

T

UNITED NATIONS
TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

T/1561
4 May 1961

A/4838

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Twenty-seventh session
Item 4 (d) of the provisional agenda

REPORT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 1959
TO 30 JUNE 1960

(22

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to each member of the Trusteeship Council two copies of the report of the Commonwealth of Australia on the administration of the Territory of New Guinea for the period from 1 July 1959 to 30 June 1960.^{1/}

Fifty-seven copies of the report were received by the Secretary-General on 3 May 1961.

Vingt-septième session
Point 4 (a) de l'ordre du jour provisoire

RAPPORT DU COMMONWEALTH D'AUSTRALIE SUR L'ADMINISTRATION
DU TERRITOIRE DE LA NOUVELLE-GUINÉE POUR LA PÉRIODE DU
1^{er} JUILLET 1959 AU 30 JUIN 1960

Note du Secrétaire général

Le Secrétaire général a l'honneur de transmettre à chacun des membres du Conseil de tutelle deux exemplaires du rapport du Commonwealth d'Australie sur l'administration du Territoire de la Nouvelle-Guinée pour la période du 1^{er} juillet 1959 au 30 juin 1960.^{1/}

Cinquante-sept exemplaires de ce rapport sont parvenus au Secrétaire général le 3 mai 1961.

^{1/} Commonwealth of Australia. Report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the administration of the Territory of New Guinea from 1 July 1959 to 30 June 1960. A.J. Arthur, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra. F.1964/61.

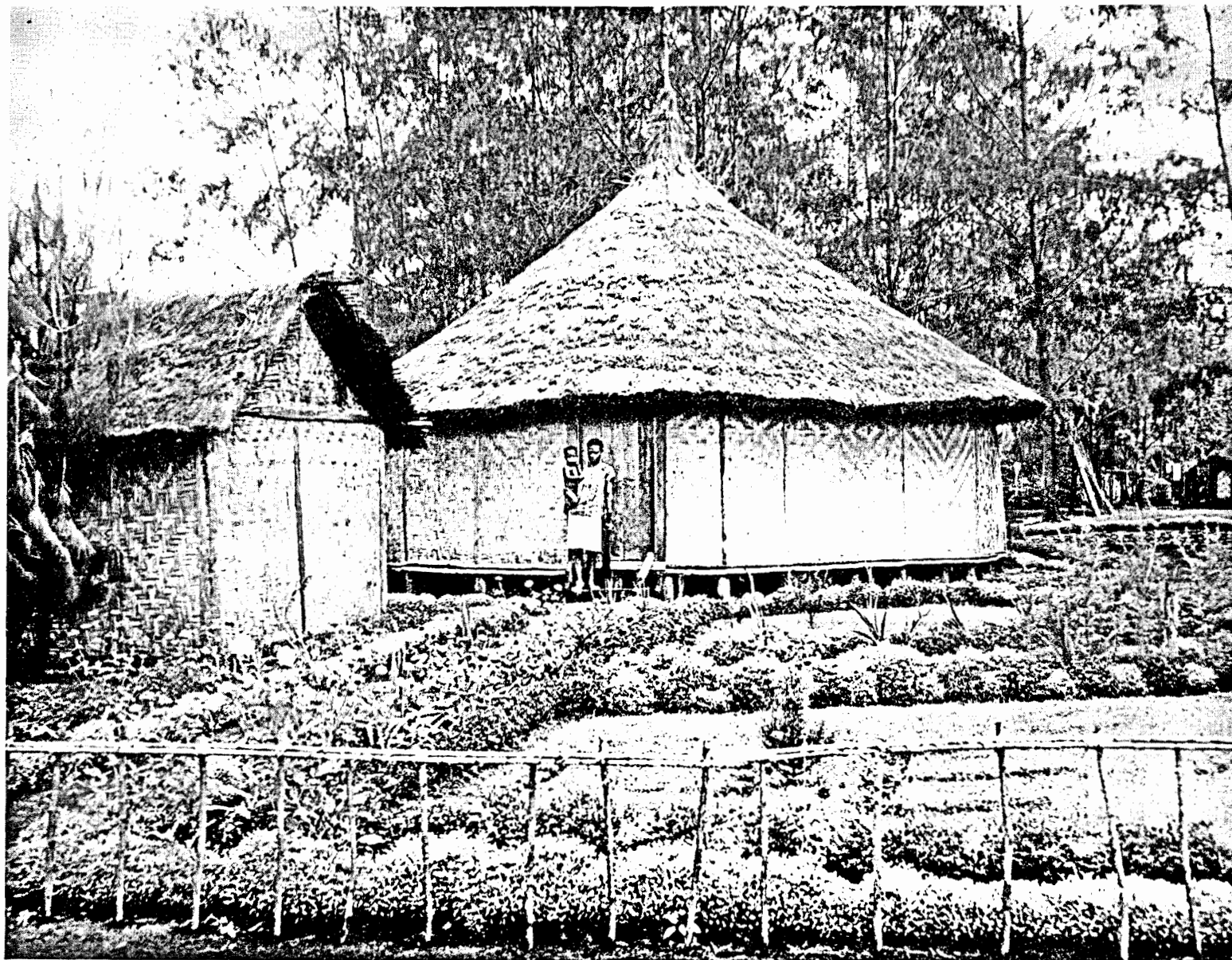


1961

**TERRITORY OF
NEW GUINEA**

**REPORT FOR
1959-1960**

By Authority:
A. J. ARTHUR, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.
(Printed in Australia.)



An improved type of highland native-material house which follows the traditional design but has a raised timber floor, hinged door and windows,

1961.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

REPORT

TO

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED
NATIONS

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

From 1st JULY, 1959, to 30th JUNE, 1960.

(SUBMITTED IN CONFORMITY WITH ARTICLE 88 OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND ON THE BASIS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE APPROVED BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
ON 6th JUNE, 1952, AS AMENDED ON 24th JULY, 1958.)

By Authority :

A. J. ARTHUR, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.

(Printed in Australia.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART	I.—INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION—	PAGE.
	General Description of the Territory—	
	Area and Location	11
	Topography	11
	Drainage	12
	Climate	12
	Natural Resources	13
	The Structure of Tribal Societies—	
	Population	14
	Changes and Movement of Population	14
	Ethnic Structure	15
	Linguistic Structure	15
	Indigenous Religions	16
	Social Structure	16
	Historical Survey	19
PART	II.—STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS—	
	Status of the Territory	20
	Status of the Inhabitants	20
PART	III.—INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS—	
	International	21
	Regional	21
	Common Associations of Indigenous Inhabitants with other Territories	21
	Administrative Union with Territory of Papua	21
PART	IV.—INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY: MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER—	
	Police Force	22
	Public Order	23
PART	V.—POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT—	
	Chapter 1.—General Political Structure	23
	Policy and Development Plans	23
	Chapter 2.—Territorial Government—	
	Structure	25
	Chief Administrative Officer	25
	Heads of Departments	25
	Legislative Councils or Organs	25
	The Legislative Council	25
	Observers	27
	The Administrator in Council	27
	The Administrator	27
	Executive and Advisory Organs	27
	Statutory Boards and Committees	28
	District Administration	28
	Classification of Areas	28
	Patrols	29
	Tribal Fighting and Attacks on Patrols	29
	Manam Island	29
	Chapter 3.—Local Government—	
	Native Local Government Councils	30
	District and Town Advisory Councils	32
	Chapter 4.—The Public Service—	
	Legislation	33
	Structure and Staffing	33
	Auxiliary Division	34
	Administration Servants	35
	Recruitment	35
	Organization, Classification and Methods	35
	Training	36
	Chapter 5.—Suffrage—	
	Legislative Council	37
	Native Local Government Councils	37
	Chapter 6.—Political Organizations	38
	Chapter 7.—The Judiciary—	
	Types of Courts	38
	Appeals	38
	Official Language	39
	Constitution of the Courts	39
	Judicial Appointments	39
	Fees	39
	Legal Aid	39
	Methods of Trial	40
	Equality of Treatment before the Law	40
	Penalties	40
	Conditional Release	40
	Chapter 8.—Legal System—	
	General	41
	Native Law and Custom	41
	Chapter 9.—Conclusions	41

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*continued.*

PART VI.—ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT—	PAGE.
Section 1.—Finance of the Territory—	
Chapter 1.—Public Finance	42
Chapter 2.—Taxation—	
General	43
Customs Duties	43
Excise Duties	43
Income Tax	44
Personal Tax	44
Revenue from Income and Personal Taxation	45
Native Local Government Council Tax	45
Stamp Duties	45
Section 2.—Money and Banking	45
Section 3.—Economy of the Territory—	
Chapter 1.—General—	
General Situation	46
Price and Production Trends	46
National Income	47
Non-governmental Organizations	47
Chapter 2.—Policy and Planning—	
General	47
Administrative Organization for Economic Development	49
Programmes for Economic Development	49
Credit Assistance for Economic Development	49
Chapter 3.—Investments	50
Chapter 4.—Economic Equality	50
Chapter 5.—Private Indebtedness	51
Section 4.—Economic Resources, Activities and Services—	
Chapter 1.—General—	
Policy and Legislation	51
Production, Distribution and Marketing	51
Stabilization	52
Monopolies	52
Private Corporations and Organizations	52
Co-operatives	55
Chapter 2.—Commerce and Trade—	
General	56
External Trade	57
Customs Duties	57
Import Restrictions	58
Export Licences	58
Chapter 3.—Land and Agriculture—	
(a) Land Tenure—	
Land Legislation	58
Classification of Land	58
Native-owned Land	58
Freehold Land	61
Administration Land	61
Transfer of Alienated Land to Indigenous Inhabitants	61
Ownerless Land	62
Registration of Titles	62
Surveys Completed	63
(b) Agricultural Products—	
Principal Types and Methods of Agriculture	63
Cultivation Methods and Techniques of the Indigenes	63
Status of Indigenous Agriculture	64
Evaluation of Territory Agriculture	65
Development Plans for Indigenous Agriculture	66
Agricultural Research	67
Plant Pathology and Microbiology	68
Agricultural Chemistry	69
Economic Entomology	69
Soil Survey	70
Agronomy	71
Plant Introduction and Quarantine	72
Agricultural Extension	72
Indigenous Participation in Agricultural Administration	75
Major Production Statistics	75
Adequacy of Food Supplies for the Indigenous People	76
Control of Production by Indigenes	76
General	76
(c) Water Resources	76

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*continued.*

PART VI.—ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT— <i>continued.</i>	PAGE.
Section 4.—Economic Resources, Activities and Services— <i>continued.</i>	
Chapter 4.—Livestock—	
Administrative Organization	76
Types of Stock	76
Pigs	76
Cattle	77
Other Livestock	77
Research	78
Control of Pests and Diseases	78
Extension Activity	78
Chapter 5.—Fisheries—	
Administrative Organization	78
Legislation	78
Resources	78
Catch and Marketing	79
Fisheries Development and Research	79
Training	80
Chapter 6.—Forests—	
History of Utilization	80
Forest Policy	81
Legislation	81
Attitude of and Effect on Indigenous Inhabitants	81
Forest Service	81
Recruitment and Training	81
Silviculture	82
Nurseries	82
Natural Regeneration	82
Research	82
Utilization	83
Surveys and Acquisitions	83
Forest Botany	84
Chapter 7.—Mineral Resources—	
Policy and Legislation	84
Administration	85
Production	85
Mining by Indigenous Inhabitants	85
Mining Development	86
Duration of Mineral Resources	87
Vulcanological Observations	87
Chapter 8.—Industries—	
Manufacturing Industry	87
Local Handicraft and Cottage Industry	87
Food Industry	87
Tourist Industry	87
Principal Markets	87
Industrial Development	87
Industrial Licensing	88
Fuel and Power Facilities	88
Chapter 9.—Transport and Communications—	
Postal Services	88
Telephone and Radio Telephone Services	89
Telegraph Services	90
Planned Development	90
Postal and Telegraph Training	90
Radio Broadcasting Services	91
Roads	91
Road Transport and Railway Services	91
Air Transport Services	91
Meteorological Services	93
Shipping Services	93
Transport Connexions with Interior and Inland Waterways	93
Ports and Facilities	93
Distinction in Use, Ownership, &c.	94
Chapter 10.—Public Works and Other Capital Expenditure—	
Administrative Organization	94
Expenditure	94
Works Activity	95
Highlands Development Project	95
Planned Expenditure 1959-60	95

TABLE OF CONTENTS—continued.

PART	VII.—SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT—	PAGE.
Chapter 1.—General Social Conditions—		
Social and Religious Background and Customs of the Indigenous Inhabitants	95	
Non-governmental Organizations	95	
Chapter 2.—Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms—		
General	96	
Slavery	96	
Right of Petition	96	
Restrictions	96	
Freedom of the Press	96	
Indigenous Religions	97	
Missionary Activities	97	
Adoption of Children	97	
Children Born out of Wedlock	98	
Immigration	98	
Chapter 3.—Status of Women—		
General	98	
Marriage Customs, &c.	99	
Legal Capacity	99	
Public Offices	99	
Employment	99	
Organization for the Advancement of Women	100	
Women's Organizations	100	
Chapter 4.—Labour—		
General Situation	100	
Opportunities for Employment	101	
Labour Legislation	101	
Organization of the Department Responsible for the Administration of Labour Laws	102	
Terms and Conditions of Employment	102	
Recruitment of Workers	102	
Remuneration	102	
Discrimination and Equal Remuneration	103	
Hours of Work	103	
Medical Inspection and Treatment	103	
Housing and Sanitary Conditions at Places of Employment	103	
Workers' Compensation	103	
Employment of Women and Juveniles	103	
Underground and Night Work	103	
Industrial Homework	104	
Industrial Safety	104	
Compulsory Labour	104	
Training of Skilled and Other Workers	104	
Freedom of Movement of Persons to Neighbouring Territories for Employment Purposes	105	
Recruitment from Outside the Territory	105	
Unemployment	105	
Indebtedness	105	
Trade Unions	105	
Settlement of Labour Disputes	105	
Application of International Labour Organization Conventions	105	
Chapter 5.—Social Security and Welfare Services	105	
Chapter 6.—Standards of Living	106	
Chapter 7.—Public Health—		
(a) General: Organization—		
Legislation	106	
Departmental Organization	106	
Medical Services Outside the Administration	106	
Co-operation with other Government and International Organizations	106	
Finance	106	
(b) Medical Facilities—		
Hospitals	106	
Medical Aid Posts (Village Dispensaries)	107	
Administration Medical Patrols	107	
Specialist Services	107	
(c) Environmental Sanitation—		
Removal and Treatment of Waste Matter	111	
Water Supplies	111	
Food Inspection	111	
Control of Pests Dangerous to Health	111	
(d) Prevalence of Diseases—		
Principal Diseases	111	
Principal Causes of Death	112	
Important Case Mortality Rates in Percentages	112	
Vital Statistics	112	

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*continued.*

PART VII.—SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT— <i>continued.</i>	PAGE.
Chapter 7.—Public Health— <i>continued.</i>	
(e) Preventive Measures—	
Vaccination	112
Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases	113
Quarantine	113
(f) Medical Training and Health Education—	
Training	113
Health Education	114
(g) Nutrition	114
Chapter 8.—Narcotic Drugs	115
Chapter 9.—Drugs	115
Chapter 10.—Alcohol and Spirits—	
Legislation	115
Import Duties	116
Chapter 11.—Housing and Town and Country Planning—	
Legislation	116
Housing Conditions	116
Town Planning	116
Training and Research	117
Chapter 12.—Prostitution	117
Chapter 13.—Penal Organization—	
Factors responsible for Crime	117
Legislation	117
Departmental Organization	117
Classification of Detainees	117
Conditions of Institution Labour	118
Institution Conditions	118
Training, Amenities and Rehabilitation	118
Juvenile Delinquency	119
PART VIII.—EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT—	
Chapter 1.—General Educational System—	
Legislation	119
General Policy	119
Administrative Organization	120
Inspection of Schools	121
Plans and Programmes	121
Progress	122
Non-Government Schools	122
Basis of Establishment of Schools	123
Religious Instruction	124
Information about the United Nations	124
Compulsory Education	124
School Fees	124
Girl's Education	124
Scholarships and Allowances	124
Transportation of School Children	125
Fundamental Education Centres	125
School Buildings	125
Text-books	125
Libraries and Papers	125
Youth Organizations	125
Chapter 2.—Primary Education—	
Structure and Organization	126
Policy	126
Curriculum	126
Methods of Teaching English to Indigenous Pupils	127
Age of Pupils, Attendance and Educational Wastage	127
Community Sponsored Schools	127
Chapter 3.—Intermediate and Secondary Schools—	
Policy	127
Curriculum	128
Attendance at Schools beyond Primary Level	128
Chapter 4.—Institutions of Higher Education	128
Chapter 5.—Other Schools	128
Chapter 6.—Teachers—	
Non-indigenous Teachers	129
Indigenous Teachers	129
In-service Training	130
Educational Tours in Australia by Indigenous Teachers	130
Salaries	130

PART VIII.—EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT—continued.	PAGE.
Chapter 7.—Adult and Community Education—	
Extent of Illiteracy	131
Adult Education	131
Broadcast Programmes, Publications and Films	131
Chapter 8.—Culture and Research—	
Research	132
Indigenous Arts and Culture	132
Antiquities	132
Museums, Parks, &c.	133
Languages	133
Supply of Literature	133
Public Libraries	133
Theatres and Cinemas	133
PART IX.—PUBLICATIONS—	
Publications	134
PART X.—RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—	
Resolutions and Recommendations	134
PART XI.—SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS—	
Summary and Conclusions	141

STATISTICAL APPENDICES.

	PAGE.
STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION	143
CONVERSION TABLE	143
STATISTICAL SUMMARY	144
APPENDIX I.—POPULATION—	
Table 1.—Enumerated and Estimated Indigenous Population at 30th June, 1960	150
2.—Non-Indigenous Population: Racial Distribution at 30th June, 1960	151
3.—Particulars of Births, Deaths and Marriages of Non-Indigenous Population during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960	151
4.—Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Population: Migration Oversea and Inter-Territory during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960	151
APPENDIX II.—ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT—	
Table 1.—Public Service of Papua and New Guinea: Classified Positions and Positions Occupied at 30th June, 1960	153
2.—Organization Chart	facing page 184
3.—Public Service of Papua and New Guinea: Total Staff by Department and District of Employment at 30th June, 1960	184
4.—Public Service of Papua and New Guinea: Staff by Department at 30th June, 1960	185
5.—Administration Servants: Establishment by Department and Category of Employment at 30th June, 1960	185
6.—Administration Servants: Employment by Department at 30th June, 1960	187
7.—Patrols conducted by Native Affairs Officers and Number of Inspection Visits at 30th June, 1960	187
8.—Areas under Administration Control or Influence at 30th June, 1959 and 1960	188
9.—Map showing Degree of Administration Control at 30th June, 1960	facing page 188
10.—Native War Damage Compensation: Claims and Payments during 1959–60 and Total at 30th June, 1960	189
11.—Number of Village Officials and Councillors at 30th June, 1960	189
12.—Native Local Government Councils at 30th June, 1960	190
13.—Analysis of Actual Expenditure on Public Services by Native Local Government Councils for the Year Ended 31st December, 1959	191
14.—Abstracts of Estimates of Native Local Government Councils for the Financial Year Ending 31st December, 1960	191
15.—Analysis of Estimated Expenditure on Public Services of Native Local Government Councils for the Financial Year Ending 31st December, 1960	192
16.—Composition of District Advisory Councils at 30th June, 1960	193
17.—Composition of Town Advisory Councils at 30th June, 1960	193
18.—Executive and Advisory Organization at 30th June, 1960	194
APPENDIX III.—JUSTICE—	
Cases Tried during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960—	
(1) Supreme Court	196
(2) District Courts	197
(3) Courts for Native Affairs	199
APPENDIX IV.—PUBLIC FINANCE—	
Table 1.—Revenue and Expenditure during the years 1955–56 to 1959–60	200
2.—Revenue during the years 1955–56 to 1959–60	200
3.—Expenditure during the years 1955–56 to 1959–60	201
APPENDIX V.—TAXATION—	
Tax Rates	202
APPENDIX VI.—MONEY AND BANKING—	
Money Market Rates at 30th June, 1960	203
APPENDIX VII.—COMMERCE AND TRADE—	
Table 1.—Value of Oversea Trade during the years 1955–56 to 1959–60	204
2.—Imports during the years 1955–56 to 1959–60, showing Value by Statistical Sections	204
3.—Imports during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960, by Countries of Origin	205
4.—Exports during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960: Quantity and Value	206
5.—Direction of Exports during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960	206
6.—Particulars of Registered Companies operating in the Territory at 30th June, 1960	207
7.—Particulars of Companies Registered in the Territory from 1st July, 1959 to 30th June, 1960	207
8.—Particulars of Registered Companies operating in the Territory from 1st July, 1955, to 30th June, 1960	208
APPENDIX VIII.—AGRICULTURE—	
Table 1.—Land Tenure at 30th June, 1960	208
2.—Land Held under Lease at 30th June, 1960	208
3.—Leases Granted during 1959–60 by Classes and Districts	209
4.—Leases Granted during 1959–60 to Indigenous and Others	209
5.—Holdings of Alienated Land of One Acre or More used for Agricultural or Pastoral Purposes in Each District at 31st March, 1960	210
6.—Principal Commercial Crops showing Holdings, Area under Crop and Production during the Year Ended 31st March, 1960	210

STATISTICAL APPENDICES—continued.

	PAGE.
APPENDIX IX.—LIVESTOCK— Principal Livestock at 31st March, 1960	211
APPENDIX X.—FISHERIES— Exports of Shell for Years Ended 30th June, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960	211
APPENDIX XI.—FORESTS— Table 1.—Classification of Forest Areas 2.—Silviculture: Operations to 30th June, 1958, 1959 and 1960 3.—Areas under Exploitation 4.—Annual Timber Yield for years 1955-56 to 1959-60 5.—Number of Persons Employed in Sawmills and Related Forestry Activities at 30th June, 1959 and 1960 6.—Sawn Timber production for years 1955-56 to 1959-60	212 212 212 213 213 213
APPENDIX XII.—MINERAL RESERVES— Table 1.—Mineral Areas Held at 30th June, 1960 2.—Number of Mines according to Principal Mineral Extracted and Ownership at 30th June, 1960 3.—Mint Returns of Actual Quantity and Value of Minerals Produced during the years 1955-56 to 1959-60 4.—Exclusive Prospecting Licenses held at 30th June, 1960 5.—Number of Workers employed in the Mining Industry: Daily Working Average 1958-59 and 1959-60	214 214 214 214 215
APPENDIX XIII.—INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION— Table 1.—Summary of Manufacturing Industry 2.—Generation of Electric Energy: Installed Capacity and Production for the years 1957-58, 1958-59, and 1959-60	215 215
APPENDIX XIV.—CO-OPERATIVES— Table 1.—Details of Co-operative Societies for each of the Years Ended 31st, March, 1956 to 1960 2.—Co-operative Societies showing Members, Capital and Turnover for the Year Ended 31st March, 1960 3.—Primary Organizations: Activity in Each District during the Year Ended 31st March, 1960 4.—Secondary Organizations: Activity in Each District during the Year Ended 31st March, 1960	216 216 217 217
APPENDIX XV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS— Table 1.—Postal Articles Handled during the Years Ended 30th June, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 2.—Money Order Transactions during the Years Ended 30th June, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 3.—Telephone Services at 30th June, 1957, 1958, 1959, and 1960 4.—Telephone Services: Details of Type of Service at 30th June, 1960 5.—Telegraph Services: Number of Telegraph Stations and Messages Handled during the Years Ended 30th June, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 6.—Map showing Airports, Principal Airfields and Air Services 7.—External and Internal Air and Airmail Services at 30th June, 1960 8.—Regular Air Transport Services for the Years Ended 30th June, 1960 9.—Schedule of Aerodromes and Alighting Areas indicating Controlling Authority and Capacity at 30th June, 1960 10.—Port Activity: Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Principal Ports during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960 11.—Nationality of Oversea and Inter-Territory Vessels Entering New Guinea Ports during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960 12.—Tonnage of Cargo Handled at New Guinea Ports during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960 13.—Number of Vessels Licensed under the <i>Shipping Ordinance</i> 1951-1952 at 30th June, 1960, Classified according to Type and Gross Registered Tonnage 14.—Vehicular Roads 15.—Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Registrations Effective at 31st December, 1959 16.—Motor Vehicle Drivers' and Motor Cycle Riders' Licences: Number Effective at 31st December, 1959	217 218 218 218 219 facing page 220 219 220 221 224 224 225 225 226 226 226
APPENDIX XVI.—COST OF LIVING— Average Retail Prices for Basic Items at 30th June, 1960	227
APPENDIX XVII.—LABOUR— Table 1.—Number of Indigenous Workers Classified by Industry and Basis of Engagement at 31st March, 1960 2.—Number of Indigenous Workers Employed at 31st March, 1960, Showing Sex, Marital Status and Age Groups Classified according to Each Major Group of Industry 3.—Number of Workers Employed at 31st March, 1960, Showing Method of Recruitment according to Each Major Group of Industry 4.—Number of Privately Employed Agreement Workers Employed at 31st March, 1960, Showing Place of Recruitment, according to Each Major Group of Industry 5.—Frequency Distribution of Actual Cash Wages of Indigenous Employees in Major Occupations at 31st March, 1960 6.—Number of Labour Inspections Performed during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960, Classified according to Major Groups of Industry 7.—Number of Industrial Accidents which Occurred during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960, showing Cause and Result 8.—Number of Cases where Compensation due to Industrial Accidents was Paid during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960 9.—Compensation Cases Reported in 1959-60 and Awaiting Settlement at 30th June, 1960 10.—Illnesses and Deaths due to Occupational Diseases during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960 11.—Prosecutions for Breaches of the <i>Native Labour Ordinance</i> 1950-1956 by Employers during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960	228 229 230 231 232 234 235 236 237 237 237

STATISTICAL APPENDICES—continued.

	PAGE.
APPENDIX XVII.—LABOUR—continued.	
12.—Prosecutions for Breaches of the <i>Native Labour Ordinance</i> 1950–1956 by Workers during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960	237
13.—Details of Breaches of Native Employees' Agreements under the <i>Native Labour Ordinance</i> 1950–56 by Workers and Employers during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960, Resulting in Variation or Termination of Agreements	238
14.—Complaints by Workers, by Categories of Employment, during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960	238
15.—Number and Duration of Industrial Disputes which Occurred during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960, Showing the Number of Workers Involved and Man-days Lost	239
APPENDIX XVIII.—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES—	240
APPENDIX XIX.—PUBLIC HEALTH—	
Table 1.—Health Services Personnel: Administration and Other at 30th June, 1960	241
2.—Hospitals and Medical Centres at 30th June, 1960	242
3.—Administration Hospitals at 30th June, 1960	243
4.—Administration Hospitals by District, Showing Average Number of Beds Occupied Daily, Admissions and Out-patients Treated during the Year Ended 31st March, 1960	244
5.—Number of In-patients Treated and Deaths Recorded in Administration Hospitals, Classified by Racial and Disease Groups, during the Year Ended 31st March, 1960	245
6.—Number of Patients Treated by Mission Health Institutions during the Year Ended 31st March, 1960	245
7.—Number of Deaths of Indigenous Children Recorded in Administration Hospitals during the Year Ended 31st March, 1960, Classified by Age Distribution and Cause of Death	246
8.—Distribution of Deaths of Indigenous Children under Ten Years of Age Occurring in Administration Hospitals during the Year Ended 31st March, 1960	248
9.—Administration Infant Welfare Centres and Clinics for Europeans and Asians for the Year Ended 31st March, 1960	250
10.—Administration Infant Welfare Centres and Clinics for Indigenes for the Year Ended 31st March, 1960	251
11.—Mission Activity in Infant Welfare Centres and Clinics for Indigenes during the Year Ended 31st March, 1960	252
12.—Total Expenditure on Public Health during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960	253
APPENDIX XX.—HOUSING	254
APPENDIX XXI.—PENAL ORGANIZATION—	
Table 1.—Persons Received into Gaol from the Courts during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960: Terms of Sentence	254
2.—Prisoners under Sentence in Gaol at 30th June, 1960: Age Distribution	254
3.—Prisoners under Sentence in Gaol at 30th June, 1960: Term of Sentences being Served	255
APPENDIX XXII.—EDUCATION—	
Table 1.—Administration and Mission Schools 1955–56 to 1959–60	255
2.—Administration and Mission Primary Schools, 1955–56 to 1959–60	256
3.—Administration and Mission Schools beyond Primary Level (Intermediate, Secondary, Technical and Teacher Training) 1955–56 to 1959–60	257
4.—Administration Schools at 30th June, 1960	258
5.—Mission Schools at 30th June, 1960	258
6.—Administration and Mission Schools by District at 30th June, 1960	259
7.—Administration and Mission Schools: Non-Indigenous Pupils by Academic Level at 30th June, 1960	260
8.—Administration and Mission Schools: Indigenous Pupils by Academic Level at 30th June, 1960	261
9.—Administration Schools Attended by Indigenes, by District, at 30th June, 1960	262
10.—Missions Conducting Schools at 30th June, 1960	264
11.—Pupils Attending Mission Schools at 30th June, 1960	265
12.—Teachers in Mission Schools at 30th June, 1960	266
13.—Expenditure on Education during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960	267
APPENDIX XXIII.—INTERNATIONAL TREATIES CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS—	
List of Treaties, Conventions and Agreements applied to the Territory during 1959–60	267
APPENDIX XXIV.—CLIMATIC CONDITIONS	268
APPENDIX XXV.—RELIGIOUS MISSIONS—	
Table 1.—Religious Missions operating in the Territory at 30th June, 1960	269
2.—Nationalities of Non-indigenous Missionaries at 30th June, 1960	270
3.—Medical and Educational Activities of Missions: Summary of Expenditure during the Year Ended 30th June, 1960	270
APPENDIX XXVI.—TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL QUESTIONNAIRE—	
Index of references in the report in relation to the Questionnaire	271

THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

ANNUAL REPORT 1959-60.

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY.

AREA AND LOCATION.

The Trust Territory of New Guinea extends from the equator to eight degrees south latitude, a distance of 400 nautical miles, and west to east from 141 degrees east longitude (its boundary with Dutch New Guinea) to 160 degrees east longitude, a distance of 1,000 nautical miles. The land area of the Territory covers some 93,000 square miles and includes that part of the Island of New Guinea north of the Papuan and east of the Dutch New Guinea borders, the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago of which New Britain, New Ireland and Manus are the largest, and the two northernmost islands of the Solomon Group, namely Buka and Bougainville.

TOPOGRAPHY.

New Guinea Mainland.—The central core of this zone is a massive cordillera which extends from one end of the island to the other, a distance of 1,500 miles. This cordillera is one of the great mountain systems of the world, reaching in several places a height of 15,000 feet. It represents an axis of tertiary and mesozoic mountain building situated in a zone of crustal weakness separating the relatively stable Australian continental mass from the Pacific Ocean.

The highest peak in the Territory is Mount Wilhelm (15,400 feet) in the Bismarck Range. Despite the fact that the main ranges extend throughout the length of the island and form a complete divide between north and south flowing drainage, they do not consist of a single chain but form a complex system of ranges separated in many cases by broad upland valleys. The principal units of this system in eastern New Guinea are the Star Mountains (extending across the Dutch New Guinea border) and the Hindenburg, Muller, Kuhor, Schrader and Bismarck Ranges. Each of these reaches an altitude of 10,000 feet or more and each has an individual character. The width of the main range varies from 50 miles at its narrowest part to 150 miles at its widest. Broad, grass-covered valleys are to be found in the wider portions of these highlands. Some of these valleys are fertile and generally enjoy a good climate. Marginal to the highlands dissection has been proceeding apace and has resulted in intensely rugged juvenile topography.

Running parallel to the main ranges, but separated from them by the Central Depression, are the Northern Mountains. The Central Depression is a great trough of structural origin which includes the valleys of the Sepik and Ramu Rivers, which drain in opposite directions to

enter the sea close to each other between Hansa Bay and Wewak, and the Markham Valley, which drains into the Huon Gulf near Lae. The ranges which constitute the Northern Mountains, running east from the Dutch New Guinea border, are as follows:—The Bewani, Torricelli and Prince Alexander Mountains (north of the Sepik River), and the Adelbert, Finisterre and Saruwaged Mountains (between the mouth of the Ramu River and the Huon Gulf). The mountains north of the Sepik do not exceed 5,000 feet in height, but in the Finisterre and Saruwaged Ranges of the Huon Peninsula some peaks exceed 13,000 feet. These latter ranges are particularly rugged and include numbers of near-vertical precipices several thousands of feet in depth.

The coastal areas of eastern New Guinea show the features indicative of a slowly rising littoral. One of the most significant is that with few exceptions the rivers are not navigable. Another feature is the raised reefs which extend almost continuously from the Sepik Delta south-easterly to Cape Cretin. The Morobe coast between Salamaua and Morobe is a drowned littoral and there is a complete absence of raised coral from the mouth of the Markham River to the Papuan border. A notable feature of the north coast is the belt of off-shore volcanic islands which stretches from Wewak to Dampier Strait (west of New Britain).

New Britain is the largest of the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago. There are two main lines of ranges in the island—the Whiteman and Nakanai Ranges in the south, which trend from south-west to north-east, and the Baining Mountains of the Gazelle Peninsula, trending north-west and south-east. The low relief of the north coast is broken by a large number of sharp volcanic peaks which in some cases reach 7,000 feet in height. These volcanoes are mostly of the explosive type and catastrophic eruptions have occurred in recent times. At the western end of New Britain is a cluster of volcanic mountains containing several peaks over 3,000 feet in height; another group of volcanoes occurs further east in the Kimbe Bay and Open Bay areas; and there is an area of very recent volcanism on the Gazelle Peninsula in the vicinity of Rabaul. All of New Britain not of a mountainous nature may be classified as shore-line, coastal plains or swamps. The coast-line is approximately 1,000 miles in length around most of which fringing and barrier coral reefs, although not continuous, are extensively developed.

New Ireland which is nearly 200 miles long averages only 7 miles in width except in the south where it expands to 30 miles. It is exceedingly mountainous with the Schleinitz Mountains (in the northern part of the

island) rising to 4,100 feet and the Rossel Mountains (in the south) to 6,430 feet. To the south-east of the former is the extensive Lelet Plateau with a mean height of 2,600 feet.

The coasts of New Ireland are relatively straight and exposed and afford little shelter. They have been subject to recent elevation and there has been an extensive development of raised coral reefs.

Manus Island is about 50 miles long from west to east and its greatest width is about 17 miles. The island is largely hilly and deeply dissected. Along the coast steep slopes alternate with swampy lowland embayments, there being no continuous coastal plain. Practically the whole of Manus is fringed by coral reefs.

The Solomon Islands.—Bougainville is the largest island in the Solomons, being about 127 miles in length with a maximum width of about 49 miles. The interior of the island contains a massive mountain range which follows its length and which is known as the Emperor Range in the north and the Crown Prince Range in the south. It contains the two active volcanoes: Balbi (8,502 feet) and Bagana (5,730 feet). Shoals and fringing coral reefs are common off the coasts of the island.

Buka Island, just north of Bougainville, is 35 miles long by 9 miles wide. A range of volcanic hills follows the west coast and reaches a maximum height of about 1,300 feet. Parallel to this and fronting the east coast is a lower range of hills formed of coral limestone terraced on their seaward slopes. The east and north coasts are steep and are backed by wooded cliffs. The west and south coasts are protected by a barrier reef, from 2 to 3 miles offshore, on which is situated a chain of twenty or more small coral islets.

