

Papua New Guinea ← (Report to the General Assembly of the U.N.)
Report for 1971-72 →

(iv) All Teachers' College Enrolments at 30 June 1972

	Primary colleges	Secondary colleges	Total
Government agency ..	569	331	900
Other agencies	943	..	943
Total ..	1,512	331	1,843

CHAPTER 6

HIGHER EDUCATION

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 Technology Ordinance were passed in 1965, and Councils for the University and the Institute were established.

The University of Papua New Guinea began operations with a preliminary year course in 1966. The University's first Vice-Chancellor (1966-72) was Dr J. T. Gunther, a former Assistant Administrator. The present Vice-Chancellor is Dr K. S. Inglis formerly Professor of History at the Australian National University (Canberra) and the University of Papua New Guinea. Professorial chairs filled so far include English, Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Law, History, Education, Anthropology, Economics, Geography, Physics, Geology and Political Studies. A new chair in Agriculture is expected to be filled in 1972.

Professorial chairs, added as a result of the formation of the Medical Faculty have been in Clinical Sciences, Human Biology, Pathology and Social and Preventive Medicine. The University has students undertaking degree courses in Arts, Law, Science, Education, Economics and Medicine (Agriculture from 1973). In 1972 total full-time student enrolment is 853, of which 707 are Papua New Guinean students; of the 356 part-time students 44 are Papua 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 qualify for the awards of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery. Medical

students complete the preliminary year common to all Form 4 entry university students and then the first year of the B.Sc. degree course before specialising in medical studies.

The Institute of Technology (formerly called the Institute of Higher Technical Education) began its first courses in 1967 with an enrolment of 31 Papua New Guinean students. The Institute's present Director, Dr J. A. Sandover, formerly Professor of Civil Engineering at Ahmadu Bello University (Nigeria) succeeded Dr W. E. Duncanson, the foundation Director, in 1972. The Institute at Lae has students undertaking diploma courses in Civil Engineering, Surveying, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Accountancy/Business Studies and Building Studies.

The Institute also has students undertaking degree studies in Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Architecture and Building. In 1972 the Institute had an enrolment of 392 full-time and 11 part-time students; 378 of the full-time students are Papua New Guineans. The Institute has been given approval to introduce several new courses in 1973 including a degree course in Chemical Technology, diploma courses in Valuation and Cartography and a certificate course in Surveying.

As a result of the rapid growth of post-secondary institutions, one of the problems currently facing Papua New Guinea is the development of machinery to provide co-ordination of the various institutions in order to achieve desirable enrolment levels in different courses and economies of staff and resources.

The report of the 1971 Committee of Inquiry into Higher Education, under the Chairmanship of Sir Allen Brown, includes recommendations designed to better co-ordinate post-secondary education. The Australian and Papua New Guinean Governments have accepted the Committee's more general recommendations that there be an independent Higher Education Commission which would advise Government on all matters relating to the finance (perhaps a separate Finance Board) and development of the University and the Institute as well as taking a progressively greater interest in the development of other institutions. Such a commission would operate within a policy framework determined by the Papua New Guinea Government. The commission is likely to commence its operations in early 1973.

As a condition of service, expatriate 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 \$675 per year for a child attending a school which charges tuition fees, or \$405 per year where tuition fees are not charged.

Examinations

The Examinations Branch assists and advises on formal assessment for all of the divisions (Primary, Secondary, Technical and Teacher Education) in the department. A special test development project for primary teachers is being undertaken in 1972. It will provide teachers with test material suitable for selecting students through internal assessment in place of the external primary examination (the 'Primary Final') which was held for the last time in 1972. Teachers will also be given sets of mastery tests in various subjects to aid them in deciding where remedial teaching is needed. The primary project will also include the development of standardised tests which will be used for research purposes.

There has been a significant growth in the number of external assessments being carried out in technical studies. These formal external examinations are considered by the various boards of studies controlling technical certificate courses as a first choice technique for controlling the quality of student achievement. (Over 120 external technical examinations will be held in 1972).

As indicated in *Secondary Education*, Chapter 3, there is an increasing emphasis on internal teacher assessment in secondary schools and examinations staff assist with professional advice where possible.

