicine was appointed Regional Medical Officer Goroka. He is the first local officer to be appointed to the position of regional medical officer and he will be responsible for the health services for more than 800,000 people in the Highlands region.

Nurses. General nursing training is given at Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae and Wewak. The basic training course covers hospital nursing, public health nursing, mental health, obstetrics and maternal and child health. After completing the three-year four-month course, graduate nurses work in hospitals, rural health centres and clinics. Nurses are expected to do one year of staff nursing before undertaking post-basic training courses in obstetrics.

The first three graduates of a course leading to qualifications equivalent to those of an Australian registered nurse satisfactorily completed their examinations. Male and female candidates with a Form III pass or over are accepted into this advanced nursing course. One male and eight female students from New Guinea are attending the course which is conducted at Port Moresby. Five Papuan and four

New Guinean nurses are currently undertaking a post-basic course in obstetrics at the Rabaul School of Nursing. Thirty-six New Guinean and three Papuan male students and one British Solomon Islands Protectorate male student, and 67 New Guinean and 3 Papuan female students are training at Rabaul. Forty New Guinean and 14 Papuan female students are training at Lae; 11 New Guinean and 10 Papuan female students are training at Wewak; 39 male and 24 female students from New Guinea and one female student from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate are training at the School of Nursing, Port Moresby. Twenty-five students from New Guinea and one from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate graduated from the School of Nursing, Port Moresby; thirteen New Guinean students graduated from the School of Nursing, Rabaul, during the year.

Medical Assistants. Medical assistants are now trained at the Paramedical Training Centre, Madang (the Centre having been moved from Port Moresby during the year), and at the field training complex at Kainantu. The training is in three stages, each stage being of approximately one years duration. The stages are devoted to basic theory, practical experience, and final preparation for work as a medical assistant. The course is open to males who have reached an education level of Form III.

At present there are forty-seven students from New Guinea and twenty-three from Papua undertaking the course. During the year five students from New Guinea and eight from Papua graduated as medical assistants. The medical assistant is a general health worker who is trained to carry out responsible work in rural health services. His training is designed to give him a wide general knowledge of health work, in particular rural health work, disease control, administration and health education.

A correspondence course for a Certificate in Tropical Health is available for graduate medical assistants.

Health Inspectors. There are four New Guineans and two Papuans enrolled in the public health inspector's course which was transferred this year from the Papuan Medical College to the Paramedical Training Centre in Madang. The entrance standard for the course is Form IV.

Aid Post Orderlies. The Department of Public Health has conducted a series of courses of four months duration for qualified aid post

orderlies. Those who successfully completed the course were granted certificates of competence as aid post orderly supervisors.

Nursing Aides. A one year course for nursing aides is given at Goroka, Kavieng, Kieta, Lae, Lorengau, Madang, Mendi and Wewak. A new school was opened during the year at Mount Hagen. Girls with Standard 5 education are taught the basic nursing care of hospital patients and those aspects of public health which can be applied in the home and village environment. Nursing aides will take over some of the duties carried out by male orderlies in hospitals. The training is also expected to be of value to girls after marriage and is designed to enable them to make a positive contribution towards improving village life. There are 195 girls in training as nursing aides in various schools in New Guinea.

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. As increasing number of nursing aides become available, displaced male orderlies will be trained for work at village level.

Maternal and Child Health Assistants. The Maternal and Child Health Division undertakes the training of all nurses in maternal and child health during their general training. Nurses are given a period of four months intensive field training in maternal and child health work in order that they may, when qualified, be able to work in a hospital or a field situation.

The Administration continues to assist mission training in maternal and child health. There are six mission maternal and child health training schools with 131 students in training. Thirty-one students passed their Child Health Certificate and twenty-eight their Midwifery Certificate. An additional eight New Guineans were trained in Papua.

Three students qualified for a Midwifery Certificate from Administration training schools.

Radiographers and Medical Technologists. Students who have passed Form IV educational standard are accepted for training as radiographers and medical technologists.

The training given in both courses lasts for three years and is carried out at the Port Moresby General Hospital. Nine New Guinean students, of whom one is a female, are training

as medical technologists. One New Guinean graduated as a medical technologist during the year. There are eight New Guinean students in training as radiographers.

Physiotherapy Technicians. A course for physiotherapy technicians is given at the Papuan Medical College, Port Moresby. It is expected that five students, of whom three are Papuans and two are New Guineans, will sit for the final examinations in July 1967.

Dental Officers, Dental Assistants and Dental Mechanics. Students with a pass in Form IV or equivalent are accepted into the dental officers' course. This course lasts for four years and training is undertaken at the Dental College, Port Moresby. Students with a pass in Form III educational standard are accepted into the dental assistant/nurse course which takes two years, while those candidates with a pass at Form II education standard are accepted for the dental mechanics course of three years duration. All of these courses are given at the Dental College, Port Moresby.

Malaria Service Personnel. Training in this field is undertaken by the Malaria Service Section and trainees are divided into four groups: (1) squad leaders, (2) team leaders, (3) area supervisors and (4) laboratory technicians.

The training for each of the first three of these groups lasts for six months and is followed by two years of in-service training. The training for the laboratory technicians lasts for ten months and is followed by two years of supervised in-service experience at designated laboratories. The Territorial Malaria School at Kundiawa provides an institutional training for squad and team leaders, area supervisors and laboratory technicians. The field training is undertaken at Kainantu.

Health Education

Clinical and community health education activities continued to be carried out by physicians, nurses, medical assistants and all workers in the basic health services. Professional health educators provided support and consultation services for persons engaged in primary health education, and several undergraduate and graduate study courses in health education were conducted. Supporting audio-visual teaching materials and mass media, including several health broadcasts each week, were used.

A special health education pilot project, covering forty five villages, was set up as part of the plan for the establishment of health education services throughout the Territory.

During the year, the major work of the health education service was to establish a professional basis for health education activities in the Territory with emphasis on organisational structure; community health development; education affecting attitudes, beliefs and customs; the development and effective use of community health services; and on providing a link between community needs and values and the available health services.

A development of major importance was the establishment of a one year post-basic study course leading to a diploma in health education. This study course commenced in June 1967 and is being attended by twenty eight post-basic students who will later work in medical and nursing education and on health education activities.

Special studies were carried out in the following fields of health education:

- (i) organisational structure for health education services in Papua and New Guinea;
- (ii) taxonomy of health education principles and activities;
- (iii) the adaption of activities to suit Territory conditions; and
- (iv) special methodology developed for health education activities in Papua and New Guinea.

(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 peoples' staple foods vary from place to place but may include yam, sweet potato, taro, banana, sago, tapioca and rice. The main imported staple food eaten is brown rice or vitamin-enriched white rice. Wheatmeal is imported and is used as a subsidiary food. 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, flooding, local outbreaks of pests or disease, or miscalculation by the inhabitants as to the area to be placed as food gardens. Field officers of the Departments of District Administration, 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 region.

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.

A pilot plant for the extraction of protein from green leaves has been established at Lae by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. Experience in other countries indicates that leaf protein can be obtained cheaply and can be an acceptable dietary supplement.

Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries female extension officers based at Lae and Rabaul are introducing new vegetable crops to women in several areas and teaching methods of cash cropping.

Surveys into the eating habits of rural people have been carried out in the Highlands to determine the incidence and causes of infant malnutrition in one area, and to determine the degree of change in eating habits leading to the purchase of imported foods in an area

of rapid economic development. In addition interesting studies of the people's attitudes toward infant feeding have been made.

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 textbook 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. Courses in applied nutrition are given to medical and nursing students in training.

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, wheatmeal and meats, are issued. Outside areas covered by industrial agreements prescribing cash wages, and in cases where officers of the Department of District Administration 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 personal 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* 1952-1965. 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 of 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 used during the year, solely for medicinal purposes:

	Grammes	
Morphine	..	962
Codeine	..	962
Pethidine	..	3,968
Methadone	..	17
Normethadone	..	2
Cocaine	..	49
Opium in preparations	..	3,920
Pholcodine	..	30

The importation of diacetylmorphine (heroin) and diphenoxylate is prohibited for all purposes.

CHAPTER 9

DRUGS

The distribution, storage, use and sale of drugs and pharmaceuticals are controlled by the *Poisons and Dangerous Substances Ordinance* 1952-1965 and Regulations, and the ordinances referred to in the preceding chapter.

The *Drugs Ordinance* 1952 and Regulations prescribe standards for drugs. The Poisons and Dangerous substances (methylated spirit) Regulations (1958) provides legislation controlling all dealings in methylated spirits including rectified spirit.

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 1963-1966

Liquor (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance 1963

Under the Excise Ordinance the manufacture or distillation of alcoholic liquor is subject to licensing by the Comptroller 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 controls the licensing of premises and the sale of liquor. The law 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 twelve 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 organisations conducting campaigns of temperance education in the Territory.

Imports

The quantities of liquor imported into the Territory during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 were as follows:

Commodity	1965-66	1966-67
	Imp gal	Imp gal
Ale, beer, stout, cider, etc. ..	307,918	298,694
Spirits—		
Brandy	9,590	8,271
Gin	32,300	34,217
Whisky	17,833	18,368
Rum (underproof) ..	25,463	33,689
Rum (overproof) ..	5,436	6,610
Other potable spirits (underproof)	5,796	6,434
Other potable spirits (overproof)	nil	nil
Wines—		
Sparkling	3,636	5,104
Still	28,733	34,120
Still (Sacramental) ..	2,251	2,941
Total	438,956	448,448

Import Duties

The following import duties are levied on alcoholic liquors:

(i) *Ales, beers, etc.*

(a) \$1.15 per gallon.

(b) For corresponding non-alcoholic beverages, 25 cents per gallon.

(ii) *Spirits and spirituous liquors*

(a) When not exceeding the strength of proof, \$12.00 per gallon.

(b) When exceeding the strength of proof \$12.00 per proof gallon.

(iii) *Wines*

(a) Grape, sparkling, \$3.50 per gallon.

(b) Grape, still, containing less than 27 per cent, proof spirit, 30 cents per gallon.

(c) Grape, still, including medicated and vermouth, 60 cents per gallon.

(d) Grape, unfermented, 10 per cent ad valorem.

(e) Other than grape, not elsewhere included, including sake and samshu—

(1) when not exceeding the strength of proof, \$3.90 per gallon;

(2) when exceeding the strength of proof, \$5.60 per proof gallon.

(f) For sacramental purposes—50 per cent of the specified appropriate duty rate.

CHAPTER 11

HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Legislation

The legislation governing town planning and housing is:

(i) 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;

(ii) 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

(iii) the *Papua and New Guinea Place Names Ordinance* 1965 which establishes a committee empowered to assign a name to any place in the Territory and to alter any existing name.

New town planning legislation is under consideration:

Town Planning

Authority to supervise the planning and zoning of towns is vested in the Town Planning Board which is advised by a town planner. During the year zoning plans for the towns of Aitape and Vanimo were considered, the Vanimo plan being approved. Alterations were made by the Board to the zoning plans of the towns of Lorengau, Kavieng, Kainantu, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Banz, Lae and Goroka.

Surveys Completed

Boundary surveys for rural leases were completed during the year in the Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands, West New Britain, Morobe and Madang Districts.

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

Urban surveys of town allotments were effected in the towns of Lae, Madang,

Goroka, Mount Hagen, Wewak, Vanimo, Kundiawa and other smaller centres.

Trigonometrical control surveys were extended in the West New Britain District.

Housing Conditions

In the rural areas most houses are built in traditional designs from materials available locally, and there is no housing shortage.

Increased building construction in the towns is bridging the gap between supply and demand created by the rapid growth of urban population. In Part VI Section 4 Chapter 9 under the heading Works Activity some housing statistics have been incorporated which are relevant to this section.

Modern houses, suited to the climate, are being built of materials such as timber, fibro-cement sheets, cement and galvanised iron, stabilised earth and bricks. Further information concerning developments affecting housing conditions, particularly low-cost building, is given in the section on Training and Research in this chapter.

Housing loans to a maximum of \$7,000 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 25 years for timber framed constructions and 35 years for brick, concrete, stone, etc. with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per year. A separate scheme established in 1960 under the same Ordinance provides low cost houses for rental and eventual sale preferably to New Guineans.

The War Service Homes Branch 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 authorised loan in each case is \$7,000 and the interest rate payable is 3½ per cent. The maximum period of repayment is 30 years for timber-framed construction and 45 years for brick, concrete, stone, etc.

The *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958-1967 and allied employment legislation prescribe the minimum standards of housing for indigenous workers.

During 1966 it was decided to establish a central housing authority in the Territory. Enabling legislation; the *Housing Commission Ordinance* was passed. The Commission, which will be established during the year 1967-1968, will encourage home ownership throughout the

Territory, and provide housing within the reach of the lower paid urban worker. It is intended to operate on a financially self-sufficient basis, and to this end it will take advantage of the most up-to-date developments in building research. In the long term it is expected that the Commission will provide the solution to the housing problems posed by rapid increases in the growth of the main urban centres.

Training and Research

The most important and difficult aspect of the housing problem is cost. European techniques and standards of construction are often unsuitable and expensive under Territory conditions. Building materials, because of their bulk, are traditionally expensive to import, and in the Territory internal transportation difficulties often add greatly to pre-construction costs. It is evident that if low-cost housing of an acceptable standard is to become a reality, development must proceed along the lines of making the maximum possible use of local techniques, labour and materials, and in this area much satisfactory progress is being made.

Under the Native Apprenticeship scheme, technical schools give practical and theoretical training in building and associated trades. Indigenous artisans employed by the Administration and the missions in the construction of hospitals, schools and other buildings receive on-the-job training. Village communities wishing to erect such buildings using local materials and labour are advised by the Administration on the most suitable methods of construction and design. Experiments with building materials and techniques are being continued, with the aim of discovering what materials can be manufactured cheaply and easily from local resources, and of developing simple construction procedures.

The Building Research Station established in 1964 has increased its activities. A loom process developed by the station can weave sago into a durable wall lining material for about one third of the cost of the cheapest available imported lining. The Department of Trade and Industry is helping to set up cottage industries in villages where sago bark is readily available. There has been a consistent demand for working drawings of the loom from missions, schools and other institutions.

Five experimental houses were built in a programme aimed at developing less expensive housing suited to conditions in Papua and

New Guinea. Various combinations of locally available materials such as concrete slabs and stumps, stabilised earth bricks, timber and sedge matting were used. The houses were of different designs with two or three bedrooms, cooking and toilet facilities and both outdoor and indoor living areas.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation Division of Building Research has continued its work on tropical building research through its Port Moresby office. In co-operation with the Building Research Station the use of bamboo as a building material is being examined and an experimental project to develop a simple preservation process has begun. Work on the fungicidal properties of paints has continued at an exposure site in Lae, and the analysis of the results from the study of indoor environment has been completed and a report prepared. The final report on the field and laboratory investigations of the limestones of the Territory has been completed and distributed. Recording of direct and diffused solar radiation incident on a horizontal surface has continued at Port Moresby and continuous directional rain gauge observations have been made in Goroka, Lae and Port Moresby.

The fourth meeting of the Building Research Advisory Committee was held in Port Moresby during June 1967. This committee is made up of representatives of the C.S.I.R.O., thirteen Territory and Australian departments and three representatives of private enterprise, all of whom are concerned with building in the Territory. The Committee was established in 1964 by the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Building Research to provide better contact between the Division and the building industry of the Territory.

CHAPTER 12

PROSTITUTION

No special legislative or administrative measures have been found necessary in respect of prostitution or brothel-keeping.

CHAPTER 13

PENAL ORGANISATION

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 Organisation

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 30 June 1967 there were seventy-six institutions with a staff of 79 male officers and 24 female and 559 male warders.

Institutions are divided into three categories—central, district and subsidiary. The central institutions are located at:

Baisu (near Mount Hagen)

Boram (near Wewak)

Buimo (near Lae), and

Keravat (near Rabaul)

The district institutions are located at:

Beton (near Madang)

Bihute (near Goroka)

Kavieng

Lorengau, and

Sohano.

There are some sixty-seven subsidiary institutions at various suitable locations.

Development of Institutions

The central corrective institutions are situated in rural surroundings with provision for training in farming and forestry work, and for outdoor recreation.

The Baisu Institution (near Mount Hagen) has replaced Bihute as a central institution. Most of the buildings at Baisu are of a temporary nature pending full development of the institution. Good ground for the establishment of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry projects has been provided by the draining of 330 acres of swampland. Provision is also to be made for work of a light industrial nature.

Boram Central Institution is fully operational and complete. All trade training, livestock and forestry projects have been increased in scope and volume. Additional workshops have been completed and boot and shoe repairing equipment is available.

Additional land for agriculture and livestock is being sought.

Keravat Central Corrective Institution is complete except for the final stages of sewerage and water supply which are currently under

construction. Workshops and machinery are available for trade and agricultural training. Livestock and improved pasture projects are progressing and teak and cashew nut plantations are being expanded.

The Buimo Central Institution is fully operational though not yet complete. Power, sewerage and water supply are available. Teak plantations have been extended and livestock and pasture improvement projects expanded. Workshops and agricultural and other machinery are available and minor trade projects have been established.

The institution at Goroka moved to a new site beyond the township at Bihute, and is now a district institution. The new site provides good prospects for agriculture, cattle raising and forestry.

Permanent buildings for accommodation of married and single warders have been completed and service buildings are under construction. Final plans are being completed for the supply of power and the introduction of light industries as training projects.

The reconstruction of Kavieng Institution is well under way on a self-help basis, almost all work being done by detainees.

Minor new work as well as maintenance 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 as necessary 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 stationed at all central institutions and all but two district institutions (where very low daily averages do not at present warrant the services of an officer). Warders are available for all central and district institutions. The majority of subsidiary institutions are now staffed by warders thus relieving the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary of institutional duties.

All officers and warders are given special training for a period of five 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 also 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.

A Warder Training Centre is under construction near the Bomana Central Institution and the training period for warders and officers will be increased to six months. A special squad of warder instructors is in training for the Warder Training Centre.

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. Those long-term detainees who do not constitute a security problem and who have developed special skills may be transferred to district and subsidiary institutions to provide valuable skilled labour at those points. 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 as 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 juvenile 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 of work may not exceed 8½ hours a day, and there is no work on Saturday afternoon or on Sunday.

Religious beliefs precluding working on Saturdays are respected and appropriate adjustments made.

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 brick-making machines use coral and gravel as raw materials. No artificial fertilisers 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 to institution in a clean and sanitary condition. Female prisoners are employed on such tasks as sewing, washing and weeding.

Payment at the rate of 80c 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 carried out.

Detainees are housed in either wards or cells which have an average of over 370 cubic feet of space for each detainee. At 30 June 1967 there was an overall total of 62 cells and 128 wards for indigenous males, 9 cells and 53 wards for indigenous females, 18 cells and 3 wards for non-indigenous females.

Under the Ordinance, provision is made for the appointment of chaplains and for religious services.

Visiting Justices. A magistrate or visiting justice is appointed by the Administrator to each institution and is required to visit the particular institution for which he is responsible at least once a month.

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 im-

prisonment 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 tin-smithing, carpentry, brick-making, bricklaying, building and sawmilling; in the operation of heavy equipment; and in agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry. At Buimo, Keravat and Boram, detainees undertake project training in building construction and allied trades, and instruction and practical experience in brick-making are provided at a number of other institutions including Basiu, Boram, Kavieng and Madang. 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.

Adult education classes have been arranged through the Department of Education for selected detainees at the Boram, Keravat, Lae and Madang institutions. The detainees selected are mostly serving sentences of twelve months or over and are considered likely to profit from adult education and to use the knowledge gained to benefit their own communities on release.

Recreation includes football, cricket, basketball, baseball and handicrafts. Detainees may buy or be given books, magazines, religious literature and additional stationery 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 District Administration assist in finding employment for discharged persons. The Department of District Administration investigates any problems discharged persons may have, arranges continued medical treatment, if this should be necessary, and provides general aftercare and assistance.

Juvenile Offenders

The incidence of crime among children in the Territory is low. The *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1966 provides for all aspects of the welfare of children. Under this legislation, special children's courts have been established at Goroka, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Wewak and Mount Hagen; Kokopo is included in the jurisdiction of the court at Rabaul; Wau and Bu'olo are included in that of the court at Lae. These courts hear cases involving children under the age of 16 years.

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.

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 the 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 EDUCATION SYSTEM

Legislation

The control and direction of education in the Territory is 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:

- (i) the establishment by the Administrator of Schools, pre-school centres and other educational institutions and facilities;
- (ii) compulsory registration, recognition, or exemption of all schools conducted by educational agencies other than the Administration;
- (iii) the making of grants authorised by the Administrator to missions and other educational agencies;

(iv) the conduct of schools by local authorities subject to the approval of the Director of Education;

(v) the declaration of compulsory attendance of children at schools in specified areas;

(vi) the determination of the language or languages of instruction to be used in schools;

(vii) 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

(viii) 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:

(i) the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the peoples of the Territory;

(ii) a blending of cultures; and

(iii) 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:

(i) achieve mass literacy, i.e. to teach all indigenous children to read and write in a common language;

(ii) awaken the interest of the indigenous people in, and assist their progress towards, a higher material standard of living and a civilised mode of life;

(iii) inform the indigenous community to enable it to cope with the political, economic and social changes that are occurring throughout the Territory;

(iv) 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

(v) provide within the Territory, as a means of encompassing the above, a full range of primary, secondary, tertiary, technical and adult education facilities 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 civilisation—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 Administration schools courses of religious instruction are given by ministers of religion and authorised laymen. Attendance at the courses is subject to the consent of the parents. Instruction in conformity with the Department's syllabus is also given regularly in ethics and morals.

Formal liaison is maintained with the missions through the Education Advisory Board and the district education committees.

The Education Advisory Board membership consists of the Director of Education, four members representing the missions and voluntary education agencies and up to four other members all of whom are appointed by the Administrator.

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 all districts. At least one New Guinean has been appointed to each committee while many attend as observers and are accorded the right to speak but not to vote.

Tuition for all students in Territory schools is free, however an annual school equipment charge of one dollar for each student in primary 'T' schools and three dollars per student in secondary and technical 'T' schools is levied on all students in both government and non-government schools. Where evidence supports

the inability of a community to pay the full charge, the District Education Committee can recommend a lower charge, or a waiving of the school equipment charge altogether. There is no charge for board or accommodation at residential schools.

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. Children travelling to and from schools are provided with free transport where necessary.

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 a satisfactory pass he may then proceed to a secondary or technical school or accept a traineeship in one of several fields.

The present secondary curriculum was begun in 1965 and leads to the Territory School Certificate Examination for which students sit at the completion of Form IV. The Report of the Commission on Higher Education recommended that this be an entrance examination for the preparatory year at the University of Papua and New Guinea. Opportunities are made for students who wish to study in faculties that will not be immediately available at the University of Papua and New Guinea to qualify for matriculation at an Australian University. A student may choose to conclude his secondary studies at the end of Form II or Form III, and in either case he could be accepted into the Public Service or find other suitable employment.

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, which is administered from Port Moresby, contains five functional divisions and an educational services group covering activities in adult education, libraries, publications and broadcasts, examinations, guidance, educational research and a special

projects section. The divisions are the Administrative, Primary Education, Secondary Education, Technical Education and Teacher Training Divisions. 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, missions, relations and land and buildings. Field officers of the various divisions work throughout each district.

A district inspector 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 a number of senior administrative functions concerning all Administration education establishments in his district and supervises staff placement within it. He also acts as a member of the team for inspection of secondary and technical schools, which, however, is mainly carried out by inspectors attached to departmental headquarters.

A senior officers' conference, attended by district inspectors and headquarters professional staff, is usually 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 and the detailed statistics given in Appendix XXII indicate the extent of their educational activities. The Education Ordinance requires all non-government schools (except institutions conducted by missions for the exclusive purpose of training their own religious personnel) to be registered, recognised 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 inspectors.

Each mission teacher is required to be either registered as a trained 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 a mission education officer—many full-time—who acts as liaison officer with the Department of Education. Mission schools receive classroom materials on the same basis as Administration schools. The missions are paid grants-in-aid in respect of registered teachers teaching in recognised schools, approved supervisors, mission education officers, the maintenance of students at boarding schools, and teacher trainees.

Grants-in-aid in 1966-67 totalled \$1,405,000.

Expenditure on Education

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Department of Education—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Departmental	3,408	4,202	5,012	5,857	6,932
Grants-in-aid	614	710	932	1,144	1,405
	4,022	4,912	5,944	7,001	8,337
Percent change from previous year	25 %	22 %	21 %	17.7 %	19.1 %
Percent of total Administration expenditure	9 %	10.9 %	11.3 %	10.8 %	10.9 %
Public libraries	26	40	44	45	37
Building construction ..	1,048	1,634	1,334	1,480	1,347
Mission expenditure from own funds	1,320	1,460	2,078	2,134	2,682

Grants-in-aid to missions for educational work are payable according to the rates set out in the following table:

Teacher classification	Amount per annum payable as grant-in-aid
	\$
Indigenous 'A' Course (one year) graduate	300
Indigenous 'A' Course (two year) graduate	400
Indigenous 'B' Course (one year) graduate	300
Indigenous 'B' Course (two year) graduate	500
Indigenous 'C' Course graduate ..	700
Non-indigenous 'E' Course graduate ..	800
Non-indigenous fully qualified and certified teachers and approved administrators and supervisors	1,000
Non-indigenous four year trained secondary teachers	1,200

Grants-in-aid for teachers are payable only for registered teachers engaged in full-time teaching, although assistance may be given on a pro rata basis for fully qualified non-

indigenous teachers engaged in part-time teaching. A travelling allowance is payable for mission education supervisors travelling on duty away from their home base. Missions also receive a maintenance allowance of \$40 a year for residential students at secondary and technical schools, \$60 a year for one-year teacher trainees and \$100 for two-year teacher trainees.

School Buildings. The 1966-67 education building programme totalled \$2,472,000 for new institutions and additions to primary, secondary and technical schools and teachers' colleges. Approximately one third of this was to provide teachers' houses, the balance permanent classrooms, dormitories, playing fields and services.

The technical division of the Department was responsible for the completion of 26 projects at an estimated cost of \$141,240.

Assistance to local government councils in the form of building subsidies for the erection of class rooms at rural primary schools amounted to \$122,980.

Major works completed during the year included the Goroka Teachers' College. Development of secondary and technical schools continued as planned.

Progress

One indicator of progress in the education field is the increased enrolments over the 10-year period in the following table:

Type of school	Pupils		
	1957	1962	1967
Administration—			
Primary 'T' ..	8,253	22,064	44,354
Primary 'A' ..	1,067	1,699	2,605
Secondary .. (a)	62	(b) 241	4,093
Technical ..	162	427	1,014
Vocational ..	..	..	880
Total ..	9,544	24,431	52,946
Mission—			
Primary 'T' .. (Registered)	(c) 113,059	62,091	93,858
Primary 'A' ..	468	680	601
Secondary .. (d)	50	(e) 102	3,382
Technical ..	73	112	288
Vocational ..	..	..	..
Total ..	113,650	62,985	98,129
Primary 'T' (Exempt) ..	(c)	56,650	30,516

(a) Does not include 424 enrolled at post-primary courses.

(b) Does not include 722 enrolled at post-primary courses and 1,321 receiving tuition at post-primary and secondary level through the Pre-entry and Auxillary Training Branch.

(c) No exempt classification in 1957.

(d) Does not include 806 enrolled at post-primary courses.

(e) Does not include 826 enrolled at post-primary courses.

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 contact with more developed peoples.

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 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.

The Education Ordinance provides that attendance at schools may be declared compulsory in certain areas. In most areas the enthusiasm of the people is such that no compulsion is needed to ensure that children enrol, and it is now the practice in an area where there is a strong feeling that compulsion should be applied, for the local government council to issue rules to ensure that all children who enrol 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 generally capable of benefiting from the Australian 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 550 children at primary and secondary levels are being catered for in this way in Papua and New Guinea.

The development of the indigenous people requires differential treatment of the following groups:

- (i) children in urbanised areas;
- (ii) children in areas of frequent contact with Europeans;
- (iii) children in areas of limited contact; and
- (iv) 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 development 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.

Method 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.

Most primary schools in New Guinea are now teaching the new mathematics syllabus in the first two grades. The full modern mathematics syllabus will be extended through the schools by at least one grade each year so that by 1972 the old syllabus will have been completely replaced. Because teachers' colleges are training their students in the new approach, most new teachers are now equipped to handle the work.

New Guinea is one of the first places in the world to adopt this modern approach to mathematics and the Department of Education has given its full support to the introduction of the new methods to the primary schools of the Territory.

School Projects. School projects with an agricultural or rural bias are actively encouraged by the Department of Education with the assistance of officers of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and the Department of Forestry. Many have been established at Highland areas and at the present time there are more than 100 Administration schools in the Territory conducting projects of this kind. These include the establishment of tree and tea nurseries, cultivation of coffee, cocoa, rice, rubber, peanuts, corn and coconuts, pyrethrum planting, bee-keeping and fish and poultry projects.

Enrolments. The table below shows the increase in enrolments at primary schools during the past year.

	Administration			Mission		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary 'T'—						
1966 ..	28,732	13,544	42,276	55,262	37,721	92,983
1967 ..	29,821	14,533	44,354	56,998	36,860	93,858
Primary 'A'—						
1966 ..	1,216	1,142	2,358	227	275	502
1967 ..	1,364	1,241	2,605	299	302	601

Enrolments in exempt schools decreased from 34,716 in 1966 to 30,516 in 1967.

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 temporary school buildings with local materials to be replaced at a later date by buildings of permanent construction. Councils and village communities also assist in providing additions to existing schools. In the more developed areas growing community interest in education is reflected 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 of similar organisations associated with primary 'A' schools.

The associations present the opinions and views of members to teachers and to the Department of Education and raise funds for the purchase of items of school equipment not normally supplied to the school by the Department.

For such purchases a dollar for dollar subsidy is paid by the Administration. In 1966 600 gift boxes of books for school libraries each box valued at \$60, were obtained for schools by this means. At schools in less developed 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 within the Department of Education is responsible for the publication and distribution of various educational booklets and pamphlets. These include *The Education Gazette* which is the official circular of the Department of Education and provides a medium

for the Departments' administrative and professional notices and *The School Paper* which is published in two editions and is aimed at the upper and lower levels of the primary schools. Both contain stories and activities written in controlled English and related to Territory children's interests. A *Schools Broadcasts Paper* designed to be used in conjunction with broadcasts for schools is published monthly. Two volumes, the *Teachers' Term Broadcasts Handbook* and the *English Broadcasts Handbook*, are designed as teachers' aids for broadcasts from preparatory grade to Standard 5. They provide suggestions in methods of treatment of broadcasts and suitable consolidatory activities.

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, 4 and 5 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. At present forty-five different broadcasts each week are programmed for school children.

CHAPTER 3

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Policy

A comprehensive system of secondary education is available for all pupils who satisfy the entry requirements on completion of their primary course. 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.

Schools providing courses at post-primary or secondary level (other than technical or vocational schools) are called high schools. Prior to the formation of the new districts this year the Administration provided a high school in each district. The new districts without high schools, formerly part of the New Britain, Sepik and Eastern Highlands Districts are the West New Britain, West Sepik and Chimbu Districts respectively.

Most of the high schools conducted by the Administration are co-educational: two are also multi-racial and many are residential.

Residential high schools have been established in most districts by various missions operating in New Guinea.

Curriculum. The secondary curriculum has been designed specially to suit the needs and requirements of indigenous school children. The general 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 have 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 end of Standard 6 studies.

All students undertake the same course in Form I of high school consisting of English, mathematics, science, social studies, art, music, physical education, health guidance and manual arts. After Form I, only four subjects are compulsory—English, mathematics, science and a social studies subject. Other subjects offered, from which students may choose, include agriculture, woodwork, technical drawing, art, commerce, home economics, French, Latin, metalwork, music, needlework and typing. All these subjects would not be available at each school. Students sit for the Territory Intermediate Certificate examination at the end of Form III and for the Territory School Certificate examination at the end of Form IV. Students attending multi-racial high schools follow the New South Wales curriculum and sit for the New South Wales School Certificate examination at the end of Form IV and the New South Wales Higher School Certificate at the end of Form VI. The first New South Wales Higher School Certificate examination will be held at the end of 1967.

Enrolments. The tables below show the considerable increase in enrolments at Administration and mission secondary schools during the year: further detailed statistics are contained in Appendix XXII.

ADMINISTRATION HIGH SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

	Number of schools	Number of pupils			
		Indigenous	European	Asian and mixed race	Total
1966 ..	14	2,924	115	156	3,195
1967 ..	14	3,824	105	164	4,093
% Increase	..	30.71	..	5.1	28.9

MISSION HIGH SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

	Number of schools	Number of pupils			
		Indigenous	European	Asian and mixed race	Total
1966 ..	25	2,645	..	..	2,645
1967 ..	26	3,382	..	..	3,382
% Increase	4	27.8	..	..	27.8

ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION HIGH SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

	Number of schools	Number of pupils			
		Indigenous	European	Asian and mixed race	Total
1966 ..	39	5,569	115	156	5,840
1967 ..	40	7,206	105	164	7,475
% Increase	2	29.3	..	5.1	27.9

The fourteen Administration high schools include two boys' schools, two girls' schools, eight co-educational and two multi-racial co-educational schools.

Examinations

In 1966 public examinations held in the Territory were the Territory Intermediate Certificate for those completing Form III and the Territory School Certificate at the end of Form IV.

The Territory School Certificate Examination is now the entrance examination for the preparatory year at the University of Papua and New Guinea. Opportunities will be made for students who wish to study in faculties that

will not be immediately available at the University of Papua and New Guinea, to qualify for matriculation to an Australian university.

The number of successful candidates in the 1966 examinations is indicated below.

	Adminis- tration	Mission	Total
Form II	1,950	1,110	3,060
Form III (Intermediate)	730	360	1,090
Form IV (School Certificate)	210	140	350

Assistance for Secondary Education in Australia

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.

A subsidy/sponsorship scheme has been introduced in 1967 to benefit indigenous children undergoing secondary education in Australia. Awards are made on a competitive basis. The Administration provides a subsidy at the same rate as for non-indigenous children, plus an annual return fare. All other costs are met by private sponsors. It is intended that, if enough sponsors are interested, this scheme will eventually replace the scholarship scheme mentioned above.

The Administration assists non-indigenous parents to send their children to secondary schools in Australia. An allowance of \$290 a year, plus an annual return fare, may be granted for a non-indigenous child—selected Asian and mixed race students receiving in addition up to \$400 a year subject to a means test. A further \$100 per annum for each child after the first, is paid to a family educating more than one child in Australia.

The following table shows the number of children from the Territory of New Guinea receiving educational assistance from the Administration at Australian secondary schools at 30 June 1966 and 1967.

	1966	1967
Indigenous	46	39
Asian	165	190
European	720	799
Mixed race	96	112
Total	1,027	1,140

Guidance

The Department of Education provides a guidance service for the 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 a year.

Regional guidance officers stationed at selected points throughout the Territory test school pupils for selection and placement into secondary schools. Secondary school students at Territory schools are tested to determine general ability. Generally, guidance officers are concerned with high school pupils but, as staff becomes available, guidance activities are being extended into primary schools. The Guidance Section also carries out test construction and research.

CHAPTER 4

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Schools and Curricula

Technical education is provided at four types of schools—vocational, technical high, trade schools and technical colleges. Training in manual arts is also given in Administration comprehensive high schools. Some missions operate technical education institutions.

The technical schools enrol students who have passed Standard 6, for a two-year pre-vocational course during which the student also has the opportunity to study in English, mathematics, social studies and science at better than Form I level. After completing the two-year course, students are available for placement as apprentices or they may take two years of further training which is largely vocational in character, but includes academic studies which allow good students to attempt the intermediate examination as well as to complete a course of trade training. At present the full time vocational courses are restricted to carpentry and joinery, motor mechanics,

diesel mechanics, plumbing and draining, electrical fitting, drafting, and clerk typist occupations.

In addition to students from New Guinea and Papua, students from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and the New Hebrides are attending courses at these schools.

The Technical College at Lae holds certificate (technician level) courses in building construction, mechanical engineering and commerce, in addition to the normal technical school courses.

Vocational schools, which prior to 1967 were known as junior technical and community technical schools, conduct courses which have been designed to supplement the schooling of students who usually have reached standard 6 level but have not entered secondary schools. The courses of one or two years duration provide the people with simple skills to improve building and other facilities in the village. Efforts are made to develop competency in handling motor vehicles and out-board motors where appropriate, and to provide the villagers with marketable skills through which they may obtain money for improvements in living standards and for the initiation of commercial enterprises.

Because of the variations in conditions from one area to another, no fixed course in practical work is prescribed. Typical courses conducted in vocational schools include building techniques involving carpentry, joinery, sheet-metal work, brickmaking and bricklaying. Instruction is given in simple furniture making, boat building, weaving of natural fibres, crop development and improvement, animal husbandry and fishing.

The Port Moresby Trade School is primarily concerned with the block training of apprentices, but also deals with some 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 to ten week period annually for continuous full-time training at a technical school. These block training courses are mainly held at the Port Moresby Trade School, but courses are also given at Rabaul, Lae, Kamaliki (near Goroka) and at Kairuku (Central District in Papua). Courses providing for in-service training include plumbing, carpentry, painting, motor mechanics and heavy equipment operation.

Enrolments of students at the various types of Administration technical schools in New Guinea and at the Port Moresby Trade School at 30 June 1967 were as follows:

Technical Schools	..	..	1014
Vocational Schools	..	..	880
Trade School (Port Moresby)	..	..	84
Block Training Courses	..	..	Average 60

The teaching of manual arts subjects, such as woodwork, metalwork, technical drawing and of domestic arts subjects, such as home management, cooking, needlework and family care, is an integral part of the curriculum in all high schools.

There are seven mission technical schools in New Guinea with a total enrolment of 288 students. One, in New Britain, offers technical courses at secondary level and the others are vocational 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 main courses—'B', 'C' or a secondary course—of teacher training. The 'A' course has been discontinued in Administration teacher training institutions and will eventually be discontinued in mission colleges as well. The 'B' and 'C' courses train teachers for all primary grades. A course to train teachers for the lower secondary classes was commenced in the 1967 school year at Goroka. There are in addition a number of specialist courses available at Administration colleges: for example manual arts and domestic science.

The first teachers' college in the Territory offering three-year courses for the training of secondary teachers opened at Goroka in 1967. The Goroka College project marks the first time United Nations agencies have participated with the Australian Government in developing a project in New Guinea. The United Nations Special Fund is supplying \$1.5 million over five years, matched by the Government's own expenditure of well in

excess of \$2.5 million for the buildings, staff, equipment and other costs of operating the college.

Non-indigenous teachers are mainly recruited from Australia to join the Territory Public Service, although some have been recruited from other English speaking countries and from among local residents who are trained and qualified teachers. There are also a number of teachers on secondment from various Australian states.

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 from Europe and America.

Training courses

The former 'A' course which was of 12 months duration trained teachers for the lower primary grades from preparatory to standard 2 only. This course has now been discontinued in Administration colleges in order to concentrate on a higher level of training. The 'B' course enrolls trainees with form II qualifications and the 'C' course enrolls trainees with an Intermediate Certificate, or equivalent, for a two year course which enables them to teach all primary grades for preparatory to Standard 6.

'A', 'B' and 'C' courses are conducted at mission teacher training colleges while the Administration conducts 'B', 'C', secondary and special courses. Missions in the past tended to concentrate on training 'A' course graduates, but it is now expected that the proportion of 'B' and 'C' level students trained by them will increase significantly. At present some of the students in Administration colleges are being trained for mission authorities. With the increased interest by missions in training 'B' and 'C' level students it is expected that in the future the Administration will train mission teachers only in the secondary, domestic science and manual arts fields.

Indigenous students undertaking primary training 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 trainees throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea in the courses indicated, and the total enrolment at all teacher training colleges in New Guinea.

TRAINEES ENROLLED AT TEACHER TRAINING COURSES

	Administration			Mission		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
'A' Course—Retraining	..	..	..	124	86	210
'B' Course—Year 1..	29	2	31	99	42	141
Year 2..	21	..	21	66	30	96
'C' Course—Year 1..	65	15	80	36	19	55
Year 2..	..	..	..	35	11	46
Secondary	28	7	35	..	..	..
Other(a) ..	..	27	27	(b) 21	..	(b) 21
Total	143	54	(c) 194	387	190	577

(a) Manual Arts or Domestic Science.

(b) Training in Theology.

(c) Includes 30 Mission Teachers in Administration Colleges.

TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGES IN NEW GUINEA

	Administration			Mission		
	Coll-eges	Staff	Train-ees	Coll-eges	Staff	Train-ees
1966 ..	2	14	168	12	47	580
1967 ..	2	27	194	30	46	577

There is a special cadetship training scheme primarily for non-indigenous teachers possessing the New South Wales Leaving Certificate, or equivalent, which involves two years of teacher training at the Australian School of Pacific Administration in Sydney. Students graduating prior to 1966 graduated as primary school teachers, while those who completed the course in 1966 and subsequent years will be secondary school teachers; all future cadetship holders will train as secondary school teachers.

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 12 months duration for senior indigenous teachers of the Administration 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 thirteen members undertaking the 1967 senior officers' course.

An additional year of training is given to 'A' course qualified teachers who successfully complete Form II studies. This qualifies successful trainees to teach primary as well as infant classes. The course this year has twenty-seven students. Mission colleges operate a similar programme.

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. A series of courses designed to assist teachers in the introduction of the new mathematics to junior level was completed in accordance with the new primary mathematics syllabus.

Correspondence courses are also available for teachers who wish to improve their professional status within the Department, and the Departmental library provides reading material for course members.

Study tours in Australia and overseas are occasionally conducted for selected 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 experience through lectures and discussion groups.

In 1966-67 three teachers toured Fiji, one visited New Zealand to attend the biennial Conference of the Australasian Association of Inspectors of Schools and five visited various places in Australia where they undertook teaching duties and inspected schools. Four local teachers from Papua and

New Guinea undertook a six months duty tour in New Zealand where they gained experience in multiple class teaching. They were the third party of Territory teachers to attend this course.

One local teacher on a Churchill scholarship commenced a tour of African countries.

CHAPTER 6

HIGHER EDUCATION

General

In conformity with the recommendations of the report of the 1963 Commission on Higher Education, the University of Papua and New Guinea Ordinance and the Institute of Higher Technical Education Ordinance were passed in 1965, and the Interim Council for the University and a Council for the Institute were established. The University of Papua and New Guinea began operations with a preliminary year course in 1966.

The University Council has appointed Dr J. T. Gunther, formerly Assistant Administrator of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, as Vice-Chancellor of the University, professorial chairs filled so far include English, biology, chemistry, mathematics, law, history, education, social anthropology, political studies and geography. The University continues to provide a preliminary year course and first year degree courses offered in 1967 include subjects leading to a law degree and to an arts degree. The main university buildings are being constructed in the vicinity of the Administrative College some eight miles from Port Moresby.

The Institute of Higher Technical Education began its first courses in 1967 with an enrolment of 31 indigenous students. Dr W. E. Duncanson, formerly principal of Kumasi College of Technology in Ghana, and Colombo Plan Professor of Physics in India, has been appointed as Director of the Institute. The Institute is being established at Lae, although diploma courses in civil engineering and surveying have been commenced in temporary quarters at Port Moresby. Consideration is being given to introducing courses in architecture, building science, business studies, accountancy, electrical engineering and mechanical engineering as soon as facilities permit.

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 was begun at the Vudal Agricultural College in 1965.

Details of training at the Forestry School, Bulolo, are given in Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 6.

Information about the Police Training College established to train officers for the constabulary is given in Part IV, Chapter 1. The first cadet officer graduated late in 1964.

Scholarships

Scholarships are 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 Walter Strong Trust Fund.

Scholarships cover all tuition fees, boarding costs, clothing expenses, a cost-of-living allowance, a text book allowance and medical, dental and optical expenses.

At present there are four New Guinean students studying at Australian universities in the faculties of economics, law and pharmacy. Three of these students are studying under the Walter Strong Trust Fund.

CHAPTER 7

ADULT EDUCATION

Adult Education Council

The Adult Education Council was established in 1963 to advise the Administrator on the organisation and development of adult education activities and has continued to function under the chairmanship of the Director of Education. The Council consists of seven officers of the Public Service including two indigenous officers together with representatives of voluntary organisations.

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 took 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 2,000,000 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 conducted by qualified teachers being held after school hours. The formation of these classes met with an enthusiastic response in every district and at 30 June 1967, there were 100 classes throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea with an approximate total enrolment of 1,500 adult students of whom 960 in 65 classes are in the Trust Territory. In these classes arithmetic, general knowledge and current affairs are being taught as well as English.

Classes have been formed in corrective institutions in Rabaul, Lae, Madang and Port Moresby and special classes are held for police, hospital and administration personnel in many centres.

Formal Extension Work

All departments of the Administration are concerned to some extent in the provision of adult education. The Departments most directly concerned are Education, District Administration, Information and Extension Services and Trade and Industry.

Departments offering extension courses are the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, the Department of Forests and the Department of Public Health. Instruction provided by the Department of Public Health in conjunction with the Department of District Administration, includes courses on use and facilities of the health services, nutrition and

health education. Training is provided either in institutions offering formal courses or by means of a wide range of extension activities.

The use of English as a medium of instruction is slowly increasing as the literacy programme in English involves ever-increasing numbers. It is intended, however, that adult education, in its broadest sense, should provide training as required in any skill, craft or branch of knowledge. In general it may be said that the formal extension work in education of the Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is concerned largely with the introduction of new food crops and improvements in diet and health education; teaching about hygiene, sanitation, and the detection, treatment and control of diseases of humans, animals and crops; promoting cash crops; and improving production methods to provide money income. In fact all efforts are directed toward raising the living standards of the people.

Women's clubs, sponsored by the Department of District Administration, contribute substantially to the education of women and girls. The number of these increased during the year from 315 to 358. Twelve courses for leaders were held during the period attended by 250 club members. 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 District Administration 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 homecrafts, health and hygiene, local government, agriculture and simple technical skills, including house construction and welding.

Twenty courses involving 600 persons were held during the year. Courses have also been held for instructors at six centres.

Correspondence 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 organisations cover:

- (i) University and matriculation tutorials;
- (ii) vocational and professional courses in departmental training schools and colleges, e.g. clerical, medical dental, sanitation, health inspection, communications, printing and all trade training;
- (iii) public service and in-service advancement classes in formal education and;
- (iv) leisure-time classes in a wide range of subjects.

The Department of Education conducts a correspondence school which provides courses for officers of the Public Service and apprentices. Most of the enrolments come from 'A' and 'B' course teachers who are seeking to improve their education to 'C' standard. The table below shows the number of subject enrolments during the year. (Most students enrol in more than one subject.)

<i>Course</i>			<i>Subject enrolments</i>
Form I	..	..	246
Form II	..	..	407
Form III	..	..	680
Form IV	..	..	152
Junior and sub-Junior	..		1
Technical subjects	..		1,498
			<hr/> 2,984

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, the South Pacific Commission and the East-West Centre, Hawaii. Increasing numbers of young adults undertake educational tours or receive formal education and trade training in Australia under the sponsorship of voluntary organisations, 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 level of education of the people.

Broadcasting is a particularly effective medium and a Broadcasting Co-ordinating

Committee has been set up to bring together representatives of the various authorities concerned with broadcasting to advise on development in Papua and New Guinea and achieve the maximum co-ordination of effort. The first meeting was held in Port Moresby in July 1966.

Broadcast 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 realise that programmes broadcast have relevance to their way of life.

There has been a significant increase in the sale of low-cost receivers stimulated by the improved broadcasting services now available to the indigenous people.

There are two separate broadcasting services provided for New Guinea. One is operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission from stations at Port Moresby and Rabaul, and the other is operated by the Administration from Stations at Rabaul, Wewak, Goroka, Mount Hagen, Kerema, Daru and Samarai.

Administration station broadcasts are directed to the indigenous people.

Details of the two services are set out below.

Australian Broadcasting Commission. The ABC has its Territory headquarters at Port Moresby and broadcasts between the hours of 6.00 a.m. and midnight. Its programmes from Port Moresby are transmitted by short wave on two frequencies simultaneously, using the call sign VLT, or VLK. Transmitters now in use make good reception possible in most parts of New Guinea. A separate medium wave station, 9RB at Rabaul, is also operated and 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 including news bulletins and information services. The Rabaul station uses English, Pidgin and Kuanua, 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. Most of the more popular listening periods are devoted to such programmes.

Major news services from Australia as well as one from the BBC are rebroadcast on relay.

A total of twenty-six separate news bulletins are broadcast each day, fifteen of which are prepared locally.

Of particular importance are the Australian Broadcasting Commission's broadcasts to schools in the Territory, and during the year a number of new programmes prepared especially for Territory pupils have been introduced.

Educational broadcasts now total forty-four a week, twenty-seven of which are specifically designed for indigenous children attending primary 'T' Schools. Fourteen of these programmes are produced entirely in Papua and New Guinea.

Educational broadcasts include:

Let's Speak English—three series for Standards 3, 4 and 5, broadcast four days a week;

Listen and Learn—two series for preparatory classes and Standard 1—three times a week one series, for Standard 2—five broadcasts a week;

Listening Time—for Standard 2, once a week;

Social Studies for Primary 'T' Schools—One broadcast a week;

Health for Primary 'T' Schools—once a week;

Singing in Papua and New Guinea for Primary 'T' Schools—once a week;

Current Events—Standards 5 and 6, once a week;

Books to Enjoy—for Standards 5 and 6, once a week;

The World We Live In and *Let's Have Music*—each once a week;

Adventures in Music—for Forms 1 and 2, once a week;

English for Examination Classes—for Forms 4 and 5, once a week;

From the Library Shelf—for Forms 1 and 2, once a fortnight;

National Projects—for Forms 3, 4 and 5, once a week;

Let's Join In—for infant classes, three times a week;

Kindergarten of the Air—twice a week;

Health and Hygiene for Primary 'A' Schools—once a week; and

Background to Today and *Tales of Many Lands*—each once a week.

Booklets are available for *Listen and Learn*, standard I and standard II and *Let's Speak English* standard III, IV and V. Teachers also receive a term programme booklet, and notes on each of *Social Studies*, *Singing*, *Listen and Learn for Preparatory* and *Health*. Wall picture charts accompany *Health*. Pupils receive a monthly activity booklet to use in conjunction with broadcasts.

A new programme, for teachers has been in operation all this year. Called *Teachers' Teatime*, it is broadcast during morning recess time twice weekly. It is designed to provide aspects of in-service training, news, information and help for teachers, particularly local officers. The programme is proving extremely popular and of practical assistance to teachers.

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. News, programme and general staff are sent to Australia for experience and training.

From Monday to Friday the evening programme from 7.15 to 9.00 p.m. is designed to provide material of wide appeal to the indigenous audience. There is news in simple English, Pidgin, Kuanua (Rabaul) and Motu (Port Moresby), comment on news, United Nations news, dramas in English and local languages, traditional music of the Territory and music with wide appeal.

Administration Stations. Four short-wave stations are operated for the Administration by the Department of Information and Extension Services in conjunction with the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. Stations are located at Rabaul (VL9BR), Wewak (VL9CD), Goroka (VL9CG) and Mount Hagen (VL9CH).

A balanced programme of news, information, extension features and entertainments is presented by the stations, each designed particularly for the people of the district in which it is located. News is regarded as being of prime importance. The stations are basically responsible for their own news services but draw on the Information Section and a recently established central news room at the headquarters of the Department of Information and Extension Services in Port Moresby.

Stations receive news releases, talks, features and background material from these sources. Local news is gathered by station staff, correspondents and listeners. To ensure wide understanding, bulletins are broadcast primarily in the lingua franca and local vernaculars. The stations also re-broadcast bulletins of world and Territory news from the Australian Broadcasting Commission Station.

The station at Rabaul, VL9BR, has increased its transmitting power to 10 kilowatts and now broadcasts on one frequency only, 338 kc/s. Morning programmes, between 6.00 a.m. and 8.00 a.m. have proved very popular. A comprehensive evening programme is broadcast between 4.00 p.m. and 11.00 p.m.

The programmes, which use Pidgin, English and the vernacular of the Gazelle Peninsula, serve as vehicles for extension work. They 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 and continues to broadcast the complete proceedings of the monthly meeting of the Gazelle Local Government Council. The proceedings are recorded and broadcast during weekends outside normal broadcasting hours.

The Administration station at Wewak, VL9CD, also operates on 10 kilowatts and broadcasts between 4.15 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. daily, and 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. It was established to serve the Sepik area but is also listened to regularly in other nearby regions. New afternoon programmes at weekends, which were introduced during the year, have proved very popular. Plans have been made to introduce in the near future a morning programme, similar to the one being broadcast by the Rabaul station.

Mount Hagen was the first station to introduce new agricultural programme material prepared at Port Moresby. This material deals with topics of general interest throughout the Territory (for example, the work of the various branches of the Department of Agriculture) and its broadcast alternating with locally produced extension material.

Several stations are increasing the time given to broadcasting reports on council meetings.

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 served.

A broad pattern of extension programmes developed in consultation with other Administration departments is being followed. Programmes have attracted a significant response from listeners in the form of letters containing requests, news items, comments and opinions, and wide use is made of this material in programmes.

The station at Goroka, VL9CG, broadcasts to the people of the Eastern Highlands District.

It transmits on a power of 250 watts between the hours of 5.40 p.m. and 10.00 p.m., in English, Pidgin, Gahuku, Kafe and Kuman. The programmes are being developed on similar lines to those of the other stations.

The station at Mount Hagen has proved very popular and there has been a widespread response from listeners in the Western Highlands. At present the station is broadcasting between 5.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. nightly, using English, Pidgin, Medlpa, Enga and Mid-Wahgi.

The Administration stations are staffed largely by New Guineans who do almost all the announcing and are assisted by programme advisory committees consisting mainly of representatives of indigenous interests.

Regular visits are made by station staff to villages to record interviews, talks, musical items performed by local groups, and other programme material.

The Administration has continued to distribute radio sets to communities wherever this is justified, and to subsidise 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.

Television. A commission of inquiry was appointed by the Administrator on 30 August 1965 to examine the usefulness, technical feasibility and costs of television in Papua and New Guinea, not only as an educational medium but as a medium for mass communication and entertainment.

In its comprehensive report, issued in January 1966, the Commission expressed the opinion that the expense of television in the

Territory could not be justified on grounds other than its potential for education. The report proposed the establishment of a pilot project in the Highlands and suggested that if the scheme proved successful it could be extended to cover other areas of the Territory.

Further investigation has convinced the Administration that the initial and operating costs involved in introducing television at this stage of the Territory's development could not be justified.

Publications. 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 organisations 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 interests which they contain varies.

In Chapter 8 of this Part a list is given of some of the publications issued by the Department of Information and Extension Services. In addition to booklets and pamphlets, other material published has included flip charts, film strips, flannelgraphs and wall charts on various subjects including plant and animal diseases, the planting of trees and community education. The flip charts deal with a variety of subjects including hygiene, child care, decimal currency and copra production. A series of posters were published on police recruiting, health, workers' associations, coconut pests and leprosy. Other publications include newsletters for social welfare staff, agricultural field staff, and other categories of workers.

Printing potential for the Territory was further improved with the installation during the year of new machinery at a number of printing establishments.

Films. The Administration has a total of seventeen 16mm. projection units which include seven fully equipped cine-vans and one cine-canoe 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 16mm. film library at Port Moresby. Substantial gifts have been made to the library, the main donors being the Commonwealth Film Unit, the British Council and the Australian Dairy Board. The number of films held was increased by some 500 titles to a total of about 1,900 by the end of the year. Films made available by the United Nations Information Centre and the Unilever organisation are included in the library. The United Nations Information Centre also maintains a library of specialised 35mm. and 16mm. films. Use of all these services is free. In addition there is a commercial 16mm. 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. Australia's entry 'Tree Business', a 27 minute documentary film on the Papua and New Guinea forestry industry won a bronze medal in an international festival of forestry films in Madrid. The documentary was produced for the Department of Territories by the Commonwealth Film unit, with the co-operation of the Administration, and shows how advanced survey techniques are being used to open up the Territory's timber resources.

A small film production unit set up by the Administration has produced a number of 16mm. films since 1 July 1966. They include

The Kundiawa Story—an extension film in colour to promote interest in co-operatives (45 mins.)

Men of Kanganaman—restoring a Men's House in the Sepik River area (25 mins.)

Legend in Clay—pottery making in the Chambri Lakes area (10 mins.)

The Garden Island—the Trobriand Islands (10 mins.)

In addition, fifteen short items of five minutes duration, or less, mainly in colour, have been produced.

Considerable success has been achieved in the production of 8mm. films which can be produced quickly and relatively cheaply for extension purposes. Such films are made to be part of audio-visual kits for extension programmes conducted by Departments and in some cases commentaries are recorded and played by tape recorder. Subjects dealt with during 1966-67 include:

(i) three on growth and production of rubber;

- (ii) one on cattle husbandry in the Highlands;
- (iii) two on tree planting for village people;
- (iv) one on skinning crocodiles;
- (v) one on workers' associations—their roles; and
- (vi) one on pyrethrum.

Companion 25mm. filmstrips have been produced on several of the above topics.

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. Armit 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 \$100 a year for the duration of secondary schooling, while some provide educational tours of Australia of a month's duration.

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 indigenous girls at Administration schools increased from 14,356 in 1966 to 16,871 in 1967 while enrolments of girls at registered and recognised mission schools decreased from 38,425 in 1966 to 38,254 in 1967.

Camilla Wedgwood Memorial Lecture

The Camilla Wedgwood Memorial Lecture was delivered in 1966 by Dr C. E. Bebbe, C.M.G. The subject of the lecture was 'The Quality of Education in Developing Countries'. It is intended that the next Camilla Wedgwood Memorial Lecture and Seminar be held in 1968.

Pre-Schools

Pre-school activities are controlled by the Department of Public Health as part of the Maternal and Child Health Service. A pre-

school officer co-ordinates and supervises the work and is assisted by an assistant pre-school officer.

There are twenty-six pre-school centres in New Guinea with a total enrolment of 1,076 children. These centres which cater for children of all races have been established at Rabaul, Madang, Bulolo, Goroka, Manus Island, Wau, Kavieng, Lae, Mount Hagen and Wewak.

The twenty-six centres are classified as 'A', 'T' or 'S' centres. Eleven known as 'A' type centres, are staffed by trained pre-school teachers—overseas officers, and provide an Australian-type programme. Children of all races are eligible for enrolment. The centres are each managed by a local committee which determines attendance fees, employs an assistant to help the trained teacher and generally attends to the practical aspects of running the centre.

Eleven are 'T' type centres providing a Territory orientated programme for indigenous children. Volunteer work by local people and service clubs has helped to provide new buildings and to adapt old ones. The Administration supplies all basic expendable equipment required by these centres and money received as donations from parents is used to purchase additional small items of equipment. 'T' type centres are staffed by qualified pre-school assistants (local officers) and third year students.

The centres at Wau, Mount Hagen, Lorengau and Lombrum (Manus Island) are classified as 'S' type centres and these operate with an untrained supervisor. These four centres have met the basic requirements laid down by the Department of Public Health and receive an annual subsidy from the Administration of \$20 for each child enrolled. Supervisors receive 'In service' instruction annually when a trained teacher visits these districts and works for a supervisor.

A pre-school teacher training course which began in February 1966 is designed to train indigenous girls to be pre-school teachers. This three-year course replaces the pre-school assistants course which had been in operation for some years.

The entrance qualification for the new course is Form III and it is envisaged that as the educational level throughout Papua and New Guinea advances, the qualifications for

entrance for the course will be raised accordingly. An assistant pre-school officer (in charge of training) is responsible for this course, assisted by training officers.

Three students were awarded pre-school scholarships for 1967, two at the Brisbane Teacher Training College and one at Sydney.

A mail box scheme conducted by a trained pre-school teacher is operated for pre-school children on outstations throughout Papua and New Guinea who are not able to attend a pre-school centre. Sixty-four children are on the mailing list, of whom forty-one are in New Guinea.

Pre-school of the Air. This radio session is broadcast three times weekly over Radios Rabaul, Mount Hagen, Goroka, and Wewak.

Youth Organisations

Almost all the major voluntary international youth organisations are represented in New Guinea. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Associations, which pioneered youth work in the Territory, have groups established in most centres. Both organisations have a vigorous training programme and indigenous scouts and guides are serving as assistant commissioners and training commissioners.

The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association have both established training centres in Port Moresby which cater for students from all parts of the Territory. The YWCA has opened a fifty-bed hostel providing low cost accommodation for young women as well as a wide range of educational and recreational activities.

All church organisations 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 organisations without impairing their independence. Since March 1963 a youth work organiser in the Department of District Administration has been encouraging the formation of groups of young people 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.

The youth work organiser assisted by leaders of voluntary organisations arranges regular six-week courses for male youth workers sponsored by local government councils. On completing their training these young men are employed by their councils and are responsible for developing youth activities in the areas covered by their councils.

Indigenous Arts

The curricula of schools are designed to foster 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 concerns everyday existence.

The making and decorating of water and cooking pots has become a specialised 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 or 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, 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 in 1955 of the Cariappa Art Competition for schools. 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 1966 the Rabaul High School won the Cariappa Shield from more than forty-five competing schools throughout Papua and New Guinea.

