

1969 - 1970

Lae Technical College, Para-medical Centre, Local Government Training Centre, Sogeri Senior High School or to positions with the Public Service or private enterprise.

Students at the Senior High School follow a two-year programme specialising in one of the following areas—English, expressive arts, physical sciences and social sciences. The establishment of Sogeri Senior High School at present caps the Territory's secondary education system; the provision of Form VI students will ultimately make it possible for students to proceed from secondary school to tertiary education without an intervening preliminary University year at subtertiary level. A second Senior High School is planned to be established in New Guinea (Kerevat—in the East New Britain District) in 1972.

CHAPTER 4

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical education and training in the Territory is provided at technical schools, commercial training centres and vocational training centres.

Courses

- (i) Technical schools are primarily concerned with the training of apprentices. The apprenticeship system covers many different trades (26) and at present provides for 2 kinds of courses of technical training. These are:

- (1) Full-time pre-employment courses of one or two years duration, which are a composite of general education and trade training, and.

- (2) Block release training courses, supplemented by correspondence assignments, for apprentices already indentured to an employer.

The pre-employment courses are offered to students who have successfully completed Form 2 high school and are conducted at technical schools in Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Goroka and Rabaul. Each full-time year of formal training completed by a student reduces by one year the duration of his apprenticeship. After completion of the full-time training, students are indentured to employers and continue technical training through block release training courses and correspondence assignments.

- (ii) Block release training courses, of 5 to 6 weeks duration, are held each year at a technical school. At present, courses are held mainly at Port Moresby and Lae but block course training is being developed at Rabaul and Madang. These courses provide training for all categories of tradesmen. Students who become indentured to employers direct from Form 2 high school do all of their technical training through the block course system. As the total number of apprentices increases, a full range of block courses will be offered in all technical schools.

- (iii) Certificate (technical level) courses are conducted at Lae. At present certificate courses are offered in engineering and commerce and contain a number of elective subjects. These technician courses are in addition to the normal technical training offered for apprentices.

Certificate courses are conducted in 4 stages, as sandwich-type courses, involving 12 weeks continuous attendance each year for 4 years at the technical school supplemented by correspondence assignments. The old full-time (3 years) certificate courses have been discontinued and it is evident the new system, combining on-the-job and institutional training, is more attractive to employers. There has been a substantial increase in enrolments in Certificate courses in the past year.

Training is available in commercial training centres in Port Moresby, Lae and Rabaul for girls wishing to become typists and secretaries. The entrance qualification for these 1 and 2 year courses is the successful completion of Form II high school. Subjects include typing, bookkeeping, business English, arithmetic, shorthand and community studies. Efforts are being made to attract more girls into these courses and additional courses are being developed for the increasing number of girls at Form 3 and Form 4 level expected to seek secretarial training.

Vocational Training Centres

These have been developed to provide basic practical training for students who have completed primary school but have not qualified to undertake further secondary education.

Instruction is offered in a variety of areas including simple building skills, motor and vehicle maintenance, fishing, agriculture, furniture making, driving and trade store management. The training course for girls has been

aimed at teaching those skills which would allow the girls to become better wives and mothers and include cooking, nutrition, baby care, sewing, community studies, and traditional arts and crafts. In urban areas efforts are made to teach girls skills that will assist them to gain paid employment. Because conditions vary greatly from one area to another in the Territory it is essential that the vocational training centre develops a training programme suited to the specific needs of the local community. Teachers in charge of vocational centres seek to involve village people, Local Government Councils and representatives of Administration and private institutions in the working of the centres. The attitude of students and the community centres over the past year has been encouraging, resulting from the efforts made to ensure widespread understanding of the aims and objectives of vocational centres and the obvious success being achieved by many of them.

A number of part-time courses have been offered during the year including courses in management and supervision, institutional cooking, storemanship, commerce and vehicle maintenance. It is hoped to increase considerably the range of such courses in the future.

Considerable effort has been directed during the year to improving the quality of training being offered in technical schools. A revision of the syllabuses in the main areas of building, mechanical and electrical trades has been undertaken and associated teaching materials have been produced. In-service courses for teachers have been held in the areas of testing and assessment procedures and instructional methods. Syllabus committees have undertaken a review of the teaching of the subject areas of mathematics, science and English in technical schools and have produced lesson material and notes for teachers' guidance. A programme of advisory and inspection visits to schools has been implemented and has had a beneficial effect on the quality of instructional techniques. This year it has been possible to provide advisory and inspection visits for the majority of teachers.

Trade Advisory Panels consisting of representatives from the Department of Education, private enterprise, statutory authorities and the Apprenticeship Board have been formed for each apprenticeship trade and will meet at least once annually. Their main duties are to advise on trade standards and to review syllabuses and methods of assessment.

A Board of Commercial Studies consisting of business, educational, commercial and accountancy representatives has been formed to undertake the responsibility for developing sub-professional (certificate level) courses in accountancy and commerce.

In conjunction with the Guidance Section of the Department of Education a variety of information on technical careers has been produced for distribution to high school careers masters and students.

New vocational centres were opened in M'Bunai in the Manus District and Higaturu in the Northern District. A two-storied building for the teaching of graphic arts is near completion at Port Moresby Technical College and equipment is being installed.

There are at present 5 Administration technical schools, 3 commercial centres and 47 vocational training centres. There are 2 mission technical schools and 16 vocational centres.

	Administration	Mission	
Technical—			
Full-time (Apprenticeship)	1,287	55	
Full-time (Secretarial) ..	200	..	
Block Course (Apprenticeship) ..	757	..	
Block Course (Certificate)	128	..	
	2,372	55	
Total Technical	2,427
Vocational ..	2,550	757	
Total Vocational	3,307
Total	5,734

Enrolments in institutions offering technical training have increased substantially over the past 3 years. The Department of Education is at present considering how the numbers of students undergoing technical training can be increased to meet the future requirements of the Territory for skilled technical manpower.