School Library Services

Libraries have been set up and are being maintained in all teachers' colleges, Technical Colleges and Secondary Schools in Papua New Guinea. At present some teachers colleges have a trained librarian; technical schools and secondary schools have a teacher-in-charge of libraries, and trained library assistants are being placed in schools.

Three levels of training are being carried out at present. A 2-year Library Officers course and a 1-year course for Library Assistants are undertaken at the Administrative College. A 5-months course for Library Assistants is given at Goroka Teachers College by the UNESCO Librarian.

The Department of Education provides a subsidy scheme to assist primary schools to purchase library books and to maintain collections.

The School Libraries Office provides manuals on library procedures, bibliographies and selection aids and makes advisory visits to schools.

Increasing interest in school libraries is evidenced by the activities of the School Library Association of Papua New Guinea formed in 1971. It is affiliated with the Australian School Library Association (ASLA) and the Library Association of Australia (Papua New Guinea Branch). Its monthly meetings take the form of workshops. The school Libraries Officer and a Papua New Guinean Libraries Officer from Goroka Teachers' College attended the third Biennial Conference of the ASLA in Brisbane, May 1972.

School Publications and Broadcasts

The Publications and Broadcasts Branch is responsible for the production of various booklets and pamphlets. Regular publications include the *Education Gazette* (circulation 6,500, which is the official medium for the Department of Education's administrative and professional notices; the *Lower Primary School Paper* (circulation 78,000), containing stories and other reading activities for Standard III and IV pupils; the *Upper Primary School Paper* (circulation 58,000), for Standard V and VI pupils; *Our World* (circulation 60,000), a Social Studies magazine for upper primary pupils; the *Journal of Education*; *High School Bulletins* and *Vocational News*. Other educational publications, including school broadcast booklets, are produced as required.

Additional responsibilities of the branch include liaison with the Australian Broadcasting Commission on production of school broadcasts, production of the adult oriented radio programmes *Teachers World* and *Tok Tok Bilong Skul*, and preparation of news releases for distribution to various news media organisations. The branch also advises the department in relation to audio-visual equipment for use in schools.

Educational broadcasts total up to 50 per week and utilise some 14 hours transmission time weekly. Thirty programmes are specifically designed for Papua New Guinean children and most are produced entirely in Papua New Guinea using local scriptwriters and talent.

Broadcasts based on the Papua New Guinea curriculum include:

LISTEN AND LEARN—Three series of broadcasts for Preparatory and Standard I classes 3 times a week; and for Standard II classes 5 times a week.

RADIO MAGAZINE—A series for Standard III classes broadcast 3 times a week.

LET'S SPEAK ENGLISH—A series for Standard IV classes broadcast 4 times a week.

LET'S USE ENGLISH—Broadcast 3 times a week for Standard V classes.

ENGLISH RADIO MAGAZINE—Broadcast 3 times a week for Standard VI classes.

SOCIAL STUDIES—Three weekly series for Standard IV, V and VI classes.

HEALTH EDUCATION—A weekly broadcast for upper primary classes.

CURRENT EVENTS—Also broadcast weekly for upper primary classes.

PRIMARY SCIENCE—A further weekly broadcast for upper primary classes.

FROM THE LIBRARY SHELF—A fortnightly series for Form 1 and 2 secondary students.

Broadcasts based on Australian curricula and prepared in Australia are available for use in Australian and Dual Curriculum schools.

Teachers notes and other support publications are available, some free of charge and others at moderate cost. The Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Department of Education co-operate in the production and distribution of support material for locally-produced broadcasts.

A twice weekly programme for teachers, *Teachers World* is in its sixth year of production. The programme, which began in 1967 as *Teachers Teatime*, provides news, information and specialist talks and interviews of interest to teachers. Broadcast during schools' morning recess, *Teachers World* has developed a large and regular audience.

Late in 1971 a new weekly radio programme was commenced. Entitled *Tok Tok Bilong Skul*, the programme presents talks and interviews on educational matters of interest to parents of school children in particular and the public in general. This programme is broadcast in both Pidgin and Police Motu.

National Archives of Papua New Guinea

In January 1972 approval was given by the Administrator's Executive Council for the formal adoption of the name 'National Archives of Papua New Guinea'. Various informal names have been used to designate the archives since the establishment of the Archives Branch within the Department of the Administrator in 1958, but the construction of the new and permanent building for the archives was considered an appropriate occasion for the Government to establish an official name, identifying the archives as a national institution.

