

DEPARTMENT OF THE TERRITORY
PRINTING AND BOOKS OFFICE
CANTONMENT ROAD, COLLEGE
STREET, HONOLULU, HAWAII



TERRITORY OF

REPORT FOR

However, this is a diminishing rather than expanding activity, but still remains a contributing factor in development and in economy. Councils under guidance will assume a considerable amount of this work as time goes on and standards of workmanship, etc., will improve with the influx and influence of trained artisans.

Throughout the Territory a total of 440 residences were completed for local officers and 130 for overseas officers, with 314 under construction for local officers and 106 for overseas.

Work was completed on the Base Hospital at Goroka and also for improvements to thirteen District Hospitals.

High Schools were completed at Boroko, Kila Kila (stage 5), Kwikila (stage 5), Badihagwa (stage 1), Alotau (stage 2), Tusbab, Nodup, Hutjena (stage 1), and Lorengau (stage 5). Work proceeded on High Schools at Daru (stage 4), Badihagwa (stage 2), Kwikila (stage 6), Alotau (stage 3), Popondetta (stage 3) and Mendi (stage 1).

Under the Education Programme the following number of projects were completed:

- 33 Public Works Department day labour—embracing double classrooms, overseas re-

sidences and indigenous married quarters, dormitories and ancillary buildings.

- 10 Public Works Department contract—embracing double classrooms, overseas residences and indigenous married quarters, dormitories and ancillary buildings.

- 57 Education—embracing double classrooms, overseas residences and indigenous married quarters, dormitories and ancillary buildings.

Important other buildings completed were the Police Station, Boroko; Central Store, Badili; Public Works Department Depot, Wewak; Public Works Department Depot, Kieta; V.H.F. Station, Tomavatur; and the Administrative College, Waigani.

Other important buildings under construction were the Forest Station, Bulolo; Agricultural College, Vudal; Radio Station, Kieta; and The University, Waigani.

The wharf was completed at Kieta and work proceeded on the cargo shed. Work was commenced and continued on reclamation port facilities, Port Moresby.

Additional information on roads is given in Chapter 9 of Part VI of this Report.

PART VII. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Information concerning the social and religious background and customs of the indigenous inhabitants is common to both the Territory of New Guinea and Papua and detailed information may be found in Part 1 Chapter 2 of the New Guinea Annual Report 1967-1968.

Information regarding non-governmental organisations which engage in work of a social nature is also common to both Territories and is set out in Part VII Chapter 1 of the New Guinea Annual Report 1967-1968.

CHAPTER 2

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Legislation governing this subject is common to both the Territories of Papua and New

Guinea, and is described in Part VII Chapter 2 of the New Guinea Annual Report 1967-1968.

CHAPTER 3

STATUS OF WOMEN

General

A general description of the status of women may be found in Part VII Chapter 3 of the New Guinea Annual Report 1967-1968.

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. Three scholarship holders have completed their training so far and a fourth began her studies in January 1968. The Territory branches of the Country Women's Association also take an active interest in sponsoring local groups.

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.

There are ten welfare officers, of whom three are Local Officers. In addition, there are four trainee welfare officers and ten assistants. All these trainees and assistants are Local Officers. These welfare officers and assistants 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. In addition they carry out normal case work and counselling services.

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 seventy-eight centres.

At 30 June 1968 there were 387 women's clubs distributed as follows:

Western District	7
Gulf District	109
Central District	138
Milne Bay District	31
Northern District	90
Southern Highlands District	12

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 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 flannel-graphs. 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. Work on the project is well advanced and it 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 many places, including stations, council chambers, and villages. A total of 5,510 persons have attended 167 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.

PART VIII EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The educational system is common to both the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Australian Territory of Papua and details can be found in Part VIII of the Annual Report for New Guinea for 1967-68.

The following information relates to the Territory of Papua and supplements the material referred to above.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Assistance for Secondary Education in Australia

The following table shows the number of children from the Territory of Papua receiving educational assistance from the Administration at overseas secondary schools at 30 June 1967 and 1968.

	1967	1968
Indigenous	45	45
Asian	26	34
European	607	645
Mixed Race	49	42
Total	727	766

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Enrolments at Administration Technical Education Schools

Enrolments of students at the various types of Administration technical schools at 30 June 1968 were as follows:

Technical Schools and Colleges ..	483
Vocational Schools	446
Total	929

TEACHER TRAINING

Training Courses

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. Tables 1-3 of Appendix XXII shows the number of trainees throughout the Territory of Papua in the courses indicated, and the total enrolment at all teacher training colleges in the Territory.

OTHER ASPECTS OF EDUCATION

Pre-Schools

The Pre-School Centres in the Territory are classified as 'A', 'T' or 'S' Type Centres. The 'A' Type Centres are staffed by trained pre-school teachers—overseas officers, and provide an Australian type programme for English speaking children. The 'T' Type Centres provide a Territory orientated programme for children speaking English as a second language. These centres are staffed by locally trained Papuan or New Guinean Pre-School Teachers. The 'S' Type Centres, are smaller centres staffed by approved but untrained supervisors. Children of all races attend these centres, which offer a good example of successful integration.

There are 14 pre-school centres in Papua with a total enrolment of 530 children. Of this number, 11 centres are in Port Moresby and one each in Daru, Samarai and Popondetta, 5 being classified as 'A' Type, 6 'T' Type and 3 'S' Type.

Pre-School of the Air

In the Papua region Pre-School of the Air is broadcast over Radios Kerema and Daru.

Mail Box

The Mail Box scheme provides a pre-school service for families on outstations and provides parcels of books and ideas for activities suitable for pre-school age children. There were 24 families enrolled in this scheme during the year.