A Swedish pottery expert, a consultant with the International Labour Organisation of the United Nations, is on a two-year visit to the Territory to promote cottage industries based on pottery and ceramic production. The expert has found that some of the pottery made in the Territory is very good and that the village pottery makers are keen to learn new techniques for manufacturing and marketing their pots.

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 Specialised 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 publicised 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 Goroka has a rapidly expanding library of books for its students. 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 7,275 books which Administration and mission teachers may borrow.

Public Libraries. The Public Library Service which has its headquarters in Port Moresby now has 13 branches in New Guinea. The Rabaul branch has 16,091 books; Lae 10,514;

Madang 6,471; Wewak 5,209; Goroka 4,760; Wau 3,999; Bulolo 3,763; Mount Hagen 1,172; Kavieng 1,395; Sohano 556; Mendi 1,402; Lorengau 502 and Kundiawa 250.

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 Department of Information and Extension Services has a special responsibility for producing printed material for the indigenous people. It now has a well equipped offset printing shop. The plant produces a fortnightly newspaper *Our News* which is published in English and Pidgin 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:

Districts of Papua and New Guinea. (English) Development, education, health, etc.

What is a Worker (English and Pidgin) (Discusses Workers' Associations.

What is Local Government (English and Pidgin) Explains formation and operation of a local government council.

Road Signs and Their Meaning (English) Simple explanations.

How to Grow Tea (English and Pidgin) Eight booklets.

Make a Good Coffee Nursery (English and Pidgin).

Plan Your Spending Revised (English) To assist urban dwellers plan a budget.

Village Cattle Project (English and Pidgin) Series of four booklets.

The Story of Two Women's Club Members (English) Instruction for Women's Clubs.

The Laws of Soccer (English) Simplified version of rules.

Other publications issued dealt with numerous other subjects such as political development, education, social and welfare items, recruitment, safety and first aid.

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, held usually at Lae, 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.

Commercial cinemas operating in the Territory are attended by all sections of the public. There are 35 mm cinema houses in the larger towns.

The Administration's 16 mm 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, private companies and clubs are used for the education and entertainment of all sections of the community.

Educational Research

The Department of Education in 1967 set up the machinery to provide for suitable post graduate research scholars, especially staff members of universities and other educational institutions, to participate in educational research in the Territory.

An Educational Research Committee has been established and consists of the Director of Education, the Officer-in-charge Research and Development, the principal of the Catholic Teachers' College, the Professor of Education at the University of Papua and New Guinea, Professor Roe, Professor Dunn of the Monash University, Melbourne, and a departmental executive officer.

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 District Administration 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:

- Professor F. Barth (University of Bergen)
—Research in the culture and society of a marginal highlands group—West Sepik District;
- Miss D. K. Billings (Sydney University)—Continuance of research in social anthropology—New Ireland District;
- Mr D. R. Counts (Southern Illinois University)—Research in social structure of Kaliai people—West New Britain District;
- Mr M. D. Dornstreich (Australian National University, Canberra)—Research in social anthropology—Eastern and Western Highlands Districts;
- Mr S. M. Godelier (National Centre for Research, Paris)—Ethnological research—Madang and Western Highlands District;
- Dr J. C. Goodale (University of Pennsylvania)—Ethnographic research—West New Britain District;
- Miss F. Ingemann (University of Kansas)—Research in linguistics—Western Highlands District;
- Mr C. A. Key (Australian National University, Canberra)—Archaeological research—New Britain and Sepik regions;
- Mr D. C. Laycock (Australian National University, Canberra)—Research in linguistics—Bougainville and Sepik regions;
- Mr P. L. McLaren (Sydney University)—Research in linguistics and social anthropology—Madang District;
- Miss R. McSwain (University of Queensland)—Research in social anthropology—Madang District;
- Dr M. Mead (American Museum of Natural History)—Continuance of research in social anthropology—Sepik area;
- Professor J. Meggitt (Australian National University, Canberra)—Research in social anthropology—Western Highlands and East Sepik Districts;

Dr W. L. Rowe (Australian National University, Canberra)—Research into the effect of urban life on Hagen people—Western Highlands District.

Mrs G. Sankoff (Australian National University, Canberra)—Research in social anthropology—Morobe District.

Some works published during the year by research workers in the Territory are listed below:

- Bulmer, Ralph. *'Why is the cassowary not a bird?'* (Man Vol. 2, No. 1, March 1967);
- Clarke, William C. *'From extensive to intensive shifting cultivation: a succession from New Guinea.'* (Ethnology Vol. 5, No. 4, October 1966);
- Goodale, Jane C. *'Blowgun Hunters of the South Pacific.'* (National Geographic, June 1966);
- Hogbin, Ian and Lawrence, Peter. *'Studies in New Guinea Land Tenure.'* (Sydney University Press, 1967);
- Hogbin, Ian. *'Land Tenure in Wogeo.'* *'Studies in New Guinea Land Tenure.'* (Sydney University Press 1967);
- Laycock, D. *'Three Native card games of New Guinea and their European Ancestors.'* (Oceania Vol. XXXVII, No. 1, 1966);
- Ogan, Eugene. *'Nasioi Marriage: an essay in model building.'* (Reprint from South-western Journal of Anthropology, Summer 1966);
- Strathern, A. *'Despots and Directors in the New Guinea Highlands.'* (Man, Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, Vol. 1, No. 3, September 1966);
- Whiteman, J. *'A comparison in life, beliefs and social change in two Abelam villages.'* (Oceania Vol. XXXVII, No. 1, 1966).
- Whiteman, J. *'Magic in Saragum.'* (Oceania Vol. XXXVII, No. 1, 1966).

Antiquities

The *National Cultural Property (Preservation) Ordinance* 1965 came into operation on 24 March 1966. Under the provisions of the Ordinance, the Trustees of the Public Museum and Art Gallery are charged with ensuring that any property defined as national cultural property is protected and preserved. The Trustees are empowered to acquire compulsorily any article considered to fall within the definition of national cultural property, to

proclaim cultural property, to declare artifacts or classes of property as prohibited exports and to declare articles exempt from the provisions of the Ordinance.

National cultural property from other countries may be declared prohibited imports into the Trust Territory if their export from the countries of origin has been prohibited. Any such property so illegally imported may be seized, without compensation, and returned to the appropriate authority. The Ordinance allows any common article manufactured for commercial purposes to be declared exempt from the provisions of the Ordinance. The Trustees of the Public Museum and Art Gallery have delegated to district commissioners their power to issue permits to export national cultural property which is not required to be held in the Territory.

The discovery or reputed existence of objects such as caves, carvings or deposits of ancient pottery must be reported to the Trustees and may not be exposed or otherwise interfered with, without written permission of the Trustees.

Museums, Parks, etc.

A public museum serving the interest 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. Deserving of special mention are the botanical gardens at Lae which are under the control of the Department of Forests.

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*. There are four issues per month, including a monthly cumulation, and the whole is cumulated annually. It covers material received by the National Library under legal deposits provisions, including publications concerning the Territory. The National Library also publishes *Australian Public Affairs Information Service*, issued monthly and cumulated

annually; *Australian Government Publications*, *Current Australian Serials* and *Australian Books: a Select List*, all 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.

PART X. RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Administering Authority has noted General Assembly Resolution 2227 (XXI). It invites attention to statements of Australian Representatives to the United Nations and in particular to the Australian Representative's statement in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly on 16 December 1966, and reiterates that the resolution was apparently

based on misinformation about the situation in the Territory.

The measures taken to implement resolutions of the General Assembly and obligations assumed under the Charter of the United Nations and the Trusteeship Agreement are described in the preceding Parts of this Report.

The conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council arising out of the examination of the Annual Report for 1965-66 have been noted and considered by the Administering Authority and the following information is furnished on them.

I. GENERAL

The Council notes that the declared policy of the Administering Authority towards Papua and New Guinea is self-determination, to be exercised at a time to be decided upon by the people themselves, and that the House of Assembly, particularly through its Select Committee on Constitutional Development, is keeping the question of the pace and direction of political advance under continuing study and review. Nevertheless, while acknowledging that this situation is unexceptionable in principle, the Council considers that experience suggests that at these crucial stages before self-determination there is a need for stimulating more rapid advance in the political field, particularly by handing over more financial powers to the House of Assembly and by accelerating the transfer of policy-making posts and bodies to New Guinean control. The Council is encouraged in this view by evidence of the Territory's increasing degree of self-reliance and growth in the economic field.

II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT DEVELOPMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE ORGANS AND THE EXTENSION OF THEIR POWERS

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ORGANS

The Council, recalling the recommendation of its thirty-third session that serious consideration be given to the views of the House of Assembly's Select Committee on Constitutional Development, takes note of the full implementation of the Select Committee's report on August 1966, including recommendations that the number of open electorates be increased from forty-four to sixty-nine and that electorates previously reserved for non-indigenous candidates be thrown open to all candidates possessing a relatively modest educational qualification. The Council recognizes that an absolute majority of indigenous representatives is virtually assured in the new legislatures and that as before the great majority of the members of the

House of Assembly will be elected on a basis of a universal adult franchise and a common roll. It also notes the Select Committee's point of view that a special category of seats was justified in order to ensure that the House of Assembly has members, indigenous or non-indigenous, with wider skills and experience. The Council expresses the opinion, however, that the retention of such special educational qualifications for candidates, as well as the retention of official members in the House, should be regarded as a transitional phase only and that consideration should be given in due course to moving toward a House of Assembly made up completely of members elected from open electorates. The Council feels that the results of the 1964 elections in the open electorates tended to illustrate that the people choose their representatives carefully and wisely without the need to reserve seats for specially qualified candidates.

While appreciating that until the exercise of self-determination and the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement Australia retains final legislative and administrative responsibilities in the Territory, the Council is of the opinion that consideration should be given to the progressive reduction of the number of fields in which the power to disallow legislation may be exercised. It advocates this in the conviction that only by transferring greater legislative powers to the House of Assembly can the members of the House learn to exercise full responsibility in this field.

A general theme of Council members' statements was that the process of involving Papuans and New Guineans in policy-making and executive bodies needed to be significantly accelerated. The Council takes note of the Special Representative's statement that the second section of the report of the Select Committee, to be tabled in June 1967, would be devoted to this question and awaits the Select Committee's findings with considerable interest.

In the interim, the Council notes the Special Representative's statement that as a result of a recent review of the Under-Secretary system, an attempt has been made to define more clearly the duties of an Under-Secretary, including participation in the preparation of draft departmental budgets, departmental policies and the framing of bills. Bearing in mind both the account of practical difficulties met in the course of carrying out their duties given by the two Under-Secretaries attending

the Council session and earlier expressions of dissatisfaction over the working of the Under-Secretaryship system, the Council expresses the hope that it will be possible to take significant steps toward the introduction of a responsible ministerial system—particularly through raising the status of the Under-Secretaries and substantially extending their responsibilities and powers.

The Council notes with interest the statement made at its thirty-fourth session by the Under-Secretary for the Treasury of Papua and New Guinea that the Administrator's Council of which he is a member has been operating more effectively and trusts that this improvement will be accelerated by bringing before this body the widest range of policy matters and reinforcing its status as the most important policy-making body in the Territory.

The Administering Authority notes the Council's conclusions and recommendations, and reiterates its belief that the pace and nature of political and administrative change should accord with the wishes of the people. It believes that the recommendations of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development reflect these wishes.

In accordance with the findings of the final report of the Select Committee a system of ministerial offices will be introduced immediately after the 1968 elections. There will be seven Ministerial Members and, for departments not represented by Ministerial Members, there will be Assistant Ministerial Members.

The Select Committee considered a suggestion that the House of Assembly, or selected members of it, be responsible for the preparation of a separate budget in respect of revenue raised within the Territory, but concluded that greater participation in the government would be achieved if the Administrator's Executive Council were to have final responsibility in the Territory for advising the Administrator on budget policy and planning.

These recommendations have been accepted by the Administering Authority.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In the belief that the emergence of territory-wide political parties would contribute substantially to the growth of both political coherence and a sense of nationhood, the Council expresses the hope that initiatives will be taken within or outside the House of Assembly to form representative political parties to contest the 1968 elections.

Several political parties have been formed during the past year.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

The Council is pleased to note that with the establishment of five new local government councils and the extension of twenty-two others since June 1966, local government councils now cover three-quarters of the population. The Council considers that the local government councils play a vital role in developing a sense of self-reliance at the local level, in enabling the indigenous inhabitants to acquire the arts of self-government and in engendering a sense of participation in a community wider than the immediate neighbourhood. In the light of this view and whilst acknowledging the physical and communication difficulties which have to be faced in the remote areas involved, the Council considers that the time has now come to pursue an even more vigorous campaign to bring the balance of the population under the system within the immediate future. The Council notes with approval the change in the composition of many local government councils from wholly indigenous to a multi-racial character and assumes that the trend towards extending the powers and scope of activity of the councils will continue.

The Council welcomes the statement of the Administering Authority that regional meetings of local government councils are being held. It recommends to the Administering Authority that conclusions and suggestions formulated at these meetings and similarly recommendations made by the town and district advisory councils receive the most earnest attention by the Administering Authority and the House of Assembly and that participants in meetings of such bodies subsequently be provided with a formal report of action taken upon their proposals.

The Administering Authority notes the views of the Council which accord with its own. At 30 June 1967 approximately 78 per cent of the population (1,255,726 people) were represented by 2,590 councillors on eighty-six local government councils, of which fifty-five were of a multi-racial character.

Matters arising from regional meetings of local government councils and meetings of town and district advisory councils are given close attention by the Administering Authority. The annual report which the Commissioner for Local Government submits to

the House of Assembly ensures that the legislature is kept informed of matters of concern to local government councils.

III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL

The Council commends the people of the Territory and the Administration for their achievements in expanding and diversifying agricultural production at a continued rapid rate. It also notes continued expansion of secondary industries. It believes that the increase in the degree of economic self-reliance which is gradually resulting will contribute towards ensuring that all political options before the people of the Territory are kept open. Bearing the latter factor in mind, the Council considers it essential that increasing indigenous participation not only in primary production but in industrial and commercial enterprises as well should be promoted at an ever more rapid rate. It has already called for significant acceleration of the process of involving Papuans and New Guineans in decision-making bodies and stresses that in no area is this more important than in the area of economic direction and planning.

As a general observation, the Council suggests that since it is investment in economic development, particularly the commodity-producing sector, which is giving Papuans and New Guineans their most direct and permanent stake in the economy, there may be a need to consider concentrating public expenditure even more heavily than in the past on this field.

While appreciating the lead being given by savings and loan societies, for example, in forming capital from indigenous sources, the Council notes that the potential for developing domestic capital is restricted. Given the need for outside capital, the Council notes with interest the Development Capital Guarantee Declaration adopted by the House of Assembly. The Council recognises at the same time that recent shortfalls in private investment indicate a continuing need for heavy public investment, that is, Australian subventions, in major projects for an indefinite period. It welcomes the entering into operation of the Development Bank, with its authority to extend credit, particularly to indigenous enterprises, and to acquire equity interest and hold it for later disposition as a future government of a self-governing territory might determine.

The Council notes the Bank's initial grant of more than \$A1m and that the Bank has made eighty loans thus far. It expresses the hope that the Bank will further expand its activities in the forthcoming year, that it will pursue flexible policies and that further capital will be made available.

The Council notes that international sources of assistance are now being called upon to contribute to the Territory's development. It urges the United Nations Development Programme and the specialised agencies to respond as fully as possible to requests for assistance from the Territory, expresses the hope that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) will find it possible to respond favourably to requests from the Territory and encourages the Administering Authority to seek increasingly assistance of this sort.

The Council is interested to learn that, subject to further investigation, it is expected that the value of the Territory's export production may be doubled in seven years as a result of a new mining venture. It notes the provisions giving the people of the Territory a 20 per cent equity interest in the operation. The Council is of the opinion that it is in the long-term interest of the people that both the Administering Authority and the House of Assembly continue to give the closest scrutiny to contracts with private companies wishing to exploit the natural resources of the Territory, particularly with a view to ensuring that the Papuans and New Guineans are given the widest opportunity to share in the holdings, management and profits of such ventures. The Council suggests to the Administering Authority and to the House of Assembly that further co-ordinated surveys would assist in securing comprehensive geological and geophysical information on the Territory's resources.

The Administering Authority is continuing to encourage local participation in ownership and management of Territory enterprises, particularly those using the natural resources of the Territory. An increasing proportion of the Territory's budget is being allocated to investment in economic development particularly in the commodity-producing sector. The 1967-68 budget has allocated 13.6 per cent of the total budget to be spent on the commodity-producing sector, compared with 11.2 per cent spent in 1966-67 and 9.0 per cent in 1965-66.

To supplement the initial grant to the Development Bank of \$1 million, a further \$2.5 million has been provided for it in the 1967-68

budget, and the Administering Authority has undertaken to provide additional funds should the Bank's resources prove insufficient to meet its needs.

The Administering Authority is exploring actively possible avenues for technical and financial assistance from international sources to assist the Territory's development.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The Council welcomes the substantial increase—from \$A62 million to \$A70 million—over the last year in the Administering Authority's direct grant to the budget of the Territory. It regards as a significant example of the potential strength of the New Guinean economy the fact that while the Australian subvention has risen in absolute terms by over 130 per cent during the last six years it has nevertheless been reduced in proportionate terms during that time from 65 per cent of total receipts to 58 per cent in the latest financial year. The Council regards the increase in the proportion of locally raised revenue, a significant indication of the move towards economic self-reliance, as a good augury for the future of the Territory.

AGRICULTURE

The Council, aware of the vulnerability of an economy based largely on the production of tropical primary commodities, and aware of the desirability, for example, of building up secondary industry to process local commodities, recommends that diversification of the economy continue to be promoted and pursued.

The Council notes the establishment of a palm oil industry in New Britain. It welcomes the provision applying to this industry whereby a 50 per cent financial interest will be held by indigenous people or by the Administration in the interests of the people.

The Council acknowledges the accomplishments of the agricultural extension service in the Territory in improving agricultural techniques and accelerating production by indigenous farmers. It encourages the Administering Authority to expand further its agricultural research and extension programmes, bearing in mind constantly the World Bank Mission's conclusion that the major emphasis in development should be given to the stimulation of production and the advancement of the indigenous people.

Diversification of the secondary industry section of the Territory's economy is given constant attention by the Administering

Authority. At the same time the agricultural research and extension services are being expanded. The first group of students will complete the Diploma Course at the Vudal Agricultural College at the end of 1967, and although it is expected that only twelve will graduate this year, the number of graduates in 1970 is expected to be nearer 50, and 90 in 1971.

IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL

The Council, recognizing that discrimination on the grounds of race or colour has been outlawed by legislation in Papua and New Guinea and recognizing further that it is difficult to legislate with complete effectiveness on social behaviour since legislation alone cannot convert an ideal into a fact, welcomes the establishment by the House of Assembly of a committee to review the 'Discriminatory Practices Ordinance, 1963' and to recommend to the House any amendments which in the opinion of the Committee should be made to the Ordinance. In addition to legal remedies by the courts, the Council suggests that the House of Assembly consider initiating a continuing programme to investigate the enforcement of anti-discrimination statutes.

The Select Committee on the Discriminatory Practices Ordinance, 1963 reported that a close study of the application of present legislation is both necessary and desirable, and recommended that notice of its report be taken by the new House of Assembly. The Council's suggestion that the House of Assembly consider initiating a continuing programme to investigate enforcement of anti-discrimination statutes will be brought to the attention of the new House when it is considering the Select Committee's report.

V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL

The Council notes the statement of the Special Representative of the Administering Authority that enrolments at the University of Papua and New Guinea and the Institute of Higher Technical Education have significantly increased in the past year and that the number of students at Administration High Schools has increased by more than a quarter in the same period. Given that investment in and development of human resources is of great importance at this

stage in the emergence of the Territory, the Council trusts that this quickening pace of development will be further accelerated, especially at the secondary and tertiary levels and in the field of vocational training. The Council considers that the educational system should be geared particularly to assisting in adapting Papuan and New Guinean society to the requirements of rapid political and economic development and therefore calls for a concentration of effort to produce scientists, agriculturists, administrators and technicians trained in the practical application of their knowledge.

The Council expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will encourage industrial and commercial firms established in the Territory to train New Guineans in both technical and managerial skills and to ensure maximum participation by indigenous people in these enterprises at all levels.

Since much of the productive capacity and leadership in many fields will necessarily have to come from the older generation of Papuans and New Guineans—who have had limited opportunities to acquire formal education—the Council believes it would be prudent to expand further the existing programmes of adult education, including practical demonstration courses in, for example, the domestic sciences, home economics, farming techniques and civics.

Development of secondary and tertiary education and vocational training facilities will be continued at as fast a rate possible consistent with availability of resources and the need for balanced development in all sectors of the economy. Courses at all levels of education and training have been specifically developed to meet the needs of the Territory and the Territory people.

It is the policy of the Administering Authority to encourage firms to train indigenous in all the aspects of their particular enterprises. The Administration conducts supervisory training courses for indigenous foremen and others and administers a comprehensive apprenticeship scheme. Arrangements have been made for an International Labour Organisation expert in management training to visit the Territory shortly to advise on management training techniques.

An Adult Education Council is responsible for co-ordinating and developing all adult education activities in the Territory. Existing adult education programmes already include practical courses in the domestic sciences,

home economics, farming techniques and civics. Voluntary organisations carry out extension activities and female Administration welfare officers and assistants are stationed throughout the Territory to assist in the formation and development of women's clubs where training is given in sewing, cooking, home nursing, etc., and interest in local government fostered. Training courses of six months duration for assistants and shorter courses for voluntary leaders sponsored by local government councils are conducted regularly. Apart from the more advanced courses conducted at the Agricultural College and Agricultural Institute, farmer training courses of nine to twelve months' duration are given at agricultural extension stations and field training is given at agricultural extension centres. These stations and centres provide regular demonstrations covering a range of agricultural activities, and serve as bases for such extension activities as patrolling, rural organisation, field training, etc.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS

The Council commends the United Nations Information Centre and the Administering Authority respectively for the efforts which they have made and the facilities which they have extended to disseminate and broadcast information concerning the United Nations, including reports of the Trusteeship Council and resolutions of the General Assembly relating to Papua and New Guinea.

The Council notes with interest that the library at the University of Papua and New Guinea, whose holdings are available to the public, has been designated a United Nations repository library.

VI. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERMEDIATE TARGET DATES AND FINAL TIME-LIMIT FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Council takes note of the statements made before it by two representatives from the House of Assembly expressing reservations about an immediate move to independence and reporting the inclination of their people to wait until a sound basis for the accession to independence has been created.

The Council accepts these freely stated views, of course, but, mindful of its mandate under the Charter and of the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement and bearing in mind the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960) and resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, seeks to ensure that the people are brought to self-determination as swiftly as feasible. In this respect, it stresses three points. First, that all options for the future of the people of Papua and New Guinea continue to be kept open. Second, that the people of Papua and New Guinea, through further vigorously conducted and extensively publicized programmes of political education, be made fully aware of the possibilities for their political future which lie before them and be kept informed of the implications of the options they have. Third, that, in the light of the statement made before the Council by a member of the House of Assembly that the people of Papua and New Guinea fear a precipitate withdrawal of Australian assistance and financial support, the Administering Authority take every opportunity to reassure the people that such a precipitate withdrawal is not the alternative to their present status. In this regard the Council notes with approval the statement of the Special Representative that Australia does not propose any alteration in its financial aid to the Territory or in its other forms of practical assistance as long as these are necessary and the people want them. The Council considers that it is an essential part of making the people of New Guinea aware of the options before them to broadcast such assurances as widely as possible.

The Council is of the opinion that, although it might be from some points of view theoretically desirable to await an advanced degree of economic and administrative viability before assuming political independence, there is much evidence to suggest that to a significant extent

these qualities are finally dependent on the acquisition of full political powers. The Council takes note in this regard of the Special Representative's statement that the Australian Government has not said that the Territory should be economically viable or that it should have all the trained people necessary to make it administratively self-sufficient at the time of self-determination.

The Council is reassured by the evidence that the significant economic growth which has occurred in the Territory is helping to ensure that large-scale dependence on Australian assistance will not become a permanent feature of the economy of Papua and New Guinea: this will help to ensure that when self-determination is exercised the people will be in a better position to make a free choice.

The Administering Authority notes the view of the Council that all the options should be left open, which accords with its own policy. It is the prerogative of the Territory people to terminate the present Territory status and take independent status if they wish to do so. As far as other possibilities are concerned, the view of the Administering Authority is that any decision as to the nature of possible future forms of association with Australia should this be wanted by the Territory people, should be made in the light of the circumstances actually existing at the time.

The Administering Authority has conducted a number of intensive campaigns to further the political education of the people. In addition a series of pamphlets and booklets have been prepared to assist this political education. These booklets explain in simple terms how government works in a democratic society. They are printed in English and Melanesian Pidgin and distributed in all Districts. All Administration radio stations broadcast sessions, based on the pamphlets and booklets, and invite listeners to send questions and comments on the sessions to local administrative staff or to the radio stations.

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 summarises some of the outstanding features of the year's activities in the economic, social and educational fields. A summary of developments in the political field is given in Chapter 9 of Part V.

Public expenditure amounted to \$76,762,308 of which \$4,052,831 were chargeable to the Loan Fund. Revenue increased from \$56,637,975 in 1965-66 to \$72,709,477 in 1966-67 of which \$49,979,402 were in the form of the direct grant from the Administering Authority. Internal revenue amounted to \$22,730,075 compared with \$18,458,762 in the previous year. In addition, Commonwealth Government Departments operating in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea spent a further \$36,100,000 of which \$24,300,000 were on capital works.

The estimated value of Territory trade was \$120,514,000. Exports of Territory produce were valued at \$40,262,000 an increase of \$2,831,000 over the previous year, while re-exports were valued at \$4,120,000 compared with \$3,458,000 for the previous year. Imports during the year were valued at \$76,132,000.

The value of timber products exported was \$4,422,000 and gold \$913,000.

Agricultural production by New Guineans continued to increase. During the year they produced approximately 8,297 tons of coffee, 27,561 tons of copra and 4,476 tons of cacao beans.

Co-operative societies increased their capital by \$113,081 to \$1,335,885; membership increased by 5,816 to 79,863 during the year.

Expenditure on road and bridge construction and maintenance increased to \$9,477,626 and was supplemented by work carried out by Army construction units and the provision of roads required for timber logging operations.

At 30 June 1967, workers' associations were registered for Goroka, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Wau-Bulolo (Timber Industry Workers), Wewak, and the New Ireland and Western Highlands Districts. Territory-wide associations

for the Public Service, Police, local teachers and bank officials were registered as industrial organisations.

While expenditure on health services increased to \$6,890,287 expenditure on building works and services associated with the health service rose to \$1,174,262. Health expenditure by missions from their own funds amounted to \$745,000. Expenditure of local government councils on health and welfare during the period 1 July 1966 to 30 June 1967 was \$162,184.

Activities to promote the advancement of women continued and at 30 June 1967 there were 358 women's clubs in operation. Since the first residential adult education classes for married couples were held in 1961, over 3,078 persons have participated in 103 courses held at twenty-seven centres.

During 1966-67 the number of Administration schools increased from 348 to 355 and the number of pupils enrolled from 49,840 to 52,946 while recognised mission schools decreased from 1,029 to 932 and enrolments increased from 96,985 to 98,129. Expenditure by the Department of Education rose from \$7,001,000 to \$8,337,000. Financial aid provided for mission schools increased from \$1,144,000 to \$1,405,000 and expenditure by missions from their own funds rose from approximately \$2,134,000 to \$2,682,000.

The University of Papua and New Guinea Ordinance and the Institute of Higher Technical Education Ordinance, both passed in 1965, established an Interim Council for the University and a council for the Institute. The University began operations during 1966 and the Institute began operating in 1967.

Emphasis continues to be placed on recruiting and training indigenous teachers. Special courses are held at appropriate times to introduce new teaching methods and techniques and to improve practice in particular areas.

The opportunities available to senior indigenous officers selected for training as supervisory teachers, headmasters of major primary schools and assistant district inspectors were increased this year. During the year, indigenous teachers undertook teaching duties, inspected schools or attended courses under travelling scholarships in Fiji, Hawaii, New Zealand and Australia.

STATISTICAL APPENDICES

STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

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 25 May 1951. A Bureau of Statistics is included in the Organisation of the Department of the Administrator and under the direction of the statistician is responsible for the 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.

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 continuing census of the indigenous people in areas under Administration control is undertaken by the Department of District Administration. 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 periodically during census patrols. It is also entered in a village population register which is maintained at each district headquarters. Figures of the enumerated and estimated population at 30 June 1967 are given in Appendix I of this Report.

The *Census Ordinance* 1947 provided 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. Censuses were taken under this ordinance at 30 June 1947, 1954 and 1961.

The *Census (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1966 provided for the taking of censuses of both indigenous and non-indigenous populations and the first census under this ordinance was carried out in June-July 1966. A description of the census is included in Part I, Chapter 2, and some preliminary population data are included in Appendix I.

Provision is made in the *Local Government Ordinance* 1963 for local government councils to undertake the collection of census and other statistics. The collection of statistical data to supply administrative requirements in fields such as education, forestry, health, labour, mining and trade, is authorised under various ordinances, and collected by the relevant departments.

Statistical publications issued during the year comprised bulletins dealing with Oversea Trade (annual, quarterly and monthly), 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 Communications (annual), Finance—Taxation (annual) and Industrial Accidents (annual) and a series of nineteen bulletins giving preliminary results of the 1966 Population Census.

Figures are rounded to the last significant figure shown. Due to rounding, components in a table may not always add exactly to the total indicated.

CONVERSION TABLE

Relationship between English units with their 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
	1 square foot by 1 inch thick	=	1 super foot (timber)

CAPACITY:

	1 pint	=	.5682 litres
8 pints	= 1 imperial gallon	=	4.546 litres

WEIGHT:

	1 ounce troy (oz)	=	31.10 grammes
	1 ounce avoirdupois (oz)	=	28.35 grammes
16 oz avoirdupois	= 1 pound (lb)	=	.4536 kilogrammes
100 lb	= 1 cental	=	45.36 kilogrammes
112 lb	= 1 hundredweight (cwt)	=	50.80 kilogrammes
2,000 lb	= 1 short ton	=	.9072 tonnes
20 cwt	= 1 ton (long ton)	=	1.016 tonnes

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

APPENDIX I. POPULATION

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Indigenous Population—					
Enumerated	1,477,717	1,505,586	1,547,210	1,591,329	1,625,746
Estimated	22,940	16,570	11,310	9,485	10,156
Total	1,500,657	1,522,156	1,558,520	1,600,814	1,635,902
Estimated non-indigenous population(a) .. (Tables 1 and 2, pages 193 and 194)	15,728	16,938	17,446	20,265	20,292

(a) Revised figure.

APPENDIX II. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Total Public Service Staff in New Guinea .. (Table 3, page 271)	2,525	2,983	4,928	8,367	17,041
Indigenous village officials and councillors .. (Table 9, page 273)	11,932	10,569	10,191	7,761	6,738
Local Government Councils—					
Number of councils	50	55	72	78	86
Number of councillors	1,518	1,670	2,089	2,394	2,590
Population in council areas (Table 10, page 274)	512,119	635,530	879,918	1,079,419	1,256,900
	Square miles	Square miles	Square miles	Square miles	Square miles
Unrestricted areas	88,892	89,298	92,033	92,033	92,180
Restricted areas	4,108	3,702	967	967	820

APPENDIX III. JUSTICE

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Supreme Court—					
Number charged	205	253	206	255	314
Number convicted	158	196	125	187	194
Number discharged	43	32	28	44	66
Number nolle prosequi entered	4	25	53	24	54
(Table 1, page 286)					
District Courts—					
Asians and mixed race—					
Charged	51	15	35	188	95
Convicted	43	15	31	157	54
Referred to Supreme Court	1	..	..	..	..
Europeans—					
Charged	194	88	89	328	83
Convicted	161	71	76	282	52
Referred to Supreme Court	2	..	2	1	..
Indigenes—					
Charged	2,106	1,917	2,165	7,497	3,878
Convicted	1,795	1,682	1,952	6,392	3,258
Referred to Supreme Court	151	68	139	152	..
(Table 2, page 288)					
Courts for Native Affairs (a)—					
Persons tried	12,289	11,519	12,016	..	..
Persons convicted	11,369	11,090	11,579	..	..
Local Courts (a)—					
Persons tried .. .. .	..	..	..	15,399	10,754
Persons convicted .. .. .	..	..	..	14,134	9,938
(Table 3, page 289)					

(a) Courts for Native Affairs were replaced by Local Courts during 1965-1966 when the *Local Courts Ordinance* 1963 came into operation.

APPENDIX IV. PUBLIC FINANCE

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue from within the Territory	9,640,146	12,264,698	14,906,460	18,458,762	22,730,075
Grant by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia	24,272,302	30,476,514	33,873,448	38,179,213	49,979,402
Total Expenditure	34,955,398	44,860,570	52,690,570	60,309,259	76,762,308
Less amount chargeable to Loan Fund	1,042,950	2,119,358	3,910,662	3,671,284	4,052,831
Expenditure from Revenue	33,912,448	42,741,212	48,779,908	56,637,975	72,709,477
(Table 1, page 290)					

APPENDIX VII. COMMERCE AND TRADE

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$(a)	\$(a)	\$(a)	\$(a)	\$(a)
Imports	35,651,628	43,118,812	54,112,594	67,566,246	76,132,000
Exports	29,609,962	33,714,132	40,094,788	40,889,317	44,382,000
Total trade .. (Table 1, page 300)	65,261,590	76,832,944	94,207,382	108,455,563	120,514,000
Number of local companies ..	..	754	822	997	1,347
Nominal capital of local companies .. ..	..	(a) \$227,098,022	(a) \$238,605,972	(a) \$254,817,772	(a) \$277,734,792
Number of foreign companies .. ..	..	163	174	204	237
Nominal capital of foreign companies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Sterling area excluding Hong Kong .. ..	..	(b) £189,581,050	(b) £189,731,050	(b) £177,732,050	(b) £181,582,050
Hong Kong .. ..	..	(c) \$622,000	(c) \$1,222,000	(c) \$1,222,000	(c) \$1,222,000
Canada .. ..	..	(d) \$3,489,627	(d) \$6,489,627	(d) \$6,489,627	(d) \$6,489,627
United States of America .. ..	..	(e) \$412,127,000	(e) \$412,126,000	(e) \$437,227,000	(e) \$460,478,000
Netherlands .. ..	..	(f)D.Fl.10,000,000	(f)D.Fl.10,000,000	(f)D.Fl.10,000,000	(f)D.Fl.10,000,000
Australia .. ..	..	(a) \$679,759,152	(a) \$701,479,152	(a) \$725,309,152	(a) \$759,649,152
(Table 8, page 304)					

(a) Australian dollars. (b) Pounds sterling. (c) Hong Kong dollars. (d) Canadian dollars. (e) United States of America dollars. (f) Netherlands guilders.

APPENDIX VIII. AGRICULTURE

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Land Tenure—					
Unalienated land (hectares)	23,493,360	23,249,109	23,252,964	23,238,240	23,172,483
Land alienated (hectares)	594,383	621,068	617,213	631,937	696,754
(Table 1, page 309)					
Land Leases—					
Number of leases	5,322	5,768	6,613	7,402	8,339
Area of leases (hectares)	148,897	154,164	159,292	165,100	172,055
(Table 2, page 309)					

APPENDIX XI. FORESTS

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares
Silviculture operations—					
Plantation area improved or regenerated ..	627	700	943	1,077	1,151
Area of plantation established (Table 2, page 313)	3,867	4,417	5,002	5,695	6,197
Areas under exploitation (Table 3, page 313)	150,664	203,837	214,549	243,836	295,622
	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet
Timber harvested (Table 4, page 313)	65,415,480	76,220,619	89,743,107	109,819,999	110,424,686
Sawn timber produced (Table 6, page 314)	15,371,388	20,257,517	25,151,980	27,101,535	21,403,976

APPENDIX XII. MINERAL RESERVES

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Mineral areas held—hectares (Table 1, page 315)	4,557	4,589	4,956	4,286	5,022
Number of mines (Table 2, page 315)	330	358	380	399	358
Number of workers in mining industry .. (Table 6, page 316)	3,606	3,508	3,629	3,915	4,018
Value of minerals produced \$ (Table 3, page 315)	1,333,574	1,349,678	1,076,172	945,251	912,646

APPENDIX XIV. CO-OPERATIVES

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of primary societies	137	150	154	156	163
Total turnover \$ (Table 1, page 318)	1,349,156	1,482,972	2,487,576	3,405,686	3,326,436
Number of secondary societies	6	7	7	7	7
Total turnover \$ (Table 4, page 319)	735,610	660,248	673,444	616,685	648,140

APPENDIX XV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of postal articles handled (Table 1, page 320)	10,715,824	12,763,420	14,471,458	18,269,756	21,727,768
Number of telephone instruments connected ..	3,797	4,102	4,729	5,397	6,055
Number of subscribers (Table 3, page 320)	2,484	2,702	2,907	3,267	3,625
Number of telegraph stations	346	508	577	657	725
Number of telegraph messages handled .. (Table 5, page 321)	766,796	962,969	1,051,733	1,123,653	1,721,079
Number of aerodromes	181	194	214	230	249
Mileage of vehicular roads (Table 15, page 329)	5,281	5,577	5,747	6,427	5,286
Total number of vessels entered and cleared	333	356	368	425	508
Tonnage of oversea vessels entered and cleared (Table 10, page 326)	681,343	876,281	989,336	1,085,000	1,209,000
Tonnage of oversea cargo handled	355,759	398,323	481,726	559,207	568,402
Tonnage of inter-Territory cargo handled .. (Table 12, page 327)	21,274	17,629	23,831	32,357	35,439
Number of motor vehicle and motor-cycle registrations (Table 16, page 329)	6,238	7,058	8,152	9,442	10,727
Number of licences to drive motor vehicles and ride motor cycles (Table 17, page 330)	10,262	11,589	12,888	13,820	16,608

APPENDIX XVII. LABOUR

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of indigenous employees	51,243	55,122	62,519	61,674	68,225
Number of Administration indigenous employees	12,744	14,492	18,215	17,568	18,750
Number of indigenous agreement employees ..	20,576	18,197	18,814	17,063	16,540
Number of indigenous casual workers in private employment (Table 1, page 332)	19,649	23,344	26,427	27,884	32,708
Number of indigenous females employed .. (Table 2, page 333)	920	1,083	1,358	1,555	1,703
Number of deaths due to occupational disease(a) (Table 7, page 345)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of prosecutions for breaches of Native Employment Ordinance by employers .. (Table 8, page 345)	2	2	2	Nil	Nil
Number of prosecutions for breaches of Native Employment Ordinance by workers .. (Table 9, page 345)	11	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of breaches of indigenous employees' agreements under Native Employment Ordin- ance (Table 10, page 345)	773	562	469	550	449

- (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

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of health services personnel(a) ..	3,883	4,469	4,235	4,497	4,620
(Table 1, page 351)					
Number of hospitals and clinics	2,080	1,931	1,973	3,198	3,472
(Table 3, page 354)					
Number of in-patients treated in Administration hospitals	85,319	83,968	73,529	84,721	92,045
of which were fatal	2,280	1,985	1,922	2,016	2,307
(Table 8, page 359)					
Value of medical aid to missions .. \$	314,334	204,536	235,470	225,978	256,046
Total expenditure on health .. \$	5,472,306	6,612,500	6,127,740	7,626,243	8,971,733
(Table 17, page 369)					

(a) Excludes non-medical personnel.

APPENDIX XXI. PENAL ORGANISATION

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Total number of persons committed to corrective institutions	10,776	9,467	12,185	12,218	15,757
(Table 1, page 370)					

APPENDIX XXII. EDUCATION

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Administration schools ..	294	316	326	348	355
Number of Administration teachers ..	980	1,194	1,374	1,552	1,667
Number of Administration pupils ..	30,139	37,932	46,208	49,208	52,946
Number of Mission schools ..	2,697	2,557	2,234	2,051	1,717
Number of Mission teachers ..	3,538	4,582	4,383	4,419	4,331
Number of Mission pupils ..	130,829	134,492	131,866	131,701	129,222
(Table 1, page 372)					

APPENDIX XXV. RELIGIOUS MISSIONS

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of non-indigenous missionaries ..	1,851	1,867	2,153	2,354	2,236
Estimated number of adherents ..	941,770	978,605	1,007,513	1,095,375	1,002,773
(Table 1, page 398)					
Expenditure on health .. \$	568,090	746,038	724,174	1,062,000	1,225,000
Expenditure on education .. \$	1,935,738	2,170,000	3,010,000	3,278,000	4,087,000
(Table 3, page 400)					

APPENDIX I

POPULATION

1. ENUMERATED INDIGENOUS POPULATION AT 30 JUNE 1967(a)

District and sub-district	Children (under 16 years of age)			Adults			Persons		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Eastern Highlands(b)—									
Goroka	17,387	16,294	33,681	26,754	24,504	51,258	44,141	40,798	84,939
Henganofi	6,811	6,500	13,311	9,523	8,875	18,398	16,334	15,375	31,709
Kainantu	10,400	10,066	20,466	12,762	13,105	25,867	23,162	23,171	46,333
Wonenara	2,238	1,841	4,079	2,151	2,399	4,550	4,389	4,240	8,629
Okapa	10,018	9,479	19,497	12,646	9,345	21,991	22,664	18,824	41,488
Total	46,854	44,180	91,034	63,836	58,228	122,064	110,690	102,408	213,098
Chimbu(c)—									
Kundiawa	13,403	13,192	26,595	25,766	21,237	47,003	39,169	34,429	73,598
Chuave	5,089	4,944	10,033	10,944	9,561	20,505	16,033	14,505	30,538
Keruwagi	5,479	5,209	10,688	9,717	7,945	17,662	15,196	13,154	28,350
Gumine	8,217	7,867	16,084	14,935	12,164	27,099	23,152	20,031	43,183
Total	32,188	31,212	63,400	61,362	50,907	112,269	93,550	82,119	175,669
Western Highlands—									
Mount Hagen	27,653	25,693	53,346	38,433	33,704	72,137	66,086	59,397	125,483
Wabag	18,458	17,384	35,842	27,166	23,517	50,683	45,624	40,901	86,525
Minj	6,134	5,715	11,849	12,087	10,328	22,415	18,221	16,043	34,264
Lagaip	14,507	13,765	28,272	17,236	16,558	33,794	31,743	30,323	62,066
Total	66,752	62,557	129,309	94,922	84,107	179,029	161,674	146,664	308,338
East Sepik(d)—									
Wewak	7,631	7,099	14,730	8,845	8,520	17,365	16,476	15,619	32,095
Maprik	17,603	16,981	34,584	27,777	23,400	51,177	45,380	40,381	85,761
Angoram	8,247	7,404	15,651	10,514	8,723	19,237	18,761	16,127	34,888
Total	33,481	31,484	64,965	47,136	40,643	87,779	80,617	72,127	152,744
West Sepik(d)—									
Vanimo	1,212	1,262	2,474	1,755	1,505	3,260	2,967	2,767	5,734
Aitape	3,306	3,160	6,466	4,496	7,716	12,212	7,802	10,876	18,678
Amanab	3,616	2,928	6,544	5,589	4,342	9,931	9,205	7,270	16,475
Ambunti	5,534	4,885	10,419	6,804	6,191	12,995	12,338	11,076	23,414
Telefomin	2,546	2,279	4,825	4,187	3,357	7,544	6,733	5,636	12,369
Lumi	9,056	8,358	17,414	14,565	11,980	26,545	23,621	20,338	43,959
Total	25,270	22,872	48,142	37,396	35,091	72,487	62,666	57,963	120,629
Madang—									
Madang(e)	12,892	12,430	25,322	16,270	14,026	30,296	29,162	26,456	55,618
Ramu(e)	9,949	9,250	19,199	14,904	12,927	27,831	24,853	22,177	47,030
Bogia	7,388	7,220	14,608	11,064	8,744	19,808	18,452	15,964	34,416
Saidor	3,901	3,756	7,657	5,570	4,884	10,454	9,471	8,640	18,111
Total	34,130	32,656	66,786	47,808	40,581	88,389	81,938	73,237	155,175
Morobe—									
Lae	12,685	12,104	24,789	18,256	17,056	35,312	30,941	29,160	60,101
Menyamyia	4,897	4,545	9,442	5,855	5,590	11,445	10,752	10,135	20,887
Finschhafen	17,150	16,305	33,455	25,838	24,943	50,781	42,988	41,248	84,236
Wau	5,677	4,987	10,664	6,170	5,779	11,949	11,847	10,766	22,613
Mumeng	3,647	3,527	7,174	6,067	5,456	11,523	9,714	8,983	18,697
Kaiapit	3,910	3,771	7,681	5,519	4,938	10,457	9,429	8,709	18,138
Total	47,966	45,239	93,205	67,705	63,762	131,467	115,671	109,001	224,672

POPULATION

1. ENUMERATED INDIGENOUS POPULATION AT 30 JUNE 1967(a)—continued

District and sub-district	Children (under 16 years of age)			Adults			Persons		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
New Ireland—									
Kavieng	6,230	5,797	12,027	8,569	7,058	15,627	14,799	12,855	27,654
Namatani	3,873	3,665	7,538	5,709	4,491	10,200	9,582	8,156	17,738
Total	10,103	9,462	19,565	14,278	11,549	25,827	24,381	21,011	45,392
East New Britain—									
Rabaul	12,590	11,432	24,022	12,104	10,377	22,481	24,694	21,809	46,503
Kokopo	5,905	5,364	11,269	5,890	4,952	10,842	11,795	10,316	22,111
Pomio	4,832	4,643	9,475	6,888	6,332	13,220	11,720	10,975	22,695
Total	23,327	21,439	44,766	24,882	21,661	46,543	48,209	43,100	91,309
West New Britain(f)—									
Hoskins	2,756	2,626	5,382	3,424	3,031	6,455	6,180	5,657	11,837
Talasea	5,255	4,888	10,143	5,872	5,121	10,993	11,127	10,009	21,136
Kandrian(g)	3,234	3,130	6,364	4,674	3,537	8,211	7,908	6,667	14,575
Total	11,245	10,644	21,889	13,970	11,689	25,659	25,215	22,333	47,548
Bougainville—									
Buka	7,020	6,544	13,564	7,235	6,464	13,699	14,255	13,008	27,263
Kieta	4,282	4,082	8,364	4,830	4,356	9,186	9,112	8,438	17,550
Buin	5,618	5,240	10,858	6,750	5,625	12,375	12,368	10,865	23,233
Total	16,920	15,866	32,786	18,815	16,445	35,260	35,735	32,311	68,046
Manus—									
Lorengau	5,690	5,458	11,148	6,290	5,688	11,978	11,980	11,146	23,126
Total	5,690	5,458	11,148	6,290	5,688	11,978	11,980	11,146	23,126
Grand Total ..	353,926	333,069	686,995	498,400	440,351	938,751	852,326	773,420	1,625,746

(a) The enumerated populations shown in this table are *de jure* estimates based on village registers. They therefore do not record movement between Districts or Sub-districts. As the registers are brought up to date at various times depending on patrol availability, the figures do not apply to a specific date but result from the aggregation of the registers at 30 June each year. In addition it was estimated that approximately 10,000 people were in areas not yet under complete control. (b) That part of the former Eastern Highlands District after the formation of the Chimbu District. (c) The Chimbu District was formed from portions of the Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands, Southern Highlands and Gulf Districts, from 1 July 1966. (d) The former Sepik District was divided to form the new East and West Sepik Districts, from 1 July 1966. (e) The Madang Central Sub-district was divided to form the Madang and Ramu Sub-districts. (f) The former New Britain District was divided to form the East and West New Britain Districts. (g) Includes Gasmata division (E.N.B.) administered from Kandrian.

2. NON INDIGENOUS POPULATION AT CENSUS OF JUNE 1966

At the June 1966 census the non-indigenous population totalled 20,292—11,746 males and 8,546 females.

APPENDIX I—continued

3. INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION: MIGRATION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967(a)— TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

Particulars	Arrivals			Departures		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(A) Overseas Migration						
By Nationality—						
British	8,165	5,533	13,718	8,271	5,316	13,587
Australian Protected	190	61	251	129	66	195
British Protected	175	58	233	158	66	224
Austrian	21	5	26	12	..	12
Chinese	24	18	42	24	12	36
Danish	8	1	9	14	..	14
Dutch	85	49	134	66	37	103
Filipino	10	..	10	11	..	11
French	13	7	20	18	4	22
German	127	71	198	96	37	133
Greek	2	2	4	1	2	3
Indonesian	7	4	11	9	4	13
Italian	25	7	32	24	14	38
Japanese	80	8	88	104	3	107
Swiss	8	5	13	36	7	43
United States American	341	282	623	317	237	554
Yugoslav	18	4	22	8	2	10
Other and Undefined	78	19	97	54	25	79
Total	9,377	6,154	15,531	9,352	5,832	15,184

(B) Inter-Territory Migration

From Papua (non-indigenous)	15,626	5,039	20,665	..	..	..
To Papua (non-indigenous) .. .. .	..	..	..	13,918	4,522	18,440

(a) Details by race are no longer available. As all overseas flights now terminate at Port Moresby and most passengers are Customs cleared at that port, separate details for New Guinea are not available.

4. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967

Sex	Live births	Deaths		Marriages
		Total	Infant deaths(a)	
Male	319	45	7	..
Female	288	16	3	..
Total	607	61	10	136

(a) Deaths of children under one year of age.

5. POPULATION RESIDING IN THE MAJOR TOWNS OF THE TERRITORY AT CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966(a)

Town	Population								
	Indigenous			Non-indigenous			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Aitape	306	211	517	16	7	23	322	218	540
Angoram	1,005	758	1,763	40	19	59	1,045	777	1,822
Bogia	357	246	603	20	14	34	377	260	637
Bulolo	1,865	380	2,245	263	217	480	2,128	597	2,725
Goroka	2,676	1,201	3,877	524	417	941	3,200	1,618	4,818
Kainantu	726	352	1,078	71	46	117	797	398	1,195
Kavieng	1,184	524	1,708	250	185	435	1,434	709	2,143
Kerowagi	293	190	483	13	10	23	306	200	506
Kieta	476	162	638	77	33	110	553	195	748
Kundiawa	847	614	1,461	67	59	126	914	673	1,587
Kokopo	345	83	428	57	52	109	402	135	537
Lae	8,925	4,396	13,321	1,721	1,321	3,042	10,646	5,717	16,365
Laiagam	334	178	512	10	3	13	344	181	525
Lorengau(b) ..	1,316	735	2,096	194	156	350	1,555	891	2,446
Madang	5,162	2,260	7,422	850	573	1,423	6,012	2,833	8,845
Maprik	426	321	747	21	14	35	447	335	782
Minj	432	180	612	30	23	53	462	203	665
Mount Hagen ..	1,925	840	2,765	324	225	549	2,249	1,065	3,314
Rabaul(c)	5,383	1,564	6,947	2,020	1,622	3,642	7,403	3,186	10,589
Sohano	505	295	800	47	30	77	552	325	877
Vanimo	277	190	467	26	13	39	303	203	506
Vunapope	494	500	994	64	88	152	558	588	1,146
Wabag	334	180	514	24	21	45	358	201	559
Wau	589	301	890	100	82	182	689	383	1,072
Wewak	4,870	3,069	7,939	608	286	894	5,478	3,355	8,833
	41,097	19,730	60,827	7,437	5,516	12,953	48,534	25,246	73,780

(a) Preliminary field count, subject to revision.

(b) Includes Lombrum.

(c) Includes oversea shipping in harbour.

APPENDIX II

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967

Explanatory Notes

- (A) Those positions occupied by local officers and employees are shown by the symbol (L). Other symbols used are:
 (MR) to indicate positions occupied by persons of mixed race; and
 (PT) to indicate positions occupied on a part time basis.
- (B) 'Headquarters' staff includes cadets and trainees undergoing full-time tuition in Australia.
- (C) '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).
- (D) 'Uncreated Positions' include:
- (1) positions which no longer exist on the departmental establishment as a result of changes in the organisation but the occupants of which have not yet been transferred to new positions and remain as unattached officers; and
 - (2) positions occupied by persons of mixed race temporarily employed under a special determination who have not yet been absorbed into created positions.
- (E) The salary scales quoted for positions occupied by overseas officers are standard rates and are subject to the following Basic Wage adjustments where applicable (wherever a position may be occupied by either a male or a female the female standard salary is \$402 per annum less than the rate shown):

<i>Second and Third Divisions</i> (Basic wage adjustments)—						per annum
						\$
Adult male officers and married minors (male)	..	..	..	..	..	157
Male officers aged 20 years	..	..	..	..	..	141
Male officers aged 19 years	..	..	..	..	..	118
Male officers aged 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	94
Male officers under 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	78
Adult female officers	..	..	..	..	..	131
Female officers aged 20 years	..	..	..	..	..	113
Female officers aged 19 years	..	..	..	..	..	102
Female officers aged 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	86
Female officers under 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	79

In addition the following allowances are paid to overseas officers:

(1) *Overseas Allowance* (per annum).

	Married male officers	Unmarried officers 18 years of age or over
	\$	\$
Less than five years' service	860	500
Five years' but less than seven years' service	910	550
Seven years' service and over	960	600

(Unmarried officers under 18 years of age are paid Territorial Allowance at the rate of \$250 per annum)

- (2) *Child Allowance* (per annum). \$104 for the first child and \$130 for each other child under the age of 16 years. Every officer in receipt of adult male salary rates contributes \$52 per annum towards the cost of child allowance.

DEPARTMENT OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Positions occupied					Total
				Headquarters		Un-attached officers	Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	
<i>Second Division—</i>	£	\$							
Clerk of the House . . .	7,870–8,170	4,875–5,275	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Clerk . . .	6,328–6,533	2,775–2,975	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk Assistant and Clerk of Committees . . .	5,098–5,508	1,900–2,125	1	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Parliamentary Officer . . .	3,712–4,328	1,350–1,550	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Parliamentary Officer . . .	2,821–3,353	950–1,200	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk (Staff and Accounts) . . .	3,712–4,328	1,350–1,550	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistant Clerk of Committees . . .	4,328–4,944	1,600–1,825	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
Chief Interpreter . . .	6,328–6,533	2,775–2,975	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Chief Interpreter . . .	5,713–6,123	2,275–2,575	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Interpreter . . .	5,713–6,123	2,275–2,575	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
Interpreter . . .	5,098–5,508	1,900–2,125	7	4(L)	1(L)	..	4(L)	1(L)	5(L)
Editor of Debates . . .	5,098–5,508	1,900–2,125	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
Sub-editor of Debates . . .	4,328–4,944	1,600–1,825	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
Senior Reporter . . .	3,712–4,328	1,350–1,550	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>									
Principal Attendant and Guide . . .	..	1,200–1,300	1	..	..	1(L)	1(L)	..	1(L)
Chamber Attendant . . .	..	1,000–1,050	4	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Typist (Female) Parliamentary . . .	2,415–2,591	1,040–1,090	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
Typist/Switchboard Operator (Female) . . .	..	480– 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female) . . .	..	480– 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant . . .	..	560– 850	..	2(L)	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
<i>Special positions—</i>									
<i>Second division—</i>									
Secretary (Public Accounts Committee) . . .	5,098–5,508	1,900–2,125	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
Legal Officer Secretary (Select Committee) . . .	3,392–5,878	1,700–2,475	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			30	15(8L)	5(1L)	1(L)	16(9L)	5(1L)	21(10L)

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
<i>Department of the Administrator</i>														
<i>Statutory Appointees—</i>														
Administrator ..	15,800	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs) ..	11,500	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Administrator (Services) ..	11,500	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Personal Staff—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Official Secretary ..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Official Secretary ..	1,350-3,087	700-1,180	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 2	2,415-2,853	1,370	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	2,163-2,415	1,250-1,310	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Household Assistant (Female) ..	2,153-2,415	1,250-1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Administrative Branch—</i>														
<i>First Division—</i>														
Secretary ..	9,500	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Administrative Officer ..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 5	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,150	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 1	1,350-3,087	700-1,180	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	2,153-2,415	1,250-1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,352-2,527	1,125-1,180	1	(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1L)	..	(1L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	932-2,223	560- 850	7	(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1L)	..	(1L)
Typist (Female) ..	972-1,892	530- 750	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Teleprinter Operator ..	972-1,892	530- 750	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Messenger ..	..	480- 600	9	(2L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(2L)	..	(2L)

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Designation	Classified positions		Number of positions	Positions occupied										Total	
	Salary range			Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total			
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Department of the Administrator—continued															
Archives Section—															
Second Division—															
Chief Archivist	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Archivist, Grade 2	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Intermediate Records Clerk	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—															
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,353-2,527	1,125-1,180	1	(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1L)	..	..	(1L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	932-2,223	560- 850	2	(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1L)	..	..	(1L)
Typist (Female)	972-1,892	580- 750	1	..	(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1L)	(1L)
Internal Affairs and International Relations—															
Second Division—															
Assistant Secretary	8,068-8,375	5,475-5,875	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Executive Officer	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Executive Officer (Special Committees)	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 7	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Clerk, Class 6	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—															
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	2,153-2,415	1,250-1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Stenographer (Female), Grade 1	1,862-1,979	860- 970	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Secretariat Service Branch—															
Second Division—															
Assistant Secretary	8,068-8,375	5,475-5,875	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Works Manager	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Assistant Works Manager	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Executive Officer (Projects)	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Senior Projects Officer	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Projects Officer	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2

Clerk (Works), Class 6..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk (Works), Class 3..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Stenographer (Female), Grade 1	1,862-1,979	860- 970	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Administrator's Council—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Clerk, Class 8	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
<i>Economic Adviser's Section—</i>													
<i>First Division—</i>													
Economic Adviser	11,500	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Assistant Economic Adviser	8,068-8,375	5,475-5,875	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Economist	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Executive Assistant	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Senior Research Officer (Grade 1)	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 3	2,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	2,153-2,415	1,250-1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Typist (Female)	972-1,892	530- 750	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Directorate of Transport—</i>													
<i>First Division—</i>													
Director	9,500	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Stenographer (Female), Grade 1	1,862-1,979	860- 970	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
<i>Civil Defence and Emergency Services—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Director	8,068-8,375	5,475-5,875	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 5	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,150	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Stenographer (Female), Grade 1	1,862-1,979	860- 970	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
<i>Bureau of Statistics—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Statistician	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Assistant Statistician	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Principal Research Officer	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Senior Compiler	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Designation	Classified positions			Positions occupied									
	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Bureau of Statistics—</i>													
<i>Second Division</i>													
Senior Research Officer, Grade 1	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Officer, Grade 2	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Compiler	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	7	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Senior Field Officer	3,977	850- 960	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	932-2,223	560- 850	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Typist (Statistical) (Female)	1,979-2,153	1,025-1,080	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female)	972-1,892	530- 750	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	2,153	530- 750	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Electoral Branch—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Chief Electoral Officer	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Deputy Chief Electoral Officer	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1L)	(1L)
Clerk (Administrative), Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,830-2,100	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Electoral Clerk	1,350-3,087	700-1,130	11	(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1L)	(1L)
Typist (Female)	972-1,892	530- 750	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 6	2,788-2,964	1,530-1,650	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	932-2,223	560- 850	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Museum—</i>													
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Administrative Assistant (Female)	2,487-2,743	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	932-2,223	560- 850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1L)	..	(1L)	(1L)
Attendants	..	520- 650	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1L)	..	(1L)	(1L)

Department of the Administrator—continued

Department of the Administrator—continued

<i>Police Administrative Branch—</i>														
<i>Headquarters Executive—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Secretary ..	5,713-6,123	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clerk ..	5,098-5,508	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Administrative Officer ..	5,098-5,508	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Inspection Officer ..	3,546-3,809	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Steno Secretary ..	2,153-2,415	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Staff Section—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Personnel Officer ..	4,328-4,944	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clerk, Class 4 ..	3,712-4,328	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Clerk, Class 3 ..	3,180-3,712	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Clerk, Class 2 ..	2,821-3,353	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Accounts Section—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Accountant ..	5,098-5,508	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clerk, Class 4 ..	3,712-4,328	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clerk, Class 3 ..	3,180-3,712	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clerk, Class 2 ..	2,821-3,353	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2 ..	2,153	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	932-2,223	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Records Section—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Clerk, Class 4 ..	3,712-4,328	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clerk, Class 1 ..	2,422-3,087	1	1(L)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1(L)	1(L)
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	2,352-2,528	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	932-2,223	1	1(L)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1(L)	1(L)
Messenger ..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Office Services—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Clerk, Class 2 ..	2,821-3,353	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Librarian ..	1,922-2,378	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Storeholder ..	2,440-2,614	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typist-in-Charge ..	2,415	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typist ..	972-1,892	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Telephonist ..	878-1,862	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied												
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Department of the Administrator—continued															
Relief Section—															
Second Division—															
Clerk, Class 1	1,350-3,087	640-1,050	4	2(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(1L)	..	2(1L)	
Third Division—															
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	932-2,223	520- 760	4	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)	
Criminal Investigation Bureau Headquarters—															
Second Division—															
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	950-1,200	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—															
Clerical Assistant Grade 3	2,352-2,527	1,000-1,050	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	
Clerical Assistant Grade 2	2,223-2,352	860- 950	13	..	5(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5(1L)	5(1L)	
Clerical Assistant Grade 1	932-2,223	520- 760	7	1(L)	3(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	3(1L)	4(2L)	
Special Branch—															
Second Division—															
Clerk Class 6	5,098-5,508	1,096-2,125	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
Clerk, Class 5	4,328-4,944	1,600-1,825	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,100-1,300	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Clerk, Class 1	1,350-3,087	640-1,050	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—															
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	2,223-2,352	860- 950	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stenographer, Grade 1	1,804-1,979	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Typist	972-1,892	480- 600	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Assistant (Typing)	1,892-2,008	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	
Training—															
Second Division—															
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	950-1,200	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

<i>Third Division—</i>												
Mess Supervisor, Grade 3	2,555-2,730	1,150-1,300	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mess Supervisor, Grade 2	2,352-2,469	950-1,050	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist	972-1,892	480-600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Cook	..	480-720	6	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Steward	..	440-560	2	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
<i>Highlands Division—</i>												
<i>Second Division—</i>												
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,350-1,550	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,100-1,300	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	950-1,200	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>												
Mess Supervisor, Grade 1	2,264-2,823	760-900	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	2,223-2,352	800-950	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	932-2,223	520-760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist	972-1,892	480-600	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Telephonist	878-1,862	480-600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook	..	480-720	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger	..	440-560	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Papua Division—</i>												
<i>Second Division—</i>												
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,350-1,550	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,100-1,300	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	950-1,200	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
<i>Third Division—</i>												
Mess Supervisor, Grade 3	2,555-2,730	1,150-1,300	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist in Charge	2,415	1,090	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	2,223-2,352	800-950	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	932-2,223	520-760	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(1L)	3(1L)
Typist	972-1,892	480-600	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6(1L)	6(1L)
Telephonist	878-1,862	480-600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cook	..	480-720	6	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Messenger	..	440-560	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
<i>New Guinea Coastal Division—</i>												
<i>Second Division—</i>												
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,350-1,550	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,100-1,300	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 2	2,831-3,353	950-1,200	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of the Administrator—continued														
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant Grade 3	2,352-2,527	1,000-1,050	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mess Supervisor, Grade 2	2,252-2,469	950-1,050	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mess Supervisor, Grade 1	2,264-2,823	760-900	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	2,223-2,352	800-950	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	932-2,223	520-760	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Typist	972-1,892	480-600	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Telephonist	878-1,862	480-600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook	..	480-720	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger	..	440-560	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Guinea Islands Division—														
Second Division—														
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,350-1,550	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,100-1,300	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	950-1,200	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,352-2,527	1,000-1,050	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Mess Supervisor, Grade 2	2,352-2,469	950-1,050	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	2,223-2,352	800-900	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	932-2,223	520-760	3	..	..	..	..	..	2(1L)	..	..	..	2(1L)	2(1L)
Typist	972-1,892	480-600	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
Telephonist	878-1,862	480-600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook	..	480-720	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger	..	440-560	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	368	80(10L)	69(3L)	9(5L)	22(3L)	3	30(1L)	2(L)	1	94(25L)	122(7L)	216 (32L)(a)

(a) Total includes three statutory appointees.

