

courses for particular purposes—such as on school administration, on some new component of the syllabus, on an academic topic or on communication with the community. It is planned that teachers will be able to accumulate credits for some of these courses towards the gaining of a professional certificate.

(b) *Full-time in-service courses in districts:* About 600 teachers per year are attending these courses which are mainly 'Form 2 equivalent' courses (an academic course increasing a teacher's background and giving him promotional qualifications). This type of course is also used to introduce major syllabus innovations. Course duration is from 5 to 10 weeks.

(c) *Full-time in-service courses in teachers' colleges:* In 1973, 320 teachers will pass through this type of course, lasting one term 6 months or a full year. The courses give further methods training, administrative skills and/or promotional qualifications.

(d) *Full-time university studies for serving teachers:* Scholarships for a wide range of tertiary courses (mainly one year diploma or full degree courses) at the University of Papua New Guinea and overseas are offered. About 45 teachers are being sponsored during 1973. Teachers are only selected for sponsorship if they show outstanding executive potential. (See below.)

(e) *Overseas Courses:* Australia or overseas
—39

(f) *Overseas orientation visits:* 10

Executive Assessment Schemes. Since 1970, the Education Department has been conducting an intensive workshop scheme for identifying executive talents.

The in-service programme provides places for those selected through the Executive Assessment Scheme to receive immediate training before being placed in an administrative or higher level teaching post.

Continuing in-service work in schools. Two curriculum advisers have been appointed to each district. Their roles are to assist and develop the professional work of teachers. To do this they frequently organise short and specific in-service courses.

All headmasters are still required to give continuous in-service supervision to their teachers, and inspectors have to include an evaluation of a headmaster's competence in this respect when they make reports for promotional purposes.

Localisation within colleges. The teachers' colleges throughout Papua New Guinea have more than 40 Papua New Guinean professional staff. Approximately 20 took up Associated Lecturer postings in 1973. These appointments involve a development programme which usually extends over 2 years, and includes college orientation postings as well as enrolment in appropriate full-time courses. Approximately 12 are pursuing such studies through a variety of scholarships at present, and of those posted to colleges currently, 4 are at the deputy principal level.

Pre-Service and In-Service Programmes

As in previous years, curriculum and professional workshops and conferences continued to be an important part of programme development. The department provided the funds for the meetings, which are usually scheduled for 1 week, with participation from all teachers' colleges and others who have a contribution to make. Six conferences, including the Principals' Conference, have been held in the last year. Subject areas have included English, social science, education studies and mathematics.

In addition there is a formal framework of programme oversight through professional bodies. The Teacher Education Committee, boards of studies and the department continue to monitor college courses and also act as a catalyst for curriculum revision or development. A very wide representation is encouraged for all curriculum activities and the workshops and committees referred to above could include community and student members as well as staff and specialist representation.

CHAPTER 6

TERTIARY EDUCATION

Tertiary education in Papua New Guinea, which is defined as covering all courses having a minimum entry standard of at least School Certificate (Form 4), is very diverse and provided by some 20 institutions. Control over tertiary education has passed to the Papua New Guinea Government and the Minister for Education has been made responsible for tertiary education matters. Proposals to establish a Higher Education Commission and a Finance Board have been deferred pending decisions concerning the overall structure of the public service and other public authorities.

Total enrolment of Papua New Guinea in tertiary courses in 1973 was 3,300. With the exception of the 2 major tertiary institutions,

other tertiary institutions are closely controlled by government departments and these are dealt with in the appropriate chapters of this Report. This chapter deals only with the University and the Institute of Technology, which are autonomous bodies controlled by their councils.

The University of Papua New Guinea has continued to expand at a significant rate. Total enrolments in 1973 were 1,647, an increase of 24 per cent over the previous year. Enrolments of Papua New Guineans increased by 43 per cent to 1,185 between 1972 and 1973. Of these, 930 were full-time enrolments. The University graduated 46 Papua New Guineans in 1972 comprising 32 degrees in arts/education/economics, 6 in science, 7 in law and 1 in medicine.

The major innovation within the University in 1972-1973 was the establishment of the Department of Agriculture within the Faculty of Science. Professor B. Enya, formerly of Nigeria, was appointed to the chair in agriculture. Total enrolments in agriculture are 58 in 1973.

Diploma courses in careers counselling, commerce and educational studies enrolled their first students in 1973. The latter 2 courses are part-time and were created to service the needs of people in employment who desire to upgrade their qualifications. Total enrolments in 1973 are 4, 22 and 20 respectively.

AEC approval has been given to amend legislation renaming the Institute of Technology the Papua New Guinea University of Technology. Rapid growth of the Institute of Technology was also evident between 1972 and 1973. Student enrolments increased by 37 per cent to 545 of which 513 were full-time Papua New Guinean students. The Institute of Technology graduated 9 engineers, 1 surveyor and 5 accountancy and business students in 1972.