CHAPTER 5

TEACHER EDUCATION

Recruitment

Both indigenous and expatriate students are recruited to undertake programmes of teacher education. Indigenous students are recruited

primarily from those leaving Territory secondary schools; smaller numbers are recruited from other sources. All these students attend teachers' colleges in the Territory. The majority are trained as primary teachers while the remainder study at the Goroka Secondary Teachers' College.

Applications for primary training are received from those with at least three years of secondary education. Selected applicants usually have qualifications higher than this and preference is given to those with Territory experience or particular trade or vocational skills. Most are mature people. Expatriate students are recruited for secondary training from matriculants and university undergraduates and graduates.

Mission education agencies conduct teachers' colleges for the training of indigenous primary teachers. Recruitment is on a basis similar to the Administration. Mission-nominated indigenous students attend the Goroka Secondary Teachers College, and a few are enrolled at Administration primary colleges. Some scholarships have been awarded to church nominated expatriate matriculants to study for secondary teaching.

Apart from recruitment for training, experienced teachers are engaged on a contract basis, a significant number on secondment from Australian State Departments of Education. Experienced teachers are also recruited from other English speaking countries. Mission schools and colleges employ volunteers from various overseas voluntary service organisations as well as church teaching orders.

Training Courses. In primary teachers' colleges there are at present four levels of entry—at Form I, II, III or IV. 1970 is the last year for entry at the Form I level and the last year for one-year courses. All primary courses will in future be a minimum of two years' duration.

There are two Administration teachers' colleges and nine Mission colleges training primary teachers. Students are free to apply for admission to any college although generally they select one conducted by the church of their own religious affiliation. Administration colleges are open to all qualified applicants. Courses at all colleges are approved by the Department of Education. Students who successfully complete their course of training are awarded certificates enabling them to teach in

primary schools throughout the Territory. These certificates are awarded by the Department.

The first students graduated from the Goroka Secondary Teachers' College in 1969. Although the number was small, enrolments have increased and should shortly reach the target intake of 140 students in first year. The course is of three years duration with a Form IV entry level. In the first year there is a common programme of general studies. In the second and third years students specialise in two subject areas. Those offered at present are English, science, agricultural science, manual arts, home economics, art and physical education.

Mission-nominated students attend this college in significant numbers, and four students from Nauru and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate are enrolled. Students are awarded a Diploma of Teaching on the successful completion of their course. They are then qualified to teach in secondary schools throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Expatriate matriculants are trained at the Australian School of Pacific Administration by a two-year secondary teaching course. Some other matriculants are undertaking courses in industrial arts or agricultural science in preparation for teaching.

University undergraduates are awarded cadetships in their final year to complete their degrees and a one year Diploma of Education course. University graduates are recruited to undertake a Diploma of Education in either Australia or at the University of Papua and New Guinea. On completion of the Diploma course they are posted to secondary schools or technical colleges throughout Papua and New Guinea.

A special six-months Primary teacher training course for expatriates is conducted from time to time at Port Moresby Teachers' College. Both Mission and Administration students attend. Graduates of this course are qualified to teach in primary schools throughout Papua and New Guinea. The special skills or experience which most of these have are especially valuable in rural communities.

In-Service Training. Two types of full-time training courses are also being conducted. One of these is designed to train experienced indigenous teachers for positions as headmasters in Primary schools. This course is of

at months duration and is run four times a year. Mission and Administration teachers are trained. The courses are conducted at Port Moresby Teachers' College and the Public Service Training Centre.

The second type of course is of twelve months duration. Some of these courses are conducted at Mission colleges and others at Port Moresby Teachers' College. The courses are designed for teachers who have had previously only one year of pre-service education. For entry, teachers must obtain Form II qualifications. During the course the teachers study the content of the primary syllabus and methods of teaching.

The 1970 group of twenty-seven Mission and Administration teachers are being given a year of further education at the Form III level. Successful completion of this course will qualify these indigenous teachers to become education officers. A further sixteen indigenous teachers are studying at levels equivalent to Form III or Form IV at the Public Service Training Centre. The purpose of these courses is to extend the general education and vocational training of teachers so that they may be qualified to advance to higher positions in the teaching service.

Opportunities are given to Papuan and New Guinean teachers to study overseas. In 1970 4 are studying on special courses at Australian teachers' colleges or universities, 2 are teaching in Fiji.

For teachers who are not able to be released for training during the year, short courses of various kinds are conducted during vacations. Over the long summer vacation a five-week course in primary science teaching was given to more than 100 teachers. Other shorter courses have been in the teaching of mathematics. In August each year a National In-Service Training Week is arranged with courses, discussion groups and workshops organised in districts by district officers with assistance from teachers' college lecturers. Teachers who wish to attend these activities are released from teaching duties.

Many teachers continue their education by correspondence through the Department of Education's School of External Studies. In addition a number of churches and other community groups conduct adult literacy programmes for which the Department supplies some basic materials.

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, economics and geography. The University has students undertaking first degree and post-graduate courses in arts, law, science and education. Students normally undertake the preliminary year course before commencing degree studies.

The Institute of Technology (formerly called 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, is Director of the Institute. The Institute at Lae has students undertaking diploma courses in civil engineering, surveying, mechanical and electrical engineering, accountancy, architecture and building.

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.

As a result of the rapid growth of tertiary institutions one of the problems currently

facing the Territory is the development of machinery to provide co-ordination of the various institutions.

A committee of inquiry into the need for the rationalisation and co-ordination of post-secondary and tertiary institutions has been established to make recommendations on the most effective use of the resources available for the development of the tertiary sector and to recommend machinery to ensure co-ordinated development in the future.

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 7 officers of the Public Service including representatives of two indigenous 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 required;
- (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.

After-work classes for adults are now established in the vernacular, Pidgin, Motu and English. All classes include instruction in arithmetic, general knowledge and current affairs as well as in literacy.

The table below shows the number of student enrolments during the year. Students may enrol for one or two subjects at a time.