The National Archives continues as an administrative branch of the Department of Social Development and Home Affairs, and is the responsibility of the Minister in charge of that Department, the Minister for the Interior.

The erection of a building for the National Archives is of paramount significance. The story of the archives has been one of frequent shortages of storage space. Now there is a building which will provide sufficient storage for a number of years.

The building was designed as an air-conditioned repository and workroom area capable of holding 10,000 feet of records in free-standing shelving, and a detached office/research room area linked to the repository area by a covered way. The contract price was \$91,000. The repository area is further divided into 3 separate fireproof areas each equipped with smoke detectors, a workroom for reception and sorting out of documents, and the air-conditioned plant room. Free standing shelving has been used but provision was made during the planning and building stages for the floor to be of a strength sufficient to take the weight load of mobile shelving, which will increase the capacity of the building to approximately 18,000 feet of records.

The new building was officially opened by the Governor-General of Australia, Sir Paul Hasluck, on 20 April 1972. In his speech at the opening ceremony, Sir Paul emphasised the importance of archives as part of good administrative procedures and urged young public servants to get into the habit of 'locking back in the files'.

As the archives repository had been completely filled for over 2 years, large quantities of records had accumulated in departmental registries awaiting transfer to the archives upon the completion of the new

building. Over 900 feet of records have been received since the new building was finished, and it has been necessary to call a temporary halt to the receipt of new material whilst further shelving is installed, and to allow time for archives staff to sort out properly the material received.

The number of file requisitions by departments has continued to increase (43 per cent increase over the 1970-71 figure) and so too has the number of researchers making use of the archives. It is clear that the archives is regarded as an important institution for research on a number of disciplines, notably history, economics, and anthropology. The researchers have come from Australian and overseas universities as well as from the University of Papua New Guinea and the New Guinea Research Unit.

The programme to copy and return records of the Papua New Guinea Government which were transferred to Canberra during and after the Second World War has continued; microfilm copies of many of these record series have been purchased so that the originals (many of which are in a fragile condition) need not be handled frequently.

In February 1972 the Australian Minister of State for External Territories announced that officers of the Commonwealth Archives Office would undertake an examination of records of the Administration with the intention of removing some records described as 'essentially Australian' and copying others to ensure that the Australian record of its administration of Papua New Guinea was complete. This announcement caused some concern in Papua New Guinea and Australia. It was thought that some records might be removed against Papua New Guinea's interest, and the historical record. This concern was the subject of a petition to the United Nations by the Pangu Party. Subsequently the Australian Minister of State for External Territories defined the types of records which would be removed:

'These documents are directly related to the interests of the Commonwealth and their removal in no way affects the historical records of this country. The kinds of documents that are being removed refer to such things as Australia's own defence and Australia's relations with other independent countries. They do not form part of the record of the administration and development of Papua New Guinea . . . In

bringing the exercise to completion, those concerned are under instructions to ensure that the historical records of Papua New Guinea are not broken, or in any way prejudiced. I've also directed that where there is any doubt, the papers must remain.'

The Australian Government, therefore, has clearly stated that the records of the Administration of Papua New Guinea will remain the property of the Papua New Guinea Government.

The Minister of State for External Territories also announced that officers of his department would examine the possibility of making copies of documents of the Australian Government which would replace some of the records lost or destroyed during the war.

Broadcasting, Publications and Films

Ministerial Responsibility. During the year under review the Papua New Guinea Ministry exercised full authority and final responsibility in respect of the functions of the Department of Information and Extension Services, in relation to internal publicity and information and extension services; the development of literature, artists and writers; the preparation of publications, films and visual material; broadcasting by Papua New Guinea Government radio stations (but not broadcasting programme policy); and library services. The Administering Authority retained responsibility for broadcasting and television policy generally and for overseas broadcasting and broadcasting programme policy and Government radio stations.

In the Second House of Assembly the Assistant Ministerial Member responsible for Information and Extension Services was Mr Wesani Iwoksim, MHA. In the Third House of Assembly the Minister for Information is Mr Paulus Arek, MHA.