There are some 600 lesser islands within the Trust Territory mainly of volcanic origin or coralline formation.

DRAINAGE.

The heavy rainfall of New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland and Bougainville, coupled with the large area of steep slopes with rapid run-off, has been responsible for many rivers with a very large volume of flow. With one exception, the Sepik (which is navigable for a distance of 300 miles from its mouth by vessels drawing 13 feet), the rivers are not navigable except by canoes or small launches in the lower reaches. Mountain streams are found extensively throughout the Territory; they are frequently a hindrance to travel, as they carry a huge volume of water, especially after heavy rains.

Swamps are most extensive. Tidal swamps (almost entirely mangrove) occur intermittently round the coasts where the land is regularly submerged at high tide. Riverine swamps are to be found in the Sepik basin while grass and reed marshes are most extensive in the mid-Sepik and mid-Ramu areas where the low-lying terrain is almost continuously under water.

There are some small lakes in the Territory but none is of any physiographic or economic importance.

CLIMATE.

Lying wholly within the tropics and situated between the continents of Asia and Australia, the Territory of New Guinea experiences a typical monsoonal climate. The monsoonal régime divides the year into two principal wind seasons which are distinguished primarily by difference in wind direction. The north-west monsoon during which the winds blow from a north-west or westerly direction, extends from December to March, and the south-east monsoon (trades) season, when the winds blow from the south-east or east, extends from May to October. The seasons are separated from each other by "changeover" or transitional periods during which the wind changes its direction. These periods occur in April-May and in October-November. As is characteristic of all monsoonal regions the time and intensity of the wind vary from year to year.

The north-west monsoon and the south-east trades pass over large expanses of ocean before reaching the islands of the Territory and both are thus heavily laden with moisture. This results in heavy rainfalls throughout the Territory and most places have an average annual rainfall in excess of 100 inches. The highest figures are recorded on coasts and mountain-sides exposed to the steady south-east trades. Southern New Britain and the higher mountains of the Huon Peninsula receive an average of 250 inches of rainfall or more per annum. Wide valleys parallel to the east coast, such as the Middle and Upper Ramu Valleys, are enclosed valleys in the highland regions, such as the Bulolo Valley, where the average annual rainfall is about 60 inches, lie in "rain shadow" zones and have a very low rainfall.

Some areas in the Territory have a generally uniform rainfall throughout the year, but most places have a definite seasonal distribution of rainfall, receiving the greater percentage of their rainfall in one or other of the two main wind seasons. This seasonal distribution of rain is the resultant effect of topography on the rain-bearing winds. The island of New Britain illustrates this effect perfectly. As the median mountainous backbone of the island lies athwart the direction of the seasonal winds, the north coast of the island derives a seasonal concentration of rainfall in the north-west monsoon season, while at the same period the south coast is relatively dry, the central mountains forming an effective barrier and placing the latter area in a "rain shadow". In the south-east trades season concentration of rainfall occurs on the southern coast while the protected northern coast remains dry.

Within the Territory the length of day varies very slightly throughout the year, with a half-hour difference between the limits of sunrise and sunset. The sun ascends almost perpendicularly with the horizon, so that dawn and twilight are of short duration, and there is little change in the sun's position at noon.

Atmospheric temperature and humidity are uniformly high throughout the year. Summer and winter seasons

as experienced in the temperate latitudes do not exist; the mean maximum temperature is about 90 degrees Fahrenheit and the mean minimum about 73 degrees Fahrenheit in coastal areas. A diurnal temperature range of from 10-15 degrees Fahrenheit is experienced in most localities. There is a general lowering of temperatures with increase in elevation, highland areas being cooler than the coastal regions.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Soils.—Most of the inland country is covered with shallow heavily leached and infertile soils. Notable exceptions are to be found in the broad valleys, such as the Ramu and Markham and an appreciable part of the plateau regions of the central mountains, including areas in the vicinity of Goroka, Mount Hagen, Aiyura and Chimbu, where either alluvial soils or soils of volcanic origin occur.

The soils of the coastal areas are of varying fertility, ranging from shallow relatively infertile soils formed from decomposed coral to extremely fertile deep alluvial and volcanic soils. From the data available, it appears that the greatest possibilities for agricultural development are on the latter two groups of soils. There are appreciable areas of volcanic soils in northern New Britain, especially in the Rabaul area, where most of the commercial and agricultural development of the island is centred; extensive areas of volcanic soils also occur in Bougainville. As a general rule the soils of greatest fertility are those where volcanic activity has been recent; as soil matures it tends to become degraded as the result of intense leaching. As in the case of volcanic soils, the better alluvial soils are of recent origin. Alluvial soils of varying quality are widespread in occurrence in the Territory; the largest areas are on the coastal plains and in the broad river valleys. They are found not only on the lower parts of the valley floors, but are frequently well developed on the adjoining slopes.

Minerals.—Minerals known to occur in the Territory include gold, platinum, osmiridium, silver, copper, iron, lead, zinc, nickel, chrome, sulphur, low-grade coal and various gemstones. Of these, only gold has assumed economic significance. Gold is produced principally from the Wau-Bulolo area of the Morobe District. The search for oil in the Sepik District is at present suspended.

Vegetation and Timber Resources.—The vegetation of the Territory is luxuriant and has a great wealth of plant species, and although there are large areas in which the whole aspect of the vegetation has been transformed by human activities, by far the greater part of the area still bears natural vegetation little affected by man. Much of the Territory is still botanically unexplored although thousands of species of vegetation have already been identified. The flora of the Territory has much in common with that of northern Australia, but because of the large proportion of Asian elements, New Guinea is reckoned botanically as part of the Indo-Malayan region.

Except for low rainfall areas most of the Territory below 6,000 feet is covered by rain forest. This is characterized by a thick overhead canopy which cuts off the sunlight and inhibits the growth of small bushes on the ground. Except for a few very high isolated trees, the ceiling is dense and of fairly uniform height. A feature is the buttressed roots of many of the trees, often radiating several yards from the butt.

Secondary growth consisting of thick tangled growths of bush, brambles and creeper is found throughout the rain forest areas, usually near native villages, or where the land has been previously cleared for native gardens. It generally occurs in small isolated patches.

At altitudes of about 6,000 feet the rain forest usually gives way to moss forest, which persists to the edge of the alpine vegetation at about 11,000 feet. The trees of the moss forest are lichen covered and festooned. The ground is carpeted with a layer of moss and decayed vegetation many feet thick.

In the zone of alpine vegetation the trees are stunted conifers and other species and constitute what is known as alpine forest. The timber is rarely continuous, but grows in stands separated by stretches of grassland over which tree ferns and shrubs are scattered. Above 12,000 feet trees are rarely found and grassland is dominant.

Some areas in various parts of the Territory are completely covered by tall grasses, of which kunai and kangaroo grass are dominant. Very extensive areas of these grasslands occur in the Waria, Markham, Ramu and Sepik Valleys and in the highlands. Some of these may be natural grasslands, but in most cases there is little doubt that they have been caused by fires or clearing.

In the swamp lands a large variety of plants grow. Mangrove is to be found between the limits of tides on most flat areas along the coast and also along rivers. It covers the delta of the Ramu River. Nipa palm is often associated with mangrove and patches of it are to be found in the less salty parts of the large rivers. In general the mangrove occurs nearest the sea and the nipa behind it extending to the limits of the brackish water. Sac sac or sago palms grow generally in swamps beyond the limits of brackish water and numerous areas are to be found along the Sepik and Ramu Rivers. Pit pit, which grows to a height of about 12 feet and resembles wild sugar cane, is also to be found in swampy low-lying country usually lining stream banks, but does not cover extensive areas.

In the Territory there are several timbers which have economic possibilities; they are mainly softwoods, although a few durable hardwoods do exist. (The development of timber and other forest industries is dealt with in Chapter 6 of section 4 of Part VI. of this report.)

Fauna.—The fauna of the Territory of New Guinea is closely related to that of Australia. The long isolation of the New Guinea group of islands, however, has had a great influence and some types and forms which succumbed in the continent have survived in the islands.

There are over 100 species of mammals and except for the echidna or spiny ant-eater they are all marsupials. The largest is the tree kangaroo. The phalanger family is represented by several species of which the cuscus and red bandicoot are members. There is only one carnivorous animal in New Guinea, the dasyure, known in Australia as the native cat. Bats, rats and mice are common.

There are about 70 species of snakes, many of which are poisonous. The non-poisonous varieties include boas and pythons. Lizards are common and many species are represented. Tortoises and crocodiles are found in the rivers and sea.

More than 80 species of amphibia exist, all of which belong to one or the other of five families of frogs; many of these are arboreal.

The birds of New Guinea include a number of handsome and brightly coloured forms. Most are of Australian origin, but many have come from the Malayan region. The bird of paradise and the cassowary have arisen locally. There is an abundance of cockatoos, parrots and lorries, pigeons, kingfishers, honey-suckers, thrushes, warblers and shrikes.

The waters of the Territory contain over 1,400 species of fish, the bulk of which are found in brackish and salt water. In reef waters the most common species are trevally, parrot fish, snapper and many other genera which are important food fish. Mackerel and tuna are common throughout the year in reef and adjacent waters. In the estuaries and at the mouths of the rivers mullet, bream, and milk fish are to be found.

The fish fauna of the highland rivers is far more restricted and of the few species found, the eel tail catfish is the most common.

Members of the group *Crustacea* are well represented and the species of crayfish and prawns are, in general, typical of the Indo-Pacific fauna.

Insects are prolific and most places are alive with ants, cockroaches, flies, sandflies, mosquitoes and many other types. Some of these are dangerous, the most harmful to humans being the malaria-carrying mosquito and the typhus-bearing mite. Certain species of borers and coconut hoppers are detrimental to plants. Butterflies are numerous, large and often beautifully coloured.

Discussion of the fauna of the Territory would be incomplete without some mention of the giant snail, which was introduced by the Japanese as a food during the war. Work is being carried out continuously to control the spread of this potentially serious pest which has caused much damage to village gardens in areas of New Ireland, New Britain and adjoining islands.

THE STRUCTURE OF TRIBAL SOCIETIES.

POPULATION.

The total indigenous population of the Territory is estimated at 1,386,808 while the estimated non-indigenous population numbers 14,979.

The details at 30th June, 1960, were as follows:—

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
I. INDIGENOUS.			
(a) Enumerated Population—			
Children	280,542	522,974	533,516
Adults	407,725	365,067	772,792
Total	688,267	618,041	1,306,308
(b) Estimated Balance..	*	*	80,500
Total Indigenous ..	..	..	1,386,808
II. NON-INDIGENOUS.			
Persons	..	..	14,979

*Reliable estimates are not available. Further population statistics are given in Appendix I.

A comparison of the statistics of the indigenous population for 1958-59 and 1959-60 indicate that there has been a small natural increase which, in addition to revised estimates of uncounted population, has resulted in a net overall gain of 26,169.

Except in native local government council areas the annual census of the indigenous population is compiled, wherever possible, by administrative patrols. Where such a census cannot be satisfactorily conducted estimates of population are compiled on the basis of all available information.

A census of the non-indigenous population in the Territory will be taken on 29th June, 1961.

CHANGES AND MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION.

Most of the indigenous people rarely travel outside their lingual boundaries except for the purposes of trade or employment. No large population movements have been recorded in recent times. Such movements as do occur present no economic or social problems. Large townships provide an attraction and from time to time congregations of visitors tax accommodation and recreational facilities. Those people who settle in towns still retain their connexions with their tribal lands and people. In Lae areas have been set aside for the erection of housing within the means of those requiring homes. The Administrator may restrict or prohibit the employment of workers from specific areas to prevent over-recruitment.

With the intensive economic development and expansion of education, infant and maternal welfare and general health services which have taken place among the indigenous population since the Second World War, population increases are occurring in many areas. Despite this there is no shortage of land for subsistence purposes, but such shortages could develop in the future in some of the more densely populated areas such as the Chimbu Valley in the Eastern Highlands District and the Maprik Sub-district of the Sepik District. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries has done much work in these

areas to improve local agricultural techniques and raise the output and quality of food and cash crops.

In other areas of high population the land resources, while adequate for subsistence, may be insufficient for progressive agricultural development schemes and the Administration is making close studies of such areas as the Wabag Sub-district of the Western Highlands District. Investigations have already shown that areas suitable for re-settlement exist in some districts and these investigations are continuing. A situation demanding re-settlement measures has not so far developed in any area where the people are prepared to abandon their traditional land holdings, but some 2,000 acres of land in the Gazelle Peninsula and 532 acres at Ambenob, near Madang, have been leased to native local government Councils and to individuals in connexion with land development and settlement schemes and further land is being made available. These schemes are referred to in Part V., Chapter 3, and Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 3 (b).

One of the duties undertaken by officers in the field is to determine what lands are surplus to foreseeable needs of their owners and might therefore be available for purchase for the use of others.

ETHNIC STRUCTURE.

The indigenous people of the Territory may in general be grouped with the Melanesians who occupy the greater part of the Western Pacific. There is a great diversity of physical types and linguistic groups among them.

The distinction sometimes made between Papuan and Melanesian racial types lacks clarity as there is so much overlapping between groups, and so much variation within each group. There is some confusion, also, because these terms have been used in linguistic studies and linguistic groups do not necessarily coincide with physical groups. Probably the chief advantage derived from the attempts at a Papuan-Melanesian physical distinction has been to indicate that the origins of the Territory's people were diverse, and that there has been a good deal of movement and mixing among the ancestors of the present-day people. Generally, but not precisely, it may be said that the Papuan is more representative of the interior, while the Melanesian is more representative of the coastal and island areas.

A few groups of such short stature that they have been described as pygmies or Negritos have been recognized. However, apart from stature, they do not appear to show any greater differences from their neighbours than those to be observed between the Territory's groups in general, and it has been suggested that they may not indicate a distinct immigrant type but may have developed locally from people similar to surrounding types. The main group in this classification is in the Aiome area of Madang District.

In the North-West Islands of the Manus group are small groups of people physically resembling the inhabitants of the area commonly called Micronesia, and they have been classified as Micronesian. However, there appears to have been considerable admixture between these people and neighbouring Melanesians.

The Polynesian groups are few in number and are confined to the Tauu and Nukumanu islands and other small adjacent atolls. They bear the well-known physical characteristics of the Polynesian type.

LINGUISTIC STRUCTURE.

Linguistically the picture is varied, and so great is the diversity that members of villages only a few miles apart are often unable to understand one another without the aid of an interpreter. In coastal areas language groups exceeding 5,000 are unusual, and a great many are well below that figure. In the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts some larger groups have been found, such as the Medlpa language group extending over more than 30,000 people in the Mount Hagen Sub-district, and the even larger Kuman language groups in Chimbu Sub-district and Enga language groups in Wabag and Mount Hagen Sub-districts.

Polynesian languages are spoken in a few small eastern islands such as Tauu and Nukumanu, and Micronesian influences are noticed in some of the small language groups of Manus District. For the rest of the Territory, the languages fall into one or other of two broad divisions. On the one hand are languages of the Melanesian type which are related to one another within the Territory and to other Melanesian languages spoken in the Western Pacific, and which belong to the Austronesian family of languages, though some of them exhibit non-Austronesian characteristics. On the other hand are languages which do not conform to this Melanesian type. These are frequently called Papuan, but since it has not been possible to demonstrate any relationship between them, it appears undesirable to give them a name which suggests they belong to a type.

Generally speaking, the Melanesian languages are found in the Manus District, the Bismarck Archipelago, Bougainville and coastal areas of the New Guinea mainland, frequently appearing side by side with non-Melanesian languages. On the mainland they are not found far inland, their greatest penetration being about 70 miles in the Markham Valley. Non-Melanesian languages have been found in every district, though they are rare in New Britain and New Ireland. They are found throughout the New Guinea mainland interior and part of the coast. They are spoken by a greater number of people than are the Melanesian languages.

In addition, a great many people speak Melanesian Pidgin, which has become the *lingua franca* for the whole of the Trust Territory. The vocabulary includes a large number of words of English derivation, some Melanesian terms from Blanche Bay, New Britain, and a few German, Malay and Polynesian terms. The grammar is simple and is based on Melanesian. It is quickly learned by the indigenous inhabitants, among whom it has spread rapidly as a means of overcoming the multiplicity of local languages and dialects which formerly were a bar to communication and understanding between groups. It provides, however, no literature, except certain limited educational and mission booklets and papers.

INDIGENOUS RELIGIONS.

Magico-religious beliefs and practices are an integral part of the indigenous cultures. They are numerous and diverse in character and are largely based on ancestor and spirit worship. Belief in a supreme being or a limited number of deities has not been observed, the emphasis having been on respect for and attempts to please and propitiate a number of spiritual beings: some remembered ancestors, some existing from the remote past. At times these beings are given material location in certain natural objects. Generally, the attitudes of the indigenous people towards the universe are anthropomorphic. Supernatural beings are generally conceived of and approached in a human fashion according to patterns of sacrifice, atonement and intercession; the attitude to such beings could not properly be called "worship" in the Christian sense. There is widespread belief in the existence of individual "spirit doubles" which have some resemblance to the "soul" and which are thought to survive for various periods after death. General mourning rites play an important part in the people's lives, while the placation of the ancestors' ghosts is paramount in rules governing agriculture, hunting, fishing, &c. There are numerous myths and legends closely identified with prevailing superstitions and beliefs in magic by which the attributes of inanimate things may be acquired. The people have not built up a consistent theology or magicology as in the great religious denominations of the world, but continue their magical practices because tradition has given these a validity. Usually no clear distinction is made between "natural" and "supernatural" phenomena, so that magical and religious arts are thought of as quite practical ways of coping with certain aspects of physical reality. Sickness and misfortune are often ascribed to sorcery, the breaking of taboos, or to malevolent spirits. The concept of completely fortuitous "accident" is nearly always limited and in many areas non-existent.

Male eultic societies occur in many parts of the Territory and are commonly associated with, among other things, the initiation of young men into adulthood.

Legislation is levelled only at those magico-religious practices which are repugnant to the principles of morality and humanity; otherwise the individual's right to his own customs and beliefs is recognized by law. At the same time the people are quite receptive to the evangelistic work of the Christian missions, and there are now considerable groups which are largely Christianized. In many cases, of course, traditional magico-religious beliefs and practices persist in Christian communities.

There has been no major religious or quasi-religious movement in the Territory for some years. Such movements as have taken place have usually been unrelated and on a small scale and the practices adopted have usually been a synthesis of Christian and traditional rituals, frequently based on a wrong conception of European ideals and methods. In all cases they have prevailed for only a short time.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

The social systems vary considerably in detail throughout the Territory, but in outline they conform to a

pattern usual in the Western Pacific region of Melanesia and can be said to be based upon the family.

The chief characteristics of the social structure are—

- (a) The prevalence of a subsistence economy with limited range of differences in individual wealth;
- (b) The recognition of bonds of kinship with obligations extending beyond the family group; and
- (c) a strong attachment of the people to their land.

Most of the people are agriculturalists largely engaged in growing food to meet their own needs, but also producing a few economic crops for sale or barter. The amount of this surplus has been greatly increased in the post-war years to form a basis for economic advancement, and in the more advanced areas is assuming an importance greater than that of the traditional subsistence farming; the latter remains, however, and forms a bulwark against economic recession. Generally the basis of subsistence is shifting cultivation of such crops as yams, taro and sweet potatoes although in some places cultivation is subordinate to the collection of such foodstuffs as sago. All four of these foodstuffs as well as various subsidiaries may be used in the one area, but usually one of the four is the staple of any particular group. Domestic pigs are kept and are numerous in some areas; they are regarded as a token of wealth and prestige and reserved for feasts and special occasions, rather than a source of daily food. In coastal areas the indigenous people fish and everywhere some form of hunting adds to the variety of the diet, but the quantity of meat thus obtained is small and the protein intake is limited.

The division of labour between the sexes involves the extension of women's work beyond domestic duties within the home. Mostly women maintain the gardens, though men do the initial clearing and such heavy work as fencing. Planting, harvesting and some maintenance are the work of both sexes, with variations from place to place in the extent of either's duties.

Articles of trade importance may be made by either men or women. Clay pots, for instance, which in various places are a basis of exchange, are made by women in many areas.

Features of the indigenous system of work are the small development of specialization and the high degree to which each individual is equipped to carry out all duties considered suitable for his or her sex. A few practices, particularly in the spheres of art and magic, may be confined to few people or to individuals within some communities, while some individuals are naturally more highly skilled than their fellows in particular aspects; but except as provided for through division between the sexes, all individuals perform the same type of work and can practise most of the skills possessed by their communities. A man's importance or standing as a leader in a community does not exempt him from such duties as the cultivation of crops, house-building and canoe-making.

Inheritance follows two systems. In some communities the predominant principle is that the individual inherits from the father and his group; in others inheritance is

predominantly from the mother's group. Affiliation with kinship groups shows the same variation; that is societies may be patrilineal or matrilineal.

In most areas, ownership of land is vested in a clan or some other group, with usufructuary rights being granted to individuals over a reasonable amount of the land. In some areas the individual may select his own garden land, in others it may be assigned by tribal authority. Hunting, grazing and forest lands are usually held in common. In a few areas true individual ownership of land exists. Further information on this matter is given in Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 3, in sub-section (a), Land Tenure.

The people of the Territory live in villages usually having populations of 200-300, though some are larger; in hamlets of about 20-40; or sometimes in single dwellings. Except in places close to centres of European settlements, houses are built of local timber, grasses and palm leaves, and show many differences in size, design and methods of construction.

These result in part from the great diversity of environmental conditions under which the people live, ranging from coastal regions to altitudes of 7,000 to 8,000 feet in the mountainous interior, and including swamp, river and lake conditions.

Usually the houses are occupied by the individual family of parents and children, though it is customary in some places for men to sleep and spend a large part of their time in special "men's houses". Particularly is this so in the case of young unmarried men.

The people's sense of community fellowship rarely extends beyond the village or collection of neighbouring hamlets. Within the larger groupings made up of those speaking the same language there is usually no strong or widespread feeling for common interests and aims, though there is a consciousness of difference from other groups speaking a different language.

Communities in the Territory have always been strongly influenced by religion and by belief in magic.

Beliefs in the efficacy of charms, magic actions and spells may relate to either social or anti-social magic. In the first group comes such magic as is, for example, directed towards ensuring the well-being of garden crops, the assurance of a proper supply of rain and the success of trading expeditions. The second group includes magic aimed at bringing death and disaster to enemies. Skill and power in magic are often thought to be the possession of particular individuals whose qualities are utilized by their fellows in both the social and the anti-social spheres. This is probably the most notable example of specialization to be observed among the Territory's communities.

In the political organization of local groups the most general principle is that all men have some influence and that all have the opportunity of rising to leadership by exhibiting qualities considered desirable according to the cultural emphasis of the group. Energy in the acquisition of wealth in the form of garden produce, ceremonial and

other objects counts for much in most communities, while in earlier days leadership in war was also an important factor. General personality and outstanding knowledge of a group's customs and skills are of influence. In a few places inheritance of rank is taken into account. In other places reputation as a practitioner of various forms of magic can help to raise a man to leadership. Each group has its own customary law, much of which is backed by the authority of myth and legend. Breaches of such law are sometimes dealt with by community or individual action; at other times consequences arising from the operation of supernatural forces are expected to follow.

Though possessing a body of recognizable customary law, indigenous communities have no institutions specifically directed towards the administration of justice. Offences are matters for adjustment between the individuals actually concerned, or between the kinship groups to which they belong. In cases of murder, for example, the view is often taken that the kinship group of the dead man is entitled to kill the murderer or another member of his group, or to receive some form of compensation. Adultery, regarded as a serious offence in many groups, is likewise often a matter for punishment, or the payment of compensation to the aggrieved person and his kindred. Some offences, such as incest, are frequently considered to have such dangerous spiritual consequences for whole communities that the group unites in demanding the punishment or even death of the offending parties. Disputes affecting whole communities are generally resolved by meetings of community leaders, who in this way function from time to time as a rudimentary form of tribunal. Such meetings, however, cannot be regarded as fixed or specialized instrumentalities for the administration of justice, the absence of which provides a further illustration of the general lack of specialization in occupation among indigenous communities.

A few customs contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, such as headhunting, the blood feud and cannibalism, occurred within the traditional social system. The law against such usages is enforced in all areas including areas classified as "penetrated by patrols only".

Artistic practice is usually connected with religion, magic, ceremonial or the marking of affiliation with kinship or other groupings, and in most cases is not undertaken for its own sake. When contact with outside influences has modified traditional beliefs, interest in the practice of indigenous arts has naturally tended to diminish. The maintenance of interest in art forms, which have often been considered to have considerable value, has become something of a problem, and in schools emphasis has accordingly been placed on handicraft work.

Certain areas have been and remain areas of extensive trade, for example, the Huon Gulf and Markham River areas of the Morobe District; the Mount Hagen area of the Western Highlands District; the Manus and New Britain Districts. Artifacts, including pottery, stone axes, wood-carvings and shell-work, some utilitarian, some possessing ceremonial or religious significance, are

exchanged between communities for other such objects or for foodstuffs. In some cases money has now entered into old trade systems.

Medical science and principles of sanitation were quite unknown to traditional society, and the evolution of religious and magical practices has undoubtedly been influenced by death and illness, whilst the whole social structure has at least been modified by endemic disease. The presence of malaria or outbreaks of explosive diseases such as seasonal pneumonia and dysentery has frequently contributed to local migrations and resettlement. The limitations which chronic malaria and hookworm impose on physical and mental effort have been significant, and such ill-health perpetuated by unsanitary practices has been a major influence in slow population growth and general backwardness.

The traditional social system does not include formal educational institutions. Knowledge to fit them to take their place as adults is given to children in real-life situations and is a form of education by example and practical application. Children accompany their elders on their daily tasks, observing and assisting to the limit of their ability and hence gradually developing all the adult skills. Knowledge of the group's legends and social values is imparted by stories told by the elders and may be added to during initiation ceremonies.

Most aspects of indigenous life have been increasingly affected by external influences since the period of first European contact. There have been no significant changes, however, in the physical types of the various areas, as there has been little intermixing between groups.

Social systems have been affected by organized activities in general administration, in education and in mission evangelization, as well as by experience in employment outside the individual's local group and by other contacts. However, shifting agriculture, supplemented by fishing, hunting and collecting, remains the main basis of livelihood in the majority of communities. The use of metal tools and other articles has entered into work in many areas, but there is a wide adherence to old techniques and methods.

The use of money has to some extent modified the influence of older forms of wealth on which leadership was often based. The disappearance of warfare and some diminution in the belief in the efficacy of magic have also had an effect on the basis of leadership and, consequently, on local political conditions. Customary law has been affected by these factors in many areas.

The diverse nature and peculiar characteristics of indigenous society, however, have presented many obstacles to orderly social change. For example, literacy has no part in the traditional education system and this combined with the multiplicity of languages poses a massive educational problem. In the first place the possibility of material and social progress must be presented to the people in a variety of ways so that all groups can understand it. But it is not enough merely to demonstrate the possibilities and the means of achieving such progress; in addition the interest of the people must be awakened to such an extent that they will not only desire to progress,

but will be prepared to pay the price of major change in their social systems. In very ordinary but basic matters adherence to custom can hinder progress; for example, the need for children to attend school regularly and for many years may be opposed by the need for them to obtain the local practical education described above, by the desire of the social group to retain the services of the young in traditional ways, and by the fact that a minor amount of formal schooling can appear as a significant and completed achievement to an illiterate people. Even such matters as the conducting of a census can require extensive investigation and great care, as in some areas people are not permitted by tribal custom to speak their own names, while in others they will not give their names, or will give false names, through fear that the recording of their names in a book will, by magical association, give power over them to the recorder or to the holder of the book.

The introduction of new ideas and methods is thus a difficult and complex process, but further than this it inevitably causes some degree of conflict within the social system. When such conflicts reach significant proportions or when failures occur or desires for unattainable goals arise, there is a danger that the people will try to rationalize or explain them as resulting from the discarding or amendment of traditional custom; this can bring about a failure to use all available knowledge and induce resentment.

Concentration of loyalty on village or hamlet groups is another obstacle to progress as it tends to obscure any conception on the people's part of a community of interest on a Territory-wide scale. While it is important that divergent interests should be reconciled, and balanced by a recognition and development of common interests, experience has shown that a too rapid transition to wider groupings and consequent modification of existing loyalties may cause a certain degree of breakdown of the local social system before new forms have been adequately developed and adopted. The establishment of law and order, the development of communications and the use of a *lingua franca* all assist in breaking down barriers of ignorance and active mistrust of all persons outside the local group, while orderly progress and the growth of a wider consciousness are being fostered by formal education, co-operative societies, the local government council system, social development activities, modern medical and public health practices and expansion of agriculture and forestry under supervision and advice. Progress in these fields, though not always rapid, is usually steady and soundly based.

Nevertheless, the broadening of social consciousness has in some cases involved severe social strains. In the former small, closely knit communities, while there was a large degree of external suspicion, there was also a highly developed sense of internal security on the part of individuals in relation to their society. This was connected with each community's complex network of rights and obligations involving all members of the community. The small development of specialization meant that individuals had a full share in, and an adequate understanding of, the full range of their culture. Lack of knowledge of other systems and other cultures led to a conservatism.

which worked against social change. Most members of a community accepted their social system without question, and the sense of security arising from this situation prevented the development of individual and community stresses which are frequently involved in social change. The broadening of experience of large numbers of people has meant that this situation has been fundamentally altered in many parts of the Territory.

On the one hand, knowledge of the existence of a wide variety of social systems and social possibilities has frequently led individuals to question the validity of their own systems, including some elements of those systems which have been valuable in maintaining social integration and stability. In some places, this has been followed by an early breakdown of several important social sanctions, and the weakening of the forces behind various communities' internal network of rights and obligations on which each individual's sense of security was based. Where this has happened before new or adapted social institutions have had time to take sufficiently deep root, much bewilderment and insecurity has developed.

On the other hand, though knowledge of the existence of cultural possibilities other than their own has been acquired by many individuals, some have not been adequately educated through experience, as distinct from instruction, to understand other cultures to a reasonable extent or to be capable of absorbing what they consider to be the desirable elements of those cultures into their own. At times this has led to a feeling of frustration vis-a-vis other societies and such a feeling, combined with a loss of faith in the validity and security of various aspects of their original small social groups, has in some places brought undesirable social and psychological strains to considerable numbers of people. Observation shows that strains of this nature have not only led to mental attitudes which are unsatisfactory to individuals themselves, but also to very difficult social situations connected with the relationship between different groups in the community.

In recognition of these situations information is being collected in the fields of anthropology and mental health. An example of this was the *Report of a Field and Clinical Survey of the Mental Health of the Indigenous of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea*, by Dr. A. Sinclair, referred to in Chapter 7 of Part VII. of the 1957-58 report. As a result of this survey a Division of Mental Health has been created in the Department of Public Health.

In summary then it may be said that the Territory is an area of great cultural diversity as well as considerable variation in the degree and nature of culture contact. These factors, coupled with the difficulties of terrain and climate, the complete lack of any indigenous capital works or services suitable to a modern state, the resistance to changes in the indigenous social system, and the unsuitability of the indigenous institutions for development beyond the small village or tribal group or beyond the subsistence level result in administrative problems of extraordinary complexity and magnitude.

HISTORICAL SURVEY.

New Guinea was sighted by Portuguese and Spanish navigators in the early part of the sixteenth century. In 1545 a Spaniard, Ynigo Ortiz de Retez, sailing along the north coast of the island, coined the name "New Guinea" because of some fancied resemblance between the inhabitants of the north coast of the mainland and those of the African Guinea Coast. The first Englishman to sail along the New Guinea coast was William Dampier in 1700, and the Strait between New Britain and Rooke Island was afterwards given his name.

During the next 170 years visits were made by other European navigators, mainly Dutch and British, but although much of the coastline of the island and its associated groups had been explored, little was known of the country and its inhabitants until late in the nineteenth century when the need of European industries for coconut oil provided for the first time a market for one of New Guinea's natural products, and brought its isolation to an end. In the 1870's the largest trading firm in the Pacific, Godeffroy's, of Hamburg, began trading for copra in the New Guinea islands. In 1884 Germany formally took possession of what is now the Trust Territory of New Guinea. The administration of the new Territory, then known as German New Guinea, was placed in the hands of a chartered company, the German New Guinea Company, but in 1899 the Imperial Government assumed control. In 1914 the Territory was occupied by Australian troops and remained under military administration until 1921.

In 1920 the League of Nations, in pursuance of Article 22 of the Covenant, conferred upon His Britannic Majesty, for and on behalf of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, a Mandate for the Government of the Territory of New Guinea. The *New Guinea Act* 1920 was passed by the Commonwealth Government to provide for the government of the Territory in accordance with Article 22, the Act coming into force on 9th May, 1921.

The Territory continued to be administered under the Mandate until the Japanese invasion brought about the suspension of civil administration and large areas of the Territory were devastated. The Australian New Guinea Administrative Unit, the organ of military government, became responsible for the administration of the indigenous inhabitants, and, as far as circumstances permitted, kept plantations in production. The indigenous people made a valuable contribution to the Allied war effort.

With the surrender of the Japanese in 1945 civil administration of the Territory was progressively restored between October, 1945, and June, 1946.

The Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13th December, 1946.

The *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1960 approved the placing of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship System and provided for the government of the Territory in an administrative union with the Territory of Papua with the title of the Territory of Papua and New

Guinea. The Act provided for the setting up of a Legislative Council for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, which was established at Port Moresby, Papua, on 26th November, 1951, and also for a judicial organization, a public service, and a system of local government.

At the end of the war the Territorial Administration had embarked on the task of recovery and rehabilitation the progressive accomplishment of which was greatly assisted by large grants by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and payments of war damage compensation.

In the post-war years there has been a marked expansion of the Public Service of the Territory and a corresponding increase in the tempo of development in all fields. The work of bringing the remaining restricted areas under control has continued and in controlled areas education and health services have been expanded, the subsistence agriculture of the people has been considerably improved and significant progress has been made in the production of cash crops. In the more advanced areas the native local government council system, introduced in 1949, has developed at an increasing rate and has not only enabled

the people to organize for their own social and economic welfare but has been an important means of political education.

An Auxiliary Division of the Public Service was created in 1957 to provide a training ground through which members of the indigenous population could progress to other divisions of the Service.

In 1950, 1953, 1956 and 1959 the Territory was visited by United Nations Visiting Missions.

Administrative co-operation on matters of common interest has been developed between the Territorial Administration and the Administration of Netherlands New Guinea and a second conference to this end was held at Hollandia in March, 1960.

Following the introduction of personal taxation in the Territory from 1st January, 1958, the system of direct taxation was extended still further by the introduction of income tax on 1st August, 1959. Another significant development in the field of public finance was the raising of the first Territory loan of £100,000, which opened on 12th April, 1960, and by 30th June, 1960, had been over-subscribed.

PART II.—STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS.

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY.

The constitutional authority for the administration of the Territory of New Guinea is the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1960* which became law on 1st July, 1949. In accordance with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13th December, 1946, this Act approves the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship System on the terms set forth in the Trusteeship Agreement. The Act provides for the government of the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in an administrative union under the title of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Although providing for the administrative union of the two Territories, the Act declares the intention of the Commonwealth Parliament to maintain the identity and status of the Territory of New Guinea as a Trust Territory and to expend in the development and welfare of the Territory an amount annually not less than the total amount of public revenue raised in the year in respect of the Territory. No changes were made during the year in the legislative provisions affecting or defining the legal status of the Territory.

STATUS OF THE INHABITANTS.

