

1970-71 - Annual Report Papua New Guinea.

conducted by the Administration and eight by Church organizations. Percentages of enrolments

	1970	1971
Church	67.2	63.5
Administration ..	32.8	36.5

In addition to the above enrolments which are concerned only with Papua New Guineans, groups of expatriate trainees were enrolled at an Administration College on a special course of 6 months duration.

Thirty-three men and women graduated in July 1970 and thirty-four men and women graduated in June 1971. A further course commenced in June 1971 on which there are twenty-one men and women enrolled. The current course was open only to Church Agency nominees.

Secondary. One college in Papua New Guinea is engaged in the training of teachers for secondary schools. The college has a capacity for 400 students. As the enrolment of 'secondary' students has not been sufficient to fill available accommodation 'primary' students have been enrolled. Enrolments at the end of June 1970 were:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Primary ..	84	95	..	179
Secondary ..	89	49	45	183
	173	144	45	362

(Included in the enrolments are four students from Nauru or the British Solomon Island Protectorate.)

Enrolments at end of May 1971 were:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Primary ..	..	77	..	77
Secondary ..	129	92	48	269
	129	169	48	346

(Some students have returned to complete second or third year after an absence of a year. There are six students enrolled from Nauru and the British Solomon Island Protectorate.)

The college has a planned annual intake of 140 students.

The programme at the college for 'secondary' students consists of three years of study

involving both general education and specialised education and training. There is a common course in the first year. In the second year students specialise in two subject areas. Those offered at present are English, mathematics, science, art, manual arts, home economics, social science and physical education.

In 1970 forty-two students graduated as secondary teachers.

Training of expatriate secondary teachers is conducted in Sydney, Australia, at the Australian School of Pacific Administration. The course is of two years duration with entry at the matriculation level.

Enrolments at this school in 1970 and 1971 were:

	1970	1971
1st year	36	45
2nd year	47	34
	—	—
Total	83	79

In addition to the above courses, cadships are offered to university final year undergraduates and graduates to complete a university degree and/or a Diploma of Education. Eleven expatriates were enrolled in such courses in 1970 and a further fourteen were enrolled in 1971. The majority of graduates undertake the Diploma of Education in Developing Countries at the University of Papua New Guinea.

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 New Guinea began operations with a preliminary year course in 1966.

The University Council appointed Dr J. T. Gunther, formerly Assistant Administrator of Papua New Guinea, as Vice-Chancellor of the University. Professorial chairs filled so far include English, biology, chemistry, mathematics, law, history, education, social anthropology, economics, geography and physics.

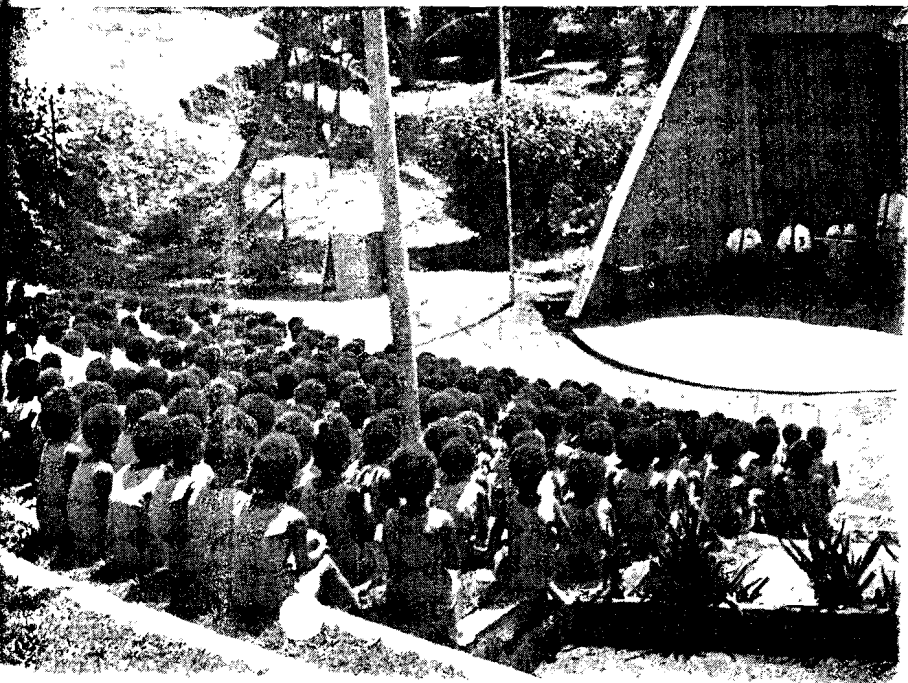


Dr McKinnon presiding at a meeting of the Papua New Guinea Education Board

(D)

The Minister of State for External Territories, Mr C. E. Barnes, M.P., addressing students at Manu High School

(D)



Professorial chairs, added as a result of the formation of the Medical Faculty (see below), have been in clinical sciences, human biology, pathology and social and preventive medicine. The University has students undertaking courses in arts, law, science, education and medicine. In 1971 total full-time student enrolment is 670, of which 540 are Papuan and New Guinean students; of the 362 part-time students thirty-eight are Papuans and New Guineans.