Diploma courses in cartography valuation and surveying technology were transferred to the Institute of Technology from other institutions in 1973. Total enrolment in these courses are 25, 24 and 23 respectively. A new degree course in chemical technology commenced in 1973 with an enrolment of 5 and a committee was set up to investigate future requirements for specialisation in this field. Several other committees with wide representation were also at work investigating needs for courses in forestry and fisheries technology, rural engineering and telecommunications.

Papua New Guinea's University and Institute are now well established but are still experiencing a period of rapid growth. The first graduate came out in 1970 and since that date 135 Papua New Guineans have graduated. With the rapid increase in enrolments in the past years, output of graduates will build up significantly in future years.

However, looking to the long-term, there is a need to chart progress of the universities to ensure that they are closely related to Papua New Guinea's manpower needs and developed within the constraints of the country's resources. With these needs in view Cabinet recently established the Committee of Enquiry into University Development to make recommendations on future university development to achieve:

- (a) balanced growth of academic programmes and courses and of enrolments in keeping with available student and manpower needs;
- (b) maximum economy of scarce staff and physical resources;
- (c) the most effective approach to university education taking into account both institutional and non-institutional patterns developed elsewhere.

The committee is under the chairmanship of Dr. Gabriel Gris and 7 out of 10 members are Papua New Guineans.

CHAPTER 7

ADULT EDUCATION

Background

The need for providing essential education for a very large number of adults who have had little or no schooling at all, is gradually being realised. However, appreciation of the need is not yet sufficient to produce a nationwide determination to satisfy it. At the same time financial and personnel resources are limited and to date are almost wholly devoted to institutional education of the younger generation.

The Government has now issued 8 guidelines of general improvement over the next 5 years but these guidelines have yet to be translated into specific local economical objectives which would offer job opportunities and thus indicate educational and training objectives for adults.

The Minister for Education wishes to remove the responsibilities for adult education from his department; up to the present, no other 'home' has been found for it. The proposal to establish an independent Adult Education Board

with its own financial and personnel resources has not yet been considered by the Cabinet.

Some further background on departments and bodies involved in providing adult education may be found in the 1971-1972 PNG Annual Report (p. 228).

Objectives

(a) To modify attitudes which inhibit the implementation of the 8 guidelines.

(b) To reduce the estimated 75 percent illiteracy in conjunction with training for functional objectives which, if the students are to be properly motivated, must have the attraction of some cash income, desired skill or increased status.

(c) To improve the general lack of mechanically oriented manual dexterity.

(d) To analyse local job opportunities and skill requirements and to provide the necessary training.

(e) To co-ordinate the activities of other departments' extension services—Agriculture, Information, Public Health.

Organisation

Regional Adult Education Officers continue to operate but the proposal to establish District Adult Education Officers in all districts has been withdrawn.

Some district superintendents who recognise the need for an adult education officer are employing teachers in this capacity while holding them on the establishment of a school. There are considerable differences in language, custom, occupation and economic development between districts so that the detailed objectives and plans of adult education can only be worked out on the district bases.

School Leaver Problem

The scheme for a community-based alternative to secondary education, relevant to the needs of the primary school 'push-outs' who do not get into high school, has been developed and widely discussed. It is designed to give 3 years of education which will fit boys and girls for life in the rural environment and enable them to make a significant contribution to improving the amenities, the attractiveness and the standard in the countryside. The programme includes vocational and cultural studies and a project for the benefit of the community as well as communication skills, practical arithmetic and

district level current affairs. The introduction of such a scheme would enable the energies and the talents of the young to be harnessed for the benefit of the nation and would give them a purpose in life.

Literacy

Pidgin literacy classes are spreading and experimenting with the methods currently worked out by Dr. Wesley Sadler "Nao Tu Ken Rid Na Rait" are indicating its value; once people are trained in this method low level literacy should come within reach of all those who want it. There is also a growing demand for English literacy among men who require it to improve their income, e.g. block holders in the oil palm areas.

Skill and Leisure

In the major centres of population classes to teach skills which are in demand and satisfy personal interests have shown a marked increase.

College of External Studies

The college has provided courses for adults and school leavers at the Form 3 and 4 levels of secondary education as well as for apprenticeship studies and for the post-secondary Certificate of Commerce.

The courses are open to all members of the public including officers of the public service.

While the number of persons studying secondary courses are by far the most numerous, Commerce Certificate studies first introduced in 1970 are proving very popular. The certificate now has value with some professional organisations.

The governing council for the college has recently been appointed. The members represent a wide spectrum of employment. The governing council reports directly to the National Education Board and will undoubtedly exert considerable influence on the college courses to meet the changing needs of Papua New Guinea.

During the year tuition for college students has been provided both by correspondence and by evening classes.