Because of the level of illiteracy and the difficulties of distributing other forms of material broadcasting continues to be the most widely used of the mass media in Papua New Guinea.

There are 2 separate broadcasting services in Papua New Guinea. One is operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC) and the other by the Papua New Guinea Government Department of Information and Extension Services.

A report on a proposal which emanated from the House in 1970, to set up a single broadcasting authority to take over the operations by the 2 existing services was presented to the House of Assembly in November 1972. Following the third House of Assembly elections the Administrator's Executive Council decided that the authority should be set up by December 1973 or as soon as possible thereafter. Action to prepare the necessary legislation had commenced and Australian and Papua New Guinea departments and authorities are co-operating in the more detailed arrangements.

One of the advantages of radio is that local languages can be used readily, including languages for which there is no standard written form. Radio is used extensively for broadcasts to schools. Import duty on low cost receivers continues to be at the nominal rate of 5 per cent. While firm figures are not available the number of radio sets in use continues to increase. The introduction of local stations using local languages invariably results in a sharp increase in the number of sets in rural areas. Many local government councils buy radio sets for community listening centres.

A company which, in 1970, was granted Pioneer Industry status to produce low cost receivers for domestic use has not yet made any impact on the local market.

Government stations broadcasts are directed to the Papua New Guinea people at large, especially those living in villages in the rural areas. ABC programmes are designed to cover all sections of the community.

Australian Broadcasting Commission. The ABC has its Papua New Guinea headquarters at Port Moresby and broadcasts from the hour of 6 a.m. to midnight daily. Its programmes are transmitted from Port Moresby over 3 transmitters simultaneously—1 medium wave (9PA), and 2 short wave (VLK and VLT), and carried by microwave link to the medium wave stations 9LA Lae, 9GR Goroka, 9MD Madang and 9RB Rabaul. The ABC also has daytime use, on a week-day basis, of the Government's short wave stations at Rabaul and Wewak, under call signs VH9RA, and VH9ZJ, as an extension of its schools broadcasts coverage. As well as relaying programmes from Port Moresby, 9RB produces programmes specially designed for the area which it services, the densely populated Gazelle Peninsula.

The Port Moresby station broadcasts mainly in English with Pidgin and Hiri Motu being used at some of the more popular listening times, including for news bulletins and information services. The Rabaul station uses English, Pidgin and Kuanua, the vernacular of the Gazelle Peninsula people. In Lae, the ABC shares office and studio accommodation with the Department of Information and Extension Services in the Morobe Broadcasting Centre. By using the 2-way micro-wave link, special programmes are broadcast nation-wide from the Lae studio. The Rural Broadcasts section has set up headquarters in Lae, a central location for the rich agricultural areas of the Morobe District and the Highlands.

The process of integrating material for Papua New Guinea 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.

The ABC News Service in Papua New Guinea, broadcasts more than 5,000 internal bulletins a year, making use of English, Simple English, Pidgin, Motu and Kuanua. Of the 98 minutes of internal bulletin time, 55 minutes are devoted to Simple English and lingual bulletins, other than English. Bulletins from Australia are also taken at prime time throughout each day, with an increasing emphasis on those from Radio Australia, which provide a comprehensive international service. More News-in-Brief bulletins from Australia have also been introduced between major news broadcasts. During meetings of the House of Assembly, a weekly summary of the main points from the House of 24 minutes duration is broadcast each Saturday evening in English, Pidgin and Motu, with a replay early Sunday mornings. Localisation of news operations is well advanced.

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.

Education broadcasts total 47 a week, 31 of which are specially produced for Papua New Guinea school children. Twenty programmes are produced in Papua New

Guinea using local scriptwriters and talent. Broadcasts based on the Papua New Guinea syllabus for schools, include: 'Radio Magazine' Standard 3, 'Let's Use English' Standard 5, and 'Let's Speak English' Standard 4 broadcast on 4 days a week. 'Listen and Learn' Standard 2 broadcast 5 days a week. 'Listen and Learn' Standard 1 and Preparatory, each broadcast on 3 days a week. 'Social Studies'—'Singing and Listening', 'School Service' for the lower primary grades. 'Once Upon a Time' and 'Lets Join In' for infant grades. 'In Tune' and special radio features, for secondary school students. Teachers notes for all programmes, are prepared by the ABC's school broadcasts staff and printed by the Department of Education. All broadcast material is now sold to teachers. As well as these, appropriate Australian broadcast material is available for sale in Papua New Guinea. 'Teacher's World', a programme for teachers, is prepared by the Department of Education and produced by the ABC. There are 2 programmes each week. A programme for parents, 'Toktok Bilong Skul', in Motu and Pidgin is presented in the evening, once a week.