By the Citizenship Regulations (Statutory Rule No. 12 of 1956 as amended by Statutory Rule No. 23 of 1959) made under the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948-1958* of the Commonwealth, persons born in New Guinea who are not British subjects are "Australian protected persons" and therefore protected persons within the meaning of the Act. For the purposes of this legislation all indigenous inhabitants of the New Guinea Trust Territory are therefore Australian protected persons unless

they are British subjects. Any Australian protected person may renounce this status if he so desires as soon as he becomes 21 years of age. A non-indigenous inhabitant of the Territory who was not born in the Territory retains his individual national status. Residence in the Territory counts as a qualification for the acquisition of Australian citizenship by naturalization. Under the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948-1958* any protected person may be granted a certificate of naturalization on compliance with the conditions laid down in sections 14 and 15 of the Act. He then becomes an Australian citizen by naturalization. A non-indigenous person who was not born in the Territory may also obtain Australian naturalization in accordance with sections 14 and 15 of the Act.

Except as defined in the Ordinance, Australian protected persons are eligible to vote under the *Legislative Council Ordinance 1951-1957* of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

There is no distinction between the various types of status—British subject, alien and protected person—in regard to legal rights and responsibilities, except that protected persons and aliens are ineligible for jury service and aliens are subject to further statutory restrictions, e.g. ineligibility for the franchise and the Public Service; the necessity to register, and the capacity to own a British ship or a share in a British ship. Moreover, companies engaged in certain pursuits are not permitted to register unless at least two-thirds of the shares are held by British subjects.

An indigenous inhabitant who is an Australian protected person enjoys the same rights in relation to that status as an Australian protected person who is not an indigenous inhabitant. Similarly an indigenous inhabitant who becomes a British subject would, in relation to that status, enjoy the same rights as a natural-born British subject.

PART III.—INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL.

The Administering Authority has continued to co-operate with the organs of the United Nations and with the Specialized Agencies in furnishing reports and other information in relation to the Territory and representatives of the Territory have participated in meetings and seminars arranged or sponsored by the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization. Study fellowships allotted by the World Health Organization to officials of the Administration are referred to elsewhere in this report.

Information relating to treaties, conventions and agreements applying to the Territory at 30th June, 1960, is given in Appendix XXIII.

Apart from the various missionary organizations whose activities are described in other sections of this report, the only non-governmental bodies of an international character which are active in the Territory are the Red Cross Society (and Junior Red Cross), the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides, Rotary and Apex Clubs.

REGIONAL.

The principal organ of inter-territorial co-operation in the region is the South Pacific Commission, which was established in 1947 by agreement between the six metropolitan governments responsible for the administration of the non-self-governing territories in the South Pacific. The Commission is a consultative and advisory body on matters affecting the economic and social development of these territories and the welfare of the inhabitants.

Selected officers of the Administration are members of the Research Council of the Commission and the Trust Territory has continued to share in the increasing exchange of knowledge and experience gained through the Commission's work.

The agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission provided for the establishment of a South Pacific Conference with advisory powers as a body auxiliary to the Commission. The Conference, which meets at intervals not exceeding three years, consists of delegates from the local inhabitants of the territories within the Commission, who may be accompanied by advisers.

Co-operation has continued between the Territorial Administration and the Administration of Netherlands New Guinea in dealing with problems which are common to both territories. Netherlands New Guinea, the Australian Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua are geographically and ethnologically related and the advancement of their respective peoples is benefiting from this co-operation.

COMMON ASSOCIATIONS OF INDIGENOUS INHABITANTS WITH OTHER TERRITORIES.

In the strict sense of the term no common associations—political, economic, social or religious—are maintained

by the indigenous inhabitants of New Guinea with the inhabitants of neighbouring territories. At the present stage of development, interest lies mainly in the development of close collaboration between the many tribal and communal elements in the Territory.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNION WITH TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

The basis of the Territory's legislative, administrative and judicial systems is the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1960* of the Commonwealth of Australia, which came into force on 1st July, 1949. The Act approved the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship System and in accordance with Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement for New Guinea provided for the administration of the Territory in an administrative union with the Territory of Papua. Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement states—

It is agreed that the Administering Authority in the exercise of its powers under Article 4, will be at liberty to bring the Territory into a customs, fiscal or administrative union or federation with other dependent territories under its jurisdiction or control, and to establish common services between the Territory and any or all of these Territories, if in its opinion it would be in the interests of the Territory and not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the trusteeship system to do so.

The Papua and New Guinea Act expressly declares the intention of the Commonwealth Government to maintain the identity and status of New Guinea as a Trust Territory.

The practical operation of the administrative union is explained in succeeding chapters of this Report.

No plans exist to establish separate legislative, judicial and administrative organs for the Trust Territory or to transfer the headquarters of the Administration or of the Supreme Court to the Territory.

Section 11 of the Papua and New Guinea Act requires that there be expended annually in the Trust Territory upon the administration, welfare and development of the Territory, an amount which is not less than the total amount of public revenue raised in that year in the Territory. As mentioned in Chapter 1 of Section 1 of Part VI the revenues and expenditure of each territory are recorded separately, those costs common to both being apportioned to each on an appropriate basis. Revenue and expenditure of the Trust Territory during the past five years were as follows:—

	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ..	2,411,861	2,652,517	2,926,026	3,555,373	3,825,111
Expenditure ..	7,313,598	8,150,696	9,114,847	10,261,746	11,685,032
Deficit ..	4,901,737	5,498,179	6,188,821	6,706,373	7,859,921

The level of expenditure has risen substantially each year with a corresponding increase in the deficit which has been met by a direct grant from the Administering Authority. These grants are interest free and non-repayable.

Separate statistics are compiled for the Trust Territory in the categories prescribed by Regulations under the

Statistics Ordinance 1950 and in a supplementary series for the purposes of this report.

Details of the officers of the Public Service working in the Territory are contained in Appendix II.

No new districts have been created during the year under review, nor do any of the district boundaries extend into the Territory of Papua or vice versa.

PART IV.—INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY: MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER.

POLICE FORCE.

The *Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary Ordinance 1955-1959*, provides for the constitution and regulation of the police force. The force is divided into four branches—the Regular Constabulary and the Native Constabulary, whose members are employed wholly on police duties; the Field Constabulary, comprising officers of the field staff of the Department of Native Affairs who, in the main, perform police duties only in those areas where no officer of the Regular Constabulary is stationed; and the special Constabulary to which the Administrator in times of emergency may appoint such officers and constables as he deems necessary.

Subject to the control and authority of the Administrator the force is under the superintendence and control of the Commissioner of Police.

Forty officers of the Regular Constabulary and 1,775 members of the Native Constabulary are stationed in the Trust Territory.

In each of the nine administrative districts the district officer, by virtue of his office, is a superintendent of the Field Constabulary and, with certain exceptions, is the senior police officer for the district. The exceptions are in the towns of Rabaul, Lae, Bulolo, Wau, Goroka, Madang, Wewak, Lorengau, Kavieng and Kokopo, each of which has been proclaimed a special police district for the purpose of police administration and is under the control of a senior officer of the Regular Constabulary.

The qualifications for admission to the Regular Constabulary include training in general police duties and satisfactory service in another police force. New appointees serve a twelve months' probationary period during which they attend an induction course at the Australian School of Pacific Administration, New South Wales, Australia, which is followed by a period of in-service training in the Territory.

The Native Constabulary is recruited by voluntary enlistment from the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and members serve in either Territory. Many applications for enlistment are received each year and the standard of applicants shows a consistent improvement. In addition to being of good character recruits must be of superior physique and intelligence. Initial enlistment is for a term of not less than three years and not more than five years.

Recruits to the Native Constabulary attend a twelve months' training course with a syllabus covering first aid, report writing, elementary law, physical culture, hygiene, foot drill, rifle training, police functions and traffic control.

Members perform normal police duties in towns and settlements and non-commissioned officers and constables may also be engaged as clerks, instructors, tradesmen and bandsmen. Special selection is made of those who accompany exploratory patrols carried out by officers of the Department of Native Affairs and these members play an important part in the task of extending Administration influence to new areas.

Accommodation, clothing, rations and medical attention are provided free of charge to a member and to his wife and child if they are living with him at his place of employment. At the close of the year, 639 members had their families living with them.

Leave of absence on full pay is granted on the basis of one month's leave for each year of service plus the time necessary for the member to travel to and from his home village. Free transportation is provided.

The following new annual pay rates for the Native Constabulary came into force from 1st July, 1959:—

Rank.	Year of Service.	Rate of Pay.
Constable (Trainee)	1st	£ 16 5 0
	2nd	29 5 0
	3rd	45 10 0
Constable	1st	72 10 0
	2nd	91 0 0
	3rd	110 10 0
	4th	130 0 0
	5th	149 10 0
Constable (First Class)	1st	169 0 0
	2nd	182 0 0
	3rd	195 0 0
Constable (Senior)	1st	208 0 0
	2nd	221 0 0
	3rd	234 0 0
Sergeant (Third Class)	1st	247 0 0
	2nd	260 0 0
	3rd	273 0 0
Sergeant (Second Class)	1st	292 10 0
	2nd	305 10 0
	3rd	318 10 0
Sergeant (First Class)	1st	351 0 0
	2nd	364 0 0
	3rd	377 0 0

Under the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary Regulations 1959 members of the Native Constabulary are eligible for a non-contributory pension. A member with twenty years or more of continuous service, or a member who has completed fifteen years continuous service and who is discharged as medically unfit, is entitled to receive a pension. The amount of the pension is one-quarter of the average of annual pay, and of the value of rations received by the member for himself, during the three years

of continuous service preceding his retirement. The pension scheme also provides for the granting of a pension to the widow and dependent children of a deceased member or deceased pensioner.

PUBLIC ORDER.

There were no instances of public disorder during the year.

PART V.—POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT.

CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE.

As mentioned in Part III. of this report, the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1960* provides for the administration of the Trust Territory in an administrative union with the Territory of Papua in accordance with Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement for New Guinea.

This Act, which is administered by the Minister of State for Territories, the Honorable Paul Hasluck, M.P., through the Department of Territories at Canberra, provides for the appointment of an Administrator to administer the government of the Territory on behalf of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Administrator is assisted by an Executive Council of not less than nine officers of the Territory. The Act also provides for a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, sixteen officers of the Territory and twelve unofficial members, of whom three are elected and nine, including at least three representatives of the indigenous people, are appointed by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth on the nomination of the Administrator. The Legislative Council was inaugurated on 26th November, 1951. Subject to the assent of the Administrator, or, in certain cases defined in the Act, of the Governor-General, it has full legislative powers in regard to the peace, order and good government of the Territory.

Changes are contemplated in the composition of the Legislative Council and in the methods of electing some of its members to increase indigenous representation. The number of elected non-indigenous members will also be enlarged. Other changes to be introduced will affect the composition and operation of the Executive Council.

Under the general direction of the Administrator, the administrative functions of government are discharged by fourteen functional departments, the officers of which are members of the Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The detailed administration of each department is the responsibility of the departmental head, subject to the direction of the Administrator. The headquarters of the Administration are located in Port Moresby in the Territory of Papua.

The Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, established under the *Papua and New Guinea Act*, is the highest judicial tribunal in New Guinea and the only

court possessing general jurisdiction over civil and criminal matters. The jurisdiction, practice and procedure of the Supreme Court are provided for under the *Supreme Court Ordinance 1949-1958*. Courts having limited jurisdiction are District Courts, constituted under the *District Courts Ordinance 1924-1959*, and Courts for Native Affairs constituted under the *Native Administration Ordinance 1921-1951*.

Arrangements have been made for an eminent authority in jurisprudence to inquire into the existing system of the administration of justice in the Territory and report to the Administering Authority whether any changes are warranted.

The *Native Local Government Councils Ordinance 1949-1957* provides for the setting up of councils with powers to make rules for the peace, order and welfare of the indigenous people within the areas of their jurisdiction.

Policy and Development Plans.

It is the aim of the Administering Authority to promote and foster among the indigenous population an understanding of and competence in the operation of democratically elected representative institutions and the administrative machinery of government to bring them as quickly as possible to the stage where they will be able to manage their own affairs and decide their political future as a people.

There are, however, many obstacles to be overcome in the attainment of this objective. The forbidding topography, the sparseness of population and the lack of common interests over most of the Territory have resulted in marked political fragmentation, a pattern of independent and mutually hostile village groups and a bewildering number of languages. Apart from the lack of cohesion existing among the indigenous population their transition from the primitive state is, in a number of areas, only just beginning. The impact of civilization on these people subjects them to many strains: it introduces them to a new culture and new ideas the proper understanding and absorption of which can only be achieved gradually.

The Administering Authority believes that, if political progress is to be stable and lasting, training in the arts and practices of government must be sound and that political changes should be related at every stage to the developing needs of the people. It has, therefore, followed

the policy of introducing its basic training in the operation of representative and responsible institutions at the familiar local level and of working upwards from the village to evolve a series of democratically constituted local government bodies handling their own affairs.

In the initial stages of contact the chief task of field officers has been to win the confidence and co-operation of the people and establish a framework of law and order. The system, described in earlier reports, of direct administration through area and village officials (paramount luluais, luluais and tultuls) selected from among individuals already possessing some standing in the community has been a means of achieving this. In practice it has been found that the interest of the people during the early period of their association with the Administration is primarily in social and economic benefits; political interest, even in local affairs, comes later.

Unofficial village councils (or kiyungs), organizations covering groups of three or four villages and acting only as advisory bodies to village officials and Administration officers, have been set up and continue to operate in a number of areas as a further means of co-operation. In more advanced areas responsible bodies with definite powers and functions are provided for in the *Native Local Government Councils Ordinance 1949-1957*. The basic aims of native local government council policy are as follows:—

- (a) to provide a means of teaching the indigenous people to assume a measure of responsibility for their local affairs in accordance with democratic procedures;
- (b) to provide area machinery and local funds for extending and co-ordinating social services at village level and hence to enlist the active support of the people in raising living standards;
- (c) to face the indigenous population squarely with the fact that progress is inseparable from good order and industrious habits and that social services have to be paid for; and
- (d) to prepare the way for fitting them in a way they can understand, into the Territory's political system.

The establishment of the first councils in 1950 was regarded as an experiment in the field of political advancement to ascertain the form of local government best suited to the circumstances of the Territory. Each council was established to cover a defined area including a number of villages which had common interests. The next step was to train officers, in the light of the experience gained, for the work of improving and extending the local government council system. This was undertaken through the establishment in 1952 of a local government training centre at Rabaul (later moved to Vundadir) and the inclusion of a suitable course in the training of patrol officers. Another training centre which will provide courses for council members and for leaders from areas where new councils are to be formed is being established at the head-

quarters of the Ambenob Council near Madang. Further details of this centre and of the training courses conducted there and at Vundadir are given in Chapter 3.

Continual guidance and assistance is given by Administration officers to councils, especially during the early stages of their existence.

Surveys are carried out from time to time in areas where the conditions necessary for the establishment of additional local government councils, including an adequate economic potential, appear to be developing. A council is established only when it is clear that the people want it and are ready for it. It is explained to them that the councils are but an initial step in their political advancement. During the year five new councils were proclaimed—one each in the Bougainville, Sepik, and Morobe Districts, and two in the Eastern Highlands District. In addition constitutional amendments were made in relation to ten councils; five of these involved enlargement of the councils concerned by the inclusion of additional villages, while the remainder were concerned with procedural matters. Preliminary work was continued by Native Affairs officers in all districts, and it is expected that more new councils will be proclaimed during 1960-61.

Results achieved through the operation of local government councils so far established indicate that apart from their importance as a means of political education they are best regarded as area administrative instrumentalities which can be used as convenient media for raising living standards. As area mechanisms making for economic and social advancement they have amply demonstrated their superiority over the single village administrative system.

When sufficient councils have been established in a district and as community interests become more and more integrated over a wider area, the people will be consulted regarding the formation of regional councils, composed of representatives from the local units. Some councils have already taken the initiative by holding combined meetings to deal with matters of common interest, although so far the stage where an effective federation of councils could be formed has not been reached. Nevertheless, councils throughout the Territory are finding that they are facing similar problems and to foster a consciousness of this, as well as to provide an opportunity for the expression and exchange of ideas by responsible leaders of the indigenous people, the Administration sponsored a conference of local government council representatives at Madang from 1st to 5th June, 1959. Information on this conference, which was the first of its kind and was attended by 36 delegates from eighteen councils, was given in Chapter 3 of Part V. of the 1958-59 Report. The conference proved most valuable, both in keeping the thoughts and desires of the people before the Administration and in accelerating among them the development of an awareness of broader issues and an understanding of the Territory as whole. No conference was held in 1959-60, but representatives of the councils in both the Trust Territory and the Territory of Papua will meet at Rabaul in November, 1960.

Insofar as it entails working upwards from the village population this system of political development is slower than one which concentrates on the advancement of an educated *élite* only, but, because it means education in citizenship for the people as a whole, the gains it makes are more likely to be sound.

Although evolution upwards from the level of local government is seen as the main line of political development of the indigenous people, training is provided at other political levels whenever such a course seems likely to produce useful results.

The first step taken in this direction was the appointment in 1951 of three indigenous members to the Legislative Council. This was done both to provide representation of the people by responsible indigenous persons and to enable such representatives to gain experience of government at the territorial level. The second advance was the institution of an organized system of enabling selected members of the indigenous public from all districts to attend proceedings of the Council as observers. As well as listening to Council debates observers are given a thorough explanation of the governmental process and of the operation and procedures of the Council. A third stage envisages an increase in the number of indigenous representatives on the Legislative Council, both by election and by appointment, together with the appointment of an elected indigenous Council member to another body with which it is proposed to replace the present Executive Council.

To provide a further field of political training, indigenous members have been appointed to district and town advisory councils in cases where competent and qualified persons are available. In other cases members of the indigenous population are selected to serve as observers on these councils.

Apart from the question of political training and the development of representative institutions, the Administering Authority realizes the importance of drawing the indigenous population more and more into the practical tasks of administration. There are two reasons for this—first, the increasing need for additional staff, and, secondly, the fact that this is an essential part of their political development and one without which they cannot attain the eventual goal of self-government.

Accordingly, the Auxiliary Division of the Public Service was created and at 30th June, 1960, 92 officers from the Trust Territory had been appointed to this Division. The Auxiliary Division provides a training ground to enable members of the indigenous population to advance to other divisions of the Service, to which in due course, as educational standards rise, direct appointments also will be made.

The following chapters describe the operation of the existing organs of government within the Territory and the progress made during the year under review in the political development of the Territory.

CHAPTER 2. TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Structure.

The general structure of the territorial government is described in Chapter 1 and the administrative organization is illustrated by the chart in Appendix II.

Chief Administrative Officer.

Authority for the government of the Territory is derived from the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1960*, which provides for the appointment by the Governor-General of an Administrator to administer the government of the Territory on behalf of the Administering Authority and to hold office during the Governor-General's pleasure.

Mr. D. M. Cleland, C.B.E., O.St.J., continued in his appointment of Administrator of the Territory.

Heads of Departments.

Territorial ordinances confer various statutory functions on these officers by office and, in addition, in some cases the Administrator has delegated to the head of a department certain of his powers relating to that department or to subject matter under the supervision of the officer concerned.

Legislative Councils or Organs.

The councils or organs which exercise legislative powers in the Territory are—

- (a) the Legislative Council;
- (b) the Administrator in Council;
- (c) the Administrator.

The Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council is established under the provisions of the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1960* and consists of 29 members, namely—

- (i) the Administrator;
- (ii) sixteen officers of the Territory (known as official members);
- (iii) three non-official members possessing such qualifications as are provided by ordinance and elected by electors of the Territory;
- (iv) three non-official members representing the interests of the Christian missions in the Territory;
- (v) three non-official indigenous members; and
- (vi) three other non-official members.

The Act provides for a majority of official members and direct representation of the Christian missions in the Territory and of the indigenous population. Other sections of the population are accorded representation by three elected members and three other non-official members. Officers of the Public Service are not eligible to be members of the Legislative Council, except as official

members. All members, except the three elected members, are appointed by the Governor-General on the nomination of the Administrator and the Act requires the Administrator to exercise his powers of nomination to ensure that not less than five of the nominated non-official members are residents of the Territory of New Guinea.

The composition of the Council is being examined to see what changes should be made in its membership (including an increase in the number of indigenous representatives) and in the appointment and election of members. There have been extensive consultations in the Territory with representatives of all sections of the population. A most significant feature of those discussions has been the recognition that any changes in the structure of the Council would be but one stage in a long range perspective of political progress which must be associated with economic and social progress. Leaders of the indigenous people have expressed their awareness of many of the problems involved.

For the present, the qualifications for and methods of election of non-official members, together with the electoral boundaries, are laid down in the *Legislative Council Ordinance 1951-1957*. Elections are required to be held at intervals of not more than three years.

The Territory is divided into two electorates, the New Guinea Mainland and the New Guinea Islands Electorates. One member is elected to represent each electorate.

A candidate for election must—

- (i) be an elector;
- (ii) have resided continuously in the Territory during the three years immediately preceding the lodging of his nomination as a candidate; and
- (iii) not be an officer or employee of the Public Service of the Territory or of the Commonwealth or an officer or employee of an instrumentality of the Administration or of the Commonwealth.

A member, other than the Administrator, an official member or an elected member, may at any time be removed from office by the Governor-General and, unless reappointed, vacates his seat at the end of three years from the date of his appointment. Official members of the Legislative Council hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General.

The changes in the membership of the Council from that given in the report for 1958-59 were—

Official members:

Mr. F. C. Henderson, Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. R. E. P. Dwyer.

Elected members:

A supplementary election was held on 12th September, 1959, to elect members to replace Messrs. Downs, Jones and James, who resigned their seats on 22nd June, 1959. (As was noted in the 1958-59 report, these members resigned as a protest against the introduction of income

tax legislation, claiming that an independent inquiry should first have been held into the probable impact of the tax on the economy of the Territory). At the September, 1959, elections the following members were returned:—

Mr. S. B. Barker, Dentist and Miner (unopposed)—New Guinea Mainland Electorate;

Mr. J. L. Chipper, Company Director—New Guinea Islands Electorate; and

Mr. V. T. Saunders, Transport Operator—Papua Electorate.

All three members resigned their seats on the Council after having been sworn in—Messrs. Chipper and Saunders on 29th September and Mr. Barker on 1st October, 1959.

Following the resignations of Messrs. Downs, Jones and James in June, 1959, the validity of the Papua and New Guinea Act was challenged by a private individual in the Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea in an attempt to forestall the enactment of the income tax legislation. On 6th July, 1959, the Court handed down a majority judgment which dismissed the action with costs, and the *Income Tax Ordinance 1959* was brought into operation on 1st August, 1959. Subsequently proceedings were instituted by another private person in the High Court of the Commonwealth of Australia to challenge the constitutional validity of the Papua and New Guinea Act (either as a whole or alternatively in respect of Part V., Division 2, under which the Legislative Council is constituted); to obtain a declaration that the *Income Tax Ordinance 1959* was wholly invalid; and to obtain a further declaration that the Legislative Council, as constituted at the date at which this Ordinance was passed, had no power to pass it.

The plaintiff's case rested on the contentions that the Papua and New Guinea Act was inconsistent with the United Nations Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of New Guinea in that it provided for the government of the Territory in an administrative union with the Territory of Papua and established for the combined Territories a Legislative Council some of the members of which were inevitably drawn from the Territory of Papua; that the *Income Tax Ordinance* was inconsistent with the *Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act 1936-1958* of the Commonwealth of Australia; and that in the absence of elected members at the time when the *Income Tax Ordinance* was passed the Legislative Council had been improperly constituted and therefore had no power to pass the Ordinance.

At 30th June, 1960, the High Court's decision on the action was awaited.

In the meantime, on 28th April, 1960, fresh general elections were set down for Saturday, 27th August, 1960.

The Council met four times during the year, the first meeting being held from 13th July, 1959, to 15th July,

1959 (continuation of the June, 1959, meeting); the second from 28th September to 1st October, 1959; the third on 22nd February and 23rd February, 1960; and the fourth on 23rd May and 24th May, 1960.

The membership at 30th June, 1960, was as follows:—

President:

His Honour the Administrator, Mr. D. M. Cleland, C.B.E., O.St.J.

Official members:

Dr. J. T. Gunther, O.B.E., Assistant Administrator.

Mr. I. F. Champion, O.B.E., Chief Native Lands Commissioner.

Mr. H. H. Reeve, Treasurer and Director of Finance.

Mr. D. E. Macinnis, O.B.E., Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines.

Mr. W. W. Watkins, Secretary for Law.

Mr. T. Grahamslaw, O.B.E., Chief Collector of Customs.

Dr. R. F. R. Scragg, Director of Public Health.

Mr. J. Glen, Director of Public Works.

Mr. G. T. Roscoe, Director of Education.

Mr. W. F. Carter, Director of Posts and Telegraphs.

Mr. C. Champion, Director of Civil Affairs.

Mr. F. C. Henderson, Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Mr. H. L. R. Niall, C.B.E., District Commissioner, Morobe District.

Mr. J. K. McCarthy, M.B.E., Acting Director of Native Affairs.

Mr. J. R. Foldi, District Commissioner, New Britain District.

Non-official members:

Mr. R. F. Bunting, O.B.E.

The Very Reverend J. Dwyer.

Mr. B. E. Fairfax-Ross.

Mr. J. H. Hohnen.

Mr. M. Rarua-Rarua.

Mr. S. Peta, B.E.M.

The Right Reverend P. N. W. Strong, C.M.G.

The Reverend D. E. Ure.

Mr. J. Vuia.

The official language of the Council is English. Minutes are kept of all meetings and in addition a verbatim record is made of the proceedings and debates.

The Council is empowered to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory, which, however, do not have any force until assented to, by either the Administrator or the Governor-General as provided in the Act.

The initiation of legislative proposals in the Council is governed by sections 47 and 48 of the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1960* and by the Standing Rules and Orders regulating the order and conduct of the Council's business and proceedings. Subject to these requirements,

and particularly the restriction on any ordinance involving government expenditure, non-official members are competent to introduce legislation.

Observers.

The scheme under which indigenous observers attend meetings of the Legislative Council has been continued. The second group of observers, six from New Guinea and three from Papua, concluded their period of attendance and an increased number will be appointed to attend the next series of meetings.

Observers arrive approximately a week before meetings. An assistant district officer attends all meetings with them to ensure that they understand proceedings. Instruction is given on the purposes and organization of the Council and its procedures and debates are interpreted for them. A recapitulation of proceedings is given at the end of each day.

The Administrator in Council.

The Administrator, with the advice of the Executive Council, is empowered by certain ordinances to make regulations relating to matters specified in those ordinances.

The Administrator.

The Administrator has authority under certain ordinances to make regulations relating to matters specified in those ordinances. In practice this power is exercised with the advice of the Executive Council.

Executive and Advisory Organs.

The Executive Council is set up under the provisions of the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1960*, to advise and assist the Administrator. It consists of not less than nine officers of the Territory appointed by, and holding office during the pleasure of, the Governor-General.

The Administrator may, if he thinks fit, act in opposition to the majority advice of the Council on any particular occasion, but in such case is required to report the matter fully and promptly to the Minister of State for Territories with his reason for his action.

Minutes of the proceedings at all meetings of the Executive Council are kept, and a copy of the minutes relating to each meeting is sent by the Administrator to the Minister as soon as practicable after the meeting is held.

The following officers of the Territory were members of the Executive Council at 30th June, 1960:—

Dr. J. T. Gunther, O.B.E., M.L.C., Assistant Administrator.

Mr. H. H. Reeve, M.L.C., Treasurer and Director of Finance.

Mr. D. E. Macinnis, O.B.E., M.L.C., Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines.

Mr. W. W. Watkins, M.L.C., Secretary for Law.

Mr. C. Champion, M.L.C., Director of Civil Affairs.

Mr. W. R. Suttie, Director of Forests.

Mr. F. C. Henderson, M.L.C., Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.
 Dr. H. N. White, Acting Director of Public Health.
 Mr. D. Owner, Acting Director of Education.
 Mr. J. K. McCarthy, M.B.E., M.L.C., Acting Director of Native Affairs.

Statutory and Other Boards and Committees.

There is a number of statutory and other boards, committees and similar bodies which exercise executive or advisory functions. The more important are listed in Table 18 of Appendix II.

District Administration.

For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into nine districts. A district commissioner is the Administrator's representative and as chief executive officer is responsible for general administration and the co-ordination of the activities of all departments within each district.

No changes were made to district boundaries during the year.

At 30th June, 1960, the districts and their areas were as follows:—

District.	Land Area.	Headquarters.	Number of Sub-Districts.
	Square miles.		
Eastern Highlands ..	6,900	Goroka ..	3
Western Highlands ..	9,600	Mount Hagen ..	3
Sepik ..	30,200	Wewak ..	7
Madang ..	10,800	Madang ..	3
Morobe ..	12,700	Lae ..	5
New Britain ..	14,100	Rabaul ..	4
New Ireland ..	3,800	Kavieng ..	2
Bougainville ..	4,100	Sohano ..	3
Manus ..	800	Lorengau ..	1
Total ..	93,000		31

Sub-districts are created as necessary according to the distribution of the indigenous population, topography, ease of communication, degree of economic and political development and other administrative aspects.

Sub-district boundaries are not firmly fixed until the districts are under complete Administration control.

Classification of Areas.

Administratively the Territory is classified as follows:—

- "under Administration control";
- "under Administration influence";
- "under partial Administration influence";
- "penetrated by patrols".

Areas regarded as being under Administration control are those in which a permanent framework of administration and law exists. Areas not under full Administration control—at present consisting of some 11,500

square miles of difficult country with an estimated population of 80,000 people—are those where there is, as yet, no permanent organization for the administration of law and order and data on which to promote economic activity is lacking. In these areas the Administration establishes friendly relations through the patrol system; advice is sought by the people and disputes are settled; medical, educational and economic activities are introduced and a census is taken. The people are thus inducted into the system of law and order and with the establishment of continuous supervision control is consolidated and expanded.

At 30th June, 1960, the area under Administration control was 81,365 square miles; of the remainder, 5,025 square miles were under Administration influence, 2,215 square miles under partial Administration influence, and 4,395 square miles were classified as penetrated by patrols. Further details of these areas are given in Appendix II., which also includes a map showing the extent of control at 30th June, 1960, and the area brought under full control during the year.

Areas not yet under full Administration control comprise portions of the Western Highlands and Sepik Districts and small sections of the Madang, Morobe and Eastern Highlands Districts. The whole area of the Territory is to be brought under Administration control as soon as practicable and present planning contemplates that this will be accomplished by the end of 1963. During 1959-60 four new patrol posts were established, one each in the Sepik, Madang, Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands Districts, and control was extended over 2,620 square miles containing an estimated population of 12,000 persons.

The plan calls for the establishment during 1960-61, of four more patrol posts—two each in the Sepik and Eastern Highlands Districts—and it is estimated that an area of 3,050 square miles, with an approximate population of 18,000, will be brought under Administration control during the year. The sites for the two patrol posts in the Eastern Highlands Districts have already been determined, and patrols are searching for satisfactory positions in the Sepik District.

In succeeding years the position is seen as follows:—

Year.	District.	Patrol Posts.	Control Area (Estimated).	Population (Estimated).
			Square miles.	
1961	Morobe ..	1	455	5,000
	Sepik ..	1	1,300	4,800
to	Western Highlands ..	1	800	10,000
	Sepik ..	3	3,900	12,700
1962	Morobe ..	1	320	2,500
	Eastern Highlands ..	..	370	5,100
to	Western Highlands ..	1	1,040	11,000
	Madang ..	..	400	1,400
1963	Total ..	7	8,585	52,500

Fulfilment of the plan, which is necessarily flexible, is subject to two conditions—the absence of any major emergency which would divert resources of staff and facilities and the continued availability of adequately trained and experienced staff. As the Administration extends its control and influence the demands on its services and personnel increase. Not only must the new areas receive adequate attention, but at the same time the peoples of the more developed areas must be given the intensive guidance, expanded services and more rapid progress in all fields of development, which they are coming to expect.

Restricted Areas.—Both for the welfare of the indigenous groups and the protection of visitors to the areas concerned it is important to prevent the indiscriminate entry of persons during the process of extending Administration control. Provision has therefore been made under the *Restricted Areas Ordinance 1950* for the Administrator to declare areas, entry to which is restricted to indigenous inhabitants, officers of the Administration, or persons holding a permit under the Ordinance. The area under restriction at 30th June, 1960, totalled 17,320 square miles.

Patrols.

In areas under Administration control, the aim is to visit the people as often as possible and to remain with them as long as it is necessary to deal with any matters which might arise. Visits are made by officers of the field staff of the Department of Native Affairs and by officers of other departments, in particular Public Health, Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and Forests.

Areas under influence or partial influence are patrolled as frequently as possible in a similar way, with the aim of consolidating influence and bringing the areas under complete control.

New areas are linked with those under influence by exploratory patrols led by experienced officers. Where practicable, a preliminary aerial reconnaissance is first undertaken. The ground patrol makes contact and establishes friendly relations with the people. It obtains information for administrative purposes as well as topographical data. Further patrols follow. Similar work proceeds from other selected points in the region and the pattern is so organized that patrols from various posts link up with each other until the whole region is covered.

Patrols working in isolated areas are equipped with portable radio transmitting and receiving sets.

Details of the number of patrols carried out in each district are given in Table 6 of Appendix II.

Tribal Fighting and Attacks on Patrols.

There were no incidents connected with peaceful penetration of new areas.

Manam Island.

In the report for 1958-59 information was given that the 3,500 evacuees had all been repatriated by May,

1959. In March, 1960, the Manam volcano again erupted. Preparations were made for an immediate evacuation but the only movement which became necessary was the transfer of half the people of Bokure village for a short time to a neighbouring village. Apart from this the people themselves have continued to lead their normal lives and have shown no alarm at any stage.

CHAPTER 3.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Native Local Government Councils.

The background to the native local government council system is described in Chapter 1 and the following table illustrates its development since the establishment of the first councils in 1950:—

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Councils.	Number of Councillors.	Approximate Population Covered.
1951	4 (a)	72	15,400
1952	4 (a)	62	15,400
1953	6 (a)	106	24,813
1954	6 (a)	139	28,600
1955	6	141	29,997
1956	6	147	31,100
1957	10	230	52,560
1958	15	379	91,157
1959	18	470	119,532
1960	23	657	167,900

(a) Native village councils established under the *Native Village Councils Ordinance 1949-1952*.

Particulars of the 23 councils in existence at 30th June, 1960, including dates of establishment, are given in Table 12 of Appendix II.

During the year five new councils were proclaimed—two in the Eastern Highlands District and one each in the Buigainville, Sepik and Morobe Districts. The Vunamami, Bola and Vunadadir-Toma-Nanga Nanga Councils in the New Britain District and Agulizakivi-Gwivahani Council in the Eastern Highlands District were each extended by the inclusion of further villages. The Yabim-Kotte and the Agulizakivi-Gwivahani Councils changed their names to the Finschhafen and Loma Councils respectively.

In all districts preparatory survey work has been continued as a result of which it is hoped that more councils will be proclaimed.

A few groups have shown opposition to the local government council system. One of the reasons for this is that its effective operation necessarily involves taxation and the setting up of councils has therefore amounted in the past to asking certain sections of the population to volunteer to tax themselves in part payment for services they would otherwise receive free. This attitude has changed to some extent as a result of the introduction of personal tax in January, 1958.

In some areas the reluctance of unofficial organizations already in existence to have their power circumscribed by free elections has been another obstacle to

the extension of the system. This has been the case in the Raluana area of New Britain. As mentioned in earlier reports a petition presented in 1956-57 by a number of Raluana people requesting incorporation in a council was rejected because the petitioners constituted a minority of the people. Another petition was received in August, 1959, but investigation showed once again that it did not represent the wishes of a clear majority and it was decided that the time was still not ripe for the establishment of a council. The Administration is continuing to stimulate interest in the council system, however, and the possibility of bringing together hamlets in the area, rather than village groups, to form a local government organization is being investigated.