Administrative Branch—									
First Division—									
Director	..	..	10,500	..	1	1	..	..	1
Second Division—									
Administrative Officer ..	..	..	5,713-6,123	2,705-2,925	1	1	..	..	1
Agricultural Economist	..	..	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,650	1	1	..	..	1
Assistant Librarian ..	..	..	2,187-3,087	850-1,180	1	..	1	..	..
Cadet Agricultural Officer	..	..	2,187-2,833	700	24	..	..	..	..
Cadet Veterinary Officer	..	..	2,187-2,833	700	3	3	..	..	8
Clerk, Class 6 ..	..	..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	1
Clerk, Class 5 ..	..	..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	2	2	..	..	2
Clerk, Class 4 ..	..	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	4	1	2	..	3
Clerk, Class 3 ..	..	..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	1	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 2 ..	..	..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	2	1	..	..	1
Clerk, Class 1 ..	..	..	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	5	5(2L)	..	7(1L)	15(3L)
Librarian ..	..	..	2,325-3,850	1,530-1,770	1	..	..	..	..
Registrar ..	..	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	1
Third Division—									
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	..	..	2,223-2,352	905-1,070	2	2(L)	..	..	2(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	..	1,982-2,223	560- 850	5	1	..	..	5
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	..	..	560- 850	7	7(L)	..	..	21(L)
Messenger ..	..	..	..	480- 600	9	9(L)	..	..	9(L)
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	..	..	2,153-2,415	1,250-1,310	1	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female) ..	..	..	1,705-1,892	530- 750	3	..	3	..	3
Typist (Female) ..	..	..	..	530- 750	1	..	..	..	..
Division of Fisheries—									
Second Division—									
Chief of Division	..	..	6,864-7,370	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	1
Biologist, Class 3	..	..	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	1	..	..	..	1
Biologist, Class 2	..	..	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	1	..	..	..	..
Biologist, Class 1	..	..	3,456-4,890	1,950-2,815	2	..	1	..	1
Third Division—									
Boatswain ..	..	..	..	850- 960	1	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	..	1,982-2,223	560- 850	1	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	..	..	560- 850	1	..	..	..	..
Cook, Grade 1 ..	..	..	..	520- 800	1	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Fisheries Supervisor ..	..	..	3,780-3,868	1,650-1,770	2	..	..	..	..
Fishing Master ..	..	..	4,250-4,498	1,650-1,770	1	..	1	..	1
Fishing Master-Engineer	..	..	3,088-3,316	1,350-1,470	1	..	..	..	..
Laboratory Assistant ..	..	..	..	560- 850	2	..	..	..	..
Marine Engine Operator, Grade 2	..	..	..	850- 960	1	..	..	..	..
Marine Engine Operator, Grade 1	..	..	..	520- 800	2	..	..	..	..
Master ..	..	..	..	1,590-1,710	1	..	2(L)	..	4(L)
Master Engineer ..	..	..	3,010-3,258	1,590-1,710	1	..	..	..	..
Seaman ..	..	..	..	520- 800	1	..	1(L)	..	1(L)

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—continued														
Division of Fisheries—continued														
Third Division—continued														
Technical Assistant ..	2,847-3,109	1,290-1,410	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Assistant ..	2,718-3,239	1,290-1,410	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant ..	2,012-2,614	1,070-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant ..	..	1,070-1,180	1	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Technical Assistant ..	..	600- 905	37	..	..	..	16(L)	..	21(L)	..	16(L)	..	..	53(L)
Technical Officer, Grade 2	3,864-4,176	1,650-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Officer, Grade 1	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	5
Typist (Female) ..	1,705-1,892	530- 750	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Division of Plant Industry—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division ..	8,447-8,702	5,675-6,075	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Agricultural Chemist, Class 4	6,864-7,370	4,715-5,095	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Agricultural Chemist, Class 3	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Agricultural Chemist, Class 2	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Agricultural Chemist, Class 1	3,456-4,890	1,950-2,815	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
Agricultural Engineer ..	5,489-5,789	3,145-3,650	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agonomist, Class 4 ..	6,864-7,370	4,715-5,095	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Agonomist, Class 3 ..	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Agonomist, Class 2 ..	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Agonomist, Class 1 ..	3,456-4,890	1,950-2,815	17	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	8	..	8
Assistant Soil Survey Officer	3,281-4,061	1,180-1,770	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk, Class 2 ..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Economic Botanist ..	6,864-7,370	4,715-5,095	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Entomologist, Class 4 ..	6,864-7,370	4,715-5,095	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Entomologist, Class 2 ..	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Entomologist, Class 1 ..	3,456-4,890	1,950-2,815	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3
Field Supervisor, Grade 2	4,267-4,679	1,530-1,770	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Field Supervisor, Grade 1	3,855-4,061	960-1,410	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Horticultural Experimentalist, Grade 3 ..	5,129-5,579	2,505-2,815	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Horticultural Experimentalist Grade 2 ..	4,267-4,679	1,950-2,175	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

Horticultural Experimentalist,

Grade 1	3,281-4,061	1,180-1,770	3	..	1	..	2	1	..	4	..	4
Manager, Grade 3	4,904-5,354	1,950-2,255	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Plant Ecologist	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Introduction Officer	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Pathologist, Class 4	6,864-7,370	4,715-5,095	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Plant Pathologist, Class 3	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Pathologist, Class 2	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Plant Pathologist, Class 1	3,456-4,890	1,950-2,815	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..
Soil Survey Officer, Class 4	6,864-7,370	4,715-5,095	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Soil Survey Officer, Class 3	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Soil Survey Officer, Class 2	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Soil Survey Officer, Class 1	3,456-4,890	1,950-2,815	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

Third Division—

Agricultural Assistant	..	600- 905	27	..	13(L)	..	14(L)	4(L)	..	31(L)	..	31(L)
Artisan	2,264-2,527	1,070-1,180	3	..	1(MR)	..	2(1MR)	..	..	3(2MR)	..	3(2MR)
Artisan's Assistant	..	560- 850	10	..	6(L)	..	3(L)	..	..	9(L)	..	9(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	2,223-2,352	905-1,070	2	..	..	..	3(L)	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	560- 850	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook, Grade 1	..	520- 800	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Assistant	2,847-3,109	1,290-1,410	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Assistant	2,555-2,993	1,290-1,410	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Assistant	..	1,070-1,180	2	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	6(L)	..	8(L)	..	8(L)
Field Assistant	..	560- 850	8	..	4(L)	..	4(L)	3(L)	..	11(L)	..	11(L)
Laboratory Assistant	2,847-3,109	1,290-1,410	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laboratory Assistant	2,555-2,993	1,290-1,410	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	4
Laboratory Assistant	..	1,070-1,180	2	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	3(L)	..	5(L)	..	5(L)
Laboratory Assistant	..	560- 850	2	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	4(L)	..	6(L)	..	6(L)
Laboratory Technician	..	600- 905	4	2(L)	..	..	2(L)	2(L)	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Messenger	..	480- 600	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
Overseer	1,952-2,381	560- 850	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	15(L)	..	15(L)
Overseer	..	560- 850	19	..	2(L)	..	13(L)	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Operator	2,195-2,381	850- 960	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storeman	..	520- 800	1	..	1(L)	..	..	2(L)	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
Technical Assistant	2,847-3,109	1,290-1,410	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Assistant	2,718-3,239	1,290-1,410	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant	..	1,070-1,180	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	1,705-1,892	530- 750	3	..	..	3(P/T)	..	..	2(1L)	..	5	5(1L) (1P/T)

Division of Animal Industry—

Second Division—

Chief of Division	8,064-7,370	5,475-5,875	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Animal Ecologist	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry Officer, Class 1	3,456-4,890	1,950-2,815	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 1..	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fauna Officer..	2,579-4,359	1,180-2,055	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Supervisor, Grade 3	4,904-5,354	1,950-2,255	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Supervisor, Grade 2	4,267-4,679	1,530-1,770	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Field Supervisor, Grade 1	3,855-4,061	960-1,410	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	8	..	8

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
<i>Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—continued</i>														
<i>Division of Animal Industry—continued</i>														
<i>Second Division—continued</i>														
Laboratory Officer	2,579-4,359	1,180-2,055	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Livestock Officer, Grade 3	5,129-5,579	2,505-2,815	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Livestock Officer, Grade 2	4,267-4,679	1,950-2,255	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
Livestock Officer, Grade 1	3,281-4,061	1,180-1,770	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Manager, Grade 3	4,904-5,354	1,950-2,255	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Manager, Grade 2	4,267-4,679	1,530-1,770	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Stock Inspector, Grade 3	4,904-5,354	1,950-2,255	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Stock Inspector, Grade 2	4,267-4,679	1,530-1,770	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Stock Inspector, Grade 1	3,281-4,061	1,180-1,530	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	..	7	..	7
Veterinary Officer, Class 3	7,295-7,797	4,000-4,355	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Officer, Class 2	6,300-7,048	3,035-3,650	6	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	4	1	5
Veterinary Officer, Class 1	3,969-6,048	1,950-2,815	12	..	..	2	2	1	..	11	..	14	..	14
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Abattoir Manager	4,188	1,650-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Agricultural Assistant	..	600-905	65	..	..	19(L)	..	46(L)	..	2(L)	..	67(L)	..	67(L)
Artisan	..	850-960	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artisan's Assistant	..	560-850	18	..	..	6(L)	..	12(L)	..	..	..	18(L)	..	18(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	560-850	8	..	..	1(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
Laboratory Assistant	..	1,070-1,180	4	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Leather Worker	..	520-800	4	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Overseer	1,952-2,381	560-850	7	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Overseer	..	560-850	6	..	..	2(L)	..	4(L)	..	2(L)	..	8(L)	..	8(L)
Technical Assistant	..	600-905	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	1,705-1,892	530-750	3	..	1	..	..	..	2(P/T)	..	..	..	3	3(P/T)
<i>Division of Extension and Marketing—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Chief of Division	8,447-8,702	5,675-6,075	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Agricultural Development Officer, Class 4	6,864-7,370	4,715-5,095	1	1	..	1
Agricultural Development Officer, Class 3	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	1	1	3	4	..	4

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1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
<i>Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—continued</i>														
\$														
<i>Temporary Positions—continued</i>														
<i>Administrative Division—continued</i>														
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Typist-in-Charge (Female), Grade 1 ..	2,415	1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Division of Fisheries—</i>														
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Fishing Master ..	4,250-4,498	1,650-1,770	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Division of Extension and Marketing—</i>														
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Housekeeper (Female) ..	1,677	505-710	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Uncreated Positions—</i>														
<i>Administrative Division—</i>														
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Library Assistant ..	..	560-850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
<i>Division of Fisheries—</i>														
Clerk Class 1 ..	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
<i>Division of Plant Industry—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Entomologist, Class 3 ..	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Manager, Grade 1 ..	2,579-3,850	1,180-1,770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Assistant Agricultural Officer ..	..	850-1,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	1,982-2,223	560-850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(1P/T)	..	2(1P/T)	2(1P/T)
<i>Division of Animal Industry—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Parasitologist, Class 2 ..	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Education—continued														
<i>Executive—continued</i>														
<i>Second Division—continued</i>														
<i>Educational Research and Statistics—</i>														
Officer-in-Charge ..	6,840-7,147	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Research Officer, Grade 2 ..	5,570-5,970	2,595-2,925	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Research Officer, Grade 1 ..	4,970-5,370	2,175-2,415	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Officer, Grade 2 ..	4,220-4,820	1,830-2,100	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Examination Section—</i>														
Executive Officer ..	5,405-5,700	3,145-3,365	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education Officer, Grade 3 ..	4,818-5,110	2,100-2,335	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
<i>Guidance Section—</i>														
Principal Guidance Officer ..	5,405-5,700	3,825-4,175	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Guidance Officer ..	4,814-5,110	2,100-2,335	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guidance Officer ..	4,543-4,814	2,100-2,335	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Administrative Section—</i>														
Executive Officer ..	6,840-7,147	3,225-3,525	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer ..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Accountant ..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sub-Accountant ..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Personnel Officer ..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 6 ..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Methods Officer ..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 5 ..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 4 ..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	14	9(1L)	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	10(1L)	3	13(1L)
Clerk, Class 3 ..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	14	3(1L)	8	..	..	3	2	..	..	6(1L)	10	16(1L)
Clerk, Class 2 ..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	19	10	6	1(L)	2	1	2	..	..	12(1L)	10	22(1L)
Clerk, Class 1 ..	1,350-3,087	700-1,180	15	(1MR) 9(2L)	5	1(L)	3	1(L)	..	..	..	11(4L)	8	19(4L)

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Designation	Classified positions		Positions occupied										Total	
	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
Department of Education—continued														
Third Division—														
Teacher, Grade 3	..	\$ 1,830-2,100	45	..	..	14(L)	..	11(L)	..	25(L)	..	25(L)	..	25(L)
Teacher, Grade 2	..	1,530-1,770	86	..	..	37(L)	..	35(L)	..	72(L)	..	72(L)	..	72(L)
Teacher, Grade 1	..	2,290-3,791	231	1	11	41	11	105	12	147	23	147	23	170
Teacher, Grade 1	..	960-1,470	680	..	7(L)	207(L)	7(L)	326(L)	11(L)	533(L)	18(L)	533(L)	18(L)	551(L)
Teacher	..	650-960	1,000	..	77(L)	225(L)	77(L)	494(L)	87(L)	719(L)	164(L)	719(L)	164(L)	883(L)
Second Division—														
Chief of Division—														
Superintendent	..	8,294-8,590	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Headmaster (Special), Grade 1	..	6,878-7,160	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Headmaster (Special), Grade 1	..	5,405-5,700	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Headmaster (Special), Grade 1	..	5,405-5,700	10	..	..	4	..	8	1	12	1	12	1	13
Headmaster (Special), Grade 1	..	5,405-5,700	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Education Officer, Grade 3	..	4,814-5,110	35	..	2	16	2	12	2	28	5	28	5	33
Education Officer, Grade 3	..	4,814-5,110	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education Officer, Grade 3	..	4,814-5,110	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education Officer, Grade 2	..	4,291-4,543	60	..	2	18	2	25	13	43	15	43	15	58
Education Officer, Grade 2	..	4,291-4,543	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education Officer, Grade 1	..	2,541-4,291	225	..	48(5L)	..	49	70(6L)	50	118	99	118	99	217
Education Officer, Grade 1	..	1,070-1,710	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	(11L)	..	(11L)	..	(11L)
Education Officer, Grade 1	..	2,541-4,291	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Division—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	..	8,294-8,590	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Superintendent	..	6,878-7,160	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Headmaster, Grade 2	..	5,700-5,995	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2
Headmaster, Grade 1	..	5,405-5,847	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Education Officer, Grade 3	7	4,814-5,110	10	1	..	6	..	6	..	13	..	13	..	13
Lecturers	3	4,291-4,543	20	..	..	5	1	8	..	13	1	13	1	14
Education Officer, Grade 2	..	2,541-4,291	30	..	..	7	7	9	4	16	11	16	11	27

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
<i>Department of Forests</i>														
<i>Administrative Branch—</i>														
<i>First Division—</i>														
Director ..	9,500	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Executive Officer ..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Accountant ..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administration Officer ..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Records) ..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (Ledgers) ..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (Supply) ..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Staff) ..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (Statistics) ..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk (General) ..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Librarian ..	2,325-3,850	1,530-1,770	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (General) ..	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk (Salary Calculator) ..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Typist-in-Charge ..	2,415	1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant ..	2,223-2,352	905-1,070	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1 ..	2,153-2,415	1,250-1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female) ..	1,705-1,892	530-750	5	..	5(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5(1L)	5(1L)
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1 ..	1,705-1,892	530-750	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant ..	1,892-2,223	560-850	5	2(L)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	2	4(2L)
Clerical Assistant ..	..	560-850	14	4(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	9(L)	1(L)	10(L)
Messenger ..	..	480-600	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Forestry Assistant ..	..	600-905	5	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
<i>Division of Utilisation and Marketing—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Chief of Division ..	7,640-8,194	5,475-5,875	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 3 ..	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Chemist, Grade 3 ..	4,890-5,189	3,035-3,650	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 1 ..	3,037-4,890	1,950-2,815	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

Clerk (Timber Sales Officer)	..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (Timber Supply)	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>																			
Senior Inspector (Marketing)	..	4,843-5,219	2,255-2,505	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	..	4,335-4,656	1,890-2,100	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Technical Officer, Grade 1	..	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant II	..	2,718-3,239	1,290-1,440	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	..	2,223-2,352	905-1,070	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	..	2,352-2,527	1,125-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)
Technical Assistant	..	..	600- 905	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artisan's Assistant	..	..	560- 850	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	2(L)
Messenger	..	..	480- 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry Assistant	..	..	600- 905	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	3(L)
<i>Division of Management—</i>																			
<i>Second Division—</i>																			
Chief of Division	..	7,640-8,194	5,475-5,875	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Forest Officer, Class 4	..	6,864-7,370	4,715-5,095	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Forest Officer, Class 3	..	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Engineer, Class 2	..	5,212-5,866	3,035-3,650	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Officer, Class 2	..	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Forest Officer, Class 1	..	3,037-4,890	1,950-2,815	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerk, Class 5	..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Second or Third Division—</i>																			
Chief Drafting Officer	..	6,028-6,405	3,365-3,475	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Chief Drafting Officer	..	5,281-5,656	2,705-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2	..	4,843-5,219	2,255-2,505	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1	..	4,345-4,656	1,890-2,100	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Drafting Officer, Grade 1	..	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	3	2(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(1L)	2(1L)
Drafting Officer, Grade 2	..	3,864-4,176	1,650-1,770	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
<i>Third Division—</i>																			
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	..	4,345-4,656	1,890-2,100	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Technical Officer, Grade 2	..	3,864-4,176	1,650-1,770	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Technical Officer, Grade 1	..	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Inspector (Mechanical Equipment)	..	2,964-3,138	1,470-1,590	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Technical Assistant	..	2,718-3,239	1,290-1,410	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9(4L)	9(4L)
Drafting Assistant, Grade 1	..	2,012-2,614	1,070-1,180	12	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	3(L)
Clerical Assistant	..	2,223-2,352	905-1,070	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Drafting Assistant	..	2,718-3,239	1,290-1,410	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tracer	..	..	560- 850	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
<i>Division of Botany—</i>																			
<i>Second Division—</i>																			
Chief of Division	..	6,864-7,370	4,355-4,905	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Botanist, Class 2	..	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

Classified positions

Department of Forests—continued

Division of Botany—continued

*Division of Silviculture—
Second Division—*

Division of Silviculture—									
Second Division—									
Chief of Division	..	7,640-8,194	5,475-5,875	1	1	..	..	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 4	..	6,864-7,370	4,715-5,095	2	..	..	..	..	2
Forest Officer, Class 3	..	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	4	1	..	..	..	4
Entomologist, Class 2	..	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	1	..	..	..	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 1	..	3,037-4,890	1,950-2,815	6	..	..	..	..	2
Clerk, Class 4	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	..	1
Cadet Forest Officer	..	2,187-2,833	700	11	..	..	..	..	9
Registrar Manager	..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	..	..	..	..	1
Entomologist, Class 1	..	3,456-4,890	1,950-2,815	1	..	..	..	..	1
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	..	4,345-4,656	1,890-2,100	2	..	..	..	..	1
Lecturer—Academic Studies	..	5,489-5,789	3,145-3,365	1	..	..	..	..	1
Senior Lecturer—Physical Science	..	5,489-5,789	3,145-3,365	1	..	..	..	..	..

<i>Third Division—</i>									
Technical Assistant ..	2,718-3,239	1,290-1,410	5	..	..	1(L)	..	..	4(1L)
Technical Assistant ..	1,952-2,614	1,070-1,180	11	..	..	..	..	..	6(5L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	2,352-2,527	1,125-1,180	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Storeman, Grade 1 ..	..	520-800	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Operator ..	..	560-850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Library Assistant ..	..	560-850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 1 ..	1,705-1,892	520-650	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Assistant ..	..	600-905	8	..	..	..	..	2(L)	2(L)
Clerical Assistant ..	..	560-850	11	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)	6(L)
Cook ..	..	520-800	2	..	..	..	..	2(L)	2(L)
Forestry Assistant ..	..	600-905	9	..	..	6(L)	..	9(L)	9(L)
Housekeeper ..	1,793-1,921	750-915	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Laboratory Assistant ..	..	600-905	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant ..	..	1,290-1,410	3	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Typist ..	1,705-1,892	530-750	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Overseer ..	..	560-850	7	..	..	..	..	3(L)	3(L)
<i>Papua Region—</i>									
<i>Second Division—</i>									
Forest Officer, Class 3 ..	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
Forest Officer, Class 2 ..	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
Forest Officer, Class 1 ..	3,037-4,890	1,950-2,815	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 4 ..	3,712-4,328	1,350-1,550	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>									
Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
Technical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	2,718-3,239	1,290-1,410	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
Plant Operator ..	2,195-2,381	850-960	2	..	..	2(1L)	..	2(1L)	2(1L)
Typist (Female) ..	1,705-1,892	530-750	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
Plant Operator ..	..	560-850	2	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	2(L)
Forest Guard ..	..	560-850	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant ..	2,352-2,527	1,125-1,180	2	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	2(L)
Overseer ..	..	1,290-1,410	4	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)	4(L)
Forestry Assistant ..	..	560-850	15	..	..	8(L)	..	8(L)	8(L)
Artisan's Assistant ..	..	560-850	4	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)	4(L)
Clerical Assistant ..	..	560-850	1	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	1(L)
<i>New Guinea Mainland Region—</i>									
<i>Second Division—</i>									
Forest Officer, Class 4 ..	6,864-7,370	4,715-5,095	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
Forest Officer, Class 3 ..	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	3	..	..	..	..	3	3
Forest Officer, Class 2 ..	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	5	..	..	..	..	4	4
Forest Officer, Class 1 ..	3,037-4,890	1,950-2,815	7	..	..	1	..	4	4
Clerk, Class 4 ..	3,712-4,328	1,350-1,550	2	..	..	..	1	1	2
Clerk, Class 2 ..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	2	..	1	..	1	1	3
Clerk, Class 3 ..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	..	..	..	..	1	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

[illegible]

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Information and Extension Services—continued														
Public Libraries Branch—														
Second Division—														
Principal Librarian	4,359-4,613	1,900-2,125	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Librarian, Grade 2	3,850-4,359	1,600-1,825	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Librarian, Grade 1	2,325-3,850	1,350-1,550	3	..	..	..	..	3(2P/T)	..	..	..	..	3	3
Assistant-Librarian	1,952-2,440	760-850	4	..	1	..	1(P/T)	2(P/T)	..	..	..	..	4	4
Assistant-Librarian	2,440-2,700	900-1,050	11	..	5	..	..	6(3P/T)	..	..	..	..	11	11
Typist	1,705-1,892	480-600	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Clerical Assistant	1,982-2,223	520-760	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Library Assistant	..	520-760	6	..	3(L)	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	6(L)	6(L)
Trainee	..	440	3	..	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	3(L)
Extension Division—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	6,840-7,147	3,225-3,525	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Senior Extension Officer	6,328-6,533	2,125-2,375	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Extension Officer	5,713-6,123	1,975-2,050	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Extension Officer	1,015-1,350	900-1,200	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Clerk	3,180-3,712	1,100-1,300	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Third Division—														
Typist	1,705-1,892	480-600	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Broadcasts Division—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	7,457-7,761	3,875-4,275	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Broadcast Officer	6,840-7,147	2,475-2,775	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Broadcast Officer	6,328-6,533	2,415-2,705	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Broadcast Officer	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,710	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Broadcast Officer	..	1,530-1,710	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broadcast Officer	5,098-5,508	1,950-2,175	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Broadcast Officer	4,328-4,944	1,770-1,890	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3

	5,713-6,123	2,415-2,705	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Broadcast Officer	5,713-6,123	2,415-2,705	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Music Programme Officer	5,343-5,753	1,550-1,650	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	2(L)
Assistant Broadcast Officer	..	1,250-1,400	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7(L)	8(L)
Assistant Broadcast Officer	..	900-1,200	8	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)	..
<i>Third Division—</i>												
Broadcast Assistant	..	850-1,000	26	1(L)	..	9(L)	..	..	..	..	26(L)	26(L)
Broadcast Assistant	..	600- 850	12	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	6(L)	6(L)
Programme Assistant	2,555-3,220	850-1,000	6	..	..	..	2(1L)	..	..	..	6(1L)	6(1L)
Clerical Assistant	..	520- 760	7	2(L)	2(L)	1(L)	..	..	..	..	4(L)	6(L)
Typist	1,705-1,892	480- 600	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Messenger	..	440- 560	3	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	3(L)	3(L)
<i>Services Division—</i>												
<i>Second Division—</i>												
Chief of Division	6,840-7,147	3,225-3,525	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Officer-in-Charge Literature Bureau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal Publications Officer	5,713-6,123	1,975-2,200	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Publications Officer	6,328-6,533	2,125-2,375	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Publications Officer	5,713-6,123	2,125-2,375	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Publications Officer	5,098-5,508	1,700-1,900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Publications Officer	4,328-4,944	1,550-1,650	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Services Division—</i>												
<i>Third Division—</i>												
Translator	..	800- 950	3	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Offset Typist	1,793-1,979	690- 790	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	3(L)
Clerical Assistant	2,352-2,527	1,000-1,050	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Clerical Assistant	1,982-2,223	520- 760	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Overseer	3,694-3,782	1,400-1,450	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Machinist	3,043-3,101	950-1,050	6	5(L)	..	..	..	..	..	5(L)	5(L)	5(L)
Platemaker	..	950-1,050	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)
Machinist's Assistant	..	520- 760	2	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)
Publicity Assistant	1,982-2,223	520- 760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger	..	440- 560	4	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	4(L)	4(L)	4(L)
<i>Visual Aids—</i>												
<i>Second Division—</i>												
Visual Aids Officer	4,359-4,613	1,700-1,900	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>												
Creative Artist	3,520-3,764	1,300-1,400	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)
Creative Artist	3,970-4,214	1,450-1,550	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Drafting Assistant	2,012-2,614	950-1,050	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	2(L)	2(L)
Technical Assistant	..	560- 720	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	2(L)	2(L)

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
<i>Department of Information and Extension Services—continued</i>														
<i>Films—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Producer/Director ..	4,359-4,613	1,975-2,200	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Editor/Scriptwriter ..	3,792-4,291	1,600-1,825	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cinema Photographer ..	3,792-4,291	1,450-1,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Photographer ..	3,208-3,696	1,300-1,400	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Photographer ..	2,720-3,208	1,150-1,250	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Photographer's Assistant ..	..	760-850	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Darkroom Assistant ..	..	760-850	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Sound Recorder ..	3,864-4,176	1,450-1,550	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Production Technician ..	2,323-2,643	950-1,050	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist ..	1,705-1,892	480-600	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Trainee ..	..	480	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Senior Technical Officer ..	4,345-4,656	1,650-1,825	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technician ..	3,305-3,509	1,290-1,470	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Assistant ..	..	560-800	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Clerical Assistant ..	1,982-2,223	520-760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Projectionist ..	..	520-760	40	2(L)	..	5(L)	..	20(L)	..	..	..	27(L)	..	27(L)
				77(44L)	33(14L)	21(18L)	3(1L)	58(50L)	19(3L)	1	..	157 (116L)	55(18L)	212 (134L)
<i>Department of Labour</i>														
<i>Administrative Division—</i>														
<i>First Division—</i>														
Secretary ..	9,500	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Senior Industrial Organisations Officer ..	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Industrial Organisations Officer ..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Executive Officer ..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

Administrative Officer ..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 3..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 2..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Supervisor (Apprentice Training) ..	3,430-3,692	1,950-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>																					
Clerical Assistant ..	1,982-2,223	560- 850	6	4(2L)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(2L)	1	5(2L)	1
Clerical Assistant ..	2,352-2,527	1,125-1,180	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5(2L)	1
Typist ..	1,705-1,892	530- 750	5	..	5(2L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5(2L)	5(2L)	1
Messenger ..	..	480- 600	3	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	3(L)	1
Steno-secretary, Grade 1 ..	2,153-1,310	1,250-1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
<i>Labour Administration—</i>																					
<i>Second Division—</i>																					
Chief of Division ..	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Executive Officer ..	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Regional Labour Officer ..	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Senior Labour Inspector ..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Inspector (Job Contracts) ..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 5..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 4..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 1..	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment Officer, Grade 2 ..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3
Employment Officer, Grade 1 ..	2,514-3,010	1,070-1,350	15	2(1L)	..	2(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10(3L)	..	10(3L)	10(3L)
<i>Second or Third Division—</i>																					
Labour Inspector ..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	19	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18	18
<i>Third Division—</i>																					
Overseer ..	..	560- 850	7	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7(L)	..	7(L)	7(L)
Clerical Assistant ..	..	560- 850	19	3(2L)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16(15L)	1	17(15L)	17(15L)
Interpreter ..	..	560- 850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook ..	..	520- 800	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6(L)	..	6(L)	6(L)
Storeman ..	..	520- 800	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	2(L)
<i>Industrial Services—</i>																					
<i>Second Division</i>																					
Chief of Division ..	6,840-7,147	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Industrial Psychologist ..	5,489-5,789	4,000-4,355	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Personnel Officer ..	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Safety Officer ..	5,489-5,789	3,145-3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Executive Officer ..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Senior Industrial Training Officer ..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Industrial Training Officer ..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Designation	Classified positions		Number of positions	Positions occupied												
	Salary range			Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total				
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
														Total		
<i>Department of Labour—continued</i>																
<i>Industrial Relations—</i>																
<i>Second Division—</i>																
Chief of Division	8,068-8,375	5,475-5,875	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Senior Industrial Relations Officer	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Industrial Relations Officer	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Executive Officer	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Industrial Officer	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk, Class 5	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>																
Reporter	3,734-5,064	1,530-1,770	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Steno-Secretary, Grade 1	2,153-2,415	1,250-1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Planning and Research—</i>																
<i>Second Division—</i>																
Chief of Division	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Research and Projects Officer	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Projects Officer	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 1	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>																
Clerical Assistant	1,982-2,223	560-850	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)
<i>Manpower—</i>																
<i>Second Division—</i>																
Officer-in-Charge	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Manpower Officer	6,840-6,970	3,650-4,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manpower Officer	6,328-6,533	2,595-3,145	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			137	40(10L)	14(2L)	11(3L)	1	48(27L)	..	..	..	99(40L)	15(2L)	..	114 (42L)	

Department of District Administration

<i>Administrative Division—</i>									
<i>First Division—</i>									
Director	10,500	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>									
First Assistant Director	8,068-8,375	5,475-5,875	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Projects Officer	8,068-8,375	5,475-5,875	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Deputy District Commissioner (Principal Staff Training Officer)	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
District Officer	5,713-6,533	2,595-3,145	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Staff Training Officer (Clerical Training)	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>									
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	2,153-2,415	1,250-1,310	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
<i>Planning and Advisory Division—</i>									
<i>Second Division—</i>									
Assistant Director	8,068-8,375	5,475-5,875	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Principal Anthropologist	6,684-6,981	4,715-5,095	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthropologist	4,613-4,890	3,035-3,650	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy District Commissioner (Special Projects Officer)	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
District Officer (Projects Officer)	5,713-6,533	2,595-3,145	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
Deputy District Commissioner (District Inspector)	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	4	3	..	..	..	..	3
Principal Officer (Lands)	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
District Officer (Lands)	5,713-6,533	2,595-3,145	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
Clerk, Class 5	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>									
Clerical Assistant .. .. .	..	560- 850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Field Officer .. .. .	..	850-1,180	15	3(L)	..	..	..	3(L)	3(L)
Field Assistant .. .. .	..	560- 850	1	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
<i>Management Services—</i>									
<i>Second Division—</i>									
Assistant Director	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Administrative Officer	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk (Senior Staff), Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk (Staff), Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk, Class 1	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	2	2(L)	..	..	..	2(L)	2(L)
Clerk (Accountant), Class 5	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk (Calculator/Checker)	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	3	..	3	..	..	..	3
Clerk (Accounts), Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk (Stores), Class 1	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	1	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Clerk (Records), Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	..	..	1

Lecturer	4,543-4,814	1,830-2,100	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant District Officer (Projects Officer)	5,098-5,508	1,950-2,255	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Curator (Parks and Gardens)	3,341-3,850	1,070-1,410	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Regional Local Government Officer	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Senior Local Government Officer	5,713-6,533	2,595-3,145	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Assistant District Officer	5,098-5,508	1,950-2,255	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Local Government Officer	..	1,070-1,710	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6(L)
<i>Third Division—</i>																
Local Government Assistant Grade II	..	1,235-1,350	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28(L)
Local Government Assistant Grade I	..	905-1,070	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16(L)
Clerical Assistant	..	560-850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)
Typist	1,705-1,892	530-750	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Overseer	2,195-2,381	560-850	6	5(4L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5(4L)
Overseer	..	560-850	10	9(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9(L)
Gardener	..	480-600	14	13(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13(L)
Driver	..	600-905	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)
<i>Social Services and Community Development—</i>																
<i>Second Division—</i>																
Assistant Director	8,068-8,375	5,475-5,875	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Principal Officer (Community Development)	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
District Officer (Community Development Adviser)	5,713-6,533	2,595-3,145	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Principal Welfare Officer	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Homecrafts Officer (Female)	3,957-4,211	1,850-2,155	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Youth Work Organiser	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Senior Welfare Officer	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Welfare Officer, Grade 2	5,098-5,508	1,950-2,255	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11(3L)
Welfare Officer, Grade 1	4,328-4,944	1,070-1,710	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15(4L)
Welfare Officer, Grade 1	..	1,070-1,710	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>																
Clerical Assistant	..	560-850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Welfare Assistant, Grade 2	..	1,235-1,350	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)
Welfare Assistant, Grade 1	..	805-1,070	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8(L)
Supervisor (Female)	..	505-710	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Field Staff—</i>																
<i>Second Division—</i>																
District Commissioner	8,068-8,375	5,475-5,875	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Deputy District Commissioner	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
District Officer	5,713-6,533	2,595-3,145	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Assistant District Officer	5,098-5,508	1,950-2,255	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130(11L)
Patrol Officer	3,353-4,944	1,070-1,710	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147(14L)
Patrol Officer	..	1,070-1,710	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)
Cadet Patrol Officer	2,187-2,833	700	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of District Administration—continued														
Field Staff—continued														
Third Division—														
Overseer ..	1,952-2,381	560-850	9	..	..	..	..	10(L)	..	..	..	16(L)	..	16(L)
Overseer ..	..	560-850	24	..	..	6(L)	..	52(L)	..	..	..	106(L)	..	106(L)
Interpreter ..	..	560-850	126	..	..	54(L)	..	3(L)	..	..	..	6(L)	..	6(L)
Messenger ..	..	480-600	9	..	..	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook ..	..	520-800	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Operator ..	..	560-850	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
			1,408	82 (46L)	13 (1L)	330 (166L)	37 (17L)	629 (198L)	61 (7L)	3	..	1,044 (308L)	111 (25L)	1,155 (533L)
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines														
Administrative Section—														
First Division—														
Director ..	9,500	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—														
Executive Officer ..	6,840-7,147	3,145-3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer ..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 5 ..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk, Class 4 ..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Clerk, Class 3 ..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	4	1(L)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	3	4(1L)
Clerk, Class 2 (temporary) ..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 1 ..	1,350-3,087	700-1,180	4	1(L)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	3	4(1L)
Clerk (Relief) ..	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	3	2(L)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	1	3(2L)
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant ..	1,982-2,223	520-600	6	5(L)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5(L)	1	6(5L)
Clerical Assistant ..	..	520-600	11	7(L)	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	8(L)	1(L)	9(L)
Steno Secretary, Grade 1 ..	2,153-2,415	1,250-1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female) ..	1,705-1,892	530-750	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied									
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines—continued													
Survey Section—continued													
Second Division—continued													
Assistant Chief Drafting Officer Grade 2	5,656-6,028	3,035-3,255	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Assistant Chief Drafting Officer, Grade 1	5,281-5,656	2,705-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2	4,843-5,219	2,255-2,505	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1	4,345-4,656	1,890-2,100	7	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	..
Drafting Officer, Grade 2	4,176-3,864	1,650-1,770	12	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..
Drafting Officer, Grade 1	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,596	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cadet Surveyor	2,187-2,833	640	5	3(2L)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(2L)	2
Clerk	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Clerical Assistant Grade 1 (Third Division)	1,982-2,223	560-850	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Third Division—													
Senior Technical Officer	4,345-4,656	1,890-2,100	7	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	..
Technical Officer, Grade 2	3,846-4,176	1,650-1,770	8	2	..	..	4(1L)	..	..	..	..	6(1L)	..
Technical Officer, Grade 1	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	12	1	..	3(1L)	5(1L)	..	..	..	..	9(2L)	..
Technical Assistant	2,718-3,239	1,290-1,410	18	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	6	..
Technical Assistant	2,012-2,614	1,070-1,180	17	..	..	2(1L)	4(L)	..	..	..	..	6(5L)	..
Technical Assistant	..	560-850	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drafting Assistant	2,012-2,614	1,070-1,180	5	2(L)	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2(L)	3
Drafting Assistant	..	560-850	6	2(L)	..	..	3(L)	..	..	..	..	5(L)	..
Chainman	2,137-2,323	560-850	10	..	..	5(3L)	2(1L)	..	..	..	..	7(1MR)	..
Chainman	..	560-850	56	..	..	(1MR)	4(L)	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..
Storeman	1,982-2,167	520-950	3	1(L)	..	23(L)	43(L)	..	..	..	..	43(L)	..
Typist	1,705-1,892	520-650	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..
Tracer	1,580-1,821	520-650	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tracer	..	520-650	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines—continued

Mines Division—

Second Division—

Chief of Division	..	7,263-7,771	4,715-5,095	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Mining Engineer	..	6,187-6,949	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Mining Warden	..	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	2	..	1	..	2	..	2	..
Inspector of Mines	..	6,328-6,533	2,255-2,505	2	..	1	..	2	..	2	..
Chemist, Class 2	..	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Mining Registrar	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Assistant Assayer	..	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	..	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2

Third Division—

	Salary	Grade	Step	Pay Range	Min.	Max.	Inc.	Notes
Drilling Superintendent	3,692-3,926	1	1	1,590-1,710	..	..	..	1
Driller and Tester	3,343-3,575	6	..	1,290-1,470	..	..	..	4(2L)
Senior Field Assistant	2,993-3,079	1	..	1,290-1,470	..	..	..	1
Field Assistant	2,643-2,817	6	..	1,070-1,350	..	..	..	4(1L)
Mines Officer..	2,579-3,087	1	..	1,070-1,350	..	..	..	..
Assistant Driller and Tester	..	6	..	850-960	..	..	..	3(L)
Drillers Assistant	..	6	..	560-850	..	..	..	6(L)
Overseer	..	4	..	560-850	..	..	..	4(L)
Typist	1,705-1,892	2	..	520-650	..	..	..	2

Geological Section—

[illegible]

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
<i>Department of Law</i>														
<i>Executive Branch—</i>														
<i>First Division—</i>														
Secretary ..	10,500	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Assistant Secretary (Executive)	7,667-8,197	5,285-5,475	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer ..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 3 ..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 2 ..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Librarian ..	2,325-3,850	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Legal Officer ..	4,066-5,878	1,950-2,815	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 1 ..	1,350-3,087	700-1,180	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Courts Adviser ..	6,842-7,392	4,000-4,355	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Revision Officer ..	6,842-7,392	4,000-4,355	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division (temporary)—</i>														
Clerk, Class 2 ..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Assistant ..	2,325-3,749	1,015-2,175	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Steno-Secretary, Grade 1	2,153-2,415	1,040-1,090	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	1,982-2,223	560- 850	4	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Messenger ..	..	480- 600	4	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Typist ..	1,705-1,892	530- 750	7	..	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	3(L)
Library Assistant ..	..	560- 850	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
<i>Crown Solicitor's Office—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Crown Solicitor ..	9,500	5,675-6,075	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Crown Solicitor	7,667-8,197	4,715-5,095	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Legal Officer	7,667-8,197	4,715-5,095	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Legal Officer ..	6,292-6,842	3,035-3,650	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Chief Crown Prosecutor	7,667-8,197	4,715-5,095	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Crown Prosecutor	6,567-7,117	4,000-4,355	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Crown Prosecutor ..	6,292-6,842	3,035-3,650	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Legal Officer ..	4,066-5,878	1,950-2,815	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3

Third Division—

Typist	1,705-1,892	530- 750	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	1,982-2,223	560- 850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Messenger	..	480- 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)

Public Solicitor's Office—

<i>Second Division—</i>												
Public Solicitor	8,715	5,285-5,475	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Public Solicitor	6,567-7,117	4,000-4,355	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Defending Officer	6,292-6,842	3,035-3,650	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	6
Legal Officer	4,066-5,878	1,950-2,815	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

Third Division—

Stenographer, Grade 1	1,862-1,979	860- 970	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,352-2,527	1,125-1,180	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	1,982-2,223	560- 850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Typist	1,705-1,892	530- 750	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Messenger	..	480- 600	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)

Registrar General's Office—

<i>Second Division—</i>												
Registrar General	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Registrar General	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 6	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	3	1(L)	2	..	..	..	..	1(L)	2	3(1L)
Clerk, Class 1	1,350-3,087	700-1,180	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3

Third Division—

Drafting Officer, Grade 2	3,864-4,176	1,650-1,770	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Drafting Assistant	2,012-2,614	1,070-1,180	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Drafting Assistant	..	560- 850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,352-2,527	1,125-1,180	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	2,223-2,352	905-1,070	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	1,982-2,223	560- 850	3	2(L)	1(L)	..	..	..	..	2(L)	1(L)	3(L)
Typist	1,705-1,892	530- 750	4	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	2(L)
Messenger	..	480- 600	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)

Legislative Draftman's Office—

<i>Second Division—</i>												
Legislative Draftsman	8,715	5,285-5,475	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Legislative Draftsman	6,842-7,392	4,000-4,355	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Legal Officer	6,292-6,842	3,035-3,650	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Legal Officer	4,066-5,878	1,950-2,815	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Legislation and Publications Officer	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 1	1,350-3,087	700-1,180	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied									
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of Law—continued													
Legislative Draftman's Office—continued													
Third Division—													
Steno-Secretary, Grade 1	2,153-2,415	1,250-1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Legislative Drafting Assistant	2,555-3,079	1,125-1,180	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Legislative Drafting Assistant	2,012-2,440	905-1,070	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Typist	1,705-1,892	530-750	2	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	2(L)
Public Curator's Office—													
Second Division—													
Public Curator	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Deputy Public Curator	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Clerk, Class 5	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Clerk, Class 1	1,350-3,087	700-1,180	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Third Division—													
Typist	1,705-1,892	530-750	2	..	2(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(1L)	2(1L)
Messenger	..	480-600	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Magisterial—													
Second Division—													
Clerk, Class 5	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	9	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	4
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Third Division—													
Interpreter	..	1,125-1,180	7	2(L)	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Typist	1,705-1,892	530-750	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	560-850	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Second Division—													
Stipendiary Magistrate	9,500	5,475	8	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	5	..	5
Resident Magistrate	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	6	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	6	..	6
Assistant Magistrate	..	1,070	10	3	..	1	..	5	..	..	9	..	9
Magistrate, Grade 1	..	1,830-2,100	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	3

<i>Licensing Commission—</i>									
<i>Second Division—</i>									
Secretary ..	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>									
Steno-Secretary, Grade 1	..	2,153-2,415	1,250-1,370	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..
Messenger ..	..	..	480- 600	1	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
<i>Supreme Court—</i>									
<i>Second Division—</i>									
Registrar ..	..	7,667-8,197	4,000-4,355	1	1	..	..	1	1
Deputy Registrar	..	6,292-6,842	3,035-3,650	1	1	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 4	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	1	1
Librarian ..	..	4,066-5,021	1,590-1,770	1	1	..	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>									
Tipstaff ..	..	..	480- 600	1	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Steno-Secretary, Grade 2	..	2,415-2,853	1,370	3	..	..	..	3	3
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	1,982-2,223	560- 850	1	..	..	..	1	1
Typist ..	..	1,705-1,892	530- 750	1	..	..	..	1	1
Library Assistant, Grade 1	..	..	560- 850	1	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Messenger ..	..	..	480- 600	1	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
<i>Land Titles Commission—</i>									
<i>Second Division—</i>									
Executive Officer	..	6,842-7,392	4,000-4,355	1	1	..	..	1	1
Registrar ..	..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	1	1
Deputy Registrar	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 3	..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 1	..	1,350-3,087	700-1,180	1	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Second or Third Division—</i>									
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2	..	4,843-5,219	2,255-2,505	1	1	..	..	1	1
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1	..	4,345-4,656	1,890-2,100	2	..	..	..	2	2
<i>Third Division—</i>									
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	1,982-2,223	560- 850	1	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	1(L)
Steno-Secretary, Grade 1	..	2,153-2,415	1,250-1,370	1	..	..	..	1	1
Typist ..	..	1,705-1,892	530- 750	3	..	1	..	3	3
Drafting Assistant	..	1,042-2,614	1,070-1,180	1	..	..	..	1	1
Drafting Assistant	..	..	560- 850	1	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	1(L)
Messenger ..	..	..	480- 600	2	..	1(L)	..	2(L)	2(L)
<i>Corrective Institutions Branch—</i>									
<i>Second Division—</i>									
Controller ..	..	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	1	1
Inspector ..	..	3,850-4,359	1,890-2,100	1	1	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 5	..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	..	..	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

[illegible]

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APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of Posts and Telegraphs—continued													
Costing Branch—continued													
Third Division—													
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 2	2,153	1,025-1,080	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	2,223-2,352	905-1,070	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Training Branch—													
Second Division—													
Principal	4,890-5,189	2,705-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Instructor (Postal)	3,341-3,850	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—													
Senior Technical Instructor, Grade 2	4,269-4,392	2,255-2,505	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Technical Instructor, Grade 2	3,817-4,146	1,650-1,770	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Technical Instructor, Grade 2 (temporary position)	3,817-4,146	1,650-1,770	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technical Instructor, Grade 2	3,926-4,014	1,890-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Instructor, Grade 1	3,079-3,430	1,125-1,410	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Housekeeper (Female), Grade 2	1,793-1,921	750- 915	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cook, Grade 1 .. .. .	..	520- 800	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Typist (Female) .. .. .	..	530- 750	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Operations Division—													
Postal Services Branch—													
Second Division—													
Manager	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Inspector	5,098-5,508	2,255-2,505	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector (temporary position)	5,098-5,508	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 1	1,350-3,087	700-1,180	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Postmaster, Grade 4	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

[illegible]

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—*continued*

[illegible]

Postal Systems Branch—
Second Division—
Controller ..
Clerk, Class 6
Clerk, Class 4

Clerk, Class 2	..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	1	2</
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1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

[illegible]

[illegible]

Headquarters—

First Division—

Director

10,500

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Second Division—

Engineer, Class 5 (Director of
Water Resources)

8,085-8,633

5,285-5,475

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1

Engineering Division (Roads and
Bridges)—

Engineer, Class 5

8,085-8,633

5,285-5,475

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Engineer, Class 4

7,263-7,771

4,715-5,095

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Engineer, Class 3

6,187-6,949

4,000-4,355

3

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3

Engineer, Class 2

5,212-5,866

3,035-3,650

8

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Engineer, Class 1

3,154-4,890

1,950-2,815

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Chief Drafting Officer, Grade 1 ..

5,281-5,656

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Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2

4,843-5,219

2,255-2,505

2

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Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1

4,345-4,656

1,890-2,100

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Senior Technical Officer, Grade 2

4,843-5,219

2,255-2,505

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Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1

4,345-4,656

1,890-2,100

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Third Division—

Drafting Officer, Grade 2 ..

3,864-4,176

1,650-1,770

2

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Drafting Officer, Grade 1 ..

3,343-3,759

1,470-1,590

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Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..

3,864-4,176

1,650-1,770

3

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Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..

3,343-3,759

1,470-1,590

3

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Technical Assistant, Grade 2 ..

2,718-3,239

1,290-1,410

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Technical Assistant Grade 1 (Local)

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1,070-1,180

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Engineering Division (General Design)—

Second Division

Engineer, Class 5 (Principal
Engineer)

8,085-8,633

5,285-5,475

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Engineer, Class 3

6,187-6,949

4,000-4,355

1

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Engineer, Class 2

5,212-5,866

3,035-3,650

4

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Engineer, Class 1

3,154-4,890

1,950-2,185

1

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Assistant Engineer

2,960

1,530

2

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Senior Drafting Officer Grade 2 ..

4,843-5,219

2,255-2,505

1

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Senior Technical Officer, Grade 2

4,843-5,219

2,255-2,505

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Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1 ..

4,345-4,656

1,890-2,100

1

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Third Division—

Drafting Officer, Grade 2 ..

3,864-4,176

1,650-1,770

3

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Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..

3,864-4,176

1,650-1,770

1

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Drafting Officer, Grade 1 ..

3,343-3,759

1,470-1,590

1

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Drafting Assistant, Grade 2 ..

2,718-3,239

1,290-1,410

1

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1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied									
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of Public Works—continued													
Architectural Design Division—													
Second Division—													
Architect, Class 5 (Principal Architect)	7,995-8,561	5,285-5,475	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Architect, Class 4	7,187-77,09	4,715-5,095	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Architect, Class 3	6,120-6,903	4,000-4,355	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Architect, Class 2	5,179-5,849	3,035-3,650	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Architect, Class 1	3,271-4,911	1,950-2,815	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1	4,345-4,656	1,890-2,100	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2	4,843-5,219	2,255-2,505	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Third Division—													
Drafting Officer, Grade 2	4,843-5,219	2,255-2,505	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Drafting Officer, Grade 1	4,345-4,656	1,890-2,100	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Drafting Assistant, Grade 2	2,718-3,239	1,290-1,410	4	(2L)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	(2L)	1
Drafting Assistant, Grade 1	2,012-2,614	1,070-1,180	4	3(2L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(2L)	..
Drafting Assistant (Local)	..	560- 850	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..
Tracer (Female)	1,580-1,821	520- 650	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quantity Survey Section—													
Second Division—													
Quantity Surveyor, Class 4	6,824-7,342	4,715-5,095	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Quantity Surveyor, Class 3	5,916-6,567	4,000-4,355	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Quantity Surveyor, Class 2	5,043-5,697	3,035-3,650	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Quantity Surveyor, Class 1	3,180-4,826	1,950-2,815	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—													
Technical Officer, Grade 2	3,864-4,176	1,650-1,770	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Technical Officer, Grade 1	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant (Local)	..	1,070-1,180	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..

Construction Division (Headquarters)—

Second Division—

[illegible]

Third Division—

Construction Division (Regional)—

Second Division—

Engineer, Class 3	..	6,187-6,949	4,000-4,355	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Engineer, Class 2	..	5,212-5,866	3,035-3,650	12	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	9	..	9
Engineer, Class 1	..	3,154-4,890	1,950-2,815	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Architect, Class 2	..	5,179-5,849	3,035-3,650	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1	..	4,345-4,656	1,890-2,100	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Third Division—															
Technical Officer, Grade 2	..	3,864-4,176	1,650-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Drafting Officer, Grade 1	..	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	4	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4
Drafting Assistant, Grade 1	..	2,012-2,614	1,070-1,180	2	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Senior Works Supervisor	..	4,365-4,597	2,415-2,595	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Works Supervisor	..	4,102-4,334	1,950-2,100	37	..	..	16	..	21	..	..	..	37	..	37
Technical Officer, Grade 1	..	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Termite Inspector	..	2,555-2,643	1,070-1,180	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Building Inspector	..	3,458-3,692	1,770-1,830	5	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
Artisan Foreman	..	3,313-3,401	1,590-1,650	35	..	..	11	..	23	..	..	..	34	..	34
Foreman (Roads and Bridges)	..	3,313-3,401	1,590-1,650	16	..	..	5	..	9	..	..	..	14	..	14
Artisan Foreman	..	..	1,590-1,650	15	..	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	13	..	13
Foreman (Roads and Bridges) (Local)	..	..	1,590-1,650	5	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Plant Inspector	..	2,964-3,138	1,290-1,470	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Artisan	..	2,700-2,788	..	10	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	9	..	9
Artisan	..	2,264-2,527	1,070-1,180	242	..	..	95	..	117	..	..	..	212	..	212
							(18MR)		(11MR)				(29MR)		(29MR)
							(34L)		(32L)				(66L)		(66L)
Artisan	..	2,195-2,381	1,070-1,180	6	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Artisan	..	2,137-2,323	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artisan	..	2,079-2,264	..	1	..	..	..	..	1(MR)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Artisan	..	..	1,070-1,180	34	..	..	14(L)	..	20(L)	..	..	..	34(L)	..	34(L)

Third Division—

[illegible]

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

[illegible]

<i>Third Division—</i>													
Senior Technical Instructor	3,926-4,014	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	2,153-2,415	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stenographer (Female), Grade 1	1,862-1,979	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Typist-in-Charge (Female)	2,415	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Typist (Female)	1,705-1,892	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 2	2,153	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4	2,527-2,614	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,352-2,527	2	1(L)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	2(1L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	1,982-2,223	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
<i>Bulk Establishment—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Clerk, Class 6	5,098-5,508	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	16	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	15(1L)	17(1L)
Clerk, Class 1	2,422-3,087	22	..	..	4(2L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	20(4L)	24(4L)
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	1,982-2,223	22	..	1	6(5L)	4(1L)	7(L)	..	..	..	..	13(12L)	22(14L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	12	..	..	7(L)	..	5(L)	..	..	..	..	43(L)	46(L)
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 2	2,153	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Typist (Female)	1,705-1,892	16	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
<i>Department of Trade and Industry</i>													
<i>Administrative Division—</i>													
<i>First Division—</i>													
Director	10,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Administrative Officer	5,098-5,508	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Projects Officer	5,713-6,123	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Projects Officer	5,098-5,508	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Clerk, Class 1	2,422-3,087	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	2,153-2,415	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Typist-in-Charge (Female)	2,415	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Typist (Female)	1,705-1,892	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Telephonist (Female)	1,610-1,862	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

I. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

[illegible]

<i>Division of Business Training and Management—</i>										
<i>Second Division—</i>										
Chief of Division	..	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Business Advisory Section—</i>										
Principal Business Advisory Officer	..	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Business Advisory Officer, Grade 3	..	5,098-5,508	1,890-2,175	7	..	1	..	..	4	4
Business Advisory Officer, Grade 1	..	..	1,070-1,530	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Training Section—</i>										
Principal Training Officer	..	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Training Officer, Grade 2	..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Training Officer, Grade 1	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	3	1	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Co-operatives Section—</i>										
Registrar	..	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Registrar	..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	3	1	1	..	..	3	3
Chief Inspector	..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Co-operatives Officer, Grade 4	..	5,713-6,123	2,255-2,505	3	..	1(L)	..	..	3(1L)	3(1L)
Co-operatives Officer, Grade 3	..	5,098-5,508	1,890-2,175	9	..	4	..	..	9	9
Co-operatives Officer, Grade 2	..	5,098-5,508	1,590-1,830	15	1	5(1L)	..	..	11(2L)	12(2L)
Co-operatives Officer, Grade 1	..	3,180-4,328	1,070-1,530	14	5(3L)	5(3L)	1	..	10(6L)	11(6L)
Co-operatives Officer, Grade 1	..	..	1,070-1,530	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 3	..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Co-operatives Officer-in-Training	..	..	700	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>										
Typist (Female)	..	1,705-1,892	530- 750	3	..	1	..	..	3	3
Training Assistant	..	..	1,530-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Co-operatives Assistant, Grade 3	..	..	1,590-1,710	4	..	3(L)	1(L)	..	4(L)	4(L)
Co-operatives Assistant, Grade 2	..	..	1,235-1,350	6	..	2(L)	4(L)	..	6(L)	6(L)
Co-operatives Assistant, Grade 1	..	..	905-1,070	56	..	11(L)	18(L)	..	29(L)	29(L)
Business Advisory Assistant	..	..	905-1,070	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	..	..	560- 850	1	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Messenger	..	..	480- 600	1	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Trainee	..	..	480	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Division of Customs and Migration—</i>										
<i>Administrative—</i>										
<i>Second Division—</i>										
Comptroller	..	8,068-8,375	5,475-5,875	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Inspector	..	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Investigating Officer	..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,413	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Training Officer	..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,413	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 7	..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 6	..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,413	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 5	..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	2	2	..	..	..	2	2
Clerk, Class 4	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,710	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 3	..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	3	..	3	..	..	3	3
Clerk, Class 2	..	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	7	7(1L)	2	..	..	7(1L)	9(1L)

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Trade and Industry—continued														
Division of Customs and Migration—continued														
Administrative—continued														
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant	2,352-2,527	1,125-1,180	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	..	560-850	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist	1,705-1,892	530-750	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Typist	..	530-750	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Customs—														
Second Division—														
Collector	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Collector	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Collector	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Collector	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Collector	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Boarding Officer	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	6	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6
Assistant Boarding Officer	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wharf Examining Officer	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Assistant Wharf Examining Officer	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Travelling Customs Officer	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk, Class 3..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Clerk, Class 2..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	19	..	..	7	2	10	2	..	..	17	4	21
Clerk, Class 1..	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	9	..	..	5(1L)	1	5	4	..	..	10(1L)	5	15(1L)
Third Division—														
Senior Preventive Officer	2,527	1,125-1,235	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Preventive Officer	..	905-1,070	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist	1,705-1,892	530-750	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	1,705-1,892	530-750	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Clerical Assistant	..	560-850	7	..	6(L)	1(L)	..	2(L)	9(L)	..	9(L)
Messenger	..	480-600	4	..	2(L)	1(L)	..	4(L)	7(L)	..	7(L)

Division of Marine— Second Division—

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Department of the Treasury

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1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Second Division—continued													
Chief Finance Officer and Registrar	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Senior Investigation Officer	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Finance Officer	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Executive Officer (General Services)	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Investigation Officer, Grade 3	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Executive Officer (Housing)	6,328-6,533	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Finance Officer	6,328-6,533	2,595-3,365	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Investigation Officer, Grade 2	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
District Finance Officer	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..
Clerk, Class 7	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Clerk, Class 7	5,713-6,123	2,175-2,415	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Investigation Officer, Grade 1	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Methods Officer	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Accountant	5,098-5,508	2,595-2,925	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Inspector, Grade 2	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Clerk, Class 6	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative Officer	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Certifying Officer	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
District Finance Officer	5,098-5,508	1,830-2,100	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Inspector, Grade 1	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
Senior Examiner	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Personnel Officer	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Clerk, Class 5	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	7	1	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	7	..
Clerk, Class 5	4,328-4,944	1,530-1,770	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..
District Finance Officer	4,328-4,944	1,530-1,770	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	15	1	5	2	..	3	..	9	5	14	..
Curator (Parks and Gardens)	3,341-3,850	1,070-1,410	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	11	1	5	..	..	5	..	6	7	13	..
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	37	1	6	5(3L)	8	10	4	4(1L)	18	38(4L)	..
Clerk, Class 1	1,350-3,087	700-1,180	35	3	5	14(9L)	5	11(3L)	4	3	2	31(12L)	16
Third Division—													
Chief Fire Officer	3,850-4,359	1,890-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Manager Hostels	3,546-3,809	1,530-1,770	1	1	1	..
Station Officer	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	6	2	..	3	6	..