Enrolments are:

Secondary subjects	—4524
Apprentices	—259 (to be phased out by Dec. 1973)
Commerce	—413

OTHER ASPECTS OF
EDUCATION*Special Educational Services**Curriculum Development*

The Curriculum Branch within the Education Services Division has continued to provide a specialist/resource function for the teaching divisions. Its members contain specialists in a number of subject fields, and in addition to carrying out major curriculum development projects and publishing newsletters, the branch has provided expert membership on various primary and secondary syllabus and evaluation committees, assistance with in-service courses, consultative services to the department as a whole, and to outside organisations such as the army education programme, ABC schools broadcasts, and the nursing education committee. Materials on modern developments in curriculum development and teaching method pass through the branch and are assessed by the Curriculum Officers. Liaison is maintained with people and organisations involved with curriculum research.

Curriculum Officers in English, science, mathematics, social science, primary social science, special schools and creative arts are at present on establishment. Two local officers have joined the branch as Associate Curriculum Officers. Co-ordination on curriculum problems is maintained through regular monthly meetings attended by divisional curriculum branch members.

The Social Sciences

Social Science (Secondary). The developmental phase for Stage I has been completed and has been implemented in all high schools. Stage II materials are being piloted. A regular social science bulletin has disseminated curriculum information to all high schools.

Religious Studies (Secondary). Production of teaching materials for the new Stage II religious studies syllabus is almost complete and piloting will commence in schools in 1974.

History and Geography (Secondary). Curriculum branch officers are members of the syllabus committees for these subjects.

Social Studies (Primary). The syllabus has been revised and circulated to curriculum advisors and inspectors and will be used in schools in 1974.

Science

Secondary. A new secondary science syllabus development project continues. Form 1 completes its second piloting in 1973 and the rewritten finalised version will be introduced in all schools in 1974. Form 2 is in its first year of piloting and Form 3 materials are being written during 1973 for piloting in 1974. During 1973 an achievement testing programme was added to the evaluation of the piloting.

Assistance was provided to the ABC unit's Form 4 quiz programme and to the Defence Forces science syllabus development. Funds were not available to conduct a specific in-service programme for the implementation stage of Form 1.

Primary. The primary science (TPPS) course is now in implementation and expansion phase in the primary system, although some work is being done on writing additional lessons. A Phase I and II evaluation project was carried out by the university and a similar project is currently under-way for Phase III. A regular newsletter has disseminated ideas on primary science to teachers. Assistance has been provided to the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries with wild life research projects through schools.

Skulanka. An interim syllabus for Skulanka science has been developed by the Associate Curriculum Officer (Science).

English

Primary. A complete Class II Workbook programme has been developed, printed and circulated to schools during 1973. Assistance has been provided with revision of the primary syllabus.

A project to test the JILAP (Jacaranda Individualised Language Aids Programme) in 6 primary schools and Tate Oral English (South Pacific Commission) materials in 6 other schools has been undertaken during 1973.

A preliminary survey of Standard II and Standard VI materials has been initiated and is expected to continue into 1974.

Secondary. A text book of local poems, legends and short stories has been compiled from all districts and illustrated by Publications Branch, and will be introduced to high schools in 1974.

Form 1 college of external studies materials are being tested in 3 high schools for adaptation and use in both high school and Skulanka courses.

Special Schools. A pilot project is being conducted in which special materials based on

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 seventh 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 school 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-conditioning 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 'looking back in the files'.

Approximately 2,650 feet of records have been received since the new repository was opened at Waigani. Records now held stand at 8,745 feet.

The number of file requisitions by departments continues to increase (50 per cent over 1971-1972). However, the number of researchers making use of archives has decreased, possibly due to its present isolation. This should improve considerably once the various government departments commence transferring to Waigani. 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 Australia 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 Australian 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 the interests of both Papua New Guinea 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 Minister 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 Third House of Assembly the Minister for Information is Mr. Paulus Arek, MHA.

General Survey

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 of the 2 existing services was presented to the House of Assembly in November 1972. The Administrator's Executive Council decided that the authority should be set up by December 1973 or as soon as possible thereafter.

The most important activity in this field during the year, therefore, was the preparations for the establishment of the National Broadcasting Commission of Papua New Guinea, as it was to be called, incorporating both the Australian Broadcasting Commission and Government radio networks.

At the beginning of the year, an Administrative and Planning Committee was formed of senior officers from the Australian Departments of External Territories, Postmaster General's Department and the Australian Broadcasting Commission; the PNG Departments of Finance, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, Public Service Board and Department of Information and Extension Services.

The committee was charged with the responsibility of setting up the Commission by 1 December 1973. Just before the end of the period under report, on 26 June 1973, the Broadcasting Bill, to provide the legal charter for the Commission, was passed by the House of Assembly.

Some 11 expert sub-committees of the Administrative and Planning Committee were formed, and they have made recommendations in the form of reports to the commissioners (still to be appointed) in their fields of expertise.

In addition, the Minister for Information, Mr Paulus Arek, together with the Deputy Director of DIES, Mr S. Piniaw, and other officials made 2 overseas trips, 1 to Indonesia and Malaysia, and 1 to New Zealand, to inspect and evaluate broadcasting facilities and methods.

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.

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.

Papua New Guinea Government Stations. There were 3 new stations which came into operation during the year and 2 moved into new premises. Popondetta commenced test transmissions in September, Kundiawa in December and Mendi in June. Radio Milne Bay moved from Samarai to Alotau and was officially opened in February and Radio Western Highlands moved to a new building in Mount Hagen.