Functions and Constitution.—Under the *Native Local Government Councils Ordinance 1949-1957*, the Administrator may establish by proclamation local government bodies endowed with functions over defined areas in relation to the following matters:—

- (a) maintaining peace, order and good government, subject to the laws of the Territory;
- (b) organizing, financing or engaging in any business or enterprise for the good of the community;
- (c) carrying out any works for the benefit of the community; and
- (d) providing or co-operating with any department or any other entity in providing any public or social service.

To enable them to carry out these functions councils are empowered to make rules for peace, order and welfare which, when approved by a district officer, have the full force of law, and are authorized to levy rates and taxes and to charge for services rendered.

It is an offence for any person to attempt to prejudice the free and effective exercise of the lawful power and authority of a council.

The actual tasks of initial organization and day-to-day supervision are carried out by officers of the Department of Native Affairs, the overall control of councils within each district being the responsibility of the district officer.

In the early stages of establishing a council the district staff are assisted, where necessary, by officers experienced in such work. Generally, however, administration through councils is viewed as part of the normal duties of the field staff, who oversee elections, instruct councillors in their duties and generally advise and help.

The qualifications for voters and the method of voting are referred to in Chapter 5 of this Part.

Any indigenous resident of a council area is entitled to stand as a candidate. Some women have been nominated but at present there are no women councillors. The Ordinance permits the nomination of council members by the district officer. This power was not exercised during the year and all councils consist entirely of elected members.

Tenure of office is for twelve months following the initial elections and subsequent elections are held

biennially. Although the formal appointment of a successful candidate is subject to approval by the district officer, no successful candidate has in fact been debarred from assuming office.

A member of a council may be dismissed from office by the Director of Native Affairs, but only after due inquiry has been made and proper precautions have been observed to protect the individual. No councillors were dismissed during the year and the power has been exercised only once.

The method of selecting council presidents and vice-presidents depends on the council constitution. Normally these officers are elected by secret ballot of an incoming council from their own number, but the Vunamami Council constitution, for example, permits the incoming council to select its president from the council area residents at large.

Executive committees composed of varying numbers of councillors, and usually including the president and vice-president, are appointed to prepare and later supervise a works programme, to organize festivities and sports days, to supervise council constables in the execution of their duties, to watch over the care and maintenance of council transport, to consider correspondence other than that of a routine nature and to perform other similar functions.

Council members are paid allowances from council revenue, the rates being fixed by the councillors when drawing up the annual estimates. The annual appropriation for personal allowances of members and wages of council employees may not exceed one-half of the total estimated revenue of the council without the written approval of the Director of Native Affairs. These allowances are not regarded by the people as a salary but rather as a reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses incurred by members when engaged on council business. The highest allowance voted is £144 a year, by the Vunamami Council for its president. Most councils also vote a small sum annually, as a special allowance, to executive committee members.

Councils are established on the basis of a defined area consisting of a number of village groups which to a large extent have common interests.

As councillors and people become more experienced in the functioning of the council system the area over which they can operate effectively tends to widen. Council areas have been extended in a number of cases while in others *ad hoc* arrangements for consultation and co-operation exist. The five Tolai Councils of the Gazelle Peninsula in New Britain, for example, hold quarterly combined meetings to decide matters of common interest; the time is not yet opportune, however, to bring about a formal federation of these units. The Reimber and Livuan Councils share a common treasury which enables certain projects, beyond the resources of either unit to finance alone, to be handled jointly. Combined operations are

controlled by a joint committee of these two councils. The Tolai councils have combined to assist financially in the upkeep of the Rabaul Market, women's clubs and various educational institutions. They also contribute £24 each towards the maintenance of the Rabaul Native Market, and operate a joint bulk store for the importation and distribution of building and other materials.

Finance.—Each council derives most of its revenue from a capitation tax collected and taken into account by the council in accordance with the Native Local Government Councils Ordinance. Revenue is expended by the council in accordance with its approved annual estimates and no part of it goes to the Territorial Government. Tax rates declared by rules of the various councils are given in Table 12 of Appendix II.

Councils may also impose fees in respect of any of the matters coming within the scope of their powers.

An exemption from or reduction of council tax may be granted by a local government council taxation tribunal to a male on grounds of impecunious old age, infirmity or unavoidable hardship; to a female who is the mother of four or more living children or is caring for three or more young children (either her own or adopted); and to widows, aged women and wives of persons who have already been granted an exemption.

No communal labour is organized by councils as such. The New Britain councils have rules covering the maintenance of inter-village tracks which place the onus on land-owners to maintain sections of tracks passing through their holdings. The annual appropriations made by the councils for road maintenance are used to buy road-making equipment for use by villages and to pay workers hired for special jobs beyond the scope of village maintenance.

In September of each year each council holds a series of meetings to prepare its annual financial estimates for the new year commencing on 1st January. Such meetings are attended by representatives of various Administration departments concerned with local services. A rule fixing taxation rates for the ensuing year is passed and an estimate is then made of the total revenue the council can expect to receive.

When the revenue figure has been estimated and the carry-over figure calculated every item of expenditure, whether recurrent or capital, is decided by the full council, all major items being voted on separately. Finally, the estimates are approved by formal motion and forwarded to the district officer for his approval.

Council members and residents take a keen interest in their financial affairs and although it will be some time before any council is capable of preparing the whole of its estimates unaided, some improvement in their preparation can be seen among the longer established councils.

Tables giving an analysis of expenditure by councils during 1959 and estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1960 are contained in Appendix II.

Training.—Training in native local government council matters is provided at the Vunadadir Local Government Training Centre, near Rabaul, and at a new centre which is being developed at Ambenob near Madang. Both centres cater for the Territory of Papua as well as the Trust Territory.

At the Vunadadir Training Centre courses are conducted for Administration officers as well as council personnel and during 1959-60 five senior officers of the Administration and 23 field officers of the Department of Native Affairs attended. The Centre also provides six months' training courses for local government assistants, council clerks and assistant council clerks which are open to young men of about twenty years of age who have reached education Standard 9. The courses cover basic local government accounting procedures, book-keeping and other subjects. After graduation clerks are posted to councils for employment. Local government assistants receive training in local government legislation, meeting procedures and all clerical aspects of council work and, on finishing the course, are posted to a district where they complete the practical part of their training with a council and accompany local government survey patrols. When fully trained they are able to advise and assist councils in most aspects of their activities. Training courses are also provided for project clerks, who have overall responsibility for the accounts of a cocoa fermentary.

During 1959-60 ten council clerks and seven local government assistants from the Trust Territory completed their training and at 30th June, 1960, another five trainees who will later be allocated to one or other of these categories were taking the course.

The Ambenob Training Centre, which has not yet been established as a full-time training centre is located at the headquarters of the Ambenob Native Local Government Council at Danben, near Madang. The three councils in the Madang District—Ambenob, Waskia and Takia—each contributed to the construction of a dormitory, ablution block and kitchen which form the nucleus of the buildings for the centre. It is not intended to duplicate at Ambenob the courses being conducted at Vunadadir, but rather to use it for the time being mainly for the training of councillors and leaders from areas where new councils are to be established. Courses for councillors which are of approximately two weeks duration cover the principles of local government, rule-making, the relationship between councils and the Administration departments and the functions and responsibilities of councillors. During 1959-60 103 New Guinea councillors attended courses at the centre.

Council Activities.—At first much of the initiative has to be taken by Administration officers, but after a year or two councils begin to develop real executive ability and the impetus to progress and new activities shifts more and more to the members. Councils now hold substantial capital assets in the form of buildings, workshops, motor vehicles and other equipment and are playing an active part in such matters as the provision of public health and

medical facilities; the improvement of local water supplies; education, including the erection of school buildings; the maintenance of roads and tracks; the control of hygiene and sanitation; and the registration of births, deaths and marriages.

In Chapter 7 of Part VII, an account is given of a health centre established at Tapipipi, near Rabaul, with the co-operation of the Vunadadir-Toma-Nanga Nanga Native Local Government Council.

Some councils have undertaken various forms of economic activity to develop their own areas. As described in previous reports those in New Britain have concentrated on the production of cocoa. Bank loans, guaranteed by the Administration, were negotiated to extend existing fermentaries and build new ones and there are now fifteen in operation. During 1959-60 the amount of the loans, and of the Administration guarantees, was increased to £227,020 to permit further expansion and of this amount the councils at 30th June, 1960, had borrowed £123,001 of which £55,914 had been repaid.

The Departments of Native Affairs and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, provide managerial and technical advice through their extension services for these activities. Each fermentary employs and pays a fermentary supervisor (trained and certified in cocoa processing by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries), a clerk (trained and certified by the Department of Native Affairs) and local casual workers, all of whom are indigenes.

The operation of the Rabaul Native Local Government Council's Vudal land development scheme has been reviewed. Most of the original sub-leases were cancelled by the Council in January, 1960, and after discussions between the Rabaul and Vunadadir-Toma-Nanga Nanga Councils it has been decided to open the Vudal land to residents in the area of the latter Council. At 30th June, 1960, thirteen of the original sub-leases were still in force, sixteen blocks had been set aside for leasing to persons from the Nanga Nanga area of the Vunadadir Native Local Government Council and 34 were recommended for leasing to other new applicants from the Gazelle Peninsula.

The Vunamami Native Local Government Council lease of 390 acres in the Warangoi Valley has been subdivided into 34 blocks, each of from ten to twelve acres in extent. Twenty-one of these blocks have been sub-leased and the successful applicants are now living at the Warangoi. These blocks are in various stages of development ranging from fully planted to partially cleared.

The thirteen blocks not yet allocated are being cleared by voluntary labour and when they have reached a reasonable stage of development will be balloted for and made available to the successful applicants who will incur no obligation to those who assisted in the initial clearing.

Another development project, started by the Ambenob Local Government Council, has progressed slowly during the year. The Council obtained a lease of approximately 532 acres suitable for the growing of cocoa. Seventy-one of the 152 blocks available for sub-leasing have been taken up and, despite difficulty in establishing shade trees on

some of the land, a total of 3,800 plantings have been made and a considerable area has been prepared for planting.

Councils have been active in the cultural field also and have sponsored exhibitions of traditional arts and crafts, encouraged participation in choral competitions and in district agricultural shows, given financial assistance with film shows and donated school prizes.

Periodic consultations are held with the indigenous members of the Legislative Council. This is a valuable means of informing legislative councillors of public opinion in council areas and of enabling villagers to learn about the work of the Legislative Council and the way it is dealing with matters of direct and indirect concern to them. The Administration encourages these consultations and provides legislative councillors with fares and living expenses to enable them to take place.

No conference of native local government councils was held during 1959-60. Resolutions passed by the 1959 Conference covering health, education, land tenure, road maintenance, council rules, law and order, council administration and marriage matters have been accepted and are being implemented.

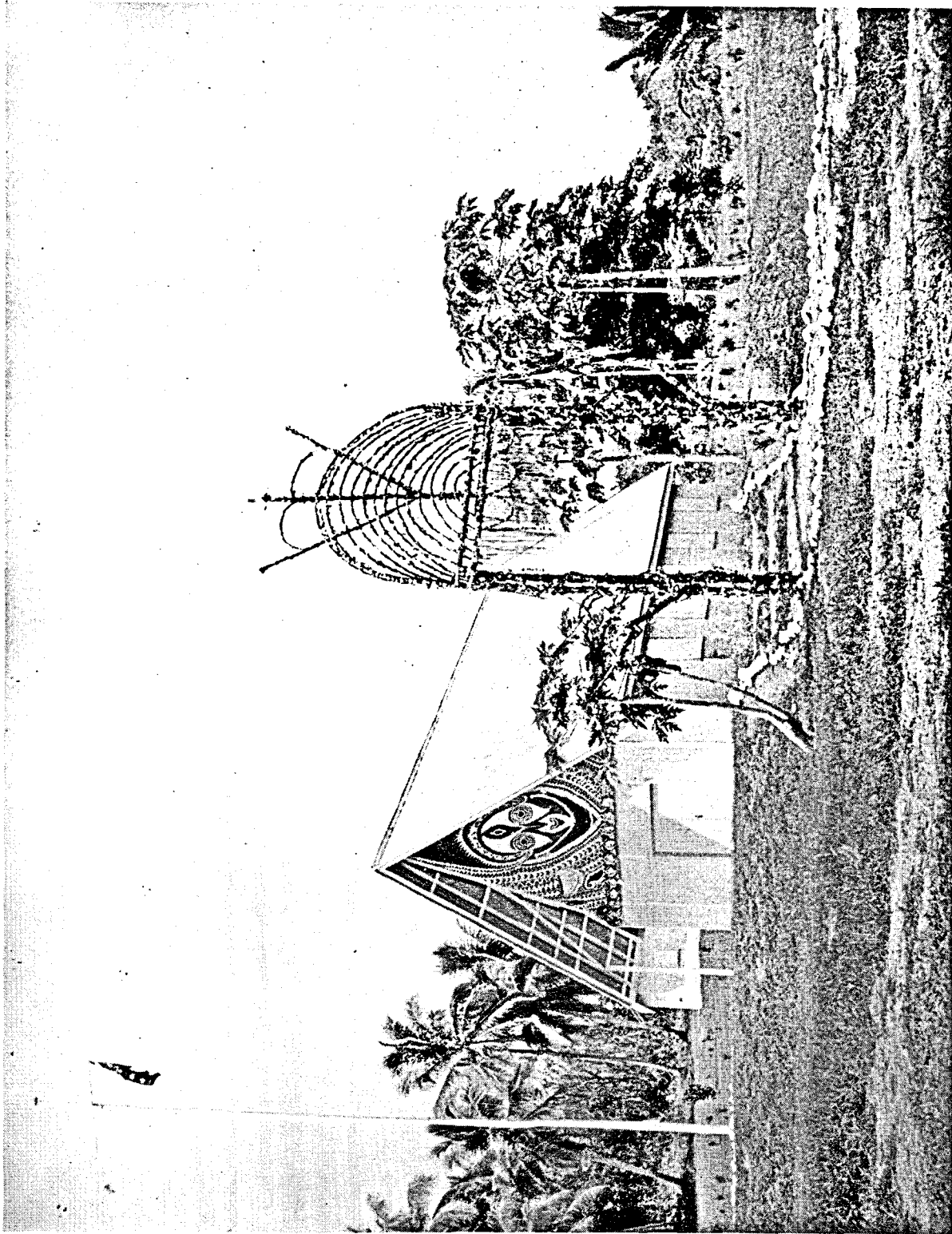
A further conference of councils will be held in November, 1960, at Rabaul. Council delegates from both New Guinea and Papua will attend and the cost of transporting and accommodating delegates and observers will be paid by the Administration. The agenda items will cover council administration and supervision by officers of the Department of Native Affairs, the establishment of training centres for councillors, the collection of tax from absentees, court procedure, the increase of educational facilities, agricultural development, and requests for financial aid from the Administration.

District and Town Advisory Councils.

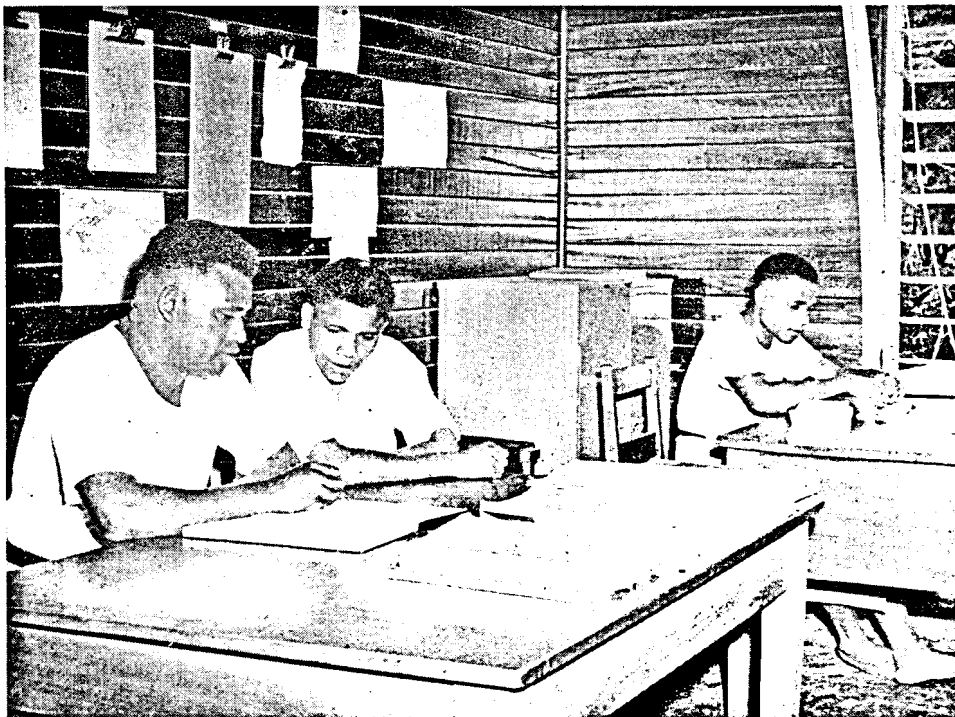
District advisory councils, which are non-statutory, give residents an opportunity to express their views and offer advice to district commissioners on matters directly affecting them within their districts. There is a district advisory council in each of the nine districts of the Territory. Each council consists of the district commissioner, who is chairman, and members appointed by the Administrator for two years. Members are eligible for reappointment.

Town advisory councils, which also are non-statutory, include representative citizens and officers of the Administration and advise only on matters concerning towns.

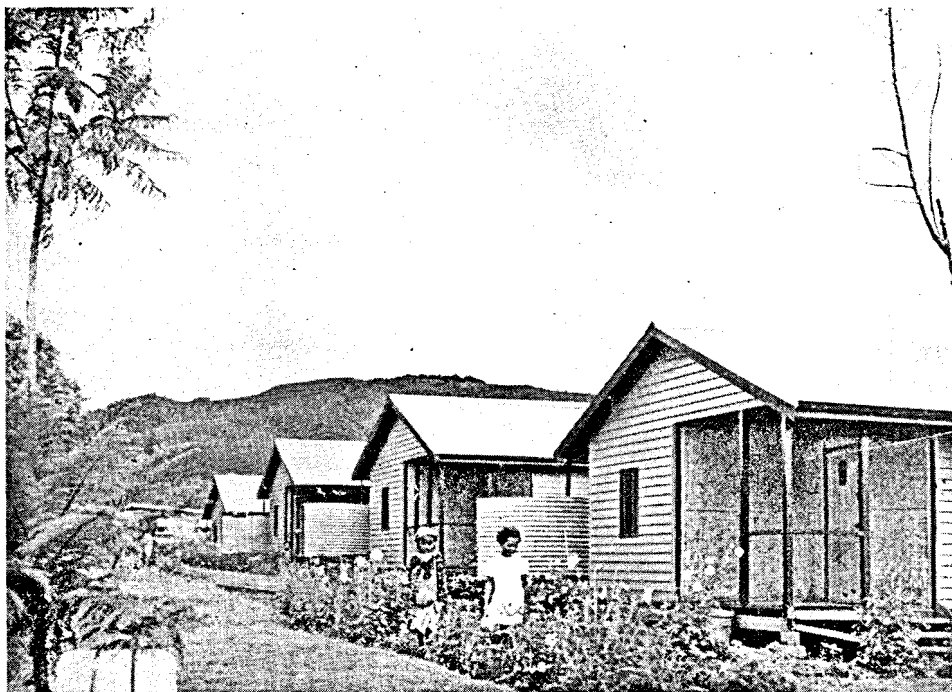
It is the policy of the Administering Authority to appoint indigenes to them as qualified and competent persons become available. Such appointments provide a useful training in public service and facilitate participation by the indigenous people in the political life of the Territory. In keeping with this policy eighteen indigenes have so far been appointed as members on eight of the district advisory councils and in addition three indigenes have been appointed as observers to the Western Highlands District Advisory Council. Two indigenes have been appointed to the Wewak Town Advisory Council. The composition of the advisory councils is shown in Tables 16 and 17 of Appendix II.



Maprik Native Local Government Council Chambers.



A trainee clerk receiving a book-keeping lesson from a senior local government assistant at the Vunadadir Native Local Government Centre.



Administration houses for members of the Auxiliary Division of the Public Service at Goroka.

CHAPTER 4. THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Legislation.

The Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is constituted under the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1960*, and regulated by the *Public Service Ordinance 1949-1960*, and Regulations. Other provisions relating to the Public Service are contained in the *Superannuation (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance 1951-1960*, which provides for pension and provident fund benefits; the *Administration Employees Compensation Ordinance 1949-1957*, providing for compensation payments for injury or incapacity arising out of or in the course of employment with the Administration; and the *Arbitration (Public Service) Ordinance 1952-1957*, providing for the appointment of a Public Service Arbitrator and the hearing and determination of claims submitted on behalf of officers and employees of the Public Service.

The principal amendments made to the Public Service Ordinance and Regulations during the year provided for—

- (a) the Chief Collector of Taxes to exercise the powers of a departmental head;
- (b) the granting of accrued furlough to an officer retiring at the age of 50 years;
- (c) the creation of sub-professional offices with appropriate classifications;
- (d) the amendment of the rates payable for overtime, Sunday duty, shift duty, Saturday duty and emergency duty to bring conditions in the Territory into line with those of the Public Service of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Other amendments provided for payment of an "on call" allowance and for an increase in the allowance payable to an officer who accommodates another officer travelling on official duty.

The amendment to the Public Service Ordinance referred to in the 1958-59 report which provided for conditions of service for non-expatriate officers (i.e., officers born in the Territory) of the First, Second and Third Divisions of the Public Service was brought into operation on 23rd July, 1959.

The Public Service (Auxiliary Division) Regulations were amended to give effect to the reclassification of offices in that Division.

The *Superannuation (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance 1951-1960*, was amended to bring it into line with the Commonwealth *Superannuation Act 1922-1959*, and also to take account of an increase in Territorial allowance granted to public servants during the year by increasing the component of the allowance included as salary for superannuation purposes from £200 to £250.

Structure and Staffing.

The Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea consists of four Divisions—the First, Second, Third and Auxiliary Divisions—and admission is subject to

production by the applicant of satisfactory evidence as to health and physical fitness, possession of qualifications prescribed for the office to which appointment is to be made, and age and good character. Appointment to the Second and Third Divisions is competitive and is open to British subjects and Australian protected persons, including indigenous residents of the Territory. Appointment to the Auxiliary Division is restricted to indigenes who are either British subjects or Australian protected persons.

Numbers of staff (classified according to the nature of their appointment) at 30th June, 1959, and 30th June, 1960, were as follows:—

	1959.	1960.
Permanent*	2,051	2,216
Exempt	105	125
Auxiliary Division	248	350
Temporary*	1,080	1,464
Total	3,484	4,155

* 1958-59 Report figures corrected.

Marginal increases in salary were granted to officers and employees of the Second and Third Divisions with effect from 3rd December, 1959.

Indigenes who, while not qualified for admission to the Auxiliary Division, possess, or desire to obtain through training, certain skills and qualifications, and who wish to make a career with the Administration are employed as Administration Servants, and provision has been made for them to attend special classes to enable them to qualify for appointment to the Auxiliary Division.

Until recently the conditions of service of First, Second and Third Division officers have been based on the need to staff the Service largely with ex-patriate officers. The prospect of increasing numbers of indigenes and other persons born in the Territory becoming qualified for appointment to the higher Divisions of the Service made it desirable to lay down conditions of service for such persons which would be more in keeping with the fact that they were permanently resident in the Territory. The amendment of the Public Service Ordinance which came into force on 23rd July, 1959, introduced the necessary provisions, and a number of permanent career positions have now been created in the Third Division to which qualified indigenes will be advanced from the Auxiliary Division or appointed directly. Appointments to these positions will be made during 1960-61 and depending on their success at matriculation studies some indigenous officers may be appointed to the Second Division. Meanwhile a number are temporarily employed in the Third Division.

At the same time steps are being taken to introduce changes in the structure of the Public Service which will provide persons born in the Territory with greater opportunities to enter the Service, increase their competence to

occupy technical and administrative positions, and enable them to progress to higher positions. This is being achieved by revising the educational requirements for entry to the Service in such a way as to relate them more closely to the duties of various positions, by creating numbers of "in-training" positions in the Third Division and by arranging positions in the Third and Auxiliary Divisions, and positions open to Administration servants, in three main categories, namely—

- (1) Clerical and Sub-Professional;
- (2) Higher Technical and Sub-Professional; and
- (3) Lower Technical and General.

Entry qualifications for these categories will be as follows:—

(1) *Clerical and Sub-Professional.*

- (a) Direct entry to Third Division—Junior Certificate, except in the case of a small sub-group designated "manipulative", which includes such positions as typist and machine operator, entry to which will be through a prescribed test.
- (b) Entry to Third Division from Auxiliary Division—Junior Certificate.
- (c) Entry to Auxiliary Division, either directly or from ranks of Administration servants—examination at Standard 9 level, as previously.
- (d) Employment as Administration servant—Standard 3 to Standard 9, according to occupation.

(2) *Higher Technical and Sub-Professional.*

- (a) Entry to Third Division, either directly or from Auxiliary Division—Standard 9 and an appropriate trade test, except in the case of "in-training" positions, where the required qualification will be either the Junior Certificate or indenture-ship under the Queensland Apprenticeship Scheme.
- (b) Entry to the Auxiliary Division, either directly or from the ranks of Administration servants—Standard 7 to Standard 9, plus appropriate trade skill, or the completion of an indenture under the Native Apprenticeship Scheme.
- (c) Employment as an Administration servant—Standard 4 to Standard 9, according to occupation.

(3) *Lower Technical and General.*

- (a) Entry to Third Division, either directly or from Auxiliary Division—Standard 8 plus trade tests where applicable.
(Advancement to Higher Technical and Sub-Professional category—Standard 9 plus appropriate trade test. Advancement to Clerical and Sub-Professional category—Junior Certificate.)
- (b) Entry to Auxiliary Division either directly or from the ranks of Administration servants—Standard 4, plus appropriate skill.
- (c) Employment as an Administration servant—Standard 3 or Standard 4, according to occupation.

Each "in-training" position created in the Third Division will have a complementary position to which its occupant can advance on successful completion of his training. Positions of both types are to be created in the first instance in the Departments of Native Affairs; Lands, Surveys and Mines; Law; Posts and Telegraphs; and Customs and Marine; and will include such positions as Assistant Patrol Officer-in-Training (and Assistant Patrol Officer), Assistant Welfare Officer-in-Training (and Assistant Welfare Officer) and Assistant Surveyor-in-Training (and Assistant Surveyor). The welfare positions will be open to both male and female officers. The training period will vary from two to five years, the majority of positions calling for two years of training.

Auxiliary Division.

Particulars of group designations, standards of entry and salary scales for the Auxiliary Division were given in Chapter of Part V. of the report for 1957-1958.

During October, 1959, public qualifying examinations for entrance to the Auxiliary Division were conducted for the first time. The examinations were at Standard 9 for clerical and sub-professional categories and at Standard 7 for higher technical positions, and were held in conjunction with the Department of Education. Examinations for candidates not included in October were held in March, 1960, and applications for appointment to all Auxiliary Division employment categories were subsequently invited. Additional appointments resulting from the examinations are expected to be approved shortly.

During the year 93 new appointments to the Division were made in the following categories:—

Teacher	..	..	..	39
Health Assistant	..	..	..	3
Technical Assistant	..	..	..	20
Field Assistant	..	..	..	15
Clerical Assistant	..	..	..	16

Many of the clerical appointments were to specialist occupations in the Co-operative and Native Local Government Branches of the Department of Native Affairs.

Interesting features of the year's appointments were the relative youth of the officers appointed and their general preference for sub-professional technical and field assistant positions.

Offices in the Auxiliary Division were reclassified during the year as follows:—

	Salaries per Annum.	
	Male.	Female.
	£	£
Assistant (Clerical)	200-635	200-635
Assistant (Higher Technical)	200-665	200-565
Assistant (Lower Technical)	200-570	200-470
Assistant (Teaching)	200-730	200-630

(In addition to the above salaries a cost of living allowance of £15 per annum for adult male officers and £11 per annum for adult female officers is payable. Proportionate amounts are payable to juniors.)

As an incentive to officers to study a salary barrier has been introduced, advancement beyond which is by examination. In the course of the reclassification of salaries the barrier was raised from £505 to £530.

Rates of travelling allowance and camping allowance payable to members of the Auxiliary Division were determined, and provision was made for the payment of air-freight allowances for members of the Division located at outstations at which personal expenditure on the air-freight of supplies is involved.

Administration Servants.

The *Administration Servants Ordinance* 1958, which will provide for the general conditions of employment of Administration servants, will shortly be brought in force and meanwhile the wages scale and other conditions it prescribes are being applied.

In addition to a cash wage on a scale ranging from £16 5s. to £279 10s. per annum and payable fortnightly, employees are provided with accommodation, food, clothing, blankets, towels, tobacco, matches, eating and cooking utensils and medical treatment free of charge. They are also entitled to sick and recreation leave benefits.

Information regarding Administration Servants, who numbered 8,425 at 30th June, 1960, is contained in Tables 5 and 6 of Appendix II.

Recruitment.

Appointments to the Public Service during the year totalled 511 officers, including 129 cadets, 93 Auxiliary Division officers and 78 serving exempt officers and tem-

porary employees who obtained permanent status. Officers appointed to each Department were—

Department of the Administrator	6 (2)
Department of Civil Affairs	45 (2)
Department of Public Health	95 (7)
Department of Native Affairs	87 (8)
Department of the Treasury	8
Department of Law	10
Department of Education	116 (42)
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	39 (14)
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines	15
Department of Public Works	26 (1)
Department of Forests	10 (2)
Department of Customs and Marine	11 (1)
Department of Posts and Telegraphs	32 (12)
Department of the Public Service Commissioner	9
Unattached	2 (2)

511

(The figures in brackets above indicate the number of Auxiliary Division officers appointed during the year to each Department.)

Cadets totalled 141 including nine officers transferred from within the Service and three Asians where permanent appointments were pending. The distribution of cadetships was as follows:—

CADETS.

Department of Public Health—	
Cadet Medical Officer	10
Department of Native Affairs—	
Cadet Patrol Officer	60
Co-operative Officer-in-training	3
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—	
Cadet Agricultural Officer	5
Cadet Veterinary Officer	2
Department of Education—	
Cadet Education Officer	55
Department of Forests—	
Cadet Forestry Officer	4
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines—	
Cadet Valuer	2
	141

Organization, Classification and Methods.

The departmental organization of the Public Service is shown in the organization chart in Appendix II.

Reviews of the organization and salary classifications of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, the Department of the Treasury (including the Taxation Branch) and the Department of Education were carried out during the year. Minor organizational changes were made in a number of departments and registry procedures in all departments were reviewed.

A Division of Extension Services involving 49 positions was created and is temporarily located in the Department of the Administrator. The functions of this new Division are—

- to guide and assist departments in their extension activities;
- to contribute to the general education of the indigenous people and in particular to promote among them an understanding of the policies and measures of the Administration;

- (c) to develop ways by which the Administration may be better informed of the thinking of the people on matters affecting them; and
- (d) to train indigenous personnel in the production of material for extension purposes.

Training.

In-service training and assistance to officers of the Service who are undertaking courses of study leading to university matriculation, diplomas and degrees, or accountancy qualifications are provided by the Training Section of the Department of the Public Service Commissioner through departmental training schemes and the Public Service Institute.

Classes and correspondence courses in general school subjects at the intermediate and secondary levels are conducted by the Department of Education to enable Administration servants and Auxiliary Division officers throughout the Territory to improve their qualifications.

In-Service Training.—Several special supervisory courses were run by the Training Section during the year and induction courses for new appointees on their arrival in the Territory were continued. Organized lectures on various aspects of management were given within the Section by local and visiting specialists from Australia.

Higher administrative training for senior executive officers is provided by enabling them to attend courses and conferences conducted by the Public Service Board of the Commonwealth of Australia and other external institutions. During the year officers of the Administration attended courses for administrative officers and senior administrative officers and conferences on supply management and financial control. One officer undertook a course at the Australian Administrative Staff College, Victoria, and seventeen attended the four weeks' residential course for senior officers at the Australian School of Pacific Administration, further details of which are given below.

The Public Service Institute.—Located in Port Moresby with its own offices, lecture rooms, theatre and library, the Institute, through its staff of lecturers gives tutorial and correspondence assistance to officers stationed throughout the Territory who are studying for higher academic qualifications. During the past year its facilities have been extended to Territory residents generally.

Approximately 700 volumes have been added to the Institute's library, text and reference books from which are being used increasingly by indigenous Administration staff.

At 30th June, 1960, 156 students were enrolled with the Institute—68 for matriculation and 88 for university courses.

Scholarships and Free Places.—The Free Place Scheme for officers of the Administration has been expanded and six part-time and two full-time free places are now awarded each year. In addition a post-graduate scholarship may be awarded from time to time.

Full-time awards were made to two officers to enable them to complete Bachelor of Economics and Bachelor of Commerce degrees and part-time awards to officers studying for diplomas in Public Administration or Commerce or undertaking studies leading to degrees in Arts, Commerce, Economics or Law.

A post-graduate scholarship was awarded to an officer of the Department of Education to enable him to study as an associate with the Institute of Education, University of London. As part of his studies he will visit countries in Africa and Asia.

Linguistics Courses.—Nineteen officers attended a linguistics school at Kainantu, in the Eastern Highlands District, conducted by the Summer School of Linguistics in conjunction with the Department of the Public Service Commissioner. The course was designed to teach officers how to learn a language and, on the completion of the course, each officer was issued with a tape recorder to assist him in learning the language of the area to which he was posted.

Australian School of Pacific Administration.—The function of the school is to provide courses for the education of officers and prospective officers of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea as well as the following selected personnel:—

- (i) Persons nominated by Christian missions operating in the Territory, with a view to their receiving education for the purpose of the mission;
- (ii) indigenes whose standard of education fits them for higher training; and
- (iii) persons whose admission to the School, in the opinion of the Minister for Territories, would be of benefit to the Territory.

The courses of study at the School include a general orientation course for new entrants to the Public Service of Papua and New Guinea; an orientation course for education officers; and courses for cadet patrol officers, patrol officers, cadet education officers and senior officers.

The overall training course for cadet patrol officers which covers three years culminates in the Certificate of the Australian School of Pacific Administration. The course consists of—

- (i) four weeks' orientation course at the School;
- (ii) three weeks' induction training by the Public Service Institute and Department of Native Affairs at Port Moresby;
- (iii) correspondence tuition from the School during the first period of 21 months' field service followed by an examination in the field; and
- (iv) following successful completion of (iii) above, a patrol officer's certificate course of one academic year at the School.

On completion of a thesis to the satisfaction of the Principal of the School, the holder of a Certificate is awarded the Diploma of the Australian School of Pacific Administration. Unless he has already completed four

years' field service with the Department of Native Affairs. a candidate for the Diploma must have held a Certificate for at least two years before submitting a thesis.

The course for cadet education officers is a two-year, post-matriculation course given by the School and a New South Wales Teacher Training College in association. The School provides two-year courses in anthropology, geography and land use, and education in under-developed areas, and one-year courses in history and government, while the Teacher Training College provides studies over two years which are equivalent to those for New South Wales teacher-trainees, but are designed to provide the specialized emphasis required by teachers in Papua and New Guinea. Upon successful completion of the course cadets have attained the academic requirements for a Teacher's Certificate.