Papua New Guinea Government Stations.

No additional stations were brought into use during 1971-72 but by the end of the year work was in progress on stations to serve the Chimbu, Northern, Southern Highlands, New Ireland and West New Britain Districts. In addition a station at Alotau in the Milne Bay District to replace the station at Samarai was under construction. It is anticipated that by June 1973 there will be a Government station in all districts except the Central, West Sepik and Manus districts.

Each Government station arranges programmes to suit local conditions. A good deal of material is supplied from the headquarters of the service in Port Moresby. Particular importance is attached to news and current affairs programmes. Material for such programmes is broadcast from the Central News Room to stations for 2 hours daily, 1 in the morning and one in the afternoon. The material is normally broadcast in English and Pidgin and Hiri Motu, the widely used lingua franca, and deals with national and international topics. In the stations this information is supplemented by information drawn from the districts concerned, much of it supplied by unpaid correspondents.

The program is broadcast by Radio Rabaul are directed mainly at the Gazelle Peninsula and East New Britain. At this stage Radio Rabaul continues to broadcast to New Ireland and West New Britain pending completion of stations in those districts. A branch office is maintained in Kavieng and material for inclusion in regular programmes for the people of New Ireland is provided from there.

Radio Wewak was established before the former Sepik District was divided into 2 districts. 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 1 district only.

Government stations are staffed mainly by Papua New Guineans who do all of the announcing and produce on increasing proportion of programmes. The station staff are assisted by programme advisory committees consisting mainly of representatives of the Papua New Guinean people.

Station staff travel extensively in their districts, visiting villages to record talks and interviews and musical items, both traditional items and introduced music performed by local groups. Information for local news bulletins is collected also and programmes are discussed with listeners.

To a very limited extent the Government continues to supply radio sets to villages in areas where listening to radio has not yet become established. The fact is that radio is now well known in most parts of the country and village people are encouraged to buy sets for themselves when they realise the relevance of what is broadcast for them.

Government stations, by a direction of the House of Assembly, broadcast a segment of House proceedings, namely Questions Without Notice. Each station broadcasts in either Pidgin or Hiri Motu, whichever is more appropriate for the district. The proceedings are recorded and prepared for broadcasting using only what is spoken on the floor and the official simultaneous translations.

In addition to providing an extensive coverage of House proceedings in its national news bulletins the Government's Central News Room provides additional reports on tapes. These additional reports highlight matters of importance to particular districts.

All stations give particular attention to the proceedings and activities of local government councils in their areas. In some cases proceedings are recorded and parts are broadcast. In other cases 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 Government 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 and the availability of land for leasing for special purposes, etc. are broadcast in the various languages. This service is particularly important in a country where radio is the only practicable medium of mass communication.

Another feature of Government broadcasting is the use made of locally recorded music, both traditional and introduced. Village groups come forward eagerly to be recorded. The stations have collectively built up a vast 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. In June 1972 the 10 stations reported a total of 22,286 letters received. While the majority of letters are for particular musical items to be played, many (the number was 3,475 in June) contain news items, information of general

interest, comments on current affairs and questions. This material is drawn on heavily for programmes and officers from appropriate departments of the Papua New Guinea Government or other authorities 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 listening habits become established, more programmes of a national and developmental nature are introduced.

Following the appointment in 1970-71 of 3 programme specialists, increased attention to training in particular aspects of broadcasting has been possible. Specialisation is most advanced in the news field and a comprehensive training scheme has been introduced, with an experienced overseas officer working full-time in this field. The appointment by the department of an English tutor and an instructor in typing has contributed to the effectiveness of the training programme.

Publications. In Appendix XXVIII is found a list of some publications produced in Papua New Guinea. The number and range of publications continues to increase steadily and the list is not necessarily complete. The more advanced educational institutions and groups within those institutions are producing publications. The Publications Branch of the Department of Information and Extension Services gives advice and other assistance in connection with many of these publications and the editors are able to draw on the department's photographic library for illustrative material.