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 1 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.

Government stations are staffed mainly by Papua New Guineans who do all of the announcing and produce an 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.

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 local government district 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, and the like 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 the year ending 30 June a total of 207,164 letters were received by the 13 stations. While the majority were requests for the playing of particular musical items, many contain news items, information of general interest, comment 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 and local music—all contribute to this. Progressively, as listening habits become established, more programmes of a national and developmental nature are introduced.

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. It is expected that 9WK Wewak will be operational in November 1973.

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, Neo-Melanesian (Pidgin) and Motu, with a replay early Sunday mornings. Localisation of news operations is well advanced, and the top position of News Editor was filled by a national officer in May 1973.

Of particular importance are the Australian Broadcasting Commission's broadcasts to schools. During the year 1973, more programmes prepared especially for Papua New Guinea children were introduced. Some of these programmes are gradually taking the place of broadcasts originating in Australia, and some are new types of programmes such as the 'Expressive Arts' (Papa Mai) programme.

In 1973 the Australian Broadcasting Commission has allowed for 13¾ hours per week of 3 separate 12-week terms of school broadcasts in Papua New Guinea. Of these broadcasts, 28 per week are produced in Papua New Guinea, using local scriptwriters and talent, and 15 per week are produced in Australia.

The locally produced programmes are designed for schools following the Papua New Guinea Primary Schools' syllabus, and these include—'Listen and Learn' Class 1 broadcast on 5 days a week, 'Listening Time' Standard II, 'Radio Magazine' Standard III, 'Let's Use English' Standard V and 'English Radio Magazine' Standard VI broadcast on 3 days a week, 'Let's Speak English' Standard IV broadcast on 4

days a week. 'Health Education' Standard V and VI broadcast 2 programmes a week—one for each class, 'Expressive Arts' (Papa Mai), 'Current Events', 'Primary Science' and 'Christian Education' programmes are broadcast once a week and shared by Standards V and VI. 'The World around Us'—Forms 1 and 2 is the only programme for secondary schools produced in Papua New Guinea, and it is broadcast once a week.

The Australian produced programmes are designed for children using the New South Wales syllabus, and these include—'Let's Join In' prep. and grade 1, 'Social Studies' lower primary, 'Social Studies' upper primary, 'Health' lower primary and 'Health' upper primary, 'Moving and Dancing' grades 3 and 4, 'Let's Have Music' grades 3 and 4, 'Just Imagine' grades 3 and 4, 'Singing and Listening' grades 5 and 6, 'Language and Living' grades 5 and 6, 'World We Live In' grades 5 and 6, 'Once upon a Time' grade 2, 'Special Radio Feature' and 'School Service'. 'Let's Join In' is broadcast 3 days a week, the others are broadcast once a week.

This does not mean that locally produced programmes are not used by Australian children, or the Australian produced programmes are not used by local children. Of the 13¾ hours of school broadcasts, 9½ hours are taken up with Papua New Guinea produced programmes, and 4¼ by the Australian produced programmes.

Teachers' notes for all programmes in Papua New Guinea 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. 'Teachers' 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.

Films. The Department of Information and Extension Services has a total of 31 full-time projectionists working in the field.

These operate 31 projection units (16 mm), including 5 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 4,123 films available to the 900 registered borrowers (including the de-

partment's own cinema units). There were 203 new films added during the year; apart from films borrowed by people who called at the library in Port Moresby, 21,000 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 Australian 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, mostly in 16 mm but it has facilities for 8 mm films as well.

During the year 15 documentaries were completed and work was done towards a number of others for release late 1973.

The films produced ranged from a 3-minute commercial for the Highlands Famine Appeal to a 30-minute report on the famous Trobriand Islands cricket match and the great Chimbu pig feast.

In addition 53 magazine items were produced for overseas television use and enjoyed a high acceptance rate.

The Australian Department of External Territories arranged for their distribution and in addition continued to prepare items using material taken from other films for television release.

The Papua New Guinea Tourist Board also continued building up its film unit and during the year released one film 'Bisnis Bilong Turis' to explain to villagers the advantages that could accrue to them through utilising tourist money and trade. The staff of the board's unit work

closely with the government unit and also distributes a wide range of tourist films to approved organisations in Papua New Guinea.

To assist in overseas publicity for Papua New Guinea the Australian Department of External Territories has continued to call on Film Australia 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 36,697 black and white prints were supplied, in addition to colour transparencies and colour prints. Just on 100 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 of Information and Extension Services 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. Localisation has proceeded with 7 of the 15 station managers being Papua New Guineans, an increase from 2 last year. With the appointment of Mr Luke Sela as News Editor, the Broadcasts Division Central News Room became almost completely localised.