Each year a seminar discussion course of four weeks' duration on a problem related to the development of the Territory is conducted for selected senior officers. This year the subject of the course was "Urbanization and Urban Problems of Papua and New Guinea". For the first time the course was attended by two Papuan officers.

All new appointees to the Public Service of Papua and New Guinea are required to attend an orientation course of two weeks' duration at the School prior to their departure for the Territory. This course is designed to introduce them to Papua and New Guinea—its people, its problems and the aims of the policy of the Administration. The subjects covered by the courses are: anthropology, geography and land use, government and history.

The following table shows the number of courses conducted by the Australian School of Pacific Administration during the 1959 and 1960 academic years and the number of students enrolled for each course:—

Course.	1959.		1960.	
	Number of Courses.	Number of Students.	Number of Courses.	Number of Students.
Cadet Patrol Officers' Orientation Course	2	53	2	50
Education Officers' Orientation Course	1	26	1	27
General Orientation Course (including officers of the Army and Navy)	12	137	10	117
(and nominees of Christian Missions)	..	(6)	..	(8)
Patrol Officers' Certificate Course	..	(4)	..	(11)
Patrol Officers' Correspondence Course	1	25	1	27
First Year Cadet Education Officers' Course	1	27	1	107
Second Year Cadet Education Officers' Course	1	18	1	50
(including free place for Mission students)	1	17	1	20
Graduate Cadet Education Officers' Course	..	(1)	..	(1)
Senior Officers' Course	1	4	1	3
.. ..	1	15	1	17
Total	21	422	19	418

CHAPTER 5.

SUFFRAGE.

Legislative Council.

The qualifications of voters and candidates, registration of voters, keeping of rolls, election procedure, petitions and civil proceedings and election offences are governed by the provisions of the *Legislative Council Ordinance 1951-1957*, and Regulations made thereunder.

Every person living in the Territory, except indigenes, or aliens as defined in the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948-1958*, who is not under the age of 21 years and who has resided continuously in the Territory for at least twelve months immediately preceding the date of his application for enrolment, is entitled to enrolment as an elector and to vote, provided that he has not been convicted and is not under sentence or subject to be sentenced for an offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer or is not of unsound mind. Enrolment and voting are not compulsory.

A person is qualified for election as a member of the Legislative Council if he is an elector and has continuously resided in the Territory during the three years immediately preceding the lodging of his nomination as a candidate. Officers or employees of the Public Service of the Territory or of the Commonwealth, or of an instrumentality of the Administration or of the Commonwealth, are not eligible for election. Nomination of candidates must be made within 28 days after the publication of the notice fixing the date for an election.

Voting for the election of members is by secret ballot and in accordance with the preferential system.

For the purpose of the election of members to the Legislative Council, the Trust Territory is divided into two electorates—the New Guinea Mainland, comprising the five mainland districts, and the New Guinea Islands, comprising the four Island districts. One member is elected to represent each electorate.

At the supplementary election held on 12th September, 1959, following the resignation of the three members who were elected in 1957, the candidate for the New Guinea Mainland Electorate was returned unopposed and two candidates contested the New Guinea Islands Electorate. Of 1,848 electors enrolled in this electorate 1,225 (or 66 per cent.) voted.

Native Local Government Councils.

The Native Local Government Councils Ordinance provides for the constitution of councils, and the Regulations made thereunder prescribe the electoral procedure and the qualifications for franchise, which is confined to indigenes.

All persons over the age of seventeen, resident within the area over which a council is to have jurisdiction are eligible to vote at the initial elections following the establishment of the council.

At subsequent elections any male person over the age of seventeen who has paid, is liable to pay, or has been

exempted from payment of council tax for the financial year in which the elections are held, is eligible to vote. Registration of voters is affected by means of a register of taxpayers, which is maintained by each council.

Any woman above the age of seventeen resident in a council area may become eligible to vote by applying to have her name inserted in the Register of Taxpayers of the Council.

A council consists wholly of indigenous persons.

Any person over the age of seventeen, who resides in an area over which a council has jurisdiction, is eligible for election as a member of that council.

Voting is not compulsory and is by either open or secret ballot. In practice a semi-secret ballot on a preferential basis is usually conducted by officers of the Department of Native Affairs, as most communities still lack sufficient experience to conduct wholly secret ballots.

No political parties have yet evolved, but competition between individual candidates is keen, particularly in the unofficial primaries which many village groups hold before election day. Discussion with groups and individuals on the bases of past record, future plans, kinship and locality ties and suchlike is the method usually adopted by candidates in seeking support.

For some weeks before an election, an officer of the Local Government Branch of the Department of Native Affairs visits all villages in the area, explaining the method of nomination and the system of voting, and encouraging the electors to exercise their rights. Visits at other times are made the occasion of talks and discussions directed toward political advancement.

The following table shows the number of eligible electors and of those who exercised the franchise at the most recent elections:—

Council.	Number Entitled to Vote.		Number Voting.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Teop-Tinputz	829	38	575	28
Siwai	1,200	1,096	958	958
Tikana	1,644	1,550	1,042	928
Reimber	1,333	1,169	757	688
Livuan	1,100	937	536	600
Vunamami	3,760		993	994
	(no break-up shown)			
Vunadadir-Toma-Nanga				
Nanga	2,227	2,009	995	971
Bola	678	616	517	522
Ambenob	3,123	2,605	1,918	1,667
Rabaul	2,592	2,237	894	650
But Boiken(a)	1,130	413	297	97
Lei-Wompa	1,055	1,093	753	825
Finschhafen(b)	842	625	360	396
Maprik(c)	2,864	5	1,098	..
Lowa(d)	3,173	3,133	210	173
Waiye(e)	152	160	107	111

(a) 15 returned unopposed. (b) 19 returned unopposed. (c) 12 returned unopposed. (d) 33 returned unopposed. (e) 1 nominated, 34 returned unopposed.

CHAPTER 6.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

No political organizations exist in the Territory.

CHAPTER 7.

THE JUDICIARY.

Types of Courts.

The courts which exercise jurisdiction within the Territory are—

- (1) The Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.
- (2) District Courts.
- (3) Courts for Native Affairs.
- (4) Wardens' Courts.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority in the Territory. It has original criminal and civil jurisdiction.

Under the *Judiciary Act* 1903-1960 of the Commonwealth of Australia a person making a claim against the Commonwealth in contract or in tort, may bring suit against the Commonwealth in the High Court of Australia, in the Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, or in any other court of the Territory providing the amount claimed is within the competence of the Court and the claim arose within the Court's territorial jurisdiction.

In each district in the Territory there are District Courts with criminal jurisdiction to try simple and non-indictable offences, but having no jurisdiction to try indictable offences, i.e. crimes and misdemeanors. District Courts also exercise a limited civil jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the Courts for Native Affairs covers offences by indigenous inhabitants against the Native Administration Regulations, and civil actions of any kind if all parties are indigenous.

The Administrator has power to establish Wardens' Courts in respect of each gold field or mineral field with jurisdiction over civil cases respecting mining or mining lands held under the Mining Ordinance, and offences against the mining laws of the Territory.

In addition, there are the Titles Commission, set up under the *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance* 1951-1955 and the Native Land Commission, set up under the *Native Land Registration Ordinances* 1952. The function of the Native Land Commission is to inquire into and determine what land in the Territory is the rightful and hereditary property of persons or communities by customary right; and the persons or communities by whom, and the shares in which, that land is owned.

No changes were made in the judicial organization during the year under review.

Appeals.

Appeals lie from the decisions of the courts of inferior jurisdiction and the Titles Commission to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Appeals

from the Native Land Commission lie to a Native Land Appeal Court, constituted by a judge of the Supreme Court. The High Court of Australia has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from judgments, decrees, orders and sentences of the Supreme Court, and appeals on a question of law from the Native Land Appeal Court.

Official Language.

English is the official language of the courts. Where indigenous inhabitants are concerned, however, evidence, etc. may be given in a local language, in which case it is translated into English for the court. Court interpreters are employed as necessary to assist the presiding judge or magistrate. While no statutory qualifications are prescribed, in practice considerable experience, a good educational background and competence in the relevant languages are sought in interpreters.

Constitution of the Courts.

The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are appointed by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia under section 59 of the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1960*. A judge may be removed from office by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth only on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Retiring age is 65 years, but a judge who has held office as a judge of the Supreme Court of Papua-New Guinea under the *Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act 1945-1946* may continue in office during the pleasure of the Governor-General after he has attained that age. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and three judges who exercise all the powers and functions of the Court sitting alone. The seat of the Supreme Court is at Port Moresby, but the judges move on circuit throughout the Territory of New Guinea as occasion arises.

All regular judicial functions other than those of the Supreme Court are discharged by magistrates and other competent officers appointed under ordinance. District commissioners, district officers and assistant district officers are *ex officio* magistrates of the District Courts which are established under the *District Courts Ordinance 1924-1959*.

Provision is also made by the Ordinance for the appointment by the Governor-General of stipendiary magistrates. Three stipendiary magistrates have been appointed and they preside at Rabaul, Lae and Goroka. They also travel on circuit to preside at other places as circumstances demand.

A District Court is constituted by at least two justices of the peace, or a stipendiary magistrate, district commissioner, district officer or assistant district officer sitting alone. The Administrator may appoint any person to be a justice of the peace.

District commissioners, district officers and assistant district officers are *ex officio* members of Courts for Native Affairs which are established under the *Native Administration Ordinance 1921-1951*. The Administrator

may appoint any person to be a member of a Court for Native Affairs and may terminate any such appointment. Courts for Native Affairs consist of one or more members.

No action has been taken to recognize the jurisdiction of indigenous tribunals. The policy of the Administering Authority is to encourage the people to turn to the greater use of the existing statutory judicial system which provides for them the highest measure of justice, and in due course and as circumstances permit, the Administration will ensure a fuller participation of indigenous people in the administration of justice within that system.

Wardens' Courts are conducted by a warden appointed under the *Mining Ordinance 1928-1959*. Any officer of the Public Service may be appointed a warden.

Arrangements have been made for Professor D. P. Derham, Professor of Jurisprudence of the University of Melbourne, to inquire into the judicial system of the Territory and make suggestions for its improvement having regard to the present and future requirements of the Territory.

Judicial Appointments.

A person to be eligible for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court must either have been a judge of the Supreme Court of Papua-New Guinea or be a barrister or solicitor of the High Court of Australia or the Supreme Court of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth (including the Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea) of not less than five years standing. The *Legal Practitioners Ordinance 1954* provides that any person who is entitled to practice in the High Court of Australia or in the Supreme Court of any State or Territory of the Commonwealth shall be deemed to be qualified for admission as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of the Territory.

Fees.

Court fees are on a moderate scale and in general are related to the amount at issue in the particular case. No fees are payable in criminal cases or in Courts for Native Affairs.

Legal Aid.

Under the *Poor Persons' Legal Assistance Ordinance 1951* any person without adequate means to provide legal assistance for himself may, with the concurrence of the judge, be granted such assistance if on trial for an indictable offence. In addition, the Secretary for Law, at the request of the Director of Native Affairs, will arrange for the defence of any indigenous person accused of any offence, and in practice the judges have ruled that any indigenous person accused of a capital offence must be represented, if at all possible, by a qualified legal practitioner. In other cases, members of the Department of Native Affairs field staff act as defending officers.

A new office of Public Solicitor has been created and when the related staff establishment has been filled the provision of defence counsel by the Secretary for Law will no longer be necessary.

Methods of Trial.

The normal British and Australian procedure governing the methods of trial and ascertainment of facts is followed by the courts of the Territory.

The *Jury (New Guinea) Ordinance 1951-1952* provides for any person of European descent charged with a crime punishable by death to be tried before a jury of four persons. All other issues both civil and criminal are tried without a jury.

The indigenous people are not subject to trial by jury for the reason that, in their present state of development, it is considered that a judge sitting alone with the responsibilities of judge and jury, having a wide experience with regard to judicial practice involving the indigenous community, and assisted as necessary by competent assessors, affords the best assurance of substantial justice for an indigenous person on trial.

A male resident of the Territory of New Guinea who is of European descent, has reached the age of 30 years, and is a natural-born or naturalized British subject, is qualified to serve on a jury. Persons who have been convicted of an offence which is punishable by twelve months' imprisonment are not so qualified. Clergy in holy orders, missionaries and public servants are exempt from jury service.

Equality of Treatment Before the Law.

One of the basic principles of English law is equal treatment for all in the courts, irrespective of race or nationality, and this principle is always observed throughout the Territory. The indigenous inhabitants have the right of free recourse to the courts and are guided in such matters by officers of the Department of Native Affairs and by the Public Solicitor whom they may approach on any matter.

Penalties.

The penalties which may be imposed by the courts are stated in the ordinances and regulations under which the charges are laid. With one exception there is no differentiation in the application of penalties between one section of the population and another. This exception relates to certain offences committed by the indigenous inhabitants. In regard to such offences it is recognized that the present stage of development of the indigenous people is such that they ought not be subject to the full rigour of the criminal law applicable to the non-indigenous inhabitants, and a special code, entitled the *Native Administration Regulations* has been in operation since 1924. These regulations provide for a very simple court procedure and for reduced maximum penalties.

Capital punishment by hanging is the extreme penalty irrespective of race, class, creed or person, where a person has been convicted of wilful murder, treason or certain kinds of piracy. The Administering Authority decided that the prerogative in regard to a sentence of death should be exercised only at the highest level and accordingly the *Papua and New Guinea Act* was amended to vest the power of clemency in the Governor-General. In practice no

execution may be carried out until all the circumstances of the case, including information as to the stage of advancement of the condemned, have been reported to the Minister for Territories and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy has been considered by the Administering Authority. During the period under review, no death sentences were carried out. In 37 cases death sentences were commuted to terms of imprisonment.

Since 1951 the imposition of corporal punishment has been restricted, in the case of adults, to sexual offences against females, certain crimes of particular violence, and prison offences; in such instances it is regarded as an additional deterrent. It may not be imposed on a female.

In the case of certain offences by male juveniles the courts may order offenders to be chastised with a light cane or strap. This form of correction, which is used as a preferable alternative to imprisonment, is imposed privately and under strict supervision.

The *Native Administration Regulations* provide that, if the Administrator is satisfied that the continued residence of an indigenous inhabitant is detrimental to the peace and good order of any place, he may order his removal and may order him to remain in any specified area.

Deportation of any immigrant member of the non-indigenous population (but not of the indigenous population) can be ordered under certain circumstances, but only by administrative process provided by law. Deportation as a penalty may not be imposed by judicial process.

European prisoners serving a sentence of more than six months may be removed from the Territory under the *Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act 1923-1957* of the Commonwealth of Australia to serve their sentences in a prison in Australia. In no circumstances may an indigenous inhabitant who is a prisoner be sent outside the Territory to serve his sentence. Juvenile offenders, who are a relatively small class and are mostly convicted of petty theft or house-breaking, are given separate opportunities for corrective instruction and general improvement. (See also Chapter 13 of Part VII.)

All penalties in the criminal law of the Territory are quoted as maxima and any lesser penalty may be imposed by the court (except where the penalty is death, when it may be reduced only by the Governor-General). Thus in place of a life sentence a court may impose one of a term of years, and instead of a sentence for a term of years, it may impose a fine.

Conditional Release.

A person convicted of any offence not punishable with death, instead of being sentenced to any punishment to which he is liable, may be released upon his own recognizance, with or without sureties in such amount as the court directs, that he shall be of good behaviour for a time fixed by the court, or come up for sentence when called upon.

CHAPTER 8.
LEGAL SYSTEM.
General.

The main source of the law of the Territory is the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1960* of the Commonwealth of Australia. Article 4 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory confers on the Administering Authority the same powers of legislation in and over the Territory as if it were an integral part of Australia, and entitles the Administering Authority to apply to the Territory, subject to such modification as it deems desirable, such laws of the Commonwealth of Australia as it deems appropriate to the needs and circumstances of the Territory. The *Papua and New Guinea Act* authorizes the making of laws for the Territory by a Legislative Council.

Under the *Papua and New Guinea Act*, which adopted the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory, all laws in force in the Territory immediately before the date of commencement of the Act, i.e., 1st July, 1959, were continued in force, subject, however, to their subsequent amendment or repeal by ordinances made by the Legislative Council in pursuance of section 48 of the Act. The laws so continued in force comprised:—

- (a) Ordinances made under the *New Guinea Act 1920-1935*;
- (b) Ordinances made under the *Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act 1945-1946*.

One of these Ordinances, the *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance 1921-1952*, adopts as laws of the Territory to the extent that they are applicable to the circumstances of the Territory and not inconsistent with any other law of the Territory:—

- (a) certain Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- (b) certain Acts and Statutes of the State of Queensland;
- (c) such of the Acts, Statutes and laws of England as were in force in the State of Queensland on 9th May, 1921;
- (d) certain ordinances of the Territory of Papua;
- (e) the principles and rules of common law and equity that were in force in England on 9th May, 1921.

In addition to laws which derive their force from the above sources, certain laws are valid in the Territory of their own force:—

- (a) certain Imperial legislation, e.g., the *Fugitive Offenders Act 1881*;
- (b) certain legislation of the Commonwealth of Australia, e.g., the *Air Navigation Act 1920-1950*.

In general, the legal system—whether civil, criminal or administrative—adheres both in principle and practice to that pertaining in England and the Australian States.

Native Law and Custom.

The *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance 1921-1952* provides that the tribal institutions, customs and usages of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory shall not be affected by that Ordinance, and shall, subject to the provisions of the ordinances of the Territory from time to time in force, be permitted to continue in existence insofar as the same are not repugnant to the general principles of humanity.

The Native Administration Regulations provide for Courts for Native Affairs to take judicial notice of all indigenous customs and give effect to them, save insofar as they are contrary to the principles of humanity or conflict with any law or ordinance in force in the Territory; and for all district officers and patrol officers to make themselves acquainted by all means in their power with the indigenous customs of their district, and to reduce such customs to writing and keep a copy of them in the district office.

No attempt has been made to codify such information, but there is a qualified anthropologist on the staff of the Department of Native Affairs who investigates and advises on indigenous customs and usages. All field officers of the Department of Native Affairs take special courses of training in anthropology with special reference to New Guinea.

CHAPTER 9.

CONCLUSIONS.

With the extension of control over an additional 2,620 square miles of Territory during the year the total area under full control at 30th June, 1960, was 81,365 square miles. A plan designed to bring the remaining areas under full control by 1963 has been drawn up.

Five new native local government councils were established—two in the Eastern Highlands District and one each in the Bougainville, Sepik and Morobe Districts—bringing the total number to 23 councils covering a population of approximately 168,000. As a result of surveys carried out it is expected that another six councils will be organized during 1960-61. Work has begun towards the establishment of councils in the Western Highlands District, the only district where none has so far been organized.

The number of officers from the Trust Territory appointed to the Auxiliary Division of the Public Service has risen from 54 to 92.

Changes in the composition of the Legislative Council involving an increase in indigenous membership and the election of a certain number of indigenous members are being planned. The number of elected non-indigenous members will also be enlarged. The Executive Council is to be replaced by an Administrator's Council which will have non-official as well as official members.

The foregoing are the main developments of the past year that are specifically related to the political advancement of the people of the Trust Territory. Training in the

principles and practices of self-government can be fully effective, however, only if it is accompanied by a growing understanding by the people of the whole complex of community development. The progress described not only in Part V, but in all sections of this report and the increasing part being played by the indigenous people in all fields of development are therefore of fundamental relevance to their political advancement and must be taken into account in any realistic assessment of the political progress being made.

PART VI.—ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT.

Section 1.—Finance of the Territory.

CHAPTER I.

PUBLIC FINANCE.

As mentioned in Chapter I of Part V of this report, the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua are governed in an administrative union as the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Legislation relating to public finance applies equally to both Territories. The basic legislation governing the budget of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1960* of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Act provides that—

- (i) the revenues of the Territory shall be available for defraying the expenditure of the Territory;
- (ii) the receipt, expenditure and control of revenues and moneys of the Territory shall be regulated as provided by Ordinance;
- (iii) no revenues or moneys of the Territory shall be issued or expended except under appropriation made by law and except by warrant under the hand of the Administrator;
- (iv) the accounts of the Territory shall be subject to inspection and audit by the Auditor-General of the Administering Authority; and
- (v) there shall be expended in each year, upon the administration, welfare and development of the Territory of New Guinea, an amount which is not less than the total amount of public revenue raised in that year in respect of the Territory of New Guinea.

Supporting legislation is provided in the *Treasury Ordinance 1951-1958* which governs procedures for the receipt, expenditure and control of revenues and moneys of the Territory. Moneys are expended only under authority of an appropriation ordinance passed by the Legislative Council.

In conformity with statutory requirements the Treasurer annually prepares estimates of revenue and expenditure before the commencement of the financial

year to which they relate. The estimates are presented by the Treasurer to the Administrator who sends a copy to the Minister for Territories for consideration and determination by the Commonwealth Government of the amount of the grant that will be made available to the Territory. When the estimates of revenue are thus fixed the details of expenditure are then presented to the Legislative Council in the form of an appropriation bill. This bill is debated by the Legislative Council and if approved is passed as an appropriation ordinance. Before the ordinance can become operative it must be assented to by the Administrator, but, although expenditure may then be incurred within the limits of the appropriation, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia is empowered to disallow the ordinance within six months of assent thereto should he consider such a course of action to be warranted.

The revenues of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are supplemented by a direct, interest-free and non-repayable grant from the Commonwealth of Australia. The grant for 1959-60 was £12,802,282 and of this amount £7,859,921 was allocated to the Territory of New Guinea.

The revenues and expenditures of each Territory are recorded separately and costs common to both are apportioned to each on an appropriate basis.

The revenues raised within the Trust Territory of New Guinea are derived chiefly from import tariffs and direct taxation and in 1959-60 amounted to £3,825,111. A comparison is made in Appendix IV of the various heads of revenue and expenditure for the Territory of New Guinea for the last five years. For each year expenditure by the Administration on the government, welfare and development of the Territory has substantially exceeded the public revenue raised within the Territory.

Revenues and expenditure from and on behalf of indigenous inhabitants are not recorded separately. The balance, however, is heavily weighted on the side of expenditure incurred for the benefit of indigenous inhabitants as will be seen from the details furnished in

Appendix IV and the references made in this report to the social, medical, educational, agricultural and other services provided throughout the Territory.

The Published Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure of the Commonwealth of Australia specifically record the following items of financial assistance to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea for the last three years:—

Item.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
	£	£	£
Grant towards expenses, including Native Welfare and Development ..	(a) 10,796,491	11,478,910	12,808,282
Australian School of Pacific Administration ..	27,559	34,897	41,380
New Guinea and Papua Superannuation Funds ..	78,791	80,923	81,445
Lighthouse Services—Buildings, Works, Fittings, Furniture and Equipment ..	7,929	(b) 25,396	26,189
Maintenance of Lighthouse Services ..	15,040	15,997	16,963
Payment under Clause 14 of the New Guinea Timber Agreement ..	140,993	..	..
Electrical Undertakings—transfer of stores and vehicles from Department of Works ..	116,666	..	..
Total ..	11,183,469	(b) 11,636,123	12,974,259

(a) Net grant after providing for repayment of advance of £198,500.
(b) Figures published in 1958-59 report revised.

In addition, the Commonwealth Government spends considerable sums each year on essential works and services in Papua and New Guinea at no cost to the Administration. Commonwealth departments and instrumentalities such as the Departments of Civil Aviation, Works, Interior, National Development and the Australian Broadcasting Commission spent in 1959-60 approximately a net £2,000,000 of which £600,000 was on capital works.

There is no administrative, fiscal or customs union with any other neighbouring territory and no preference on imported goods is given in the Customs Tariff of the Territory.

On 12th April, 1960, the first public loan in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea was launched to provide funds for the development of electric power. The loan was raised by the sale of Savings Certificates redeemable after five years and at 30th June, 1960, certificates to the value of £123,195 had been sold. Of this amount £64,356, a large proportion of which was subscribed by indigenous individuals and organizations, was raised in the Territory of New Guinea. This loan is the only form of public debt in the Trust Territory.

The budgetary system and procedures of local government councils are described in Chapter 3 of Part V of this report.

CHAPTER 2.

TAXATION.

General.

The types of taxation imposed in the Territory, the more important of which are discussed below, are import and excise duties, income tax, personal and native local government council taxes, stamp and succession duties and registration fees. No hut, land or cattle taxes are imposed. All taxes must be paid in money.

Important changes introduced during the year were the imposition of income tax, the reduction of import duties on various items having a significant influence on living or production costs and the abolition of export duties. Reference to these measures, which were designed mainly to ensure an equitable incidence of taxation between individual taxpayers is made in Chapter 2 of Section 3. The immediate effect of the changes on the indigenous people is that they will benefit considerably by the abolition of export duties, while as a result of concessional deductions and the statutory exemption of incomes below £105 a year few will be liable to pay income tax.

Customs Duties.

Customs revenue accounts for a considerable part of local revenue. Customs matters are regulated under the *Customs Ordinance* 1951-1959, and duties on imports are prescribed by the *Customs Tariff* 1959.

Following the introduction of income tax, all export duties were abolished as from 1st July, 1959. The *Customs Tariff* 1959, which came into operation on 15th July, 1959, significantly reduced rates of import duty on items affecting the cost of living and industrial and building costs.

The annual value of extra-territorial trade and customs revenues for the period 1st July, 1957, to 30th June, 1960, was—

	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
	£	£	£
Value of imports ..	(a) 11,545,880	(a) 11,938,628	12,622,354
Amount of import duties ..	1,349,595	1,334,731	1,275,792
Value of exports ..	9,628,048	12,691,877	14,962,356
Amount of export duties ..	464,816	958,643	(b) 279,728

(a) Revised to include outside packages. (b) Carry over of export duties payable in 1958-59.

Details of classified imports and exports, with values, are given in Appendix VII.

Excise Duties.

Excise is regulated under the *Excise (Beer) Ordinance* 1952-1960 and the *Excise Ordinance* 1956-1959. Excise duties are prescribed by the *Excise Tariff* 1956-1957.

The current rates of excise duty are 4s. 9d. a gallon on beer and 2s. 9d. a pound on twist tobacco. In order to assist the new tobacco industry to become established a concession of a full rebate of excise was granted for the first year which ended on 16th August, 1959, but the rebate was fixed at 6d. per pound for the second concessional year which commenced on 17th August, 1959.

Income Tax.

Legislation.—The *Income Tax Ordinance 1959-1960*, which came into force on 1st August, 1959, imposes as from 1st July, 1959, a tax on the income from all sources of resident individuals, companies, partnerships, trusts and estates and on the income from Territory sources of non-resident individuals, companies, &c. It also provides for the assessment and collection of the tax. The *Income Tax (Rates) Ordinance 1959* lays down the rates of tax payable.

Taxable Income and Rates of Tax.—Taxable incomes are assessed in respect of each financial year commencing on 1st July and terminating on 30th June of the succeeding year and are calculated by subtracting from the gross income such deductions as may be appropriate to the taxpayer concerned. These include expenses necessarily incurred in the production of that income and, in the case of individual resident taxpayers, a personal allowance of £286 and concessional allowances, as prescribed, for dependants whether resident or not, who are wholly maintained by the taxpayer, medical expenses and insurance premiums in respect of themselves and such dependants, education expenses and various other items.

Special concessions are granted to the mining and timber industries and to persons prospecting or mining for petroleum.

The income of religious, scientific or public educational institutions, public or non-profit hospitals, medical and hospital benefit organizations and certain other non-profit making bodies is exempt from income tax.

The rates of tax payable do not vary between residents and non-residents and are set out in Appendix V.

Procedures.—In all cases income tax is assessed on annual returns of income lodged by taxpayers and showing the gross income derived during the year together with allowable deductions.

Income tax payable by employed persons is collected under a "pay-as-you-earn" system, the tax applicable to each pay period being deducted from the employee's earnings by the employer. At the end of each financial year the taxpayer is required to lodge his return of income at the Taxation Office, Port Moresby; an assessment is made, and any excess tax deducted during the year is refunded to the taxpayer. Should the amount of tax instalment deductions fail to meet the amount of tax assessed the taxpayer is required to pay the balance.

Other taxpayers including companies, are subject to a system of provisional taxation. When the return of income covering the taxpayer's first year of operations is lodged, tax is assessed not only for the year covered by the return, but also, provisionally, for the succeeding year and both amounts of tax become payable. The provisional tax is in due course offset against the actual amount of tax assessed in respect of the following year's income and any difference is added to or subtracted from the amount of provisional tax imposed for the next succeeding year to arrive at the amount payable.

Appeals, Penalties, Etc.—The *Income Tax Ordinance* provides for right of appeal to a review tribunal, and thence to the Supreme Court of the Territory.

Penalties for non-payment of income vary according to the circumstances. Land could be foreclosed only in the case of bankruptcy and this would be in the form of preferred payment of a debt under the *Bankruptcy Ordinance*. Compulsory labour may not be exacted in any circumstances.

Taxation Agreements.—No specific double taxation agreements have been negotiated with other countries but credits are allowable to residents in respect of income taxes paid on incomes having a source in another country.

Personal Tax.

Legislation.—Personal tax is levied under the *Personal Tax Ordinance 1957-1960* on all male persons eighteen years of age or over. Rates are fixed annually by a *Personal Tax (Rates) Ordinance*.

Rates of Tax.—A maximum rate of £2, together with lower rates, based on ability to pay, to be applied to various villages, was fixed by the *Personal Tax (Rates) Ordinance 1960*. The lowest rate fixed for 1959-60 was five shillings. Personal tax is levied on indigenes only in respect of areas where there is significant economic activity and where cash incomes are available or relatively easily obtainable. Exemptions are granted to persons paying income tax or native local government council tax of an amount equal to or greater than that for which they are liable under the *Personal Tax Ordinance*, and also to those to whom the prescribed residential qualifications do not apply or who lack sufficient means or would suffer hardship as a result of payment.

Procedures.—Personal tax is payable by indigenous taxpayers on an annual basis and is collected by officers of the Department of Native Affairs in cash and remitted to the Department of the Treasury. Non-indigenous persons are required to pay personal tax direct to the Department of the Treasury before 31st March in each tax year.

Appeals and Penalties.—The *Personal Tax Ordinance* establishes a right of appeal to a taxation tribunal and a right of further appeal to a taxation appeals tribunal. Penalty for non-payment of personal tax is a monetary fine only.

Revenue from Income and Personal Taxation.

Revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1960, was as follows:—

	Revenue. £
Income Tax	.. 479,847
Dividend Tax (Individuals, &c.) } ..	.. 450,558
Corporation Taxes	.. 119,806
Personal Tax	..

Native Local Government Council Tax.

Under the *Native Local Government Councils Ordinance* 1949-1957 a council may levy within its area rates and taxes which are payable to the council treasury account. Grounds for exemption from or reduction of tax are set out in Chapter 3 of Part V. and information concerning taxes levied by council during 1960 and estimated revenue therefrom is given in Appendix II.

Stamp Duties.

Under the *Stamp Duties Ordinance* 1952-1960 certain instruments are liable for duty. These include bills of exchange, promissory notes, conveyances or transfers on sale of real property, leases, receipts, bills of lading, deeds of settlement or gift, memoranda and articles of association of companies, transfers of marketable securities, powers of attorney and certain policies of insurance.

Duties are assessed at a fixed or *ad valorem* rate depending on the type of instrument.

The duty is collected by sale of adhesive stamps, or cash when documents have to be impressed.

Provision is made in the Ordinance for fines to be imposed for evasion of stamp duty and for penalties in the form of increased duty for late submission of documents.

Section 2.—Money and Banking.

The currency system of the Territory is that operating throughout the Commonwealth of Australia. Australian notes and coins are legal tender in the Territory.

All banking operations in the Territory are regulated by the Commonwealth Acts relating in banking, namely the *Banking Act* 1959, the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959 and the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959. These Acts replaced the *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1945-1953 and came into operation on 14th January, 1960. Under the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959, the central bank elements of the Commonwealth Bank, together with the Note Issue Department and Rural Credits Department, were reconstituted as the Reserve Bank of Australia. A branch of the Reserve Bank has been established at Port Moresby. The Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia acts as distributing agent for Australian coin through its offices at Lae and Rabaul.

Except for indigenes in the early stages of contact, the indigenous people have commonly accepted the use of currency.

Legal tender in the Territory is governed by the provisions of the *Currency Coinage and Tokens Ordinance* 1922-1938, and as to Australian notes, by virtue of the application of the Reserve Bank Act. No new issue of Territorial coinage has been made since the re-establishment of civil administration after the war.

The foreign exchange regulations of the Commonwealth of Australia apply also in the Territory. Territory requirements of foreign exchange are met through the central banking system of the Commonwealth and are made available through branches of the banks operating in the Territory. There are no restrictions on payments between the Territories of Papua and New Guinea and the Commonwealth and the only restrictions on exchange transactions with other countries are those applicable to similar transactions between Australia and those countries.

As the Territory uses the currency of the Commonwealth of Australia, there are no separate exchange rates between the Territory and other countries. During the period under review there have been no major fluctuations in exchange rates between Australia and other countries.

There are four trading banks operating in the Territory. These are the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, the Bank of New South Wales, the Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited and the National Bank of Australasia. At 30th June, 1960, sixteen branches were maintained by these banks at Bulolo, Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Madang, Rabaul and Wewak. In addition bank agencies were operating at Kokopo, Wau and Lae. The Commonwealth Trading Bank is to open a sub-branch in Mount Hagen during 1960-61. The National Bank of Australasia commenced operations in Lae and Rabaul during the year.

Savings bank facilities are provided by the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, the Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Limited, and the Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Limited. At 30th June, 1960, fourteen branches were maintained at Bulolo, Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Madang, Rabaul and Wewak, and 51 agencies were operating at smaller centres.

Rates of interest for bank deposits and advances are the same as those in Australia. The public debt of the Territory is the amount raised by subscriptions to Territory Savings Certificates (of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea) which were offered for sale as from 12th April, 1960. Rates of interest applying in the Territory at 30th June, 1960, are detailed in Appendix VI.

No information is available relating to current accounts maintained by indigenous people. However, in June, 1960, the number of operative savings bank accounts of indigenous depositors was 40,785, the balances of which totalled £908,410. There were also 2,198 school savings bank accounts of which the balances totalled £13,448; some of these belonged to indigenous children.

Details of the amounts invested by the indigenous people on fixed deposit and in government securities and loans are not available.

The levels of deposits and advances of cheque-paying banks in 1959-60, and deposits of savings banks at 30th June, 1960, in the Territory of New Guinea are shown in the following table:—

BANK DEPOSITS.

Particulars.	Average June, 1960.	Average 1959-60.
	£'000.	£'000.
Cheque-paying Banks—		
Not Bearing Interest—		
Australian Governments	284	222
Other Customers	3,888	3,820
Bearing Interest—		
Australian Governments	..	..
Other Customers—		
Fixed	1,039	913
Current	271	300
Total	5,482	5,255
	(At 30th June, 1960)	
	£	
Savings Banks	4,055,568	

BANK ADVANCES.

Particulars.	Average June, 1960.	Average 1959-60.
	£'000.	£'000.
Cheque-paying Banks—		
Loans, Advances and Bills Discounted ..	1,507	1,373

Information is not available regarding the number of loans made and the classification of loans according to the purpose for which they were made.

The Territory has no separate reserves of gold and foreign exchange, but relies on the reserves of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Section 3.—Economy of the Territory.

CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL.

General Situation.