During 1970 the Papuan Medical College, which had been under the control of the Department of Public Health, became the University's Medical Faculty. Successful students will qualify for the awards of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

The special emphasis on Papua New Guinea health problems will be maintained during the degree courses as will the special association of clinical staff with the Port Moresby General Hospital. Medical students complete the preliminary year common to all Form IV entry University students and then the first year of the B.Sc. degree course, before specialising in medical studies. In 1971 twenty students are enrolled in years 2-5 of medical degree courses and eleven of these are Papuan and New Guinean students.

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.

The Institute also has students undertaking degree studies in civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering and architecture. In 1971 the Institute had an enrolment of 308 full-time and nineteen part-time students; 297 of the full-time students are Papuans and New Guineans.

Details of the professional training in dentistry available to Papuan New Guinea 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 Papua New Guinea 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.

The Committee's report is expected to be made public towards the end of 1971.

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.

The effectiveness of the Council in its present form is being studied in 1971 with a view to increased effectiveness in the co-ordination of adult education activities between all Administration Departments and other bodies which have functions or interest in adult education.

The Council is responsible to the Administrator for:

- (i) the co-ordination of all Administration adult education activities;
- (ii) the development and encouragement of adult education activities in accordance with declared policy with special emphasis on the teaching of English to adults;
- (iii) the collation and compilation of reports on adult education activities as required;
- (iv) the critical assessment of adult education activities, and the making of appropriate recommendations to the Administrator and

(v) liaison with other bodies which have functions or interests in relation to the education or training of adults.

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

Regional Organisation

The activities of the Department of Education are organised to enable programmes in each area to be specially designed to meet the needs of that area to encourage greater participation at the local level, particularly from Local Government Councils and to mobilise more fully resources available locally. Greater use of existing schools, particularly technical schools and vocational centres, and teachers will also be possible.

Regional Adult Education Officers have been working in the New Guinea Islands, New Guinea Mainland and Papua Regions since February 1971. To date their activities have been largely explorative in nature with the view to the promotion of adult education in a self-help manner, particularly in regard to the financing of adult education activities. There are two District Adult Education Officers of the Department of Education working in Bougainville and Central Districts.

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, Trade and Industry and Business Development.

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 the health services, nutrition and health education. Training is provided either in institutions offering formal courses or by means of a wide range of extension activities.

It is intended that adult education, in its 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 the detection, treatment and control of diseases of humans, animals and crops, promoting cash crops and improving production methods.

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 department training schools and colleges, e.g. clerical, medical, sanitation, health, trade training; and
- (iii) in-service advancement classes in a wide range of subjects.

School of External Studies

The Department of Education conducts a School of External Studies which provides general secondary, technical and commerce

	Correspondence	Classes	Tutored	Adult class	Totals
Form 1	263	682	1,373	..	2,318
Form 2	329	709	463	..	1,501
Form 3	1,071	861	311	..	2,243
Form 4	375	795	99	..	1,269
Certificate of Commerce	73	116	..	..	189
Technical apprentices	342	..	..	..	342
Vernacular literacy	..	..	..	777	777
English literacy	..	..	..	528	528
Pidgin literacy	..	..	..	318	318
Leisure-time activities	..	..	..	386	386
Total	2,453	3,163	2,246	1,009	8,871

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:

(i) after hours classes in the large towns where students have the assistance of a class teacher. In 1970 there were 88 classes with a total enrolment of 1,822. In 1971 there are 136 classes with a total enrolment of 3,163. Students are encouraged to study no more than two subjects at the one time;

(ii) correspondence studies supervised by a voluntary tutor. This form of study is mainly for students at the Form 1 and 2 levels, who find correspondence study difficult. A large number of students in this category are attending Mission teachers' colleges or have formed into groups in villages and towns where students cannot find employment. In 1970 enrolments in this group were 1,767 with 427 registered voluntary tutors. In 1971 the enrolment is 2,246 students with 717 registered tutors.

(iii) full correspondence students, mainly for students at Form 3 and 4 levels and those who live in isolated areas where tutors are not available. In 1970 the enrolment in correspondence studies was 1,007, in 1971 the enrolment is 2,111 students, 1,071 of these being at Form 3 level. Since the apprenticeship courses of the Technical Section of the School of External Studies have been opened to non-apprentices, nine students have taken advantage of this. These persons must have the appropriate background and experience for the course to be studied. In 1971 there are 342 apprentices receiving support training for block-release courses through the School of External Studies correspondence and after hours classes tuition. For Certificate of Commerce studies there are six classes organised in Port Moresby, Lae and Rabaul and with correspondence enrolments for students away from these centres there are 116 enrolments in 1971. Certificate studies in Commerce have been introduced in 1971, at a post Form 4 level. These courses are designed to equip the student with a commercial education, particularly suited to their employment as assistants to accountants of larger firms and organisations or to handle the accounts of the smaller businesses such as trade stores and small contractors.