	Full cor- respon- dence	After hours class	Tutored cor- respon- dence	Total student enrol- ments
Secondary --				
Form 1	116	378	342	836
2	219	395	184	798
3	493	764	81	1338
4	224	483	21	728
Technical	324	283		607
			Total	4287

Regional Organisation

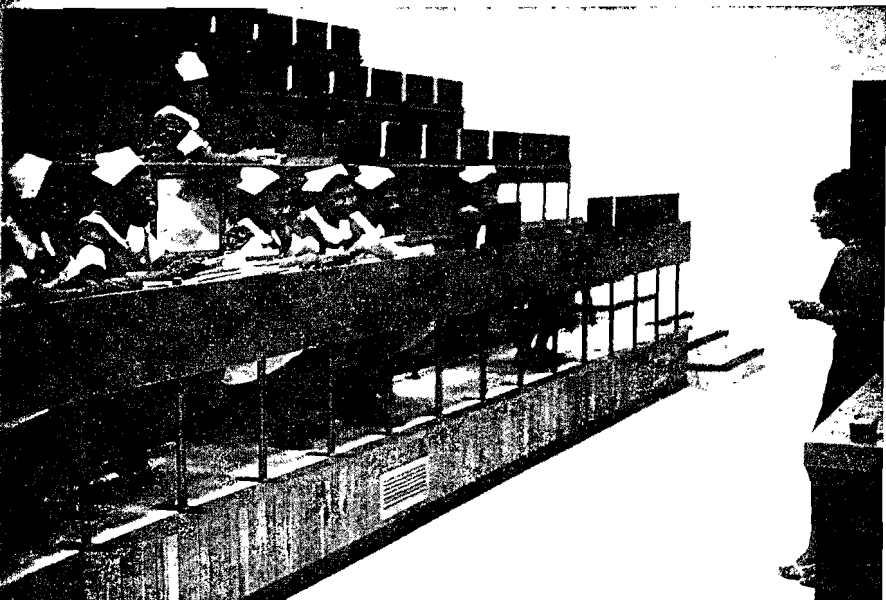
To enable programmes in each area to be specially designed to meet the needs of the area, to encourage greater participation at the local level, particularly from local government councils and to mobilise more fully resources available locally, Regional Adult Education Officers have been appointed. Greater use of existing schools, particularly technical schools and vocational centres, and teachers will also be possible.

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, Social Development and Home Affairs, the Administrator's Division of 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 includes courses on use and facilities of 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.

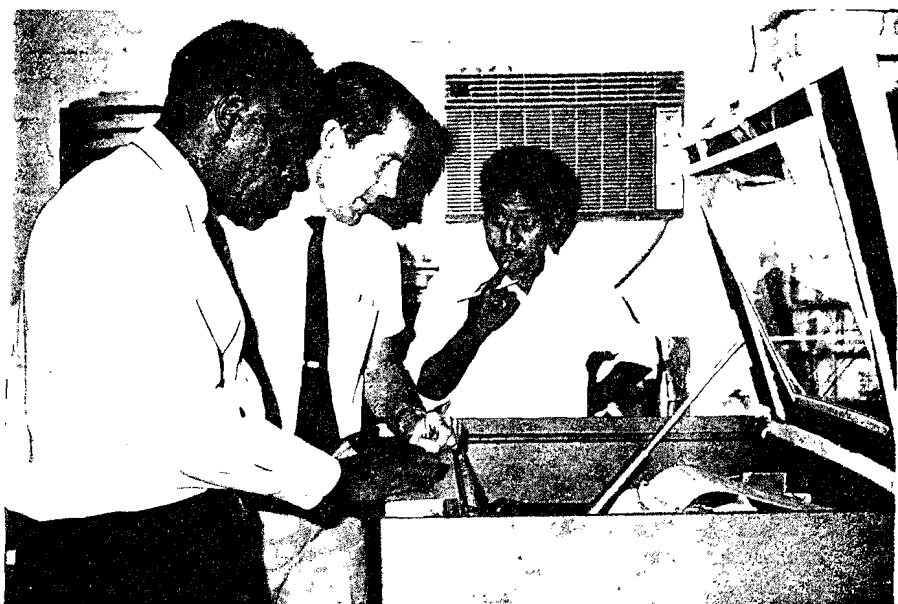
It is intended that adult education, in a broadest sense, should provide training as required in any skill, craft or branch of knowledge. Broadly, extension work is concerned largely with the introduction of new food crops, improvements in diet, health education including hygiene and sanitation, and



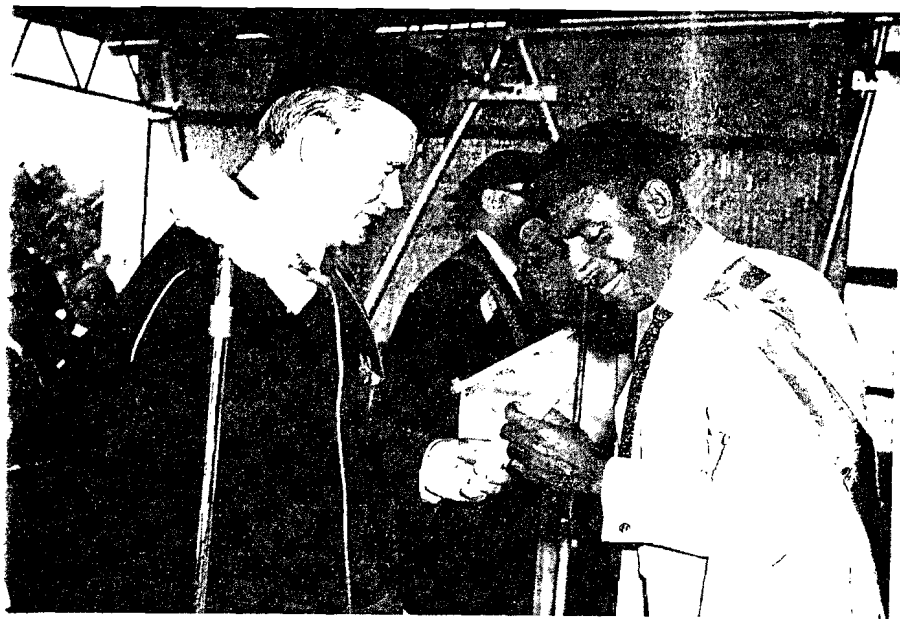
Nurses Training, Papuan Medical College, Port Moresby



Reading the News in an Administration broadcasting station which serves Papua and New Guinea



Mr Matthias ToLiman, Member of the House of Assembly for Gazelle and Ministerial Member for Education, and Dr McKinnon, head of the Department of Education, watch the computer preparing Territory teachers' salary cheques while an A.B.C. journalist looks on



The first graduation ceremony at the University of Papua and New Guinea

the detection, treatment and control of diseases of humans, animals and crops; promoting cash crops and improving production methods.