Primary production is the basis of the Territory's economy, the chief industries being agriculture, timber and mining. Manufacturing, although of small account at present, is increasing. Agriculture and timber production are expanding, but the overall economic activity of the Territory cannot be sustained by these domestic industries alone. Administration expenditure of both a recurring and capital nature is greater than can be met from revenue from local sources, and expenditure on imports greatly exceeds the proceeds of exports. The

difference is partly made up by the substantial grants made to the Territorial Administration by the Administering Authority. These have been increased as follows:—

1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
£	£	£
(a) 6,188,821	6,706,373	7,859,921

(a) The portion of the grant for the repayment of the advance of £119,100 made in 1956-57 is not included.

In addition to these grants the Administering Authority spent approximately £1,000,000 in 1959-60 on essential works and services, including aviation, for which the local administration is not directly responsible.

The grants to Territory revenue are made primarily to provide for the Territory's economic and social development as described in subsequent sections of this report. By raising the general level of economic activity, they also accelerate development in local commercial undertakings. The net increase in the nominal capital of locally registered companies participating in commercial and agricultural activities was £3,221,000 in 1959-60. At 30th June, 1960, 293 "local" companies were registered to operate with an aggregate nominal capital of £27,705,200.

In February, 1960, legislation was enacted to enable the Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea to raise loans within the Territory. The first loan of £100,000 which was opened for public subscription on 12th April, 1960, and was oversubscribed in the following months by £23,195, is to be used to finance the development of electric power.

Price and Production Trends.

Territory producers, in common with producers of agricultural products in other tropical areas, are faced with problems of world price fluctuation for which, despite the extensive studies of price stabilization and support policies undertaken, especially by the Food and Agriculture Organization, no effective solution has yet been found. Nevertheless, although there was a downward movement in world prices during the year, the volume of the Territory's agricultural production and the export income which it earned continued to increase.

The price situation in relation to the principal crops was as follows:—

- (a) Copra is sold on the open market and although world prices fell during the year, the Copra Marketing Board maintained the initial price paid to producers on delivery at £71 per ton for f.m.s. grade copra. The total proceeds from copra sales after meeting handling charges, which are held at a relatively low level, are distributed to the producers when the accounts for sales are complete.

- (b) The price of cocoa gradually fell from £310 per ton in July 1959, to £260 per ton f.o.b., Rabaul, by 30th June, 1960.
- (c) Prices for Arabica coffee remained fairly steady at £430 per ton f.o.b. Madang and Lae with a slight decline in average prices over the year. Prices for Robusta coffee, which fluctuated, fell considerably to a level of approximately £178 per ton f.o.b., Lae.
- (d) Virginia Bunch and White Spanish peanut prices remained reasonably stable over the period and at 30th June, 1960, were selling for 1s. 5d. per lb f.o.b. Prices for Red Spanish variety moved between 6d. and 1s. 3d. per lb. f.o.b., oil milling quality being sold at about 8d. per lb.

Because of the distribution and relationship of the Territory's resources, agricultural production must provide much of the basic income on which the economic advancement of the indigenous population will depend and largely as a result of the Administration's extension programmes indigenous participation in the various cash crop industries is increasing steadily.

Copra is the principal plantation crop. Many of the plantations have a preponderance of old palms, but as a result of the progress being made in replanting the present level of plantation production will be maintained and may even increase slightly.

Comprehensive fertilizer and cultural trials are being continued to find ways of improving yields and of rehabilitating palms which are passing the limit of their economic usefulness under present conditions of management. A research programme to increase yields by means of breeding and selection is also proceeding, but this is necessarily a long-term project.

An upward trend was maintained in the planting of coconuts by indigenous growers and it is estimated that nearly 6,350 acres were planted out in 1959-60. Copra received by the Copra Marketing Board from indigenous producers was about 20,000 tons for the year ending 30th June, 1960.

The prospects of increased production of copra by indigenes are good. Improved coconut cultural techniques have been adopted and existing plantings in various stages of immaturity represent a copra production increment of some 10,000 tons.

Exports of cocoa beans increased from 4,182 tons to 5,802 tons. Plantings by indigenes total approximately 16,000 acres and represent nearly 22 per cent. of the total plantings. The number of registered indigenous growers is 4,318.

Exports of coffee beans increased from 950 tons in 1958-59 to 1,463 tons in 1959-60, of which 565 tons came from indigenous producers. The indigenes under the guidance of the Agricultural Extension Service have in recent years planted more than 9,500 acres of coffee.

Peanut production has continued to expand and has become part of the pattern of indigenous agriculture. As

the crop is grown widely for local consumption, overall production cannot be estimated. Export production amounted to 1,844 tons, of which 397 tons were produced by indigenes.

Indigenous rice production has decreased, but the Agricultural Extension Service is seeking to foster interest in this crop because of its sound long term prospects and the advantages of adding a storable grain to subsistence production.

Passionfruit growing in the highlands is almost entirely in the hands of indigenous producers. Approximately 600 tons of fruit were sold to processors at Goroka, Chimbu and Mount Hagen during the year. Although the price of passionfruit fell, exports of the fruit pulp and juice remained steady at about 220 tons.

Sales of vegetables by indigenous growers in town markets, including Rabaul, Lae, Madang and Kavieng, were estimated at about 12,000 tons.

The pastoral industry is still in the developmental stage and is being assisted by a scheme which encourages local breeding and subsidizes importations of breeding stock. Importations during the year totalled 37 head and subsidies totalled £565.

The value of timber products exported increased from £1,347,355 to £1,656,639.

No new gold fields have been located and production continues to fall both in quality and value, but indigenous miners have maintained an interest in prospecting and the working of claims in the Morobe, Eastern Highlands and Sepik Districts.

National Income.

It is not yet possible to obtain sufficient information to estimate the national income of the Territory.

Non-governmental Organizations.

The main non-governmental organizations of an economic nature are the Chambers of Commerce at Rabaul, Madang and Lae; co-operative societies; the Highland Farmers' and Settlers' Association; the Morobe District Planters' and Farmers' Association; and the Planters' Association of New Guinea.

CHAPTER 2.

POLICY AND PLANNING.

General.

Economic policy is aimed at developing the resources of the Territory to provide a rising standard of living for the whole population and at encouraging all sections of the community, especially the indigenous people, to play their part in that development.

As stated in previous reports the advancement of indigenous agriculture to improve food supplies, bring about a more efficient use of village land and increase the production of cash crops has been given a high priority by the Administering Authority. In most areas a basic administrative framework has been established and there are

many indigenous people who have developed various skills and who are living at a higher standard than they have been accustomed to in the past. The improvement of living standards has brought with it new needs and aspirations. To satisfy these and to lay an economic foundation for the Territory's developmental works and social services, as well as for adequate employment opportunities, will require an increasing economic effort on the part of the people. Progress will also depend on the success achieved in promoting among them an interest in more advanced forms of economic enterprise.

In the immediate future the main emphasis will continue to be placed on agriculture through the medium of the Agricultural Extension Service, whose activities and methods are described in Chapter 3 (b) of Section 4 of this Part.

While the aims of this work are primarily the concern of the Agricultural Extension Service, they can only be fully achieved by co-operation among officers of many departments of the territorial Public Service—in particular, Native Affairs, Education, Health, and Lands, Surveys and Mines.

One of the most important aspects of economic policy directly affecting the indigenous people is that which concerns the administration of land. Under the land laws of the Territory all land is regarded as native-owned unless it has been acquired from the owners or shown by prescribed procedures to be unoccupied or unclaimed. Only the Administration may acquire native-owned land and it may do so only if in its judgment the land is surplus to the present and prospective needs of the people. In acquiring land from indigenous owners and making it available for non-indigenous settlement special care is taken to ensure that measures for the advancement of indigenous agriculture go side by side and keep pace with measures for non-indigenous settlement; and the calculation of the land needs of the indigenous people is related to the changing conditions brought about by these measures. Having acquired the land the Administration may dispose of it to settlers, but, as the only form of tenure it gives is leasehold, it retains some control over the use to be made of the land and periodically, in accordance with the terms of the lease granted, it has an opportunity of reviewing the future of the land.

In addition to protecting such indigenous interests in land as already exist the Administration has been conscious of the need to ensure that, with the growth of population and the increased interest of progressive communities in economic enterprises, any indigenous group or enterprising individuals within the group will have the use of all the land they need. Already some indigenous agriculturalists who do not have suitable land under their traditional system of tenure have become holders of leases of land previously acquired by the Administration and an extension of this system will be necessary in the future.

The question of reforming customary land tenure systems to provide a more satisfactory basis for advanced

economic development has also been under close study for some time. Though suitable for subsistence agriculture, involving as it does only short-term cropping or food getting, customary forms of tenure, under which the landholder has no legal title transferable at will, present a serious obstacle to the development of a system of agriculture under which substantial and permanent improvements are made to the land. A method of converting a customary tenure into a legal title is therefore being devised. Such a process will involve in all cases not only the consent and approval of the people concerned but a close and exact understanding of the customary system of tenure of the lands affected. The principles to be followed in introducing this change are outlined in Chapter 3 (a) of Section 4 of this Part.

An important development during the year was the introduction of income tax, which was imposed not to raise the overall level of revenue but to ensure a more equitable incidence of taxation among individual taxpayers. At the same time, as a complementary measure, export duties were abolished and a significant reduction was made in import duties on capital equipment and other items needed for economic development (especially building materials and agricultural and industrial machinery) and on certain commodities entering into the basic costs of living. The income tax legislation includes a number of concessional deductions and exemptions from tax which are designed to promote investment in the Territory, in particular in the mining, prospecting and primary industries.

The investment of outside capital in the Territory is encouraged subject to suitable safeguards to protect the interests of the indigenous inhabitants. In an underdeveloped country such a policy is essential for the adequate development of its resources. Moreover economic expansion, in which initially management and technical knowledge are provided by non-indigenous private industry and the bulk of the labour by the indigenous inhabitants is important in training the latter to play an increasing part in the development of their country.

Apart from the general aspects referred to above the Administering Authority's economic plans and policies for the Territory embody many forms of assistance both direct and indirect.

Production of primary products is encouraged by preferential tariff treatment accorded by Australia to certain commodities and by exemption from primage duty. Specialists from various departments of the Australian Government are made available to investigate a wide variety of technical problems and to carry out scientific surveys. An example of this is the continued assistance given by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in the survey of natural resources.

A considerable amount of research and experimental work is carried on by the various departments of the Administration in relation to agricultural production, pests and diseases, stock-breeding, fisheries, forests and mining.

A census of Territory indigenous agriculture, forming part of the current World Census of Agriculture promoted by the Food and Agriculture Organization will be taken in 1961-62. This census, which is being organized by the Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries in co-operation with the Commonwealth of Australia Bureau of Census and Statistics, will use the sampling technique. It is expected that the information collected will be of considerable assistance in future planning and research and also provide a basis for periodic reviews of agricultural progress in the Territory.

A new series of cadastral map compilations has been established to provide a complete coverage of the Territory in various scales. The aim is to compile first a complete set of maps at a scale of four miles to an inch and then larger scale maps where they are most warranted, e.g. for settled areas and areas of immediate development. Good progress has been made in the four miles to an inch series by the Division of National Mapping of the Commonwealth Department of National Development which is carrying out a programme of topographic mapping from aerial photography.

Subsidies, either of a direct nature or by the carrying of economic operating losses, have been provided for air transport and telegraphic communications, while facilities of a high standard have been established for civil aviation. A vigorous road-building programme has been pursued to open up inland areas.

The importation of livestock for breeding has been encouraged by the granting of freight subsidies and customs exemptions have been extended to the importation of agricultural machinery and other mechanical equipment.

Training and advice are provided for the indigenous people in their own economic activities and in the new forms to which they are being introduced. These and other matters relating to the Administration's policies in the economic field are described in detail in Section 4 of this Part.

The application of specifically economic measures is not of course the only aspect of Administration policy bearing on the development of the Territory and its resources. In the long run such measures would have little effect if unsupported by progressive social policies, especially in the fields of health and education. From an economic stand-point programmes of social development, particulars of which are given elsewhere in this report, have a twofold effect. On the one hand, the expenditure they involve, which is mainly from financial grants made by the Administering Authority, helps to stimulate local economic activity; on the other, their long-term effect, through the raising of health and general educational standards, will be to accelerate economic progress and enable the indigenous population to make an increasingly effective contribution by their own efforts to the provision of the goods and services they need.

Administrative Organization for Economic Development.

Most departments of the Administration carry out functions relating to economic growth and development,

but particularly the Departments of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Forests, and Lands, Surveys and Mines, all of which work closely with the Department of Native Affairs.

Other instrumentalities with responsibilities in the field of economic development are the Land Development Board and the Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board. Particulars of the Land Development Board are given in Chapter 3 (a) and of the Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board in Chapter 1 of Section 4 of this Part.

As described in Chapter 3 of Part V, native local government councils prepare, finance and administer local economic development programmes, while co-operative societies and rural progress societies also play an important part in the economic progress of the indigenous people. Details of co-operative and rural progress activities are given in Chapter 1 of Section 4 of this Part. The Departments of Native Affairs and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries actively foster these forms of organization and advise and assist the people in their economic plans.

Programmes of Economic Development.

On the basis of the research and experimental work which is being carried on and surveys which have been made to determine the extent of resources and appropriate patterns of development, economic plans and programmes of various kinds have been drawn up and are being implemented.

In the field of agriculture in particular, action plans are in operation to encourage the production of a number of commodities, while programmes for the development of indigenous agriculture in the various administrative districts have also been laid down. Progress under these plans is described in Chapter 3 (b) of Section 4 of this Part.

Reference to plans for development in other fields of economic activity will be found in Chapters 4 to 10 of the same section.

Credit Assistance for Economic Development.

The *Treasury Ordinance 1951-1960* provides that the Administration may guarantee repayment of a loan made by a bank to any person for purposes approved by the Minister. Loans for the development of central cacao fermentaries operated by certain native local government councils in the Gazelle Peninsula have been guaranteed under this Ordinance. Investigations, referred to in the 1958-1959 report, as to the need for further capital were completed and the total amount of the guaranteed loan was raised to £227,020. At the close of the year £123,564 of this amount had been drawn, £55,913 redeemed and the balance owing was £67,651.

Special credit to further primary and secondary industries, other commercial enterprises, local government or community welfare projects may be given to groups of indigenous people under the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance*

1955-1960. Loans may also be made to individual indigenes approved by the Administrator on the recommendation of the Native Loans Board.

The following loans were granted to organizations during the year:—

- (a) The Bougainville Society—£3,000 to buy a boat.
- (b) The Waiye Council—£2,500 to buy a truck.
- (c) The Teop-Tinputz Council—£1,500 to buy a tractor and trailer.
- (d) Bola Council—£2,000 to buy capital equipment.
- (e) The Passismanua Native Society—£1,700 to buy a vessel.

Three loans totalling £1,700 were granted to individuals during the year to buy a truck (£1,500), coffee fertilizer (£100), and as working capital for a small plantation (£100).

Applications from indigenous settlers in the Vudal and Warangoi areas, New Britain District, for assistance in developing small agriculture holdings are under consideration.

The *Ex-Servicemen's Credit Ordinance* 1958-1960, which came into force on 6th November, 1958, established a credit scheme for ex-servicemen settlers in Papua and New Guinea. Those eligible are ex-servicemen, including indigenous ex-servicemen, of the Second World War, who have lived in Papua and New Guinea for at least five years since discharge, and who have knowledge of and experience in tropical agriculture. During the year provision was made for admission to the scheme of ex-servicemen who were at the date of commencement of the *Ex-Servicemen's Credit Ordinance* engaged on their own behalf, whether alone or jointly with some other person, in an agricultural enterprise in the Territory on land of which they were the owners or lessees.

No applications for loans have been received from indigenous ex-servicemen living in the Territory of New Guinea. Loans totalling £354,000 were granted to applicants in 1959-60.

CHAPTER 3.

INVESTMENTS.

As mentioned in Chapter 2 the investment of outside capital in the Territory is encouraged subject to suitable safeguards to protect the interests of the indigenous population.

The procedures governing the formation and registration of domestic and foreign companies are described in Chapter 1 of Section 4.

During 1959-60, 23 companies having a total nominal capital of £3,042,000 were incorporated as local companies; seven companies with a total nominal capital of £196,000 were deregistered and six companies increased their nominal capital by £375,000. The net increases in nominal capital during the year in the commercial and plantation categories were £910,000 (6.93 per cent.) and £1,811,000 (18.78 per cent.) respectively. At 30th June, 1960, 293 companies were operating with an aggregate nominal capital of £27,705,200.

Sixteen foreign companies (i.e., companies incorporated outside the Territory and carrying on business in Territory) were registered making a total of 123 foreign companies operating in the Territory at the 30th June, 1960. Of these companies, 73 were incorporated in Australia, 25 in England, 4 in New Zealand, 18 in the Territory of Papua and one each in Canada, Hong Kong and the United States of America. Many of these companies operate through agents, usually a local company or firm, and the exact amount of capital invested in the Territory is not known. The nominal capital of the companies incorporated outside the Territory, but within the sterling area, totalled £280,067,592. One company incorporated in Canada had a nominal capital of 6,000,000 dollars and one incorporated in Hong Kong had a nominal capital of 10,000,000 dollars. The company incorporated in the United States of America is an "association not for gain" and has no capital.

Particulars of local and foreign companies and their nominal capital are given in Appendix VII.

No statistics are available to show the interest, profit, dividends or similar details of the financial operations of the above companies, or the extent to which profits have been retained in the Territory.

The Commonwealth of Australia has subscribed capital in one incorporated company and one foreign company incorporated in the Territory of Papua. The companies—Commonwealth-New Guinea Timbers Limited and New Guinea Resources Prospecting Company Limited—have a nominal capital of £2,000,000 and £300,000 respectively. Statutory returns show that the total paid-up capital of Commonwealth-New Guinea Timbers Limited is £1,500,000, of which the Commonwealth and its nominees have subscribed £750,001 the total paid-up capital of New Guinea Resources Prospecting Company Limited is £300,000, and of this the Commonwealth and its nominees have subscribed £152,999.

The *Business Names Ordinance* 1952-1953 requires every person or persons carrying on business in the Territory under a name which does not consist of the true surnames (together with the Christian name or names and initials) of all the members of the business to register the business name in accordance with the Ordinance. Six hundred and twenty-four were registered under this Ordinance at 30th June, 1960.

CHAPTER 4.

ECONOMIC EQUALITY.

Nationals of members of the United Nations, other than the Administering Authority, and of non-members of the United Nations enjoy equal treatment in economic matters with nationals of the Administering Authority except that no company having for its object, or one of its objects, the engaging in agricultural, pastoral or forestry pursuits, mining for coal or iron ore, or aerial navigation, may be formed or registered unless at least two-thirds of the shares issued by the company are held by or on behalf of British subjects. Legislation for the repeal of this provision is being prepared.

CHAPTER 5.

PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS.

There is no problem of private indebtedness among members of any section of the population. Among the indigenous population there is a certain amount of indebtedness in kind and in services towards kinsfolk, but this is within the framework of the social structure and forms an essential part of their custom in relation to marriage, &c. Usury is not practised in the Territory.

Section 4.—Economic Resources, Activities and Services.

CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL.

Policy and Legislation.

The general situation regarding economic resources, activities and services and the Administration's policy for economic development are described in Chapters 1 and 2 of Section 3 of this Part.

Executive responsibility for implementing government policy rests with the Departments of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, of Forests, and of Lands, Surveys and Mines, which work closely with the Department of Native Affairs and the district administration.

Legislation relating to the protection of the Territory's resources includes the Lands, Mining, Forestry and Animal and Plant Quarantine Ordinances, and developmental enactments such as the *Fire Prevention Ordinance* 1951-1955, the *Native Economic Development Ordinance* 1951-1952, the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance* 1955-1958, the *Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board Ordinance* 1952-1957, the *Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance* 1951-1958, the *Copra Ordinance* 1952, the *Rubber Ordinance* 1953 and the *Cacao Ordinance* 1951-1952.

In addition to legislating for the control of pests and diseases some ordinances and regulations prescribe for the inspection and grading of products according to recognized standards.

In general indigenous laws and customs do not conflict with the provisions made to conserve resources. Care is taken to see that non-indigenous development is not injurious to indigenous interests.

Production, Distribution and Marketing.

Apart from copra, the export of which is controlled, agricultural products may be sold freely according to the owner's judgment. Generally there is competition between traders operating in the Territory for the handling of products for marketing overseas.

Many indigenous inhabitants engage in business activities on their own account. Information on the participation

of co-operative societies and local government councils in production and commercial activities is given later in this chapter and in Chapter 3 of Part V.

Numbers of indigenous people are engaged in mining for alluvial gold in the Morobe, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands and Sepik Districts. Gold won is received and marketed, and the proceeds paid to the miners by the Administration through the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines and the Department of Native Affairs. Indigenous mining operations are encouraged by the Administration through technical advice and help and advances on lodgment of gold parcels.

Australia provides a ready market for much of the Territory's exports, which are at present mainly copra, coconut oil, timber, plywood, marine shell, cocoa, coffee, peanuts, passionfruit juice and gold. The Territory is accorded preferential tariff treatment by Australia and all Territory produce is exempt from primage duty. Territory produce normally pays the lowest rate of duty applicable under the Australian tariff and many commodities are either completely exempt or subject to special rates; such concessions are almost exclusively for Territory produce.

Items admitted duty free include copra, cocoa beans, raw coffee, shell, pepper, peanuts and timber (except plywood, for which duty-free admission is limited to 16,000,000 square feet per annum).

The marketing of copra is under the control of the Copra Marketing Board, a body corporate set up under the *Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Ordinance* 1952-1957. Under powers conferred by the Ordinance the Board purchases and sells copra on behalf of the producers. It is the sole authority controlling the export of copra and is empowered to determine the price for any copra which it purchases. Copra is sold on the open market and prices have remained at a reasonable level.

The Board comprises six members—a chairman, two members representing the copra producers of the Territory of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of the Territory of Papua, the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and one other member who at present is the Treasurer and Director of Finance.

Copra is purchased by the Board under a system of grade and ownership markings. The system is designed to eliminate confusion regarding ownership brands and it applies to all producers and agents. Most copra produced by indigenes is channelled to the Board through co-operative societies, but where any indigene desires to manage his own affairs he is allotted identification marks by the Board.

The Board takes delivery of copra *ex ships' slings* where water transport is used or at a warehouse of the Board.

The price of copra paid to producers is arrived at on a modified "pool" principle. A tentative f.o.b. price is determined from the overseas and local sale contracts made by the Board and deductions are made to cover the

estimated costs of handling, administration, "instore" shrinkage, etc. The final prices are determined in the light of actual trading results, the entire net proceeds being distributed *pro rata* among the producers who delivered copra.

An indigenous producer can receive an immediate cash payment on delivery of copra to the Board, but the accounts of all other producers are settled twice monthly.

Stabilization.

In 1946-47 a levy to create a stabilization fund was imposed on all copra exported from Papua and New Guinea. The fund, which now totals £3,432,861, is administered by a Board appointed under the *Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilization Ordinance 1954-1957*. The Board consists of five members (including three representatives of copra producers) and may use the fund to pay bounties to copra producers when market prices for copra are low.

Monopolies.

The following public monopolies have been established:—

- (a) Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board—this Board controls the marketing of all copra exported from the Territory.
- (b) Posts and Telegraphs—the postal and telecommunications services are reserved to the Administration, the latter service being operated in conjunction with the Overseas Telecommunications Commission of Australia.

Private Corporations and Organizations.

Procedures for the formation and registration of companies are prescribed in the *Companies Ordinance 1912-1926* (Papua adopted), the *Companies Ordinance 1933-1938*, the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance 1952*, the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance (No. 2) 1952*, the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance Amendment Ordinance 1952*, the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance 1953*, and the *Companies (New Guinea) Ordinance 1954*.

A company may be incorporated in the Territory upon production of a memorandum and articles of association to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies. The memorandum and articles must set out the name, objects and rules of the company to be incorporated, together with a declaration that the liability of the members of the company is limited, the place in the Territory where the registered office is to be situated, the nominal capital of the company, and the number of shares into which it is divided. The memorandum and articles must be signed by at least seven persons who must take at least one share each. Upon registration of the memorandum and articles the Registrar issues a certificate of incorporation and the members of the company are then a body corporate under the registered name of the company with perpetual succession and a common seal. A registration fee is payable at prescribed rates, up to a maximum fee of £75.

Subject to the *Companies Ordinance 1933-1938* any company incorporated outside the Territory and carrying on business in the Territory is required to register as a foreign company. Registration is effected upon production of the following documents and particulars to the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies:—

- (a) a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation of the company;
- (b) a copy of the memorandum and articles of association or similar document defining the constitution of the company;
- (c) a balance sheet containing a statement of assets and liabilities as presented at the last general meeting of the company;
- (d) the name, address and occupation of the person appointed by the company to carry on its business in the Territory;
- (e) the situation of the principal office of the company in the Territory; and
- (f) a statutory declaration by the agent of the company verifying the foregoing documents and particulars.

Upon registration the Registrar issues a certificate of registration embodying particulars of the company's name, incorporation, registration, registered agent and principal office in the Territory. A registration fee is also payable at prescribed rates up to a maximum of £75.

The *Companies Ordinance 1933-1938* provides that no company having all or any of the following objects:—

- (i) agricultural;
- (ii) pastoral;
- (iii) forestry;
- (iv) mining for coal or iron ore;
- (v) air transport;

may incorporate in the Territory or register as a foreign company in the Territory unless at least two-thirds of the issued capital is held by or on behalf of British subjects.

A company having all or any of those objects will not be incorporated or registered as a foreign company unless a list, certified by statutory declaration, is furnished to the Registrar showing the name and nationality of every member of the company. Special provision is made in the *Companies Ordinance 1933-1938* whereby any company proving that its main and substantial object in the Territory is the engaging in mining pursuits other than mining for coal or iron ore may be incorporated or registered as a foreign company notwithstanding the provisions of the *Companies Ordinance*.

The principal companies registered under the *Companies Ordinance 1912-1926* (Papua, adopted) and amendments, at 30th June, 1960, engaged in the Territory in respect of the principal economic resources, activities and services, are as follows:—

Commercial—

Incorporated in the Territory—

Barclay Bros. (New Guinea) Limited.
Barford Limited.

*Commercial—continued.**Incorporated in the Territory—continued.*

Bernard Trading Company Limited.
 Bovo Limited.
 Colyer Watson (New Guinea) Limited.
 Commonwealth-New Guinea Timbers Limited.
 F. J. Salisbury Limited.
 General Construction (New Guinea) Limited.
 G. J. Wallace & Company Limited.
 Gillespie Holdings Limited.
 Guinea Brewery Limited.
 Gabriel Achun & Company Limited.
 Indian and Pacific Ocean Merchants Limited.
 James Chung and Company Limited.
 J. L. Chipper & Company Limited.
 Kambala Limited.
 Lucas & Ducrow (New Guinea) Limited.
 M. Needham Limited.
 New Britain Entertainments Limited.
 N. C. Akehurst Limited.
 New Guinea Company Limited.
 New Guinea Finance Limited.
 Pacific Holdings Limited.
 Pacific Island Merchants Limited.
 Pacific Trading Company Limited.
 Palm oils (New Guinea) Limited.
 Rahaul Garage Limited.
 Rabaul Investments Limited.
 Repair and Sales Limited.
 Robert Gillespie (New Guinea) Limited.
 Rupertswood Limited.
 The Bougainville Company Limited.
 Tang Mow and Company Limited.
 T. J. Watkins (New Guinea) Limited.
 United Builders Company Limited.

Registered as foreign companies—

Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited,
 incorporated in Australia.
 Anderson's Pacific Trading Company Limited,
 incorporated in Papua.
 A.G.C. Pacific Limited, incorporated in Papua.
 Burns Philp (New Guinea) Limited, incorporated
 in Papua.
 Custom Credit Corporation Limited, incorporated
 in Australia.
 Hastings Deering (New Guinea) Pty. Limited,
 incorporated in Australia.
 L. J. Hooker Investment Corporation Limited,
 incorporated in Australia.
 The B.N.G. Trading Company Limited, incor-
 porated in Papua.
 The Shell Company of Australia Limited, incor-
 porated in England.
 Vacuum Oil Company Proprietary Limited, incor-
 porated in Australia.
 W. R. Carpenter & Company Limited, incor-
 porated in Australia.

*Plantations—**Incorporated in the Territory—*

Arabica Coffee Limited.
 Bali Plantation Limited.
 Bay Miller Limited.
 Belik Plantations Limited.
 Coconut Products Limited.
 Consolidated Plantations Limited.
 Cottee's Passiona (New Guinea) Limited.
 Dylup Plantations Limited.
 Edgell & Whitely Limited.
 Garua Plantations Limited.
 Highland Plantations Limited.
 Island Estates Limited.
 Kami Coffee Estates Limited.
 Kinjibi Coffee Plantation Limited.
 Kinjibi Holdings Limited.
 Kokopo Cocoa Limited.
 Korfena Plantations (New Guinea) Limited.
 Korgua Farming & Trading Company Limited.
 Macquarie Investments Limited.
 Mala Coffee Factory Limited.
 Mangarah Limited.
 Mount Hagen Coffee Estates Limited.
 Native Marketing and Supply Service Limited.
 Norikori Coffee Limited.
 Pacific Industries Limited.
 Pacific Tobacco & Development Company
 Limited.
 Plantation Holdings Limited.
 Powell Holdings Limited.
 Symco Limited.
 Secto Kui & Sons Limited.
 Tabar Plantations Limited.
 Tokua Plantation Limited.
 The Buka Plantations & Trading Company
 Limited.
 Territory Development Company Limited.
 Upego Company Limited.
 Wau Coffee Estates Limited.

Registered as foreign companies—

Cadbury-Fry Pascall Proprietary Limited, incor-
 porated in Australia.
 Choiseul Plantations Limited, incorporated in
 Australia.
 Dolarene Proprietary Limited, incorporated in
 Australia.
 Kulon Plantations Limited, incorporated in Aus-
 tralia.
 MacRobertson Proprietary Limited, incorporated
 in Australia.
 New Britain Plantations Limited, incorporated in
 Australia.
 New Guinea Plantations Limited, incorporated
 in Australia.
 New Hanover Plantations Limited, incorporated
 in Australia.
 New Ireland Plantations Limited, incorporated
 in Australia.

Airline—*Incorporated in the Territory—*

Gibbes Sepik Airways Limited.
Island Transport (New Guinea) Limited.
Mandated Airlines Limited.

Registered as foreign companies—

Papuan Air Transport Limited, incorporated in Papua.
Qantas Empire Airways Limited, incorporated in Australia.

Mining and Oil—*Incorporated in the Territory—*

Gold and Power Limited.
New Guinea Consolidated Mining Company Limited.
New Guinea Industries Limited.

Registered as foreign companies—

Bulolo Gold Dredging Limited, incorporated in Canada.
Enterprise of New Guinea Gold and Petroleum Development No Liability, incorporated in Australia.
New Consolidated Goldfields (Australasia) Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia.
New Guinea Goldfields Limited, incorporated in Australia.

Insurance—*Incorporated in the Territory—*

Island Produce Insurance Company Limited.

Registered as foreign companies—

A.M.P. Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, incorporated in Australia.
Australian Mutual Provident Society, incorporated in Australia.
Harvey Trinder (NG) Limited, incorporated in Australia.
Queensland Insurance Company Limited, incorporated in Australia.
The Australasian Temperance & General Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited, incorporated in Australia.
The M.L.C. Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, incorporated in Australia.
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Company Limited, incorporated in Australia.
The Yorkshire Insurance Company Limited, incorporated in England.
The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Limited, incorporated in Australia.

Banking—*Registered as foreign companies—*

Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited, incorporated in England.
Bank of New South Wales, incorporated in Australia.
The National Bank of Australasia Limited, incorporated in Australia.

Companies incorporated in the Territory or registered as foreign companies during the period 1st July, 1959, to 30th June, 1960, were as follows:—

Commercial—*Incorporated in the Territory—*

Tenaru Sawmills Limited.
Bernard Trading Company Limited.
M. Needham Limited.
Repair and Sales Limited.
Tang Mow (1960) Limited.
Mango Avenue Motors Limited.
MacGregor and Colman Limited.
C. W. Ross and Company Limited.
J. A. Corrigan (Wewak) Limited.

Registered as foreign companies—

Custom Factors Proprietary Limited, incorporated in Australia.
Custom Credit Corporation Limited, incorporated in Australia.
Tutt Bryant (New Guinea) Limited, incorporated in Papua.
The Northern Bottle Company Proprietary Limited, incorporated in Australia.
Custom Credit Properties Limited, incorporated in Australia.
L. J. Hooker Investment Corporation Limited, incorporated in Australia.
A. H. Bunting Limited, incorporated in Papua.
The National Cash Register Company Proprietary Limited, incorporated in Australia.

Plantation—*Incorporated in the Territory—*

Highland Plantations Limited.
Belik Plantations Limited.
P. & H. Limited.
Mapui Plantations Limited.
Rangarere Estates Limited.
Seeto Kui & Sons Limited.
Vimy Plantations Limited.
Korgua Farming & Trading Company Limited.
Natava Plantations Limited.
Tokua Plantations Limited.
Varzin Estates Limited.
Luburua Limited.

Registered as foreign companies—

Kurumul Holdings Pty. Limited, incorporated in Australia.

Insurance—*Incorporated in the Territory—*

Island Produce Insurance Company Limited.

Registered as foreign companies—

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Limited, incorporated in England.
First National Reinsurance of Australia Limited, incorporated in Australia.
Royal-Globe Life Assurance Company Limited, incorporated in Australia.

*Commercial—continued.**Incorporated in the Territory—continued.*

The M.L.C. Fire & General Insurance Company Limited, incorporated in Australia.

The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Company Limited, incorporated in Australia.

*Banking—**Registered as foreign companies—*

The National Bank of Australasia Limited, incorporated in Australia.

*Associations not far gain—**Incorporated in the Territory—*

The Lac Chamber of Commerce.

Registered as foreign companies—

International Bible Students Association, incorporated in England.

Co-operatives.

The co-operative movement is under the supervision and guidance of a Registry of Co-operatives within the Department of Native Affairs, and trained staff are stationed in all districts, except the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts.

Three classes of societies are recognized—societies registered under the *Co-operative Societies Ordinance* 1950; societies registered under the *Native Economic Development Ordinance* 1951-1952; and unregistered societies. All societies operate on accepted co-operative principles, but their classification depends on the degree to which they are capable of managing their own affairs without Administration supervision and help.

Societies are further divided into two main categories: primary and secondary organizations. The primary organizations consist of marketing or consumer retailing bodies dealing directly with individual members. A society which combines both these activities is termed a dual purpose primary.

Secondary organization is represented by associations of societies, formed to achieve an amalgamation of purchasing power in retail consumer store operation and marketing volume in relation to agricultural production, and to concentrate capital to facilitate the purchase of such large assets as shipping, land transport, agricultural machinery, &c. The association performs for its component societies various functions which the individual societies could not themselves perform as adequately or economically. The allotment of functions to a secondary body is decided in the light of particular local circumstances and it is an established principle that the association remains the servant of the societies and that societies should not become branches of a parent body.

There are 103 primary societies, and six associations representing 79 member societies. Of the primary societies 37 are single purpose and 66 dual purpose. Particulars of societies and associations and other statistical data are given in Appendix XIV.

Capital of the societies increased by £40,730 to £283,843, membership decreased by 1,365 to 49,670 and turnover increased by £254,167 to £662,756. Rebates paid to members totalled £33,508 compared with £12,256 for the previous year. Increases in turnover and rebates resulted mainly from higher copra prices which more than offset the effect of a depressed shell market.