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APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of the Treasury—continued													
Third Division—													
Foreman Storeman, Grade 3	3,313	1,590-1,710	5	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	6	6
Foreman Storeman, Grade 2	3,138	1,290-1,470	4	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	7	7
Foreman Storeman, Grade 1	2,964	1,070-1,180	9	..	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	8	8
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4	2,527-2,614	1,235-1,350	5	1	..	1(L)	1	..	..	..	..	2(1L)	3(1L)
Storeholder ..	2,440-2,614	905-1,070	21	..	..	8	..	24	..	..	..	32	32
Accounting Machinist-in-Charge, Grade 1	2,415	1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,352-2,527	1,125-1,180	6	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	4	6
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	2,223-2,352	905-1,070	4	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1	..	..	1(L)	2(1L)
Steno-Secretary, Grade 1..	2,153-2,415	1,230-1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	932-2,223	560- 850	10	2(1MR)	1	1	3	1	11	..	..	4(1MR)	19
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2	2,153	1,025-1,080	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Stenographer, Grade 1 ..	1,862-1,979	860- 970	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist ..	972-1,892	530- 750	12	..	2(1MR)	..	1	..	5	..	..	8(1MR)	8(1MR)
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	972-1,892	530- 750	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Telephonist ..	878-1,862	530- 750	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fork Lift Driver	..	600- 905	16	..	..	3(MR)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	5(3MR 2L)	5(3MR 2L)
Overseer ..	..	600- 850	6	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	4
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	560- 850	16	1	..	12	..	2	..	..	..	15	15
Driver, Grade 1..	..	560- 850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storeman, Grade 1	..	520- 800	234	..	..	57(2MR) (55L)	..	67(2MR) (65L)	..	..	..	124(4MR) (120L)	124(4MR) (120L)
Messenger ..	..	480- 600	3	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	4
Transport Branch—													
Second Division—													
Transport Manager ..	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Transport Manager	5,189-5,489	2,595-2,925	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	8	3	3	7
Clerk, Class 1	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	1	1	3	2	3

Second and Third Division—

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1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Designation	Classified positions		Number of positions	Positions occupied											
	Salary range			Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total			
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Department of Public Health—continued															
Medical Statistics and Evaluation Section—															
Second Division—															
Medical Officer, Grade 3	8,820-9,230	4,000-4,355	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Senior Research Officer, Grade 2	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Senior Research Officer, Grade 1	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Research Officer, Grade 2	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk Statistician	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Third Division—															
Typist (Statistical)	1,979-2,153	1,025-1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	1,705-1,892	530-750	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Clerical Assistant	..	560-850	135	54(L)	..	18(L)	..	46(L)	..	..	..	118(L)	..	..	118(L)
Messenger	..	480-600	35	10(L)	..	..	..	19(L)	..	..	..	29(L)	..	..	29(L)
Typist	..	530-750	2	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)
Medical Services Division—															
Second Division—															
Assistant Director	11,230	5,675-6,075	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Senior Specialist Medical Officer	11,230	5,475	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Senior Medical Officer, Grade 2	10,700	5,285-5,475	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Senior Medical Officer, Grade 1	9,780	4,715-5,095	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Medical Officer, Grade 2	8,683-9,000	3,035-3,650	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Specialist Medical Officer	8,410-10,600	5,095	25	..	..	9	1	10	2	..	..	19	3	22	22
Dentist, Class 3	7,424-7,915	4,000-4,355	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Dentist, Class 2	6,886-7,177	3,035-3,650	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Medical Officer, Grade 1	6,400-7,000	1,950-2,815	56	..	..	10	5(3PT)	34(1PT)	5(1PT)	..	..	58(11L)	10	68(11L)	68(11L)
Dentist, Class 1	5,320-6,280	1,950-2,815	11	..	..	2(1L)	1(PT)	7(1L)	..	..	..	9(2L)	1(PT)	10(2L)	10(2L)
Hospital Secretary	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	3
Hospital Secretary	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	3
Biochemist, Grade 2	4,359-4,613	1,950-2,815	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	2
Chemist, Grade 2	4,359-4,613	1,950-2,815	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacteriologist, Grade 2	4,359-4,613	1,950-2,815	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parasitologist, Grade 2	4,359-4,613	1,950-2,815	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physiotherapist (Female)	2,928-3,050	1,180-1,410	6	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 1	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Public Health—continued														
Pharmaceutical Services—														
Second Division—														
Superintendent Pharmaceutical Services	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Superintendent	5,713-6,123	2,545-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pharmacist Inspector	5,098-5,508	1,530-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Supply Officer, Grade 3	4,362-4,454	1,830-2,100	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Supply Officer, Grade 2	4,118-4,240	1,530-1,770	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Pharmacist	4,118-4,240	1,235-1,470	5	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Pharmacist	3,020-3,752	1,235-1,470	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	6	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk, Class 1	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Pharmacist	..	1,070-1,180	1	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Third Division—														
Manager, Artificial Limb Factory	4,122	1,830-2,100	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	4,345-4,656	1,890-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Foreman Storeman, Grade 3	3,383	1,590-1,710	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X-ray Technician	3,313-3,401	1,290-1,470	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreman Storeman, Grade 2	3,138	1,290-1,470	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storeholder	2,496-2,684	905-1,180	7	1(L)	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	7(1L)	..	7(1L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,352-2,527	1,125-1,180	6	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Storeman	2,229-2,408	520-800	6	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	6
Typist	1,662-1,834	530-750	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant	1,982-2,223	560-850	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Messenger	..	480-600	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Assistant (Typing) (Female)	1,892-2,008	860-915	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing Services—														
Third Division—														
Principal Matron	3,846-4,021	2,825-3,045	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Matron, Grade 7	3,320-3,846	2,435-2,715	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Matron, Grade 6	3,232-3,757	2,235-2,405	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Matron, Grade 5	2,970-3,144	2,000-2,155	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Matron, Grade 4	2,794-2,970	1,790-1,925	3	3	3

Deputy Matron, Grade 2	2,794-2,970	1,790-1,925	1</
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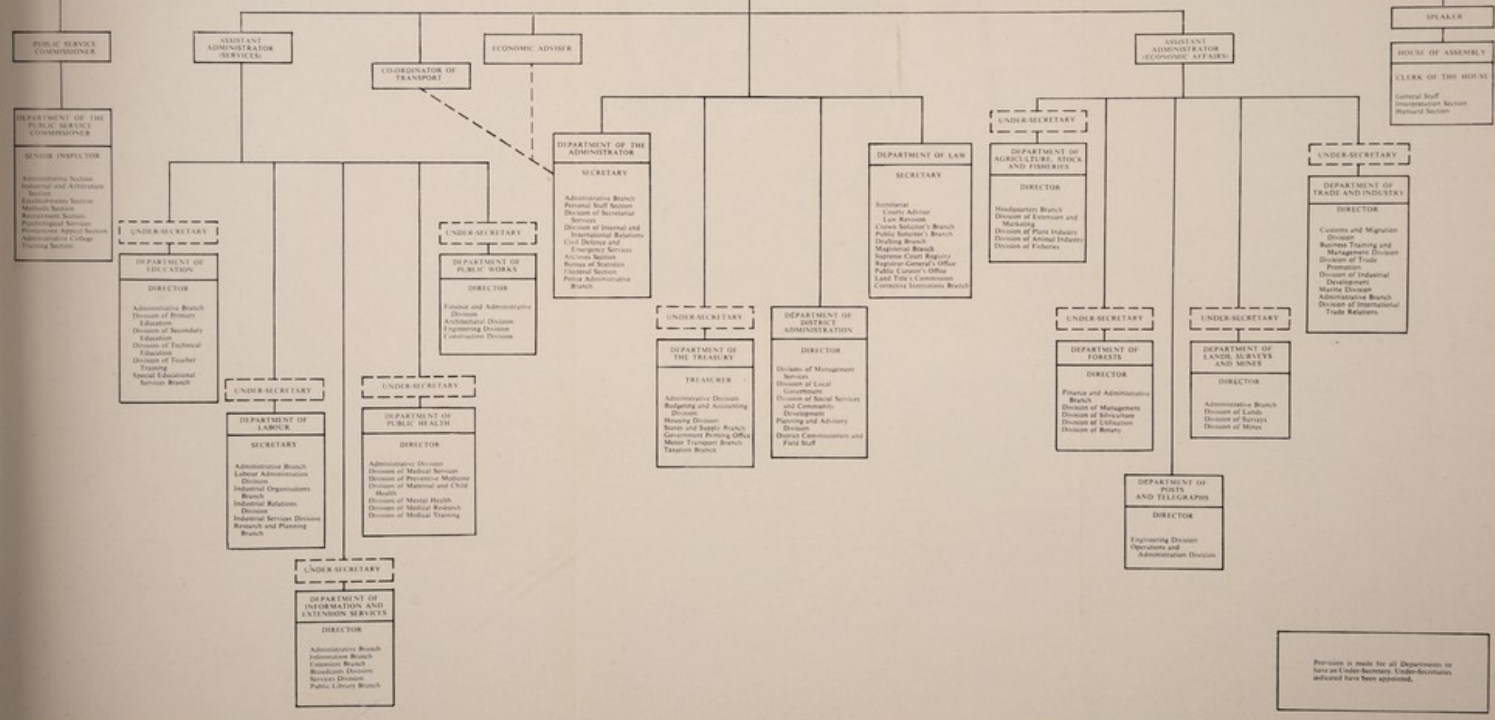
1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officer		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of Public Health—continued													
Preventive Medicine Division—													
Second Division—													
Assistant Director ..	11,230	5,675-6,075	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Senior Specialist Medical Officer ..	11,230	5,475	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Medical Officer, Grade 3 ..	8,820-9,230	4,000-4,355	4	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..
Second or Third Division—													
Medical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	2,579	1,410-1,590	4	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
Third Division—													
Senior Health Inspector ..	4,306	1,890-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Health Inspector, Grade 2 ..	3,751-3,985	1,470-1,770	9	1	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	9	..
Health Inspector, Grade 1 ..	3,167-3,722	1,125-1,410	6	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	..
Community Health Services—													
Second Division—													
Senior Specialist Medical Officer ..	11,230	5,475	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Medical Officer, Grade 3 ..	8,820-9,230	4,000-4,355	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Malaria Control Officer ..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Entomologist, Grade 2 ..	4,359-4,613	1,950-2,815	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Parasitologist, Grade 2 ..	4,359-4,613	1,950-2,815	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Clerk, Class 4 ..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Clerk, Class 2 ..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Second or Third Division—													
Senior Instructor ..	3,850-4,354	1,470-1,590	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—													
Technical Officer ..	3,722-4,070	1,470-1,590	8	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Malaria Eradication Assistant, Grade 3 ..	3,138-3,458	1,125-1,180	5	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
Instructor ..	3,138-3,458	1,125-1,410	1	1	1	..
Malaria Eradication Assistant, Grade 2 ..	2,817-3,079	1,015-1,070	14	3	..	11	14	..

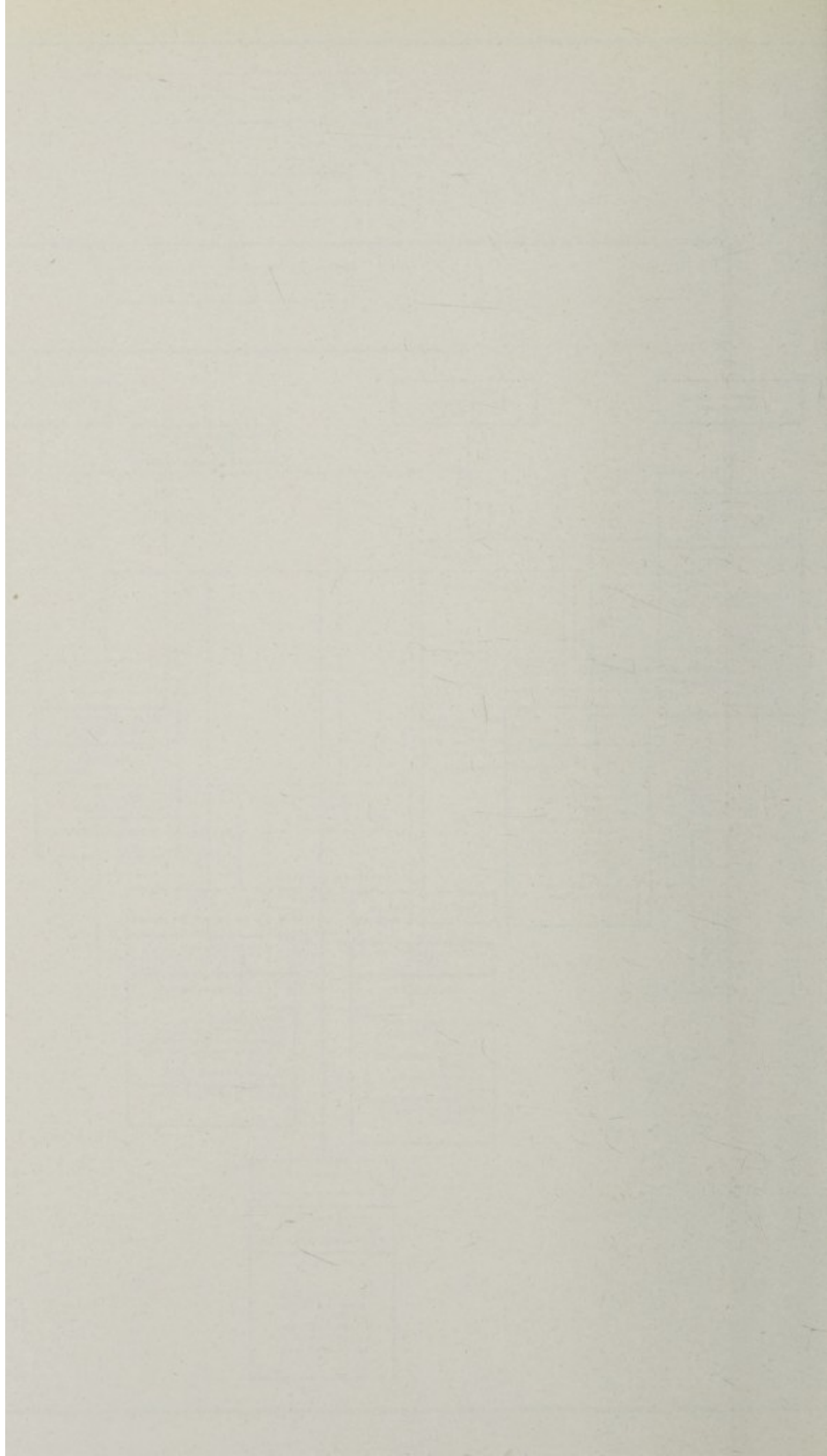
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AT 30
JUNE 1967

MINISTER
ADMINISTRATOR



Provision is made for all Departments to have an Under Secretary. Under-Secretaries indicated have been appointed.



APPENDIX II—continued

3. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: TOTAL STAFF BY DEPARTMENT AT 30 JUNE 1967

Department	Staff under Public Service Ordinance					Other staff							
	Permanent		Temporary		Total	Contract	Mixed race	Adminis- tration servants	Statutory ap- pointees	Students and trainees	Ap- prentices	Employed under Native Employ- ment Ordinance	Total staff
	Overseas	Local	Overseas	Local									
House of Assembly	7	10	1	..	21	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	23
Administrator	32	12	105	20	213	44	..	..	..	..	..	82	300
Public Service Commissioner	30	18	30	14	136	44	..	..	..	..	..	39	176
Treasury	119	875	278	533	1,913	108	22	42	..	..	47	602	2,626
Public Health	277	2,214	397	674	3,758	206	20	114	..	589	..	1,975	6,456
District Administration	379	398	103	37	1,151	234	4	12	..	103	..	969	2,239
Labour	41	39	18	3	114	13	..	1	..	6	..	4	125
Law	45	23	61	23	204	52	..	2	20	31	..	851	1,108
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	183	793	124	356	1,611	155	2	15	..	118	6	1,410	3,162
Land, Surveys and Mines	78	85	57	34	300	46	1	6	..	25	..	164	496
Public Works	85	946	247	408	1,869	183	40	91	..	..	339	1,781	4,120
Forests	66	127	68	98	393	34	2	9	..	14	2	1,158	1,576
Posts and Telegraphs	109	292	150	160	800	89	2	8	..	56	..	51	917
Trade and Industry	79	423	91	160	807	54	2	20	1	97	10	23	960
Information and Extension Services	15	88	39	46	212	24	..	1	..	32	..	17	262
Education	426	1,165	487	772	3,445	595	1	105	..	396	..	130	4,077
Total	1,961	7,508	2,256	3,338	16,947	1,884	94	428	25	1,467	404	9,258	28,623
Percentage of staff employed under Public Service Ordinance	11.57	44.30	13.31	19.69	100.00	11.11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total staff	6.85	26.23	7.88	11.66	59.01	6.58	.32	1.49	.08	5.12	1.37	32.35	100.00

APPENDIX II—continued

4. ADMINISTRATION SERVANTS: DEPARTMENT AND CATEGORY OF EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE 1967

Department	Clerical services	Com-muni-cations	Edu-cation	Welfare services	Health	House keeping services	Primary industry	Scientific and technical	Sec-ondary industry	Stores and transport	Total 1967
Administrator ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(a)
House of Assembly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Service Com-missioner ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasury ..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	37	42
Health ..	1	..	..	..	96	9	..	3	..	5	114
District Administration	4	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	12
Labour ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Law ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Agriculture Stock and Fisheries ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	15
Lands Surveys and Mines ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6
Public Works ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	89	..	91
Forests ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9
Posts and Telegraphs ..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Trade and Industry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
Information and Extension Services ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Education ..	5	..	87	..	..	8	..	5	..	..	105
	22	8	87	7	96	21	23	14	89	63	430

(a) Includes 2 Administration servants on loan to Territory Museum.

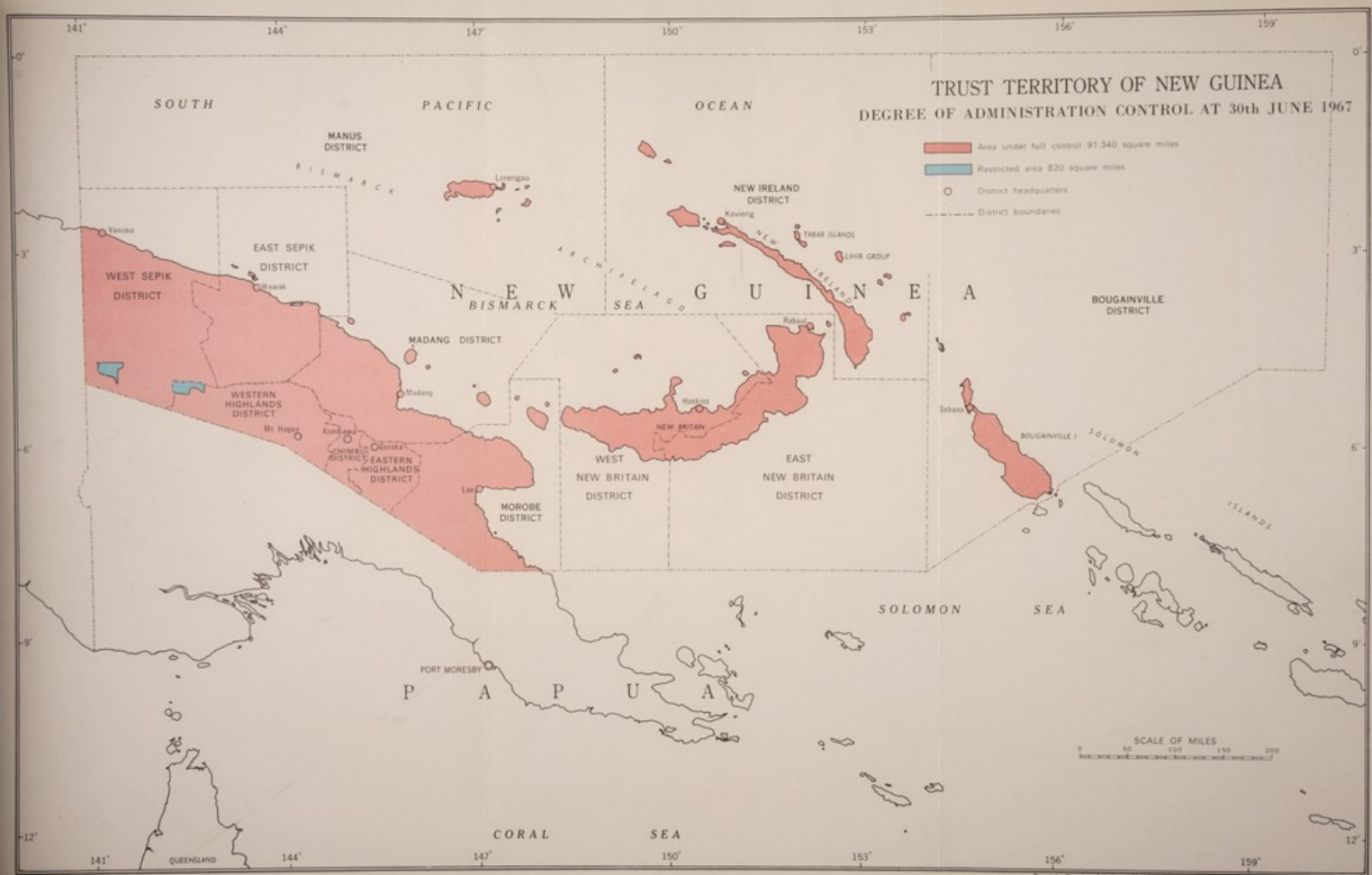
5. PATROLS AND INSPECTION VISITS BY DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS AT 30 JUNE 1967

District	Headquarters	Number of sub-districts	Number of patrols	Number of days on patrol	Number of field days	Inspection by District Commissioners and Deputy District Commissioners	Inspection by Assistant District Commissioners
Eastern Highlands ..	Goroka ..	5	80	1,227	2,925	24	3
Chimbu ..	Kundiawa ..	4	72	895	2,034	24	9
Western Highlands ..	Mt Hagen ..	4	84	2,367	1,804	79	29
East Sepik ..	Wewak ..	3	66	1,351	2,283	45	27
West Sepik ..	Vanimo ..	6	52	912	1,085	51	20
Madang ..	Madang ..	4	62	752	2,760	36	18
Morobe ..	Lae ..	6	99	1,448	2,322	58	30
East New Britain ..	Rabaul ..	3	46	690	1,042	11	2
West New Britain ..	Hoskins ..	3	30	604	1,019	18	4
New Ireland ..	Kavieng ..	2	68	1,500	1,697	60	4
Bougainville ..	Sohano ..	3	55	793	2,118	54	19
Manus ..	Lorengau ..	1	13	212	203	..	..
TOTAL ..		44	727	12,751	21,292	460	165

NOTE: Field days are visits by officers to outlying but accessible areas for the purpose of inspections and to advise on such matters as roads and bridges, local government, women's clubs activities, magisterial duties and general administration.

6. RESTRICTED AREAS

At 30 June 1967, Restricted Areas amounted to 480 square miles in the Western Highlands District and 340 square miles in the West Sepik District. The 147 square miles in the Eastern Highlands District, classified as Restricted at 30 June 1966, has now been transferred to the Unrestricted category.





8. NATIVE WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

No claims were made during the year.

9. NUMBER OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND COUNCILLORS AT 30 JUNE 1966 AND 1967

District	30 June 1966			30 June 1967		
	Village officials	Local Government Councillors	Total	Village officials	Local Government Councillors	Total
Eastern Highlands ..	496	565	1,061	66	333	399
Chimbu ..	..	..	..	146	249	395
Western Highlands ..	381	302	683	367	345	712
East Sepik ..	} 1,283	507	1,790	{ 331	397	728
West Sepik ..						
Madang ..	775	272	1,047	821	300	1,121
Morobe ..	789	231	1,020	497	291	788
East New Britain ..	} 1,165	123	1,288	{ 395	87	482
West New Britain ..						
New Ireland ..	295	76	371	291	110	401
Bougainville ..	243	212	455	243	193	436
Manus ..	13	33	46	13	33	46
Total ..	5,440	2,321	7,761	4,148	2,590	6,738

APPENDIX II—continued

10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS AT 30 JUNE 1967

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 year ending 30 June 1967(a)	
					Males	Females
					\$	\$
<i>Bougainville District—</i>						
Banoni-Nagovisi(b)(e)(f) ..	26.8.65	70	7,360	28	8.00	1.00
Buin	15.7.63	94	9,645	36	4.00	0.20
Buka(e)	18.10.61	39	10,181	27	5.00	1.00
Kieta(c)	14.7.64	64	8,278	35	4.00	0.20
					1.00	0.10
Siwai	24.12.59	62	5,921	22	4.00	0.50
Teop-Tinputz(e)	1.5.58	42	4,916	24	6.00	1.00
Wakunai(j)	31.12.63	26	5,527	21	4.00	..
<i>Chimbu District—</i>						
Elimbari(e)	8.11.61	126	29,943	41	4.00	0.50
Gumine	23.9.65	95	21,802	32	2.00	0.20
Kerowagi	7.7.60	162	27,781	41	4.00	0.20
Mt Wilhelm	28.10.65	60	20,683	30	1.00	0.20
Sinasina	17.6.65	123	23,954	36	4.00	0.30
Waiye-Digibe	19.12.58	86	17,952	36	4.00	0.40
Yonggamuge	14.12.62	56	9,991	33	4.50	0.50
<i>Eastern Highlands District—</i>						
Asaro(e)	14.12.62	83	15,301	49	4.00	1.00
Erandora(e)(f)	7.4.67	50	15,562	44	2.50	..
Goroka(c)(e)	18.7.63	177	38,000	43	10.00	..
					8.00	..
					4.00	1.00
Kafe(c)	21.5.62	133	30,855	46	5.00	..
					3.50	..
Kainantu(e)	19.1.66	91	24,623	38	4.00	..
Lufa(b)(c)(e)	20.5.65	109	26,340	50	2.50	..
					1.50	..
Okapa(b)(c)	17.6.65	133	41,220	46	2.00	..
					1.00	..
Watabung. . . .	3.12.64	35	8,263	17	4.00	1.00
<i>Madang District—</i>						
Almami(c)(e)	23.9.65	78	8,899	37	4.00	..
					2.00	..
					1.00	..
Ambenob(c)(e)	13.9.56	85	12,424	30	8.00	2.60
					7.00	1.50
					5.00	0.50
					2.50	..
Astrolabe Bay (e)	3.3.66	42	4,579	17	2.00	0.50
Bundi(e)	17.6.65	21	6,509	22	2.00	..
Iabu(c)(e)	14.8.63	16	4,774	15	6.00	..
					4.00	1.00
Karkar(c)(e)	24.5.63	59	15,519	28	9.00	..
					7.00	..
Rai Coast(c)(e)	21.2.64	121	13,500	33	3.00	1.00
					1.00	0.50
Rao Breri(e)	17.2.64	43	4,745	21	2.00	0.50
Sumgilbar(c)(e)	20.10.61	56	7,666	27	6.00	1.00
					4.00	0.50
					3.00	..
					2.50	..
					1.00	..
Usino(i)	4.2.67	87	10,823	29	..	..
Yawar(c)(e)	21.3.62	91	14,209	41	5.00	..
					4.00	1.00
					3.00	..

10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS AT 30 JUNE 1967—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 year ending 30 June 1967(a)	
					Males	Females
					\$	\$
<i>Manus District—</i>						
Manus	14.9.50	118	20,739	33	6.00	1.00
<i>Morobe District—</i>						
Finschhafen(g)	6.12.57	57	13,746	19	7.00	..
Garaina(i)	22.11.66	47	7,236	19	..	..
Huon(b)(c)(e)	19.1.66	65	14,448	40	8.00	..
					6.00	1.00
Kabwum(i)	11.5.67	106	29,780	25	..	..
Markham(b)(c)	21.3.60	75	14,432	28	7.00	0.80
					3.50	0.40
					2.00	0.20
Morobe(e)	7.2.63	33	5,820	17	4.50	0.30
Mumeng	25.7.62	52	15,386	32	5.00	0.50
Nawae(e)	20.5.65	102	22,206	36	4.00	0.50
Pindiu(g)	1.5.62	59	20,042	17	4.00	0.20
Siassi	14.7.64	33	7,294	20	4.00	0.50
Tewae(c)(e)	11.10.66	58	12,104	18	4.00	..
					2.00	0.20
Wantoot (e)	20.5.65	76	8,870	20	4.00	1.00
<i>East New Britain District—</i>						
Bainings(c)(e)	17.6.65	17	3,969	19	5.00	..
					2.00	..
Gazelle Peninsula(b)(c)	4.9.63	138	47,345	49	8.00	2.00
					4.00	1.00
Mengen(c)(e)	25.11.65	49	4,855	19	4.00	..
					1.50	..
					1.00	0.50
<i>West New Britain District—</i>						
Bali-Witu(i)	11.5.67	25	7,200	18	..	..
Bola(h)	16.12.58	24	3,993	14	8.00	1.00
					..	0.50
Gloucester(i)	7.4.67	70	7,053	24	..	..
Kandrian	23.9.65	40	5,461	24	4.00	0.50
Nakanai(i)	11.5.67	55	6,047	18	..	..
<i>New Ireland District—</i>						
Central New Ireland(e)	11.10.62	91	8,300	31	6.00	1.00
Navongai	29.11.60	60	7,951	24	5.00	..
Mussau-Emira(i)	1.6.67	23	3,283	11	..	..
Namatanai(e)	16.12.63	56	6,202	18	6.00	1.00
Tikana(e)	30.10.56	67	6,810	26	8.00	2.00
<i>East Sepik District—</i>						
Biwat(e)	19.4.61	40	9,891	36	3.00	0.50
Dreikikir(c)	28.10.65	103	18,765	49	2.00	..
					1.00	..
					0.60	..
Gau(i)(e)	10.6.64	44	11,500	32	2.00	0.50
Greater Maprik(e)	23.9.65	133	30,669	66	5.00	..
Keram(e)	3.3.66	50	9,350	31	5.00	1.00

APPENDIX II—continued

10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS AT 30 JUNE 1967—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 year ending 30 June 1967 ^(a)	
					Males	Females
					\$	\$
<i>East Sepik District—continued</i>						
Lower Sepik(e)	3.3.66	53	6,386	21	4.00	0.50
Saussia(d)	18.10.62	66	11,554	35	3.50	0.70
					3.00	0.50
					2.50	..
					2.00	..
Wewak-But(b)(d)	4.2.64	136	20,674	41	6.50	1.20
					6.00	1.00
Wosera	5.11.62	68	18,612	41	2.00	..
Yangoru(b)(e)	6.12.61	75	17,212	45	4.00	..
<i>West Sepik District—</i>						
Amanab(e)	20.5.65	63	5,937	25	0.50	..
Green River(e)	30.12.64	36	4,908	22	0.70	0.20
Pagei	17.2.64	29	2,901	18	2.00	0.20
Siau(c)(e)	10.5.61	75	17,019	30	4.00	0.50
					3.00	0.20
					2.00	..
Vanimo	30.8.62	13	2,127	14	4.00	0.50
Walsa(c)(e)	17.11.64	22	2,830	17	0.50	..
					0.30	..
Wapei	23.12.63	60	9,051	28	1.50	0.50
<i>Western Highlands Districts—</i>						
Dei(e)	15.2.63	75	14,323	46	4.00	0.50
Jimi(c)	3.3.66	127	20,881	40	2.00	..
					1.00	..
					0.50	..
Kandep(i)	7.4.67	52	21,086	26	..	..
Kompam(c)	3.3.66	72	10,920	26	0.50	..
					0.40	..
					0.30	..
Lagaip(e)	3.12.64	89	23,174	19	1.00	0.20
Mount Hagen	8.12.64	61	31,279	34	6.00	0.50
Mul(e)	26.11.64	80	14,033	36	2.00	0.50
Wabag	26.4.63	119	34,969	34	2.00	0.10
Wahgi(e)	8.10.65	164	34,939	48	4.00	1.00
Wapenamanda(i)	20.5.65	130	32,401	36	..	..
Total .. ..	..	6,246	1,255,708	2,590	..	..

(a) Rates are payable by males and females over the age of 17 years, except in those cases to which footnote (e) applies. (b) There were changes in the number of village groups in these Councils during the year. (c) The lower tax rates have been fixed for certain villages not as advanced as others in the area. (d) A rebate of 50 cents Male and 20 cents Female if tax paid before a specified date. (e) Tax rates apply to males and females over the age of 18 years. (f) Formed by the amalgamation of the Gadsup and Tairora Councils. (g) Some village groups transferred to newly formed Tewae Council. (h) The lower tax rates apply to women with two or more children in their care. (i) Tax rates for 1966-1967 have not been declared. (j) Three village groups transferred from Wakunai Council to Banoni-Nagovisi Council.

11. ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS DURING THE YEAR 1966-67

District	General services	Development		Transport and communication		Social services		Miscellaneous		Special appropriations			Total
		Water supply	Forestry and agriculture	Roads and bridges	Other	Education	Health and welfare	General maintenance	Other	Reserve and accumulation accounts	Establishment of business ventures	Repayment of loan principal	
Eastern Highlands	\$ 81,969	\$ 1,605	\$ 3,427	\$ 76,862	\$ 90,487	\$ 24,421	\$ 18,610	\$ 5,337	\$ 8,301	\$ 25,910	\$ 600	\$ 1,808	\$ 339,337
Chimbu ..	53,789	1,471	10,159	26,821	17,341	50,346	35,050	1,032	1,682	9,106	2,000	..	208,797
Western Highlands	79,393	1,718	18,286	7,603	20,898	19,094	26,473	1,672	12,262	29,555	5,330	..	222,284
West Sepik ..	11,356	1,778	1,342	5,365	3,717	3,203	5,005	..	726	2,579	1,000	..	36,071
East Sepik ..	52,949	3,398	873	17,866	27,658	6,358	11,718	859	2,007	9,506	..	..	133,192
Madang ..	27,095	3,489	4,001	53,411	33,250	16,230	11,916	1,432	3,895	8,579	1,000	..	164,298
Morobe ..	76,507	6,521	2,586	32,942	18,326	16,582	22,510	2,119	3,724	14,695	952	..	197,464
West New Britain	6,083	1,118	151	..	4,087	2,459	590	549	105	1,962	..	400	17,504
East New Britain	27,324	17,436	5,291	2,811	6,107	16,288	30,560	2,965	2,003	790	..	..	111,575
New Ireland ..	14,010	7,570	1,005	188	4,614	15,048	10,048	1,893	1,740	4,746	..	4,115	64,977
Bougainville ..	18,399	3,722	4,864	302	9,641	1,972	6,073	509	1,715	8,953	..	4,903	61,053
Manus ..	9,742	2,148	2,267	2,038	16,408	1,725	3,746	1,928	1,176	..	..	..	41,178
Total New Guinea ..	458,616	51,974	54,252	226,209	252,534	173,726	182,299	20,295	39,336	116,381	10,882	11,226	1,597,730

12. ANALYSIS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1966-67

District	Recurrent revenue				Non-recurrent revenue											
	Goods and services			Property income	Taxation		Total recurrent revenue	Property conversion	Grants and subsidies				Borrowing	Miscellaneous	Total non-recurrent revenue	Total revenue
	Council fees and fines	Charges for services	Profits of business enterprises		Applying to current year	Applying to previous years			Public Works	Education	Health	Other				
				\$			\$	\$					\$	\$	\$	\$
Eastern Highlands ..	797	33,300	1,772	2,457	143,698	3,534	185,558	1,911	111,553	8,426	1,073	256	15,540	16,155	154,914	340,472
Chimbu ..	1,527	2,275	242	1,055	145,814	6,253	157,166	..	30,005	11,864	371	1,057	..	2,646	45,943	203,109
Western Highlands..	3,063	14,285	6,343	7,131	171,367	3,403	205,592	..	..	4,661	1,639	1,583	4,228	..	12,111	217,703
West Sepik ..	331	2,474	..	569	18,683	579	22,636	..	6,120	725	1,542	2,850	..	110	11,347	33,983
East Sepik ..	434	5,027	2,182	6,428	95,849	4,077	113,997	..	21,954	455	2,753	1,000	7,400	850	34,412	148,409
Madang ..	955	4,695	1,665	3,710	76,383	6,265	93,673	..	31,142	4,738	4,318	5,628	23,500	2,771	72,097	165,770
Morobe ..	153	9,557	4,178	2,010	89,232	11,316	116,446	..	33,111	8,005	7,349	3,362	18,000	9,514	79,341	195,787
West New Britain ..	..	1,243	..	323	10,957	918	13,441	..	..	..	..	600	..	35	635	14,076
East New Britain ..	1,406	10,974	..	4,915	64,413	7,597	89,305	..	..	3,000	7,310	672	..	3,366	14,348	103,653
New Ireland..	235	1,488	631	839	47,254	1,691	52,138	3,759	..	6,873	1,289	1,263	..	3,566	16,750	68,888
Bougainville..	12	9,540	2,323	509	36,980	3,650	53,014	..	..	..	3,941	432	1,000	1,355	6,728	59,742
Manus ..	445	3,135	..	1,278	17,570	3,485	25,913	..	..	..	644	..	..	1,174	1,818	27,731
Territory of New Guinea	9,358	97,993	19,336	31,224	918,200	52,768	1,128,879	5,670	233,885	48,747	32,229	18,703	69,668	41,542	450,444	1,579,323

13. LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS' VOTING STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967

District	Total number of electors enrolled in all Councils at 30 June—				Number of General Elections conducted (a)	Number of electors enrolled and available to vote in Councils conducting elections during year(b)			Number of electors who voted during year(c)			Proportion of available voters actually voting
	1967		Persons	Males		Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons		
	Males	Females										
Eastern Highlands	55,694	50,911	106,605	196,064	6	29,911	30,835	60,746	24,932	24,341	49,273	81.1
Chimbu	52,517	43,127	95,644	..	6	30,272	29,398	59,670	24,280	23,098	47,378	79.4
Western Highlands	68,797	61,083	129,880	113,530	6	34,030	31,230	65,260	28,660	24,932	53,592	82.1
West Sepik	12,565	10,215	22,780	90,380	3	2,735	2,142	4,877	2,406	1,799	4,205	86.2
East Sepik	43,682	36,827	80,509	46,231	6	18,584	18,330	36,914	15,941	15,533	31,474	85.3
Madang	25,853	21,274	47,127	48,757	7	11,234	11,269	22,503	10,473	10,028	20,501	91.1
Morobe	32,520	41,594	74,114	29,967	4	11,735	15,397	27,132	10,875	14,253	25,128	92.6
West New Britain	8,322	6,878	15,200	16,119	3	5,073	5,004	10,077	3,059	3,164	6,223	61.8
East New Britain	14,534	12,264	26,798	21,590	1	11,001	9,704	20,705	6,260	6,150	12,410	59.9
New Ireland	9,857	7,597	17,454	10,507	5	1,694	1,423	3,117	1,353	1,148	2,501	80.2
Bougainville	14,311	10,997	25,308	..	1	8,033	7,940	15,973	5,577	5,147	10,724	67.1
Manus	9,783	8,994	18,777	..	1	2,367	2,588	4,955	1,983	2,168	4,151	83.8
Total	348,435	311,761	660,196	573,145	55	166,669	165,260	331,929	135,799	131,761	267,560	80.6

(a) In addition, 24 Councils conducted 26 By-Elections during the year. (b) Excludes voting at By-Elections. (c) Voting is not compulsory and postal voting is not available. Therefore the numbers voting are reduced by those absent at the time of elections and those who choose not to vote.

14. COMPOSITION OF DISTRICT ADVISORY COUNCILS AT 30 JUNE 1967

District	European		Asian		Mixed race		Indigenous		Total	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
Eastern Highlands ..	9	9	..	..	..	..	11	11	20	20
Chimbu ..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	15
Western Highlands ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	8	8	15	15
East Sepik ..	8	8	1	1	..	..	11	11	20	20
West Sepik ..	8	7	..	..	..	..	11	8	20	15
Madang ..	5	5	1	1	1	1	8	8	15	15
Morobe ..	7	7	1	1	1	1	11	11	20	20
East New Britain ..	7	7	1	1	1	1	11	11	20	20
West New Britain ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	11	8	20	15
New Ireland ..	6	7	1	..	..	..	8	8	15	15
Bougainville ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	8	8	15	15
Manus ..	5	6	1	1	..	..	8	8	14	15
Total ..	61	84	6	5	3	3	84	108	154	200

15. COMPOSITION OF TOWN ADVISORY COUNCILS AT 30 JUNE 1967

District	Town	European		Asian	Mixed race	Indigenous	Total
		Official	Non-official				
East New Britain ..	Rabaul ..	4	7	3	1	7	22
	Kokopo ..	3	5	1	..	4	13
New Ireland ..	Kavieng ..	3	4	2	..	4	13
	Namatanai ..	3	7	1	..	7	18
Madang ..	Madang ..	5	7	1	..	3	16
East Sepik ..	Wewak ..	2	5	1	..	4	12
Morobe ..	Lae ..	5	12	..	..	2	19
	Wau/Bulolo ..	3	9	..	..	5	17
Western Highlands ..	Mount Hagen ..	4	7	1	..	5	17
Total ..	.. ..	32	63	10	1	41	147

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANISATIONS AT 30 JUNE 1967

Name	Statutory or other basis of establishment	Functions	Composition
Administration Supply and Tender Board	<i>Treasury Ordinance 1951-1965</i>	To control purchases, supply and disposal of stores, and letting of contracts for works and services	Three first division officers of the Public Service appointed by the Administrator
Adult Education Council	Administrative direction	To advise on development of adult education activities	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Education <i>Members:</i> Seven officials, including two indigenous members of the Public Service together with representatives of voluntary organisations
Apprenticeship Board	<i>Native Apprenticeship Ordinance 1951-1961</i>	To advise on development and provision of facilities for trade training of indigenous youth in the Territory and to regulate the apprenticeship of indigenes	Seven members, three of whom are not employees of the Commonwealth, a Commonwealth instrumentality or of the Administration, all members being appointed by the Administrator
Broadcasting Advisory Council	Administrative direction	To advise the Administrator on all aspects of broadcasting	<i>Chairman:</i> Assistant Administrator (Services) <i>Members:</i> Two members representing the Australian Broadcasting Commission, two official members of the Public Service and four other members including two indigenous members
Child Welfare Council	<i>Child Welfare Ordinance 1961-1966</i>	To 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 of the Public Service, a representative of the Police Force not below the rank of Inspector, a representative of the Department of Education and five other persons of whom at least two are women and none is a person already specified
Companies Auditors Board	<i>Companies Ordinance 1963-1966</i>	To report to the Administrator on matters relating to the auditing of Companies and to control the registration of company auditors and liquidators	<i>Chairman:</i> A legal practitioner of not less than five years' standing <i>Members:</i> A member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and a member of the Australian Society of Accountants, both being resident in the Territory. All three are appointed by the Administrator
District Boundaries Committee	Administrative Direction	To maintain a continuing review of the need for variations in existing District boundaries and for the establishment of additional Districts	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of District Administration <i>Members:</i> Representatives of the Department of the Administrator, the Public Service Commissioner, Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines and the Department of District Administration

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANISATIONS AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Name	Statutory or other basis of establishment	Functions	Composition
District Co-ordinating Committees (All Districts)	Administrative Direction	Co-ordination of Administration programmes in the District	<i>Chairman:</i> District Commissioner <i>Members:</i> Deputy District Commissioner. Senior officer in the District representing the Departments of Health, Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Education and Forestry
District Education Committees	<i>Education Ordinance 1952-1963</i>	To advise the Administrator on education matters within Education Districts	A maximum of six members, at least one of whom is a mission representative, all being appointed by the Administrator
Education Advisory Board	<i>Education Ordinance 1952-1963</i>	To advise 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. All members being appointed by the Administrator
Ex-Servicemen's Credit Board	<i>Ex-Servicemen's Credit Ordinance 1958-1963</i>	To determine and supervise loans to eligible ex-servicemen	Three officers of the Departments of the Treasury, Lands Surveys and Mines, and Agriculture Stock and Fisheries who are appointed by the Minister for Territories
Health Education Council	Administrative Direction	To plan and co-ordinate health education activities	Officers of Departments of Public Health, Education, District Administration, Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and Extension Services and three indigenous members
Interdepartmental Co-ordinating Committee	Administrative direction	To advise the Administrator on co-ordination of policy	Administrator, both Assistant Administrators, all heads of Departments, the Economic Adviser, and the Co-ordinator of Transport.
Land Board	<i>Land Ordinance 1962-1966</i>	To consider applications for the lease of land and associated dealings	Chairman, Deputy Chairman and one other member all appointed by the Administrator. The Administrator may appoint other persons to act as members in relation to certain localities for a specified period
Land Development Board	Administrative direction	To advise on land development and settlement and on land use patterns	<i>Chairman:</i> Assistant Administrator <i>Members:</i> Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines, Director of District Administration, Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Director of Forests, Director of Public Works, Economic Adviser

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANISATIONS AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Name	Statutory or other basis of establishment	Functions	Composition
Medical Board	<i>Medical Ordinance 1952-1963</i>	To administer the Medical Ordinance which provides for the registration of medical and dental practitioners and regulates medical practice in the Territory	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Public Health <i>Members:</i> Two qualified medical practitioners; two graduates (other than in medicine, surgery or dentistry) of recognised 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
Medical Research Advisory Committee	Administrative direction	To advise and make 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
Mining Advisory Board	<i>Mining Ordinance 1928-1966</i>	To advise on mining operations	A Chairman, Deputy Chairman and two other members, all being appointed by the Administrator
Native Loans Board	<i>Native Loans Fund Ordinance 1955-1965</i>	To grant loans of moneys or goods to indigenous individuals or groups for economic or welfare purposes	Four members, including an indigenous person, appointed by the Administrator
Nursing Council	<i>Medical Ordinance 1952-1963</i>	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 and a legal officer of the Department of Law; all being nominated by the Medical Board
Papua and New Guinea Coffee Marketing Board	<i>Papua and New Guinea Coffee Marketing Board Ordinance 1963-1966</i>	To regulate the marketing of Territory coffee	Six members, of whom five are representatives of the coffee growers of the Territory and one is a Public Servant, all being appointed by the Minister
Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilisation Board	<i>Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilisation Ordinance 1954-1962</i>	To determine 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, all being appointed by the Minister for Territories
Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board	<i>Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board Ordinance 1952-1957</i>	To market 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, all being appointed by the Minister for Territories

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANISATIONS AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Name	Statutory or other basis of establishment	Functions	Composition
Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission	<i>Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission Ordinance 1961-1966</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 appointed by the Minister for Territories on the recommendation of the Administrator
Papua and New Guinea Harbours Board	<i>Papua and New Guinea Harbours Board Ordinance 1963-1964</i>	Regulation, management, operation and control of declared Ports, the movement of shipping therein, and the provision and maintenance of wharves, docks, piers, jetties, machinery, equipment and office installations used in connection therewith	Chairman and two members appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Administrator
Permanent Committee on Cultural Development	Administrative direction	Assessment of social and cultural change in the Territory, and recommendation of action to enhance the psychological well being of society	<i>Chairman:</i> The Director of District Administration <i>Members:</i> Chief Psychologist, Chief of Division of Extension Services, Department of Information District Commissioner, Central District, one local Officer Headmaster, Assistant Director Social Services and Community Development—Department of District Administration, and Assistant Director (Mental Health), Department of Public Health
Petroleum Advisory Board	<i>Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance 1951-1962</i>	To advise on all petroleum prospecting and mining operations	Five members, all appointed by the Administrator who shall appoint one member as Chairman
Reviewing Committee	<i>Corrective Institutions Ordinance 1957-1963</i>	To advise the Administrator on the review of detainees serving life sentences	Three members appointed by the Administrator (the Secretary for Law, Secretary Department of the Administrator and the Director of Child Welfare).
Road Safety Council	Administrative Direction	To conduct a continuous programme of public education aimed at promoting road safety; to encourage a better understanding and observance of traffic laws and to advise on specific road safety matters referred to it	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of District Administration; and Directors of Information and Extension Services, Public Works, Public Health, Commonwealth Department of Works, Secretary for Labour, Commissioner of Police, or their delegates; representative of Automobile Association of Papua and New Guinea; Presidents of Regional Branches of Road Safety Council; representatives of Service organisations
Rubber Board	<i>Rubber Ordinance 1953</i>	To consider appeals against the classification of rubber for export	Three representatives of the rubber producers and two officers of the Public Service, all being appointed by the Administrator

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANISATIONS AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Name	Statutory or other basis of establishment	Functions	Composition
Stamp Advisory Committee	Administrative Direction	To advise 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
Tariff Committee	Administrative Direction	To advise on customs tariff matters	<i>Chairman:</i> Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs) <i>Members:</i> Treasurer; Assistant Administrator (Services), and the Economic Adviser
Town Planning Board	<i>Town Planning Ordinance 1952–1959</i>	Town development, planning and design	Chairman, Deputy Chairman and three other members, appointed by the Administrator
Transport Control Board	Motor Omnibus Regulations (No. 23 of 1962) made under the <i>Motor Traffic Ordinance 1950–1967</i>	To allocate 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
Water Resources Advisory Board	<i>Water Resources Ordinance 1962</i>	Advise the Administrator on the control of the Territory's water resources	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Water Resources <i>Members:</i> One from each of the Departments of District Administration, Lands Surveys and Mines, Agriculture Stock and Fisheries, and Forests
Water Transport Committee	Administrative Direction	To make recommendations to the Administrator on the size and distribution of the Administration shipping fleet	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of District Administration or his nominee <i>Members:</i> Superintendent of Marine; Officer of the Department of the Administrator

APPENDIX III

JUSTICE

(1) SUPREME COURT

CASES TRIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967

A. In its Criminal Jurisdiction

Offence	Charged	Convicted	Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Sentence
1. Offences against the person—					
Murder, wilful	110	70	10	30	\$10 recognizance to 16 years IHL(a)
Murder	7	6	1	..	12 months IHL to 7 years IHL(b)
Unlawful killing or attempt ..	41	13	16	12	6 months ILL to 8 years IHL
Unlawful wounding	11	9	2	..	Rising of the Court to 5 years IHL
Grievous bodily harm	20	13	6	1	6 months IHL to 5 years IHL (c)
Rape	16	8	6	2	\$10 recognizance to 8 years IHL(d)
Unlawful assault	11	7	2	2	\$10 recognizance to 1 year IHL(e)
Other offences against females ..	25	18	2	5	\$10 recognizance to 8 years IHL
Incest	8	7	..	1	15 months IHL to 8 years IHL
Unnatural and indecent offences ..	7	4	3	..	\$40 recognizance to 4 years IHL
Other offences against the person ..	4	2	1	1	\$10 recognizance to 1 year IHL
Total	260	157	49	54	
2. Offences against property—					
Breaking and entering	2	2	..	..	\$20 recognizance to 2½ years IHL
Housebreaking	9	7	2	..	\$100 recognizance to 2 years IHL
Stealing	15	6	9	..	Rising of the Court to 2 years IHL
Receiving .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other offences against property ..	..	..	..	..
Total	26	15	11	..	
3. Offences against currency—					
Forgery	12	9	3	..	\$10 recognizance to 6 months IHL
Uttering	11	9	2	..	\$10 recognizance to 6 months IHL
Total	23	18	5	..	
4. Offences not included in preceding classes—					
Conspiracy	1	..	1	..	
Arson	1	1	..	..	5 months IHL
Offences relating to escapes ..	3	3	..	..	3 months IHL to 6 months IHL
Total	5	4	1	..	
Grand Total	314	194	66	54	

(1) SUPREME COURT—continued
 CASES TRIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Offence	Charged	Convicted	Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Sentence
Comprising—					
Europeans	11	4	6	1	
Asians .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other Non-Indigenes .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Indigenes	303	190	60	53	
Grand Total	314	194	66	54	

(a) Includes 16 manslaughter—\$10 recognizance to 16 years IHL 3 murder—3 years IHL to 12 years IHL 1 attempted murder—9 months IHL 3 infanticide—3 months ILL to 15 months IHL. (b) Includes 3 manslaughter—12 months IHL to 7 years IHL. (c) Includes 4 unlawful wounding—6 months IHL to 4 years IHL. (d) Includes 2 attempted rape—2 years IHL to 5 years IHL 1 indecent dealing—\$10 recognizance. (e) Includes 2 bodily harm—3 months IHL to 12 months IHL.

Note. IHL—Imprisonment with hard labour, ILL—Imprisonment with light labour. Number of death sentences commuted—Nil.

B. In Its Appellate Jurisdiction

Appeals from inferior Courts—Filed	55
Upheld	6
Quashed	16

C. In Its Probate Jurisdiction

Probate	8
Reseal	4
Order to administer	5
Order to administer (c.t.a.)	1
Letters of administration .. .. .	..
Letters of administration (c.t.a.) .. .. .	..
Elections and undertakings to administer	5
	<hr/> 23

D. In Its Civil Jurisdiction

Writs of summons issued	101
Motions and petitions heard	36
	<hr/> 137

E. In Its Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction

Petitions for dissolution of marriage	20
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APPENDIX III—continued

(2) DISTRICT COURTS—NEW GUINEA
CASES TRIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967

Offences charged	Indigenous persons		European		Asians and mixed race	
	Persons charged	Persons convicted	Persons charged	Persons convicted	Persons charged	Persons convicted
Offences against the person—						
Assault	356	223	..	..	..	..
Other offences	227	218	..	..	..	..
Total	583	441	..	..	..	..
Offences against property—						
Stealing	480	402	..	..	..	..
Goods in possession	186	177	..	..	..	..
Malicious damage to property	89	68	..	..	..	..
Valueless cheques	4	4	..	..	..	..
Total	759	651	..	..	..	..
Offences against good order—						
Driving offences	625	581	71	36	44	33
Firearms	1	1	..	..	..	..
Unlawfully lighting fires	7	6	5	3	2	2
Obscene, threatening, indecent, offensive or riotous behaviour	700	563	1	..	1	1
Offensive weapon	16	12	..	..	..	..
Vagrancy	194	137	..	..	..	..
Disorderly manner	199	158	2	..	1	..
Total	1,742	1,458	79	39	48	36
Offences against laws relating to—						
Drunk in public place	689	621	2	2	3	1
Maintenance	2	..	..	..	..	..
Prices control	1	1	..	..	..	..
Public health	19	17	..	..	..	..
Unlawfully on premises	3	2	..	..	..	..
Licensing	68	56	1	..	1	1
Explosives	2	2	..	..	..	..
Poisons, dangerous drugs	7	7	..	..	..	..
Smuggling	3	2	1	1	43	16
Total	794	708	4	3	47	18
Grand Total	3,878	3,258	83	42	95	54

(3) LOCAL COURTS—NEW GUINEA

CASES TRIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967

Offences								Tried	Convicted
Offences against the person—									
Assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,046	996
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,046	996
Offences against property—									
Stealing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	551	533
Trespass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	78
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	633	611
Offences against public order—									
Offences against local government council rules	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	927	645
Riotous behaviour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,994	2,806
Threatening, obscene, indecent, offensive and insulting behaviour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	718	686
Disobeying lawful order	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,111	1,079
Spreading false reports giving rise to unrest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	75
Unlawfully lighting fires	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	148
Contempt of Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	116
Bribery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,091	5,556
Offences against laws relating to—									
Adultery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	413	396
Census	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268	176
Corrective institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	201
Gambling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,648	1,597
Maintenance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	107
Prostitution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	28
Public health	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	187
Sorcery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	22
Vagrancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	61
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,984	2,775
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,754	9,938

APPENDIX IV

PUBLIC FINANCE

1. RECEIPTS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967

Source					1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
					\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,974,126	4,411,840	5,332,440	6,951,461	9,037,489
Licences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	191,114	230,748	274,687	331,071	397,337
Stamp duties .. .. .	..	..	..	..	140,634	113,640	99,374	190,519	172,305
Postal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	514,044	704,750	963,310	1,110,865	1,352,838
Land revenue .. .. .	..	..	..	..	132,884	194,932	205,083	335,380	442,934
Mining receipts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	24,770	24,722	25,974	28,517	25,437
Fees and fines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	42,124	54,970	74,187	100,960	131,345
Health revenue .. .. .	..	..	..	..	123,348	128,298	141,334	154,384	182,982
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	318,054	314,752	389,298	452,728	484,082
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	212,788	299,408	337,966	494,491	673,402
Direct taxation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,428,206	2,971,164	3,875,609	4,477,506	5,647,243
Public utilities .. .. .	..	..	..	..	764,898	207,142	153,036	203,558	240,341
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	773,156	2,608,332	3,034,162	3,627,322	3,942,340
Total internal revenue					9,640,146	12,264,698	14,906,460	18,458,762	22,730,075
Territory Loans					1,042,950	2,119,358	3,910,662	3,671,284	4,052,831
Grant by Commonwealth Government of Australia(a)					24,272,302	30,476,514	33,873,448	38,179,213	49,979,402
Total receipts					34,955,398	44,860,570	52,690,570	60,309,259	76,762,308

(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. EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967

Heads of expenditure	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenditure from revenue—					
Special appropriations	763,362	923,214	1,420,104	1,968,943	2,641,348
Departments—					
Administrator—					
Administrator	526,540	941,680	606,325	422,860	766,933
Legislative and Executive Councils(a) ..	52,456	70,796	157,077	182,377	273,803
Information and Extension Services ..	212,544	284,906	331,698	354,165	457,492
Public Service Commissioner	315,150	368,810	302,632	334,141	537,615
Administrative College(b) .. .. .	..	..	97,468	137,313	273,529
Treasury—					
Central Treasury	1,835,412	2,123,976	2,296,983	2,301,797	6,562,718
Taxation Branch	73,998	86,946	97,159	102,262	142,467
Motor Transport Branch	(c)	1,146,808	1,303,953	1,550,416	1,677,570
Stores and Supply Branch(d)	2,841,704	4,502,140	4,515,817	4,949,348	4,684,592
Government Printing Office	(e)	125,824	142,437	162,988	188,976
Public Health	4,319,324	4,701,998	5,079,355	6,118,632	6,890,287
District Administration	1,896,778	2,107,564	2,510,641	2,939,632	4,077,304
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	1,555,506	1,915,516	2,372,428	2,771,433	3,781,603
Education	3,937,694	4,911,354	5,945,119	6,901,761	8,337,033
Labour	210,226	235,172	286,317	286,046	406,177
Police	1,238,778	1,252,960	1,454,799	1,769,089	3,266,606
Law—					
Law	357,558	416,622	408,846	414,332	496,679
Supreme Court(f) .. .. .	..	..	..	74,124	103,263
Land Titles Commission(f) .. .. .	..	..	62,719	156,694	190,106
Liquor Commission(f) .. .. .	..	..	..	13,887	18,200
Corrective Institutions Branch	130,734	185,306	220,514	317,560	600,448
Lands, Surveys and Mines	690,288	868,608	967,267	1,241,391	1,487,479
Forests	640,034	674,212	773,186	827,980	1,140,818
Posts and Telegraphs	1,326,540	1,537,124	1,782,376	1,943,228	2,455,025
Trade and Industry—					
Trade and Industry	552,938	673,858	266,914	268,231	377,827
Customs and Migration(g) .. .. .	..	..	252,156	249,757	349,557
Marine(g) .. .. .	..	..	266,231	290,648	498,969
Public Works—					
Public Works	746,472	954,306	2,248,121	2,077,604	2,416,486
General maintenance	3,629,398	3,727,434	4,427,584	5,157,404	5,893,051
Capital works and services	5,731,678	8,038,460	10,017,518	11,422,009	12,534,023
Purchase of capital assets	1,370,286	2,084,976	2,076,826	2,601,207	3,234,324
Total expenditure	34,955,398	44,860,570	52,690,570	60,309,259	76,762,308

(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) Previously included in Public Service Commissioner's Department. (c) Transport costs transferred to consuming departments. (d) Includes costs of general stores for all departments except Public Works. (e) Printing costs transferred to consuming departments. (f) Previously included in Department of Law. (g) Previously included in Trade and Industry.