A heavy training programme was undertaken during the year, with 48 per cent of all Broadcasts Division staff participating in formal training, 20 per cent completing or commencing training courses outside Papua New Guinea. Courses included the Practical Communications Short Course, Commonwealth Practical Train-

ing Scheme courses, the regular administrative/ASOPA certificate courses, special courses to assess and develop supervisory capacity and 'in-service' courses in English, typing, etc.

General. A vigorous training programme was implemented in 1972-1973. This enabled the department to step up its localisation programme as more and more local officers became ready to fill positions previously held by overseas officers.

Apart from on-the-job training, which is an important aspect in this department, greater use was made of training institutions in 1972-1973. Administrative College trained 47 officers, Regional Training Centre 5, Australian School of Pacific Administration 60. There were 68 officers trained overseas (mostly Australia). A total of 284 training courses were undertaken by officers—although this does not imply 284 separate individuals.

Broadcast management training was carried out for the first time this year. This enabled the acting appointments of a number of local officers to positions of Station Manager and Assistant Station Manager previously held by expatriates. Some of these were later appointed permanently. The Central News Room Section is now almost completely localised.

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 by no means 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.

Public Libraries

1972-1973 was a year of change for the Public Library Service with a drop in borrowings as the service reoriented itself more towards Papua New Guineans and less towards expatriates.

Average monthly borrowings dropped from 33,084 in 1971-1972 to 29,377 in 1972-1973; total bookstock rose 14,000 to 138,067 despite a high rate of withdrawals due to the poor condition of much of the stock; and one new branch, at Arawa, was opened to bring the total

number of branches to 22, of which 8 of them are full-time.

Localisation was boosted with the graduation of the first Library Officers at the end of 1972 and experienced and qualified Papua New Guinea staff began playing a greater part in policy and development decisions as the orientation of the libraries changed. Some 51 of the 68 libraries' staff are Papua New Guineans.

Special projects during the year were the appointment of a full-time Papua New Guinea Collection Librarian; library extension work to encourage reading and to introduce the library service in squatter settlements around Port Moresby; and assistance to researchers studying reading habits in the Gazelle Peninsula.

Supply of Literature

The library services referred to above, together with the various news-sheets 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.

Four 'Creative Writing Courses' were conducted at Mount Hagen, Wewak, Alotau and Kavieng, and an 'Advanced Writers' Workshop', the first of its kind in Papua New Guinea, was held in Port Moresby under internationally known author, Olaf Ruhen. Five 'Creative Writing Competitions' with a total entry of 1,073 and the 'Papua New Guinea National Film Award' were held.

The bureau published 3 issues of its literary journal, 'Papua New Guinea Writing'.

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.

The circulation of the fortnightly 'Our News' remained pegged at 41,650 (29,950 English; 14,700 Pidgin) because of lack of funds to meet the much increased demand for it.

Production of books, booklets, pamphlets, posters, wall charts and other extension aids increased during the year. Publications most in demand were the extension manual 'Working with People', 'Facts and Figures', a booklet on

the Conservation of the Bird of Paradise and a new film catalogue.

12 issues of 'House of Assembly News' and 5 of 'Toktok bilong Haus ov Asemblri' were produced in association with the information branch.

Information

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.

It has been a year of changing emphasis in the information branch, first moving away from the former concept of serving an Australian-oriented administration to serving the Papua New Guinea Government; second, beginning the take-over from the Department of External Territories in Australia of many external publicity functions to which the branch only contributed previously.

The News Release Service to local and overseas media and interested persons was expanded to 3,639 releases for the year. Nearly 1,000

letters were answered (this could rise as high as 6,000 next year) and 'House of Assembly News' in Pidgin and English was produced for each meeting of the House.

Localisation was the major problem facing the branch during the year, the extent of which can be judged by the fact that 3 expatriates were recruited to fill the branch's 3 senior positions at the beginning of the year. Greater emphasis has been placed on training and 3 positions of Information Officer Grade 1 were created to promote trainees into the lower/middle level. A reclassification of the branch is hoped for to allow localisation to be achieved by 'buying in' trained Papua New Guineans from outside the service.

Branch offices were maintained at Lae and Rabaul, but the office at Goroka was closed to free staff for training courses.

In public relations, the main effort of the year was the Highlands Famine Appeal which raised \$1.4 million. The appeal was conceived in the department and promoted by it.

During the year assistance was given to an increasing number of overseas publicists, mainly newspapermen and television teams. Australia was best represented, but other visitors came from France, Switzerland, Germany, USA, Canada, Japan, Indonesia and the United Kingdom.

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

This Part takes cognisance of developments which took place before 13 March 1974.

General Assembly

The Administering Authority takes note of General Assembly Resolution 3109 (XXVIII).

The attention of the General Assembly is drawn to the announcement by the Chief Minister of Papua New Guinea on 12 March 1974 that it was the intention of his government to move in the April 1974 meeting of the House of Assembly for independence for Papua New Guinea on 1 December 1974. The attention of the Assembly is also drawn to the statement by the Administering Authority of 14 March 1974 which welcomed the initiative by the Papua New Guinea Government in seeking the endorsement of the House of Assembly to this date and announced that it fully supported the Papua New Guinea Government in this move.