Later in this Chapter, under *Supply of Literature* some additional publications of the Department of Information and Extension Services are listed.

Films. The Department of Information and Extension Services has a total of 33 full-time projectionists working in the field. These operate 33 16 mm projection units, including 8 fully-equipped cinema vans. During the year these projectionists conducted more than 3,500 film screenings throughout Papua New Guinea.

The film library, operated by the same department now contains 3,920 films available to the 638 registered borrowers (including the department's own cinema units); 672 new films were added during the year; apart from films borrowed by people who called at the library in Port Moresby, 13,860 films were consigned to borrowers outside Port Moresby, mainly by air. Several commercial undertakings with small collections of educational and technical films have lodged them with the department's library to facilitate distribution.

In addition to 16 mm films the department has small libraries of 8 mm films, loop films, film strips, etc. which are borrowed extensively.

The United Nations Information Centre also maintains a library of 35 mm and 16 mm films. The Commonwealth National Film Library at Canberra lends films to accredited Papua New Guinea institutions and increasing use is being made of this service.

The various educational institutions in Papua New Guinea, particularly the University, including its Educational Materials Centre, are building up collections of films and film material which may be borrowed by appropriate groups.

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

In addition there are now 2 commercial film libraries offering 16 mm films. One is in Port Moresby, the other is in Lae.

Film Production. A film production unit with the Department of Information and Extension Services produces films. Most of these are on 16 mm but it has facilities for 8 mm films also. Films released during 1971-72 included the following:

'Someone Like You'—a publicity film for the Institute of Technology. 900 feet.

'Child Nutrition'—produced in association with the Nestles organisation and the Department of Public Health. 1,150 feet. Separate versions in English, Melanesian, Pidgin and Police Motu.

'Goroka Local Government Council'—produced for the Commissioner for Local Government to illustrate the functions and activities of a council. 900 feet.

'Malaria'—an extension film. 800 feet.

'Outstation Management'—a training film for the Division of District Administration. 460 feet.

'Weaving' (3 parts)—a training film produced for the Department of Business Development. 2,000 feet in all.

'Cattle'—another in a series of extension films. 650 feet.

'Grow Good Pigs'—another extension film in several parts. 2,400 feet.

'Grow Good Vegetables'—another in a series of extension films. 800 feet.

A further 18 films were in production at the end of the year.

The staff of the Government's film unit has filmed material on a wide range of subjects for television release in Australia. The Australian Department of External Territories arranges for the preparation and distribution of this material. In addition, the latter Department's Information and Publicity Branch has continued to prepare items using material taken from other films, for television release. Some items have been in colour for overseas release.

The Tourist Board is building up a film unit. Three films were released in 1971-72. They were 'New Guinea Cruise', 'Rabaul—the Past Remains' and 'On the Threshold' which deals with the Huri people of the Southern Highlands. The staff of the board's unit and the Government's unit work in close co-operation.

To assist with overseas publicity for Papua New Guinea the Australian Department of External Territories has continued to call on the services of the Commonwealth Film Unit to produce films.

Other Audio-Visual Materials

During the year photographers of the Department of Information and Extension Services travelled extensively to add to the collection of black and white and colour photographs. A total of 34,000 black and white prints were supplied, in addition to colour transparencies and colour prints. 111 film strips were printed.

In addition to books and pamphlets referred to in this Chapter, the department has produced a wide range of material for extension and community education purposes. Production of extension kits for the Department

of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries dealing with primary industries has continued. The kits normally included films, film strips, booklets, posters, wall sheets, flip charts, and flannelgraphs. Extension programmes are supported by broadcasts over Government stations.

The Extension Branch of the Department continues to conduct courses for other departments in extension—theory, methods and techniques—audio-visual aids and communication. Some of the instruction is given as part of the training programme at training centres operated by other departments. At other times courses are arranged for the purpose. The aim of all of these courses is to make field officers more aware of the importance of good relations with local people and to help them to be more effective in their work.

Training

Broadcasts Division. One course for Assistant Broadcasts Officers lasting approximately 6 weeks was held in which 12 officers participated.