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.

There are two separate broadcasting services in Papua New Guinea. One is operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC), the other by the Administration's Department of Information and Extension Services.

The House of Assembly passed a motion at its meeting in September 1971 calling for the establishment of a single broadcasting authority in Papua New Guinea to take over the activities of the two existing services provided. The recommendation is being examined by the appropriate departments of the Australian Government in consultation with the Administration and it is anticipated that a report will be submitted to the House of Assembly early in 1971-72.

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.

The tariff on low cost receivers was reduced to 5 per cent some years ago. In 1970 a company was granted Pioneer Industry Status to produce low cost receivers for domestic use but production has not yet commenced.

Administration station broadcasts are directed to the indigenous people, especially those living in villages in the rural areas. ABC broadcasts are directed to all sections of the community.

Australian Broadcasting Commission. The ABC has its Papua New Guinea Headquarters at Port Moresby and broadcasts from the hou-

of 6 a.m. to midnight except on Sundays when broadcasts commence at 6.30 a.m. Its programmes are transmitted from Port Moresby over three transmitters simultaneously—one medium wave (9PA), and two short wave (VLK and VLT). Transmitters now in use make good reception possible in most parts of Papua New Guinea. A separate medium wave station, 9RB at Rabaul is also operated and serves most of the densely populated 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 New Guinea, apart from national bulletins taken on relay from Australia.

The internal bulletins include Papua New Guinea news in English, bulletins of overseas and Papua New Guinea 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. During the year more programmes prepared especially for Papua New Guinea children were introduced and these are gradually taking the place of broadcasts originating in Australia.

Educational broadcasts total 48 a week, 33 of which are specifically designed for indigenous school children. Twenty-four programmes are produced entirely in Papua New Guinea using local script-writers and talent.

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

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

Listen and Learn—Two series for Preparatory and Standard 1, each broadcast on three 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' Tea-time* has developed a large and regular audience. It is broadcast during the schools' morning recess.

Administration Stations. The Administration now has ten short wave stations operating, new stations at Madang and Lae having commenced broadcasting towards the end of 1970-71.

The power of the transmitters at Kerema and Mount Hagen are to be increased to 2000 watts during 1971-72. The construction of new stations to serve the Chimbu, New Ireland, and Northern and Southern Highlands Districts is to start during the coming year. In addition work is to commence on the construction of a station at Alotau to replace the station now operating at Samarai.

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 new 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.

The programmes broadcast by Radio Rabaul are directed mainly at the Gazelle Peninsula and East New Britain. At this stage, Radio Rabaul also broadcasts to New Ireland and West New Britain pending the establishment of stations in those districts. A branch office is maintained at Kavieng to supply programme material to be broadcast by Radio Rabaul both in general programmes but also in programmes intended primarily for the people of New Ireland.

Radio Wewak was established before the former Sepik District was divided into two Districts, East Sepik and West Sepik. It continues to broadcast to both districts but it is intended to build a station at Vanimo later to serve the West Sepik. Of the other stations each broadcasts to one District only.

Administration stations are staffed largely by Papuans and New Guineans who do all the announcing and produce an increasing proportion of the programmes. The station staff are assisted by programme advisory committees consisting mainly of representatives of the indigenous people.

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.

Administration stations, by a direction of the House of Assembly, broadcast a segment of House proceedings and Questions without Notice. Each station broadcasts in either Pidgin or Police Motu, as appropriate. The proceedings are recorded and prepared for broadcasting using only what is spoken on the floor and the official simultaneous translations. In addition to extensive news reporting, the headquarters of the Administration Broadcasting Service prepares tapes reporting on proceedings which are distributed to all stations.

All stations give particular attention to the proceedings and activities of local government councils in their areas. In some cases the proceedings are recorded and parts are broadcast. In other cases special reports are prepared. Meetings of district local government conferences are reported in detail. Special programmes prepared by the Local Government Association are broadcast by all Stations. Radio is being used effectively to arouse interest in local government and to increase the accountability of councils and individual councillors to taxpayers.

All departments and Authorities with field staff in the areas served by stations are encouraged to make use of radio to assist them in their extension and community education programmes. There is some variation from district to district but stations broadcast a wide range of programmes covering the fields of agriculture, health, forestry, local government, co-operatives and savings and loans societies, law, business promotion and investment etc. Programmes produced in the districts dealing with district situations are supplemented by programmes of national and general interest prepared at the headquarters of the broadcasting service.