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, are set forth below.

Introduction

At its 40th Session the Trusteeship Council adopted the following Conclusions and Recommendations:

As noted in section B below, the Ministers of Papua New Guinea now have effective control over most aspects of the internal government of the Territory. Consequently, the Trusteeship Council feels that it will no longer

hitherto on the question of self-government, the House of Assembly is regarded as representing the wishes of the people.

Recalling that at its last session it had before it the report of the Visiting Mission which observed the elections to the Papua New Guinea House of Assembly in 1972 and recalling also that, in the view of that Mission, the conduct of those elections was comprehensive, thorough and fair, the Council endorses the views of the Papua New Guinea Government, and the Administering Authority on the role of the House of Assembly in important constitutional decisions and notes in this respect the agreement between the Governments of Australia and Papua New Guinea that resolutions in the House of Assembly on important constitutional issues will be by a recorded vote and by a substantial majority representative of the nation as a whole.

On the timing of independence, the Council also notes the view of the Administering Authority that there are 2 elements involved in the determination of the question of independence; the view of the Administering Author-

ity and the views of the people of Papua New Guinea as expressed through their elected representatives in the House of Assembly.

In this regard, the Council notes that the Administering Authority expects independence to come by 1975 and that it should be achieved in the closest consultation with the Government and the House of Assembly of Papua New Guinea. The Council further notes that the Administering Authority does not disagree with the view of the House of Assembly that Papua New Guinea should experience a period of self-government before a date for independence is set.

On 12 March 1974 the Chief Minister announced that it was the intention of his government to move in the April 1974 meeting of the House of Assembly for independence for Papua New Guinea on 1 December 1974. The Australian Government welcomed the initiative of the Papua New Guinea Government in seeking the endorsement of the House of Assembly to this date and announced that it fully supported the Papua New Guinea Government in this move.

PART X. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Papua New Guinea received further recognition as an international entity during the year under review. The Chief Minister made significant overseas trips to Asia and the Pacific and led a delegation to the inaugural meeting of the Australia Japan Ministerial Committee (12-13 October 1972) which considered relations between the two countries as well as matters of political and economic significance for Papua New Guinea. Papua New Guinea sought and obtained international loan moneys on the world market and participated in the South Pacific Forum.

Papua New Guinea's recognition as a national entity, not only in the international community in general but more particularly in its own immediate region, was enhanced by its participation in the negotiation and signing (on behalf of Australia) of the Agreement for the fixing of its boundaries with Indonesia. The growth of its embryonic foreign service continues. Several countries have indicated their intention to open consulates in Port Moresby. Papua New Guinea itself has planned representation initially in some 5 overseas countries.

Self awareness amongst the people at all levels of society has also grown with the steps towards nationhood — notably through the work of the Constitutional Planning Com-

mittee and its meetings in all districts of Papua New Guinea to explain alternatives available and obtain the views of the people on questions of citizenship, judiciary and executive government, and towards the drafting of a constitution for independence.

The National Coalition Government continues to vigorously promote rapid changes toward a system of administration and government in which the whole of Papua New Guinea is involved and for which Papua New Guineans themselves exercise full and final management and responsibility. Papua New Guinea is also exploring the possibilities for a wider base for external aid and investment while endeavouring to ensure protection of the best interests of Papua New Guinea and its people.

Good progress continued which ensured the smooth and amicable transfer of powers from the Administering Authority to the Papua New Guinea Government. At the beginning of the period under review (July-August 1972) the following decisions as to powers remaining with the Administering Authority were arrived at in consultation between the Australian and Papua New Guinean Governments:

(a) The appointment of Ministerial Spokesmen for police and defence (initially assumed by the Chief Minister) and the immediate transfer of further powers (including train-

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ing and localisation in the private sector, migration policy, land settlement and development policy and wages and industrial relations policy);

(b) powers which could be transferred as soon as the necessary Papua New Guinea legislation could be passed. (This included matters such as development planning and major development projects over which close consultation between both Governments would be necessary);

(c) final authority over foreign relations and defence would remain with the Administering Authority until independence, although decisions in these areas would only be made after the fullest consultation with the Government of Papua New Guinea.

The then Minister for External Territories, Mr Andrew Peacock, said in his opening statement at constitutional talks between the 2 governments on 27 July 1972,

'The Australian Government agrees with the views of the Papua New Guinea Government that a smooth transition to self-government is essential. Mutual confidence will go a long way to ensuring this but it is also essential that there is a proper and full comprehension by all parties concerned of the need for sound groundwork and a full understanding and appreciation of the complexity of the steps involved in the transition.'

On 5 September the Chief Minister announced the appointment of members of the Constitutional Planning Committee. The principal term of reference of the Committee is to make recommendations for a constitution for full self-government for a united Papua New Guinea with a view to independence. The membership of the Constitutional Planning Committee is drawn from Members of the House of Assembly representative of all political parties in the House.