External Studies

In addition to the residential community training courses and the special classes 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, sanitation, health, trade training; and
- (iii) in-service advancement classes in a wide range of subjects.

Adult Classes

The Department of Education conducts a School of External Studies which provides general secondary, technical and commerce courses for officers of the Public Service, apprentices and private persons. Many of the enrolments come from teachers who are seeking to improve their education standard.

Tuition is provided in three ways:

- (a) after hours classes in the larger towns where students have the assistance of a class teacher;
- (b) correspondence studies supervised by a voluntary tutor, mainly for students at Form I and II levels, who have difficulty with correspondence studies; and
- (c) full correspondence studies, mainly for students at Form III and IV levels.

The courses of the Technical Section of the School of External Studies are now open to non-apprentices wherever the course is suitable and the person has the appropriate background and experience.

Evening classes in some technical subjects are being offered in main centres and provide a substitute for correspondence studies for those students able to attend.

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. Transistor receivers, which are readily available at a comparatively low cost and which operate on standard torch cell batteries, are increasing 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 is still 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 (ABC) 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, Samarai and Kieta.

Administration station broadcasts are directed to the indigenous people. ABC broadcasts are directed to all sections of the community.

Australian Broadcasting Commission. The ABC has its Territory headquarters at Port Moresby and broadcasts from the hour of 6.00 a.m. to midnight. Its programmes are transmitted from Port Moresby over 3 transmitters simultaneously—a medium wave transmitter (call sign 9PA) and 2 short wave transmitters (call sign VLK and VLT). 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. The ABC also has daytime use, on a week-day basis, of the Administration's short wave station at Rabaul, under the call sign VH9RA, as an extension of its schools broadcasts coverage. As well as drawing on material from Australia and Port Moresby, 9RB produces programmes specially designed for the area which it services.

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.

The ABC News broadcasts nearly five thousand internal bulletins a year in Papua and New Guinea, apart from national bulletins taken on relay from Australia.

The internal bulletins include Papua and New Guinea news in English, bulletins of overseas and Territory news in simple English, Pidgin and Motu, and bulletins of special interest to the village audience in simple English, Pidgin and Motu, as well as Kuanua.

Apart from the usual daily news coverage, ABC News presents special weekly news summaries of proceedings in the House of Assembly, whenever this is sitting. These summaries are broadcast in English and Pidgin.

Of particular importance are the Australian Broadcasting Commission's broadcasts to schools in the Territory. During the year more programmes prepared especially for Territory children were introduced and these are gradually taking the place of broadcasts originating in Australia.

Educational broadcasts total 44 a week, 28 of which are specifically designed for indigenous school children. This proportion will rise in 1970 to 33 broadcasts out of 48. Twenty-four programmes are produced entirely in Papua and New Guinea using local script-writers and talent.

Broadcasts based on the Papua and New Guinea syllabus for schools include:

Let's Speak English—Two series for Standards 3 and 4, each broadcast on 4 days a week.

Listen and Learn—Two series for Preparatory and Standard 1, each broadcast on 3 days a week, one series for Standard 2, 5 broadcasts a week.

Let's Use English—One series for Standards 4 and 5 broadcast on three days a week.

Social Studies—One broadcast each for Standards 4 and 6.

Health Education—One broadcast a week.

Singing in Papua and New Guinea—One broadcast a week.

Current Events—One broadcast a week for upper primary Standards.

From the Library Shelf—A literature series for children in Forms 1 and 2 in secondary schools, broadcast once a fortnight.

Broadcasts based on Australian syllabuses and prepared in Australia include:

Kindergarten of the Air—Twice a week.

Let's Join In—For infant classes, three times a week.

Listening Time—For Standard 2, once a week.

Let's Have Music—Lower Primary, once a week.

Tales of Many Lands—Lower Primary, once a week.

Health and Hygiene—Upper Primary, once a week.

Background to Today—Upper Primary, once a week.

The World We Live In—Upper Primary, once a week.

Books to Enjoy—Upper Primary, once a week.

Singing Together—Upper Primary, once a week.

Adventures in Music—Secondary schools, once a week.

English For Examination Classes—Secondary, once a week.

National Project—Secondary, once a week.

Booklets are available free of charge and postage for all locally-made English broadcasts. Special teachers' notes are written to accompany all locally made health, singing and social studies broadcasts. Wall charts are also available for the health broadcasts. A set of Social Studies Wall Charts is offered at printing cost which is a useful aid in Upper Primary Social Studies and which supplement the broadcasts in this area.

Booklets and notes to accompany Australian made programmes are available at Australian prices.

The Australian Broadcasting Commission's education section co-operates with the Department of Education's publications section to include back-up material for the broadcasts in the children's school papers which are published monthly.

The Teacher's programme, *Teachers' World*, is in its third year of production and has two broadcasts weekly. Designed to provide news, information and specialist talks and interviews for teachers, *Teachers' Teatime* has developed a large and regular audience. It is broadcast during the schools' morning recess.

Administration Stations. The Administration Broadcasting Service now has eight stations. Three on the mainland of New Guinea—VL9CD Wewak (10 kilowatts), VL9CH Mount Hagen (250 watts), and VL9CG Goroka (250 watts). There is one station in New Britain, VL9BR Rabaul (10 kilowatts), and VL9BA Kieta (2 kilowatts) is on the Island of Bougainville in the North Solomon Islands.