A strong feature of Administration broadcasting is what is known as service calls. Information provided by public and private organisations about meetings, tours of officials and leaders, malaria control and immunisation programmes, shipping movements, marketing, etc., are broadcast in the various languages used for broadcasting. This service is particularly important in a country where radio is the only practicable medium of mass communication.

Another feature of Administration broadcasting is the use made of locally recorded music, both traditional and introduced. Village groups come forward eagerly to be recorded. The stations collectively have built up an extensive collection of local music which will be valued by the people of Papua New Guinea in the years ahead.

All stations receive a considerable volume of correspondence from listeners. While the majority are for particular musical items to be played, many contain news items, information of general interest, comments on current affairs and questions. This correspondence is drawn on heavily in programmes and officers from appropriate departments of the Administration are called on for comment where necessary.

Particular attention is given to building up and maintaining a rapport between the station and its staff on the one hand and village listeners on the other. Tours by staff, advisory committees, local news bulletins, the use of local languages and announcers drawn from the area, correspondence, local music—all contribute to this. Progressively as the listening habits become established more programmes of a national and developmental nature are introduced.

During the year overseas specialists in Production, Talks and Musical Programming have been recruited to produce material for general use by all stations and, more particularly, to train local staff in these particular aspects of broadcasting.

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 books and pamphlets, other material produced has included flip charts, wall charts, plastigraphs and film strips. Assistance is given with the production of newsletters for various categories of workers.

Increasing use is being made by Administration Departments, journalists both local and visiting, tourist organisations and voluntary workers of the now very extensive collection of photographs in the Department of Information and Extension Services. During the year a total of 27,827 black and white prints was supplied. In addition several hundred colour transparencies and colour prints were supplied. It has proved difficult in the past to recruit suitable local staff for photographic work but there has been a distinct improvement over the past year.

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

The Film Library operated by the same Department now contains over 3,500 films. The number has increased considerably during the year, due mainly to films supplied on long term loan or as gift by a number of organisations with branches in Papua New Guinea, including Shell, British Petroleum and Rothmans. Additional films have been received from the Australian Commonwealth Film Unit, the Canadian National Film Board, the United States Information Service and the office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom.

In addition to the full time projection units referred to above, there are some 500 registered borrowers making use of the Film Library.

In addition to 16 mm films the Department of Information and Extension Services also lends 8 mm films, filmstrips, projection equipment, taperecorders, public address systems, etc., to Departments of the Administration, schools, Missions and community groups for particular purposes.

The United Nations Information Centre also maintains a library of 35 mm and 16 mm films.

There is also fairly extensive borrowing of educational and instructional films from the Commonwealth National Library at Canberra.

Use of all of the above film library services is free, with borrowers required to pay return freight only on films.

In addition there is a commercial film library at Port Moresby. This offers some 2,500 feature films plus a range of news reel and magazine items.

A film production unit with the Department of Information and Extension Services produces 16 mm and 8 mm films. The programme for 1970-71 has included the following:

16 mm films (all in colour)

'*Taking up Teaching*'—Recruitment 20 minutes.

'*The New Forest*'—A career film for Department of Forests. 20 minutes.

'*Fishing*'—An extension film for the Development Bank encouraging speedy delivery of catch to freezers. 20 minutes.

'*Grow Good Rice*'—Extension film for Department of Agriculture. 25 minutes.

'*Cinchona*'—Extension film for Department of Agriculture. 20 minutes.

'*Lae Cattle*'—Local extension film for Department of Agriculture. 20 minutes.

'*Grow Good Vegetables*'—Extension film for Department of Agriculture. 20 minutes.

'*Improve your Pastures*'—Extension film for Department of Agriculture. 20 minutes.

'*Eucalyptus*'—Extension film for Department of Forests. 25 minutes.

'*A Fair Man*'—A training film for Division of District Administration. 15 minutes.

'*The Work of Town Councils*'—for Local Government Division. 20 minutes.

'*House of Assembly*'—A political education film. 15 minutes.

'*Trooping the Colour*'—Pacific Islands Regiment. 10 minutes.

'*Moresby in Flower*'. 10 minutes.

'*Alotau War Canoes*' (how they are made) 25 minutes.

'*Red Cross in PNG*'—a general education film. 25 minutes.

Television Films

Many different subjects were filmed in 16 mm for television release in Australia and overseas. In addition the Department of External Territories has produced a considerable number of other items from material taken from films made in Papua New Guinea. Most material has been in black and white but a start has been made with colour film for overseas release. Preparation of this material for release and distribution is arranged by the Information and Publicity Branch of the Department of External Territories Canberra.

8mm Films

Malaria Spray Teams. Sound, Colour. For training of village level workers and to explain programme to villages.

Steps in accepting new ideas. Silent. A training film.

Single Concept Training Films. A series of four for the Police Training College.