On 19 September the House of Assembly endorsed the date for self-government by requesting that the constitutional changes necessary for internal self-government be brought into effect on 1 December 1973 or as soon as possible thereafter. The Australian Government promptly announced its acceptance of this decision.

Soon after at the request of the Papua New Guinea Government the Papua New Guinea Act was altered to remove the previous limitation of 17 on the number of Ministers of the House of Assembly. There are now 20 Ministers.

At the beginning of 1973 (16-18 January)

the Chief Minister visited Australia for talks with the new Australian Government on Papua New Guinea's future. These talks endorsed the timetable for self-government agreed to by the previous Australian Government. The Prime Minister said Australia would work towards independence in 1974 but the timing would be subject to consultation with the Papua New Guinea Government and to endorsement by the Papua New Guinea House of Assembly, and also that Australia would, following self-government and after independence, continue a high level of financial aid and skilled manpower assistance should that be the wish of the Papua New Guinea Government. The Prime Minister emphasised that, although New Guinea occupied a special position in Australian policy, Australia did not want to be seen as seeking an exclusive relationship with Papua New Guinea which would no doubt want to find its own place in the international community.

On 26 January 1973 the Australian Minister for Defence attended a ceremony at which the Joint Force, Papua New Guinea, was redesignated the Papua New Guinea Defence Force. Planning for Papua New Guinea's defence arrangements after independence is proceeding.

In February 1973, during a visit to Papua New Guinea, the Australian Prime Minister stated that a decision for independence was not only a decision about Papua New Guinea but also about Australia and her proper role in the world and that Papua New Guinea would have first call on Australia's substantially increased foreign aid programme. The Prime Minister also stated that Australia's duty and responsibility was to hand over to the central government and House of Assembly a united Papua New Guinea, referring in this context to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2977 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972.

In May 1973 the Australian Prime Minister again reiterated Australia's position and said that he expected independence to come to Papua New Guinea 'in the closest consultation with the Government and House of Assembly of Papua New Guinea by 1975'.

On 14 March 1973 further transfers of authority to the Papua New Guinea Government were announced (including authority for the public service, public service aspects of statutory authorities, and for the Papua New Guinea Auditor-General to assume full responsibility for Papua New Guinea Government activities). Transfer of responsibility for

marine navigational aids had become effective on 1 February 1973.

Instruments executed on 30 April 1973 devolved any authority not already transferred to Papua New Guinea Ministers in matters of education, health, works, transport, finance, labour, district administration, local government, agriculture, stock and fisheries, information services and social development. On 23 May 1973 approval was given to increase the Minister for Trade and Industry's portfolio to also include duties as 'Minister assisting the Chief Minister on Foreign Relations'.

At the April 1973 District Commissioners' Conference the Chief Minister outlined the Papua New Guinea Government's views on the future powers and functions of district administration. He envisaged a system of decentralisation of many powers to districts, with each District Commissioner responsive to local needs and responsible for supervising and co-ordinating both central and district policy and plans (including emergency power over police and services in an emergency situation).

There was a continuing problem of civil disorder, particularly in the Highlands, and wide use of police resources and police mobile squads was necessary. Although the authorities have been successful in restoring order in each situation, the Papua New Guinea Government fully recognised that the underlying social causes have also to be remedied. A Committee of senior Papua New Guineans was convened to investigate this problem.

The severe famine which followed frost and drought (October-November 1972) in the Highlands evoked a large relief operation in which both the Civil Defence and Emergency Services Branch of the Chief Minister's Office and the Papua New Guinea Defence Force played an important part in co-ordinating arrangements.

Political education continued and a Government Liaison Branch of the Chief Minister's Department was established to inform the people on the meaning of self-government, the work of the Constitutional Planning Committee and also to ascertain their reaction to papers on constitutional alternatives prepared by the Constitutional Planning Committee.

The period covered by this Report saw significant developments in the progress of localisation. On 26 September 1972 the Chief Minister announced plans to reduce the number of expatriate public servants from 7,500 to 4,000 over the following 3½ years. Legislation was enacted to remove legal disabilities

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placed on the employment of married Papua New Guinean women and their participation in the Public Service Superannuation Scheme. The Australian Government accepted the Simpson Report on employment security for overseas officers of the Papua New Guinea public service, which recommended the detachment from the service of overseas officers who are henceforth to form an Australian-paid task force with predetermined compensation arrangements on termination of their contracts. In October 1972 the Chief Minister set out guidelines for the development of a public service suited to the needs and functions of an independent Papua New Guinea. The groundwork of rapid localisation has been planned in detail and many programmes are well underway.

In the area of economic development the Papua New Guinea Government and the Minister for Finance, Mr Chan (who in 1972 was the first elected member to present a Budget to the House of Assembly), have piloted many new programmes and policies. The pace and direction have been set with a comprehensive Improvement Plan (1973-1974), conditions and policy for promoting overseas investment, regulation of the intake of overseas manpower and expertise, principles and framework for a future banking system for Papua New Guinea, import and export policy, fisheries and timber resources arrangements, and mining policy. Many vital and substantial development programmes and schemes have been foreshadowed and undertaken — many with international assistance including from the Asian Development Bank. The first loan borrowing raised by Papua New Guinea on the international market was issued in Germany for \$13.5 million and was underwritten by an international syndicate of more than 70 banking and financial institutions.