Two additional stations on the New Guinea mainland will be opened this year. One is at Madang and the other at Lae.

Each Administration broadcasting station arranges programmes to suit local conditions and broadcasts are made in some of the common vernaculars of the area as well as in English, Pidgin and Police Motu. In terms of sophistication and education level, Administration broadcasting stations cater for rural dwellers in areas served by the stations. They do not attempt to cater for the whole range of listeners. News is regarded as being of prime importance. The stations are basically responsible for their own news services but draw on the Information Branch and a recently established Central News Room at the Headquarters of the Department of Information and Extension Services in Port Moresby.

News and spoken word commentaries are broadcast to stations from a special transmitter at Port Moresby. This has considerably improved the immediacy of station news bulletins. In addition stations receive news releases, talks, speeches and background material prepared in the Central News Room. Local news is gathered by station staff, correspondence and listeners. To ensure wide understanding, bulletins are broadcast primarily in

the lingua franca and local vernaculars. Stations also re-broadcast bulletins of world and Territory news from the Australian Broadcasting Commission station.

The station at Rabaul broadcasts on one frequency only, 3385 kilocycles. Morning programmes, from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. have proved very popular and a comprehensive evening programme is broadcast from 4 p.m. to 11 p.m. A sub-office at Kavieng in New Ireland supplies news and other recorded material such as traditional music to the Administration broadcasting station at Rabaul and this material is subsequently included in programmes from that station. The object is to ensure the people of New Ireland not only hear their own material but material from other parts of the Territory.

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 and those 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 meetings of the Gazelle Local Government Council. The proceedings are recorded and broadcast during the week-ends outside normal broadcasting hours.

The Administration station in Wewak, VL9CD broadcasts from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. and from 4.15 to 10.30 p.m. daily. In addition, an afternoon programme is broadcast 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. The station was established to serve the Sepik area but is also listened to regularly in other nearby regions.

Mount Hagen was the first station to introduce agricultural programme material prepared at Port Moresby. This material deals with topics of general interest throughout the Territory (e.g., the work of various branches of the Agricultural Department) and is broadcast alternately with locally-produced extension material.

The station at Mount Hagen has proved very popular. There has been a widespread response from listeners in the Western Highlands. At present the station is broadcasting

from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. and from 5.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. daily, using English, Pidgin, Medlpa, Enga and Mid-Waghi.

Several stations are continuing to increase the time given to broadcasting reports on council meetings.

English and Pidgin are the main languages although use is also made of the 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 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 people of the Eastern Highlands District. It transmits from 5.45 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. and 5.45 p.m. to 10 p.m. daily in English, Pidgin, Gahuku Kafe and Kuman. The programmes are on similar lines to those of other stations.

The Administration stations are staffed largely by New Guineans who do 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 report 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.

At present an extensive expansion programme is in progress providing for the establishment of a number of new broadcasting stations in various parts of the Territory. It

is expected that the project will be completed by the end of 1972.

A list of the major publications distributed in the Territory is given in Part IX. 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 interest 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, plastigraphs and wall charts on various subjects including nutrition, picking coffee beans, harvesting cocoa, banking, fire precautions and community education. A series of posters has been published on harvesting, local recruitment and fire precautions. The flip charts deal with picking coffee beans and a village project. Other publications include newsletters for social welfare staff, agricultural field staff, and other categories of workers.

Films. The Administration has a total of twenty-five 16 mm projection units which include eight fully equipped cine-vans and one cine canoe in use throughout the Territory, with fulltime indigenous operators employed by the Department of Information and Extension Services.

The Administration maintains a 16 mm film library at Port Moresby. Substantial gifts have been made to the library, the main donors being the Commonwealth Film Unit, the British Council, U.K. High Commissioner, Canadian High Commissioner and the U.S. Information Service. The number of films held was increased during 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 35 mm and 16 mm films. Use of all these services is free. In addition there is a commercial 16 mm film library at Port Moresby with a branch at Rabaul. This offers some 900 feature films. There is fairly extensive borrowing from the Commonwealth National Library at Canberra of instructional and other educational films.

A film production unit set up by the Administration has produced a number of 16 and 8 mm films. These include:

The New Kula

A survey of trading and economic development in the Milne Bay District of Papua (45 min. colour)

Nurses

A recruitment film produced for the Department of Public Health. (20 min. colour)

The Life of a Rural Development Officer in Papua and New Guinea

A recruitment film produced for the Department of Agriculture. (30 min. colour)

Health Inspectors

A recruitment film produced for the Department of Public Health (25 min. colour)

Health Extension Officer

A recruitment film produced for the Department of Public Health (25 min. colour)

Routine Patrol

A recruitment film for the Division of District Administration. It portrays a typical patrol in the central district of Papua and New Guinea (31 min. colour)

A Community Progress

Showing the work of Local Government Councils in the East Sepik District of Papua New Guinea. Produced for the Community Education Committee. (30 min. colour)

The film unit also shot a considerable amount of film for Australian TV news.

A series of short films on road safety and community activities has been produced. These total fifteen in colour and eight in black and white.

The production of 8 mm films which can be produced quickly and relatively cheaply for extension purposes has continued. 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 include:

The growth and production of rice and copra.

Cattle husbandry in the lowland areas.

Growing passionfruit.

Co-operative movement in the Kukipi Sub-District.

Agricultural products in the Highlands Region.

Kondepina.

Kindeng.

A family affair.

Companion 35 mm filmstrips have been produced on several of the above topics.

In 1969-70 several training courses were run for field officers of various Administration Departments on Extension Method and Communication Technique in order to help these officers to communicate better with the indigenous population. Surveys and evaluations were carried out on radio programmes, films and other audio-visual aids to check the effectiveness of these.

CHAPTER 8

OTHER ASPECTS OF EDUCATION

Educational Guidance

The Department of Education provides a guidance service for students in Administration and non-Administration schools. The service covers the fields of careers guidance and counselling.