In addition to films produced by the Administration for use within Papua New Guinea, the Department of External Territories has arranged for the production by the Commonwealth Film Unit, at Canberra, of films primarily for screening overseas.

Extension kits have been produced for a number of projects mainly for the Department of Agriculture. Such kits include some or all of the following: booklets, wall charts, 16 mm films, 8 mm films, film strips, flannel graphs and tape recordings. Support for such projects is provided by means of radio programmes broadcast by Administration Stations.

The Department of Information and Extension Services continued to conduct courses in communication, extension methods and audio visual aids for officers of various Administration Departments. In 1970-71 thirty-five such courses were conducted in different centres of Papua New Guinea, involving some 24,400 student man hours. The purpose of all these programmes is to make field officers aware of the importance of good relations with local peoples and to help them to be more effective in their extension work.

CHAPTER 8

OTHER ASPECTS OF EDUCATION

Educational Services Division

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. Trained library assistants are being placed in secondary school libraries. The main teachers' colleges at Madang, Port Moresby and Goroka have valuable collections of library books and are maintaining an increasing range of library services. The Department of Education provides a subsidy scheme to assist all schools in their purchase of library books. The Department also produces library standards and provides professional advice for schools. Parents and Citizens' Associations have played a large part in expanding school library facilities. The

Department of Education's Research Library contains approximately 7,650 titles which Administration and Mission teachers may borrow.

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 allow approved researchers to work for short periods in Papua New Guinea. An increasing amount of research is also being conducted by people working for higher degrees or associated with the University of Papua New Guinea.

Examinations

Only two external examinations will be held in Papua New Guinea this year. They are the Primary Final and the School Certificate examinations. The Intermediate examination has been phased out by the introduction of the 2.2 system in high schools. Students who leave school at the end of Form III obtain a Certificate of Merit from their headmaster.

Increasing weight has been given to teachers' assessments. In the School Certificate examination teacher assessment and examination marks are given equal consideration. Consideration is also given to teachers' assessments in the Primary Finals.

Successful School Certificate candidates may proceed to the University, the Institute of Technology, the Dental College, Bulolo Forestry School, Administrative College, Goroka Secondary Teachers College, Para-Medical Centre, Local Government Training Centre, Sogeri Senior High School or to positions with the Public Service or private enterprise.

Publications and Broadcasts

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 School Paper* (circulation 74,000), stories for Standards III

and IV; the *Upper School Paper* (circulation 54,000), stories for Standards V and VI; *Our World* (circulation 56,000), a primary Social Studies magazine; *The Journal of Education*; *High Schools of Papua New Guinea*; *Professional Comment* and *Divisional Handbooks*, which are published as required.

Other responsibilities of the branch include liaison with the Australian Broadcasting Commission for 17 hours a week of school broadcasts and the production of a twice weekly radio broadcast for teachers called *Teachers' World*. The branch also acts as an adviser to the department in relation to audio-visual equipment for use in schools.

Adult Education

All departments of the Administration are concerned to some extent in the provision for Adult Education. Departments offering extension courses are the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, the Department of Forests and the Department of Public Health. Training is provided either in institutions offering formal courses or by means of a wide range of extension activities.

In addition adult education activities cover:

- (i) university and matriculation tutorials;
- (ii) vocational and professional courses in departmental schools and colleges; and
- (iii) public service and in-service advancement classes in formal education classes over a wide range of subjects.

General secondary, technical and commerce courses for officers of the Public Service, apprentices and private persons are also provided. Tuition is provided in three ways:

- (i) after hours classes in the larger towns where students have the assistance of a teacher;
- (ii) correspondence studies supervised by a voluntary tutor, mainly at Form I and II levels; and
- (iii) full correspondence studies, mainly at Form III and IV levels.

A Certificate Course in Commerce has been introduced this year. The course provides an opportunity for post secondary studies for persons in commercial positions. A certificate will be awarded at the successful completion of the course involving approximately six years of part-time study.

Guidance

The Department of Education provides guidance service for students in government and non-government schools. The service covers the fields of educational and vocational 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. Each secondary and technical school has at least one teacher designate as careers adviser to provide students with information on prospective careers.

The Guidance Branch of the Education Department, jointly with the Department of the Public Service Board and Department of Labour, runs a secondary and technical school-leaver programme for placement of school-leavers in training institutions or direct employment.

A new guidance service is being provided to primary schools by educational advisors who are mature experienced teachers. Their main task is to discuss with primary school children, their teachers and, more importantly, parents and the community in large ways to utilise the education of primary school-leavers at the local community level.

The Scholarships section of the Guidance Branch administers a wide range of financial aid schemes which benefit some 736 young Papuan and New Guinean students both at home and overseas. The bulk of these are secondary students in Australia and tertiary students in Papua New Guinea. There are also tertiary students currently studying in Australia and the University of Hawaii.