Although the year's activities have been marked by increased participation and interest by members in society affairs, a higher level of operating efficiency and a general improvement in the functioning of societies, the expansion of the co-operative movement is still hampered by such problems as the illegal extension of credit, uneconomic dealings and the lack of understanding of world market fluctuations on the part of members. In some cases too there is a need for members to give stronger support to their societies, and there is still room for improvement in production and efficiency.

Societies generally have been able to raise sufficient funds from their members to meet normal requirements but the need sometimes arises for additional capital to purchase road or water transport or erect copra driers and store buildings. Registered co-operative societies are eligible to obtain loans of up to £5,000 under the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance* 1955-1958 and no societies have yet found it necessary to negotiate for loans and overdrafts with commercial banking institutions.

The Kuanua Thrift and Building Society, registered in May, 1959, and formed with the purpose of controlling and encouraging saving by a small group of people in regular employment, is now in its second year of existence but has made no loans to members as yet. The Society is still building up its funds by a contribution of £2 a month from each member. It may be expected that the first loans will be granted after May, 1961, as by a rule of the Society a loan cannot be granted to a member until a period of two years has elapsed from the date of his first deposit. The society is regarded as a pilot project in co-operative thrift and credit, and if the principles underlying its inauguration and management prove to be successful, they may become a further means of promoting development and community effort.

Supervision and consolidation.—Administration help and supervision will be needed for many years to overcome the problems referred to above and ensure the stability of existing societies and the development of the movement generally.

Throughout the year visits of inspection were made by the Co-operative Section staff for purposes of supervision, guidance and audit. Considerable attention was given to consolidation and the retrieving of lost ground, especially in the Rahaul area and the Bougainville District.

In the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain there was a marked improvement in the attitude of members and their confidence in the movement and societies made an impressive recovery. Societies in the Kandrian and Talasea Sub-districts also made good progress.

The Bougainville District also recorded substantial gains. Membership increased to 4,485; capital improved from £17,608 to £25,921 and turnover rose from £29,248 in 1958-59 to £69,595. Association turnover, not included in the figures already quoted, increased by £11,567 to £32,841. Further development will depend upon the membership becoming better informed and this is being achieved, even if slowly.

The New Ireland District encountered more than the usual quota of problems in 1959-60. Membership loyalty fell away in favour of direct trading, irregular credit practices were detected and some societies lost trained staff. Despite these difficulties and the substantial decline in trade volume and values suffered by societies on the East coast turnover increased by £46,308 to £173,453.

The outlook for societies in the Madang District is good. Copra output increased by £24,136, store turnover rose by £18,769, and other commodities yielded an increase of £3,732. The recent volcanic disturbances on Manam Island did not greatly affect production. The Association has obtained more and better-trained staff, and as a result of this and increased experience the efficiency of the organization is gradually improving.

In the Manus District the value of transactions rose from £48,744 to £79,127. The development of an improved membership has been a problem in this area and although members now seem to be showing a greater interest it will be some years before it can be claimed that all have an adequate appreciation of society affairs.

In spite of high transport costs and difficulties met with in the marketing of peanuts, societies in the Sepik District maintained their business at its 1958-59 level and achieved a significant increase in their capital—from £24,173 to £38,190.

In the Morobe District co-operative activity, which is still in its early stages, is centred on Finschhafen where commercial production has considerable possibilities. The one society has a large membership (5,186) and will be re-organized as soon as possible.

Co-operative Education.—The Co-operative Education Centre at Port Moresby is administered by a Board of Trustees consisting of two European officers of the Administration and two indigenous representatives. The construction of this centre was financed by contributions from co-operative societies throughout Papua and New Guinea amounting to £22,700 together with a grant of £7,000 from the Commonwealth Bank Rural Development Fund. The teaching staff is provided by the Administration which also meets the boarding expenses of students. Societies pay the cost of fares and pocket money for students nominated by them. There is a noticeable pride of ownership among societies in relation to this school and members take an active interest in their nominated students.

Instruction given at the Education Centre covers formal training for inspectors, secretaries and storemen as well as simpler explanations of such book-keeping and business

practices as the preparation of trading accounts and balance sheets. Storemen's courses are also held at Kavieng and Madang.

The entrance qualification for inspectors and secretaries is Standard 8 or above and the course lasts about five months. Trainees are coached in all aspects of commercial book-keeping with special emphasis on the records required by both secondary co-operative organizations and their component primary societies. They also receive a full explanation of co-operative principles and their application, co-operative legislation and the rules of registered organizations. Thirty students from the Territory attended a course for inspectors and secretaries at the Centre during the year and 36 students completed the storemen's courses at Kavieng and Madang.

Storemen's courses are of approximately six weeks' duration and cover basic documentation for the purchase of produce and the sale of goods, and simple accounting.

A delegation attended the Congress of Queensland Co-operatives in 1960 as in previous years.

Rural Progress Societies.

Details of rural progress societies are given in Chapter 3 (b)—Agricultural Products.

CHAPTER 2.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

General.

The commercial life of the Territory is based mainly on the production and sale of primary products and the importation of manufactured goods, including foodstuffs.

The indigenous people are almost wholly self-sufficient in food and domestic requirements, but as a result of the Administering Authority's efforts to improve standards of nutrition, health and village hygiene and the general standard of living, new demands are constantly arising. These are met through various channels, including indigenous co-operatives in areas where there is close contact with the Administration and where cash crops and trading have been introduced. Provision for the education of officers and employees of the co-operative societies is made at the Co-operative Education Centre, Port Moresby. Particulars of co-operative activities are given in Chapter 1 of this Section and in Appendix XIV. Markets exist throughout the Territory and the indigenous inhabitants are able to participate in trade to a greater degree as the range of products extends and transport facilities are improved. Loans under the Native Loans Fund Ordinance are available for assistance in commercial ventures provided the Native Loans Board is satisfied with the purpose for which the loan is sought and the borrower's prospects of success.

Although the indigenous people are taking an increasing part in commercial activities the bulk of the commerce and trade in the Territory is conducted by European, and to a smaller extent, by Asian enterprise. Particulars of companies, trading establishments and enterprises are given in Appendix VII. and also in Chapter 1 of this Section.

Distribution is normally through wholesale and retail traders at the main ports and centres or through small stores and by mail orders in the more scattered settlements. There is also some direct trade between private individuals in the Territory and business houses in Australia.

There is no restriction on the distribution of foodstuffs, piece goods or essential commodities in the Territory.

Provision exists under the *Prices Regulation Ordinance* 1949 for the regulation of prices. Maximum prices have been declared only for certain foodstuffs and petroleum products, tobacco and cigarettes, sawn timber and taxi fares. As there is no shortage of essential commodities and their distribution is adequately catered for by normal commercial channels, no special measures for their allocation is needed.

External Trade.

The development of crops for which it is considered that the market prospects are satisfactory, is encouraged. Copra, the staple export product, is marketed by the Copra Marketing Board, the constitution and functions of which are described in Chapter 1 of this Section.

Produce from the Territory imported into Australia receives preferential tariff treatment and all New Guinea produce is exempt from Australian primage duty.

Apart from freight subsidies to encourage the importation of good quality cattle there are no direct or indirect subsidies designed to stimulate imports or exports of any particular category.

The Administration publishes quarterly and annually an overseas trade bulletin which shows the details of exports and imports by quantity, value and country, classified in accordance with the Standard International Trade Classification. Imports and exports to and from the Trust Territory are recorded separately.

The following figures show the trend in the value of trade over recent years:—

Year.	Total Trade.	Imports.	Exports.
	£(a)	£(a)	£(a)
1955-56	20,256,854	(b) 10,321,231	9,885,623
1956-57	21,333,234	(b) 11,020,742	10,312,492
1957-58	21,173,928	(b) 11,545,880	9,628,048
1958-59	24,630,505	(b) 11,938,628	12,691,877
1959-60	27,584,710	12,622,354	14,962,356

(a) The valuation ascribed to imports and exports (which are quoted on an f.o.b. basis) are not comparable with those quoted in the 1954-55 and earlier reports. (b) Revised to include outside packages.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal exports for 1959-60 and increases and decreases in value by comparison with 1958-59:—

Commodity.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£
Cocoa beans ..	5,802 tons	1,652,132	183,560	..
Coffee beans ..	1,463 tons	709,445	260,576	..
Coconut meal and cake ..	12,269 tons	346,423	167,664	..
Coconut oil ..	25,526 tons	3,813,649	1,059,298	..
Copra ..	50,747 tons	4,763,793	312,645	..
Gold (unrefined) ..	..	632,729	..	103,625
Crocodile skins ..	..	43,520	15,790	..
Passion fruit pulp and juice ..	221 tons	94,002	7,926	..
Peanuts ..	1,844 tons	273,797	..	12,887
Shell—				
Greensnail ..	28 tons	11,961	3,530	..
Trochus ..	216 tons	59,598	470	..
Mother of pearl ..	..	50	..	565
Timber—				
Logs ..	1,262,226 super. ft.	39,366	..	7,077
Sawn ..	4,798,060 super. ft.	321,403	51,554	..
Veneer ..	6,841,801 sq. ft.	41,136	37,837	..
Plywood ..	30,503,975 sq. ft.	1,254,734	226,986	..

Tables showing the range of items included in external trade, together with summaries of values and countries of origin or destination, are included in Appendix VII.

Customs Duties.

No customs union exists with the metropolitan country, and no preferences on imported goods are given in the Customs Tariff of the Territory.

Customs duties are imposed on imports in accordance with the *Customs Ordinance* 1951-1957 and the *Customs Tariff* 1959. Upon the imposition of income tax, export duties on copra, cocoa, rubber and shell were abolished with effect from 1st July, 1959.

The purpose of the *Customs Tariff* 1959, which came into operation on 16th July, 1959, was to lessen the burden of duty on goods affecting living costs and industrial and building costs. To give the greatest possible concessions on these goods rates of duty on goods in the luxury or non-essential class were increased.

Concessions included the complete removal of duty on a wide range of goods including footwear, most building materials, machinery imported for use in connexion with mining and shipping, and the primary and secondary industries, tractors and parts, chemicals used in industry and agriculture, and the lowering of rates of duty on many others (e.g., apparel, fibres and textiles, motor vehicles, household utensils and domestic articles, aviation gasoline, aviation and lighting kerosene, and tools of trade).

Goods on which rates of duty were increased included beer, spirits, manufactured and twist tobacco, chronometers, fancy goods, jewellery, musical instruments, wireless receiving sets, matches, cigarette papers, and toilet preparations.

A Tariff Advisory Committee furnishes recommendations on applications for variation of the import tariff and such other matters relating to the duties of customs as are referred to it.

Import Restrictions.

All import licensing in the Territory was abolished as from 1st September, 1959.

Export Licences.

The *Export (Control of Proceeds) Ordinance 1952* prohibits the exportation of any goods to places other than the Commonwealth of Australia or any Territory of the Commonwealth unless a licence is in force and its terms and conditions (if any) are complied with. The Ordinance is designed to ensure the receipt into the banking system of all proceeds of overseas transactions. No fees are imposed for the issue of licences.

CHAPTER 3.

LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

(a) LAND TENURE.

Land Legislation.

The principal legislation governing the administration of land consists of the *Land Ordinance 1922-1960*, the *Lands Acquisition Ordinance 1952*, the *Lands Acquisition (Town Planning) Ordinance 1949*, the *Lands Registration Ordinance 1924-1955*, the *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance 1951-1955*, the *Native Land Registration Ordinance 1952* and the *Transfer of Land Control Ordinance 1951*.

Under the last-mentioned ordinance no transfer of any interest in land can take place without the Administrator's consent. The provisions of the other ordinances mentioned are briefly indicated below.

The Land Ordinance was amended during the year to remove restrictions on indigenes in regard to dealings in non-native land, thus placing them on an equal footing with non-indigenous persons in such matters. The Administration retains ample power under the Transfer of Land Control Ordinance to prevent any exploitation of indigenous persons which might arise from the removal of these restrictions.

Classification of Land.

Lands in the Territory are classified as follows:—

- (a) native-owned land;
- (b) freehold land;
- (c) Administration land, including land leased to indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants; and
- (d) ownerless land.

Native-owned Land.

Native-owned land may be defined as land which is owned or possessed by an indigenous person or community by virtue of rights of a proprietary or possessory kind which belong to that individual or community and arise from and are regulated by indigenous custom.

The importance of land to the indigenous people and the necessity for protecting their ownership rights have always been recognized by the Administering Authority. Provisions to protect these rights and regulate dealings in land are included in all the land laws of the Territory.

All unalienated land is regarded as native-owned until it has been demonstrated by prescribed procedures that it is unoccupied and unclaimed. This is designed to protect the interests of the indigenous inhabitants until such time as the position regarding ownership of land is clarified by the Native Land Commission. Any land of which there are no owners, or where ownership cannot be proved to the satisfaction of the Commission, will be taken possession of by the Administration.

Native Land Registration.—Provision for the investigation and recording of rights and interests in land is contained in the *Native Land Registration Ordinance 1952*, which requires the Native Land Commission to inquire into and determine what land is the rightful and hereditary property of natives or native communities by native customary right and the natives or native community by whom and the shares in which that land is owned.

Proceedings under the Ordinance are initiated either by the Commission itself or by claimants applying to the Commission. The Ordinance also provides for the registration of Commission decisions by the Registrar of Titles and for the survey, by a qualified surveyor, of the boundaries of land determined by the Commission. The owners of the land may be required to mark off the boundaries and to maintain them until the survey has been made.

The policy is first to complete registration of land in those districts where the main agricultural development has taken place, e.g., New Britain, Morobe, Madang, Bougainville and New Ireland, and in the densely populated areas of the highlands.

Acquisition of Native-owned Land.—The most important safeguards to the land ownership rights of the indigenous people are that no land can be acquired from the native owners except by the Administration, and the Administration in no case assumes title to any land unless that land is found, on detailed investigation, to be ownerless, or the consent of the owners has been freely obtained by the Administration.

As "Administration land" is, in effect, a reserve of public lands and there is no transfer of ownership of Administration land in fee simple, the acquisition of native-owned land by the Administration does not deprive the people of that land, which will eventually come under the control of whatever political entity ultimately emerges in the Territory.

The acquisition of land from indigenes is supervised by the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines which consults with the Departments of Native Affairs, Health, Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and Forests in regard to the present and prospective needs of the indigenous people and the best economic use for any land acquired.

The procedures adopted in regard to the acquisition of native-owned land are designed to ensure that it can be acquired without detriment to the indigenous community concerned either in the present or foreseeable future.

Before assessing the area of land required by a community to meet its present and future needs the Administration makes an investigation to determine ownership according to indigenous custom, the arable area owned by the community and population trends. Consideration is also given to the subsistence pattern—whether it is entirely agricultural or includes collecting, hunting or fishing, and to what extent the pattern has been modified by the introduction of new foods, cash-cropping, and improved agricultural techniques; to the ecological factors obtaining in the area; and to the probable future economic advancement of the people. The latter aspect involves estimating the rate at which their capacity to undertake greater responsibility in land management and utilization is likely to develop.

All land to be purchased is valued by a qualified valuer and his assessment forms the basis for the price offered by the Administration. The price for rural land is based on agricultural or pastoral potential, accessibility and terrain. The price for urban land varies according to the size of the township.

The Administration may grant leases of Administration lands under certain conditions and limitations as to time. No lease is granted, however, unless the whole area in which the land lies has been first surveyed and, if considered necessary, sufficient land has been placed in reserve to provide for the present and prospective needs of the indigenous population of the area.

Land Inheritance.—There is great variation throughout the Territory in the nature of customary ownership of land. In most areas some rights remain in the land-holding group, and individuals within the group have limited rights of use, either for life or for a shorter period. Thus the normal system, with very few exceptions, by which rights of ownership in land use are acquired is by birth into a land-holding group. The transfer of rights between individuals by sale and purchase appears to have been unusual in the past, but the practice is at present an established custom in some localities and is increasing in those localities in which it exists.

Adoption of a child (or sometimes an adult) may at times provide another example of deviation from the principle that land rights are acquired through birth. An individual is usually accepted as standing to adopted parents in the full relationship of a child actually born to them, and thus acquires all the rights which a community's customary land laws might allot to such a child. Adoption

often involves the consent and approval of the kinship groups of one or both of the adopting parents. In the case of an individual adopted from outside the kinship group his enjoyment of land rights is likely to be dependent on whether or not the group in general has agreed to the adoption.

In some areas in the past communities were driven off their land by warfare, but, though warfare was formerly fairly general throughout the Territory, acquisition of land by conquest does not appear to have been general. The usual pattern of warfare involved raids with the subsequent return of the conquering group to its own lands. The highlands districts provide an exception to this pattern and in many parts of those areas acquisition of land by conquest was common.

Although customary rights over land are generally acquired through birth, the details of inheritance systems vary greatly from place to place and can be understood only after examination of variations of kinship organization and differences in emphasis placed on descent lines. A large number of the Territory's communities are organized into groups based on one or the other of the two forms of unilateral descent. In communities in which patrilineal descent is emphasized, land rights are inherited through the father; in those where matrilineal descent is emphasized, inheritance is through the mother. In cases where both men and women are recognized as land-owners, inheritance will be through either a father or mother, or both.

In the case of land owned in common by members of kinship or descent groups rights in land are acquired by the individual at the time of birth; the acquisition of such rights is not dependent on the death of a previous owner.

Generally, the system of succession to land rights is followed with some rigidity in each community and custom does not vary according to individual wishes. It would not, for example, normally be possible for an individual to leave his land rights to a person outside his kinship group without the previous procedure of adoption and the kinship group's acceptance of the person concerned as one of its members. Also, within the group, an individual does not usually have scope to decide how his property rights are to be divided among customary heirs.

There are, however, a few areas in which there is a tendency for the inheritance system to change. This is noticeable in some communities in which inheritance is based on matrilineal descent. In certain of these communities an increasing number of men are coming to desire a change so that their own children may succeed to their land rights.

Land Ownership.—House sites in villages and hamlets are allotted to individual heads of families except in cases where such community buildings as "Men's Houses" exist, the latter being the joint property of extended families, lineages or clans. In the case of individual family houses allotment of sites usually involves the grouping together of the homes of members of a descent group.

Land used for gardening is in some places individually owned, but in others garden areas are the common property of descent groups, such as lineages or clans, within the community. In the latter case particular garden plots for each family may be allotted seasonally by agreement of all members of the owning group, and no individual or family would have a specific claim to any particular portion of the group-owned land.

Where group ownership of garden lands exists there are graduations, based on seniority, in the degrees of influence of various members of the group and, consequently, variations among them in degrees of control of land. At times it may be possible to discern some one person who clearly has the greatest amount of control in the group-owned area, but he is more in the nature of the chief spokesman in land matters and behind him are a number of other people who must also be considered as the owners.

In some communities individually owned and group-owned garden land can be found side by side. For example, bush land newly cleared for a garden for the first time may be considered the property of those organizing the clearing, while the older garden areas are recognized as the joint property of members of the kinship.

Hunting and collecting lands outside the garden areas are usually common property not of a kinship group but of local groups such as villages. Similarly fishing and other rights over reefs and water are owned in common by those who have, by birth, the right to reside in a particular village.

At times it is necessary to distinguish between ownership of land and ownership of what is on land. It frequently happens that permission is given to people to plant useful trees and palms on land other than their own and indigenous customary law recognizes such trees and palms as continuing to belong to the planters and their heirs.

The Administering Authority is aware that customary forms of land tenure do not provide a satisfactory basis for advanced economic development. Close study has been given to possible measures to meet this difficulty in such a way as to give the greatest possible opportunity for land development by the indigenous people, consistent with respect for their wishes in relation to native land customs.

The following broad principles have now been adopted as the basis of policy:—

- (1) The ultimate and long-term objective is to introduce throughout the Territory a single system of land holding regulated by the Territorial Government by statute, administered by the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines of the Territorial Government, and providing for secure individual registered titles after the pattern of the Australian system.
- (2) Only the Territorial Government (i.e. the Administrator working through the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines and the Registrar of Titles) may issue and register land titles.

- (3) Land subject to native custom remains subject to native custom only until it is taken out of custom either by acquisition by the Administration or by a process, to be provided for by Ordinance of the Territory, of conversion of title to an individual registered title.
- (4) Upon either acquisition or conversion of title compensation is to be provided in respect of extinction of rights under native custom.
- (5) Land held under native custom may not be acquired outside native custom by other than the Administration.
- (6) For the time being land may not be acquired by the Administration unless the native owners are willing to sell and in the opinion of the Administration the land is not required by them; and conversion of title from native custom to individual registered title may take place only if the majority of those interested in the land under native custom consent to conversion and the method of conversion.
- (7) The services of Native Land Commissioners are to be used as a first priority on investigations into claims by the Administration that land is ownerless and may therefore be declared administration land, on investigation into the ownership under native custom of land proposed to be acquired by the Administration, on settlement of disputes about the ownership of land held under native custom, and, when legislative provision has been made, on investigations into the rights held under native custom in land proposed to be converted to individual registered title. The aim is that all the time of the Commissioners should be taken up with this work. To the extent that at any time it is not, the Commissioners should continue investigations into the holding of land under native custom, the results of such investigations are to be recorded for use in connexion with future acquisitions or conversions of title, but are no longer to be registered.

Plans for giving effect to these principles are being worked out in detail and in their implementation there will be no lessening of respect for indigenous ownership of land. The steps that are being taken are designed to facilitate the better use of the available land by the indigenous people and the more orderly handling of all land transactions and to promote generally the more effective use of the natural resources of the Territory.

Land Use.—Land use must often be distinguished from ownership. Members of many communities are likely not to be particularly rigid when it comes to allowing others temporary or seasonal use of the land, though they are very firm indeed when the matter of actual ownership arises. At times a people's garden system itself means that the majority each season will be gardening on

land other than their own. In some communities, it is the practice for all gardens to be made within a common fence on land owned by a few individuals or kinship groups, but used for a season by a large number of families. In subsequent years gardens will be made on the land of other individuals or other descent groups.

In all the Territory's communities the gardening system is based on shifting or "bush-fallow" cultivation, i.e. a garden is made for one season on a piece of land which may afterwards be used for one or two further seasons for minor garden purposes and then will be left for varying periods of years before it is used again. Although such a system means that each community requires a considerable area of land for the production of food, it shows that communities have taken care to prevent undue depreciation of the quality of the land so far as their traditional knowledge of productive techniques permitted.

Freehold Land.

Although the *Land Ordinance 1922-1960* makes provision for the granting of land in fee simple, it is the policy of the Administration to grant only leasehold tenures. Of the freehold land in New Guinea, which was alienated almost entirely during the period preceding Australian Administration, present information shows that approximately 541,253 acres are held by non-indigenous inhabitants. This figure, however, is subject to revision as more information becomes available. In some areas it seems probable that a certain amount of alienation had taken place before 1942 but records do not disclose ownership and clarification of the position must therefore await the findings of the Titles Commission.

Administration Land.

This comprises—

- (a) land to which the Administration succeeded in title following the acceptance of mandatory powers by the Commonwealth Government after World War I;
- (b) land purchased by the Administration;
- (c) land acquired by the Administration for public purposes; and
- (d) land taken possession of by the Administration where, upon inquiry, there appears to be no owner of the land.

The *Land Ordinance 1922-1960* regulates the dealing with Administration land. Under this Ordinance the Administrator is empowered to grant leases and licences of various types. Applications for leases are first considered by a Land Board, established under the Ordinance and consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and one other member, together with such other members as the Administrator may consider is necessary to appoint to act in relation to land in particular localities.

The principal types of lease which may be granted are—

- (a) Agricultural leases for any period not exceeding 99 years and subject to conditions relating to cultivation,

- (b) Pastoral leases for any period not exceeding 99 years and subject to stocking conditions.
- (c) Leases of town allotments for business and residence purposes for which the maximum term is 99 years. These leases incorporate improvement conditions requiring the erection and maintenance of buildings.
- (d) Business and residence leases outside town areas. The maximum term is 99 years. Improvement conditions are applied to this type of lease.
- (e) Special leases with conditions appropriate to the purpose of the lease and having a maximum term of 50 years.
- (f) Mission leases which may be granted free of rent for the erection of buildings required for mission purposes. The maximum term is 99 years. The buildings must be erected within three years and kept in good repair during the currency of the lease.

Licences to occupy Administration land may also be issued for various purposes. They remain in force for a period not exceeding one year and are subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

The Land Development Board, details of which are given below, examines land available for agricultural and pastoral development and prepares a land-use plan dividing the land into areas of a size suited to the best use of the land. Agricultural and pastoral leases are granted only in accordance with a land-use plan.

Land totalling 329,974 acres has been granted under leasehold tenure, mostly for agricultural and pastoral purposes.

Details of the numbers and areas of the various types of lease in force are given in Table 2 of Appendix VIII.

Transfer of Alienated Land to Indigenous Inhabitants.

Any indigene or group of indigenes may apply for land in accordance with the requirements of the land Ordinance. Any such applications will be considered by the Land Board on their merits.

Special settlement areas with lower building covenants exist in Lae, Madang, Kavieng, and have been designed for Lorengau.

A total of 2,619 acres of previously alienated land has been leased to individual indigenous inhabitants or corporate bodies controlled by indigenes, as follows:—

Agricultural Leases—

	Total Acres.
Rahaul Native Local Government Council ..	1,000
Vunamami Native Local Government Council ..	390
Ambenoh Native Local Government Council ..	670
Individual Indigenous Inhabitants ..	495

Special Leases—

Various Native Local Government Councils in New Britain, Madang and Eastern Highlands Districts ..	35
--	----

Leases in Towns—

64 leases ..	24
--------------	----

Business Leases—

13 leases by indigenous societies ..	5
--------------------------------------	---

The recent amendment to the Land Ordinance referred to above, enables indigenes who hold alienated land, whether freehold or leasehold, to sell or otherwise dispose of their interests in the land. It thus permits them to obtain finance against the security of their land, e.g. under the Native Loans Fund Ordinance or the Ex-Servicemen's Credit Ordinance or from a bank, and should have the effect of encouraging the extension of cash-cropping.

Land Development Board.—The functions of the Land Development Board, which is a non-statutory body, are to advise the Administration on all matters connected with land settlement and sub-divisional surveys; to draw up an annual programme, with priorities, for reconnaissance and sub-divisional surveys; and to determine a land-use plan for Administration land or land in process of being acquired by the Administration. Surveys and priorities are based on Administration policy on the extension of certain crops.

The members of the Board are the Assistant Administrator (Chairman), the Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines, the Director of Native Affairs, the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, the Director of Forests, the Director of Public Works and the Executive Officer (Policy and Planning), Department of the Administrator.

The acquisition of land from the indigenous people is not within the province of the Board, and since its discussions, as it is at present constituted, are largely of a technical nature, no indigenous member has yet been appointed.

Acquisition or Resumption of Land.—Under the Land Ordinance the Administration may acquire land for any of the following public purposes:—

- (a) public safety;
- (b) quays, piers, wharves, jetties or landing places;
- (c) telegraphs, telephones, railways, roads, bridges, ferries, canals or other works used as a means of communication or for any work required for the purpose of making use of any such work;
- (d) camping places for travelling stock;
- (e) reservoirs, aqueducts or water-courses;
- (f) hospitals;
- (g) native reserves;
- (h) commons;
- (i) public utility, convenience or health; or
- (j) any other public purpose which the Administrator shall deem to be necessary.

This provision applies to the land held in fee simple, land held under lease, licence, or permit from the Administration and to native-owned land. Compensation by arbitration is provided for. Notice of intention to resume must be published in the *Government Gazette* for one month before acquisition or resumption may be effective. This permits reasonable time for the lodging of any objections by interested parties.

The *Lands Acquisition Ordinance 1952* also provides for the Administrator to acquire land in the name of the Administration for a public purpose either by agreement with the owners or by compulsory process, but, under this Ordinance native land may be acquired only for the defence of the Commonwealth or of the Territory or for securing the public safety of the Commonwealth or of the Territory. Compensation is provided for. The only land acquired during the year under this Ordinance was for the widening of a road in Madang.

The *Lands Acquisition (Town Planning) Ordinance 1949* provides for the acquisition or resumption of any lands for the purpose of town planning and compensation is provided for. No acquisitions were made during the year under this Ordinance.

The amount of land acquired by the Administration during the past five years is—

Year.	Total Acres.
1955-56	41,460
1956-57	113,300
1957-58	13,458
1958-59	7,669
1959-60	8,215

Reservation of Land for Public Purposes.—The Land Ordinance provides that the Administrator may, from time to time, grant in trust, or by proclamation reserve from sale or lease, either temporarily or permanently, any Administration land which in his opinion is or may be required for the public purposes specified in the Ordinance and any other purpose which may be approved by the Administrator.

Reservations made during the year included recreation centres at Lorengau, Goroka and Kavieng, two pre-school centres at Rabaul and a welfare centre at Madang. Also reserved were a cemetery at Telefomin and a botanical reserve at Lac. The total area involved was 205 acres.

Ownerless Land.

The Land Ordinance provides that the Administrator may, subject to certain requirements, declare that any land which has never been alienated by the Administration and of which there appears to be no owner, shall become Administration land. Thirty-nine thousand and forty-eight acres have been possessed by the Administration under this provision. None was declared during the year under review.

Registration of Titles.

A system of registered titles and interests in land is provided for under the *Lands Registration Ordinance 1924-1955*. The *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance 1951-1955* enables the compilation of new registers and official records relating to land, mining and forestry, in place of those lost or destroyed during the war of 1939-1945.

Title restoration work proceeded at an increased rate and during the year 47 final orders and 158 provisional orders were made.

Surveys Completed.

Surveys completed during the year included agricultural leases at Warangoi, in the New Britain District, and also in the Madang, Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands Districts. Residence and business leases were surveyed at Goroka, Banz, Minj, Wewak, Mount Hagen and Kieta. One pastoral lease near Dumpu, in the Madang District, was also surveyed. Restoration of title surveys were continued and surveys were carried out in New Britain, New Ireland, Manus, Sepik and Bougainville Districts.

(b) AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Principal Types and Methods of Agriculture.

As well as being responsible for a large proportion of the Territory's export income, agricultural production provides the vast majority of the indigenous inhabitants with their subsistence requirements and the basic income needed for their economic advancement.

The main forms of agriculture practised in the Territory are—

- (a) subsistence farming based on bush and grassland fallowing and the production of root crops as a staple, supplemented by such minor crops as maize, beans and various types of fruit and vegetables;
- (b) the production of dual purpose crops (e.g. peanuts and rice) both for food and sale, allied with the cash sale of the surpluses of subsistence crops such as bananas, sweet potato, taro and yam; and
- (c) the plantation production of such perennial crops as coconuts, cacao and coffee for export. Although in the past the production of plantation-type crops such as these has been in the hands of non-indigenous producers, there has been a very rapid growth of indigenous participation in these industries in recent years. As a result of agricultural extension programmes indigenous cultivators now control more than half the acreage planted to coffee and are expected in the near future to have more than half the production potential in the commercial coconut industry. Many of the plantings are still immature, and it will be some years before they actually begin to produce. Further details of the extent of participation by indigenous producers in these industries are given later in this chapter in the section dealing with the evaluation of Territory agriculture.

Cultivation Methods and Techniques of the Indigenous.

Although indigenous farmers are developing new skills and are increasingly undertaking the specialized production of particular crops as a means of raising their living standards, subsistence production is regarded as the

economic sheet anchor and will mitigate the effects of any difficulties which may be encountered in particular industries during the period of transition.

There are many ways in which productive efficiency can be increased but to avoid active destruction of agricultural resources caution must be exercised in introducing changes. The Administration therefore continuously surveys agricultural conditions among farmers and designs its extension programmes to bring about an evolutionary development of indigenous agriculture based on the valuable and conservational aspects of the existing system. The present basic system of bush or grass fallowing, for example, is inefficient in that it requires a major clearing effort each time a crop is planted, but conservational in that the rapid re-growth which takes place in gardens tends to preserve the soil from physical and chemical degradation. Extension programmes aim at showing farmers that by practising a rotation on each clearing instead of taking only one crop before the land reverts to bush or grass fallow they can considerably reduce the labour involved in food production. It has been found that soil fertility is by no means the only factor governing traditional agricultural practice and that other difficulties, such as a rapid increase in pests and diseases, combine to make successive cropping with a single staple impracticable. The lack of food suitable for storage makes the indigenous dependent on day-to-day harvesting of the perishable staples and subject to the effects of seasonal variations. Farmers are therefore encouraged to expand the production of such storable crops as rice and peanuts which fit in well with traditional subsistence methods. The use of leguminous covers of quick-growing leguminous trees, which provide only a minor clearing problem, as a substitute for volunteer growth is also encouraged. It is not yet known exactly to what extent a complete resting period for soils can be deferred.

The production of staple foodstuffs is usually closely interwoven with the social structure and religious beliefs and practices of the communities concerned. Tastes, prejudices, fear of contamination of themselves and of their agricultural land, and the fear of relying on unfamiliar crops are all difficulties in the way of any attempt to diversify and improve the efficiency of indigenous agriculture. Training programmes in new methods and the value of new and varied foods, however, help to accelerate their adoption by the people.

The expansion of perennial crop planting, particularly for cash cropping, introduces problems of a different kind. Perennial crops are of minor importance in the primitive subsistence economy and as land tenure systems tend to correspond with the land use methods for the production of the annual staples, the location of groves of perennials has little relation to land ownership. When perennials are used for cash cropping, however, particularly where formal spacing and techniques other than grove planting are adopted, the attitude to the land involved tends to change radically. It has been pointed out in previous reports that because of inheritance difficulties, problems of communal ownership and the tendency for holdings to

become fragmented, customary systems of land tenure do not lend themselves to the development of cash cropping, especially with perennials. After a thorough examination of the problems involved the Administering Authority has come to the conclusion that their solution will be found in a rationalization of tribal tenure so that the farmer can be issued with a legal title to replace his tribal right. The principles to be followed in achieving such a rationalization are set out in Chapter 3 (a)—Land Tenure.

As indigenous communities are extremely cautious towards any suggestion of replacing traditional tenure, the changes planned may take some time to bring about. In the interim period, however, new systems of planting can be introduced side by side with subsistence production provided there is no widespread development of permissive occupancy planting outside the land boundaries of effective social units.

A primitive but highly developed system of agriculture which includes the composting of vegetable matter is practised by the Enga people in Wabag Sub-District. Saucer-shaped depressions are filled with vegetable refuse which is heaped up and covered with fine top soil making a compost pit. Sweet potato, the local staple food, is planted in this pit. The system offsets the rather poor soil conditions and the warmth generated by the further decomposition of the compost counteracts the effect of the severe cold of the high altitudes. With the introduction of coffee as a cash crop it has been found that farmers are quite willing to accept the principle of mulching because of their past experience of closely allied practices.

Another specialized development in traditional land-use practice found by agricultural extension officers is the division of garden land into square beds by a lattice of deep trenches. The sub soil from the bottom of these trenches is thrown up on top of the beds and mixed with the top soil before planting. This practice is used in the Wahgi Valley. Agricultural extension officers encourage the use of such beneficial traditional methods in all suitable areas and there has been a notable extension of their use in the Western Highlands District.

Irrigation is becoming a more common practice in the drier areas of the Eastern Highlands as a means of coping with drought problems and resultant food shortages. Attention to the matter of ensuring continued food supplies in the frost areas of the highlands has continued. Good results have been obtained from a partly frost tolerant European potato variety and planting material from early harvestings has been widely distributed in the highlands districts.

In the Chimbu Sub-District much of the land under cultivation is on hill slopes, the clearing of forest from which has led to erosion by wash and landslides and, in some cases, has tended to destroy catchment areas. Surveys carried out by a specially selected team of agricultural officers allocated to the area to assess the land use situation show that there is no immediate shortage of land at the present level of production, with the majority of farmers

still practising subsistence agriculture, and that overall there are substantial reserves of available land. The Upper Chimbu Valley, however, which has about 10 per cent. of the sub-district population, has been identified as an area where problems of land shortage will develop at an early stage of economic expansion and the position is being kept under close examination by agricultural patrols to ensure that the Administration will be aware at an early stage of any need for resettlement which may arise.

