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**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TERRITORY OF PAPUA
FOR THE PERIOD
1 JULY 1968 TO 30 JUNE 1969**

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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

The Department of Public Works is the responsible authority for the execution of Capital and Maintenance Works, both architectural and engineering except in the main centres of Port Moresby, Lae and Rabaul where the Commonwealth Department of Works accepts that responsibility. There are some exceptions in the matter of special projects such as stream gauging and some specified major construction works which are allocated to the Commonwealth Department of Works in other than the centres aforementioned.

A Works Planning and Management Section within the Department of the Administrator, and responsible to the Assistant Administrator (Services), establishes priorities for the design of projects, draws up the Works Programme and allocates projects to the Constructing Authorities.

Details of works activity may be found in Part VI Section 4, Chapter 10 of the New Guinea Annual Report for 1968-69.

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 Papua and New Guinea and detailed information is set out in Chapter 2 of Part I and Chapter 1 of Part VII of the Territory of New Guinea Annual Report for 1968-69.

CHAPTER 2

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

The legislation governing this subject is common to both the Territories of Papua and New Guinea and is set out in Chapter 2 of Part VII of the Territory of New Guinea Annual Report for 1968-69.

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 1968-1969.

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. Four scholarship holders have completed their training so far and a fifth began her studies in January 1969. 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 fourteen welfare officers, of whom four are local officers. In addition, there are ten trainee welfare officers and ten welfare 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 in all districts.

At 30 June 1969 there were 403 women's clubs distributed throughout the Territory. 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 Ahioima 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 donated \$US20,000 to erect a Women's Training Centre at Kundiawa in the Chimbu District. Work on the project was completed during 1969. A Principal has just been appointed to the Centre and courses will be commenced in the near future.

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 of Papua and New Guinea and courses held at many places, including stations, council chambers, and villages. A total of 4,483 persons have attended 197 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 news-sheet *Our News* devotes sections to women's interests. Pamphlets, posters and booklets prepared from time to time on particular matters, are distributed to clubs.

CHAPTER 4

LABOUR

Legislation Administered by the Department of Labour

The following legislation is administered by the Department of Labour:

The *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958-1967, the *Transactions With Natives Ordinance* 1958-1963 (in part), the *Workers' Compensation Ordinance* 1958-1967, the *Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Ordinance* 1961, the *Apprenticeship Ordinance* 1967, the *Industrial Organizations Ordinance* 1962-1967, the *Industrial Relations Ordinance* 1962-1968, the *Employment Placement Service Ordinance* 1966, the *Weights and Measures Ordinance* 1951, the *Explosives Ordinance* 1953-1968, and *Inflammable Liquid Ordinance* 1953. Other labour legislation includes the *Marking of Weight on Heavy Packages Ordinance* 1951, the *Seamen (Unemployment Indemnity) Ordinance* 1951-1953, the *Minimum Age (Sea) Ordinance* 1957-1962, the *Mines and Works Regulation (New Guinea) Ordinance* 1935-1962, the *Mining Ordinance* 1937-1966 of the Territory of Papua, and legislation governing employment in the public service, the police force, corrective institutions and the fire brigade. Further information on conditions of employment in the public service, police force and corrective institutions is contained in the relevant chapters of this Report.

Policy Aims and Objectives

In the early post-war years, labour policy was based largely on the fact that most indigenous

have been established in Port Moresby, Popondetta and Daru.

As far as possible, committal of children 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 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 provided 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

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 1968-69.

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 1968 and 1969.

	1968	1969
Indigenous	45	45
Asian	34	58
European	645	666
Mixed Race	42	39
Total	766	808

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Enrolments at Administration Technical Education Schools

Enrolments of students at the various types of Administration technical schools at 30 June 1969 were as follows:

Technical Schools and Colleges ..	437
Vocational Schools	700
Total	1,137

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.

PAPUA EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Department of Education—					
Departmental	3,510	4,136	4,142	4,764	5,367
Grants-in-aid	342	415	496	571	591
Total	3,852	4,551	4,638	5,335	5,958
Public libraries	38	39	46	42	n.a.
Building construction and equipment ..	648	630	638	663	n.a.
Mission expenditure from own funds ..	522	625	674	n.a.	n.a.