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

Flying Scholarships are jointly administered by the Guidance Branch and the Department of Civil Aviation. The Guidance Branch is responsible for the cost of their board and lodging and living allowance. The cost of flying suit is also provided. The Department of Civil Aviation meets all other expenses.

taken to encourage or arrange the publication of material for which there is a recognisable need.

The Publications Branch of the Department of Information and Extension Services has a responsibility for producing printed material to meet the needs of departments and governmental authorities. In general this material is distributed free but to an increasing degree departments are producing booklets for sale. The degree of involvement of the Publications Branch varies. In some cases it assumes responsibility for all aspects including research. At the other extreme it may advise on format and layout and see a publication through the printing stage. The branch has limited offset printing facilities and major jobs are handed over to the Government Printer to arrange printing. The branch draws heavily on the Photographic and Art Sections of the same Department.

Most of the publications are in English and Pidgin. Occasionally other local languages are used, Police Motu more than others.

An illustrative list of publications issued during 1970-71 is as follows:

- Extension Studies 3 titles—each 350
- Studies in Communication—Three reports—350 of each
- Dictionary of Police Motu Report—300
- The United Nations—Basic Facts for the People of New Guinea—2,200
- West New Britain—A Survey—400
- Linking the Territory—A report on transport and communication—8,500
- Members of the House of Assembly—Revised—1,000
- The Department of Transport—Functions and Organization—11,000
- Agricultural Extension Booklets—3 on carp (5,000 each), 2 on rice—(5,000 each)
- Careers in Posts and Telegraphs—2,000
- Business Opportunities in Arawa—10,000
- Rescue Breathing (Resuscitation)—6,000
- Explanations of Land Bills—10,000
- 16mm Film Catalogue (Report)—1,500
- Port Moresby Community Development Group—1,000
- 'Our News' (in English and Pidgin) 22 numbers—32,000 copies of each
- 'House of Assembly News' Nine in English (4,200 each) Four in Pidgin (5,500 each)

In addition to the above, posters, leaflets and brochures are produced on a wide range of subjects including the National Flag and Emblem, National Day, the activities of House Committees and the Administrator's Executive Council, family planning, hospital services etc.

The Administration conducts news agency and public relations services for press and radio in Papua New Guinea which are used by the local broadcasting stations and newspapers and representatives of overseas newspapers and AAP-Reuters.

During the year the Information Branch issued 2,485 official press statements to press and radio. In addition there was a considerable flow of written material from the Central News Room of the Administration Broadcasting Service (as distinct from week-day broadcasts of news bulletin material referred to above). Most material which is broadcast in these programmes is sent out in written form to offset possible reception failures. In addition a good deal of background material is distributed.

Youth Organisations

Almost all the major voluntary international youth organisations are represented in Papua New Guinea. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations, which pioneered youth work there, have groups established in most centres. Both organisations have a vigorous training programme and indigenous scouts and guides are serving as assistant commissioners and training commissioners.

The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association have both established training centres in Port Moresby which cater for students from all parts of Papua New Guinea. 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 Mount 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 Papua New Guinea.

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. The Administration and the South Pacific Commission co-operated to run a 2 week course for youth organisers in Mount Hagen.

Museums, Parks, etc.

A public museum serving the interests of Papua New Guinea has been established in Port Moresby with a collection of representative artifacts.

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 Papua New Guinea, 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 Papua New Guinea, 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 Papua New Guinea 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 Papua New Guinea. 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 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).

A list of publications, both government and non-government is to be found at Appendix XXVIII.

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

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Administering Authority takes note of General Assembly Resolution 2700 (XXV).

The attention of the General Assembly is drawn to a statement made by the Minister of State for External Territories on 27 April 1971 and reiterated by the Special Representative of the Administering Authority to the 38th Session of the Trusteeship Council. The Administering Authority accepts the recommendations of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development, as agreed upon in the Papua New Guinea House of Assembly on 11 March 1971, and 'will prepare a programme for movement to full internal self-government in the period 1972-1976 but the execution of that programme will have regard to the state of opinion as it develops after the 1972 House of Assembly elections and to the policies of the political leaders who then emerge.'

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council arising out of the consideration of the Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of New Guinea 1971 and the examination of the Annual Report 1969-1970 have been noted and considered by the Administering Authority. The following comments relate to each section of these conclusions and recommendations.

A. GENERAL

LAND AND PEOPLE

The Trusteeship Council, recalling the view expressed at its 37th session, notes with interest that the recommendations of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development on the adoption of a flag and a common name for Papua New Guinea have been debated by the House of Assembly, and that the House of Assembly has accepted the recommendation of the committee regarding a flag but rejected the recommendation that the name of the self-governing territory be Nuigini in favour of the name Papua New Guinea.