Field services are organised on a regional basis with centres at Port Moresby, Lae and Rabaul. Each centre is staffed by a Regional Guidance Officer, assisted by two Educational Guidance Officers who are indigenous teachers seconded to the branch for a minimum period of two years. Each secondary and technical school has at least one teacher designated as a careers adviser to provide students with information on prospective careers.

The Secondary and Technical School Leavers Programme involves the completion by school leavers of a common job application form, the guidance and assessment of students by means of psychological tests (carried out jointly by the Psychological Services Section of the Public Service Board and the Guidance Branch of the Department of Education), teacher assessments and examination results; the processing of the student applications by the Guidance Branch, the Recruitment Section of the Public Service Board and the Industrial Services Division of the Department of Labour

resulting in the placing of the student in an appropriate institution providing vocational training or higher education, or in direct employment.

Financial Assistance Schemes

The Scholarships section of the Guidance Branch administers a wide range of financial aid schemes which benefit some 500 young Papuan and New Guinean students both at home and overseas. The bulk of these are secondary students in Australia and tertiary students in the Territory. There are also tertiary students currently studying in Australia and the University of Hawaii.

Assistance for Tertiary Education

Administration scholarships are available for study at the Papua and New Guinea University and the Institute of Technology. Scholarships cover all tuition fees, a text book allowance and annual return air fare home. The board and lodging and personal allowance component of these scholarships is subject to a means test for students under 21. A number of private scholarships to these institutions is also available.

Both the Administration and private sponsors offer scholarships to indigenous students for tertiary study in Australia. Administration scholarships cover all tuition fees, boarding costs, clothing expenses, a cost-of-living allowance, a text book allowance, medical, dental and optical expenses and an annual return air fare.

At present there are 13 Papuan and New Guinean students studying at Australian tertiary institutions in the fields of agriculture, rural science, economics, engineering, law, pharmacy, arts and social studies.

Assistance to undertake 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.

There is also a subsidy/sponsorship scheme to assist indigenes to undertake 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 aids non-indigenous parents to send their children to secondary schools in Australia. A subsidy of \$200 per year for the first child and \$390 for second and other children attending school in Australia at the same time, plus an annual return airfare, may be granted for these children. In addition, a bursary system, subject to a means test, is in operation, the maximum payment for Asian and mixed-race children being \$400, and the maximum for European children being \$322.

As a condition of service, non-indigenous public servants are entitled to an educational allowance for the education of children of secondary school age in Australia in lieu of subsidy. The allowance is \$480 per year for a child attending a school which charges tuition fees, or \$290 per year where tuition fees are not charged.

Educational Research

Educational research is co-ordinated by a small Research Branch in the Educational Services Division of the Department of Education. The Branch itself is responsible for producing comprehensive statistics on education and for conducting investigations into general educational problems. A limited research grants scheme has been operating since 1967 whereby travel, accommodation and incidental expenses are paid to approved researchers to work for short periods in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. An increasing amount of research is also being conducted by people working for higher degrees or otherwise associated with the University of Papua and New Guinea.

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 9,130 books from which Administration and mission teachers may borrow.

Public Libraries. The Public Library Service which has its headquarters in Port Moresby now has twenty branches, fourteen of which are in New Guinea. At the end of February 1970 the Rabaul branch had 17,699 books; Lae 12,315; Madang 7,973; Wewak 6,348; Goroka 6,308; Wau 5,088; Bulolo 4,876; Mount Hagen 2,114; Kavieng 2,858; Hutjena 1,009; Mendi 2,163; Lorengau 746; Kundiawa 1,427 and Vanimo 297.

Most of the books 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 on books and periodicals borrowed from the branches.

The distribution of books this year in Papua and New Guinea totalled 62,165 from a total of 108,899 books held in all the libraries. A number of local government councils borrow extensively from the libraries.

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.

In 1966 the Department advertised world wide for an officer to take charge of a literature Bureau which has been established.

The Department of Information and Extension Services has a special responsibility for producing printed material for the indigenous people. It has a small offset printing shop. The department produces a fortnightly newspaper *Our News* which is published in English and Pidgin, also booklets, posters, pamphlets and other printed material used by departments of the Administration in carrying out their extension programmes. Photographers and artists are employed by the department 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 has acquired literacy.

An illustrative list of the publications issued is as follows:

Towards a United Country (English). An explanation of how Government works for the people of Papua and New Guinea.

Progress and Growth of Papua and New Guinea, 1969. Facts and figures (English). Complete coverage of all aspects of the Territory.

Institute of Higher Technical Education Handbook (English). Information on the Institute and its new facilities.

Grow Good Cattle (English). A series of four booklets on cattle extension work.

Careers in the Public Service (English). Recruitment information for school leavers.

Growing Good Cocoa (English and Pidgin). Set of three booklets on cocoa for extension work.

How a Community Works (English). Reprint of booklet on successful community living.

Other publications issued deal with numerous other subjects such as political development, education, social and welfare items, recruitment, fire prevention, outboard motors, higher technical education and local government procedures.

The Administration conducts news agency and public relations services for press and radio in the Territory which are used by the Territory's broadcasting stations and newspapers and representatives of overseas newspapers and AAP-Reuter.

From July 1969 to the end of February 1970, 179 news telegrams were sent to Administration radio stations, 1,059 press releases were issued and 1,455 local news items were posted to the radio stations. Following the establishment of station VL8BM in the central newsroom for Administration stations in Port Moresby last November, 885 news items were transmitted to network stations by that medium. The Administration also maintains an extensive library of recordings of historical and cultural interest including indigenous ceremonies, music and legends. In July-February of 1969-70, the film unit completed 16 films and the photographic section covered 156 assignments and printed 16,767 photographs.

Publications and Broadcasts Branch

The Publications and Broadcasts Branch is responsible for the publication of various booklets and pamphlets. These include *The Education Gazette*, which is the official medium for the Department's administrative and professional notices; *The Lower and Upper Primary School Papers* which contain legends, short stories, plays and puzzles; *Our World*, a social studies paper for the upper standards of the primary school; *Background*, a current events magazine for secondary schools. The Branch also publishes various pamphlets which have a more limited distribution, being aimed at specialist groups.