APPENDIX IV—continued

3. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA LOAN FUND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1966 AND 1967

Expenditure	Year ended 30 June		Receipts	Year ended 30 June	
	1966	1967		1966	1967
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Loan works and services account—			Balance carried forward ..	72,276.00	136,376.00
Capital works and services ..	6,156,773.79	6,194,147.26	Loan works and services ..	6,224,100.00	6,060,726.00
Loan raising expenses ..	3,226.21	2,954.74			
Redemption account ..	Nil	Nil			
Balance at 30 June ..	136,376.00	Nil			
Total	6,296,376.00	6,197,102.00	Total	6,296,376.00	6,197,102.00

NOTE: Separate figures for the Territories of Papua and New Guinea are not available.

APPENDIX V

TAXATION

1. RATES OF TAX—INDIVIDUALS—FINANCIAL YEAR 1966-67

The rates applicable to income derived for the year ended 30 June 1967 are set out in the following table:

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
Not less than	Not more than	Tax on amount set out in Column A	Tax on remainder of taxable income
\$	\$	\$	
Nil	300	Nil	Plus 0.4 cent on each \$1
300	400	1.20	Plus 1.2 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$300
400	600	2.40	Plus 2.5 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$400
600	1,000	7.40	Plus 5 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$600
1,000	1,200	27.40	Plus 6.3 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$1,000
1,200	1,600	40.00	Plus 7.5 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$1,200
1,600	2,400	70.00	Plus 10 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$1,600
2,400	3,200	150.00	Plus 12.5 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$2,400
3,200	4,000	250.00	Plus 15 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$3,200
4,000	4,800	370.00	Plus 17.5 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$4,000
4,800	6,000	510.00	Plus 20 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$4,800
6,000	8,000	750.00	Plus 22.5 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$6,000
8,000	10,000	1,200.00	Plus 25 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$8,000
10,000	12,000	1,700.00	Plus 27.5 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$10,000
12,000	24,000	2,250.00	Plus 30 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$12,000
24,000	..	5,850.00	Plus 33.3 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$24,000
			Plus an additional amount equal to two and one-half per centum of the above amounts

For the 1966-67 financial year and earlier years, no tax is payable by an individual taxpayer whose taxable income does not exceed \$208.

2. TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA: PARTNERSHIPS—
1966-1967 ASSESSMENTS CLASSIFIED BY GRADE OF NET INCOME
(Incomes derived in 1965-1966)

Grade of net income	Number of partnerships	Net income	Depreciable assets bought during year	Depreciation allowed
\$		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loss	63	239	193	110
Nil Income	3	..	..	4
1—1,999	136	122	146	42
2,000—3,999	81	242	257	48
4,000—5,999	55	267	279	71
6,000—7,999	53	373	159	60
8,000—9,999	38	337	151	38
10,000—19,999	114	1,641	464	209
20,000—29,999	52	1,267	293	133
30,000—39,999	21	715	120	67
40,000—and over	27	1,697	507	188
Total 1965-66	643	(a) 6,661	2,569	970
1964-65	547	(a) 5,467	2,109	(n.a.)

(a) The total, adjusted by subtraction of 'Loss' was, \$6,421,000 for 1965-66 and \$5,250,000 for 1964-65.

3. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: TRUSTS—1966-67 ASSESSMENTS
CLASSIFIED BY GRADE OF NET INCOME
(Incomes derived in 1965-66)

Grade of net income	Number of trusts	Net income	Depreciable assets purchased during year
\$		\$'000	\$'000
Loss	12	22	22
Nil income	7	..	..
1—1,999	103	84	..
2,000—3,999	53	152	2
4,000—5,999	17	80	5
6,000—7,999	13	93	..
8,000—9,999	12	106	..
10,000—19,999	9	110	20
20,000 and over	8	246	42
Total 1965-66	234	(a) 871	93
1964-65	196	(a) 757	72

(a) The total, adjusted by subtraction of 'Loss' was, \$849,000 for 1965-66 and \$756,000 for 1964-65.

4. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: PARTNERSHIPS AND TRUSTS—
 1966-67 ASSESSMENTS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY
 (Incomes derived in 1965-66)

Industry(a)	Number of partnerships	Number of trusts
Primary production	139	61
Mining	3	1
Manufacturing	29	4
Building and construction	28	6
Communication and transport	42	3
Wholesale and retail trade	250	27
Education, health and legal	18	..
Other Industries including not stated	31	11
Taxable income from property sources only	103	121
Total 1965-66	643	234
1964-65	547	196

(a) Industry as stated by taxpayer.

5. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: COMPANY TAXATION FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1966-67—TAXABLE ASSESSMENTS CLASSIFIED BY GRADE OF TAXABLE INCOME

(Incomes derived in 1965-66)

Grade of taxable income	Number of companies	Dividends		Trading stock on hand		Depreciable assets			Depreciation allowed	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			
<i>Resident Companies</i>											
\$		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1- 1,999	142	116	11	259	367	411	239	9	67	79	13
2,000- 9,999	142	262	50	841	1,116	1,460	734	327	248	795	103
10,000-19,999	87	303	56	885	1,059	1,901	1,153	145	366	1,293	184
20,000-39,999	75	543	119	1,290	1,609	2,119	1,864	211	469	2,148	340
40,000-99,999	58	1,045	162	1,343	2,181	3,676	2,210	251	770	3,603	605
100,000 and over	42	6,075	704	18,319	22,438	12,270	4,299	391	2,271	13,815	2,663
Total 1965-66 ..	546	8,345	1,101	22,937	28,771	21,838	10,499	1,334	4,191	21,733	3,908
1964-65 ..	596	9,034	1,937	17,584	22,733	16,100	6,824	575	2,770	18,506	3,072
<i>Non-Resident Companies</i>											
1- 1,999	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	5
2,000- 9,999	21	..	13	..	..	84	9	..	15	112	20
10,000-19,999	9	..	..	35	53	70	123	107	31	129	22
20,000-39,999	16	..	90	17	18	138	21	2	19	427	75
40,000-99,999	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	197	38
100,000 and over	6	1,711	3,434	2,030	2,393	2,797	741	71	402	4,930	339
Total 1965-66 ..	94	1,738	3,538	2,082	2,464	3,093	895	179	469	5,822	497
1964-65 ..	93	238	1,247	685	2,080	1,350	2,207	141	319	3,050	383

APPENDIX V—continued

6. TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA: INCOME TAXATION FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1965-66—RESIDENT INDIVIDUALS
CLASSIFIED BY GRADE OF ACTUAL INCOME
(Incomes derived in 1964-65)

Grade of actual income	Number of taxpayers			Actual income	Taxable income			Net income tax assessed
	Males	Females	Total		Salary and wages	Other	Total	
\$	Number	Number	Number	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
209- 399 ..	31	15	46	15,270	10,824	440	11,264	48
400- 599 ..	68	54	122	61,456	40,874	626	41,500	258
600- 799 ..	85	67	152	106,576	63,056	2,126	65,182	616
800- 999 ..	145	156	301	271,196	128,222	5,778	134,000	1,482
1,000- 1,199 ..	215	163	378	415,134	192,364	10,612	202,976	2,758
1,200- 1,399 ..	176	147	323	417,922	215,034	17,942	232,976	4,672
1,400- 1,599 ..	158	154	312	466,072	245,750	25,206	270,956	6,828
1,600- 1,799 ..	150	173	323	548,164	309,494	23,190	332,684	10,036
1,800- 1,999 ..	177	135	312	591,754	338,316	22,134	360,450	12,452
2,000- 2,199 ..	169	129	298	623,854	349,896	35,016	384,912	14,852
2,200- 2,399 ..	205	121	326	747,524	421,900	42,066	463,966	19,520
2,400- 2,599 ..	249	93	342	854,116	489,490	50,608	540,098	25,396
2,600- 2,799 ..	254	79	333	899,924	519,476	46,810	566,286	28,508
2,800- 2,999 ..	287	86	373	1,081,940	641,858	63,404	705,262	38,446
3,000- 3,999 ..	1,518	168	1,686	5,886,442	3,468,902	321,190	3,790,092	238,222
4,000- 5,999 ..	1,509	112	1,621	7,778,486	4,276,370	800,768	5,077,138	411,398
6,000- 7,999 ..	438	43	481	3,251,774	1,430,364	790,568	2,220,932	235,880
8,000- 9,999 ..	162	24	186	1,657,680	608,096	595,512	1,203,608	160,520
10,000-19,999 ..	157	41	198	2,684,240	285,180	1,971,094	2,256,274	419,302
20,000 and over ..	49	10	59	1,858,740	88,100	1,620,722	1,708,822	442,046
Total 1964-65 ..	6,202	1,970	8,172	30,218,264	14,123,566	6,445,812	20,569,378	2,073,240

7. COMPANIES—TAXABLE AND NON-TAXABLE ASSESSMENTS(a): 1965-66 INCOME YEAR (ASSESSMENT YEAR 1966-67) PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Industry	Number of companies	Dividends		Trading stock on hand		Depreciable assets			Depreciation allowed	Taxable income	Non taxable income	Net loss assessed	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					
Primary ..	\$'000 151	\$'000 4,087	\$'000 124	\$'000 1,316	\$'000 1,659	\$'000 6,736	\$'000 2,105	\$'000 307	\$'000 915	\$'000 4,811	\$'000 40	\$'000 84	\$'000 858
Mining and quarrying ..	15	5	..	6	6	32	87	..	28	44	..	..	7
Manufacturing (b) ..	77	1,643	398	4,709	5,720	5,958	2,152	179	1,033	5,307	31	..	974
Building and construction ..	44	330	99	467	748	1,360	1,486	46	410	1,225	5	31	304
Transport, storage and communication ..	59	548	3,236	229	229	3,270	3,335	695	1,062	4,687	14	12	242
Commerce ..	374	4,089	436	18,996	23,587	8,147	3,185	552	1,369	9,332	5	32	1,702
Finance and property; business services not elsewhere specified ..	242	1,312	1,995	93	111	1,136	632	252	185	1,454	1,588	70	196
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal services, etc., other industries ..	42	166	..	137	177	612	355	4	79	694	..	..	121
Total—1965-66 ..	1,004	12,177	6,288	25,952	32,237	27,251	13,335	2,035	5,080	27,555	1,683	232	4,405
1964-65 ..	972	9,661	4,133	18,623	25,241	18,949	9,751	798	3,323	21,556	758	243	3,456

(a) Excludes companies registered, but not operating.

(b) Includes two companies under the Industrial Development (Incentives to Pioneer Industries) Ordinance 1965.

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 30 June 1967 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	4.50
Other	4.75
Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia	(a) 7.25
Trading banks—	
Overdraft—(general)	(a) 7.25
Unsecured personal loans	(b) 6.00
Savings banks—	
Loans to Local Government Authorities	(a) 5.875
Credit Foncier housing and mortgage loans	(c) 5.00–5.75
Loans to co-operative building and housing societies	(c) 5.00–5.50
Life assurance companies—Loans on own policies	(c) 6.00–7.00
Deposit rates—	
Trading banks—Fixed deposits—	
1 month to 3 months (maximum rate)	(d) 4.00
3 months but less than 12 months	4.00
12 months to 18 months	4.25
Over 18 months to 24 months	4.50
Commonwealth Savings Bank and most private savings banks—	
Deposits ordinary accounts—	
\$1–\$10,000	(e) 3.50
Friendly and other society accounts—	
\$1–\$6,000	3.50
Over \$6,000	2.00
Commonwealth securities—	
Commonwealth Loans—	
Long-term	5.25
Medium	5.00
Short-term	4.50
Treasury Notes (interest yield)	4.26

(a) Maximum rate. Basic rate is 6 per cent. (b) Flat rate. (c) Predominant rates. (d) On deposits of \$100,000 or more only. (e) No interest is payable on amounts in excess of \$10,000.

MONEY AND BANKING—continued

(D) The rates of interest applicable to Premium Securities are:

Date of issue	Series	Interest rate
1 November 1960 ..	1	4½ per cent to 31 December 1963 5 per cent to 31 December 1964, thence 5½ per cent to maturity, 1 January 1968
20 April 1961	2	5 per cent to 30 June 1963 5½ per cent to 30 June 1965, thence 5½ per cent to maturity, 1 July 1968
15 January 1962 ..	3	5 per cent to 30 June 1964 5½ per cent to 30 June 1966 5½ per cent to maturity, 1 July 1969
16 July 1962	4	4½ per cent to 31 December 1964 5 per cent to 31 December 1966 5½ per cent to maturity, 1 January 1970
11 June 1963	5	4½ per cent to 31 December 1966 4½ per cent to 31 December 1969 5½ per cent to maturity, 1 January 1971
10 June 1964	6	4½ per cent to 31 December 1966 4½ per cent to 31 December 1969 5½ per cent to maturity, 1 January 1972
9 June 1965	7	5 per cent to 31 December 1967 5½ per cent to 31 December 1970 5½ per cent to maturity, 1 January 1973
14 February 1966 ..	8	5 per cent to 30 September 1968 5.20 per cent to 30 September 1971 5.80 per cent to maturity, 1 October 1973
1 March 1967	9	5 per cent to 30 September 1969 5.20 per cent to 30 September 1972 5.80 per cent to maturity, 1 October 1974

After 3 months from the date of issue Territory savings Certificates may be cashed for the following amounts for each \$2 of purchase price:

After the date of issue	Series 1	Series 2	Series 3
	\$	\$	\$
Within 1 year	2.00	2.00	2.00
On or after the end of 1 year but within 2 years	2.08	2.10	2.10
On or after the end of 2 years but within 3 years	2.18	2.21	2.20
On or after the end of 3 years but within 4 years	2.29	2.33	2.30
On or after the end of 4 years but before maturity	2.41	2.47	2.42
At or after maturity	2.56	2.62	2.55

Sales of Territory Savings Certificates ceased on 14 February 1966.

(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 Register of Territory Inscribed Stock on behalf of the Administration.

(F) Information regarding 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

	July 1963 (a)	July 1964 (a)	July 1965 (a)	July 1966 (a)	July 1967 (a)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agriculture, grazing and dairying	1,932	1,960	2,072	2,258	3,535
Manufacturing	282	450	554	990	729
Transport, storage and communication ..	342	364	472	834	1,098
Finance, building construction and commerce..	3,548	3,304	4,710	6,238	10,720
All other	1,094	1,528	1,840	2,486	2,499
TOTAL	7,198	7,606	9,648	12,806	18,581

(a) Information for these periods was compiled uniformly by individual banks as at the second Wednesday of the Month.

APPENDIX VII

COMMERCE AND TRADE

NOTE: 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 30 June 1967 have been supplied to the Trusteeship Council.

1. VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Imports	35,652	43,119	54,113	67,566	76,132
Exports—					
Territory produce—					
Merchandise	26,355	30,023	36,161	36,486	39,349
Gold	1,334	1,319	1,076	945	913
Items not of Territory origin (re-exports) ..	1,921	2,372	2,858	3,458	4,120
Total exports	29,610	33,714	40,095	40,889	44,382
Total trade	65,262	76,833	94,208	108,455	120,514

NOTE: Separate particulars of private and Government imports and exports are not available.

2. IMPORTS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967 SHOWING VALUE BY STATISTICAL SECTIONS

Section (a)	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Section 0—Food	8,378	9,804	12,089	14,284	15,509
Section 1—Beverages and tobacco	1,649	1,916	1,991	2,326	2,495
Section 2—Crude materials	114	106	155	152	243
Section 3—Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2,060	1,867	2,043	2,662	2,874
Section 4—Animal and vegetable oils and fats	30	39	49	67	77
Section 5—Chemicals	2,507	2,961	3,539	3,965	4,304
Section 6—Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	6,626	8,608	11,228	13,301	14,658
Section 7—Machinery and transport equipment	7,937	9,406	13,307	19,252	23,480
Section 8—Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,274	6,031	6,627	8,021	9,611
Section 9—Miscellaneous transactions and commodities, not elsewhere specified	1,710	1,924	2,421	2,687	2,783
Total	35,285	42,662	53,449	66,717	76,034
Outside packages	367	457	664	849	98
Total imports	35,652	43,119	54,113	67,566	76,132

(a) Based on Standard International Classification.

3. VALUE OF IMPORTS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1965 TO 1967 CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Country of Origin(a)	1965	1966	1967 (b)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Australia	29,355	36,466	39,463
Austria	44	54	46
Belgium	212	181	160
Canada	117	658	297
Ceylon	126	140	144
China (Mainland)	991	1,288	1,703
Czechoslovakia	65	84	98
Denmark	57	44	105
France	118	179	196
Germany (East)	(c)	(c)	116
Germany, Federal Republic of	1,909	1,644	1,994
Hong Kong	2,657	2,913	2,907
India	250	448	312
Indonesia	184	98	81
Italy	139	181	173
Japan	5,427	6,884	8,768
Korea, Republic of	(c)	(c)	649
Malaysia	853	2,376	358
Netherlands	390	346	4,032
New Zealand	91	119	52
Norway	14	18	20
Saudi Arabia	(c)	(c)	508
Singapore	(d)	(d)	1,631
Sweden	225	423	266
Switzerland	119	91	91
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7	12	27
United Kingdom	4,404	5,617	4,399
United States of America	3,436	4,583	4,582
Other Countries	1,716	1,500	1,600
Unspecified	1,207	1,219	1,290
Total	54,113	67,566	76,068

(a) 'Country of Origin' denotes country of production, irrespective of country where purchased. (b) Excludes value of outside packages. (c) Not available. If any included in 'Other Countries'. (d) Included with Malaysia.

APPENDIX VII—continued

4. EXPORTS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 30 JUNE 1967: QUANTITY AND VALUE

Commodity	Unit of quantity	1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cocoa beans ..	ton	13,942	\$'000 5,863	15,410	\$'000 6,743	19,950	\$'000 6,977	16,294	\$'000 4,311	21,094	\$'000 9,336
Coconut (copra oil) ..	ton	23,641	4,668	21,096	4,637	25,535	6,781	21,900	5,864	23,181	5,181
Coffee beans ..	ton	4,838	4,024	6,770	5,326	8,658	7,276	10,698	8,712	12,765	10,095
Copra ..	ton	56,575	7,352	55,676	8,050	57,045	9,604	71,738	11,749	59,013	7,911
Copra oilcake and meal ..	ton	12,749	658	11,742	553	13,663	623	11,910	725	13,149	659
Crocodile skins ..	..	..	374	..	377	..	464	..	378	..	392
Gold ..	..	..	1,334	..	1,320	..	1,076	..	945	..	913
Passionfruit juice and pulp ..	ton	..	84	..	206	..	176	..	174	..	112
Peanuts ..	ton	2,064	592	1,705	573	1,607	461	1,533	527	1,644	521
Plywood ..	(a)'000 sq ft	17,119	1,390	20,691	1,948	21,687	2,021	17,784	1,903	21,430	2,040
Pyrethrum extract ..	'000 lbs	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	89	49	390
Rubber ..	ton	33	17	38	18	31	13	38	15	17	6
Shell, Trochus and other ..	ton	150	38	295	77	222	47	152	30	372	76
Tea ..	ton	17	6	29	25	18	17	11	11	4	3
Timber, logs ..	'000 super ft	13,441	570	16,342	627	14,461	593	26,511	877	40,018	1,371
Timber, sawn ..	'000 super ft	3,644	545	4,582	702	5,180	824	5,134	807	5,120	884
Veneer sheets ..	(b)'000 sq ft	5,594	72	4,506	68	4,350	73	5,793	83	8,830	127
Other produce ..	..	..	102	..	92	..	211	..	231	..	245
Total Territory Produce ..	..	..	27,689	..	31,342	..	37,237	..	37,431	..	40,262
Total re-exports ..	..	..	1,921	..	2,372	..	2,858	..	3,458	..	4,120
Total all exports ..	..	..	29,610	..	33,714	..	40,095	..	40,889	..	44,382

(a) Plywood unit is face area x 3/16 inch.

(b) Veneer unit is face area x 1/16 inch.

5. DIRECTION OF EXPORTS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967

Country of destination	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Australia	12,054	14,936	16,758	16,274	17,864
Belgium	464	704	1,095	425	984
Canada	17	20	263	267	452
France	97	66	262	113	416
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	1,373	1,616	2,690	2,255	3,017
Hong Kong	26	38	35	24	42
Italy	72	103	149	52	266
Japan	999	1,569	1,547	1,700	2,364
Malaysia	196	154	199	149	..
Netherlands	1,577	2,218	1,625	1,436	1,071
New Zealand	16	67	110	217	261
Sweden	1	1	..	21	61
Switzerland	32	41	34	44	53
United Kingdom	10,532	10,976	13,849	15,405	13,617
United States of America	1,913	1,023	1,292	2,193	3,260
Other Countries and Unspecified..	241	182	187	314	654
Total Exports	29,610	33,714	40,095	40,889	44,382

6. PARTICULARS OF REGISTERED COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA AT 30 JUNE 1967

Category	Incorporated as local companies		Registered as foreign companies	
	Number	Capital	Number	Capital
Commercial ..	794	\$ 123,061,268	86	(a) \$165,824,000 (b) \$1,222,000 (c) D.Fl.10,000,000 (d) \$3,175,000 (e) £6,726,000 (g) £2,000,000
Industrial ..	178	26,681,800	21	(a) \$70,820,000 (e) £10,000,000 (d) \$4,000,000
Agricultural ..	251	60,006,124	6	(a) \$1,111,000
Mining	19	53,450,000	35	(a) \$167,524,052 (d) \$440,303,000 (f) \$6,489,627
Finance	73	14,395,000	65	(a) \$329,970,000 (e) £164,856,000 (d) \$13,000,000
Not for gain ..	32	140,600	24	(a) \$4,400,100 (e) £50
Total ..	1347	277,734,792	237	(a) \$739,649,152 (b) \$1,222,000 (c) D.Fl.10,000,000 (d) \$460,478,000 (e) £181,582,050 (f) \$6,489,627 (g) £2,000,000

(a) Australian dollars. (b) Hong Kong dollars. (c) Netherlands guilders. (d) United States of America dollars. (e) Pounds sterling. (f) Canadian dollars. (g) Fiji pounds.

APPENDIX VII—continued

7. PARTICULARS OF COMPANIES REGISTERED IN THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967

Category	Registered		Increased capital		De-registered and decreased capital	
	Number	Nominal capital	Number	Nominal capital	Number	Nominal capital
<i>Foreign Companies</i>						
Commercial	28	{ \$A49,930,000 \$US3,100,000 £stg5,050,000 £Fiji2,000,000	..	..	3	{ \$A50,000,000 £stg1,200,000
Industrial	2	{ \$A500,000 \$US4,000,000	1	\$A2,000,000	..	..
Agricultural .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining	6	{ \$US17,001,000 \$A21,100,000	..	..	4	{ \$US850,000 \$A200,000
Finance	2	\$A1,010,000	2	\$A10,000,000	..	..
Not for gain	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total	40	{ \$A72,540,000 \$US20,101,000 £stg5,050,000 £Fiji2,000,000	3	\$A12,000,000	7	{ £stg1,200,000 \$A50,200,000 \$US850,000
<i>Local Companies</i>						
Commercial	325	\$A 15,872,000	5	\$A 1,210,000	1	\$A 200,000
Industrial	8	270,000	1	20	..	..
Agricultural	17	1,070,000	1	150,000	3	1,000,000
Mining	1	5,000,000	1	500,000	..	..
Finance	3	30,000	1	15,000	..	..
Not for gain	Nil	..	..	..	..	..
Total	354	22,242,000	9	1,875,020	4	1,200,000

8. PARTICULARS OF REGISTERED COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA AT 30 JUNE 1966 AND 1967

	30 June 1966	30 June 1967
Number of local companies	997	1,347
Nominal capital of local companies (a)	\$254,817,772	\$277,734,792
Number of foreign companies	204	237
Nominal capital of foreign companies—		
Sterling area excluding Hong Kong (b)	£177,732,050	£181,582,050
Hong Kong (c)	\$1,222,000	\$1,222,000
Canada (d)	\$6,489,627	\$6,489,627
United States of America (e)	\$437,227,000	\$460,478,000
Netherlands (f)	D.Fl.10,000,000	D.Fl.10,000,000
Australia (a)	\$725,309,152	\$759,649,152

(a) Australian dollars. (b) Pounds sterling. (c) Hong Kong dollars. (d) Canadian dollars.
(e) United States of America dollars. (f) Netherlands guilders.

9. COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN THE TERRITORY OR REGISTERED AS FOREIGN COMPANIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY 1966 TO 30 JUNE 1967

COMMERCIAL

Incorporated in the Territory

A. A. Thick (Madang) Pty Limited
 Aerides Pty Limited
 A. J. Bradford Pty Limited
 A.J.M. Transport Pty Ltd
 Air Pacific Pty Ltd
 All Staff (New Guinea) Pty Limited
 Alotau Trading Pty Limited
 Aldi Pty Ltd
 Amba Developments (No. 1) Pty Ltd
 Amba Developments (No. 2) Pty Ltd
 Amba Developments (No. 3) Pty Ltd
 Amba Developments (No. 4) Pty Ltd
 Amba Developments (No. 5) Pty Ltd
 Amba Developments (No. 6) Pty Ltd
 Amba Developments (No. 7) Pty Ltd
 Amba Developments (No. 8) Pty Ltd
 Amba Developments (No. 9) Pty Ltd
 A. & N. Chow Pty Limited
 A. & R. Haulage Pty Ltd
 A. & R. Lee Pty Limited
 A. & W. Lee Pty Limited
 Astrid Pty Ltd
 Atlas Constructions Pty Limited
 Atlas Earthmoving Pty Limited
 Atlas Holdings Pty Limited
 Atlas Trading Company Pty Ltd
 Atlee Bros Pty Limited
 Auckland Investments Pty Limited
 Avon Pty Limited

 B. & B. Plantation Pty Ltd
 Badili Motors Pty Limited
 Banz Hotel/Motel Pty Limited
 Beechman (N.G.) Pty Limited
 B. C. Birrell Pty Limited
 Beta Pty Ltd
 Ben Trading Company Pty Limited
 Bernard Real Estate Pty Ltd
 Bernies Store Pty Limited
 B. Fortunaso Pty Ltd
 B. & G. Motors Pty Ltd
 B. J. Twiney Pty Ltd
 Bernard Investments Pty Ltd
 B. J. Lanz Pty Ltd
 Booi Bros Pty Limited
 Biabi Enterprises Pty Limited
 Boram Import-Export Co. Pty Limited
 Boram Tavern Pty Limited
 Boroko Squash Pty Ltd
 Brewjon Investments Pty Limited
 Bripat Holdings Pty Ltd
 Bowden Holdings (New Guinea) Pty Limited
 Brown Holdings Pty Limited
 Building Services Pty Limited
 Buke Holdings Pty Limited
 Bunting & Ekas Pty Ltd
 Burness Electrical Pacific Pty Ltd

 C. A. Mason & Company Pty Limited
 Cameron Trading Company Pty Limited
 C. & H. Constructions (N.G.) Pty Limited
 C. & B. Chee Pty Limited
 Central Packing Company Pty Limited
 Chin Pak & Company Pty Ltd
 Chimbu Traders Pty Ltd
 Commercial Building Co. (N.G.) Pty Limited

Coral Sea Travel Service Pty Ltd
 Crowley Engineering Pty Limited
 Crowley Helicopters Pty Limited
 Crowley Seaworm Shipping Pty Limited

 Dallmann Investments Pty Ltd
 Dalo Investments Pty Ltd
 Davies Investments Pty Limited
 Davara House Pty Ltd
 D. C. Spriggs (Holdings) Pty Limited
 Deam Developments Pty Ltd
 Delta Automotive New Guinea Pty Ltd
 Delta Automotive Papua Pty Ltd
 Delta Concrete Block & Tile Pty Ltd
 Delta Drive-U-Self Pty Ltd
 Delta Spare Parts (New Guinea) Pty Ltd
 Delta Spare Parts (Papua) Pty Ltd
 D. J. Gubbay & Co. (N.G.) Pty Limited

 Earthworks New Guinea Pty Limited
 Earthworks Papua Pty Limited
 Egg Wholesalers Pty Ltd
 E. J. W. (Trading) Pty Limited
 E. J. R. Enterprises Pty Ltd
 Electrical Rewind Co. Pty Limited
 Electrical Spares Pty Limited
 Elizabeth Pty Limited
 Epsilon Pty Ltd
 Era Sawmilling Co. Pty Ltd
 Enterprises Pty Limited

 Fabric Salon Pty Limited
 Fell Constructions Pty Limited
 Fibreglass Marine Pty Ltd
 F. J. Chan & Co. Pty Limited
 Fork Lift Hire Service Pty Ltd
 Francis Chan & Co. Pty Limited
 Fishmasters Pty Limited
 Freightier Industries (N.G.) Proprietary Limited

 Gamma Pty Ltd
 Gazelle Hotels Limited
 Gazelle Timber Co. Pty Limited
 G. & B. Seeto Pty Ltd
 G. Comincini Pty Ltd
 GKS Pty Limited
 Gerry Peng Trading Company Pty Ltd
 G. & L. Peng Pty Ltd
 Goroko Road Transport Pty Ltd
 Goroko Tourist and Taxi Service Pty Ltd
 Gire Gire Plantation Pty Limited
 G. & D. Builders Pty Limited
 General Stores Pty Limited
 Goicoechea Constructions (N.G.) Pty Ltd
 Gordon Farrelly Pty Limited
 G. & L. Holdings Pty Ltd
 Grose McLeish Holdings Pty Ltd

 Harris Motors Pty Limited
 Harris Timber & Hardware (New Guinea) Pty Limited
 Harcourt Investments (N.G.) Pty Ltd
 Hibiscus Investments Pty Ltd
 Hatcheries Pty Ltd
 Helicopter Transport Pty Ltd
 H. G. & Y. H. Leo Pty Limited
 Hilbre Investments Pty Ltd

APPENDIX VII—continued

9. COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN THE TERRITORY OR REGISTERED AS FOREIGN COMPANIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY 1966 TO 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Hotels-Motels Pty Limited	Mansworld Pty Ltd
H.S.T. Pty Ltd	Mackiwi Plantations Pty Ltd
Hui Bros Transport Pty Ltd	Mandres Plantation Pty Ltd
Hui Holdings Pty Ltd	Maria Chan & Co. Pty Limited
Huon Fisheries Pty Ltd	Markham Investments Pty Limited
Huon Properties Pty Ltd	Market Gardens Pty Ltd
Huon Sales & Services Pty Ltd	McFarlane Produce Company (N.G.) Pty Limited
Huon Shipping Line Pty Limited	Megapode Airways Pty Limited
Ialibu Tea Lands Pty Ltd	Merokeni Pty Ltd
Ilimo Table Poultry Pty Ltd	Mini Hotel Pty Ltd
Ilimo Trading Company Pty Ltd	Michael Chow & Co. Pty Ltd
Iota Pty Ltd	Modilon Trading Centre Pty Limited
Island Electric Pty Limited	Moresby Films Pty Limited
J. C. Waller Pty Limited	Moresby Wholesale Drug Supply Pty Ltd
J. T. Crosbie Pty Ltd	Morrisey Investments Pty Limited
Jennings No. 1 Pty Ltd	Motel Accommodation Pty Ltd
Jennings No. 2 Pty Ltd	Nana Shipping Pty Ltd
Jenny Ray Pty Limited	Natural Products Developments Pty Limited
J. G. Punch & Co. Pty Limited	Nebco Pty Limited
J. J. Mah Pty Ltd	New Britain Palm Oil Development Limited
John Smith & Co. Pty Limited	New Guinea Paper Processing Co. Pty Limited
John P. Young & Associates (New Guinea) Pty Limited	New Guinea Auto Supplies Pty Limited
Joe's Store Pty Limited	New Guinea Primitive Woodcarvings and Art Pty Ltd
John Forster Pty Ltd	New Guinea Fibres Pty Ltd
Johnston's Pharmacies Pty Ltd	New Guinea Concrete Products Pty Limited
Johnston's Pharmacy (Boroko) Pty Ltd	New Guinea Development Holdings Pty Ltd
J. Stewart Smith & Co. (N.G.) Pty Limited	New Guinea Chemicals Limited
Kabwun Trading Co. Pty Limited	New Guinea Secretarial Services Pty Ltd
Kam Hong Pty Limited	Ngaio Industries Pty Ltd
Kam Hong Wholesale Pty Limited	Nielsen Holdings Pty Ltd
Kala Motors Pty Limited	Nova Constructions Pty Limited
Kappa Pty Ltd	Numbia Plantations Pty Limited
Karamang Plantation Pty Limited	Nou Pty Ltd
Kieta Plumbing & Hardware Pty Limited	Pacific Dairies Pty Limited
Key Personnel (New Guinea) Pty Limited	Pacific Islands Shipping Company Pty Ltd
Kikori Traders Pty Ltd	Palms Store Pty Limited
Kimbe Bay Development Co. Pty Ltd	Papuan Plastic Company Pty Limited
K. & M. Holdings (New Guinea) Pty Limited	Papuan Building Company Pty Limited
K. & M. Industries (New Guinea) Pty Limited	Papua and New Guinea Aircraft Engineering Pty Ltd
Kone Boat Services Pty Limited	Papua New Guinea Motels Pty Ltd
Konua Development Company Limited	Paul and Sproul Pty Ltd
Korobosea Self Service Pty Ltd	Paul Seeto & Co. Pty Ltd
Kum Transports Pty Ltd	Paul and Thompson Pty Ltd
L. & R. Chee Pty Ltd	Peter Sheedy & Company Pty Ltd
Lae Sand and Gravel Pty Limited	Persson and Ericson Pty Limited
Lae Transport Pty Limited	Pi Pty Ltd
Laloki Industries Pty Ltd	Pioneer Equipment Distributors Pty Ltd
Lae-Markham Transport Pty Limited	Pioneer Films Pty Ltd
La Faye Shoes Pty Ltd	Pioneer Investments Pty Ltd
La Palette Pty Ltd	Pioneer Development Corporation Pty Ltd
Lee Bros Garage Pty Ltd	Plantation Hotels Pty Ltd
Leo Kam Wo & Sons Pty Limited	P. & N. Lee Pty Limited
Leydon Holdings Pty Limited	P.N.G. Battery & Rubber Pty Ltd
Lambda Pty Ltd	Pork Products Pty Ltd
Lufa Sawmilling Co. Pty Limited	Popondetta Concrete Pty Limited
Lufa Investments Pty Ltd	Port Moresby Builders Pty Limited
Macdhui Wholesalers Pty Limited	Paradise Bakery Pty Ltd
Macair Charters Pty Ltd	Qasco (New Guinea) Pty Ltd
Madang Marine Welding Pty Ltd	Quester (N.G.) Pty Limited
Madang Tank Works Pty Ltd	Rabaul Refrigeration Service Pty Limited
Madang Equipment Pty Limited	Rabaul Motel Pty Ltd
Mantella Investments Pty Ltd	Rattan (New Guinea) Pty Ltd
Matakaus Plantation Pty Limited	Ramu Estates Pty Ltd
Manpower (New Guinea) Pty Limited	R. E. Williams Pty Limited

9. COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN THE TERRITORY OR REGISTERED AS FOREIGN COMPANIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY 1966 TO 30 JUNE 1967—continued

R. H. Dinsmore & Associates Pty Limited	Territory Hotels Pty Limited
Rheem Morobe Limited	Territory Electronic Surveys Pty Limited
Richards & Arlquist Pty Ltd	Temporary Help Services (New Guinea) Pty Limited
R. I. Hill Pty Limited	Theta Pty Ltd
R. F. Norval Pty Limited	The Tuolumno Corporation Pty Ltd
Rincon (New Guinea) Pty Ltd	The Terrace Shop Pty Ltd
R. M. I. Holdings Pty Limited	Thurston & Burgess Pty Limited
R. K. Szeto Investments Co. Pty Limited	T. L. Leahy Pty Limited
Rouna Quarries Pty Ltd	Tinputz Trading Co. Pty Limited
Rybarz Equipment Pty Limited	Toba Pty Ltd
6 Mile Store Pty Limited	Tom's Transport Company Pty Ltd
Sabah Trading Co. Pty Limited	Tortilla Enterprises Pty Limited
Sabusa Sawmilling Co. Pty Ltd	T. Tam Yan Pty Ltd
S. A. Heath and Company Pty Limited	Transcol Pty Limited
Sanders Salvage Company Pty Limited	Tsang Bick Hing Pty Ltd
Samo Plantations Pty Ltd	Transweld Pty Ltd
Seebee Trading Company Pty Ltd	Tufi Enterprises Pty Limited
Seeto Kong and Sons Pty Limited	Towers Investments Pty Ltd
Seeto Trading Company Pty Limited	Turumu Motors Pty Ltd
S. & G. Diczbalis Pty Ltd	
Sepik Shipping Service Pty Ltd	UNI Transport Pty Limited
Skaysbrook & Co. Pty Ltd	
Sky Transport Pty Ltd	Valley Traders Pty Ltd
Smuggler Motel Pty Ltd	Vanimo Trucking Service Pty Ltd
South Pacific Motors Pty Ltd	Veritatem Nominees (N.G.) Pty Limited
Straits Shipping Company Pty Ltd	Vunagam Pty Limited
Standard Electric Company Pty Ltd	
Stock & Poultry Pty Ltd	
Tabari Investments Pty Ltd	Wagi Valley Transport Pty Limited
Tamara Constructions Pty Limited	Wabag Native Trading Company Pty Ltd
Tanubada Dairies Pty Ltd	Walter Vollert Pty Limited
Taverns of New Guinea Pty Limited	W. H. Bowden (New Guinea) Pty Limited
Taylor's Refrigeration & Electrical Service Pty Ltd	Western Highlands Electrical Co. Pty Ltd
Territory Film Processing Pty Ltd	Western Trading Co. Pty Limited
Territory Film Distributors Pty Limited	Woo and O'Keefe Pty Limited
Territory Insurances Pty Ltd	Willson Colorado Company Pty Ltd
	Wormald Brothers (N.G.) Pty Limited
	Wurup Holdings Pty Limited

	Foreign	Place of Incorporation
Airfast Services Pty Limited	New South Wales
Alex Kay Proprietary Limited	Victoria
Alltrans Interstate Pty Limited	New South Wales
American Overseas Petroleum Limited	New Providence, Bahamas Islands
Asarco (Australia) Pty Ltd	Queensland
Barclay Bros Pty Ltd	Queensland
B. J. Service (Australia) Pty Ltd	Australian Capital Territory
Blackwood Hodge (Australia) Proprietary Limited	New South Wales
Business Equipment (Queensland) Pty Ltd	Queensland
California Asiatic Oil Company	Delaware, U.S.A.
Cultus Explorations (Australia) Pty Limited	New South Wales
Cummins Diesel Sales & Service (Australia) Pty Limited	New South Wales
Morris Hedstrom Limited	Fiji
Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd	Queensland
Electric Power Transmission Pty Limited	New South Wales
Halliburton Limited	England
H.O.T. Pty Limited	New South Wales
Hunsbury Machinery (Australia) Pty Limited	New South Wales
Kentredder Pty Limited	South Australia
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Limited	England
Richter Bawden Drilling N.G. Pty Ltd	Queensland
Shell Development (Australia) Proprietary Limited	Queensland
The M.L.C. Nominees Limited	New South Wales
Transport and General Insurance Company Limited	New South Wales
Trans City Discount Limited	New South Wales
United Geophysical Corporation	California, U.S.A.
Waldorf Astoria Cigarette Company Pty Limited	New South Wales
Westpile Proprietary Limited	Victoria

APPENDIX VII—continued

9. COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN THE TERRITORY OR REGISTERED AS FOREIGN COMPANIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY 1966 TO 30 JUNE 1967—continued

INDUSTRIAL

Incorporated in the Territory

British Paints (New Guinea) Pty Limited	New Guinea Manufacturing Industries Pty Limited
J. D. Hayes Pty Ltd	Steel Industries Pty Limited
Macleod Engineering Co. Pty Ltd	Territory Glass and Aluminium Pty Ltd
Madang Soap Co. Pty Ltd	Tru-cast Stoves Pty Limited

Foreign

Place of Incorporation

Sonda Drilling Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australian Capital Territory
United States Metals Refining Company	..	..	..	..	..	New Jersey, U.S.A.

AGRICULTURAL

Incorporated in the Territory

Egera Pty Limited	Mosa Oil Mill Pty Limited
Egg Products Pty Ltd	Mosa Plantation Pty Limited
Fairwater Pty Ltd	Mount Hagen Tea Growers Pty Ltd
Harrington Pty Ltd	Nangamp Coffee Company Limited
Kuba Plantation Pty Limited	Poultry Enterprises Pty Ltd
Lolworth Pty Limited	Sohonilo Plantations Pty Ltd
Luwin Park Pty Ltd	Tigi Holdings Pty Ltd
Markham Farming Company Pty Limited	Warawagi Plantation Pty Ltd

FOREIGN

Nil

MINING

Incorporated in the Territory

Bougainville Copper Pty Ltd

FOREIGN

Incorporated in the Territory

Foreign

Place of Incorporation

Esso Exploration Australia Incorporated	..	..	..	..	..	Delaware, U.S.A.
International Nickel (Australasia) Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Victoria
Mount Isa Mines Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Placer Prospecting Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australian Capital Territory
Signal (Australia) Petroleum Company	..	..	..	..	..	U.S.A.
Texaco Overseas Petroleum Company	..	..	..	..	..	Delaware, U.S.A.

FINANCE

Incorporated in the Territory

I.A.C. (New Guinea) Pty Limited
W.F. Holdings Pty Limited
W.F. Investments Pty Limited

Foreign

Place of Incorporation

Terden Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	..	New South Wales
The Union Fidelity Trustee Company of Australia Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Victoria

NOT FOR GAIN

Foreign

Place of Incorporation

Independent Nazarene Church	..	..	..	..	..	U.S.A.
Pilgrim Productions Limited	..	..	..	..	..	New South Wales

APPENDIX VIII

AGRICULTURE

1. LAND TENURE AS AT 30 JUNE 1967

Tenure	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares
Total area of New Guinea .. .. .	..	..	23,869,237
Freehold land owned by non-indigenous persons ..	..	212,797	..
Administration land—			
Leases under Land Ordinance(a)	172,055	..	..
Native reserves	10,852	..	..
Other (including land reserved for public purposes and land available for leasing)(b)	301,050		
Total Administration land		483,957	
Alienated land			696,754
Unalienated land			23,172,483

(a) Includes 14,981 hectares leased to New Guineans.
native land during the year.

(b) Includes 223 hectares which were declared

2. LAND HELD UNDER LEASE AT 30 JUNE 1967

Class of lease	Number of leases	Area in hectares
Agricultural	2,321	113,949
Dairying	6	526
Pastoral	19	35,042
Residence and business	4,116	1,108
Special	742	17,409
Mission	1,135	4,021
Total	8,339	172,055

3. LEASES GRANTED DURING 1966-1967 BY CLASSES AND DISTRICTS
(Areas in hectares)

Class of lease	Eastern Highlands		Western Highlands		Chimbu		East Sepik		West Sepik		Madang		Morobe		East New Britain		West 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	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Agricultural ..	1	27	87	530	..	..	18	614	..	..	2	47	59	2,519	2	187	45	2,665	12	25	16	155	26	282	268	7,051
Pastoral ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Residence and business ..	75	12	140	21	19	4	37	4	8	1	41	5	187	35	39	4	2	21	11	2	10	5	5	2	574	116
Special purposes ..	8	69	4	27	7	5	4	4	3	1	5	6	6	105	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	6	1	6	44	233
Mission ..	12	27	27	107	7	42	5	25	3	29	3	13	11	83	3	8	2	12	4	87	12	443	..	..	89	876
Administration purposes	134	162	43	197	5	31	35	72	4	14	8	127	20	288	76	16	13	83	100	31	16	2	2	26	456	1,049
Total ..	230	297	301	882	38	82	99	719	18	45	59	198	283	3,030	121	216	64	2,782	128	147	56	611	34	316	1,431	9,325

4. LEASES GRANTED DURING 1966-1967—CLASS OF LEASE AND CLASS OF LESSEE
(Area in hectares)

Class of Lease	Indigenous persons		Non-indigenous persons		Required for Administration purposes		Missions		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Agricultural	256	3,380	12	3,671	..	..	..	..	268	7,051
Pastoral .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Residence and business ..	55	15	519	101	386	35	..	..	960	151
Special purposes ..	31	62	13	171	..	..	..	..	44	233
Mission .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	876	89	876
Administration purposes ..	..	..	..	..	70	1,014	..	..	70	1,014
Total	342	3,457	544	3,943	456	1,049	89	876	1,431	9,325

APPENDIX IX

LIVESTOCK

1. CATTLE NUMBERS ON NON-INDIGENOUS HOLDINGS AT 31 MARCH 1962 TO 1966

Type or district	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Dairying cattle	3,683	3,785	3,485	3,443	3,410
Beef cattle	12,951	15,621	19,044	22,117	26,314
Bull calves	(a)	(a)	501	566	648
Total	16,634	19,406	23,030	26,126	30,372
District—					
Bougainville	135	171	207	256	270
Eastern Highlands	1,548	1,416	2,256	2,541	2,374
Madang	2,708	3,939	4,987	5,574	6,342
Manus	136	173	184	181	186
Morobe	6,965	8,615	10,122	12,395	15,588
New Britain	1,551	1,325	914	706	732
New Ireland	1,189	925	841	826	639
Sepik	413	529	786	840	1,015
Western Highlands	1,989	2,313	2,733	2,807	3,226
Total	16,634	19,406	23,030	26,126	30,372

(a) Included with 'cattle'.

2. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF NATIVE OWNED CATTLE

1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
581	691	1,412	1,831	2,766

APPENDIX X

FISHERIES

1. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SHELL EXPORTED DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Shell—					
Green snail—					
Quantity cwt	220	220	170	139	382
Value \$	6,428	5,870	4,262	3,594	7,811
Trochus—					
Quantity cwt	2,721	5,447	4,199	2,797	..
Value \$	29,724	64,494	40,512	23,412	64,137
Other—					
Value \$	2,450	(a) 6,276	(b) 1,770	(c) 4,364	(d) 5,557

(a) Includes 244 cwt of mother-of-pearl. (b) Includes 68 cwt of mother-of-pearl. (c) Includes 99 cwt of mother-of-pearl.
 (d) Includes 144 cwt of mother-of-pearl.

2. COMMERCIAL FISHING VESSELS REGISTERED UNDER THE *Fisheries (Licensing) Ordinance* 1966–1967

Six vessels are registered under the *Fisheries (Licensing) Ordinance* 1966–1967. Figures regarding tonnage of these vessels are not available. No particulars are available of the unregistered small craft (mainly canoes) operated for commercial fishing by New Guineans.

APPENDIX XI

FORESTS

1. CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST AREAS AT 30 JUNE 1967

Particulars	Area	Remarks
	Hectares	
1. Reservations—		1.
(a) Territorial forests	11,506	(a) This area is in the Wau-Bulolo Valley.
(b) Timber reserves .. ..	..
2. Other Administration land—		2.
(c) Acquired for forestry purposes ..	35,480	(c) This area may vary from year to year as areas are dedicated and others are acquired.
(d) Timber rights purchased ..	523,135	(d) Area will vary as rights expire and new rights are acquired.
(e) Land under permits and licences not elsewhere included	10,799	(e) Includes permits and licences granted over land being cleared for agricultural development.
	580,919	
3. Total estimated forest area	20,235,060	

2. SILVICULTURE: OPERATIONS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Area of plantation established—	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares
<i>Araucaria</i> sp. (hoop, klinki pines) ..	3,070	3,524	4,042	4,603	4,984
Teak	384	416	465	535	612
Kamarere	298	298	308	316	318
Miscellaneous	115	179	187	242	283
Total	3,867	4,417	5,002	5,695	6,197
Plantation area improved or regenerated ..	627	700	943	1,077	1,151

3. AREAS UNDER EXPLOITATION AT 30 JUNE 1967

District	Private				Total area
	Permits		Licences		
	Number	Area	Number	Area	
		Hectares		Hectares	Hectares
Morobe	17	58,478	4	1,208	59,686
Eastern Highlands	6	5,180	4	3,314	8,495
Western Highlands	9	4,588	2	546	5,134
East and West Sepik	5	42,232	1	459	42,691
East and West New Britain	15	111,567	7	13,937	125,504
Bougainville	4	50,547	..	..	50,547
New Ireland	1	142	..	..	142
Manus	1	996	..	..	996
Madang	1	2,428	..	..	2,428
Total	59	276,156	18	19,466	295,622

4. ANNUAL TIMBER YIELD FOR YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967 (a)

Species	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet
Hardwood	48,939,977	55,123,553	68,311,587	87,050,357	72,363,118
Softwood	16,475,503	21,097,066	21,431,520	22,769,642	38,061,568
Total	65,415,480	76,220,619	89,743,107	109,819,999	110,424,686

(a) Commercial harvest only—excludes logs harvested from private land.

5. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SAWMILLS AND RELATED FORESTRY ACTIVITIES AT 30 JUNE 1967(a)

District	Number of establishments	Number of persons employed(b)			
		Europeans	Other non-indigenous	Indigenous	Total
Bougainville	5	16	2	296	314
Eastern Highlands	4	19	..	173	192
Madang and Morobe	9	173	2	1,178	1,353
East and West New Britain ..	11	63	6	609	678
East Sepik	5	14	1	165	180
West Sepik	3	6	..	97	103
Western Highlands	10	23	..	560	583
Total	47	314	11	3,078	3,403
Department of Forests(c) ..	..	71	..	1,214	1,285
Grand Total	47	385	11	4,292	4,688

(a) Includes logging and other related forestry operations but excludes sawmills not associated with logging operations. (b) Excludes part-time contractors. (c) Includes staff engaged in management and silvicultural operations.

6. SAWN TIMBER PRODUCTION FOR YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967 (a)

Species	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet
Hardwood	10,536,010	12,508,363	18,323,596	19,604,219	13,251,580
Softwood	4,835,378	7,749,154	6,828,384	7,497,316	8,152,396
Total	15,371,388	20,257,517	25,151,980	27,101,535	21,403,976

(a) Commercial production only—excludes logs harvested from private freehold land.

7. EXPORTS OF TIMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS DURING YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967

Item	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Timber—					
Logs—					
Quantity '000 super ft	13,441	16,342	14,461	26,511	37,186
Value \$'000	570	627	593	877	1,275
Sawn—					
Quantity '000 super ft	3,644	4,582	5,180	5,134	5,222
Value \$'000	545	702	824	807	888
Plywood—					
Quantity '000 sq ft x $\frac{3}{16}$ in	17,119	20,691	21,687	17,784	21,778
Value \$'000	1,390	1,948	2,021	1,903	2,040
Veneer sheets—					
Quantity '000 sq ft x $\frac{1}{16}$ in	5,594	4,506	4,350	5,793	8,232
Value \$'000	72	68	73	83	127
Total value \$'000	2,577	3,345	3,511	3,670	4,330

APPENDIX XII

MINERAL RESERVES

1. MINERAL CLAIMS AND LEASES HELD AT 30 JUNE 1967

(Areas in hectares)

Section of population	Claims	Mining leases	Total
Indigenous	(a) 724	40	764
Non-indigenous	3,414	844	4,258
Total	4,138	884	5,022

(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 30 JUNE 1967

Nationality of owner or operator	Principal mineral extracted	Number of mines
Indigenous—registered claims(a)	Gold	337
Non-indigenous—		
Incorporated mining companies—		
Registered in New Guinea	Gold	3
Registered in Australia	Gold	3
Registered in Canada	Gold	1
Unincorporated mine operators(b)	Gold	14
Total .. .. .	..	358

(a) A further 383 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. Two thousand, two hundred and forty-two 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 ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967

Year	Gold		Platinum		Silver	
	Fine ounce	Value	Fine ounce	Value	Fine ounce	Value
		\$		\$		\$
1963 ..	41,909	1,309,650	5.16	262	22,985	23,662
1964 ..	42,352	1,323,482	1.93	104	23,649	26,092
1965 ..	33,704	1,053,244	4.52	294	20,693	22,634
1966 ..	29,591	924,708	..	..	18,880	20,543
1967 ..	28,566	892,671	0.224	21	17,496	19,954

4. PROSPECTING AUTHORITIES HELD AT 30 JUNE 1967(a)

Mineral	Number of authorities	Area
		Square miles
Copper, etc.	15	2,384
Gold	1	3
Gold and base metals	1	2,000
Limestone	1	33

(a) Exclusive prospecting licences and special prospecting authorities are no longer issued. They were replaced by prospecting authorities when the *Mining Ordinance* 1966 came into effect on 15 August 1966.

5. PETROLEUM PROSPECTING PERMITS CURRENT AT 30 JUNE 1967

Particulars	Number of permits	Area
Petroleum prospecting permits	3	Square miles 30,960

6. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE MINING INDUSTRY DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1966 AND 1967

Type of mining	1966			1967		
	Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Total
Underground .. .. .	..	..	..	7	1	8
Surface	3,749	100	3,849	3,790	130	3,920
Oil prospecting	60	6	66	82	8	90
Total	3,809	106	3,915	3,879	139	4,018

NOTE: Figures exclude persons engaged in non-mining ancillary activities.

7. ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS IN MINES INVOLVING BODILY INJURY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967

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	2	..	2	3	..	3
Other	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	3	..	3	2	..	2	5	..	5

APPENDIX XIII

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1. SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966(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, etc.	Food, drink and tobacco	Sawmills, joinery, furniture, etc.	All other manufacturing	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Number of factories	120	51	69	30	270
Employment (average during year)(a)—					
Males—					
Indigenous	1,072	1,360	2,361	507	5,300
Non-indigenous	488	80	266	81	915
Total	1,560	1,440	2,627	588	6,215
Females	62	386	32	11	491
Total persons	1,622	1,826	2,659	599	6,706
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages paid	2,119	679	1,813	522	5,133
Materials and fuel used	2,980	5,747	3,509	7,270	19,505
Value of output	6,752	8,959	8,151	8,754	32,615
Value of production (value added)	3,772	3,212	4,642	1,484	13,110
Book value of—					
Land and buildings	1,707	1,634	1,679	1,164	6,184
Plant and machinery	929	1,369	2,460	2,374	7,131

(a) Includes working proprietors.

2. GENERATION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY: INSTALLED CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 30 JUNE 1967

Capacity and production	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Installed capacity—	Megawatts	Megawatts	Megawatts	Megawatts	Megawatts
Hydro-electric	5.93	5.90	6.02	6.02	6.00
Thermo-electric	7.40	8.67	11.13	11.78	13.40
Total	13.33	14.57	17.15	17.80	19.40
Production—	Million kWh	Million kWh	Million kWh	Million kWh	Million kWh
Hydro-electric	20.75	18.71	19.95	17.76	15.70
Thermo-electric	17.89	21.13	24.91	31.04	37.60
Total	38.64	39.84	44.86	48.80	53.30

APPENDIX XIV

CO-OPERATIVES

1. DETAILS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH 1963 TO 1967

Primary organisations

Year	Societies	Members	Capital	Turnover			
				Store	Copra	Other	Total
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1963	(a) 136	60,959	764,066	714,950	525,278	108,928	1,349,156
1964	(a) 148	61,935	810,478	700,090	550,832	232,050	1,482,972
1965	(b) 153	67,563	1,020,842	804,566	416,386	1,266,624	2,487,576
1966	(c) 155	74,047	1,222,804	983,045	567,819	1,854,822	3,405,686
1967	(d) 163	79,863	1,335,885	976,997	470,923	1,878,516	3,326,436

(a) In addition, one Territorial service society with seven members in Papua and New Guinea, with a capital of \$7,642. (b) In addition, one Territorial service society with eleven members in Papua and New Guinea, with a capital of \$18,332 and turnover of \$648. (c) In addition, one Territorial service society with thirteen members in Papua and New Guinea, with a capital of \$19,106 and turnover of \$1,340. (d) In addition, one Territorial service society with fifteen members in Papua and New Guinea, with a capital of \$28,235 and turnover of \$2,094.

Secondary organisations(a)

Year	Associations	Member societies	Total capital	Total turnover
			\$	\$
1963	6	111	337,168	735,610
1964	7	122	345,516	660,248
1965	7	118	327,112	673,444
1966	7	126	330,014	616,685
1967	(b) 7	123	339,652	648,140

(a) Associations operating as procurement and marketing agencies for member societies. (b) In addition, one shipping association with 38 member societies and capital of \$28,000.

2. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES SHOWING MEMBERS, CAPITAL AND TURNOVER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1967

Type	Number of societies	Total membership	Total capital	Total turnover				Rebates to members	Total fixed assets
				Store	Copra	Other	Total		
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Primary organisations, viz.:									
Consumer	4	1,675	18,831	66,977	..	..	66,977	1,803	6,803
Producer	37	20,562	238,081	..	79,525	563,932	643,457	42,391	112,478
Dual purpose ..	122	57,626	1,078,973	910,020	391,398	1,314,584	2,616,002	118,107	447,346
Total(a)	163	79,863	1,335,885	976,997	470,923	1,878,516	3,326,436	162,301	566,627
Secondary organisations(b)	7	123	339,652	648,085	..	55	648,140	10,857	162,073

(a) In addition, one Territorial service society with fifteen members in Papua and New Guinea, with a capital of \$28,235, turnover \$2,094, fixed assets \$550. (b) In addition, one shipping association with 38 member societies and capital of \$28,000.

3. PRIMARY ORGANISATIONS: ACTIVITY IN EACH DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1967

District	Societies	Members	Capital	Turnover				Fixed assets
				Store	Copra	Other	Total	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sepik (a)	14	16,935	111,316	107,145	53,586	147,410	308,141	28,165
New Ireland	50	8,947	212,472	89,722	125,942	6,570	222,234	44,925
East New Britain	15	7,972	136,646	128,147	82,249	35	210,431	62,047
West New Britain	15	3,119	71,454	156,474	34,293	29,908	220,675	19,879
Bougainville	20	5,727	111,877	105,749	72,687	130,445	308,881	35,754
Madang	26	7,444	119,608	62,912	21,614	8,606	93,132	15,139
Manus	13	3,826	101,950	107,900	52,112	678	160,690	32,917
Morobe	8	13,915	184,658	71,696	28,440	396,341	496,477	92,962
Eastern Highlands District	1	513	4,311	..	..	11,704	11,704	146
Chimbu	1	11,465	281,593	147,252	..	1,146,819 (b)	1,294,071	234,693
Total (c)	163	79,863	1,335,885	976,997	470,923	1,878,516	3,326,436	566,627

(a) Combined figure for the East and West Sepik Districts. (b) Includes coffee processing turnover. (c) In addition one Territorial Service Society with fifteen members in Papua and New Guinea, with a capital of \$28,235, turnover \$2,094, fixed assets \$550.

4. SECONDARY ORGANISATIONS: ACTIVITY IN EACH DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1967

District				Associations	Member societies	Capital	Turnover	Fixed assets
						\$	\$	\$
Sepik (a) .. ..	..	..	..	1	11	47,824	126,228	26,218
New Ireland .. ..	..	..	..	(b) 1	46	99,638	86,780	42,552
East New Britain .. ..	..	..	..	1	13	59,368	126,146	30,643
West New Britain .. ..	..	..	..	1	3	7,694	53,117	4,111
Bougainville .. ..	..	..	..	1	12	27,358	96,075	8,730
Madang .. ..	..	..	..	1	25	47,598	61,603	19,117
Manus .. ..	..	..	..	1	13	50,172	98,191	30,702
Total .. ..	..	..	..	(b) 7	123	339,652	648,140	162,073

(a) Combined figure for the East and West Sepik Districts. (b) In addition, one shipping association with 38 member societies and capital of \$28,000.