The Trusteeship Council, recalling that its 37th session was encouraged that the House of Assembly was continuing to take an active interest in the problem of developing a sense of nationhood and that it had approved the creation of a Select Committee on Constitutional Development, shares the view expressed by the Select Committee and the Visiting Mission that the vast majority of the people of Papua and New Guinea desired a strong central government and united country. The Council, taking note of the recommendation of the Visiting Mission that separatism must be discouraged and that appropriate opportunities should be taken to emphasise publicly that the destiny of Papua and New Guinea

was to move to self-government and independence as a single country, notes with interest the statement of the Special Representative that it was the policy of Australia to advance Papua New Guinea to internal self-government and independence as a united country and that one of the main features of the political education programme now under formulation is to stress national unity. The Council also notes the statement of the Special Adviser, Mr Talis, that the territory already had national unity and political power through local government councils, the Administrator's Executive Council and political parties, and that the problems of separatism in Bougainville and the Gazelle would be settled as the people of Papua and New Guinea developed politically.

The Council notes with particular satisfaction that during the period under review, the Territory was represented for the first time, at international conferences run by a United Nations body where it sat behind its own nameplate. It welcomes the acceptance of Papua New Guinea as an associate member of ECAFE and as a member of the Asian Development Bank.

The Council, taking note of the recommendation of the Visiting Mission that a single citizenship law should be established soon for internal purposes for the whole territory, notes with interest that the Administrator's Executive Council had asked the House of Assembly to consider the matter of instituting some form of local citizenship and would welcome information on this consideration at its next session.

The Administrator, on 20 May 1971, reaffirmed that it was the policy of the Administering Authority to advance Papua New Guinea to internal self-government and independence as a united country. The Administering Authority's firm attitude on this subject is based on the conviction that Papua New Guinea can only prosper and promote the welfare of its people as a unified nation.

To highlight the unity between Papua and New Guinea, Special Advisers from Papua New Guinea have attended the Sessions of the Trusteeship Council since 1962. The Administering Authority has also invited a Visiting Mission to observe the 1972 House of Assembly elections in Papua New Guinea. Unity at the District and Region level will be stressed in the current political education programme.

In July 1970, Papua New Guinea was accepted as an associate member of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. As an associate member, Papua New Guinea is entitled to participate, without vote, in all meetings of the Commission and to do so separately from the Administering Authority. As an associate member of ECAFE, Papua New Guinea was eligible for membership in the Asian Development Bank, which it joined in March 1971. The Asian Development Bank is sponsored by ECAFE and has as its objective the promotion of economic growth and the advancement of developing member countries in the Asian Region.

A statement raising the matter of local citizenship was placed before the House of Assembly on 8 June 1971 and after some debate, was adjourned until the November 1971 sitting.

B. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

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

The Trusteeship Council shares the impression of the Visiting Mission that recent arrangements involving substantial transfer of authority to ministerial and assistant ministerial members seem to be working well, despite initial hesitancy on the part of some members in exercising fully the responsibilities transferred to them; and that these arrangements gave ministerial members a wide measure of individual authority over their own departments and of control of public expenditures by their departments.

The Council is pleased to note the statement by the Prime Minister of Australia in July 1970 that the Parliament of Australia would not exercise its veto power in relation to ordinances passed by the House of Assembly if those ordinances affected the actual responsibility handed over to ministerial members.

The Council, taking note of the recommendation of the Visiting Mission that this process of transfer will need to be continued, especially in the fields of internal administration and economic development, notes that the Administering Authority will devote itself to the formulation of flexible plans for the smooth handing-over of powers. In this regard, the Council is pleased to note from

the statement of the Special Adviser, Mr Lokoloko, that the Administering Authority will set up a committee of the Administrator's Executive Council with over-all responsibility for development planning and a new office of programming and co-ordination under the control of a Ministerial Member. The Special Adviser further stated that the main function of the new office of programming and co-ordination will be to recommend a co-ordinated development programme for Papua New Guinea taking into account financial, natural and human resources.

The Trusteeship Council is glad to note the impression of the Visiting Mission that the present House of Assembly is taking its responsibilities seriously; that members were taking full advantage of their right to question Administration policies and actions and to propose remedies for problems and difficulties; that the House had a full programme of legislation before it; and that much work was done in committee.

In June 1970, the House of Assembly noted the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the electoral system of Papua New Guinea. Two of the recommendations of the Commission were put into effect by the Electoral Ordinance 1971, whereby the minimum voting age was lowered to 18 years and the existing enrolment system was abolished so that a person living in an electorate for six months shall enrol in that electorate.

On 6 July 1970, the Prime Minister of Australia stated that the Administering Authority 'will not exercise its veto power in relation to Ordinances, if those Ordinances affect the actual responsibilities handed over to Ministerial Members.'

The new Office of Programming and Co-ordination is responsible to the Finance and Legislation Committee of the Administrator's Executive Council and not to a specially created committee. However, while the Administrator's Executive Council is now more involved and exercises responsibility in the planning process, final decisions in this area continue to rest with the Administering Authority.