The Journal of Education is published three times a year and provides a means of exchanging views on professional matters for teachers working in the Territory and in other South Pacific countries.

Other responsibilities of the Branch include liaison with the Australian Broadcasting Commission for school broadcasts, the production of a twice weekly radio broadcast to teachers

called *Teachers' World*. For each of the radio programmes a booklet is produced for the guidance of the teacher.

Another function of the Branch is to provide communication between the Administration and schools, and between teachers in various parts of the country. A number of posters and pamphlets are produced and the officers of the Branch liaise with the news media agencies operating in the Territory.

Theatres and Cinemas

There are no professional theatres in the Territory, but amateur dramatic societies frequently stage performances. An annual Festival of Drama 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.

Professional ballet and theatrical companies visit the Territory from time to time.

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's 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.

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 commissioner.

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 conducts a fifty-bed hostel which, as well as providing low cost accommodation for young women, offers a wide range of educational and recreational activities. The YMCA has clubs operating in Rabaul, Lae and Mt Hagen and is establishing a large branch at the latter centre,

with assistance from the Canadian YMCA and Canadian Government. It also co-operates with the Department of Education in the physical education programme for secondary schools throughout the Territory.

All church organisations sponsor youth groups and there has been an increase in the membership of the Boys Brigade, Junior Red Cross and the St John 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 Social Development and Home Affairs has been encouraging the formation of groups of young people 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, has arranged a number of 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 more valuable 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 Papua and New Guinea. Wood carving is widely practised. Fine examples of mask and shield carvings as well as the highly decorative *tambaran* or spirit houses can be found in the Sepik area. In the Highlands area 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, one of the most important being that held in the Tolai area. Another of significance is that held at Kieta in the Bougainville District. 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 Ciriappa Art Competition for schools. After a visit to the Territory in 1954, His Excellency, General K. M. Ciriappa, 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.

Manual art in the Territory was stimulated in 1968, when the then Governor-General of Australia, Lord Casey, instituted an annual prize for Papuan and New Guinean craftsmen.

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.

Territory Archives

The Papua and New Guinea Archives, in addition to providing for the orderly management of official records of the Administration, provides facilities to enable academics to carry out research projects using official records. Researchers from Australia and overseas, as well as from tertiary education institutions in the Territory, are making increasing use of the facilities provided by the Archives. A number of articles on New Guinea topics published during the past year have made use of the material obtained from official records on the Territory, particularly in the spheres of anthropological, economic and educational research.

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.

There is a National Parks and Gardens Board appointed under the *National Parks and Gardens Ordinance 1966*. Its duties include the control and development of National Parks.

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; *Newspapers in Australian Libraries: a Union List*. 2nd Ed. 1967; *Australian Films*, issued

monthly and cumulated annually from 1959 to supplement *Australian Films: a Catalogue of Scientific, Educational and Cultural Films*, 1940-1958; *Australian Maps*, issued quarterly and cumulated annually; and *Index Atlas to Maps in Series in the Map Collection, National Library of Australia, Part 1. Australia Part 2. New Guinea*. 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.

In addition, the Department of External Territories issues the following publications:

✓ *Papua and New Guinea Newsletter* (issued fortnightly)

Australian External Territories (Journal, issued quarterly)

Framework for the Future

Selected Ministerial Statements on Papua and New Guinea 1969-70

External Territories of Australia

Coffee (folder) (also in Japanese)

Cocoa (folder) (also in Japanese)

Tea (folder)

The People Speaking (1968)

Annotated List of Select Publications on Papua and New Guinea

Films on Australian External Territories

Investing in Papua and New Guinea

Trade and Investment in Papua and New Guinea

Papua and New Guinea . . . A Guide to Growth

Facts about Papua and New Guinea 1965-68 (folder)

Timber (four language booklet)

Life in Papua and New Guinea—Job Opportunities

New Guinea Artifacts

Annotated Bibliography of Select Government Publications on Australian Territories

Notes on the Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Compendium of Statistics for Papua and New Guinea

Australian Government News Bulletin published quarterly. Circulation 58,500 (English) and 4,000 (Pidgin).

The following list gives details of both non-government and government periodicals issued in the Territories of Papua and New Guinea.

NON-GOVERNMENT PERIODICALS

New Guinea Research Bulletin. English, published irregularly by Australian National University Research School of Pacific Studies. Circulation 1,000.

Tektok. English. Published monthly by students of the Institute of Higher Technical Education. Circulation 300.

Anti-Qua. English. Published quarterly by students of the Agricultural Training Institute, Popondetta. Circulation 300.

Onward. English. Published six times a year by the Missionary Association of Papua and New Guinea. Circulation 3,500.

Harim. Pidgin. Published six times a year by the Missionary Association of Papua and New Guinea. Circulation 1,000.

Scouting in Papua and New Guinea. English. Published six times a year by the Boy Scouts' Association. Circulation 300.

The Papua and New Guinea Volunteer. English. Published approximately quarterly by the Volunteer Service Association. Circulation 1,000.

Science Teachers' News. English. Published two or three times a year by the Science Teachers' Association. Circulation 90.

New Guinea Highlands Bulletin. English and Pidgin. Published quarterly by the Highlands Farmers' and Settlers' Association.

Bougainville Copper Bulletin. Pidgin and English. Published approximately every six weeks by Conzinc Riotinto of Australia Ltd. Circulation 5,000.

Kumul. English and Pidgin. Published quarterly by the Police Association of Papua and New Guinea. Circulation 4,500.

The Drum. English. Published three times a year by the Girl Guides' Association. Circulation 400.

Big Ed. English. Published about 14 times a year by students of the Administrative College. Circulation 150.

Nuis Bilong Sios Na Ples. Pidgin and Enga (two editions). Published monthly by the New Guinea Lutheran Mission. Circulation 950 (Enga) 800 (Pidgin).

Idupa. Pidgin, English and Enga. Published quarterly by the New Guinea Lutheran Mission. Circulation 2,500.

Gima Kohorona. Motu. Published monthly by the International Bible Students' Association. Circulation 900.