Two 3-month courses were conducted for journalists which are the first segment of a 3-year training period.

In addition, there was 1 course for Papua New Guinean Agricultural Officers who will be involved in broadcasting conducted by an officer who has had extensive experience in such work in developing countries.

More courses were planned for Assistant Broadcasts Officers but lack of travel funds and difficulty in recruiting training staff prevented these from taking place.

Induction Courses Commercial Courses

The following courses were conducted by the Training Section during 1971-72:

- 4 Induction courses involving a total of 44 officers, conducted at headquarters.
- 2 Short business correspondence courses involving 24 officers, at headquarters.
- 2 courses of shorthand and typing involving 41 officers at headquarters.
- 1 course of English tuition for 12 officers at headquarters.

Public Libraries

The Public Library, with its headquarters in Port Moresby, had 21 branches operating at the end of the year. The number of books in

each library at that time and the approximate number of take-away borrowings for the month of June were as follows:

Location	Number of books	Number borrowed
*Port Moresby	22,617	7,900
*Rabaul	19,262	4,880
*Lae	12,827	5,686
Samarai	6,310	2,000
*Madang	8,350	2,100
Wewak	5,557	1,040
*Goroka	8,152	3,460
Mount Hagen	3,426	1,260
Bulolo	5,653	1,940
Daru	2,414	220
Kavieng	4,315	870
*Popondetta	3,502	1,150
Mendi	2,487	520
Wau	5,749	1,110
Hohola	1,891	560
Kerema	2,554	350
Kundiawa	2,693	775
Hutjena	2,341	105
Lorengau	1,487	280
Vanimo	1,565	300
Alotau	906	240
Total	124,058	36,746

An asterisk (*) indicates that a library has full time staff.

Other libraries are open for a limited number of hours each week. The library at Goroka is wholly staffed and operated by the Goroka Local Government Council. At Wewak the library is housed in a building erected by the local government council. Other councils are negotiating to erect library buildings. While the central Government continues to be responsible for library services, local government councils are encouraged to participate as their resources permit. Where a council puts up a building the Government will consider paying rent for it over a period of 4 or 5 years to assist the council in paying off any money borrowed for the purpose. The Government continues to supply regular quotas of books to all libraries irrespective of council involvement but some councils also allocate funds specifically for the purchase of books.

As the number of libraries is so small, country borrowing is encouraged. Records show that in June some 2,300 books were despatched to country borrowers.

The practice is still for books to be purchased, catalogued and processed for placing on shelves by the headquarters of the Public Library service.

Supply of Literature

The Library services referred to above, together with the various newsheets and other reading material published by the Government and the missions, provide the main source of literature for the population. A list of the regular main publications in Papua New Guinea appears at Appendix XXVIII.

The Literature Bureau has continued to make progress. During the year the expatriate officer-in-charge has been joined by a local counterpart. With such a small staff what can be attempted is limited. The emphasis has continued to be on creative writing. The work of the Bureau has complemented the work of the creative writing school at the University of Papua New Guinea and the mission Creative Training Centre at Kristen Press near Madang. A number of short courses were conducted throughout Papua New Guinea, in conjunction with the Department of Education, for secondary school and teachers' college students.

The major activity of the Bureau is the production of the quarterly Papua New Guinea Writing designed to provide an outlet for local writers. The format and layout were revised early in the year. Guaranteed sales, combining subscriptions and standing orders, have more than doubled over the year. Because of a change in the position of editor, only 3 numbers were released during the year. Increased attention has been given to sales promotion and there is a steady flow of material for publication. Many of the items first released in Papua New Guinea Writing are now sought by other publishers. Payments to Papua New Guinea writers for material published in Papua New Guinea Writing were about \$500 for the year.

Another important activity of the Bureau is to conduct competitions. These include annual short story, poetry and play competitions. In addition the bureau conducted successful play and poster competitions in support of the Political Education Programme. The bureau is conducting a first annual film award.

Another literary publication is *Kovave*. This was initiated by the Creative Writing School at the University. It is now edited by a Papua New Guinean and is published by an Australian firm.