The new office is not under the control of a Ministerial Member. It will integrate the work presently undertaken by the following separate agencies.

- The Office of the Economic Advisor (Department of the Administrator).

- The Bureau of Statistics (Department of Social Development and Home Affairs).
- The Manpower Planning Unit (Department of Labour).
- The Projects Co-ordination Division (Department of the Administrator).
- The Project Planning Section (Department of the Administrator).

An Officials Committee has been set up within the Administration to consider all major matters regarding programming and co-ordination and has responsibility for advising the Finance and Legislation Committee of the Administrator's Executive Council.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

The Council, taking note of the conclusion of the Visiting Mission that political education will require the co-operation of all administration officers, teachers and others to prepare the people for self-government, notes with interest the statement of the Special Representative that the Administrator is studying a special report on the way the political education programme might be further developed and that the main features of the programme will stress the advancement of the territory toward internal self-government and independence as a united country. The Council agrees with the view of the Visiting Mission that political education needs to be extended to cover expatriates and notes with interest the statement of the Special Representative that the extension to expatriates of the political education programme, including in particular the need for rapid localisation, is receiving the attention of the Administering Authority. The Council also notes the statement of the Special Representative that political education is emphasising the message that self-government and independence will not mean the end of Australian aid and that there is a discernible change in the views of many expatriates on localisation and current political progress in the territory. The Council expresses the hope that these efforts will avoid the danger cited by the Visiting Mission of the expatriate community being regarded as an alien economic enclave isolated from indigenous political advance.

The Council commends the Administration for its efforts in political education, particularly various measures to promote the development of local leadership through encouragement of local government councils, greater local participation in boards, committees and

councils, and various non-government associations, and the operations of the House of Assembly's committees of inquiry and the Select Committee on Constitutional Development. The Council shares the view of the Visiting Mission that, while some impact was being made, much work still needed to be done if misconceptions were to be removed and ignorance overcome.

The Administration conducts an extensive programme of political education under the auspices of a plan approved by the House of Assembly in November 1969. The programme is carried out through action by the Departments of the Administrator, Education, Information and Extension Services and Social Development and Home Affairs, and has as its overall objective to assist Papuans and New Guineans to play an effective part in the business of governing the country.

With the presentation of the final report of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development, in March 1971, the Administration is planning major changes to its political education programme, prompted by the Administration's desire to campaign for national unity throughout Papua New Guinea. A principal object of this programme is to explain to the people, in an impartial and uniform manner, the concepts of self-government and independence.

The Administration of Papua New Guinea is also giving attention, in this new programme, to political education of expatriates in the framework of localisation.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Council notes that, in the opinion of the Visiting Mission, the lack of political parties with a solid nation-wide base is a source of weakness in the House of Assembly since there is a danger that the political differences between the two main parties will solidify on a purely regional basis thus accentuating the divisions between the highlands and the coast at a time when it is increasingly important for national unity that they be reduced, and since bills cannot count on organised party support.

The Council agrees with the recommendation of the Visiting Mission that consideration should be given to possible means of encouraging existing parties to establish truly national organisations. In this regard, the Council notes the statement of Mr Tore Lokoloko, Special Adviser, that the local leaders of the Territory from the House of

Assembly down to the local council level are aware that national political parties are urgently needed and that they have been working towards the establishment of these national organisations. The Council also notes that the Administrator is giving consideration to the possibility of making radio time available to representatives of political parties.

The Administration will consider how it might encourage political parties to establish truly national organisations. It is likely that some political parties at least will sponsor candidates for the 1972 House of Assembly elections on a Papua New Guinea wide and therefore national basis. The Administration is aware of the dangers of regionalism and through its political education programme will continue to promote the concept of political parties organised on national and non-regional lines. However, the problems arising from the divisiveness of the traditional tribal, language and kinship systems should not be overlooked.

The Administrator's Executive Council is still considering the terms under which political parties may make broadcasts in support of their policies.

JUDICIARY

The Council takes note of the opinion of the Visiting Mission that the programme of localisation of the judiciary needs to be speeded up since it has affected only the lowest level of the judiciary, which is an unsatisfactory situation in a territory approaching self-government.

In this regard, the Council takes note of the statement by the Special Representative that difficulties exist in speeding up localisation in an area where fairly long periods of training are required and that the Administering Authority will do everything in its power to see that indigenous magistrates are appointed to office as rapidly as possible.

In February 1971 a review of the lower courts system in Papua New Guinea was initiated by the Administering Authority. An examination of arrangements for the localisation of the magistracy was one of the major objects of this review. The review has been completed and its recommendations are at present being considered within the Administration. Among the recommendations are proposals for the establishment of a career service for magistrates and court officials with the intention of increasing recruitment of trainees and encouraging the retention within