Wastaua. Pidgin. Published monthly by the International Bible Students' Association. Circulation 2,500.

Sabbath School Lesson Quarterly. English. Published quarterly by the Bismark-Solomons Union Mission of Seventh-day Adventists. Circulation 12,000.

Missions Quarterly. English. Published quarterly by the Bismark-Solomons Union Mission of Seventh-day Adventists. Circulation 2,500.

- Compass*. English. Published quarterly by the Bismark-Solomons Mission of Seventh-day Adventists. Circulation 500.
- Missionary Notes*. English. Published quarterly by the Bismark-Solomons Union Mission of Seventh-day Adventists. Circulation 500.
- New Guinea Lutheran*. English, Pidgin and Kotte (three editions). Published monthly by the New Guinea Lutheran Mission. Circulation 3,850 (English), 4,300 (Pidgin) and 3,300 (Kotte).
- Freedom Radio*. English. Published every six weeks by the Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship. Circulation 5,000.
- Fatima Chronicle*. English. Published three times a year by Fatima College. Circulation 300.
- Kundu*. Pidgin, English and Guantuan. Published monthly by Catholic Press. Vunapope, Kokopo. Circulation 8,000.
- Read*. English. Published quarterly by the Summer Institute of Linguistics. Circulation 200.
- Erantora Vakaaka*. Tairora and English. Published monthly by the Summer Institute of Linguistics. Circulation 150.
- Pas San*. Wantoat. Published monthly by the Summer Institute of Linguistics. Circulation 500.
- Journal of the Papua and New Guinea Society*. English. Published twice a year by the Papua and New Guinea Society. Circulation 1,000.
- Countrywoman in Papua and New Guinea*. English. Published quarterly by the Countrywomen's Association. Circulation 800.
- Public Service Association Bulletin*. English and Pidgin. Published quarterly by the Public Service Association. Circulation 9,700.
- Tapwaroro Teterina*. Dobuan and English. Published quarterly by the United Church Papuan Islands Region. Circulation 1,200.
- Papua and New Guinea Journal of Education*. English. Published quarterly by the Department of Education. Circulation 3,000.
- Education Gazette*. English. Published monthly by the Department of Education. Circulation 4,000.
- Lower School Paper*. English. Published monthly by the Department of Education. 65,000.
- Upper School Paper*. English. Published monthly by the Department of Education. Circulation 48,000.
- Our World*. English. Published monthly by the Department of Education. Circulation 45,000.
- Background*. English. Published monthly by the Department of Education. Circulation 3,000.
- Philatelic Publicity Leaflet*. English. Published approximately every ten weeks by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. Circulation 20,000.
- Philatelic News*. English. Published twice or three times a year by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. Circulation 2,500.
- Technical Research Bulletin*. English. Published irregularly by the Department of Public Works. Circulation 1,200.
- Vigilance*. English, Motu and Pidgin. Published monthly by the Police Department. Circulation 700.

ADDITIONAL PUBLICATIONS

- Papua and New Guinea—information* (P & N G Tourist Bureau).
- Members of the Second House of Assembly* (Administration).
- Programmes and Policies for the Economic Development of Papua and New Guinea* (1968).
- Review of Progress* (1968-69).

GOVERNMENT PERIODICALS

- Our News*. English and Pidgin (two editions). Published twice monthly by the Department of Information and Extension Services. Circulation 14,000 (English) and 6,000 (Pidgin).

Nu-Gini Toktok with a circulation of 4,500 is in Pidgin. It is an independent newspaper published for the indigenous people.

Within the Territory there are many subscribers to overseas publications, including daily newspapers from Australia.

PART X. RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Administering Authority takes note of General Assembly Resolution 2590 (XV).

The Administering Authority has stated many times that the people of the Territory can obtain self-determination when they wish.

The attention of the General Assembly is drawn to the statement made by the Prime Minister of Australia early in July 1970 in which it was announced that there was to be a great transference of administrative power to the elected members who are Ministerial Members and to the Administrator's Executive Council. The Prime Minister also indicated that this transfer of power would, of necessity, include an assumption of greater financial responsibility by both Ministerial Members and the House of Assembly. The Administering Authority expects the elected members of the House to accept greater responsibility for financing their decisions.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The conclusions and recommendations of the 37th Session of the Trusteeship Council which arose from the Council's examination of the Annual Report of the Trust Territory of New Guinea for 1968-69 have been noted and considered by the Administering Authority. The following comments relate to each section of those conclusions and recommendations.

I. GENERAL

The Council is encouraged that the House of Assembly is continuing to take an active interest in the problem of developing a sense of nationhood and that it has approved the creation of a Select Committee on Constitutional Development, one of whose tasks is to study the adoption of a common name, flag and national anthem for Papua and New Guinea.

The Select Committee on Constitutional Development appointed by the House of Assembly has not yet completed its deliberations. The Committee has travelled widely throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea to ascertain from the people and

organisations their views on the Committee's terms of reference. In addition it has travelled to other countries in Africa and the Pacific to examine their forms of government.

II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE ORGANS AND THE EXTENSION OF THEIR POWERS

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ORGANS

The Council is pleased to note that a Select Committee on Constitutional Development has been established by the House of Assembly, and that it is studying various alternative forms of constitutional government and their possible suitability for the Territory, and will be making its recommendations to the House of Assembly.

The Council looks forward to the presentation of the Select Committee's report.

The Council notes the Statement of the Administering Authority that indigenous participation in all institutions of government has been broadened and hopes that the Administering Authority will continue its efforts in this area.

The Council, recalling the views expressed at its Thirty-sixth Session, notes the increased responsibilities given to Ministerial Members, and that Ministerial Members are now fully responsible to the Administrator's Executive Council for the day-to-day running of their departments and that within the framework of broader government policy, they now make decisions regarding policy.

The Council is also pleased by the increasingly important role being played by the Administrator's Executive Council in that it is consulted on all significant issues.

The Council hopes the Administering Authority will continue this policy of expanding both the responsibilities and the decision-making role of the Administrator's Executive Council.