The Bureau keeps in touch with various bodies in the country which produce literature for local people. The aim is to ensure the

widest possible distribution of whatever is printed or to arrange the publication of material for which there is a widespread 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, the material is produced free but to an increasing degree departments are producing material for sale. The Publications Branch assists other departments with their publications in varying ways. The branch also liaises closely with the Government Printer to facilitate the printing of publications. The branch continues to operate a small offset plant of its own which is used particularly to print material where only small quantities are needed or which is required in an emergency. The branch draws heavily on the Art and Photographic Sections of the department.

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

An illustrative list of publications released during 1971-72 is as follows:

'The United Nations—Basic Facts for the People of Papua New Guinea'. 2,000 copies for schools.

Reprint of the Official Directory (by the Government Printer). Covers House of Assembly, Judiciary, Departments and Authorities. 2,000.

First edition of 'Members of the Third House of Assembly'. To be followed by a high quality publication which will include the Ministry, House Committees, etc.

An illustrated leaflet on the Port Moresby Community Development Group. 2,000.

'Government and Independence', a booklet for the Political Education Committee. 2,000.

Maps of the Roads of Papua New Guinea. 5,000. Other maps.

Film catalogues.

Range of explanatory papers on the country's Annual Budget.

'Another Look at the Development Programme' for the Office of Programming and Co-ordination.

Charts to provide locations, frequencies, etc. of Government broadcasting stations.

The Government provides a newsagency service for press and radio in Papua New Guinea through the Information Branch of the Department of Information and Extension Services. This is used by the ABC and the Government's broadcasting service, local newspapers and correspondents of overseas newspapers and of Australian Associated Press. Material collected in the districts by Government broadcasting station staff is fed into this service.

The Information Branch also assists departments and governmental authorities with their publicity needs. The main office is at Port Moresby with branches at Rabaul, Lae and Goroka. During the year a total of 3,375 press releases were issued from the main office. Papua New Guinean staff are playing an in-

creasingly important part in the preparation of these releases. Publicity programmes arranged during the year covered a wide range of subjects including the following: opening of the Musa Oil Palm Factory, the skip-jack tuna industry in New Ireland waters, the National Census, measures to allay concern following earthquake and tidal wave activity, preparation of publications dealing with revisions to the development programme, the Commission of Inquiry into Alcoholic Drink, Third House of Assembly Elections, the Visit of the U.N. Mission to cover the Elections, the Economic Intelligence Unit's survey of under-developed districts, Metric Conversion Commission and the Investment Corporation. The Branch also compiles the weekly reports on House of Assembly proceedings which are published by the department.

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

This part describes measures that had been, or were being taken before 1 February 1973 in relation to the Conclusions and Recommendations on Papua New Guinea made by the Trusteeship Council on 13 June 1972 and adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1972 (Resolution 2977 (XXVII)).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Trusteeship Council and the Committee of 24 will be kept informed of action taken to implement Resolution 2977 (XXVII), a task which will be greatly facilitated by Australia's renewed membership of the Committee of 24.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Conclusions and Recommendations made by the Trusteeship Council have been noted and considered by the Administering Authority. The Conclusions and Recommendations, together with the comments of the Administering Authority upon each section, are set forth below.

A. GENERAL

LAND AND PEOPLE

The Trusteeship Council, which has previously expressed the hope that Papua New Guinea would develop a strong sense of nationhood, thereby permitting it to move to self-government and independence as a single

country, notes with particular satisfaction the comment of the Special Adviser that it has taken a significant step toward nationhood with the formation of the first indigenous national government. The Council notes with approval that the Ministry formed by the coalition as a result of the recent elections represents all but three of the main population groups in the country and includes representatives from Bougainville where separatist tendencies are reportedly the strongest. The Trusteeship Council also notes with approval that the group of Papuan members of the House of Assembly, which visited Canberra with a request for special treatment for Papua, went on record in favour of national unity for Papua New Guinea.

The Council, which noted with particular satisfaction at its thirty-eighth session that the Territory had participated for the first time in international organizations, is pleased to take note of the admission of Papua New Guinea to associate membership in the World Health Organization (WHO). The Council also notes with interest that the Administering Authority has instituted a programme of training Papuans and New Guineans for future work in their country's foreign service. The Council takes note of the statement in the supplementary report on Papua New Guinea for 1 July 1971 to 12 May 1972 prepared by the Administering Authority that 'for all practical