APPENDIX XV

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. POSTAL ARTICLES HANDLED DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967

Type of article	Number handled				
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Letters	8,577,836	9,963,909	10,874,311	14,179,153	16,888,348
Periodicals, etc.	1,843,632	2,447,530	3,217,821	(a) 3,553,884	4,167,948
Parcels	150,311	206,848	210,001	325,726	398,017
Registered articles	144,045	145,133	169,325	210,993	273,455
Total	10,715,824	12,763,420	14,471,458	18,269,756	21,727,768

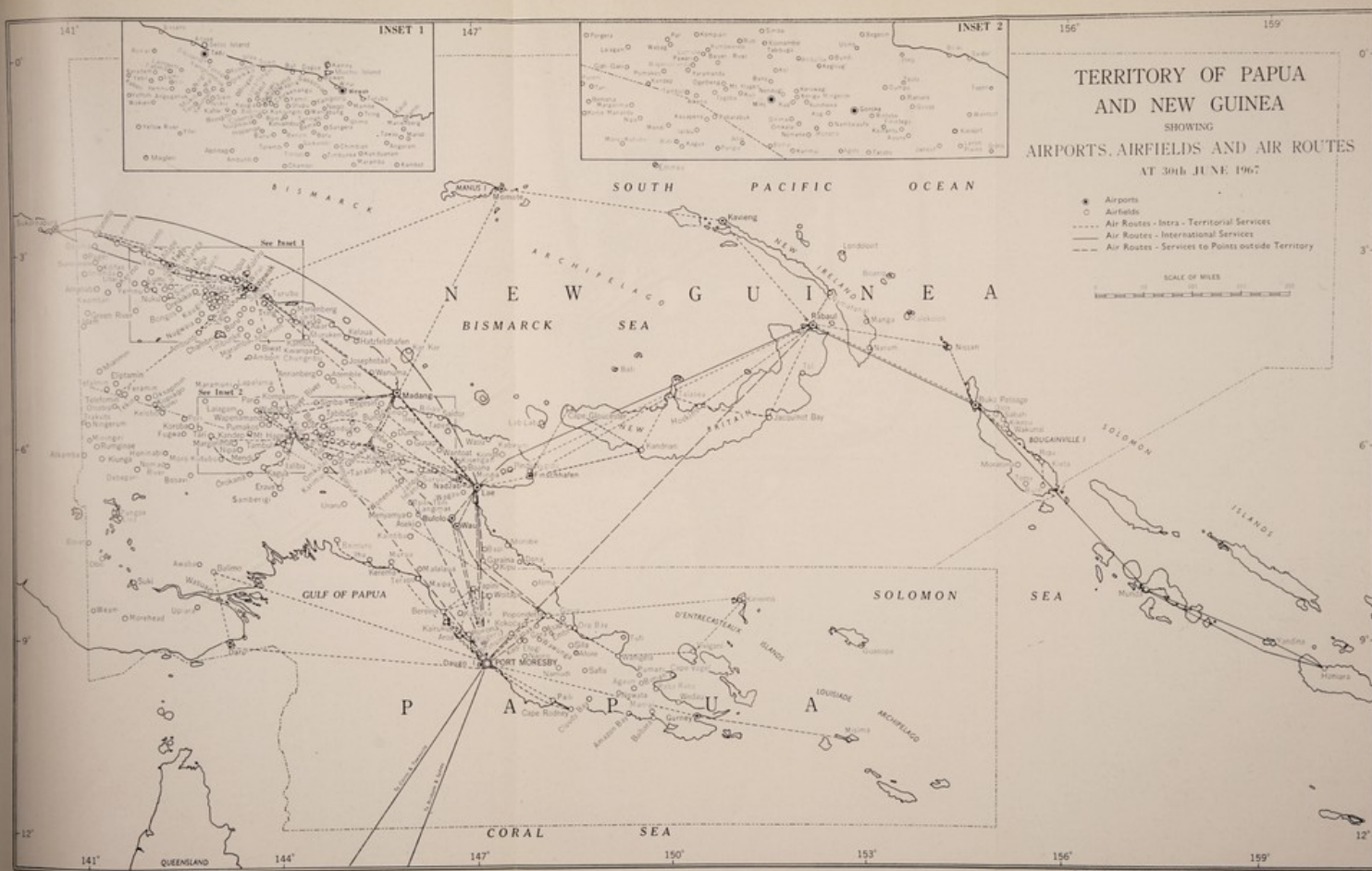
(a) Due to new classification this category is 'Packets' which are all articles other than letters weighing one pound or less.

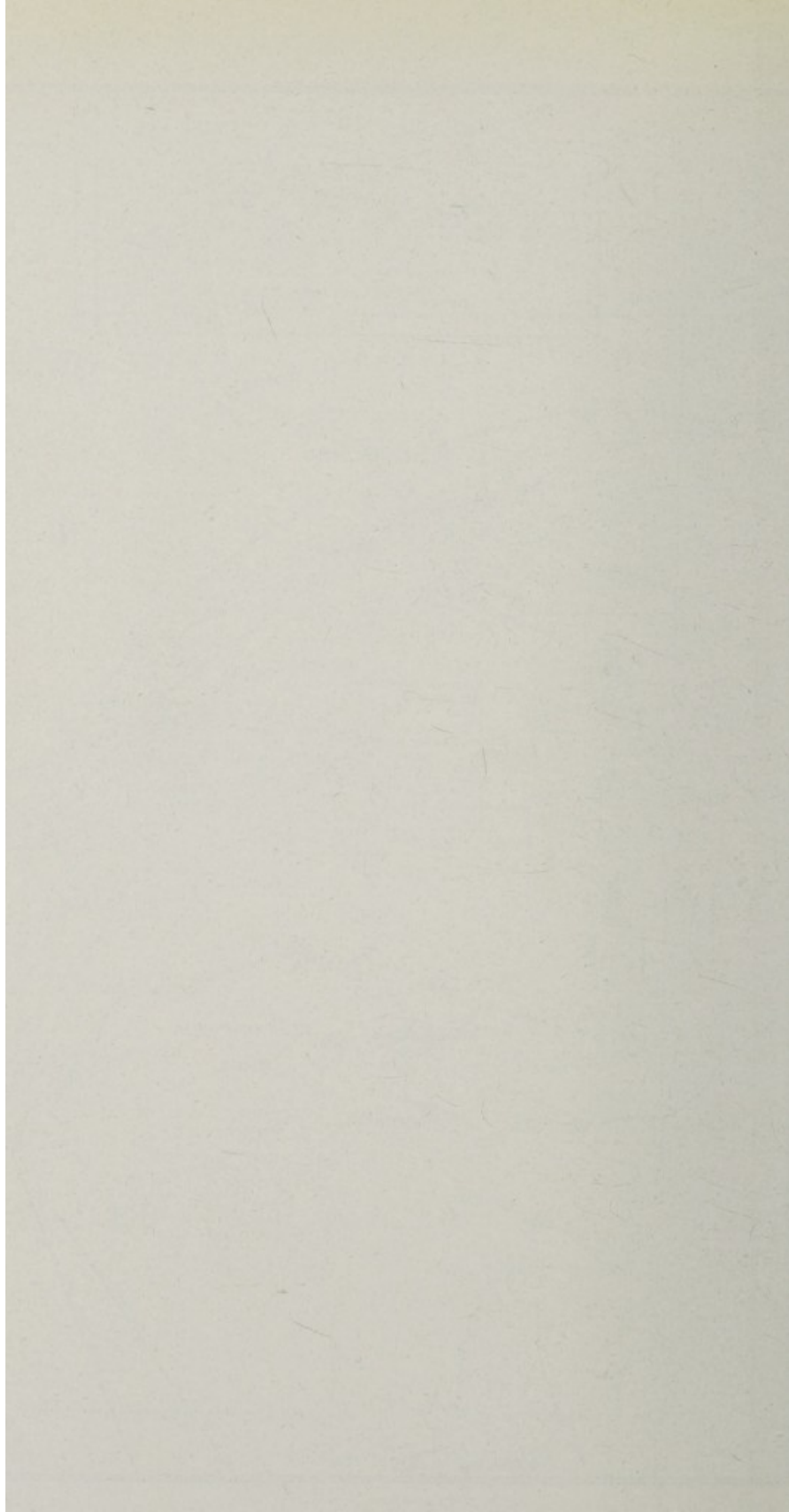
2. MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967

Particulars	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Issued	5,204	\$ 134,350	5,880	\$ 156,176	6,328	\$ 179,080	6,174	\$ 195,701	5,445	\$ 235,972
Paid	2,974	96,536	3,460	118,842	3,602	156,260	4,582	147,292	4,735	206,379

3. TELEPHONE SERVICES DURING YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Exchanges	13	14	15	17	19
Mileage of conductors (single wire)—					
Underground	15,412	18,566	19,572	24,006	29,890
Aerial	791	725	624	505	620
Total	16,203	19,291	20,196	24,511	30,510
Lines connected	2,506	2,731	2,939	3,307	3,668
Instruments connected	3,797	4,102	4,729	5,397	6,055
Number of subscribers	2,484	2,702	2,907	3,267	3,625





4. TELEPHONE SERVICE: DETAILS OF TYPE OF SERVICE AT 30 JUNE 1967

Telephone exchange location	Length of single wire (miles)		Number of subscribers	Apparatus		Number of instruments connected
	Under-ground	Aerial		Exchange apparatus	Number of lines connected	
Boram	Included in Wewak		55	100 line C.B.(b)	58	55
Bulolo(a)	122	14	21	50 line C.B.(b)	22	38
Finschafen	107	77	12	30 line magneto	13	33
Goroka	2,531	131	300	400 line C.B.(b)	304	490
Kainantu	487	nil	33	30 line magneto	33	34
Kavieng	877	3	122	200 line C.B.(b)	122	150
Kokopo	313	12	45	100 line rurax	46	63
Kundiawa	230	2	32	30 line magneto	32	38
Lae	4,092	100	981	1,000 line auto.	999	1,664
Lorengau	158	7	31	100 line magneto	31	35
Madang	3,890	109	379	400 line magneto	377	674
Mount Hagen	2,499	13	198	200 line C.B.(b)	199	318
Namatanai	107	nil	21	30 line magneto	21	21
Rabaul	6,988	31	970	1,000 line auto.	984	1,779
Sohano	64	nil	31	100 line C.B.(b)	31	33
Toleap	297	33	37	100 line crossbar	37	37
Vanimo	51	17	24	30 line magneto	24	28
Wau	857	56	134	200 line magneto	134	152
Wewak	1,220	15	198	400 line C.B.(b)	201	413
Total	29,890	620	3,624		3,668	6,055

(a) In addition, Bulolo has a private exchange for 120 telephones.

(b) C.B. here denotes 'central battery'.

5. TELEGRAPH SERVICES: NUMBER OF TELEGRAPH STATIONS AND MESSAGES HANDLED DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Stations	346	508	577	657	725
Messages handled	766,796	962,669	1,051,733	1,123,653	1,721,079

7. REGULAR AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967
(All Operators)

	International services			Australia-Papua/ New Guinea Service	Domestic services			
	Lae-Honiara	Lae-Kota Baru	Total		Intra-New Guinea	Intra-Papua	Intra-Territorial	Total
Route miles	1,066	546	1,612	4,799	5,059	3,221	4,533	12,813
Miles flown ('000)	148.0	25.9	173.9	2,819.3	2,155.4	524.9	713.4	3,393.7
Hours flown	831	199	1,030	9,400	15,221	3,849	5,224	24,294
Passengers carried	4,749	883	5,632	115,360	118,562	29,554	40,178	188,294
Passenger miles flown ('000)	2,899.8	238.1	3,137.9	130,029.4	28,315.9	3,947.7	8,183.1	40,446.7
Freight (short tons)	51.7	39.3	91.0	2,222.2	2,694.4	1,096.9	1,175.2	4,966.5
Freight (short ton/miles)	31,870	15,301	47,171	2,804,053	554,502	125,517	230,084	910,103
Mail (short tons)	14.3	4.3	18.6	490.8	471.6	91.1	174.9	737.6
Mail (short ton/miles)	6,502	1,180	7,682	686,117	104,840	13,901	29,221	147,962

APPENDIX XV—continued

8. EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AIR AND AIR MAIL SERVICES AT 30 JUNE 1967 AIR SERVICES OPERATING WITHIN THE TRUST TERRITORY

Trans Australia Airlines—

Lae-Goroka-Minj-Banz-Mount Hagen	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Lae-Goroka-Minj-Mount Hagen-Wabag-Baiyer River-Madang ..	1 return trip weekly ..	DC3
Lae-Goroka-Madang	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Lae-Mount Hagen	1 return trip weekly ..	DC3
Lae-Finschhafen-Talasea-Hoskins-Rabaul	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Lae-Finschhafen-Cape Gloucester-Kandrian-Talasea-Hoskins-Jacquinot Bay-Rabaul	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Lae-Madang-Wewak-Manus-Kavieng-Rabaul	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Lae-Rabaul	1 trip weekly ..	F27
Madang-Lae	1 trip weekly ..	F27
Madang-Mount Hagen-Banz-Minj-Goroka-Lae	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Mount Hagen-Banz-Minj-Goroka-Lae	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Goroka-Lae	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Kavieng-Rabaul	1 trip weekly ..	F27
Hoskins-Jacquinot Bay-Rabaul	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Rabaul-Namatanai	2 return trips weekly ..	AZTEC
Rabaul-Hoskins-Talasea-Kandrian-Finschhafen-Lae	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Rabaul-Kavieng	1 trip weekly ..	F27
Rabaul-Hoskins	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Rabaul-Buka-Wakunai-Kieta-Buin	2 return trips weekly ..	DC3
Rabaul-Buka-Kieta	2 return trips weekly ..	DC3
Rabaul-Kieta	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Rabaul-Kieta-Buin	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Buin-Kieta-Buka-Rabaul	1 trip weekly ..	DC3

Mandated Airlines Pty Ltd—

Lae-Wewak	1 trip weekly ..	F27
Lae-Kainantu-Goroka-Kundiawa-Mount Hagen	3 trips weekly ..	P166
Lae-Madang-Wewak-Manus-Kavieng-Rabaul	2 trips weekly ..	F27
Lae-Mount Hagen	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Madang-Wewak	1 trip weekly ..	F27
Kavieng-Rabaul	1 trip weekly ..	F27
Lae-Goroka-Minj-Banz-Mount Hagen	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Madang-Mount Hagen-Banz-Minj-Goroka-Madang	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Mount Hagen-Goroka-Minj-Banz-Mount Hagen	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Wewak-Vanimo-Wewak	2 trips weekly ..	P166
Wewak-Vanimo-Aitape-Wewak	2 trips weekly ..	P166
Wewak-Telefomin-Ambunti-Wewak	2 trips weekly ..	P166
Wewak-Aitape-Vanimo-Aitape-Wewak	2 trips weekly ..	P166
Wewak-Angoram-Maprik-Wewak	2 trips weekly ..	P166
Wewak-Maprik-Angoram-Wewak	1 trip weekly ..	P166
Wewak-Maprik-Wewak	1 trip weekly ..	P166
Wewak-Angoram-Wewak	1 trip weekly ..	P166
Wewak-Maprik-Nuku-Yangoru-Wewak	1 trip weekly ..	P166
Wewak-Lae	2 trips weekly ..	F27
Rabaul-Kavieng-Manus-Wewak-Madang-Lae-Mount Hagen-Kundiawa-Goroka-Kainantu-Lae	1 trip weekly ..	P166
Mount Hagen-Lae	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Mount Hagen-Goroka	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Mount Hagen-Wapenamanda-Mount Hagen	2 trips weekly ..	P166
Mount Hagen-Wabag-Wapenamanda-Mount Hagen	1 trip weekly ..	P166

AIR SERVICES TO AND FROM PORTS OUTSIDE THE TERRITORY

Trans Australia Airlines—

Rabaul-Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	F27
Rabaul-Lae-Port Moresby	3 trips weekly ..	F27
Rabaul-Kavieng-Manus-Wewak-Madang-Lae-Port Moresby ..	2 trips weekly ..	F27
Kieta-Rabaul-Lae-Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Wewak-Madang-Lae-Port Moresby	3 trips weekly ..	F27
Madang-Lae-Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	F27
Lae-Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	F27
Lae-Garaina-Popondetta-Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Lae-Bulolo-Port Moresby	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Lae-Wau-Bulolo-Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	Twin Otter
Madang-Goroka-Port Moresby	4 trips weekly ..	DC3
Mount Hagen-Port Moresby	3 trips weekly ..	DC3

8. AIR SERVICES TO AND FROM PORTS OUTSIDE THE TERRITORY—continued

Wewak-Madang-Lae-Port Moresby	3 trips weekly	F27
Popondetta-Wau-Port Moresby	3 trips weekly	DC3
Wau-Bulolo-Port Moresby	1 trip weekly	Twin Otter
Port Moresby-Lae-Madang-Wewak-Manus-Kavieng-Rabaul	1 trip weekly	F27
Port Moresby-Lae-Rabaul	3 trips weekly	F27
Port Moresby-Lae-Madang	2 trips weekly	F27
Port Moresby-Lae	2 trips weekly	F27
Port Moresby-Lae	1 trip weekly	Viscount
Port Moresby-Lae-Madang-Wewak	3 trips weekly	F27
Port Moresby-Wau-Bulolo	1 trip weekly	Twin Otter
Port Moresby-Popondetta-Garaina-Lae	1 trip weekly	DC3
Port Moresby-Mount Hagen	3 trips weekly	DC3
Port Moresby-Goroka-Madang-Wewak	1 trip weekly	DC3
Port Moresby-Goroka-Madang	2 trips weekly	DC3
Port Moresby-Bulolo-Lae	1 trip weekly	DC3
Port Moresby-Goroka-Lae	1 trip weekly	DC3
Port Moresby-Wau-Bulolo-Lae	1 trip weekly	Twin Otter
Port Moresby-Bulolo-Lae	1 trip weekly	DC3
Mandated Airlines—		
Lae-Port Moresby	4 trips weekly	F27
Rabaul-Port Moresby	1 trip weekly	F27
Rabaul-Lae-Port Moresby	2 trips weekly	F27
Kavieng-Rabaul-Lae-Port Moresby	1 trip weekly	F27
Wewak-Madang-Lae-Port Moresby	3 trips weekly	F27
Madang-Goroka-Port Moresby	3 trips weekly	DC3
Madang-Mount Hagen-Port Moresby	1 trip weekly	F27
Mount Hagen-Kundiawa-Goroka-Kainautu-Lae-Wau-Port Moresby	2 trips weekly	DC3
Mount Hagen-Port Moresby	2 trips weekly	DC3
Goroka-Lae-Bulolo-Port Moresby	2 trips weekly	DC3
Mount Hagen-Mendi-Mount Hagen	4 trips weekly	P166
Mount Hagen-Erave-Kagua-Ialibu-Mount Hagen	2 trips weekly	P166
Mount Hagen-Mendi-Tari-Mount Hagen	2 trips weekly	P166
Papuan Airlines Pty Ltd—		
Port Moresby-Mount Hagen	1 return trip weekly	DC3
Charter Operators—		
Territory Airlines Pty Ltd	As required	Beechcraft, Cessna
Crowley Airways Pty Ltd	As required	Cessna, PA23
Catholic Mission, Wewak	As required	Cessna
Lutheran Mission	As required	Cessna
Summer Institute of Linguistics	As required	Cessna
International Services—		
Trans Australia Airlines—		
Townsville-Cairns-Port Moresby-Lae-Rabaul-Buka-Munda-Honiara	1 return trip fortnightly	F27
Townsville-Cairns-Port Moresby-Lae-Rabaul-Buka-Munda-Yandina-Honiara	1 return trip fortnightly	F27
Lae-Madang-Wewak-Sukarnapura	1 return trip fortnightly	DC3
Garuda Indonesian Airlines—		
Sukarnapura-Lae	1 return trip fortnightly	DC3

9. SCHEDULE OF AERODROMES INDICATING CONTROLLING AUTHORITY AND CAPACITY AT 30 JUNE 1967

Aerodrome	Controlled by	Aircraft capacity	Aerodrome	Controlled by	Aircraft capacity
Ablitag ..	Private	Light	Gari Gari ..	Private	Light
Agotu ..	Private	Light	Goroka ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Medium
Aiome ..	Administration ..	Light	Green River ..	Administration ..	Light
Aitape ..	Administration ..	Light	Gusap ..	Private	Medium
Aiyura ..	Administration ..	Light	Hapange ..	Private	Light
Alkena ..	Private	Light	Hatzfeldhafen ..	Administration ..	Light
Amanab ..	Administration ..	Light	Hayfield ..	Administration ..	Light
Amboin ..	Private	Light	Hoskins ..	Administration ..	Medium
Ambullua ..	Private	Light	Idam ..	Private	Light
Ambunti ..	Administration ..	Light	Ileg ..	Administration ..	Light
Angoram ..	Administration ..	Light	Imani ..	Private	Light
Anguganak ..	Private	Light	Imonda ..	Administration ..	Light
Annanberg ..	Private	Light	Jacquinot Bay ..	Administration ..	Medium
Atemble ..	Private	Light	Jambitang ..	Private	Light
Aseki ..	Administration ..	Light	Janouf ..	Private	Light
Auwi ..	Private	Light	Josephstaal ..	Administration ..	Light
Awar ..	Administration ..	Medium	Kabori ..	Private	Light
Babmu ..	Private	Light	Kabwum ..	Administration ..	Light
Baiyer River ..	Administration ..	Medium	Kafle ..	Private	Light
Bali ..	Private	Light	Kamol ..	Private	Light
Balif ..	Private	Light	Kaipit ..	Administration ..	Light
Banz ..	Administration ..	Medium	Kainantu ..	Administration ..	Medium
Bapi ..	Private	Light	Kairiru ..	Private	Light
Begesin ..	Private	Light	Kambot ..	Private	Light
Bema ..	Private	Light	Kandep ..	Administration ..	Light
Benzin ..	Private	Light	Kandrian ..	Administration ..	Medium
Biliau ..	Private	Light	Kanduanam ..	Private	Light
Biwat ..	Private	Light	Karaitem ..	Private	Light
Boana ..	Private	Light	Karimui ..	Administration ..	Light
Boang ..	Private	Light	Kar Kar ..	Administration ..	Light
Boiken ..	Private	Light	Kaugia ..	Private	Light
Bomai ..	Administration ..	Light	Kaup ..	Private	Light
Bongos ..	Private	Light	Kavieng ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Medium
Boru ..	Private	Light	Kegslugl ..	Administration ..	Light
Brugam ..	Private	Light	Kelaua ..	Private	Light
Buin ..	Administration ..	Medium	Keraso ..	Private	Light
Buka Passage ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Medium	Kerowagi ..	Administration ..	Light
Bukiwi ..	Private	Light	Kieta ..	Administration ..	Medium
Bulolo ..	Private	Medium	Kikesu ..	Private	Light
Bundi ..	Administration ..	Light	Kilifas ..	Private	Light
Burui ..	Private	Light	Kiniambu ..	Private	Light
But ..	Private	Light	Kipu ..	Private	Light
Cape Gloucester	Administration ..	Medium	Kisengan ..	Private	Light
Chambri ..	Private	Light	Kogi ..	Private	Light
Chickenangu ..	Private	Light	Koinambe ..	Private	Light
Chimbian ..	Private	Light	Kol ..	Administration ..	Light
Chungribu ..	Private	Light	Kombot ..	Private	Light
Cosengo ..	Private	Light	Kompam ..	Administration ..	Light
Dagua ..	Administration ..	Light	Konge ..	Private	Light
Dios ..	Private	Light	Kopiago ..	Administration ..	Light
Dirima ..	Private	Light	Korigu-Mingende	Private	Light
Dona ..	Private	Light	Kwanga ..	Private	Light
Dreikirik ..	Private	Light	Kuli ..	Private	Light
Dumpu ..	Administration ..	Light	Kumbwareta ..	Private	Light
Eliptamin ..	Private	Light	Kundiawa ..	Administration ..	Light
Emirau ..	Private	Heavy	Kunjungini ..	Private	Light
Fatima ..	Private	Light	Kup ..	Private	Light
Feramin ..	Private	Light	Kwomtari ..	Private	Light
Finintegu ..	Private	Light	Lab-Lab ..	Private	Light
Finschhafen ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Medium	Lae ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Heavy
Gaikaobi ..	Private	Light	Laiagam ..	Administration ..	Light
Garaina ..	Administration ..	Medium	Laingam ..	Private	Light

9. SCHEDULE OF AERODROMES INDICATING CONTROLLING AUTHORITY AND CAPACITY AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Aerodrome	Controlled by	Aircraft capacity	Aerodrome	Controlled by	Aircraft capacity
Langimar ..	Private	Light	Sangera ..	Private	Light
Lapalama ..	Private	Light	Sassoya ..	Private	Light
Leitere ..	Private	Light	Selio Island ..	Private	Light
Leron Plains ..	Private	Light	Siara ..	Private	Light
Londolovit ..	Private	Light	Sibilanga ..	Private	Light
Lumi ..	Administration ..	Light	Siem ..	Private	Light
Lumusa ..	Private	Light	Simbai ..	Private	Light
Madang ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Medium	Sissano ..	Private	Light
Magleri ..	Private	Light	Suain ..	Private	Light
Mai ..	Private	Light	Sumumini ..	Private	Light
Malekolo ..	Private	Light	Surusil ..	Private	Light
Mambe ..	Private	Light	Tabibuga ..	Administration ..	Light
Manga ..	Private	Light	Tadji ..	Administration ..	Medium
Maprik ..	Administration ..	Light	Talasea ..	Administration ..	Medium
Maramba ..	Private	Light	Tambul ..	Administration ..	Medium
Maramuni ..	Private	Light	Tapen ..	Private	Light
Marienberg ..	Private	Light	Tarabo ..	Private	Light
Marap ..	Private	Light	Tau ..	Private	Light
Menyamy ..	Administration ..	Light	Tauta ..	Private	Light
Mindik ..	Private	Light	Taway ..	Private	Light
Minj ..	Administration ..	Medium	Tefalmin ..	Private	Light
Mianmin ..	Private	Light	Tekin ..	Private	Light
Momote ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Heavy	Telefomin ..	Administration ..	Medium
Monono ..	Private	Light	Timboli ..	Private	Light
Morantona ..	Private	Light	Timbunke ..	Private	Light
Morobe ..	Private	Light	Togoba ..	Administration ..	Medium
Mount Hagen ..	Administration ..	Heavy	Tol ..	Private	Light
Mukili ..	Private	Light	Tonu ..	Private	Light
Muruken ..	Private	Light	Torembi ..	Private	Light
Musha Island ..	Private	Light	Tring ..	Private	Light
Nadzab ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Heavy	Tsili Tsili ..	Private	Light
Namatanai ..	Administration ..	Light	Turinghi ..	Private	Light
Nambaiyufa ..	Administration ..	Light	Turubu ..	Private	Light
Narum ..	Private	Light	Ulau ..	Private	Light
Negrie ..	Private	Light	Ulupu ..	Private	Light
Ningil ..	Private	Light	Urimo ..	Private	Light
Nissan ..	Administration ..	Light	Usino ..	Administration ..	Light
Nomane ..	Private	Light	Utai ..	Private	Light
Nondugl ..	Private	Light	Vanimo ..	Administration ..	Heavy
Nugidu ..	Private	Light	Wabag ..	Administration ..	Medium
Nugwaia ..	Private	Light	Wagau ..	Administration ..	Light
Nuku ..	Administration ..	Light	Wakunai ..	Administration ..	Medium
Ogelbeng ..	Private	Light	Wantoot ..	Administration ..	Light
Oksapmin ..	Administration ..	Light	Wanuma ..	Private	Light
Omkalai ..	Administration ..	Light	Wapenamanda ..	Administration ..	Medium
Ossima ..	Private	Light	Warrabung ..	Private	Light
Pagei ..	Administration ..	Light	Wasu ..	Administration ..	Light
Par ..	Private	Light	Wau ..	Administration ..	Medium
Pawari ..	Private	Light	Wewak ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Medium
Pindiu ..	Administration ..	Light	Wirui ..	Private	Light
Porgera ..	Administration ..	Light	Wokien ..	Private	Light
Pumakos ..	Private	Light	Wonenara ..	Administration ..	Light
Rabaul ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Medium	Yangrumbok ..	Private	Light
Ranara ..	Private	Light	Yamil ..	Private	Light
Rigu ..	Private	Light	Yangoru ..	Administration ..	Light
Rintebe ..	Private	Light	Yanungen ..	Private	Light
Roma ..	Private	Light	Yaramanda ..	Private	Light
Romei ..	Private	Light	Yassip ..	Private	Light
Ruti ..	Administration ..	Light	Yebil ..	Private	Light
Sabak ..	Private	Light	Yeftim ..	Private	Light
Saidor ..	Administration ..	Medium	Yellow River ..	Private	Light
			Yemnu ..	Private	Light
			Yili ..	Private	Light
			Yilui ..	Private	Light

APPENDIX XV—continued

Number of aerodromes—						
Suitable for heavy aircraft	..	..	..	..	..	6
Suitable for medium aircraft	..	..	..	..	..	31
Suitable for light aircraft	..	..	..	..	..	212
Total	..	..	..	..	..	249

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 30 JUNE 1967

—	Overseas and Inter-Territory vessels								Coastal vessels	Total vessels
	From/for Overseas direct		From/for Papua ports		From/for New Guinea ports		Total			
	Number	Net tons (a)	Number	Net tons (a)	Number	Net tons (a)	Number	Net tons (a)		
		'000		'000		'000		'000	Number	Number
<i>Vessels Entered</i>										
Rabaul	165	382	35	81	110	306	310	769	2,199	2,509
Lae	41	91	193	155	190	400	424	646	473	897
Madang	16	48	2	5	158	494	176	547	839	1,015
Kavieng	9	18	3	8	38	90	50	116	417	467
Lorengau	2	2	..	..	22	21	14	23	(c)	14
Wewak	18	69	1	1	61	124	80	194	273	353
Total	251	610	234	250	569	1,435	1,054	2,294	4,201	5,255
<i>Vessels Cleared</i>										
Rabaul	152	309	15	43	138	407	305	759	2,199	2,504
Lae	63	129	215	184	146	336	424	649	473	897
Madang	32	139	6	24	137	386	175	549	843	1,018
Kavieng .. ..	..	..	..	..	49	116	49	116	435	484
Lorengau	2	3	..	..	12	19	14	23	(c)	14
Wewak	8	18	1	(b)	73	179	82	197	271	353
Total	257	599	237	250	555	1,444	1,049	2,293	4,221	5,270

(a) Net tonnage, expressed in tons of 100 cubic feet, represents the volume of enclosed space that can be used for cargo or passengers.
 (b) Less than 500 tons. (c) Not available.

11. NATIONALITY OF OVERSEAS AND INTER-TERRITORY VESSELS ENTERING NEW GUINEA PORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967

Overseas vessels direct to New Guinea ports					From Papua or overseas via Papua ports						
Nationality				Number	Net tons	Nationality				Number	Net tons
American (USA)	..	..	..	3	235	British	..	..	..	196	168,087
British	..	..	..	94	241,701	Danish	..	..	..	1	162
Danish	..	..	..	2	324	Dutch	..	..	..	2	13,883
Dutch	..	..	..	9	48,590	French	..	..	..	3	1,364
Formosan	..	..	..	8	4,566	Greek	..	..	..	3	6,203
French	..	..	..	5	1,658	Japanese	..	..	..	6	15,962
German (West)	..	..	..	1	8,550	Liberian	..	..	..	3	15,777
Greek	..	..	..	2	11,010	Norwegian	..	..	..	13	9,575
Italian	..	..	..	2	9,161	Swedish	..	..	..	7	18,644
Japanese	..	..	..	111	230,856						
Norwegian	..	..	..	2	15,258						
Panamanian	..	..	..	1	5,830						
Swedish	..	..	..	11	32,185						
Total	..	..	..	251	609,924					234	249,657

12. TONNAGE OF CARGO HANDLED AT NEW GUINEA PORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967

Particulars				Rabaul	Lae	Madang	Kavieng	Lorengau	Wewak	Total
Tons unloaded—										
From Overseas	..	..	..	107,514	144,214	63,977	6,781	3,787	28,428	354,701
Inter-Territory	..	..	..	3,394	10,090	3,875	435	205	1,810	19,809
Intra-Territory	..	..	..	49,364	13,191	14,299	5,088	242	16,393	98,577
Total	..	..	..	160,272	167,495	82,151	12,304	4,234	46,631	473,087
Tons loaded—										
For Overseas	..	..	..	136,463	34,413	26,350	13,469	2,206	800	213,701
Inter-Territory	..	..	..	1,744	11,841	1,482	63	3	497	15,630
Intra-Territory	..	..	..	35,009	16,774	13,734	1,016	27	7,217	73,777
Total	..	..	..	173,216	63,028	41,566	14,548	2,236	8,514	303,108
Tons handled—										
Overseas	..	..	..	234,977	178,627	90,327	20,250	5,993	29,228	568,402
Inter-Territory	..	..	..	5,138	21,931	5,357	498	208	2,307	35,439
Intra-Territory	..	..	..	84,373	29,965	28,033	6,104	269	23,610	172,354
Total	..	..	..	333,488	230,523	123,717	26,852	6,470	55,145	776,195

APPENDIX XV—continued

13. TONNAGE OF CARGO HANDLED BY PORTS DURING YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1965 TO 1967

Port	Year ended June—					
	1965		1966		1967	
	Ton weight	Ton measure	Ton weight	Ton measure	Ton weight	Ton measure
Discharged—						
Rabaul	58,495	48,824	47,143	48,235	60,105	50,803
Lae	52,028	50,064	72,675	75,445	73,640	90,261
Madang	37,553	41,194	49,760	41,129	34,104	33,748
Kavieng	2,873	3,467	4,257	4,421	3,784	3,432
Lorengau	824	799	960	1,454	1,377	2,615
Wewak	5,297	11,465	12,908	16,412	10,261	19,977
Total	157,070	155,813	187,703	187,096	182,271	200,836
Loaded—						
Rabaul	81,362	33,022	85,147	44,381	71,013	67,194
Lae	9,781	28,444	14,522	25,937	22,086	24,168
Madang	22,796	1,909	25,786	3,448	21,514	6,318
Kavieng	13,006	107	15,100	119	13,423	109
Lorengau	1,868	16	1,157	307	1,982	227
Wewak	17	455	43	818	74	1,223
Total	128,830	63,953	141,755	75,010	130,092	99,239
Total handled—						
Rabaul	139,857	81,846	132,290	92,616	131,118	117,997
Lae	61,809	78,508	87,197	101,382	95,726	114,429
Madang	60,349	43,103	75,546	44,577	55,618	40,066
Kavieng	15,879	3,574	19,357	4,540	17,207	3,541
Lorengau	2,692	815	2,117	1,761	3,359	2,842
Wewak	5,314	11,920	12,951	17,230	10,335	21,200
Total	285,900	219,766	329,458	262,104	313,363	300,075

14. NUMBER OF VESSELS LICENSED UNDER THE *Shipping Ordinance* 1951–1960 TO ENGAGE
IN MARITIME TRADING IN TERRITORIAL WATERS AT 30 JUNE 1967
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE

Tonnage-Gross register							Total(a)
Under 100 tons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
Over 100 tons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81

(a) Motor vessels including auxiliary sailing vessels. There are no licensed sailing vessels.

15. VEHICULAR ROADS

District(a)	Mileages at		Urban	Primary	Major secondary	Secondary	Feeder	Access	Inter-mittent access	Total
	30 June 1966	30 June 1967								
Eastern highlands ..	1,358	1,042	24	..	..	92	95	751	80	1,042
Western highlands ..	880	725	12	..	6	92	352	227	36	725
Sepik ..	925	853	40	..	4	90	53	112	554	853
Madang ..	538	438	25	2	75	17	52	151	106	428
Morobe ..	886	410	41	..	39	96	110	84	40	410
New Britain ..	517	548	43	30	4	13	86	311	61	548
New Ireland ..	607	656	14	..	..	192	57	205	188	656
Bougainville ..	674	572	1	..	19	..	86	330	136	572
Manus ..	42	52	4	..	..	22	..	10	16	52
Total ..	6,427	5,286	204	32	147	614	891	2,181	1,217	5,286

Inconsistencies referred to in previous reports on road mileages have been highlighted following completion of field-work surveys associated with the compilation of a Road Inventory.

The seven groupings now illustrated replace the former, heavy and medium traffic and light traffic and are based on:

- (1) Urban .. Town and sub-divisional roads.
- (2) Primary .. Major roads with a scale pavement at least 18 ft wide and a formation of 28 ft
- (3) Major Secondary .. Roads of basic highway standard having a formation of at least 24 ft with a minimum formed pavement of 12 ft.
- (4) Secondary .. Similar to (3) but with a formation between 20 ft–24 ft
- (5) Feeder .. Roads with 20 ft formation and 12 ft pavement generally adequate for speeds in excess of 25 mph.
- (6) Access .. Generally unpaved or inadequately paved roads permitting access for majority of year.
- (7) Intermittent access .. Roads of any standard not trafficable for extended periods.

(a) Separate figures for Chimbu, East and West New Britain and East and West Sepik not available.

16. MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTOR CYCLE REGISTRATIONS EFFECTIVE AT 31 DECEMBER 1966

Type of vehicle								Number
Motor Cars ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,378
Station Wagons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,098
Commercial Vehicles—								
Utilities(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,948
Lorries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,776
Panel Vans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Omnibuses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Other ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Total Commercial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,961
Motor Cycles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	760
Tractors(b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	530
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,727

(a) Includes Jeep-type vehicles. (b) Other than those for use on plantations, farms, etc.

NOTE: Defence force vehicles are not included.

17. MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS' AND MOTOR CYCLE RIDERS' LICENCES EFFECTIVE AT 31 DECEMBER 1966

Particulars	Licences to drive			Licences to ride		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Indigenous	5,707	23	5,730	145	..	145
Non-Indigenous	7,336	2,748	10,084	619	30	649
Total	13,043	2,771	15,814	764	30	794

APPENDIX XVI

COST OF LIVING

1. AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES AT 30 JUNE 1967
(Items selected as those marketed supplies most consumed by indigenes)

Item	Unit	Average retail price
		Cents
Staple Foodstuffs(a)—		
Rice	lb	11.8
Wheatmeal	lb	13.7
Peas (dried)	lb	20.4
Meat	12-oz tin	28.9
Dripping	lb	34.1
Sugar	lb	12.3
Tea	lb	79.3
Salt	lb	10.1
Fresh vegetables	lb	3.7
Tobacco	stick	10.0
Clothes and Domestic Items(b)—		
Lava lava	each	77.6
Shorts, khaki	each	132.2
Shirts	each	140.3
Blankets	each	176.0
Mosquito nets	each	169.3
Plates	each	24.0
Pannikins	each	25.0
Spoons	each	16.0
Kitbags	each	135.5
Matches	box	2.2
Soap	2-lb bar	27.5
Towels	each	73.8

(a) Prices are averages of prices collected from each district of the Territory by Department of District Administration field staff. (b) The samples of each commodity vary in quality of materials, design and manufacture.

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 RABAU) 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
1964-65	..	..	..	..	102.1	105.1	104.0	102.7
1965-66	..	..	..	..	107.7	110.0	108.8	108.1
1966-67	..	..	..	..	109.7	126.6	110.8	111.7
Quarter—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	99.1	102.2	100.6
	September quarter	..	..	..	101.5	99.2	101.8	101.3
	December quarter	..	..	..	102.0	107.1	102.2	102.6
1965	March quarter	..	..	..	102.1	107.0	104.9	102.9
	June quarter	..	..	..	102.9	107.0	107.0	103.8
	September quarter	..	..	..	105.2	109.2	108.1	105.9
	December quarter	..	..	..	107.3	109.3	108.9	107.7
1966	March quarter	..	..	..	108.6	110.3	108.9	108.8
	June quarter	..	..	..	109.8	111.1	109.2	109.9
	September quarter	..	..	..	109.6	113.9	109.8	110.1
	December quarter	..	..	..	109.4	129.7	110.4	111.8
1967	March quarter	..	..	..	109.8	131.2	111.4	112.4
	June quarter	..	..	..	109.9	131.6	111.4	112.5

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—continued

2. NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS EMPLOYED AT 31 MARCH 1967 SHOWING SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND AGE GROUPS IN EACH MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRY

Industry	Sex		Marital status		Age groups						Total
	Male	Female	Married	Single	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	
Primary Production—											
Copra and cocoa	23,430	125	6,642	16,913	6,402	7,934	5,454	2,148	946	671	23,555
Rubber	201	..	49	152	78	74	35	9	3	2	201
Coffee	5,261	70	825	4,506	1,127	2,281	1,191	483	169	80	5,331
Pastoral	286	..	75	211	76	88	85	22	12	3	286
Tea	1,381	232	721	892	343	611	290	201	75	93	1,613
Other agriculture	727	1	226	502	233	259	128	59	28	21	728
Forestry	1,418	..	401	1,017	395	472	320	118	66	47	1,418
Mining and Quarrying—											
Gold	442	..	105	337	126	152	96	47	14	7	442
Oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other mining	608	1	226	383	212	119	156	63	32	27	609
Quarrying	52	..	8	44	..	..	6	11	21	14	52
General—											
Manufacturing	5,296	69	1,655	3,710	1,002	1,937	1,359	703	217	147	5,365
Building and construction	7,479	11	2,347	5,143	1,135	2,805	2,107	855	374	214	7,490
Transport and storage	3,378	2	1,832	1,548	234	1,083	1,033	568	270	192	3,380
Communications	278	1	116	163	36	84	84	35	20	20	279
Commerce	2,974	103	1,132	1,945	401	959	908	467	216	126	3,077
Personal service(b)	48	..	5	43	2	22	20	2	..	2	48
Hotels, cafes and amusements	742	22	214	550	80	262	246	100	36	40	764
Professional Activities—											
Religion and Social Welfare	883	64	437	510	201	267	215	108	82	74	947
Health and Hospitals	3,059	302	1,808	1,553	258	942	918	559	416	268	3,361
Education	3,126	466	1,266	2,326	979	1,065	918	364	165	101	3,592
Not elsewhere classified(a)	5,453	234	3,034	2,653	591	1,348	1,329	1,238	911	270	5,687
Total	66,522	1,703	23,124	45,101	13,911	22,764	16,898	8,160	4,073	2,419	68,225

(a) Includes 1,763 members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary; also 432 Warders employed by the Corrective Institutions Branch. (b) Excludes domestics due to unavailability of reliable data.

APPENDIX XVII—continued

3. INDIGENOUS EMPLOYMENT BY DISTRICT, MARCH 1967

The total indigenous work force in paid employment at 31 March 1967, was 68,225. Of this work force 35.2 per cent was concentrated within two districts. These were East New Britain District with 14,483 workers and the Morobe District with 10,256 workers. Other districts where relatively large numbers were employed were in Madang District with 7,223 and the Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands, New Ireland and Bougainville Districts all with over 5,000 workers.

The greatest number of workers were born in the Morobe District which contributed over 10,000 persons to the work force. Instances where over 1,000 workers from one district were employed in another were as follows:

Morobe to Central	..	..	1,096	East Sepik to Bougainville	..	..	1,004
Morobe to East New Britain	..	..	1,666	Chimbu to Western Highlands	..	..	1,357
Morobe to West New Britain	..	..	1,004	Chimbu to Central	..	..	1,410
East Sepik to East New Britain	..	..	1,432	Eastern Highlands to Central	..	..	2,426
East Sepik to New Ireland	..	..	1,002	Western Highlands to Central	..	..	1,004

The East New Britain and New Ireland Districts absorbed 43.9 per cent of workers outside their district of birth.

District	Morobe	Madang	West Sepik	East Sepik	Eastern Highlands	Chimbu	Western Highlands	East New Britain	West New Britain	New Ireland	Bougainville	Manus	Total
(A) Employees in home districts	6,827	4,295	841	2,354	3,846	897	4,304	3,226	638	1,457	2,618	563	31,866
(B) Employees from other districts	3,429	2,928	371	757	2,351	380	3,000	11,257	2,051	4,705	4,039	1,091	*36,359
(C) Total District employment	10,256	7,223	1,212	3,111	6,197	1,277	7,304	14,483	2,689	6,162	6,657	1,654	*68,225
(D) Employees in other districts	7,104	3,035	2,659	5,882	6,041	6,198	3,130	1,341	1,335	808	783	955	39,271
(E) Total district contribution to Territory work force	13,931	7,330	3,500	8,236	9,887	7,095	7,434	4,567	1,973	2,265	3,401	1,518	71,137

* Includes 34 workers from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, West Irian and Fiji.

Explanation of Column Headings: Section A shows the number of employees who work in the district in which they were born.

Section B shows the number of employees working in each district, who were born in other districts.

Section C is the sum of Section A and B and shows the total number of employees in each district.

Section D shows the number of employees born in each district who are working in districts other than their home districts.

Section E shows the total number of employees from each district who are members of the New Guinea work force. It is the sum of Section A and D.

This table excludes domestics due to unavailability of data

4. INDIGENOUS WORKERS AT 31 MARCH 1967 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a)

Occupation	Up to \$3.50	\$3.51 to \$4.00	\$4.01 to \$4.50	\$4.51 to \$5.00	\$5.01 to \$5.50	\$5.51 to \$6.00	\$6.01 to \$6.50	\$6.51 to \$7.00	\$7.01 to \$7.50	\$7.51 to \$8.00	\$8.01 to \$8.50	\$8.51 to \$9.00	\$9.01 to \$9.50	\$9.51 to \$10.00	\$10.01 to \$10.50	\$10.51 to \$11.00	\$11.01 to \$11.50	\$11.51 to \$13.50	\$13.51 to \$15.50	\$15.51 to \$17.50	\$17.51 to \$19.50	\$19.51 to \$21.50	\$21.51 to \$23.50	\$23.51 to \$25.50	\$25.51 to \$27.50	\$27.51 to \$29.50	\$29.51 to \$31.50	\$31.51 to \$33.50	\$33.51 and over	Total		
A. Males																																
Aircraft Mechanic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	1	1	..	2	6	3	1	..	4	7	3	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	39
Axeman ..	81	8	115	98	13	10	4	18	62	3	4	..	4	4	22	6	7	7	12	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	485
Baker and Pastrycook ..	1	9	1	2	14	95	16	11	8	21	10	4	1	6	6	10	3	4	1	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224
Bar Attendant ..	2	2	2	4	..	6	12	32	10	27	6	9	11	9	5	11	8	8	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169
Boiler Attendant ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	5	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Boiler Maker ..	..	3	3	9	2	1	..	2	6	4	1	1	1	3	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Bookbinder ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	4	..	1	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Bookkeeper and Cashier ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Boot Repairer ..	1	..	2	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Brewer ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	14	2	1	1	..	6	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Bricklayer ..	7	3	2	2	..	1	..	4	..	1	6	1	3	5	..	4	..	4	3	3	4	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	57
Broadcast Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	4	6	4	2	2	5	2	1	..	..	..	1	5	38
Building Construction																																
Worker ..	42	11	41	5	1	3	..	2	1	8	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Cabinet Maker ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Cacao Processor ..	38	45	14	5	3	1	8	2	1	2	1	1	5	2	4	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
Cacao and Coconut Producer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cacao and Coconut Plantation Worker ..	215	552	16,636	1,252	361	243	268	137	91	38	43	16	14	15	5	14	4	45	11	10	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19,976
Cacao Plantation																																
Worker ..	17	127	131	265	45	36	12	70	18	24	4	9	3	2	..	..	1	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	771
Caretaker ..	10	9	8	5	2	20	50	51	32	14	9	6	10	9	3	2	6	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	253
Carpenter ..	9	14	48	37	26	85	31	136	56	73	69	87	32	140	17	146	25	233	267	126	92	113	54	44	26	5	8	6	20	2,025		
Cattle Attendant ..	14	28	67	107	15	12	17	2	2	2	3	..	2	2	1	2	1	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282
Chemical Process																																
Worker ..	..	1	1	4	..	9	45	..	9	7	2	2	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Clerk ..	34	7	1	19	12	37	28	67	31	46	55	44	51	59	20	53	14	111	92	87	65	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	1,119
Coconut Plantation																																
Worker ..	68	146	286	224	39	45	85	28	4	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	940
Coconut Grower ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Coffee Grower ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coffee Plantation Worker ..	140	216	1,432	2,125	652	52	65	48	22	13	18	13	3	5	1	8	2	8	31	5	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	4,867
Coffee Processor ..	19	1	24	36	32	51	16	6	2	2	4	1	5	1	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209
Compositor	2	3	2	1	1	2	11
Concrete and Terrazo																																
Worker ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	8	..	4	3	..	3	1	3	..	8	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Cook ..	7	3	47	64	30	26	14	20	21	14	26	25	7	7	10	9	5	19	18	9	6	5	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	397
Co-operative Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13

4. INDIGENOUS WORKERS AT 31 MARCH 1967 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a)—continued

Occupation	Up to \$3.50	\$3.51 to \$4.00	\$4.01 to \$4.50	\$4.51 to \$5.00	\$5.01 to \$5.50	\$5.51 to \$6.00	\$6.01 to \$6.50	\$6.51 to \$7.00	\$7.01 to \$7.50	\$7.51 to \$8.00	\$8.01 to \$8.50	\$8.51 to \$9.00	\$9.01 to \$9.50	\$9.51 to \$10.00	\$10.01 to \$10.50	\$10.51 to \$11.00	\$11.01 to \$11.50	\$11.51 to \$13.50	\$13.51 to \$15.50	\$15.51 to \$17.50	\$17.51 to \$19.50	\$19.51 to \$21.50	\$21.51 to \$23.50	\$23.51 to \$25.50	\$25.51 to \$27.50	\$27.51 to \$29.50	\$29.51 to \$31.50	\$31.51 to \$33.51 and over	Total	
<i>A. Males—continued</i>																														
Crane and Hoist Operator ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17
Dairy Farmer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dairy Farm Worker ..	..	2	11	19	2	3	..	14	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Deck Officer of Pilot Ship ..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	3	..	1	..	6	8	4	5	1	2	1	11	..	..	2	..	52
Dental Officer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Draftsman ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Drilling Machine Operator ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	70	6	3	5	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Driver ..	10	13	23	61	49	83	34	82	48	114	48	114	35	246	53	104	51	211	216	156	94	98	45	25	10	9	10	2	6	2,080
Electrical and Electronic Worker ..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	5	..	4	2	5	4	6	4	7	1	6	1	2	1	..	1	63
Electrical Fitter ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Electricians and Electrical Mechanics ..	1	1	6	1	6	5	17	24	14	13	55	1	12	..	..	2	..	5	3	44	12	4	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	231
Employer working on own account ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	12
Engineers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Engineer Officer (Ship) ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15
Factory Worker (Woodworker) ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Farmer (Market Gardener) ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Farmer (Trainee) ..	40	5	787	46	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	885
Field and Patrol Officer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Fireman ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	1	2	..	..	5	7	8	6	1	1	..	1	3	1	1	..	52
Fitter ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	14
Food and Drink Processor ..	..	..	1	8	5	4	32	13	45	18	9	13	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158
Foreman ..	7	..	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	6	..	2	7	13	3	..	1	9	8	6	10	4	2	2	4	1	1	..	..	97
Forestry Worker ..	53	7	959	42	9	8	4	7	9	..	2	1	2	19	1	34	10	27	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,211
Freight Handler ..	12	8	6	42	34	99	141	95	99	50	9	9	14	10	11	3	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	647
Fruit and Vegetable Processor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Garage Worker ..	8	..	1	3	5	1	15	9	5	12	1	8	1	3	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Gardener ..	36	28	56	33	33	25	31	86	16	6	5	6	9	7	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	382
Glass Former, Grinder, Cutter and Finisher ..	3	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Glazier ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Gold Miner ..	12	1	91	132	52	32	3	6	..	6	4	2	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	359
Grass Cutter ..	116	114	264	192	46	32	73	13	18	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	870

Hospital and Medical Attendant...	256	118	115	27	97	159	420	110	69	126	136	80	31	35	24	41	16	138	130	118	69	56	36	14	9	2	2	1	2	2,437
Hotel Domestic Housekeeper (Hotel and School)	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	227
Hunter and Trapper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Inspector	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Insurance Salesman	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	30
Interpreter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Journalist	7	5	3	7	9	8	8	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	1	5	9	9	13	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	100
Kitchen Worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Laboratory Assistant	11	7	39	36	19	52	65	19	79	27	42	24	26	14	9	10	8	44	14	8	9	2	2	2	2	2	1	..	1	574
Labourer	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	1	2	3	1	5	2	5	1	6	44
Laundryman	640	567	810	438	85	565	847	536	555	258	38	87	49	71	18	30	9	38	18	18	12	14	7	2	1	1	1	..	2	5,717
Librarian (Assistant)	2	5	..	3	3	15	26	22	21	22	9	1	5	2	2	2	..	4	4	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
Linesman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mail Contractor	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	3	..	5	12	..	..	4	1	2	1	6	6	16	6	16	..	1	..	..	..	3	94	
Material Handling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Equipment Operator	..	..	1	4	15	10	8	6	9	5	7	6	5	10	1	10	1	7	2	7	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	122
Meat Cutter, Canner and Preserver	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	2	2	..	3	18	2	2	3	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Mechanic Serviceman	..	..	1	5	12	5	3	15	3	4	5	4	3	3	7	7	1	6	8	7	3	5	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	111
Medical Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Medical Assistant	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	7	3	5	3	1	..	..	6	29
Messenger	..	..	..	6	4	6	31	29	31	13	26	8	14	4	..	5	6	6	2	8	1	..	7	3	5	3	1	..	..	220
Metal Machinist	7	10	3	..	..	..	10	2	5	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Metal Worker	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	2	19	5	2	..	2	10	1	5	1	5	2	10	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Miller, Sugarcane and Related Worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Mixed Farm Worker	109	69	698	290	66	57	76	28	16	53	17	8	14	36	4	11	8	26	9	5	4	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1,609
Motor Vehicle Mechanic	5	2	9	9	3	10	3	34	5	40	18	24	13	24	4	21	6	40	26	21	15	20	12	9	..	..	4	1	2	380
Moulder and Related Metal Making and Treating Worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Nursery Worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	11	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Nurse and Trainee	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	10	9	1	4	5	5	3	1	7	1	15	17	7	10	10	8	1	1	1	..	..	..	131
Office Machine Operator	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Oil and Greaser (Machinery and Vehicle)	..	..	8	17	3	4	6	3	2	6	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	63
Oil Well Driller	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Operator of Earth-moving and Construction Machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ore and Mineral Treatment Operator	..	1	5	..	1	2	..	3	1	4	2	2	6	25	5	19	8	17	20	12	18	10	14	4	3	1	..	1	4	190
Packer	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Painter	1	2	1	..	2	7	23	27	20	7	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
Personnel Specialist	..	..	5	6	1	10	..	27	11	23	17	27	16	37	8	35	3	33	34	9	8	11	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	329
Photographic Printer	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Developer and Process Worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

[illegible]

APPENDIX XVII—continued

4. INDIGENOUS WORKERS AT 31 MARCH 1967 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a)—continued

Occupation	Up to \$3.50	\$3.51 to \$4.00	\$4.01 to \$4.50	\$4.51 to \$5.00	\$5.01 to \$5.50	\$5.51 to \$6.00	\$6.01 to \$6.50	\$6.51 to \$7.00	\$7.01 to \$7.50	\$7.51 to \$8.00	\$8.01 to \$8.50	\$8.51 to \$9.00	\$9.01 to \$9.50	\$9.51 to \$10.00	\$10.01 to \$10.50	\$10.51 to \$11.00	\$11.01 to \$11.50	\$11.51 to \$13.50	\$13.51 to \$15.50	\$15.51 to \$17.50	\$17.51 to \$19.50	\$19.51 to \$21.50	\$21.51 to \$23.50	\$23.51 to \$25.50	\$25.51 to \$27.50	\$27.51 to \$29.50	\$29.51 to \$31.50	\$31.51 to \$33.50	\$33.51 and over	Total	
<i>B Females—continued</i>																															
Shop Assistant ..	1	1	..	3	1	8	5	5	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Social Welfare Worker	15	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Spinner, Weaver and Dyer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Storeman ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	..	6	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Student and Trainee(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	11	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Tailoress ..	3	..	9	6	2	7	2	3	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Tea Plantation Worker	178	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	4	4	..	2	..	3	120	28	1	14	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	229
Teacher ..	4	1	1	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210
Technical Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Telephonist ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Typist ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	1	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Waitress ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Welfare Assistant ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	7	1	1	2	3	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Total ..	316	114	163	34	60	112	144	148	93	61	36	42	24	29	11	15	10	174	49	11	30	12	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1,703

(a) The ages are expressed in Australian dollars per week and in appropriate cases include the following components: (i) Cash wage paid to the worker; (ii) Value of food, clothing and other prescribed articles provided by the employer to the worker and his accompanying dependants (if any); and (iii) 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) This description is given to those students and/or trainees (engaged as employees by the Administration) to whom no more specific description may be given.

5. LABOUR INSPECTIONS PERFORMED AND WORKERS INTERVIEWED DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE 1967 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAJOR GROUPS OF INDUSTRY

Industry						Number of inspections	Number of workers interviewed
Primary Production—							
Copra and cocoa..	..	..	..	..	..	360	19,211
Rubber ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	55
Coffee ..	..	..	..	..	..	111	5,860
Pastoral ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	83
Other agriculture..	..	..	..	..	..	32	2,066
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	10	996
Mining and quarrying—							
Gold ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	300
Oil ..	..	..	..	..	..	nil	nil
Other mining ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	906
Quarrying ..	..	..	..	..	..	nil	nil
General—							
Manufacturing ..	..	..	..	..	..	102	4,345
Building and construction	..	..	..	..	..	87	7,489
Transport and storage ..	..	..	..	..	..	120	2,940
Communications ..	..	..	..	..	..	15	437
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	322	3,456
Hotels, cafés and amusements	..	..	..	..	..	53	918
Professional activities—							
Religion and social welfare	..	..	..	..	..	19	337
Health ..	..	..	..	..	..	32	1,240
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	11	331
Not elsewhere classified	..	..	..	..	..	92	3,140
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,378	54,110

6. DETAILS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS AT 30 JUNE 1967 INCLUDING THOSE AWAITING SETTLEMENT AT 30 JUNE 1966 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY

Industry	Cause of accident	Outstanding at 30 June 1966		Reported during year ended 30 June 1967		Total	Degree of disability				Compensation claim result				Not yet final		
		Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal		Fatal	Per- manent	Part per- manent	Temp- orary with pay	Not yet deter- mined	Number of cases	Total amount paid	Wages and emolu- ments paid	Non- com- pens- able	Fatal	Non- fatal
Primary production— Copra and cocoa	Falling object	..	4	1	13	18	1	..	1	2	14	1	..	2	..	1	14
	Injured by handtool	..	21	..	25	46	..	14	6	26	12	2,711.94	6	1	27
	Flying object	1	..	..	2	3	1	..	1	1	..	278.64	1	1	..	1
	Drowned	19	..	10	..	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	26	..
	Vehicle accident	..	1	1	6	2	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	2	..
	Fall from tree	..	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	4
	Burns	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Fall from vehicle	1	2	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Tractor accident	2	1	..	3	6	2	1	2	1	1	64.94	2	..	2	1	
	Injured by machinery	..	..	..	7	7	..	3	1	3	3	780.69	1	..	..	3
Coffee	Ruptured spleen	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..
	Falling tree..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gored by pig	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Tetanus	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Falling object	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	2,322.00	..	..	1	..
	Fall from vehicle	1	2	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
	Vehicle accident	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	2	1	200.00	..	..	2	2
	Injured by machinery	..	2	..	2	4	..	2	..	..	2	500.58	..	..	1	..
	Drowned	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Fall from bridge	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pastoral Other agriculture	Injured by machinery	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	464.40	..	..	..	1
	Vehicle accident	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	200.00	..	..	..	..
	Fall from tractor	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	200.00	..	..	1	..
	Tetanus	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1,836.00	..	..	..	..
	Drowned	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Snake bite	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Falling tree..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	789.50	1	..	..	1
	Injured by handtool	..	2	..	3	5	..	3	1	1	3	..	2	..	..	1
	Injured by machinery	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Playing football	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	882.36	..	..	..	..
Mining and quarry- ing— Oil	Weed killer splash	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Falling object	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Explosion	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Falling object	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other mining	Falling object	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XVII—continued

6. DETAILS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS AT 30 JUNE 1967 INCLUDING THOSE AWAITING SETTLEMENT AT 30 JUNE 1966
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY—continued

Industry	Cause of accident	Outstanding at 30 June 1966		Reported during year ended 30 June 1967		Total	Degree of disability				Compensation claim result				Not yet final	
		Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal		Fatal	Per- manent	Part per- manent	Temp- orary with pay	Not yet deter- mined	Number of cases	Total amount paid	Wages and emolu- ments paid	Non- com- pens- able	Fatal	Non- fatal
General—continued	Fall from vehicle	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Flying object	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Closing door	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Loading cargo	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Injured by machinery	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	1	2	1	1,170.29	2	..	..	1
Hotels, amuse- ments and cafes																
Professional activities—	Tractor accident	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Injured by handtool	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Electric shock	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Injured by machinery	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	2	1	1	104.96	2	..	..	1
	Falling object	1	..	..	3	4	1	..	2	1	1	226.80	2	..	..	1
	Drowned	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Flying object	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	137.00	..	..	..	..
	Fall from vehicle	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Falling object	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Burns	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Health and hospital Education	Vehicle accident	..	2	..	1	3	..	1	1	1	1	1,674.00	1	..	..	1
	Injured by handtool	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	146.00	..	..	..	..
	Injured by machinery	..	1	..	2	3	..	1	..	2	1	232.20	..	..	2	2
	Drowned	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Playing football	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	226.80	1	..	1	2
	Falling object	..	3	1	1	5	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	..
	Lightning	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	Tractor accident	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	Flying object	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	Total	..	83	36	210	370	79	1	69	75	146	73	27,220.78	75	6	69	147

7. ILLNESSES AND DEATHS DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967

No illnesses or deaths attributable to occupational disease were reported during the year under review.

8. PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958–1966 BY EMPLOYERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967

No employers were prosecuted for offences under the *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958–1967 during the year under review.

9. PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958–1966 BY WORKERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967

No employees were prosecuted for offences under the *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958–1967 during the year under review.

10. DETAILS OF BREACHES OF INDIGENOUS EMPLOYEES' AGREEMENTS BY WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967 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> 1958-1966				
Term extended by Court to cover period of imprisonment ..	43 (1) (a)	..	38	38
Term extended by Court to cover period of imprisonment ..	43 (1) (b)	..	121	121
Term extended by Court to cover period of imprisonment ..	43 (1) (c)	..	2	2
Term extended by Court to cover period of imprisonment ..	43 (2) (b)	..	34	34
Term extended by Court to cover full period of unauthorised absence	43 (3) (a)	..	4	4
Term extended by Court to cover full period of unauthorised absence	43 (3) (b)	..	28	28
Worker convicted of an offence against or contravention of the Ordinance	49 (1) (a)	7	..	7
Absence because of imprisonment for period exceeding seven days	49 (1) (b)	20	..	20
Negligence or carelessness in discharge of duties to employer	49 (1) (c)	16	..	16
Disobeying a lawful order	49 (1) (d)	34	..	34
Absence from work without leave or reasonable excuse ..	49 (1) (e)	120	..	120
Committed an act or omission which justifies termination by employer	49 (1) (f)	19	..	19
Worker unfit for any reason to carry out his duties ..	49 (4) (a)	4	..	4
Terminated by Court in the interests of the welfare of worker or his dependants	49 (4) (b)	2	..	2
		222	227	449

NOTE: In addition, there were 977 terminations by Employment Officers under the provisions of Section 48—that is by mutual consent of both employer and employee.

11. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST

Industry	Cause	Number of indigenous workers involved		Governmental	Number of non-indigenous workers involved	Number of man-days lost	Settlement
		Private					
		Agreement	Casual				
Building and construction	Incremental advance. Dissatisfaction with wage rates	..	82	..	..	20	Men resumed work after discussion with their employer, who explained that he could not grant these demands for the present
	Dissatisfaction with accommodation and wage rates	..	38	..	..	38	Employers would not immediately concede wage increases but would consider same at later date. Housing would be improved when finance became available
	Dissatisfaction with wage rates	..	..	15	..	8	After discussion with Labour Inspector men resumed work and agreed to await the outcome of the wage case then before the Arbitrator
	Pay not received on pay day	..	..	79	..	79	Assistant District Commissioner issued instructions for men to be paid immediately and this was done. Men resumed work the following day
	Dissatisfaction with wage rates	..	18	..	..	18	Men resumed work and agreed to await outcome of the wage case before the Arbitrator
	Dissatisfaction with wage rates and general working conditions	..	490	..	..	551	Employees agreed to resume work pending a log of claims submitted by the Wewak Workers' Association
	Alleged discrepancies in pay and dissatisfaction with accommodation	..	24	..	..	12	Labour Inspector after checking advised that the pay was correctly calculated. Accommodation would be improved as soon as possible
	Dissatisfaction with food and accommodation provided to apprentices by employer	..	29	..	..	58	Assurance given that complaint would be rectified immediately and all resumed work
	Demand for further increases in wage rates	..	140	..	..	61	After discussion with management all resumed work. Increases were not granted
	Dissatisfaction with non-receipt of new apprenticeship wage and overtime rates	..	..	20	..	15	Employer undertook to implement the new rates as soon as possible and apprentices resumed work

11. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST—continued

Industry	Cause	Number of indigenous workers involved			Number of non-indigenous workers involved	Number of man-days lost	Settlement
		Private		Governmental			
		Agreement	Casual				
Building and construction— <i>continued</i>	Apparent refusal to work Saturday morning	..	93	..	..	46	No reason given for non-appearance at work but it is thought stoppage was a protest against Saturday work
Transport and storage	Dissatisfaction with overtime and demand for location allowance	..	..	27	..	11	Men resumed work the same day. Industrial Relations Officer advised men to wait outcome of the wage case then before the Arbitrator
	Dissatisfaction with wage rates and management's attitude	..	9	..	..	12	Management agreed to grant pay increases and the men then resumed work
	Dissatisfaction with wage rates and overtime and desire to be paid on Fridays instead of Saturdays	..	7	..	..	4	Management could not accede to these demands and the men decided to resume work
	Dissatisfaction with non-receipt of pay	..	10	..	..	5	Men satisfied with explanation given of delay in payment of wages and they then returned to work
	Dissatisfaction with wage rates and conditions of employment	..	36	..	..	4	Management offered to introduce an incentive bonus scheme based on certain minimal returns for each mile travelled
	Dismissal of a driver and dissatisfaction with overtime rates and general working conditions	..	18	..	..	12	Upon intercession of Regional Labour Officer issues were discussed by both sides and men resumed work. Dismissed driver not reinstated
	Dissatisfaction with wages and overtime rates of pay	..	7	..	..	6	Men resumed work after being informed that both wages and overtime would be corrected
Forestry	Lack of incremental advance	..	120	..	..	36	Men decided to resume work on same day. They accepted the employers decision that increases could not be granted
	Dissatisfaction with wage rates	..	47	..	..	23	Wage increase granted ranging from 7½ per cent for senior employees to 4 per cent for lower paid workers

APPENDIX XVII—continued

11. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST—continued

Industry	Cause	Number of indigenous workers involved		Governmental	Number of non-indigenous workers involved	Number of man-days lost	Settlement
		Private					
		Agreement	Casual				
Forestry—continued	Demand for increase in wage rates; determination of job classifications; increments for long service; sick pay entitlements	..	70	..	..	157	No increase but pay to be made fortnightly. The remainder of claims to await drafting of an award based on the Wau/Bulolo Timber Industry Award which is to be possible basis for an agreement to be signed between Management and employees. This agreement was subsequently negotiated
	Dissatisfaction with method of payment of wages	..	35	..	..	17	Men resumed work on the understanding that the matter would be pursued
	Dissatisfaction with deductions made to wages arising out of absenteeism and general working conditions	..	..	45	..	90	Eight workers returned to work. Thirty-seven terminated their agreements and were repatriated home
Commerce ..	Demand for separate accommodation for non local employees. Increments for long service and travelling allowances	..	6	..	..	7	Management refused to negotiate because of the irregular manner in which employees presented their grievances. The workers did not resume duty
	Dissatisfaction with wage rates and heavy work involved	..	18	..	..	2	Investigation revealed that the men were receiving in excess of the prescribed minimum. The claim for heavy work to be pursued by the Lae Workers' Association
Copra and Cocoa	Alleged insufficient food provided by the employer	31	..	..	..	39	Food issue checked by Labour Inspector and found to be correct Nineteen agreement workers returned to work but 12 refused and were repatriated home
	Dissatisfaction with system of issuing tobacco	..	145	..	..	145	Matters rectified
	Alleged shortage of rice issues	..	34	..	..	68	Complaint investigated by Labour Inspector and found to be unjustified. Thirty of the 34 workers resumed work. No deductions were made for time lost
	Alleged non-receipt of fifty cents increase after one year's satisfactory service	..	17	..	..	17	Workers not entitled to increase as they had only completed ten months service. Men satisfied and returned to work

11. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST—continued

Industry	Cause	Number of indigenous workers involved		Governmental	Number of non-indigenous workers involved	Number of man-days lost	Settlement
		Private					
		Agreement	Casual				
Copra and Cocoa —continued	Dissatisfaction with existing methods of work allocation	83	..	..	..	127	After discussion between Management, workers and the Labour Inspector it was agreed a new system of allocating work would be instigated
Other Agriculture	In sympathy with employees who had stopped work in related Company	..	95	..	..	53	After discussion with Management and hearing that the workers of the related Company had returned to work these workers agreed to do the same
Manufacturing..	Dissatisfaction with wage rates	..	55	..	..	27	Employer was not able to increase wages. New employees were engaged at prevailing rates
	General dissatisfaction with wage rates and accommodation	..	97	..	..	270	Industrial Relations Officer intervened and persuaded men to return to work on the basis that the Rabaul Workers' Association would negotiate a new urban cash wage award and increases, if any, would be backdated from 1 April 1967. This award was subsequently negotiated
	Dissatisfaction with wage rates and general working conditions	..	6	..	..	2	Company agreed to review wages and reinstate bonus system
Stevedoring ..	Stevedores persuaded to stop work by European Supervisor because of difference of opinion with a ship's officer	..	220	..	..	34	Men resumed work after consultation with employers
	Complaint that the employer had unfairly reduced the work force in the last shift of the day	..	105	..	..	7	Management agreed that all workers should be used and paid and the men then resumed work
	Alleged immoderate language used by European supervisor to indigenous labour	..	105	..	..	8	After discussion with management and Labour Inspector agreement reached and men resumed work the same day
Health and Hospitals	Protest against dismissal of six students who failed examinations. Dissatisfaction with messing charges and food	..	..	110	..	69	All resumed duty and complaints dealt with by Regional Medical Officer

APPENDIX XVII—*continued*11. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST—*continued*

Industry	Cause	Number of indigenous workers involved			Number of non-indigenous workers involved	Number of man-days lost	Settlement
		Private		Governmental			
		Agreement	Casual				
Health and Hospitals— <i>continued</i>	Dissatisfaction with wage rates	..	16	..	..	8	Men returned to work on same pay because:—(i) workers were in receipt of \$1.00 weekly above award rates, (ii) already promised wage review in New Year
Religion and Social Welfare	Dissatisfaction with system of employer retaining part of the wage to be kept in trust; non-receipt of pay slip advice	..	32	..	..	32	In future pay advice slips to be issued and wages would be paid in toto every fortnight
	Dissatisfaction with issue of rations	..	140	..	..	141	Matters rectified
Hotels, Amusements and Cafés	Dissatisfaction with wage rates and general working conditions	..	12	..	..	19	Regional Labour Officer explained provisions of Lae Urban Cash Wage Award regarding holiday pay, accommodation and transport. Men were satisfied and returned to work
Not elsewhere specified	Dissatisfaction with wage rates	..	..	362	..	452	Fifty-two resigned, remainder resumed work the following day
	Dissatisfaction with wage rate; non receipt of pay slip advices; lack of furniture	..	..	42	..	5	After explanation by Regional Labour Officer and Senior Surveyor, men resumed duty
	Dissatisfaction with wage rates	..	..	16	..	11	The Labour Inspector and the Deputy District Commissioner explained that workers would have to await the outcome of the Wage Case then before the Arbitrator. As a result all but one of the men resumed work

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 30 JUNE 1967

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)—											
Specialists ..	..	..	12 (4)	2	..	..	..	..	12 (4)	2	14 (4)
Physicians and Surgeons ..	..	..	45 (7)	3	..	..	20	5	65 (7)	8	73 (7)
Medical Officers ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Cadet Medical Officers ..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Entomologists and Parasitologists ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dental Officers ..	..	..	6 (1)	..	..	..	3	..	9 (1)	..	9 (1)
Dental Mechanics ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dental Assistants ..	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	25
Pharmacist ..	..	..	6 (3)	..	..	..	9	8	15 (3)	8	23 (3)
Radiographer ..	3	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	7
X-Ray Technician ..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	6	4	8	12
Medical Technologist ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	5	6	5	11
Pathology Technician ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Laboratory Assistant ..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Biochemist ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physiotherapist ..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	3	3	6
Training Officers and tutors ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Instructor—Aid Post Training School ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clinical Supervisor ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Nurse ..	107	114	..	166 (3)	29	129 (b)	3	210	139	618 (3)	757 (3)
Medical Assistant ..	27	..	62 (3)	2	1	..	347	12	437 (3)	14	451 (3)
Nursing Orderly ..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	1	6	7
Orderly ..	1,100	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	103	1,203
Health Inspector ..	..	..	10 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	10 (1)	..	10 (1)
Health Educator ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Health Inspector ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Health Inspector's Assistant ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Hospital Secretary ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Limb Maker ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Malaria Eradication Assistant ..	15 (1)	..	19 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	34 (3)	..	34 (3)
Malaria Field Assistant ..	80 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 (1)	..	80 (1)
Group II (a)—											
Aid Post Orderly ..	1,036 (1)	..	..	..	183 (b)	22 (b)	..	1	1,219 (1)	23	1,242 (1)
Dental Orderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Infant Welfare Orderly ..	..	3	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	23	23
Infant Welfare Assistant ..	..	4	..	..	..	230 (b)	..	3	..	237	237
Hospital and Nursing Assistant ..	19	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	18	37
Hospital Orderly ..	51	25	..	..	112 (b)	92 (b)	..	..	163	117	280
Laboratory Orderly ..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	9	..	9
Malaria Eradication Orderly ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
X-Ray Orderly ..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	6	1	7
Total ..	2,521 (3)	268	188 (21)	177 (3)	336	498	385	247	3,430 (24)	1,190 (3)	4,620 (27)

APPENDIX XIX—continued

1. HEALTH SERVICES PERSONNEL: ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER AT 30 JUNE 1967—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 ..	..	14	..	9 (1)	1	1	..	..	1	24 (1)	25 (1)
Clerk	4 (10)	..	3 (12)	2 (13)	2	..	..	2	9 (22)	4 (13)	13 (35)
Clerical Assistant ..	49 (30)	1 (7)	(3)	55 (10)	..	..	..	..	49 (33)	56 (17)	105 (50)
Librarian .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Library Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist .. ..	..	(2)	..	10 (10)	..	..	..	..	..	10 (12)	10 (12)
Storeman	20 (5)	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	24 (5)	..	24 (5)
Overseer	22 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 (3)	..	22 (3)
Artisan	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4
Artisan's Assistant ..	7 (7)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 (7)	..	7 (7)
Driver	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	58
Cook	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	97
Steward	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4	22
X-Ray Assistant ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
Telephonist .. ..	..	4 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 (1)	4 (1)
Insecticide Machine Operator ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Messenger	21 (14)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 (14)	..	21 (14)
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group II (a)—											
Clerical Assistant ..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
Cooks Assistant ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Laundryman	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Pre-School Assistant ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Seamstress .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	5
Stores Assistant ..	6 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 (1)	..	6 (1)
Wardsman	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Labourer (c)	406	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	424	..	424
Total	741 (80)	29	10 (15)	76 (34)	21	5	1	2	773 (85)	112 (44)	885 (129)
Grand Total ..	3,262 (83)	297 (10)	198 (36)	253 (37)	357	503	386	249	4,203 (109)	1,302 (47)	5,505 (156)

(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) Includes trainees at mission centres. (c) These are 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 are not included in other figures.

2. ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL TRAINING: TRAINEES AT 30 JUNE 1967

Training course	Trainees		
	Male	Female	Total
Medical Officer—			
Papuan Medical College—			
Preliminary Year	8	1	9
First Year .. .. .	..	..	..
Second Year	1	..	1
Third Year	4	..	4
Fourth Year	3	..	3
Fifth Year	4	..	4
	20	1	21
Nursing—			
Rabaul School of Nursing—			
General	37(a)	67	104
Obstetrics .. .. .	..	4	4
Papuan Medical College—			
General	39	24	63
Group 'B'	1	8	9
Lae School of Nursing .. .. .	..	40	40
Wewak School of Nursing	1	11	12
	78	154	232
Medical Assistants—			
Madang Paramedical Training Centre	47	..	47
Nursing Aides .. .. .	..	195	195
Physiotherapy Technicians	2	..	2
Health Inspectors	4	..	4
Dental (Dental College, Port Moresby)—			
Dental Officers and Assistants (First Year)	12	3	15
Dental Officers and Assistants (Second Year)	3	3	6
Dental Mechanics—			
First Year	2	..	2
Second Year	4	..	4
Third Year	1	..	1
	22	6	28
Radiographer—.. .. .	8	..	8
Medical Technologist—	8	1	9
Malaria Service Personnel(b)—			
Laboratory Technicians	21	..	21
Eradication Personnel—			
Squad Leaders	39	..	39
Team Leaders	12	..	12
	72	..	72

APPENDIX XIX—continued

2. ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL TRAINING: TRAINEES AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Training course	Trainees		
	Male	Female	Total
Pre-School Assistants—			
Third Year (New Guinea) .. .. .	..	2	2
Third Year (Port Moresby) .. .. .	..	1	1
Pre-School Teachers—			
First Year .. .. .	..	3	3
Second Year .. .. .	..	2	2
	..	8	8
Maternal and Child Health—			
Assistants .. .. .	..	6	6
Total	261	371	632

NOTE: This table shows New Guineans in training in both territories with the following exceptions: (a) Includes one student from B.S.I.P. (b) Malaria Service Personnel includes both Papuans and New Guineans in training in New Guinea.

3. HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CENTRES AT 30 JUNE 1967

Medical establishments	Administra- tion	Mission	Total
Hospitals—			
Public (including maternity wards)	67	77	144
Hansenide	3	3	6
Tuberculosis	2	1	3
Hansenide and Tuberculosis	1	..	1
	73	81	154
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres—			
Central clinics	26	132	158
Mobile clinic centres	558	1,457	2,015
	584	1,589	2,173
Aid Posts or Medical Centres	968	162	1,130
Rural Health Centres	9	6	15
Total	977	168	1,145
Grand total	1,634	1,838	3,472

NOTE: Figures compiled from available returns of missions—more complete than in previous years.

4. ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS AT 30 JUNE 1967

District	Location of hospital	Type	District	Location of hospital	Type
Eastern Highlands	Goroka	A and B	Morobe	Usino	B
	Henganofi	B		Saidor	B
	Lufa	B		Kar Kar (Miak)	B
	Kainantu	B		Josephstaal	B
	Okapa	B		Bundi	B
	Wonenara	B		Bogia	B
Chimbu ..	Kundiawa	B		Hatzfeldhaven Leprosy and Tuberculosis Colony	B
	Chuave	B		Lae (Angau)	A and B
	Gumine	B		Wau	A and B
	Kerowagi	B		Wasu (Kalolo)	B
	Gembogl	B		Mumeng	B
Western Highlands	Mount Hagen	A and B		Kaiapit	B
	Minj	B		Menyamya	B
	Wabag	B		Bulolo	A and B
	Laiagam	B		Morobe	B
	Kempiam	B		Butaweng Tuberculosis Hospital	B
	Togoba Leprosy Colony	B	East New Britain	Rabaul (Nonga)	A and B
	Kandep	B		Pomio	B
	Kol	B		Butuwin (Kokopo)	B
	Lake Kopiago	B		Bitu Paka Tuberculosis Hospital	B
	Tambul	B	West New Britain	Talasea	B
East Sepik ..	Wewak	A and B		Cape Gloucester	B
	Angoram	B		Kandrian	B
	Dreikikir	B	New Ireland ..	Kavieng	A and B
	Maprik	B		Taskul	B
	Yangoru	B		Namatangi	B
	Timbunke	B		Anelaua Leprosy Colony	B
West Sepik ..	Ambunti	B	Bougainville ..	Sohano	A and B
	Lumi	B		Wakunai	B
	Imonda	B		Buin	B
	Nuku	B		Kieta	B
	Telefomin	B		Boku	B
	Vanimo	B	Manus ..	Lorengau	B
	Aitape	B			
	Aitape Leprosy Colony ..	B			
	Amanab	B			
Madang ..	Green River	B			
	Pagei	B			
Madang ..	Madang	A and B			
	Alome	B			

A—Intermediate. B—Public.

APPENDIX XIX—*continued*

5. ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS AT 30 JUNE 1967: 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	2	32	2	5	41
Over 50 beds	19	6	1	..	26
Leprosy—					
Over 50 beds	2	..	..	1	3
Tuberculosis—					
Over 50 beds	2	..	..	..	2
Leprosy and tuberculosis— ..					
Over 50 beds .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1
Total	25	39	3	6	73

APPENDIX XIX—continued

6. ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS BY DISTRICT, SHOWING AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED DAILY, ADMISSIONS AND OUT-PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1967

Particulars	Morobe	Madang	East Sepik	West Sepik	Chimbu	Eastern Highlands	Western Highlands	East New Britain	West New Britain	New Ireland	Bougainville	Manus	Total
Public Hospitals (including maternity wards)—													
Number	8	8	6	10	5	6	9	3	3	3	5	1	67
Average daily number of beds occupied ..	458.8	387.8	681.7	338.1	343.3	464.0	421.9	293.8	66.9	270.9	253.0	62.3	4,042.5
Admissions(a)—													
Public	13,260	7,283	10,242	7,231	11,478	12,788	13,769	6,696	1,614	3,682	2,981	1,755	92,779
Intermediate ..	1,151	334	321	..	..	..	124	997	..	91	47	..	3,065
Out-Patients—													
Public	83,483	48,339	62,009	33,957	19,192	69,361	85,309	89,771	6,903	16,338	11,015	9,048	534,725
Intermediate ..	6,951	4,692	2,630	..	..	..	421	1,195	..	2,484	602	..	18,975
Leprosy Colonies—													
Number .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
Average daily number of beds occupied ..	..	..	..	228.6	..	..	321	..	..	191.7	..	..	741.3
Admissions ..	..	..	..	56	..	..	174	..	..	40	..	..	270
Tuberculosis Hospitals(b)—													
Number	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Average daily number of beds occupied ..	249	..	..	..	..	..	..	395	..	..	..	..	644
Admissions ..	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	447	..	..	..	..	642
Leprosy and Tuberculosis Hospitals—													
Number .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Average daily number of beds occupied ..	..	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179
Admissions ..	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136

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 31 MARCH 1967

International classification code group	Disease or injury	Number of admissions	Percentage of total admissions	Number of deaths	Percentage of total deaths	Death as a percentage of admissions
I ..	Infective and parasitic diseases	17,255	18.7	379	16.4	2.2
	of which—					
	Malaria	7,510	8.2	113	4.9	1.5
	Tuberculosis	1,682	1.8	90	3.9	5.4
	Leprosy	826	0.9	6	0.3	0.7
	Dysentery, all forms	1,150	1.2	38	1.6	3.3
	Diseases due to helminths	1,058	1.1	7	0.3	0.7
II ..	Neoplasms	738	0.8	121	5.2	16.4
	of which—					
	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	428	0.5	115	5.0	26.9
	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	310	0.3	6	0.3	1.9
III ..	Diseases of which—Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic and nutritional	1,481	1.6	42	1.8	2.8
	Avitaminosis, malnutrition and other deficiency states	709	0.7	35	1.5	4.9
IV ..	Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	1,420	1.5	31	1.3	2.2
	of which—					
	Anaemias	1,385	1.5	29	1.3	2.1
V ..	Mental psychoneurotic and personality disorders	415	0.5	1	0.0	0.2
VI ..	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	3,365	3.7	178	7.7	5.3
	of which—					
	Inflammatory diseases of the eye	1,064	1.2	1	0.0	0.1
	Otitis media and mastoiditis	739	0.8	15	0.7	2.0
VII ..	Diseases of the circulatory system	1,140	1.2	84	3.6	7.4
VIII ..	Disease of the respiratory system	20,331	22.1	640	27.7	3.1
	of which—					
	Pneumonia	12,258	13.3	533	23.1	4.3
	Acute upper respiratory tract infections	1,968	2.1	6	0.3	0.3
IX ..	Diseases of the digestive system	9,257	10.1	321	13.9	3.5
	of which—					
	Gastro-enteritis and colitis	6,966	7.6	214	9.3	3.1
X ..	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	2,535	2.8	88	3.8	3.5
XI ..	Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	6,372	6.9	41	1.8	0.6
XII ..	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	6,856	7.4	4	0.2	0.1
	of which—					
	Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	4,436	4.8	4	0.2	0.1
XIII ..	Diseases of bones and organs of movement	1,698	1.8	3	0.1	0.2
XIV ..	Congenital malformations	240	0.3	57	2.5	23.8
XV ..	Certain diseases of early infancy	1,521	1.7	199	8.6	13.1
XVI ..	Senility and ill-defined conditions	6,529	7.1	40	1.7	0.6
XVII ..	Accidents, poisonings and violence	8,798	9.6	78	3.4	0.9
	Special conditions and examinations without sickness	3,094	2.3	0	0	0
	All causes	92,000	100.0	2,307	100.0	2.5

8. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED AND DEATHS RECORDED (BY DISEASE GROUPS), IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1967

Code No.	Disease, injury, etc.	In-patients	Deaths
A1	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1,399	77
A2	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	8	5
A3	Tuberculosis of intestines, peritoneum and mesenteric glands	11	1
A4	Tuberculosis of bones and joints	60	5
A5	Tuberculosis, all other forms	204	9
A6	Congenital syphilis .. .. .	..	..
A7	Early syphilis .. .. .	..	..
A8	Tabes dorsalis .. .. .	..	..
A9	General paralysis of insane .. .. .	..	..
A10	All other syphilis .. .. .	..	..
A11	Gonococcal infections	283	..
A12	Typhoid fever	6	3
A13	Paratyphoid fever and other salmonella infections	10	..
A14	Cholera .. .. .	..	..
A15	Brucellosis (undulant fever) .. .. .	..	..
A16	Dysentery, all forms	1,150	38
A17	Scarlet fever .. .. .	..	..
A18	Streptococcal sore throat .. .. .	..	..
A19	Erysipelas	5	..
A20	Septicaemia and pyaemia	58	11
A21	Diphtheria	5	5
A22	Whooping cough	682	31
A23	Meningococcal infection	29	13
A24	Plague .. .. .	..	..
A25	Leprosy	826	6
A26	Tetanus	48	25
A27	Anthrax .. .. .	..	..
A28	Acute poliomyelitis	1	1
A29	Acute infectious encephalitis .. .. .	..	2
A30	Late effects of acute poliomyelitis and acute infectious encephalitis	12	1
A31	Smallpox .. .. .	..	..
A32	Measles	692	4
A33	Yellow fever .. .. .	..	..
A34	Infectious hepatitis	191	5
A35	Rabies .. .. .	..	..
A36	Typhus and other rickettsial diseases .. .. .	..	..
A37	Malaria	7,510	113
A38	Schistosomiasis .. .. .	..	..
A39	Hydatid disease .. .. .	..	..
A40	Filariasis	91	..
A41	Ankylostomiasis	461	5
A42	Other diseases due to helminths	506	2
A43	All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	3,007	17
A44	Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	23	3
A45	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	8	3
A46	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	19	8
A47	Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	17	4
A48	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	9	1
A49	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	10	4
A50	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung, not specified as secondary	8	8
A51	Malignant neoplasm of breast	18	1
A52	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	11	1
A53	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus	10	5

APPENDIX XIX—continued

8. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED AND DEATHS RECORDED (BY DISEASE GROUPS) IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1967—continued

Code No.	Disease, injury, etc.	In-patients	Deaths
A54	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	5	1
A55	Malignant neoplasm of skin	67	5
A56	Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue	12	3
A57	Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites	163	52
A58	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	37	11
A59	Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system	11	5
A60	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	310	6
A61	Non-toxic goitre	132	..
A62	Thyrotoxicosis with or without goitre	11	..
A63	Diabetes mellitus	62	1
A64	Avitaminosis and other deficiency states	709	35
A65	Anaemias	1,385	29
A66	Allergic disorders; all other endocrine, metabolic and blood diseases	602	8
A67	Psychoses	119	..
A68	Psychoneuroses and disorders of personality	271	1
A69	Mental deficiency	25	..
A70	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	59	25
A71	Non-meningococcal meningitis	321	107
A72	Multiple sclerosis .. .. .	..	..
A73	Epilepsy	263	5
A74	Inflammatory diseases of eye	1,064	1
A75	Cataract	230	..
A76	Glaucoma	2	..
A77	Otitis media and mastoiditis	739	15
A78	All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	687	25
A79	Rheumatic fever	60	5
A80	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	32	10
A81	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	47	21
A82	Other diseases of the heart	346	41
A83	Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	..	1
A84	Hypertension without mention of heart	35	..
A85	Diseases of arteries	29	3
A86	Other diseases of circulatory system	591	3
A87	Acute upper respiratory infections	1,968	6
A88	Influenza	1,181	11
A89	Lobar pneumonia	1,279	65
A90	Bronchopneumonia	3,687	273
A91	Primary atypical, other, and unspecified pneumonia	7,292	195
A92	Acute bronchitis	663	4
A93	Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified	3,436	50
A94	Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	39	..
A95	Empyema and abscess of lung	51	7
A96	Pleurisy	235	..
A97	All other respiratory diseases	500	29
A98	Diseases of teeth and supporting structures	412	..
A99	Ulcer of stomach	160	4
A100	Ulcer of duodenum	20	4
A101	Gastritis and duodenitis	229	..
A102	Appendicitis	154	4
A103	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	398	17
A104	Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn	6,966	214
A105	Cirrhosis of liver	149	38

8. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED AND DEATHS RECORDED (BY DISEASE GROUPS) IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1967—continued

Code No.	Disease, injury, etc.	In-patients	Deaths
A106	Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	49	1
A107	Other diseases of digestive system	720	39
A108	Acute nephritis	16	3
A109	Chronic, other, and unspecified nephritis	217	71
A110	Infections of kidney	254	5
A111	Calculi of urinary system	7	..
A112	Hyperplasia of prostate	18	..
A113	Diseases of breast	397	..
A114	Other diseases of genito-urinary system	1,626	9
A115	Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	49	6
A116	Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	48	2
A117	Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	264	11
A118	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	403	1
A119	Abortion with sepsis	32	2
A120	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. Delivery without mention of complication	5,576	19
A121	Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	4,436	4
A122	Arthritis and spondylitis	753	1
A123	Muscular rheumatism and rheumatism unspecified	293	..
A124	Osteomyelitis and periostitis	262	2
A125	Ankylosis and acquired musculoskeletal deformities	127	..
A126	All other diseases of the skin and musculoskeletal system	2,683	..
A127	Spina bifida and meningocele	4	2
A123	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	94	37
A129	All other congenital malformations	142	18
A130	Birth injuries	10	13
A131	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	15	13
A132	Infections of newborn	255	62
A133	Haemolytic disease of the newborn .. .. .	..	..
A134	All other defined diseases of early infancy	984	37
A135	Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	257	74
A136	Senility without mention of psychosis	3	2
A137	Ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality	6,526	38
AN138	Fracture of skull	162	14
AN139	Fracture of spine and trunk	179	12
AN140	Fracture of limbs	1,907	1
AN141	Dislocation without fracture	191	1
AN142	Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscle	252	..
AN143	Head injury (excluding fracture)	645	6
AN144	Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis	21	10
AN145	Laceration and open wounds	3,078	4
AN146	Superficial injury, contusion and crushing with intact skin surface	652	1
AN147	Effects of foreign body entering through orifice	69	2
AN148	Burns	913	15
AN149	Effects of poisons	150	6
AN150	All other and unspecified effects of external causes	579	6
	Total	92,045	2,307

APPENDIX XIX—continued

9. PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH OF INDIGENOUS CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE OCCURRING IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS,
BY AGE AND SEX, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1967
(As ascertained from causes of deaths shown on death certificates)

Causes 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	..	1,366	758	608	215	113	102	664	355	309	386	218	168	101	72	29
Gastroenteritis	..	185	111	74	..	..	..	113	67	46	68	41	27	4	3	1
Pneumonia	..	415	215	200	..	..	..	304	154	150	101	55	46	10	6	4
Meningitis	..	85	43	42	10	6	4	41	22	19	27	11	16	7	4	3
Malaria	..	79	47	32	..	..	..	24	14	10	41	23	18	14	10	4
Immaturity	..	69	40	29	65	38	27	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infections of newborn	..	62	29	33	58	26	32	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malnutrition	..	59	33	26	4	2	2	28	13	15	23	15	8	4	3	1
Congenital malformations	..	49	27	22	21	8	13	19	13	6	7	4	3	2	2	..
Whooping cough	..	31	18	13	..	..	..	18	11	7	8	4	4	5	3	2
Bronchitis	..	30	17	13	..	..	..	24	14	10	4	2	2	2	1	1
Accidents, poisonings and violence	..	23	11	12	4	1	3	4	2	2	8	3	5	7	5	2
Dysentery	..	19	12	7	..	..	..	2	1	1	14	8	6	3	3	..
Anaemias	..	19	9	10	..	..	..	10	4	6	7	3	4	2	2	..
Nephritis	..	15	8	7	..	..	..	3	1	2	4	3	1	8	4	4
Birth injuries	..	13	12	1	13	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus	..	13	4	9	7	1	6	1	1	..	4	2	2	1	..	1
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	..	13	6	7	13	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis	..	11	7	4	..	..	..	3	2	1	6	3	3	2	2	..
Influenza	..	11	6	5	1	1	..	6	3	3	4	2	2	..	..	..
Other causes	..	165	103	62	19	12	7	56	28	28	60	39	21	30	24	6

10. DEATHS OF INDIGENOUS CHILDREN BY DISTRICT, AGE AND SEX, OCCURRING IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1967
(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	1,364	758	606	213	113	100	664	355	309	386	218	168	101	72	29
Eastern Highlands	248	126	122	33	15	18	143	72	71	61	33	28	11	6	5
Chimbu	242	135	107	25	17	8	156	84	72	50	24	26	11	10	1
Western Highlands	260	149	111	50	24	26	136	82	54	56	29	27	18	14	4
West Sepik	63	38	25	6	5	1	27	15	12	22	12	10	8	6	2
East Sepik	166	89	77	30	17	13	52	25	27	58	31	27	26	16	10
Madang	64	40	24	7	3	4	22	13	9	28	18	10	7	6	1
Morobe	169	97	72	21	9	12	76	41	35	63	41	22	9	6	3
East New Britain	74	41	33	22	11	11	26	12	14	21	14	7	5	4	1
West New Britain	5	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	2	1	1	1	..
New Ireland	25	10	15	8	5	3	7	2	5	9	3	6	1	..	1
Manus	12	5	7	5	3	2	6	2	4	1	..	1	..	..	..
Bougainville	36	25	11	6	4	2	12	7	5	14	11	3	4	3	1

APPENDIX XIX—continued

11. NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED BY MISSION HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967

District	Number of in-patients	Number of out-patients treated	Number of patients treated at aid-posts and dispensaries
Eastern Highlands ..	374	40,760	89,460
Chimbu	3,523	123,059	110,777
Western Highlands ..	21,089	105,044	242,640
East Sepik	2,968	30,665	253,750
West Sepik	2,227	22,800	110,511
Madang	10,781	20,605	224,669
Morobe	31,094	86,142	19,081
East New Britain ..	25,157	75,552	84,853
West New Britain ..	..	..	6,223
New Ireland	6,547	199,374	8,889
Manus	996	20,311	9,873
Bougainville	7,846	80,794	28,405
Total	112,602	805,106	1,189,131

NOTE: Figures are compiled from available mission statistical returns and are not exhaustive.

12. CHILD ENROLMENTS AND ATTENDANCES AT ADMINISTRATION MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR NON-INDIGENOUS PERSONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1967

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
Bogia	1	4	13	51
Bulolo	20	25	255	49
Goroka	38	100	476	187
Kavieng	18	12	94	18
Kundiawa	4	16	67	12
Lae	103	47	800	128
Lorengau	3	5	27	19
Madang	54	59	382	89
Minj	16	14	50	31
Mount Hagen	21	10	200	20
Rabaul	137	106	1,661	383
Wewak	20	30	167	80
Total	435	428	4,192	1,067

13. CHILD ENROLMENTS AND ATTENDANCES AT ADMINISTRATION MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1967

Centres	Enrolments		Attendances			
	Children under one year	Children aged one to five years	Children under one year	Children aged one to five years	Children aged over five years	Total attendances
Amanab(a) .. .. .	..	..	1,367	1,488	17	2,872
Bogia	220	758	2,178	6,802	80	9,060
Bulolo	415	1,160	3,867	6,629	370	10,866
Gasmata(b)	37	234	517	1,028	125	1,670
Goroka	861	2,676	7,530	11,924	483	19,937
Kaiapit	307	1,256	2,743	9,133	311	12,187
Kavieng	246	1,000	1,643	4,395	46	6,084
Kerowagi(c)	69	17	343	709	50	1,102
Kieta	199	1,031	987	3,330	190	4,507
Kundiawa	871	2,067	6,647	10,402	134	17,183
Lae	1,284	3,596	14,384	18,642	753	33,779
Lorengau	402	1,227	2,628	6,675	547	9,850
Madang	703	1,314	4,622	7,711	193	12,526
Maprik	237	1,163	2,088	6,866	..	8,954
Minj	674	1,325	3,860	9,814	117	13,791
Mount Hagen	807	2,693	6,754	19,154	653	26,561
Namatanai	308	909	2,789	7,829	28	10,646
Neinduk	31	162	214	652	527	1,393
Pomio	102	483	892	2,635	33	3,560
Rabaul	1,014	2,057	13,615	26,837	10,393	50,845
Sohano	279	1,156	2,111	6,118	327	8,556
Wewak	576	1,479	5,226	7,538	892	13,656
Konga Rural Health Centre ..	157	844	1,391	5,227	134	6,752
Sighere Rural Health Centre ..	291	925	2,170	5,673	34	7,877
Tapipipi Rural Health Centre ..	356	1,265	2,059	5,479	256	7,794
Vunapaka Rural Health Centre	339	1,396	3,294	9,238	692	13,224
Wandi Rural Health Centre(d)	322	682	663	1,705	72	2,440
Total	11,107	32,875	96,582	203,633	17,457	317,672

(a) Handed to Catholic Mission Vanimo, October 1966.
months. (d) Wandu—First report, September 1966.

(b) Gasmata—no staff for two months.

(c) Kerowagi—no staff for four

APPENDIX XIX—continued

14. ADMINISTRATION MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1967: PRENATAL CARE, CONFINEMENTS AND DEATHS

Centres	Prenatal care		Number of confinements	Still births	Multiple births	Number of deaths				
	Enrolled at 31 March 1967	Total attendance				Maternal	Under 1 month	One to 12 months	One to 5 years	Over 5 years
Amanab(a) ..	..	33	3	..	..	..	1	5	3	..
Bogia ..	37	534	110	5	..	..	3	3	2	..
Bulolo ..	84	467	362	7	1 x 2	2	2	14	17	..
Gasmata(b) ..	16	84	18	..	1 x 2	..	1	4	..	..
Goroka ..	149	1,055	379	7	1 x 2	..	2	13	5	..
Kaiapit ..	104	832	313	14	2 x 2	5	7	25	7	..
Kavieng ..	103	526	132	..	..	1	3	4	3	..
Kerowagi(c) ..	93	57	99	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kieta ..	371	271	53	..	..	..	1	2	2	..
Kundiawa ..	145	1,226	369	2	2 x 2	2	10	21	2	..
Lae ..	434	4,748	688	10	5 x 2	2	5	31	28	1
Lorengau ..	121	1,223	141	4	1 x 2	2	1	4	..	..
Madang ..	63	304	636	3	3 x 2	1	3	17	15	..
Maprik ..	37	676	285	2	..	..	1	3	2	..
Minj ..	104	762	135	4	1 x 2	3	3	10	1	..
Mount Hagen ..	128	1,108	460	13	8 x 2	3	33	39	8	1
Namatanai ..	55	628	167	1	..	..	4	1	..	..
Neinduk ..	4	5	21	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Pomio ..	30	191	24	3	3 x 2	..	4	..	1	..
Rabaul ..	344	5,082	34	4	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sohano ..	33	409	173	1	..	1	..	3	2	..
Wewak ..	102	1,158	92	1	1 x 2	1	9	6	5	1
Konga Rural Health Centre ..	60	519	18	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
Sighere Rural Health Centre ..	44	190	22	2	..	..	1	7	1	..
Tapipipi Rural Health Centre ..	210	478	14	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
Vunapaka Rural Health Centre ..	128	938	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wandi Rural Health Centre(d) ..	49	135	26	..	1 x 2	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,048	23,639	4,846	89	30 x 2	24	95	216	110	3

(a) Handed to Catholic Mission Vanimo October 1966.
(d) Wandu—First Report September 1966.

(b) Gasmata—no staff for 2 months.

(c) Kerowagi—no staff for 4 months.

15. CHILD ENROLMENTS AND ATTENDANCES AT MISSION MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1967

Mission	Number of stations	Enrolments		Attendances			
		Number enrolled less than one year at 31 March 1967	Number enrolled from one to five years at 31 March 1967	Children less than one year at 31 March 1967	Children aged one to five years	Children aged over five years	Total attendances
Apostolic Church Mission of Australia ..	1	505	1,067	5,422	5,066	700	11,188
Apostolic Church Mission of New Zealand	2	266	595	1,754	3,477	1,203	6,434
Assemblies of God in Australia ..	1	306	1,946	2,980	9,230	1,175	13,385
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated ..	4	821	3,048	6,862	18,963	1,997	27,822
Australian Church of Christ ..	2	431	864	1,951	5,676	361	7,988
Australian Lutheran Mission ..	3	354	1,468	2,974	9,730	2,263	14,967
Bismarck Solomon Union of Seventh Day Adventists ..	2	54	65	673	910	1,375	2,958
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Goroka ..	1	111	67	661	1,301	..	1,962
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Wewak ..	12	2,377	7,895	20,889	57,768	14,068	92,725
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ..	8	1,259	4,411	10,875	31,881	2,449	45,205
Catholic Mission of the Holy Trinity ..	1	46	102	389	422	7	818
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Kavieng ..	7	750	2,832	5,676	18,619	2,848	27,143
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Vunapope ..	14	1,883	6,690	18,266	55,875	8,587	82,728
Catholic Mission of the Passionist Fathers, Wewak ..	1	265	839	1,867	4,934	111	6,912
Christian Missions in Many Lands ..	5	834	2,642	4,633	10,402	717	15,752
Coral Sea Union of Seventh Day Adventists ..	4	908	3,312	9,244	28,185	568	37,997
Gospel Tidings Mission ..	1	49	102	322	825	219	1,366
Evangelical Mission ..	2	69	260	851	2,571	659	4,081
Franciscan Mission ..	8	1,161	3,467	11,496	31,053	1,392	43,941
Lutheran Mission of New Guinea ..	11	2,593	9,269	24,030	83,790	9,393	117,213
Lutheran Mission Missouri, Synod ..	7	1,281	4,569	8,314	25,934	5,596	39,844
Marist Mission Society ..	16	1,462	5,127	13,165	42,606	6,222	61,993
Methodist Overseas Mission New Guinea	5	1,054	3,439	10,255	26,387	96	36,738
Methodist Mission Society New Zealand	4	228	744	1,624	5,120	499	7,193
Nazarene Mission ..	2	172	551	1,445	5,879	488	7,812
New Guinea Anglican Mission ..	4	670	2,639	5,705	12,305	687	18,697
Salvation Army, New Guinea ..	3	687	2,368	5,642	14,600	154	20,396
South Sea Evangelical Mission ..	1	128	535	1,602	4,264	..	5,866
Total	132	20,724	20,913	179,567	516,773	63,784	761,124

APPENDIX XIX—continued

16. MISSION CHILD HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1967
PRE-NATAL CARE, CONFINEMENTS AND DEATHS.

Mission	Pre-Natal care		Confinements			Number of Deaths				
	Enrolled at 31 March 1967	Total attendances	Confinements in village	Still-births	Multiple births	Maternal	Under One month	One to twelve months	One to five years	Five years and over
Apostolic Church Mission of Australia	101	1,526	230	6	2 x 2	..	..	12	5	..
Apostolic Church Mission of New Zealand	79	421	119	12	2 x 2	..	3	10	8	1
Assemblies of God in Australia ..	210	1,081	381	6	..	1	8	26	18	..
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated	207	2,341	579	33	2 x 3 10 x 2	} 7	29	20	21	..
Australian Church of Christ ..	37	291	283	4	4 x 2		15	23	8	1
Australian Lutheran Mission ..	116	897	438	6	2 x 2	3	4	10	6	1
Bismarck Solomon Union of Seventh Day Adventists	7	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Goroka	41	1,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Wewak	661	5,386	1,835	46	1 x 3 25 x 2	} 8	51	124	47	11
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ..	453	3,042	1,044	55	15 x 2		37	69	50	1
Catholic Mission of the Holy Trinity ..	4	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Kavieng	250	4,363	250	2	4 x 2	2	4	12	6	..
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Vunapope ..	1,033	16,749	424	15	1 x 3 5 x 2	} 2	14	28	11	3
Catholic Mission of the Passionist Fathers, Wewak	45	305	187	2	3 x 2		..	..	..	..
Christian Missions in Many Lands ..	278	516	442	12	9 x 2	12	19	31	13	1
Coral Sea Union of Seventh Day Adventists	39	1,670	562	5	3 x 2	2	13	54	21	..
Gospel Tidings Mission	2	29	32	1	1 x 2	3	5	..	..	..
Evangelical Mission	30	267	48	1	..	..	..	3	2	..
Franciscan Mission	341	2,927	900	29	8 x 2	4	40	85	25	2
Lutheran Mission of New Guinea ..	651	6,772	1,981	28	12 x 2	8	90	104	45	..
Lutheran Mission Missouri Synod ..	298	1,101	507	1	4 x 2	..	6	18	17	2
Marist Mission Society	1,103	5,440	424	9	1 x 2	4	12	15	28	8
Methodist Overseas Mission New Guinea	315	3,989	407	17	3 x 2	..	6	16	13	..
Methodist Mission Society of New Zealand	49	569	49	1	..	..	1	2	2	..
Nazarene Mission .. .. .	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	1	4	1
New Guinea Anglican Mission ..	111	709	221	2	1 x 2	1	13	31	21	6
Salvation Army, New Guinea ..	65	1,130	311	..	..	..	1	2	4	..
South Sea Evangelical Mission ..	49	321	120	7	..	..	4	3	6	..
Total	6,575	63,179	11,881	300	4 x 3 119 x 2	79	375	699	381	38

17. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE 1967

				\$	\$
Administration—					
Public Health—general(a)	..	..	..	6,634,241	
Medical aid to missions(b)	..	..	..	256,046	
Maintenance of hospital, engineering, water supply and sewerage	..	..	..	227,646	
Construction of water supply, sewerage, hospitals and ancillary buildings	..	..	..	901,333	
Building grants-in-aid to missions	..	..	..	12,366	
Purchase of hospital and medical equipment	..	..	..	32,917	
					8,064,549
Missions (ascertainable expenditure from their own funds)					745,000
Local government councils (from their own funds)					162,184
Total expenditure					8,971,733

(a) This item includes the value of drugs and dressings supplied to mission hospitals (\$168,000) but does not include the value of general stores items drawn by missions (\$117,300) or by the Administration (\$621,000). (b) This item includes Administration contributions to missions conducting fully subsidised leprosy and tuberculosis hospitals (\$123,411) but does not include the value of general stores items drawn from the Administration by missions for use in all mission hospitals (\$117,300).

APPENDIX XX

HOUSING

NUMBER AND VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF HOUSES AND FLATS UNDER CONSTRUCTION
DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967

During year ended 30 June			Commenced		Completed		Under construction at 30 June	
			Number of dwelling units	Value	Number of dwelling units	Value	Number of dwelling units	Value
				\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
1963	..	..	322	2,313	247	1,840	116	977
1964	..	..	419	2,893	308	2,241	227	1,569
1965	..	..	455	3,129	444	2,979	236	1,705
1966	..	..	969	6,541	649	4,500	556	3,863
1967	..	..	1,033	8,171	1,045	7,211	544	4,720

These statistics include houses and flats, including individual dwelling units, for which the value of work exceeds \$1,000 in areas under 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.

APPENDIX XXI

PENAL ORGANISATION

1. PERSONS RECEIVED INTO CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONS FROM THE COURTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967

Term of sentence	Indigenous persons			Europeans			Other non-indigenous persons		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 month	2,268	148	2,416	3	..	3	22	..	22
1 month and under 3 months ..	7,289	428	7,717	3	..	3	..	..	..
3 months and under 6 months	3,821	164	3,985	..	..	..	1	..	1
6 months and under 12 months	1,426	27	1,453	1	..	1	1	..	1
1 year and under 2 years ..	51	3	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 years and under 3 years ..	21	..	21	1	..	1	..	..	..
3 years and under 5 years ..	29	3	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 years and under 10 years ..	41	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years and under 15 years ..	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 years and over .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Life imprisonment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death recorded(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen's pleasure .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { First term ..	4,739	774	15,513	5	..	5	22	..	22
Recidivist ..	212	..	212	3	..	3	2	..	2
Grand total	14,951	774	15,725	8	..	8	24	..	24

(a) In the case of a person convicted of wilful murder, the court has since 3.3.66, been itself able to substitute imprisonment for life as a lesser term if it considers there are extenuating circumstances such that it would not be just to inflict the punishment of death.

NOTE: The average number of detainees daily was (i) Indigenous = 2,896.90; (ii) Non-indigenous = 4.10.

2. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE IN CORRECTIVE INSTITUTION AT 30 JUNE 1967

Age in years	Indigenous persons			Europeans			Other non-indigenous persons		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 14	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 and 15	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 and 17	20	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
18, 19 and 20	342	32	374	..	..	..	1	..	1
21 to 24	407	26	433	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 to 29	857	36	893	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 to 39	1,035	35	1,070	1	..	1	..	..	..
40 to 49	310	7	317	2	..	2	..	..	..
50 to 59	76	2	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 and over	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { First term ..	2,725	134	2,859	1	..	1	..	..	..
Recidivist ..	338	6	344	2	..	2	1	..	1
Grand total	3,063	140	3,203	3	..	3	1	..	1

3. TERMS OF SENTENCES BEING SERVED AT 30 JUNE 1967

Term of sentence	Indigenous persons			Europeans			Other non-indigenous persons		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 month	104	10	114	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 month and under 3 months ..	814	74	888	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 months and under 6 months	1,135	32	1,167	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 months and under 12 months	638	14	652	1	..	1	1	..	1
1 year and under 2 years ..	48	4	52	1	..	1	..	..	..
2 years and under 3 years ..	31	2	33	1	..	1	..	..	..
3 years and under 5 years ..	73	3	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 years and under 10 years ..	168	..	168	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years and under 15 years ..	41	1	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 years and over	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Life imprisonment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death recorded(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen's pleasure	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { First term ..	2,725	134	2,859	1	..	1	..	..	..
Recidivist	338	6	344	2	..	2	1	..	1
Grand total	3,063	140	3,203	3	..	3	1	..	1

(a) All sentences of 'Death Recorded' have subsequently been commuted to determinate sentences. There was no sentence of death carried out this year.

2. TEACHERS AND PUPILS, ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION, AT PRIMARY LEVEL AT 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967

At 30 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>																		
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
1965 ..	802	285	1,087	25,338	11,953	(a) 37,291	2,324	381	2,705	52,444	35,546	87,990	3,126	666	3,792	77,782	47,499	125,281
1966 ..	908	292	1,200	28,732	13,544	42,276	2,484	439	2,923	55,262	37,721	92,983	3,392	731	4,123	83,994	51,265	135,259
1967 ..	1,008	256	1,264	29,821	14,533	44,354	2,568	417	2,985	56,998	36,860	93,858	3,576	673	4,249	86,819	51,393	138,212
<i>Primary (A)</i>																		
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
1965 ..	1	77	78	1,111	1,019	2,130	2	14	16	235	245	480	3	91	94	1,346	1,264	2,610
1966 ..	..	85	85	1,216	1,142	2,358	..	19	19	227	275	502	..	104	104	1,443	1,417	2,860
1967 ..	1	88	89	1,364	1,241	2,605	1	33	34	299	302	601	2	121	123	1,663	1,543	3,206
<i>Exempt</i>																		
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
1965 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,461	..	1,461	24,011	16,475	40,486	1,461	..	1,461	24,011	16,475	40,486
1966 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,280	..	1,280	20,847	13,869	34,716	1,280	..	1,280	20,847	13,869	34,716
1967 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,104	..	1,104	17,859	12,657	30,516	1,104	..	1,104	17,859	12,657	30,516
<i>Total Primary</i>																		
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	(b) 33,456	3,971	461	4,432	79,363	52,918	132,281	4,693	778	5,471	101,825	63,912	(b) 16,573
1965 ..	803	362	1,165	26,449	12,972	39,421	3,787	395	4,182	76,690	52,266	128,956	4,590	757	5,347	103,139	65,238	168,377
1966 ..	908	377	1,285	29,948	14,686	44,634	3,764	458	4,222	76,336	51,865	128,201	4,672	835	5,507	106,284	66,551	172,835
1967 ..	1,009	344	1,353	31,185	15,774	46,959	3,673	450	4,123	75,156	49,819	124,975	4,682	794	5,476	106,341	65,593	171,934

(a) Does not include 676 correspondence students.

(b) 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 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967

At 30 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	Indig- enous	Non- indig- enous	Total
<i>Junior High</i>												
1962 ..	7	25	32	550	172	722	..	31	31	724	102	826
1963 ..	9	32	41	449	208	657	1	38	39	714	253	967
1964 ..	6	46	52	(a)1,138	215	1,353	3	92	95	1,432	291	1,723
1965(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>High Schools</i>												
1963 ..	1	27	28	307	181	(a)488	..	4	4	125	..	125
1964 ..	1	37	38	(b)1,265	215	480	..	4	4	102	..	102
1965 ..	15	109	124	1,774	575	(d)2,349	5	107	112	1,798	362	2,160
1966 ..	14	137	151	2,461	734	3,195	7	121	128	2,101	545	2,646
1967 ..	19	164	183	3,153	940	4,093	14	126	140	2,602	780	3,382
<i>Technical/Vocational</i>												
1963 ..	5	35	40	551	..	551	..	1	1	47	..	47
1964 ..	16	31	47	657	..	657	..	5	5	131	..	131
1965 ..	24	49	73	1,291	72	(e)1,363	4	24	28	176	83	259
1966 ..	30	72	102	1,727	116	1,843	5	17	22	123	151	274
1967 ..	28	76	104	1,722	172	1,894	3	19	22	166	122	288
<i>Teacher Training</i>												
1963 ..	1	14	15	198	..	198	1	29	30	232	68	300
1964 ..	1	17	18	161	6	167	..	46	46	185	72	257
1965 ..	..	12	12	159	10	169	2	59	61	325	166	491
1966 ..	2	12	14	125	43	168	7	40	47	397	183	580
1967 ..	3	24	27	143	51	194	6	40	46	387	190	577

(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. (c) All Junior High Schools became High Schools during the year. (d) Does not include 1,820 correspondence students. (e) Does not include 410 correspondence students. (f) Vocational schools were formed during 1966-67.

4. TYPES OF SCHOOLS, ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION AT 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967

At 30 June	Administration						Mission						Total										
	Primary 'A'	Primary 'T'	Junior High	High	Technical and Voca- tional	Teacher Train- ing	Total	Primary 'A'	Primary 'T'	Ex- empt	Junior High	High	Technical	Teacher Train- ing	Total	Primary 'A'	Primary 'T'	Ex- empt	Junior High	High	Technical and Voca- tional	Teacher Train- ing	Total
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
1965 ..	24	267	..	13	20	2	326	6	988	1,198	..	24	6	12	2,234	30	1,255	1,198	..	37	26	14	2,560
1966 ..	27	278	..	14	27	2	348	8	974	1,022	..	25	10	12	2,051	35	1,252	1,022	..	39	37	14	2,399
1967 ..	27	279	..	14	33	2	355	10	879	..	..	26	7	10	932	37	1,158	..	..	40	40	12	1,287

(a) Does not include exempt schools.

5. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS: SUMMARY OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS BY TYPE OF SCHOOL AT 30 JUNE 1967

Type of school	Teachers			Pupils		
	Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Total
<i>Administration Schools</i>						
Primary 'A'	1	88	89	292	2,313	2,605
Primary 'T'	1,008	256	1,264	44,354	..	44,354
Total Primary	1,009	344	1,353	44,646	2,313	46,959
High	19	164	183	3,824	269	4,093
Technical and Vocational	28	76	104	1,894	..	1,894
Teacher Training	3	24	27	194	..	194
Total Administration schools	1,059	608	1,667	50,558	2,582	53,140
<i>Mission Schools</i>						
Primary 'A'	1	33	34	34	567	601
Primary 'T'	2,568	417	2,985	93,858	..	92,858
Exempt	1,104	..	1,104	30,516	..	30,516
Total Primary	3,673	450	4,123	124,408	567	124,975
High	14	126	140	3,382	..	3,382
Technical	3	19	22	288	..	288
Teacher Training	6	40	46	577	..	577
Total mission schools	3,696	635	4,331	128,655	567	129,222
<i>Administration and Mission Schools</i>						
Primary 'A'	34	89	123	326	2,880	3,206
Primary 'T'	3,576	673	4,249	138,212	..	138,212
Exempt	1,104	..	1,104	30,516	..	30,516
Total Primary	4,682	794	5,476	169,054	2,880	171,934
High	33	290	323	7,206	269	7,475
Technical and vocational	31	95	126	2,182	..	2,182
Teacher Training	9	64	73	771	..	771
Grand total	4,755	1,243	5,998	179,213	3,149	182,362

6. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS: INDIGENOUS PUPILS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL AT 30 JUNE 1967

Standard	Administration			Mission			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary 'A'—									
Preparatory	24	19	43	6	2	8	30	21	51
Grade 1	37	29	66	4	2	6	41	31	72
Grade 2	23	11	34	3	2	5	26	13	39
Grade 3	17	16	33	2	3	5	19	19	38
Grade 4	14	20	34	1	2	3	15	22	37
Grade 5	23	18	41	2	1	3	25	19	44
Grade 6	25	16	41	1	3	4	26	19	45
Total	163	129	292	19	15	34	182	144	326
Primary 'T' —									
Preparatory	4,399	2,587	6,986	11,294	7,779	19,073	15,693	10,366	26,059
Standard 1	4,938	2,637	7,575	12,654	8,408	21,062	17,592	11,045	28,637
Standard 2	5,016	2,593	7,609	10,776	7,287	18,063	15,792	9,880	25,672
Standard 3	4,586	2,360	6,946	9,085	5,551	14,636	13,671	7,911	21,582
Standard 4	4,148	1,940	6,088	6,481	3,884	10,365	10,629	5,824	16,453
Standard 5	3,815	1,422	5,237	3,995	2,468	6,463	7,810	3,890	11,700
Standard 6	2,919	994	3,913	2,713	1,483	4,196	5,632	2,477	8,109
Total	29,821	14,533	44,354	56,998	36,860	93,858	86,819	51,393	138,212
High Schools—									
Form 1	1,276	395	1,671	1,124	454	1,578	2,400	849	3,249
Form 2	908	271	1,179	820	242	1,062	1,728	513	2,241
Form 3	631	94	725	447	83	530	1,078	177	1,255
Form 4	202	43	245	168	1	169	370	44	414
Form 5	4	..	4	33	..	33	37	..	37
Form 6 .. ..	..	..	..	10	..	10	10	..	10
Total	3,021	803	3,824	2,602	780	3,382	5,623	1,583	7,206
Technical—									
First year	1,092	111	1,203	100	77	177	1,192	188	1,380
Second year	630	61	691	66	45	111	696	106	802
Third year .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fourth year .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,722	172	1,894	166	122	288	1,888	294	2,182
Teacher Training—									
Course 'A' .. ..	..	..	..	124	86	210	124	86	210
Additional Training A2 .. ..	..	..	..	6	2	8	6	2	8
Course 'B'—									
1st year	29	2	31	99	42	141	128	44	172
2nd year	21	..	21	66	30	96	87	30	117
Course 'C'—									
1st year	65	15	80	36	19	55	101	34	135
2nd year .. ..	..	..	..	35	11	46	35	11	46
Secondary—									
1st year	28	7	35	..	..	..	28	7	35
Domestic Science .. ..	..	27	27	..	..	..	..	27	27
Other .. ..	..	..	..	21	..	(a) 21	21	..	21
Total	143	51	(b) 194	387	190	577	530	241	771
Grand total	34,870	15,688	50,558	60,172	37,967	98,139	95,042	53,655	148,697

(a) Training in Theology

(b) Includes 30 Mission teacher trainees in Administration schools

7. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS: NON-INDIGENOUS STUDENTS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL AT 30 JUNE 1967

Standard	European			Asian			Mixed Race			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<i>Administration Schools</i>												
Primary 'A'—												
Preparatory	141	153	294	30	16	46	23	24	47	194	193	387
Grade 1	138	137	275	19	26	45	22	18	40	179	181	360
Grade 2	132	146	278	20	16	36	25	10	35	177	172	249
Grade 3	128	115	243	30	20	50	16	27	43	174	162	336
Grade 4	139	115	254	26	15	41	16	9	25	181	139	320
Grade 5	117	106	223	22	30	52	25	21	46	164	157	321
Grade 6	94	80	174	22	15	37	16	13	29	132	108	240
Total	889	852	1,741	169	138	307	143	122	265	1,201	1,112	2,313
Secondary—												
Form 1	16	18	34	23	13	36	13	6	19	52	37	89
Form 2	8	19	27	13	19	32	8	13	21	29	51	80
Form 3	10	13	23	6	5	11	6	5	11	22	23	45
Form 4	9	8	17	9	12	21	7	4	11	25	24	49
Form 5	1	2	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	5
Form 6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	45	60	105	53	49	102	34	28	62	132	137	269
Total Administration schools	934	912	1,846	222	187	409	177	150	327	1,333	1,249	2,582
<i>Mission Schools</i>												
Primary 'A'—												
Preparatory	11	12	23	8	6	14	20	23	43	39	41	80
Grade 1	25	14	39	10	6	16	19	18	37	54	38	92
Grade 2	23	16	39	6	4	10	17	18	35	46	38	84
Grade 3	11	18	29	4	9	13	18	21	39	33	48	81
Grade 4	22	10	32	9	5	14	16	22	38	47	37	84
Grade 5	11	15	26	5	9	14	10	16	26	26	40	66
Grade 6	19	18	37	4	8	12	12	19	31	35	45	80
Total	122	103	225	46	47	93	112	137	249	280	287	567
Grand Total	1,056	1,015	2,071	268	234	502	289	287	576	1,613	1,536	3,149

8. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS: BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL AT 30 JUNE 1967

District	Type of School	Number of schools	Teachers						Total	Pupils						
			Indigenous			Non-indigenous				Indigenous			Non-indigenous			
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Bougainville	Primary 'A'	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	17	16	33	36
	Primary 'T'	12	41	2	43	8	2	10	53	1,073	570	1,643	..	..	..	1,643
	High ..	1	2	..	2	8	4	12	14	290	41	331	..	..	..	331
	Technical and Vocational..	3	3	..	3	3	1	4	7	95	..	95	..	..	..	95
	Total ..	..	46	2	48	20	8	28	76	1,459	613	2,072	17	16	33	2,105
Chimbu	Primary 'A'	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	11	10	21	22
	Primary 'T'	19	52	6	58	8	3	11	69	2,389	712	3,101	..	..	..	3,101
	Technical and Vocational..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	25	..	25	..	..	..	25
	Total ..	..	52	6	58	9	4	13	71	2,414	713	3,127	11	10	21	3,148
Eastern Highlands	Primary 'A'	3	..	..	..	2	7	9	9	13	14	27	130	125	255	282
	Primary 'T'	27	83	14	97	20	9	29	126	3,758	1,177	4,935	..	..	..	4,935
	High ..	1	2	..	2	9	8	17	19	322	53	375	..	..	..	375
	Technical and Vocational	3	..	..	..	4	1	5	5	113	..	113	..	..	..	113
	Teacher Training..	1	1	..	1	13	2	15	16	93	22	115	..	..	..	115
	Total ..	..	86	14	100	48	27	75	175	4,299	1,266	5,565	130	125	255	5,820
East New Britain	Primary 'A'	4	..	..	..	6	18	24	24	66	47	113	292	261	553	666
	Primary 'T'	26	148	42	190	32	9	41	231	4,439	3,567	8,006	..	..	..	8,006
	High ..	3	3	..	3	21	23	44	47	569	238	807	87	88	175	982
	Technical and Vocational..	4	5	1	6	21	5	32	17	554	105	659	..	..	..	659
	Total ..	..	156	43	199	80	55	135	334	5,628	3,957	9,585	379	349	728	10,313
East Sepik	Primary 'A'	2	..	..	..	2	4	6	6	13	3	16	92	76	168	184
	Primary 'T'	33	85	7	92	21	5	26	118	3,288	1,314	4,602	..	..	..	4,602
	High ..	1	2	..	2	11	4	15	17	361	41	402	..	..	..	402
	Technical and Vocational..	4	3	..	3	3	..	3	6	114	..	114	..	..	..	114
	Total ..	..	90	7	97	37	13	50	147	3,776	1,358	5,134	92	76	168	5,302

8. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS: BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL AT 30 JUNE 1967—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
Madang	Primary 'A'	1	..	..	..	1	6	7	7	14	26	105	89	194
	Primary 'T'	28	102	13	115	28	13	41	156	3,795	5,702	..	..	..
	High ..	1	3	1	4	11	6	17	21	388	488	..	..	..
	Technical and Vocational ..	5	3	..	3	6	..	6	9	207	207	..	..	207
	Teacher Training	1	1	1	2	2	7	9	11	50	79	..	..	79
	Total ..	..	109	15	124	48	32	80	204	4,454	6,502	105	89	194
Manus ..	Primary 'A'	2	1	..	1	1	2	3	4	41	67	32	30	62
	Primary 'T'	22	47	25	72	9	..	9	81	1,242	2,350	..	..	..
	High ..	1	1	1	2	9	4	13	15	274	403	..	..	..
	Vocational ..	2	2	1	3	3	..	3	6	50	89	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	51	27	78	22	6	28	106	1,607	2,909	32	30	62
Morobe..	Primary 'A'	5	..	..	..	5	18	23	23	9	18	383	356	739
	Primary 'T'	41	114	19	133	27	14	41	174	4,036	5,735	..	..	..
	High ..	3	3	..	3	20	8	28	31	492	588	45	49	94
	Technical and Vocational ..	3	3	..	3	20	1	21	24	330	358	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	120	19	139	72	41	113	252	4,867	6,699	428	405	833
New Ireland	Primary 'A'	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	4	37	39	71
	Primary 'T'	25	64	17	81	10	2	12	93	1,527	2,725	..	..	..
	High ..	2	1	..	1	8	5	13	14	224	316	..	..	..
	Technical and Vocational ..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	3	42	42	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	67	17	84	19	9	28	112	1,793	3,087	32	39	71

Western Highlands	Primary 'A'	..	4	..	..	..	3	6	9	9	2	7	9	90	93	183	192
	Primary 'T'	..	24	69	6	75	13	4	17	92	2,827	572	3,399	..	..	..	3,399
	High ..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	5	5	101	13	114	..	..	..	114
	Technical and Vocational..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	41	..	41	..	..	..	41
	Total	..	..	70	6	76	21	11	32	108	2,971	592	3,563	90	93	183	3,746
West New Britain	Primary 'A'	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	3	11	9	20	23
	Primary 'T'	..	7	16	1	17	4	2	6	23	365	182	547	..	..	..	547
	Technical and Vocational..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	4	84	..	84	..	..	..	84
	Total	..	10	18	1	19	7	2	9	28	451	183	634	11	9	20	654
West Sepik	Primary ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	3	5	6	8	14	19
	Primary 'T'	..	15	34	1	35	9	4	13	48	1,082	527	1,609	..	..	..	1,609
	Vocational	..	3	2	..	2	3	..	3	5	67	..	67	..	..	..	67
	Total	..	19	36	1	37	13	4	17	54	1,151	530	1,681	6	8	14	1,695
Total ..	Primary 'A'	..	27	1	..	1	23	65	88	89	163	129	292	1,201	1,112	2,313	2,605
	Primary 'T'	..	279	855	153	1,008	189	67	256	1,264	29,821	14,533	44,354	..	..	..	44,354
	High ..	..	14	17	2	19	101	63	164	183	3,021	803	3,824	132	137	269	4,093
	Technical and Vocational Teacher Training..	..	33	26	2	28	68	8	76	104	1,722	172	1,894	..	..	..	1,894
	Total	..	355	901	158	1,059	396	212	608	1,667	34,870	15,688	50,558	1,333	1,249	2,582	53,140

9. MISSION SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL AT 30 JUNE 1967

District	Type of school	Number of schools	Pupils						Total
			Indigenous			Non-indigenous			
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Bougainville ..	Primary 'T' ..	159	7,510	7,027	14,537	..	..	..	14,537
	High ..	4	176	126	302	..	..	..	302
	Technical ..	1	..	73	73	..	..	..	73
	Teacher Training	2	16	30	46	..	..	..	46
	Exempt ..	2	9	12	21	..	..	..	21
	Total ..	168	7,711	7,268	14,979	..	..	..	14,979
Chimbu ..	Primary 'T' ..	37	4,018	1,261	5,279	..	..	..	5,279
	High ..	1	97	..	97	..	..	..	97
	Exempt ..	38	1,174	430	1,604	..	..	..	1,604
	Total ..	76	5,289	1,681	6,980	..	..	..	6,980
Eastern Highlands	Primary 'A' ..	1	..	..	..	10	6	16	16
	Primary 'T' ..	43	3,368	918	4,286	..	..	..	4,286
	High ..	3	385	59	444	..	..	..	444
	Teacher Training	1	8	2	10	..	..	..	10
	Exempt ..	42	1,206	271	1,477	..	..	..	1,477
	Total ..	90	4,967	1,250	6,217	10	6	16	6,233
East New Britain	Primary 'A' ..	3	1	5	6	125	154	279	285
	Primary 'T' ..	94	6,552	6,262	12,814	..	..	..	12,814
	High ..	5	798	283	1,081	..	..	..	1,081
	Technical ..	1	58	..	58	..	..	..	58
	Teacher Training	4	179	125	304	..	..	..	304
	Exempt ..	3	84	67	151	..	..	..	151
	Total ..	110	7,672	6,742	14,414	125	154	279	14,693
East Sepik ..	Primary 'T' ..	48	4,836	2,579	7,415	..	..	..	7,415
	High ..	3	224	115	339	..	..	..	339
	Teacher Training	1	21	..	21	..	..	..	21
	Exempt ..	134	2,916	2,149	5,065	..	..	..	5,065
	Total ..	186	7,997	4,843	12,840	..	..	..	12,840
Madang ..	Primary 'A' ..	1	1	8	19	41	36	77	96
	Primary 'T' ..	82	6,089	4,291	10,380	..	..	..	10,380
	High ..	3	311	22	333	..	..	..	333
	Technical ..	1	..	18	18	..	..	..	18
	Exempt ..	160	2,842	2,656	5,498	..	..	..	5,498
	Total ..	247	9,253	6,995	16,248	41	36	77	16,325
Manus ..	Primary 'T' ..	50	1,635	1,410	3,045	..	..	..	3,045
	Technical ..	1	..	29	29	..	..	..	29
	Exempt ..	5	46	31	77	..	..	..	77
	Total ..	56	1,681	1,470	3,151	..	..	..	3,151

9. MISSION SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

District	Type of school	Number of schools	Pupils						Total
			Indigenous			Non-indigenous			
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Morobe..	Primary 'A' ..	1	2	1	3	20	11	31	34
	Primary 'T' ..	106	5,148	2,636	7,784	..	..	..	7,784
	High ..	2	199	48	247	..	..	..	247
	Technical ..	2	62	2	64	..	..	..	64
	Teacher Training	1	99	35	134	..	..	..	134
	Exempt ..	248	4,302	3,644	7,946	..	..	..	7,946
	Total ..	360	9,812	6,366	16,178	20	11	31	16,209
New Ireland ..	Primary 'A' ..	1	2	..	2	24	25	49	51
	Primary 'T' ..	84	3,355	3,103	6,458	..	..	..	6,458
	High ..	2	176	84	260	..	..	..	260
	Exempt ..	10	167	160	327	..	..	..	327
	Total ..	97	3,700	3,347	7,047	24	25	49	7,096
Western Highlands	Primary 'A' ..	3	3	1	4	59	55	114	118
	Primary 'T' ..	79	8,039	2,529	10,568	..	..	..	10,568
	High ..	2	150	18	168	..	..	..	168
	Technical ..	1	46	..	46	..	..	..	46
	Teacher Training	1	62	..	62	..	..	..	62
	Exempt ..	74	3,943	2,257	6,200	..	..	..	6,200
	Total ..	160	12,243	4,805	17,048	59	55	114	17,162
West New Britain	Primary 'T' ..	58	3,594	3,204	6,798	..	..	..	6,798
	Exempt ..	8	113	59	172	..	..	..	172
	Total ..	66	3,707	3,263	6,970	..	..	..	6,970
West Sepik ..	Primary 'T' ..	39	2,854	1,640	4,494	..	..	..	4,494
	High ..	1	86	25	111	..	..	..	111
	Exempt ..	61	1,057	921	1,978	..	..	..	1,978
	Total ..	101	3,997	2,586	6,583	..	..	..	6,583
Total ..	Primary 'A' ..	10	19	15	34	280	287	567	601
	Primary 'T' ..	879	56,998	36,860	93,858	..	..	..	93,858
	High ..	26	2,602	780	3,382	..	..	..	3,382
	Technical ..	7	166	122	288	..	..	..	288
	Teacher Training	10	387	190	577	..	..	..	577
	Exempt ..	785	17,859	12,657	30,516	..	..	..	30,516
	Grand Total	1,717	78,039	50,616	128,655	280	287	567	129,222

10. MISSION SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS AT 30 JUNE 1967

Mission	Schools										Teachers										Total	
	Registered and recognised schools										Exempt											
	Primary			Schools beyond primary				Grand total	Recognised schools					Indigenous					Male	Female			Total
	Pri- mary 'A'	Pri- mary 'T'	Total	High	Tech- nical	Teacher train- ing	Total		Exempt	Non-indigenous		Indigenous										
								Male		Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total					
Anglican	32	32	..	..	..	..	4	36	4	5	9	73	10	83	8	15	100		
Apostolic Church, Australia	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	
Apostolic Church, New Zealand	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	
Assemblies of God	5	5	..	..	..	..	3	8	1	5	6	6	..	6	3	10	5	15	
Baptist	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	9	14	5	..	5	..	10	9	19	
Catholic Mission, Aitape (Franciscan)	24	24	1	..	..	1	60	85	6	31	37	47	..	47	73	126	31	157	
Catholic Mission, Bougainville (Marist)	112	112	4	..	2	6	..	118	10	27	37	235	110	345	..	245	137	382			
Catholic Mission, Goroka (Divine Word)	21	21	1	..	..	1	..	22	8	26	34	83	4	87	..	91	30	121	
Catholic Mission, Kavieng (Sacred Heart) ..	1	75	76	2	1	..	3	1	80	5	12	17	215	40	255	3	223	52	275			
Catholic Mission, Lae (Marianhill)	6	6	..	1	..	1	..	7	4	6	10	12	3	15	..	16	9	25			
Catholic Mission, Madang (Holy Ghost) ..	1	35	36	2	..	..	2	119	157	18	24	42	113	36	149	172	303	60	363	
Catholic Mission, Mount Hagen (Holy Trinity)	32	32	1	..	1	2	157	191	12	38	50	125	11	136	189	326	49	375			
Catholic Mission, Vanimo (Passionist)	7	7	..	..	..	..	1	8	3	9	12	10	..	10	1	14	9	23	
Catholic Mission, Vunapope (Sacred Heart) ..	3	99	102	3	1	2	6	..	108	33	46	79	378	121	499	..	411	167	578			
Catholic Mission, Wewak (Divine Word)	33	33	3	..	1	4	129	166	18	38	56	116	23	139	143	277	68	345			
Christian Mission in Many Lands	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10	13	1	..	1	..	4	10	14	
Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Church of Christ	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	2	4	7	
Church of the Nazarene	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	3	3	1	4	..	4	3	7	
Faith Mission	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	4	..	..	..	1	3	4	
Foursquare American	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	
Foursquare Australian	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	
Lutheran Australia	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	2	6	11	2	13	..	15	4	19	

Evangelical Lutheran Church of New Guinea ..	1	160	161	4	3	..	8	355	524	31	40	71	270	38	308	420	10	430	721	88	809
Lutheran Missouri Synod ..	1	10	11	1	..	..	1	37	49	14	1	15	12	1	13	39	1	40	65	3	68
Manus Evangelical ..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	2	16	2	4	6	23	8	31	2	..	2	27	12	39
Methodist Mission Rabaul ..	..	58	58	1	..	..	2	..	60	9	16	25	151	27	178	..	..	..	160	43	203
Methodist Solomon Islands Mission ..	..	27	27	..	1	..	1	..	28	..	7	7	61	12	73	..	..	..	61	19	80
New Guinea Gospel ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	2	6
Salvation Army ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9
Seventh Day Adventist Mission	1	87	88	2	..	..	4	20	112	23	9	32	164	27	191	27	2	29	214	38	252
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission ..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	2	7	4	..	4	..	..	..	9	2	11
New Tribes Mission ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Highland Christian Mission ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Independent Christian Mission	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Total ..	10	879	889	26	7	10	103	889	1,821	236	401	637	2,118	474	2,592	1,084	20	1,104	3,438	895	4,333

11. PUPILS ATTENDING MISSION SCHOOLS AT 30 JUNE 1967

Mission	Primary schools										Registered and recognised schools beyond primary level										Total both columns																	
	Registered and recognised					Exempt					Grand Total					High								Technical					Teacher training					Grand total				
	Non-indigenous		Indigenous			Total					Male		Fe-male		Total					Male				Fe-male		Male		Fe-male		Male		Fe-male		Total				
	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total				Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total						
Anglican .. .. .	..	..	1,767	610	2,377	132	36	168	2,545	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,899	646	2,545	
Apostolic Church, Australia ..	..	..	110	18	128	..	..	..	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	18	128	
Apostolic Church, New Zealand ..	..	..	101	18	119	..	..	..	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	18	119	
Assemblies of God .. .. .	..	..	362	96	458	57	8	65	523	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	362	96	458	
Baptist .. .. .	..	..	417	164	581	..	..	..	581	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	417	164	581	
Catholic Mission, Aitape (Franciscan)	..	..	1,988	1,245	3,233	1,037	921	1,958	5,191	86	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,111	2,191	5,302	
Catholic Mission, Bougainville (Marist) .. .. .	..	..	6,134	5,729	11,863	..	..	..	11,863	176	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,326	5,885	12,211
Catholic Mission, Goroka (Divine Word) .. .. .	..	..	3,022	1,148	4,170	..	..	..	4,170	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,119	1,148	4,267	
Catholic Mission, Kavieng (Sacred Heart)	25	25	3,170	2,909	6,129	41	26	67	6,196	176	84	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	113	289	
Catholic Mission, Lae (Marionhill)	..	..	353	248	601	..	..	..	601	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30	60	
Catholic Mission, Madang (Holy Ghost)	41	36	3,519	2,658	6,254	2,064	2,124	4,188	10,442	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	..	182	
Catholic Mission Mount Hagen (Holy Trinity) .. .. .	..	..	4,799	1,616	6,415	2,294	1,853	4,147	10,562	111	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	173	16	
Catholic Mission, Vanimo (Passionist)	..	..	425	285	710	20	..	(a) 20	730	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	383	248	631
Catholic Mission, Vunapope (Sacred Heart)	125	154	7,815	7,142	15,236	..	..	..	15,236	488	160	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,806	4,818	10,624
Catholic Mission, Wewak (Divine Word) .. .. .	..	..	4,034	2,293	6,327	2,757	2,079	4,836	11,163	224	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,266	3,485	10,751
Christian Mission in Many Lands ..	..	..	409	103	512	..	..	..	512	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	445	285	730
Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship ship	24	19	..	..	43	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	19	43
Church of Christ .. .. .	..	..	143	117	260	..	..	..	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	117	260
Church of Nazarene .. .. .	..	..	140	31	171	..	..	..	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	31	171
Faith Mission .. .. .	..	..	108	29	137	..	..	..	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	29	137
Foursquare American .. .. .	..	..	160	23	183	..	..	..	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	23	183
Foursquare Australian .. .. .	..	..	44	..	44	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	44
Lutheran Australia .. .. .	..	..	604	76	680	..	..	..	680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	604	76	680
Evangelical Lutheran Church of New Guinea	20	11	8,593	4,265	12,889	8,088	5,066	13,154	26,043	544	72	..	78	20	99	35	848	721	127	848	17,422	9,469	26,891	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,422	9,469	26,891
Lutheran Missouri Synod	27	32	670	137	866	750	150	(a) 900	1,766	39	2	..	..	..	..	..	41	39	2	41	1,486	321	1,807	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,486	321	1,807
Manus Evangelical .. .. .	..	..	394	310	704	15	10	25	729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	409	320	729

Methodist Mission Rabaul	..	..	2,443	2,588	5,031	131	157	288	5,319	153	73	..	..	26	28	280	179	101	280	2,753	2,846	5,599
Methodist Solomon Islands Mission	..	..	1,035	980	2,015	..	..	..	2,015	..	..	..	73	..	..	73	..	73	73	1,035	1,053	2,088
New Guinea Gospel	..	..	52	13	65	69	37	106	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	121	50	171
Salvation Army	..	..	215	59	274	..	..	..	274	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	59	274
Seventh Day Adventist	..	8	4	3,372	1,787	5,171	404	594	5,765	320	103	..	..	29	19	459	339	120	459	4,123	2,101	6,224
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood	..	..	479	158	637	..	..	..	637	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	479	158	637
New Tribes Mission	..	10	6	..	16	..	..	..	16	6	4	..	..	..	..	10	6	4	10	16	10	26
Highland Christian Mission	..	..	62	14	76	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	14	76
Independent Christian Mission	..	..	78	6	84	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	6	84
Total	280	287	57,017	36,875	94,459	17,859	12,657	30,516	124,975	2,602	780	166	122	387	190	4,235	3,145	1,090	4,235	76,243	50,901	129,144

(a) Figure estimated as Mission Return not to hand at date of compilation

APPENDIX XXIII

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

1. Treaties, Conventions and Agreements applying to the Territory at 30 June 1967

(A) GENERAL AND MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic (18 May 1904)	7 March 1937
International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic (4 May 1910)	7 March 1937
International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and Final Protocol (2 June 1911)	13 April 1926
Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, with Protocol (28 June 1919)	10 January 1920
Convention concerning Unemployment Indemnity in case of Loss or Foundering of the Ship (9 July 1920)	6 November 1937
Convention for fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment at Sea (9 July 1920)	8 July 1959
International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children (30 September 1921)	2 September 1936
Convention concerning the Rights of Association and Combination of Agricultural Workers (12 November 1921)	8 July 1959
Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation in Agriculture (12 November 1921)	31 January 1966
Convention concerning the Age for Admission of Children to Employment in Agriculture (16 November 1921)	16 July 1959
Treaty between the British Empire, France, Japan and the United States of America relating to their Insular Possessions and Insular Dominions in the Pacific Ocean (13 December 1921)	17 August 1923
Supplementary Treaty between the British Empire, France, Japan and the United States of America relating to their Insular Possessions and Insular Dominions in the Pacific Ocean (6 February 1922)	17 August 1923
International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications (12 September 1923)	29 June 1935
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading (25 August 1924)	4 January 1956
International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol (19 February 1925)	25 September 1928
Convention concerning Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents (5 June 1925))	8 February 1961
Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (10 June 1925)	8 February 1961
International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (6 November 1925)	12 February 1933
International Sanitary Convention (21 June 1926)	12 October 1929
International Convention with the object of Securing the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade (25 September 1926)	18 June 1927
International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (2 June 1928)	29 July 1936
Convention concerning the Marking of the Weight on Heavy Packages transported by Vessels (21 June 1929)	9 March 1932
Universal Postal Convention (28 June 1929)	9 July 1930
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Regulations relating to International Carriage by Air (12 October 1929)	30 October 1935
International Protocol relating to Military Obligations in certain cases of Double Nationality (12 April 1930)	25 May 1937
International Protocol relating to a Certain Case of Statelessness (12 April 1930)	1 July 1937
International Convention on the Stamp Laws in connexion with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (7 June 1930)	2 December 1938
Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (28 June 1930)	1 May 1932
International Convention on the Stamp Laws in connexion with Cheques (19 March 1931)	2 December 1938
International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (13 July 1931)	24 April 1934
British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement (10 December 1931)	10 December 1931
International Telecommunication Convention (9 December 1932)	29 November 1934
International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation (12 April 1933)	29 July 1936
Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character (11 October 1933)	23 March 1937
International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age (11 October 1933)	1 November 1936
Universal Postal Convention, with Final Protocol Regulations for the Execution of the Convention and Provisions regarding the Conveyance of Letter Mail by Air (20 March 1934)	8 March 1935
International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (2 June 1934)	5 February 1960
International Agreement relating to Statistics of Causes of Death (19 June 1934)	4 March 1935
Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (revised 1934) (21 June 1934)	8 February 1961

(A) GENERAL AND MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS—continued

Description and date of signature	Applying from—
International Agreement for Dispensing with Bills of Health and Consular Visas on Bills of Health (22 December 1934)	21 July 1936
Convention Concerning the Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of all Kinds (21 June 1935)	14 December 1954
International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace (23 September 1936)	2 April 1938
Procès Verbal regarding the application of certain Articles of Convention of October, 1933, for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character (12 September 1938)	12 February 1940
Convention Modifying the International Sanitary Convention of 21 June 1926 (31 October 1938)	28 September 1939
Universal Postal Convention (23 May 1939)	1 July 1940
Convention on International Civil Aviation (7 December 1944)	4 April 1947
International Air Services Transit Agreement (7 December 1944)	28 August 1945
Charter of the United Nations (26 June 1945)	1 November 1945
Statute of the International Court of Justice (26 June 1945)	1 November 1945
Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (27 December 1945)	5 August 1947
Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (27 December 1945)	5 August 1947
Agreement on Reparation from Germany, on the Establishment of an inter-Allied Reparation Agency and on the Restitution of Monetary Gold (14 January 1946)	25 February 1946
International Labour Organization Final Articles Revision Convention (9 October 1946)	15 January 1952
Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs of 23 January 1912, 11 February 1925, 19 February 1925, 13 July 1931, 27 November 1931 and 26 June 1936 (11 December 1946)	28 August 1947
Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of New Guinea (13 December 1946)	13 December 1946
Agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission (6 February 1947)	29 July 1948
Universal Postal Convention (5 July 1947)	13 October 1950
Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention (11 July 1947)	30 September 1955
International Telecommunication Convention (2 October 1947)	7 January 1949
Convention of the World Meteorological Organization (11 October 1947)	26 October 1950
Protocol amending the Convention of 30 September 1921, for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, and the Convention of 11 October 1933, for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age (12 November 1947)	13 November 1947
Protocol amending the Convention of 12 September 1923, for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications (12 November 1947)	13 November 1947
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (21 December 1947)	20 November 1962
Protocol bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946 (19 November 1948)	1 December 1949
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (9 December 1948)	12 January 1951
International Wheat Agreement (23 March 1949)	1 July 1949
Protocol amending the International Agreement for the Suppression of White Slave Traffic of 18 May, 1904, and the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic of 4 May, 1910 (4 May 1949)	8 December 1949
Agreement to revise the Commonwealth-United States Telecommunications Agreements of 4 December, 1945 (12 August 1949)	24 February 1950
Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of War (12 August 1949)	14 April 1959
Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (12 August 1949)	14 April 1959
Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of the Armed Forces at Sea (12 August 1949)	14 April 1959
Convention relative to the treatment of Prisoners of War (12 August 1949)	14 April 1959
Convention on Road Traffic (19 September 1949)	2 June 1961
Convention relating to the status of refugees (28 July 1951)	22 April 1954
Security Treaty between Australia, New Zealand, United States of America (1 September 1951)	29 April 1952
Agreement extending the Scope of the South Pacific Commission (7 November 1951)	7 November 1951
International Plant Protection Convention (6 December 1951)	8 September 1954
Universal Postal Convention and final Protocol thereto and Regulations, together with provisions regarding air correspondence, and final Protocol thereto (11 July 1952)	3 May 1954
Supplementary Agreement revising the provisions of Article 2 of the Commonwealth-United States Telecommunications Agreement of 12 August 1949 (1 October 1952)	1 October 1952
Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface (7 October 1952)	8 February 1959
International Convention to facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material (7 November 1952)	11 February 1956
International Telecommunication Convention (22 December 1952)	22 March 1954
International Wheat Agreement (13 April 1953)	31 October 1953

APPENDIX XXIII—continued

(A) GENERAL AND MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS—continued

Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
Protocol for Limiting and Regulating Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium (23 June 1953)	8 March 1963
Protocol amending the Slavery Convention of 25 September 1926 (7 December 1953)	9 December 1953
Agreement concerning the Frequency of Sessions of the South Pacific Commission (5 April 1954) ..	1 July 1954
Protocol relating to Amendments to Articles 48(a), 49(e) and 61 of the Convention of 7 December 1944 on International Civil Aviation (14 June 1954)	12 December 1956
Protocol Amending Article 45 of the International Civil Aviation Convention of 7 December 1944 (14 June 1954)	16 May 1958
South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and Protocol (8 September 1954)	19 February 1955
State Treaty for the Re-establishment of an Independent and Democratic Austria (15 May 1955) ..	10 August 1961
Protocol to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air, signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 (28 September 1955)	1 August 1963
Plant Protection Agreement for South East Asia and Pacific Region (26 November 1955)	2 July 1956
International Wheat Agreement (25 April 1956)	27 November 1956
Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic (18 May 1956)	1 August 1961
Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery (7 September 1956)	6 January 1958
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women (20 February 1957)	12 June 1961
Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour (25 June 1957)	5 October 1961
Universal Postal Convention, Final Protocol thereto, Detailed Regulations for implementing the Convention, Provisions concerning Airmail and Final Protocol to the Provisions concerning Airmail (3 October 1957)	29 April 1959
Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes arising out of the Geneva Law of the Sea Conventions (29 April 1958)	14 May 1963
Convention on the High Seas (29 April 1958)	13 June 1963
Convention on the Continental Shelf (29 April 1958)	10 June 1964
Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (29 April 1958)	10 September 1964
International Telecommunication Convention, together with Final Protocol and Additional Protocols (21 December 1959)	1 February 1962
Articles of Agreement of the International Development Association (26 January 1960)	24 September 1960
International Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea, 1960 (17 June 1960)	13 January 1967
Convention Against Discrimination in Education (14 December 1960)	1 March 1967
Protocol amending Article 50 (a) of the International Civil Aviation Convention of 7 December 1944 (21 June 1961)	17 July 1962
International Wheat Agreement (10 March 1962)	16 July 1962
International Coffee Agreement (28 September 1962)	27 December 1963
Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Underwater (5 August 1963)	12 November 1963
Resolution for the Amendment of the Charter of the United Nations (17 December 1963) ..	31 August 1965
Constitution of the Universal Postal Union and Final Protocol; General Regulations of the Universal Postal Union and Final Protocol; Universal Postal Convention and Final Protocol; Detailed Regulations for Implementing the Universal Postal Convention; Agreement concerning Postal Parcels and Final Protocol, and Detailed Regulations concerning Postal Parcels (10 July 1964)	1 January 1966
Agreement amending the Agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission (6th October 1964)	15 July 1965
Protocol for the Extension of the International Wheat Agreement 1962 (22 March 1965)	16 July 1965
Protocol for the further extension of the International Wheat Agreement, 1962 (4 April 1966) ..	16 July 1966 (Parts I, II, and VII); 1 August 1966 (Part II)

(B) BILATERAL TREATIES—EXCLUDING EXTRADITION TREATIES

Country	Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
Austria	Agreement Relating to Air Services (22 March 1967)	22 March 1967
Austria	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (31 March 1931)	10 November 1933

(B) BILATERAL TREATIES—EXCLUDING EXTRADITION TREATIES—continued

Country	Description and date of signature		Applying as from—
Austria	Exchange of Notes reviving 1931 Convention on Legal Proceedings (17 November 1951)		17 November 1951
Belgium	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (21 June 1922)		10 October 1928
Belgium	Convention Supplementary to the Convention of 1922 (4 November 1932)		6 July 1935
Bulgaria	Treaty of Peace (10 February 1947)		10 July 1948
Canada	Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income (1 October 1957)		21 May 1958
Ceylon	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (12 January 1950)		12 January 1950
China	Treaty Relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff, etc. (20 December 1928)		1 February 1929
Czechoslovakia	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (11 November 1924)		9 November 1933
Czechoslovakia	Convention Supplementary to the Convention of 1924 (15 February 1935)		7 May 1936
Denmark	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (29 November 1932)		28 February 1935
Egypt	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (14 June 1952)		12 October 1952
Egypt	Exchange of Notes modifying the Annex to the Air Services Agreement of 14 June 1952 (1 August 1955)		1 August 1955
Estonia	Agreement regarding Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships (24 June 1926)		24 June 1926
Estonia	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (22 December 1931)		26 November 1933
Federal Republic of Germany	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (20 March 1928)		Re-applying as from 1 July 1954
Federal Republic of Germany	Agreement regarding German External Debts (27 February 1953)		24 November 1954
Federal Republic of Germany	Exchange of Notes relating to War Graves (5 March 1956)		12 June 1957
Federal Republic of Germany	Agreement relating to Air Transport (22 May 1957)		10 January 1959
Federal Republic of Germany	Trade Agreement (14 October 1959)		1 July 1959
Federation of Malaya	Agreement relating to Air Services (29 September 1959)		29 September 1959
Federation of Malaya	Agreement concerning the Reciprocal Exchange of Planting Material between the Federation of Malaya and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea (26 November 1962)		26 November 1962
Malaysia	Agreement relating to Air Services (19 March 1964)		19 March 1964
Finland	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (11 August 1933)		1 March 1935
Finland	Treaty of Peace (10 February 1947)		10 July 1948
France	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (2 February 1922)		22 June 1928
France	War Damage Compensation Agreement (28 September 1951)		28 September 1951
France	Convention supplementary to the Convention of 2 February 1922 respecting legal proceedings (15 April 1936)		9 October 1959
France	Agreement relating to Air Transport (13 April 1965)		13 April 1965
Greece	Agreement respecting the Measurement of Tonnage of Merchant Ships (30 November 1926)		30 November 1926
Greece	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (27 February 1936)		14 December 1938
Hungary	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (25 September 1935)		20 August 1937
Hungary	Treaty of Peace (10 February 1947)		10 July 1948
India	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (11 July 1949)		11 July 1949
India	Exchange of Notes modifying the Air Services Agreement between Australia and India of 11 June 1949 and the Exchange of Notes associated therewith (14 December 1960)		14 December 1960
India	Exchange of Notes further modifying the Air Services Agreement of 11 June 1949 as modified by the Exchange of Notes of 14 December 1960 (10 July 1965)		10 July 1965
Iran	Air Services Agreement (20 December 1960)		31 May 1966

(B) BILATERAL TREATIES—EXCLUDING EXTRADITION TREATIES—continued

Country	Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
Iraq	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (25 July 1935)	7 October 1937
Ireland	Exchange of Notes constituting an Air Transport Agreement (26 November–30 December 1957)	26 November 1957
Italy	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (17 December 1930)	9 November 1933
Italy	Treaty of Peace (10 November 1947)	9 July 1948
Italy	Agreement regarding War Graves and Supplementary Exchange of Notes (27 August 1953)	20 May 1955
Italy	Agreement relating to Air Services (10 November 1960)	10 May 1963
Japan	Agreement respecting the Tonnage and Measurement of Merchant Ships (30 November 1922)	30 November 1922. Re-applied 27 July 1953
Japan	Treaty of Peace (8 September 1951)	28 April 1952
Japan	Exchange of Notes regarding application to Australian Territories of the Agreement of 30 November 1922 respecting the Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships (10 September–12 October 1953)	12 October 1953
Japan	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (19 January 1956) ..	27 April 1956
Latvia	Agreement Relating to Tonnage Measurement Certificates (24 June 1927)	24 June 1927
Lebanon	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (29 September 1953)	15 January 1954
Lithuania	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (24 April 1934)	31 August 1937
Netherlands	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (31 May 1932)	8 April 1935
Netherlands	Exchange of Notes between Australian and Netherlands Governments Recording Agreement of Boundary between Dutch New Guinea and Mandated Territory of New Guinea (14 September 1936)	14 September 1936
Netherlands	Exchange of Notes concerning Reciprocal Exemptions from Duties and Charges in respect of Non-Scheduled Flights (29 November 1956)	Entered into force 14 April 1958, retroactive to 1 July 1955
Netherlands	Exchange of Notes between Australia and the Netherlands extending the Australia-Netherlands Postal Parcels Agreement of 22 October 1953, to Papua, New Guinea and Netherlands New Guinea (4 August 1959)	30 September 1960
Netherlands	Exchange of Notes between Australia and the Netherlands for the further Amendment of the Agreement of 22 October 1953, for the Exchange of Postal Parcels (18 October 1960)	10 August 1961
New Zealand	Agreement relating to Air Services (25 July 1961)	25 July 1961
Norway	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (30 January 1931)	3 November 1933
Pakistan	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (3 June 1949) ..	3 June 1949
Poland	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (26 August 1931)	8 December 1933
Poland	Convention relating to the Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships (16 April 1934)	20 April 1935
Poland	Exchange of Notes extending to Free City of Danzig Convention of 1934 (26 June 1936)	11 July 1936
Portugal	Agreement in regard to Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships (20 May 1926)	20 May 1926
Portugal	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (9 July 1931)	11 November 1933
Portugal	Exchange of Notes regarding Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (8 January 1940)	8 February 1940
Republic of Ireland	Exchange of Notes constituting an Air Transport Agreement (26 November–30 December 1957)	26 November 1957
Roumania	Treaty of Peace (10 February 1947)	10 July 1948
South Africa	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (4 November 1955) ..	Applying from 29 July 1952
Union of South Africa	Exchange of Notes revising the Agreement of 4 November 1955, relating to Air Services (26 November 1958)	With effect from 25 November 1957
Spain	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (27 June 1929)	10 November 1933

(B) BILATERAL TREATIES—EXCLUDING EXTRADITION TREATIES—continued

Country	Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
Sweden	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (28 August 1930)	2 November 1933
Switzerland	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (3 December 1937)	11 March 1940
Thailand	Agreement relating to Air Services (26 February 1960)	26 February 1960
Turkey	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (28 November 1931)	3 March 1935
United Kingdom ..	Agreement for the avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect of Taxes on Income (29 October 1946)	3 June 1947
United Kingdom ..	Trade Agreement (26 February 1957)	9 November 1956
United Kingdom ..	Agreement for Air Services (7 February 1958)	7 February 1958
United Kingdom ..	Exchange of Notes Amending Air Services Agreement, 1958 (23 June—22 August 1966)	22 August 1966
United States of America	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (3 December 1946) ..	3 December 1946
United States of America	Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income (14 May 1953)	1 July 1953
United States of America	Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to the Taxes on Gifts (14 May 1953)	14 December 1953
United States of America	Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to the Taxes on Estates of Deceased Persons (14 May 1953)	7 January 1954
United States of America	Exchange of Notes amending the Air Transport Agreement of 3 December 1946 (12 August 1957)	12 August 1957
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 (22 May–20 June 1958)	1 October 1958
United States of America	Agreement concerning the Status of United States Forces in Australia and Protocol (9 May 1963)	9 May 1963
United Nations Development programme	Agreement concerning assistance from the Special Fund for the Territory of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea and accompanying Exchange of Notes (6 February 1967)	6 February 1967
United Nations Special Fund	Agreement concerning Assistance from the Special Fund for a Project of Research in the Control of the Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (30 September 1964)	30 September 1964
Yugoslavia	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (27 February 1936)	23 June 1938

(C) EXTRADITION TREATIES

Country	Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
Albania	Extradition Treaty (22 July 1926)	16 March 1928
Albania	Exchange of Notes regarding Extradition for Dangerous Drugs Offences (11 December 1935–16 May 1936)	16 May 1936
Belgium	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (29 October 1901)	1 August 1928
Belgium	Convention Supplementing Article XIV of Treaty of 1901 (5 March 1907)	1 August 1928
Belgium	Convention amending Article VI of Treaty of 1901 (3 March 1911) ..	1 August 1928
Belgium	Convention extending to the Belgian Congo and Certain British Protectorates Existing Extradition Conventions between United Kingdom and Belgium (8 August 1923)	1 August 1928
Belgium	Exchanges of Notes regarding the Extension of the Convention of 1923 to certain British and Belgian Mandated Territories (28 June 1928–2 July 1928)	1 August 1928
Bolivia	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (22 February 1892)	18 February 1928
Chile	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 January 1897)	13 January 1928

(C) EXTRADITION TREATIES—*continued*

Country	Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
Colombia	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (27 October 1888)	5 December 1930
Colombia	Convention Supplementary to the Treaty of 1888 (2 December 1929)	5 December 1930
Cuba	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (3 October 1904)	12 December 1931
Cuba	Convention extending to Certain Protectorates and Mandated Territories the Treaty of 1904 (17 April 1930)	12 December 1931
Czechoslovakia	Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals (11 November 1924) ..	15 July 1927
Czechoslovakia	Protocol amending Article 12 of the Treaty of 1924 (4 June 1926) ..	15 July 1927
Denmark	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (31 March 1873)	10 February 1928
Denmark	Convention supplementary to Treaty of 1873 (15 October 1935) ..	9 November 1936
Ecuador	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (20 September 1880)	19 January 1928
Ecuador	Convention supplementary to the Treaty of 1880 (4 June 1934) ..	8 November 1937
El Salvador	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (23 June 1881)	8 August 1930
Estonia	Convention for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (18 November 1925)	10 March 1927
Finland	Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals (30 May 1924)	14 December 1924
Greece	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (24 September 1910)	19 April 1928
Guatemala	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (4 July 1885)	11 September 1929
Guatemala	Protocol amending Article X of Treaty of 1885 (30 May 1914) ..	11 September 1929
Haiti	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (7 December 1874)	13 January 1928
Hungary	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (3 December 1873)	25 April 1928
Hungary	Declaration Amending Article XI of the Treaty of 3 December 1873, for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 June 1901)	25 April 1928
Hungary	Treaty Supplementary to the Treaty of 3 December 1873, Regarding Extradition (18 September 1936)	22 March 1938
Iceland	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (31 March 1873)	25 November 1937
Iceland	Exchange of Notes Regarding the Extension to Nauru and New Guinea of the Treaty of 1873 insofar as that Treaty applies to Iceland (25 November 1937)	25 November 1937
Iceland	Supplementary Convention Regarding Application of Treaty of 1873 to Iceland (25 October 1938)	13 December 1939
Iraq	Extradition Treaty (2 May 1932)	21 August 1934
Latvia	Treaty for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (16 July 1924) ..	1 January 1926
Liberia	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (16 December 1892)	16 October 1928
Lithuania	Treaty for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (18 May 1926) ..	11 May 1928
Luxembourg	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (24 November 1880)	28 January 1928
Luxembourg	Convention Supplementary to the Treaty of 1880 (23 January 1937) ..	1 August 1938
Luxembourg	Convention amending the Treaty of 24 November 1880 for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (29 May 1939)	26 September 1950
Monaco	Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals (17 December 1891) ..	5 July 1931
Monaco	Convention for the Extension to certain Protectorates and Mandated Territories of the Treaty of 1891 (27 November 1930)	5 July 1931
Netherlands	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 September 1898)	27 January 1928
Nicaragua	Treaty for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (19 April 1905)	12 January 1928
Norway	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 June 1873)	13 December 1928
Norway	Supplementary Agreement Respecting the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (18 February 1907)	13 December 1928
Panama	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (25 August 1906)	24 January 1928
Paraguay	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (12 September 1908)	16 January 1928
Paraguay	Supplementary Extradition Convention (30 September 1933) ..	22 November 1942
Peru	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 January 1904)	16 January 1928
Poland	Extradition Treaty (11 January 1932)	4 January 1935
Portugal	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (17 October 1892)	23 June 1934
Portugal	Supplementary Extradition Convention (20 January 1932)	23 June 1934

(C) EXTRADITION TREATIES—continued

Country	Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
Roumania ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals and Protocol (21 March 1893)	12 January 1929
Roumania	Protocol explanatory of Section 21 of Article 2 of the Extradition Treaty of 21 March 1893 (13 March 1894)	12 January 1929
San Marino	Treaty for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (16 October 1899)	19 July 1934
Spain	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (4 June 1878) ..	13 February 1928
Spain	Declaration amending Treaty of 1878 (19 February 1889)	13 February 1928
Switzerland	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 November 1880)	19 September 1929
Switzerland	Convention supplementing Article XVIII of Treaty of 1880 (29 June 1904)	19 September 1929
Switzerland	Convention supplementary to Treaty of 1880 (19 December 1934) ..	3 January 1936
Thailand	Treaty respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (4 March 1911)	27 February 1928
United States of America	Extradition Treaty (22 December 1931)	30 August 1935
Yugoslavia	Treaty for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (6 December 1900)	1 November 1928

(D) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS WITH ENEMY AND EX-ENEMY COUNTRIES WHICH APPLIED TO THE TERRITORY PRIOR TO 3 SEPTEMBER 1939. THE FUTURE STATUS OF THESE AGREEMENTS HAS YET TO BE DETERMINED

Country	Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
Austria	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (3 December 1873)	23 January 1928
Austria	Declaration amending Article II of the Treaty of 3 December 1873 for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 January 1901)	23 January 1928
Austria	Supplementary Extradition Convention additional to 1873 Treaty (29 October 1934)	30 August 1935
Germany	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (14 May 1872) ..	17 August 1930
Germany	Agreement between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the German Government regarding the Release of Property Rights and Interest of German Nationals with Exchange of Notes (17 January 1930)	26 May 1930

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.

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	Mean minimum temperature	Mean 9 a.m. humidity	Rainfall	Rain days
				°F	°F	%	Points 100 points = 1 inch	No.
Lae ..	1966—							
	July ..	..	..	80.8	71.1	91	2,531	22
	August ..	..	..	80.6	71.8	94	1,907	31
	September ..	..	..	83.2	72.1	91	1,395	24
	October ..	..	..	83.0	72.7	91	1,997	27
	November ..	..	..	85.5	73.3	85	1,976	24
	December ..	..	..	85.5	73.7	88	1,694	26
	1967—							
	January ..	..	..	87.1	75.0	85	1,722	23
	February ..	..	..	86.3	74.3	88	1,588	23
	March ..	..	..	87.1	75.1	85	742	17
	April ..	..	..	86.1	73.8	97	1,560	20
	May ..	..	..	84.1	73.3	91	2,627	25
	June ..	..	..	84.3	72.3	88	660	17
Rabaul ..	1966—							
	July ..	..	..	82.9	74.5	69	826	25
	August ..	..	..	85.9	75.0	84	373	24
	September ..	..	..	88.1	75.2	79	32	5
	October ..	..	..	87.4	73.9	82	502	18
	November ..	..	..	87.7	74.4	80	629	12
	December ..	..	..	86.8	73.8	88	1,343	22
	1967—							
	January ..	..	..	85.4	74.0	80	1,515	27
	February ..	..	..	86.2	73.8	85	769	19
	March ..	..	..	85.7	73.5	85	1,605	23
	April ..	..	..	85.9	72.8	85	684	19
	May ..	..	..	87.4	74.4	81	282	11
	June ..	..	..	87.8	73.3	83	121	6
Madang ..	1966—							
	July ..	..	..	85.1	73.1	82	127	4
	August ..	..	..	85.4	74.3	79	45	3
	September ..	..	..	86.6	74.1	75	151	9
	October ..	..	..	85.5	73.7	83	960	20
	November ..	..	..	86.0	73.5	83	2,390	18
	December ..	..	..	85.3	73.4	82	2,178	27
	1967—							
	January ..	..	..	85.2	73.8	86	1,510	24
	February ..	..	..	85.6	73.1	86	1,683	21
	March ..	..	..	85.9	73.6	86	1,507	24
	April ..	..	..	85.3	73.4	86	2,397	27
	May ..	..	..	85.7	73.8	87	1,962	30
	June ..	..	..	86.0	72.5	82	564	19

APPENDIX XXV

RELIGIOUS MISSIONS

1. MISSIONS OPERATING AT 30 JUNE 1967

Mission	District	Number of non-indigenous missionaries in district		Estimated number of adherents
		Male	Female	
Apostolic Church—				
Australia	Western Highlands..	9	10	8,500
New Zealand	Western Highlands..	9	2	10,000
Total Apostolic Church .. .. .	.. .. .	18	12	18,500
Assemblies of God in Australia	East Sepik	21	29	10,000
Balam-Kauk Voluntary Education Agency	East Sepik	1	..	200
Baptist—				
Australian Baptist Missionary Society (Incorporated)	Sepik	3	5	2,000
Bible Fellowship International	Western Highlands..	15	21	20,000
Total Baptist	Morobe	1	3	700
	.. .. .	19	29	22,700
Christian Mission in Many Lands	West Sepik	20	32	10,470
Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship	Western Highlands..	2	3	..
Church of Christ	Madang	5	11	1,880
Church of England—				
New Guinea	Eastern Highlands ..	4	3	3,113
Anglican Mission	Madang	4	5	8,815
	Morobe	1	..	1,300
	New Britain	6	4	2,039
	Western Highlands..	3	2	10,000
Total Church of England .. .. .	.. .. .	18	14	25,267
Church of Nazarene	Western Highlands..	3	10	3,150
East and West Indies Bible Mission (Gospel Tidings Mission)	Western Highlands..	1	1	800
Evangelical Mission	Manus	6	9	1,650
Faith Mission	Eastern Highlands ..	5	8	8,635
Four Square Gospel International Church—				
Australia	Eastern Highlands ..	4	9	2,000
United States	Eastern Highlands ..	10	14	7,378
Total Four Square Gospel .. .. .	.. .. .	14	23	9,378
Lutheran—				
Australian	Morobe	24	12	11,000
Missouri Synod	Western Highlands..	73	15	33,000
New Guinea	Eastern Highlands ..	35	19	72,720
	Madang	59	37	23,932
	Morobe	78	45	98,410
	Western Highlands..	16	6	17,117
	Sepik .. .. .	..	..	18
	Manus .. .. .	..	..	50
	New Ireland .. .. .	..	..	25
	New Britain .. .. .	..	..	1,100
Total Lutheran .. .. .	.. .. .	285	134	257,372
Methodist—				
Solomon Islands Methodist District	Bougainville	6	14	10,462
Overseas Mission (New Guinea District)	East New Britain ..	28	27	43,314
	New Ireland	4	6	20,135
Total Methodist .. .. .	.. .. .	38	47	73,911
New Guinea Gospel	East Sepik	5	4	1,100
New Tribes Mission (New Guinea)	Eastern Highlands ..	22	18	4,300
	Morobe	5	9	2,500
	Chimbu	4	7	200
Total New Tribes Mission .. .. .	.. .. .	31	34	7,000

1. MISSIONS OPERATING AT 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Mission	District	Number of non-indigenous missionaries in district		Estimated number of adherents
		Male	Female	
Roman Catholic—				
Franciscan	West Sepik ..	63	48	34,493
Marist Society	Bougainville ..	65	67	54,615
Divine Word	East Sepik ..	115	77	80,000
	Eastern Highlands ..	40	36	55,000
Holy Ghost	Madang ..	117	59	62,000
Holy Trinity	Western Highlands ..	48	49	65,431
Marianhill	Morobe ..	16	6	5,000
Most Sacred Heart of Jesus—				
Vunapope	East New Britain ..	137	117	91,246
Kavieng	Manus ..	4	8	10,000
	East New Britain ..	4	..	1,325
	New Ireland ..	24	23	18,500
Vanimo	West Sepik ..	17	13	4,200
Total Roman Catholic .. .. .	.. ..	650	503	481,810
Salvation Army	Eastern Highlands ..	1	1	250
	Morobe ..	1	4	50
Total Salvation Army .. .. .	.. ..	2	5	300
Seventh Day Adventist—				
Bismarck-Solomons Union	Bougainville ..	2	2	3,226
	East New Britain ..	15	19	1,232
	New Ireland ..	2	2	3,226
	Manus ..	2	2	2,545
	West New Britain ..	1	1	1,254
Coral Sea Union	Eastern Highlands ..	15	7	17,100
	Madang ..	3	4	1,813
	Morobe ..	9	2	1,200
	East Sepik ..	..	..	6,354
	Western Highlands ..	11	11	12,000
Total Seventh Day Adventist .. .. .	.. ..	60	50	49,950
Sola Fide Mission	Eastern Highlands ..	1	1	300
South Seas Evangelical Mission	East Sepik ..	12	17	10,000
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood	Chimbu ..	8	14	2,000
	Western Highlands ..	4	8	3,000
Total Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood .. .. .	.. ..	12	22	5,000
Village Church	Eastern Highlands ..	3	2	400
World Missions Incorporated	Eastern Highlands ..	1	2	3,000
Total .. .. .	.. ..	1,233	1,003	1,002,773

2. NATIONALITY OF NON-INDIGENOUS MISSIONARIES AT 30 JUNE 1967

Nationality						Males	Females	Persons
British	..	..	..	..	..	596	622	1,218
Dutch	..	..	..	..	..	68	33	101
French	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9
German	..	..	..	..	..	219	124	343
Austrian	..	..	..	..	..	15	18	33
Irish	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10
Italian	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	12
Swiss	..	..	..	..	..	18	23	41
United States of America	..	..	..	..	..	277	169	446
Other (including Tonganese)	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	23
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,233	1,003	2,236

3. MEDICAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF MISSIONS: SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967

Particulars						Medical expenditure	Educational expenditure
						\$'000	\$'000
Grants-in-aid by Administration	..	..	..	..	..	480	1,405
Ascertainable expenditure from own funds	..	..	..	..	..	745	2,682
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,225	4,087

APPENDIX XXVI

NATIONAL INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

1. TOTAL MARKET SUPPLIES FOR YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1961 TO 1966 (\$'000)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<i>Monetary Sector—</i>						
Wages, Salaries and Supplements	56,324	59,597	66,805	72,329	89,685	103,540
Primary Production Income—						
(i) Marketed Production	10,683	9,503	12,883	15,173	17,837	18,550
(ii) Non-marketed Production	15,496	16,081	16,081	17,029	19,137	19,949
Total Primary Production	26,179	25,584	28,964	32,202	36,974	38,499
Company Income	6,613	7,153	8,607	12,244	13,969	16,498
Operating Surplus of Public Authorities Business ..	..	..	..	399	734	852
Other Business Income	4,427	7,419	7,734	9,022	10,043	10,353
Income from Property (Net Rent and Interest) ..	1,457	1,507	1,526	1,916	1,756	1,457
<i>Monetary Sector Income</i>	95,000	101,260	113,636	128,112	153,161	171,199
Allowance for Depreciation	4,547	5,999	6,443	6,814	6,903	8,119
<i>Gross Monetary Sector Product at Factor Cost</i> ..	99,547	107,259	120,079	134,926	160,064	179,318
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	4,724	5,542	5,954	6,851	8,068	10,675
<i>Gross Monetary Sector Product (at Market Prices)</i>	104,271	112,801	126,033	141,777	168,132	189,993
Imports and other Payments for Goods and Services	67,191	68,079	74,174	93,135	110,953	138,027
<i>Market Supplies of Monetary Sector</i> ..	171,462	180,880	200,207	234,912	279,085	328,020
<i>Subsistence Sector—</i>						
Subsistence Sector Income	160,094	164,300	168,094	169,762	168,716	172,410
<i>Subsistence Sector Supplies</i>	160,094	164,300	168,094	169,762	168,716	172,410
Total Market Supplies	331,556	345,180	368,301	404,674	447,801	500,430

2. TOTAL MARKET EXPENDITURE FOR YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1961 TO 1966
(\$'000)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<i>Monetary Sector—</i>						
Consumption Expenditure—						
1. Personal Consumption—						
(i) Market Supplies	56,349	61,742	64,889	74,193	81,978	98,570
(ii) Non-market Supplies	15,496	16,081	16,081	17,029	19,137	19,949
Total Personal Consumption ..	71,845	77,823	80,970	91,222	101,115	118,519
2. Statistical Discrepancy	837	520	—387	615	—23	398
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services—						
1. Missions	3,779	4,156	4,459	4,586	5,108	5,504
2. Public Authorities—						
Administration	26,304	30,810	33,976	39,484	43,620	48,719
Local Government Councils	73	131	94	161	327	298
Commonwealth Departments and Instrumentalities	4,360	4,670	6,165	6,976	8,440	10,275
Total Net Current Expenditure ..	34,516	39,767	44,694	51,207	57,495	64,796
Gross Domestic Capital Formation—						
1. Private	11,190	11,126	12,419	13,458	19,469	29,244
2. Missions	564	674	591	607	844	791
3. Public Authorities—						
Administration	12,356	12,051	16,546	21,577	26,555	28,846
Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission .. .. .	..	..	..	704	2,303	4,079
Local Government Councils	205	283	435	512	605	888
Commonwealth Departments and Instrumentalities	3,284	4,656	4,300	6,496	7,037	17,696
4. Increase in Value of Stocks	3,151	—664	901	2,854	8,373	5,219
Total Gross Domestic Capital Formation	30,750	28,126	35,192	46,208	65,186	86,763
Gross Monetary Sector Expenditure	137,948	146,236	160,469	189,252	223,773	270,476
Exports and Other Receipts for Goods and Services	33,514	34,644	39,738	45,660	55,312	57,544
<i>Market Expenditure of Monetary Sector</i>	171,462	180,880	200,207	234,912	279,085	328,020
<i>Subsistence Sector—</i>						
Subsistence Sector Expenditure—						
1. Consumption	123,508	127,062	129,734	130,940	129,708	132,474
2. Private Investment, Replacement and Maintenance	8,280	8,380	9,194	9,424	9,466	9,908
3. Community Investment, Replacement and Maintenance	28,306	28,858	29,166	29,398	29,542	30,028
<i>Subsistence Sector Expenditure</i> ..	160,094	164,300	168,094	169,762	168,716	172,410

3. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES
(\$ million)

	Year ended 30 June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Current Account—					
Exports f.o.b. *	27	27	31	35	42
Imports f.o.b. *	46	46	49	63	77
Balance of Trade	—19	—19	—18	—28	—35
Invisible credits—					
Gold production	1	1	1	1	1
Transportation	2	3	3	4	4
Travel	2	2	3	4	6
Property income	1	1	1	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	1	2
Invisible debits—					
Transportation	9	9	10	13	15
Travel	7	7	8	9	10
Property income	2	3	3	7	6
Miscellaneous	5	6	7	8	9
Total invisibles (net) ..	—16	—17	—19	—26	—26
Balance of Goods and Services	—35	—36	—37	—54	—61
Transfers—					
Private transfers (net) ..	—1	..	..	..	1
Commonwealth expenditure ..	7	9	10	13	15
Grant to Administration ..	30	35	40	51	56
Total transfers (net) ..	36	44	50	64	72
Balance on Current Account	1	8	13	10	11

Capital Items—Because the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is part of the Australian monetary system, it is not possible to give reliable estimates for capital items before complex statistical investigations now under way have been completed.

* Recorded trade statistics adjusted for balance of payments purposes.

APPENDIX XXVII

OVERSEAS VISITS AND ATTENDANCES AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES BY PAPUANS AND NEW GUINEANS 1 JULY 1966 TO 30 JUNE 1967*

Miss L. Baptiste (Teacher)	.. ..	May–August 1966	..	Hawaii—East-West Centre. Training course in tools and techniques of Education.
Mr R. Bola Mr R. Luga (Teachers)	.. ..	January–December 1966	..	Teacher Exchange Programme in Fiji.
Mr G. Malalia (Education Officer)	.. ..	June–July 1966	..	I.L.O. Internship, Geneva.
Miss D. Rarau (Education Officer)	.. ..	August–November 1966	..	Multiple Class Teaching Course, New Zealand.
Mr R. Litau (Teacher)				
Mr U. Apana (Teacher)				
Mr U. Rigo (Head Teacher)				
Mr P. Anaroai (Laboratory Technician)	.. ..	September 1966– January 1967	..	Continuing education course for Laboratory Technicians East-West Centre, Hawaii.
Miss L. Nabu (Tutor Nurse)	.. ..	September 1966– February 1967	..	Continuing education programme for health and medical workers. Course for Nurses, East-West Centre, Hawaii.
Mr S. Kaumi (Deputy Chief Electoral Officer)	.. ..	October 1966	..	29th Session, S.P.C.
Mr P. Lapun M.H.A.	..			
Dr R. Taureka	.. ..	September 1966	..	17th Session, W.H.O. (W.P.R.).
Mr B. Vere	.. ..	October–November 1966	..	W.H.O. Course in Malaria Control, M.E.T.C. Manila.
Mr M. Hairoi (Malaria Assistants)				
Mr L. Watson M.H.A. Mr N. Brokam M.H.A.	.. ..	December 1966	..	Fourth Committee of General Assembly.
Mr J. Eko (Assistant Agricultural Officer)	.. ..	January–May 1967	..	Animal Quarantine Course, East-West Centre, Hawaii.
Sister M. Veronica (Religious)	.. ..	February–December 1967	..	Home Economics Course, Suva.
Miss T. Tata (Teacher)		February–December 1967	..	Home Economics Course, Suva.
Miss N. Boku (Child Health Assistant)	.. ..	February–May 1967	..	W.H.O. Travelling Fellowship, Rural, Child and Maternal Health, Philippines and India.
Mr E. Sabbath (Trainee Film Producer/Director)	.. ..	February–July 1967	..	On-the-job training through the East-West Centre, Hawaii.
Mr A. Nopa (Offset Platemaker)	.. ..	February–July 1967	..	Training in Offset Printing, East-West Centre, Hawaii.
Miss B. Guise (M.C.H. Nurse)	.. ..	March–June 1967	..	W.H.O. Fellowship, Maternal and Child Health, Philippines.
Dr W. Moi (Assistant Medical Officer)	.. ..	April 1967	..	S.P.C. Mental Health Course, Noumea.
Mr G. Kaivi (Instructor, Department of Health)	.. ..	April–July 1967	..	W.H.O. Malaria Course for Instructors, Manila.
Dr J. Onno (Assistant Medical Officer)	.. ..	April–July 1967	..	W.H.O. Course in Bacterial Disease, Manila.
Miss M. Love (Instructress)	.. ..	April–September 1967		Refresher Course in Business Education, East-West Centre, Hawaii.
Miss H. Rarua (Typist)				

OVERSEAS VISITS AND ATTENDANCES AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES BY PAPUANS AND NEW GUINEANS 1 JULY 1966–30 JUNE 1967*—continued.

Mr P. Lapun M.H.A. Mr M. Tomakala (Farmer) Mr M. Henao (Forestry Technical Assistant) Mr W. Wekina (Co-operatives Officer)	..	}	June-July 1967	..	Observation Tour of Agricultural Industries, Hawaii.	
Mr G. Panao (Postmaster)	..	..	June 1967	..	..	51st Session I.L.O., Geneva.
Mr D. Mukawa Mr B. Kena (Teachers)	..	..	January-December 1967			Teacher Exchange Programme, Fiji.
Mr P. Lus M.H.A.	..	..				Osaka and Tokyo Trade Fairs.
Mr M. Wanariu (Technical Assistant)	..	..	September 1966- March 1967	..		Plant Quarantine Course, East-West Centre, Hawaii.
Mr P. Matane (Education Officer)	..	..	March-August 1967	..		Tour of African Countries on Churchill Fellowship.
Mr A. Emang (Tutor)	..	..	September-November 1967			Course for Medical Surgical Nurses, East-West Centre, Hawaii.
Dr A. Tarutia (Medical Officer)	..	..	January 1967-January 1968			W.H.O. Fellowship. Study towards International Diploma of Public Health plus additional four months study tour.
Mr Z. Zurecnuoc M.H.A. Mr E. Eupu M.H.A.		}	June 1967	..	..	Trusteeship Council, New York.

* Does not include visits to Australia and private overseas tours.

APPENDIX XXVIII

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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* Organisation chart.