Standards of health and education continued to rise and important advances in social development are set out in the body of the Report. A reassessment of the aims and needs for education in present circumstances in PNG saw the introduction of Skulankas to fit large numbers of school leavers for a useful place in society. On 19 February 1973 the Prime Minister announced a grant of \$5 million over the next 5 years for a national programme of cultural development in PNG. Plans are to develop a small national museum, establish an institute of Papua New Guinea cultures, foster the living arts, and recover artefacts from overseas for a national collection.

STATISTICAL APPENDICES

STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

The *Statistics Ordinance 1950-1969* provides for the appointment of a Statistician and for the collection and compilation of statistics of Papua New Guinea as directed by the Administrator. A Bureau of Statistics is established in the Papua New Guinea Government and under the direction of the Statistician is responsible, generally, for statistics and statistical co-ordination.

The notification (not compulsory) of births, deaths and marriages of members of both the Papua New Guinean and non-indigenous population is provided for under the *Civil Registration Ordinance 1963-1971*.

A continuing count of the Papua New Guinean people in all the areas under government control is undertaken by the Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration. Officers of that department visit individual villages and record vital statistics on a family group basis, including details of age, sex, relationships, births and deaths, migration and absentees from villages. This information is entered in village books, which are retained in the village, and is revised periodically during census patrols. It is also entered in a village population register which is maintained at each district headquarters. Figures for the enumerated and estimated population are given in Appendix I of this Report.

The *Census Ordinance 1947* provided for the taking of a census of the non-Papua New Guinean population by the Australian Government Statistician in conjunction with the Australian census. Censuses were taken under this ordinance at 30 June 1947, 1954 and 1961.

The *Census (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance 1966* provided for the taking of censuses of both Papua New Guinean and non-Papua New Guinean populations and censuses were carried out in July-June 1966 and July 1971 under this ordinance.

Provision is made in the *Local Government Ordinance 1963-1971* for local government councils to undertake the collection of census and other statistics. The collection of statistical data to supply administrative requirements in fields such as education, forestry, health, labour, mining and trade, is authorised under various ordinances, and collected by the relevant departments.

Statistical publications issued during the year comprised bulletins dealing with Oversea Trade (annual and monthly), Oversea Migration (annual and quarterly), New Motor Vehicle Registrations (monthly), Motor Vehicles on Register (annual), Production—Primary Industries (annual), Production—Secondary Industries (annual), Quarterly Summary of Statistics, Imports Cleared for Home Consumption (annual), Transport and Communications (annual), Finance—Taxation (annual), Private Overseas Investment (annual), Capital Expenditure by Private Businesses (annual), Retail Price Index (quarterly), Industrial Accidents (annual), Road Traffic Accidents (annual), Building Statistics (quarterly), Monthly Abstract of Statistics, Statistics from Religious Organisations (annual), and a bulletin providing statistics of Retail Trade.

Figures are rounded to the last significant figure shown. Due to rounding, components in a table may not add exactly to the total indicated.

Figures which are not available are indicated by the letters n.a.

Figures which are preliminary or subject to later revision are indicated by the letter p; figures revised since previous issue are indicated by the letter r; n. e. i. indicates categories not elsewhere included.

Where the letters p or r appear at the head of a column or order of a row of figures, the symbol applies to all figures in that column or row.

Unless otherwise stated, tables quote combined figures for Papua New Guinea.

CONVERSION TABLE

Relationship between English units and their metric equivalents are:

LENGTH:

	1 inch	=	2.5400 centimetres
12 inches	= 1 foot	=	.3048 metres
3 feet	= 1 yard	=	.9144 metres
1,760 yards	= 1 mile	=	1.6093 kilometres

AREA:

	1 square foot	=	.0929 square metres
9 square feet	= 1 square yard	=	.8361 square metres
4,840 square yards	= 1 acre	=	.4047 hectares
640 acres	= 1 square mile	=	2.5900 square kilometres

VOLUME:

	1 cubic foot	=	.0283 cubic metres
1 square foot by 1 inch thick	= 1 super foot (timber)	=	.0024 cubic metres

CAPACITY:

	1 pint	=	.5682 litres
8 pints	= 1 imperial gallon	=	4.5460 litres

WEIGHT:

	1 ounce troy (oz)	=	31.1035 grammes
	1 ounce fine (oz)	=	37.7993 grammes
	1 ounce avoirdupois (oz)	=	28.3495 grammes
16 oz. avoirdupois	= 1 pound (lb)	=	.4536 kilogrammes
100 lb	= 1 cental	=	45.3592 kilogrammes
112 lb	= 1 hundredweight (cwt)	=	50.8023 kilogrammes
2,000 lb	= 1 short ton	=	.9072 tonnes
20 cwt	= 1 ton (long ton)	=	1.0160 tonnes