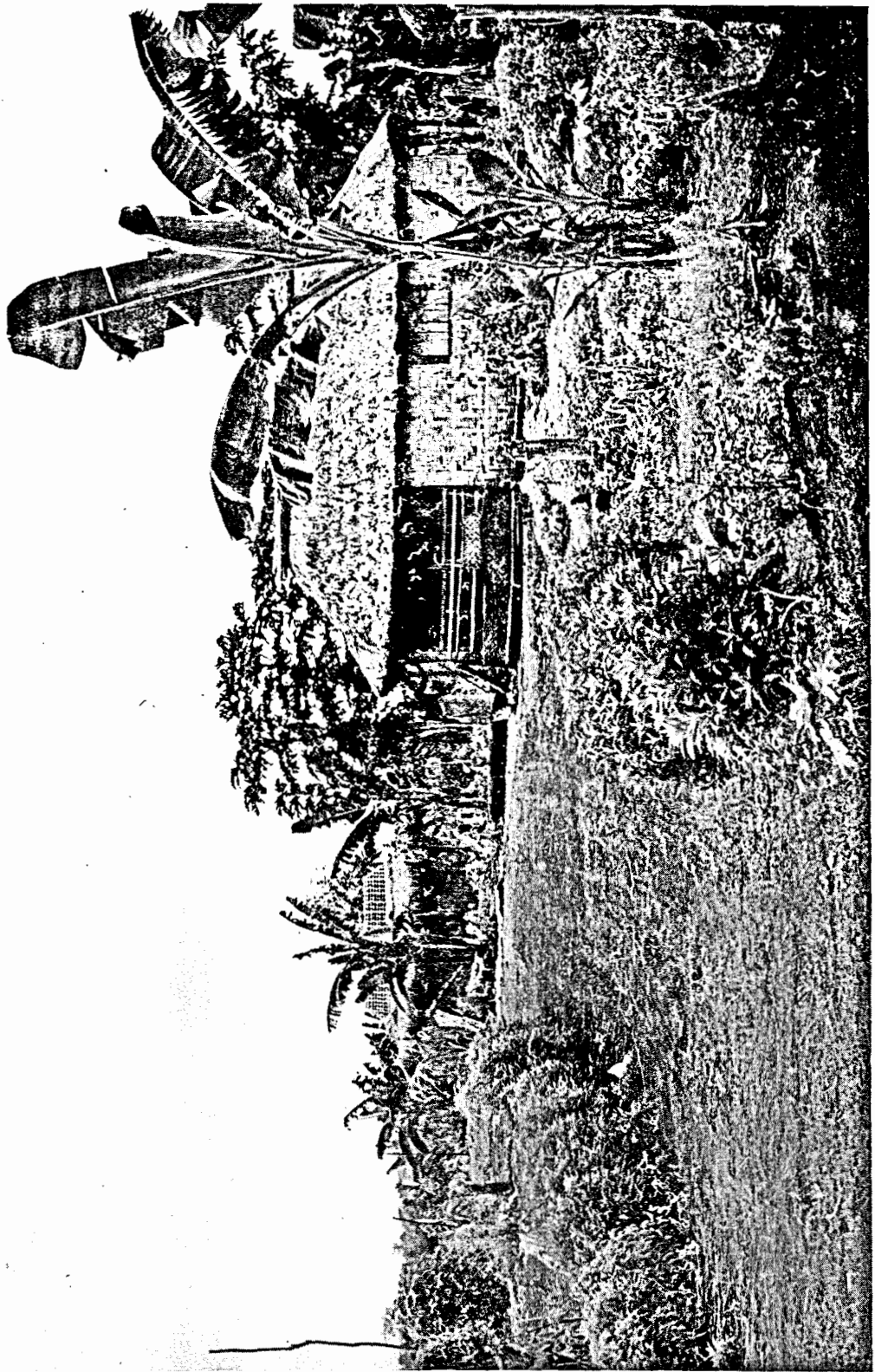
In areas where primitive land use methods, particularly burning for hunting in lower rainfall regions, have caused serious deterioration of soil and vegetation, agricultural extension programmes include measures for land reclamation and conservation. A major programme of this type which includes the control of burning and the prosecution of offenders, the encouragement of the people to refrain from cultivating rich top and watershed areas, and the reforestation of degraded grassland country with suitable tree seedlings has been in progress in the Eastern Highlands District for several years. The programme has had the support of the farming population who have, under supervision, planted out many thousands of *Araucaria* and *Casuarina* species tree seedlings and has resulted in the natural regeneration of vegetation throughout degraded and eroded areas in some of which there are now fairly dense stands of young secondary forests. It has become obvious that *Casuarina* species are the most suitable for land improvement work over a wide range of soil and climatic types in the highland areas and the planting of *Casuarinas* on old garden land and degraded grasslands has become an accepted technique.

Status of Indigenous Agriculture.

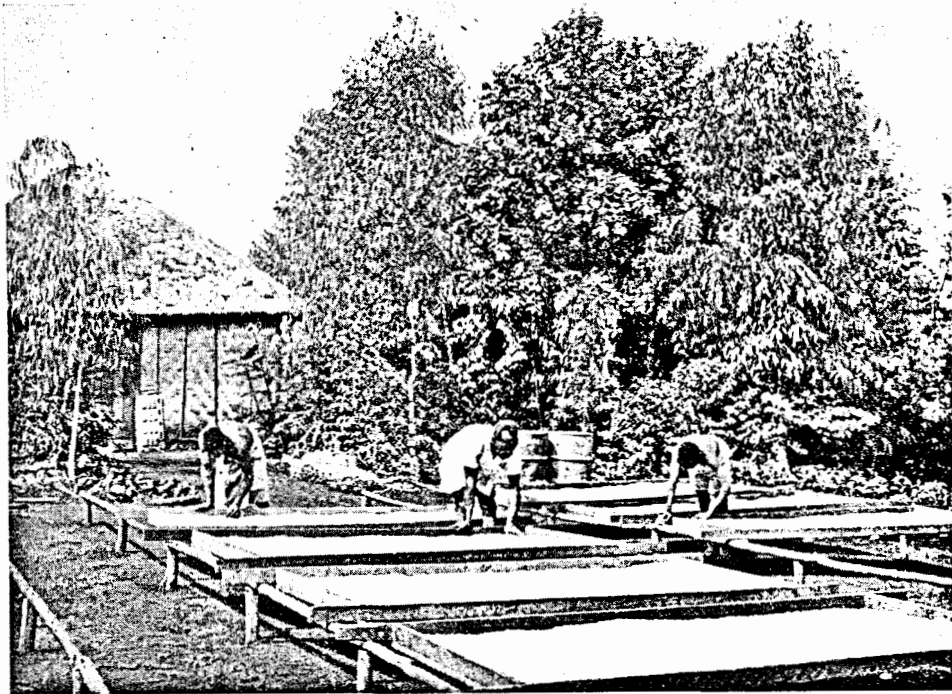
In recent years active and expanding extension programmes have had a noticeable influence on indigenous agriculture and since about 1956, there has been an increasing diversification of subsistence and cash cropping, particulars of which are given later in this chapter under the heading *Development Plans for Indigenous Agriculture*.

A marked expansion of the area and output of individual farms is also taking place, and there is a greater understanding of the relationship between increased volume of production and increased income. In the past even when new crops were introduced or larger blocks of particular crops were achieved by co-operative effort, the area planted or cultivated by individual farmers did not increase. The increase in the size of blocks cultivated by indigenous farmers is particularly evident in the New Britain District in connexion with cacao and in the Eastern Highlands District with coffee, while a similar expansion has been associated with the mechanized production of annual crops in the Markham Valley area of the Morobe District.

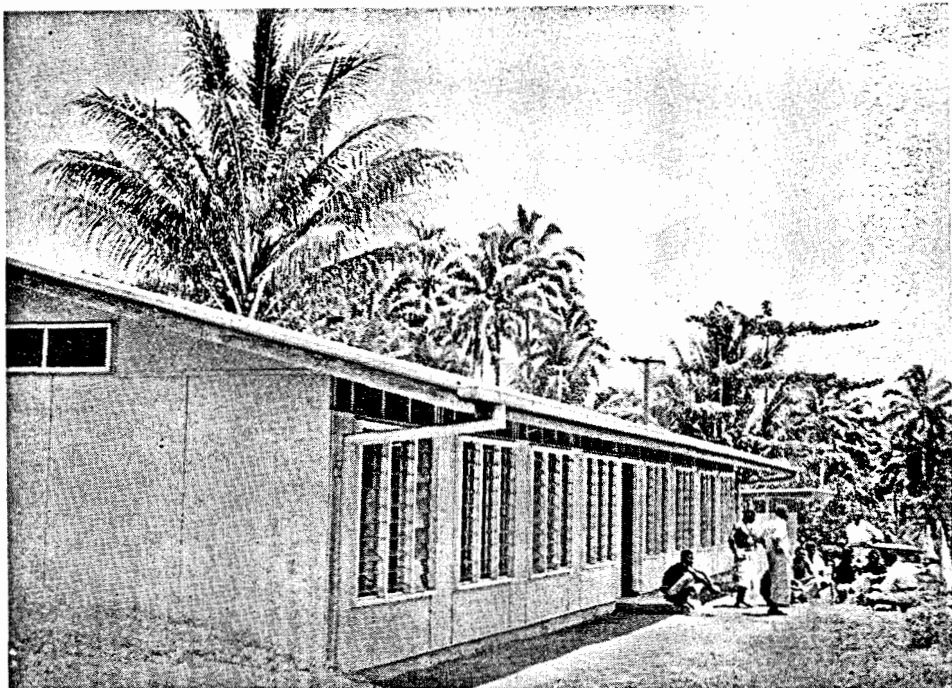
Of special significance has been the development during the past year of individual farms completely outside the tribal agricultural system in the New Britain District, where farmers have taken up blocks on Administration-owned land and have been granted formal tenure in the form of a leasehold title.



Indigenous cocoa farmer's home at Warangoi, New Britain.



Eastern Highlands coffee-grower (centre) checking the drying of his coffee beans.



A dormitory for farmer and field-worker trainees at the Taliligap Training Centre.

Work on the establishment of new commercial crops suitable for indigenous farmers is continuing and during the year under review further advances were made with the indigenous production of castor-seed in the Sepik District and tobacco in the Eastern Highlands and Madang Districts.

Further details of all these developments are given below in the account of work carried out in each district of the Territory.

Evaluation of Territory Agriculture.

The main objects of the agricultural development programme for the Territory are—

- (i) to improve indigenous agricultural methods and so increase the total volume of production and the nutritional level of the people;
- (ii) to increase the production of such commodities as rice, meat, dairy products and fresh fruit and vegetables, which are all imported in varying quantities at the present time; and
- (iii) to increase the production of certain agricultural crops for export.

During the year under review the outstanding features of expansion in terms of these objects were increases in the overall production of cacao and coffee, and in the planting of coconuts, cacao and coffee by indigenous farmers.

Coconuts and Copra Production.—Particulars of the Coconut Action Plan for the development and maintenance of the copra industry were outlined in the Annual Report for 1955-56. Investigations have been continued on the problems of declining coconut yields. Experiments have shown that potassium deficiency is the major limiting factor in New Ireland soils, and probably in other areas where palms are grown on soils derived from coral. Additional trials with the use of potassium fertilizer at a moderate rate have not given a very great increase in yields although the appearance of treated palms has improved.

Further sharp increases were recorded in new plantings of coconuts by indigenous farmers, approximately 6,000 acres being planted during the year. As a result of the planting programmes of recent years there are now about 45,000 acres of young coconut stands which are not yet in bearing, but constitute a potential for a substantial increase in indigenous copra production in future years. Deliveries by indigenous farmers to the Copra Marketing Board which increased sharply between 1957-58 and 1958-59, remained steady at about 20,000 tons for the year under review.

Cacao.—Further progress was made under the Cacao Action Plan the details of which were outlined in the Annual Report for 1955-1956.

Cacao bean production continued to expand during the year and exports increased from 4,182 tons in 1958-59 to 5,802 tons. Indigenous farmers increased their production

to 1,527 tons from about 1,200 tons in 1958-59. With an export potential of 20,000 tons of cacao beans from present plantings, the expansion of the industry envisaged under the action plan has been successfully achieved. Action along the various lines covered in the plan is being continued and further expansion is expected.

Administration-owned land in the Warangoi Valley area of New Britain was allocated on a lease-hold basis for cacao planting during 1959-60, a noteworthy feature being the leasing of 33 blocks to advanced indigenous farmers. The total number of indigenes registered as cacao growers rose from 3,617 to 4,318.

Other developments under the action plan during the year, including the introduction of export grading legislation, are reported later in this chapter under the appropriate headings.

Coffee.—Exports of coffee rose from 950 tons to 1,463 tons, production by indigenous growers increasing from 330 tons to 565 tons. The industry is expanding rapidly with plantings of Arabica coffee in the highland areas of the Morobe, Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands Districts and Robusta coffee in lowland districts, particularly the Sepik, New Ireland and Bougainville. Another large increase was recorded in the area planted by indigenous farmers which now amounts to nearly 10,000 acres.

As a basis for action to achieve longer-term stability in the Territory's coffee industry, an economic survey of the industry was carried out during 1960 by the Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Rubber.—There has been no commercial production of rubber in the Territory for many years. The main features of the Rubber Action Plan were given in the Annual Report for 1955-56.

Peanuts.—Exports rose to about 1,844 tons, indigenous farmers producing at much the same level as in 1958-59. Commercial production by indigenous farmers received a setback from a temporary fall in prices, but peanut growing for subsistence purposes showed a steady expansion, particularly in the Eastern and Western Highlands and Sepik Districts.

Rice.—Returns from rice are unattractive compared with those from other crops and production continued at a fairly low level, approximately 580 tons of paddy being produced for local consumption.

Passionfruit.—The production of passionfruit, which is carried out entirely by indigenous farmers, continued at the maximum level which available markets can absorb. Almost one and a half million pounds of fruit were sold to processing plants in the Territory while 221 tons of juice and pulp were exported.

Tea.—Tea production is limited to a few planters in the highlands who grow sufficient tea for their own use and for limited local sale, in addition to their main crop, usually coffee.

Development of the Administration's experimental tea plantation at Garaina in the Morobe District has reached a stage where production trials can be initiated and a contract has been let for the construction of a tea factory.

Truck Crops and Fruit.—The Administration has continued to encourage the production of fruit and vegetables for local sale, and the level of output during the year was maintained at about 12,000 tons.

Tobacco.—A twist tobacco factory has been established at Bena River near Bena Bena, Eastern Highlands District, and efforts by agricultural extension officers to interest indigenous growers in tobacco production have met with initial success. Several seedling nurseries were planted this year by indigenes and about twelve acres of commercial crop were subsequently harvested and the leaf purchased at a satisfactory price. Further efforts will be made in the coming year to expand the acreage under tobacco.

Castor Seed.—The improved export price for this product has given a stimulus to the new industry and the first commercial shipments have been made from the Sepik District to Australian crushers.

Development Plans for Indigenous Agriculture.

Good progress was made in all districts under the plans outlined in the Annual Report for 1955-1956. Proposals for a major intensification of agricultural extension work to foster district development were approved during the year and are discussed below under *Agricultural Extension*.

Sepik District.—The shift from cacao, which had proved unsuccessful owing to unsuitable soil conditions to Robusta coffee growing continued in both coastal and inland foothill areas, and the first small commercial crops of coffee produced by indigenous farmers were satisfactorily marketed.

Twenty-five thousand coconut palms were planted in coastal and riverine areas, bringing the total of new plantings in recent years to 305,000 palms. At the same time copra production by indigenes showed a sharp improvement from 250 tons in the previous year to 527 tons.

The agricultural extension programme has been further intensified in the inundated areas of the Sepik River valley and its main tributaries the Keram and Yerat, emphasis being placed on copra and rice production.

Owing to adverse marketing conditions, commercial peanut production declined to 180 tons, but the use of this crop for subsistence purposes increased.

Castor bean production is referred to above.

Madang District.—Copra production remained steady, but the total of newly planted palms not yet in bearing rose to 405,000, and production should expand considerably in future years.

Cacao planting continued in selected suitable localities, the main centre being at Kar Kar Island, and 127,000 trees have now been planted. Many of these are still immature and production was only 20 tons.

Rice production remained steady in the face of adverse marketing conditions and amounted to about 120 tons milled. Standards of production in the industry which is centred in the Madang Sub-District continued to improve.

Arabica coffee culture is developing in the Finisterre Ranges in Saidor Sub-District and small plantings of Robusta coffee are being made in isolated coastal localities. There has been some initial commercial production of tobacco in the Finisterres for sale to a factory established at Madang.

Morobe District.—A major coffee industry has now been developed among indigenous farmers in mountain areas of this district. Between two and three million trees of the Arabica variety have been planted, the largest centre of planting being located in the mountains hinterland of the Finschhafen Sub-District. In addition 20,000 Robusta coffee trees have been planted in coastal areas. Coffee production increased to 227 tons.

Further attention was given to the coconut industry and copra production increased to 350 tons.

In the level areas of the Markham Valley indigenous growers using mechanized farming methods have become the major suppliers of truck crops to the town of Lac, besides producing 69 tons of peanuts.

Major developments in rural organization and marketing took place in the district during the year with the formation of the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society and smaller organizations on the rural progress society pattern at Morobe and Bukaua. These are reported in greater detail under the heading *Agricultural Extension*.

Manus District.—Coconut plantings increased to 54,000 trees and copra production was 437 tons. Cocoa plantings increased to 14,000 trees and coffee to 5,000 trees.

Continued attention was given to annual food crops both for subsistence and for cash sale and truck crop output rose to 180 tons.

New Ireland District.—An additional 55,000 seedling coconuts were planted bringing the total of young palms from recent programmes to over 290,000. Copra production for the year was steady at about 5,300 tons.

Only limited localities are suited to cacao and with about 70,000 trees established planting in these areas has reached capacity. Production of cacao beans for the year rose to 53 tons.

Planting of Robusta coffee increased to 18,500 trees while small plantings of Arabica were initiated in mountainous inland areas. All trees are still immature and there is as yet no production.

Attention to the improvement of subsistence farming was continued with sweet potato and peanuts gaining ground as subsistence crops.

New Britain.—The census of indigenous-owned coconuts is nearing completion and results indicate that four million palms, equivalent to 80,000 acres of coconuts, have been planted. Of the total figure some 700,000 palms are not yet bearing. These figures reflect the very large planting programmes of recent years and indicate a potential for increased production well beyond the present level of 10,000 tons. Planting is at present slackening off.

The district is at present the main source of indigenous cacao production which continued to rise from 1,150 tons in 1958-59 to about 1,450 tons in 1959-60, while plantings increased by 330,000 trees to almost three million.

Small quantities of Robusta coffee have been planted in the southern areas of the district where poorer soils exist or where the population is too light to provide a satisfactory volume of cacao for processing purposes.

Resettlement schemes have been initiated in the Keravat and Warangoi valleys for advanced farmers mainly from the Gazelle Peninsula area. An extension officer has been allotted on full-time duty to cater for the needs of these settlers.

Production of annual crops also continued to receive attention. Supplies of truck crops to Rabaul were maintained at 1,500 tons while there was a small commercial output of peanuts in the Nakanai area of the Talasea Sub-District.

Bougainville District.—Copra production continued at the 1958-59 level of nearly 2000 tons, while an additional 22,000 seedling palms were added to new plantings.

The district is second to New Britain in cacao production and plantings by indigenes further increased to 265,000 trees. Production is still low as most trees are still immature.

Continued attention was given to the isolated southern areas of Bougainville where the rural progress society movement gained further ground and there are now three societies operating in the Buin area and one in Kicta Sub-District. Adverse marketing conditions caused peanut production in these areas to fall to 70 tons, but rice production was maintained and further plantings of cacao and Robusta coffee were made in the interests of diversification. Robusta coffee plantings now total 37,000 trees.

Eastern Highlands Districts.—The growing of Arabica coffee by indigenes in this district continued to be the main development and recorded plantings have now reached two million trees. Production of green coffee increased to 300 tons.

The programme to establish commercial peanut growing by indigenes on a sounder basis was successful and 52 tons of high grade kernels were marketed. Attention is also being given to the building-up of local food industries with emphasis on peanuts, maize and sunflowers, while truck cropping with roots was maintained at a steady level.

Passion fruit production from this district and the Western Highlands District at present supplies the whole

of the market and during 1959-60 approximately one million pounds of raw fruit were delivered from the Eastern Highlands District to the processing factory at Goroka.

Tobacco production by indigenes was initiated in the dry belt section of the district near Bena Bena, and a crop of twelve acres resulted in the production and sale of three tons of leaf.

The introduction of cattle into the indigenous land use systems, which is referred to in Chapter 4, was another important development which took place in the Eastern Highlands District during the year.

Western Highlands District.—The pattern of development here is similar to that in the Eastern Highlands, but owing to its greater remoteness and later contact this district is not so far advanced. It is, however, making rapid progress, the main features of which in 1959-60 were—

- (a) an increase in Arabica coffee plantings to about 200,000 trees and the production of 35 tons of green coffee;
- (b) an increase in passion fruit production to 295,000 lb. weight of fruit;
- (c) peanut production of about sixteen tons and an increase in truck crop production to 3,500 tons; and
- (d) the carrying out of surveys to prepare for the introduction of cattle ownership among indigenous farmers as in the Eastern Highlands.

Agricultural Research.

The Division of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is responsible for research and investigational work into all aspects of agriculture. The specialist technical sections, except those engaged in livestock research, are attached to this division and laboratories are located at strategic centres throughout the Territory. The division is decentralized and most of its staff are employed on the experiment stations throughout the Territory. The main activities are as follows:—

- (i) the promulgation and administration of plant quarantine legislation;
- (ii) plant introduction and testing of new crops and new varieties;
- (iii) provision of technical services and research in plant pathology and economic entomology;
- (iv) crop improvement and agronomic experiments with all crops grown in the Territory;
- (v) chemical and biochemical services and research; and
- (vi) soil and land use surveys.

There are five agricultural experiment stations which carry out investigations in plant industry and also serve as demonstration centres for all phases of crop husbandry; the Lowlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Keravat, near Rabaul; the Agricultural Experiment Station at Bubia, near Lae; the Administration Tea Plantation at Garaina in

the Morobe District, the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station at Aiyura in the Eastern Highlands District and a station at Yambi in the Sepik Plains. The three main stations at Keravat, Bubia and Aiyura carry out experimental work with such of the main agricultural crops as may be appropriate to their altitude. Work at Garaina is confined to tea and at Yambi a study of the problems of developing the extensive but infertile Sepik Plains is being undertaken.

Information on the work carried out by the specialist sections and on the stations during the year under review is given in the following sections.

Plant Pathology and Microbiology.

The Pathology Section has now reached the stage where most of the basic survey work on diseases in the Territory has been completed and a good herbarium with slides has been built up.

Identifications were confirmed by the Principal Pathologist, while visiting the Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, England, and by other specialists. Two specialist workers, one on viruses at Keravat, and the other on microbiology at Port Moresby, are undertaking research in the Territory.

During the year close attention was paid to the continuing study of the cacao dieback complex in the lower Markham Valley. While the evidence to date indicates that the causal organism of *Botryodiplodia theobromae* is not a primary pathogen, and that nutritional problems have induced the initial debility in cacao which permits the development of dieback, studies are continuing to determine the importance of the component *B. theobromae* in the decline of the trees.

The "wet canker" condition in cacao occurring on Kar Kar Island is under investigation. *Phytophthora palmivora* is suspected to be the causal organism, but actual identification is still awaited.

A survey was made of the disease position throughout Bougainville. *Phytophthora colocasiae* remains the principal disease problem in this area where it causes severe devastation of taro plantings. Investigations are being carried out at Keravat to produce resistant varieties. To date a number of varieties said to have some field resistance have been tested, but although some have a percentage infection lower than others none have been found to be resistant.

The pathologist at Keravat is making a systematic study of the principal virus conditions occurring in the indigenous food and cash crops and other plants. At present 29 possible virus conditions are under study and the following detailed investigations are being made:—

- (a) identification of the mosaic virus of *Centrosema pubescens*, *Desmodium distortum*, *Calopogonium mucunoides* and *Crotalaria* spp. including host range studies, and mechanical and insect transmission tests;

- (b) studies of the symptomatology, identity and transmissibility of chlorotic spot virus of *Passiflora foetida* and other species in this genus;
- (c) chlorosis of Schwarz 21 peanuts, including methods of transmission and host range studies;
- (d) studies of three abnormalities of sweet potato, provisionally designated "feathery mottle", "yellow veining" and "laminar variegation", including transmission tests, which have already been carried out, and host range studies which will enable comparisons to be made with conditions already described overseas;
- (e) studies of abnormalities in taro, provisionally designated "leaf-crinkle", "petiolar swellings" and "stunted plants", which are being collected at Keravat, colour striations of the petioles are also under observation; and
- (f) transmission and host range studies on species of *Cassia* and on other legumes and indicator plants in an attempt to identify the *Cassia* mosaic virus.

The recording of the actual pod losses in cacao caused by *Phytophthora palmivora* is also continuing. Results to date support the general findings overseas and indicate that while this disease is not serious during the dry season, it causes serious losses during the wet season unless frequent harvesting is undertaken.

Microbiological investigations for the Territory are undertaken at the laboratories in Port Moresby, Papua. Inoculation of leguminous cover and shade crops is practised by growers throughout the Territory and 2,421 bottles of inoculum for *Leucaena glauca* were supplied plus smaller amounts for *Medicago sativa*, *Pueraria phaseoloides*, *Stylosanthes gracilis*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Glycine max*, and *Centrosema pubescens*. This inoculum was supplied on request to all parts of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and also to Netherlands New Guinea and the West Indies.

During the year, a number of efficiency tests of *Rhizobium* strains were set up. On *Leucaena glauca*, eleven different strains of *Rhizobium* were tested, Strain M1 proving the most effective. On *Centrosema pubescens*, efficiency tests of strains of *Centrosema* rhizobia showed that the locally isolated strain was superior to imported strains in respect of the amount of nitrogen fixed and the dry weight of the plants produced. Similar efficiency tests with other leguminous rhizobia were carried out on *Lotus uliginosus*, *Pueraria phaseoloides*, *Arachis hypogaea* and *Stylosanthes gracilis*. In addition, rhizobia were isolated from a large range of leguminous plants presently growing in the Territory.

Research on the identification of the physiological and morphological races of the South American maize rust in the Territory has continued. Varieties of maize with some resistance have been introduced and are being multiplied before dispersal.

Agricultural Chemistry.

The biochemist, who is stationed at the Lowlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Keravat, is undertaking analyses of plants and other material in connexion with general research programmes. The main chemistry laboratories at Port Moresby also carry out a considerable volume of work supporting investigations in New Guinea. All analyses in connexion with soil surveys are made in Port Moresby.

During the year 907 soil samples were handled of which 550 were analysed in detail; 259 of these samples were collected during the course of soil surveys carried out in the Western Highlands, Sepik, Bougainville and Madang Districts.

Considerable emphasis was placed on the study of the nutritional problems associated with the growth of cacao in the Markham Valley where significant losses of production and decline in young cacao are occurring. Studies to date indicate that nutritional problems induced by high pH levels in the soil are the main factor. Obvious minor element deficiency symptoms occur and trials are proceeding with a view to establishing the exact mechanism operating. These trials range from foliar applications of minor elements to the actual adjustment of soil pH to the optimum levels for cacao.

Investigations have begun into the role of sulphur in the nutrition of Territory crops. Critical examination of fertilizer experiments to date has indicated that sulphur deficiencies may occur in coffee, tea and copra. In the latter crop this may be associated with the condition of "rubbery copra" and field trials to determine this possibility have been established. "Rubbery copra" has also received considerable chemical investigation with a view to determining its characteristics.

A survey was made of the quality of Territory copra, particularly in terms of oil content and free fatty acids, and during this programme a study was made of methods of sampling bulk copra.

Further investigations have continued on the soils of the east coast of New Ireland. Details of this work were mentioned in the report for 1957-58. The present investigations are directed mainly at studying, by means of leaf analysis techniques, the nutrition of young coconuts established on these soils under experimental conditions.

A study has been made of the mimosine content of local and imported strains of *Leucaena glauca*, *L. glabrata* and *L. pulverulenta*. With the development of the cattle industry in the Territory these legumes, which have a very high protein content and are drought resistant, represent a possible valuable fodder but strains with a low mimosine content are required because of its depilatory effect.

A Territory-wide survey of the main food and cash crops, using foliar analysis techniques has been undertaken with a view to using them as indicators of the fertility levels of the various soils and thus providing an additional key to fertility status of soils in presently undeveloped areas.

A large number of routine analyses were carried out on fodder and pasture samples, cacao beans, coffee samples, and miscellaneous materials, including blood samples, ground waters, bores and food materials.

Economic Entomology.

The work of the Entomology Section is concentrated at the Lowlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Keravat, where the Senior Entomologist is stationed. Work at the Bubia Agricultural Experiment Station and the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Aiyura, supplements the Keravat investigations and field studies are carried out as necessary. In addition, an entomologist in Port Moresby is carrying out taxonomic work and a systematic survey of economic insects in New Guinea and the Territory of Papua, district by district. Collections of economic insects are distributed to extension officers to assist them in identifying local pests.

The departmental collection of economic and other insects is expanding steadily and considerable assistance in the identification of specimens is given by overseas research institutes. Some thousands of specimens have now been sent to specialists throughout the world.

The control of dynastids still remains the principal problem associated with coconuts. *Oryctes rhinoceros* has not appeared in any new areas but the affected area has gradually increased at locations where it is already established.

As suggested in the report for 1958-59 the combined effect of *Scapanes grossepunctatus* and *Rhyncophorus* sp. are more important than the sole effect of *Oryctes* and this has been further substantiated by observations during the current year.

Biological control is still considered to be the most promising approach to this problem. However, recoveries of the ectoparasitic wasp, *Scolia ruficornis*, are only possible in areas in which they were originally liberated. The Javanese histerid, *Pachylister chinensis*, is occasionally recovered, but there is no evidence of the establishment of the West Indian histerid or elaterid, although it is now considered that stocks of the latter two insects were depleted by loads soon after they were released. More recently a large predatory carabid, *Neochryopus savagel*, has been introduced from Nigeria, and liberated at various centres on the Gazelle Peninsula. A survey made of the effect of indigenous predators on dynastid and curculionid larvae in several areas of the Gazelle Peninsula indicated that predation is negligible. Smaller surveys in New Ireland and Bougainville demonstrated that a fairly wide range of insect predators is operating in these areas, although their incidence is often low.

Trials are being carried out to test the chemical control of *Rhyncophorus* sp. by introducing certain insecticides into holes bored into the palm near the affected area.

As in previous years, minor isolated outbreaks of the coconut leafminer, *Promecotheca*, have occurred in New Britain, as a result of the occasional breakdown of the biological control by the wasp parasite.

The coconut grasshopper continues to cause damage in the Admiralty Islands and experiments to date involving various types of trunk treatments have failed to yield useful results. The Kurukum ant, *Oecophylla smaragdina*, which was introduced to Pak Island has now become established though its spread and the degree to which it has multiplied are still to be determined. This ant is well known elsewhere as a general predator, but was apparently absent from Pak Island.

Nutfall of coconuts caused by *Amblypelta* sp. is an increasingly important problem and a serious nutfall condition has occurred in one location in Bougainville where *A. cocophaga cocophaga* has been found to be responsible. This species was also seen to be actively feeding on cacao pods interplanted under coconuts. It was previously thought that *Amblypelta gallionis* which also occurs in this area was the principal agent causing nutfall, but this species appears to be primarily feeding on tapioca.

Cacao pests continue to increase in number, distribution and importance in most parts of the Territory. Although New Ireland and Bougainville are relatively less affected than other areas the observation of *Amblypelta* feeding on cacao pods in Bougainville, the build up of Glenea in Bougainville and damage in New Ireland by the cacao termite, *Neotermes* sp., seem to indicate that insect pests in these areas are increasing.

Sporadic outbreaks of serious damage by cacao capsids continue to occur in the Markham Valley and on the Gazelle Peninsula, but there is still no record of capsids in New Ireland or Bougainville. Effective control can easily be achieved by the use of BHC dusts, however, and more recently it has been shown that capsids are equally susceptible to misting with an 0.3 per cent. solution of Dieldrin insecticide. The latter method of control is appreciably cheaper.

The coreid genus *Amblypelta* includes Territory species which are serious or potentially serious cacao pests. At present damage is occurring in Bougainville and in the Markham Valley, in the latter case from *A. theobromae*. Control is obtained by misting with Dieldrin.

Species of the genus *Pantorhytes* continue to increase in numbers and severity of attack in various parts of the Territory, particularly in New Britain and the Markham Valley. As biological control of these weevils is not thought likely to be successful, experiments in control measures are confined to the use of chemicals. Experimental work so far undertaken includes trials with sprays and banding. Control by chemicals, particularly with banding, though possible, is expensive and at present hand collection and general plantation sanitation are the most satisfactory means of control.

The incidence of cacao termites, *Neotermes* sp., appears to be increasing steadily in New Britain. Normal entry is by way of dead branches and control is obtained by regular removal of these. The termites, however, can also enter apparently healthy wood by way of tap roots

and secondary roots and trials with soil insecticides are therefore being carried out to determine an effective means of control.

Studies of the bionomics of the ring borer and of the coffee leafhopper under laboratory conditions are in progress. Control measures have been developed for the ring borer, but further work is required on the coffee leafhopper which is considered a potentially serious pest.

No reports have been received to indicate that the giant snail, *Achatina fulica*, reached new parts of the Territory during the year. Normal outward spread is occurring on the Gazelle Peninsula and along the east coast road of New Ireland where the discontinuous nature of its occurrence suggests that road transport is a factor in its distribution. The introduced predatory snail, *Gonaxis quadrilateralis*, continues to increase steadily in numbers at two of the four original liberation sites and further distribution of this snail to other areas is being carried out. No findings of the Florida predatory snail, *Euglandina rosea*, have yet been made and it appears that they may need a more temperate climate for establishment.

Soil Survey.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization is continuing its regional resources surveys of the Territory. During the year, the team carried out a survey in the lower Sepik area covering approximately 3,000 square miles. The preliminary report of their survey of the Lower Ramu Valley and the mouth of the Sepik River has been received and selected areas from within this area are to be investigated in greater detail by the Soil Survey Section of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

The detailed base survey being carried out by the Soil Survey Section in the Wahgi Valley is now well advanced and approximately 42,000 acres have been covered in detailed mapping. The survey involves the study of the extensive peat swamps in the Wahgi Valley to determine their best economic use and the information obtained should be generally applicable to drainage problems in the highlands. Detailed studies of soil relationships developed on the andesitic ash beds and the peaty clays and raw peats of the swamp area have been made. In conjunction with the physical and chemical examination of the soils the micro-plot technique is being employed to obtain a quick comparative field check on fertility and nutrient availability. So far all soils without exception have shown a marked deficiency in phosphorus, but otherwise are of moderate fertility.

A soil survey team carried out detailed surveys of 2,445 acres of the Sowom lands in the Sepik District in preparation for a design for indigenous land settlement. The soils in this area are mainly alluvials and were found to be of moderate to low fertility, suitable primarily for coconuts and food crops. The area set aside for the proposed agricultural college in New Britain was also surveyed in detail to provide the necessary base information for planning purposes.

In the Talasea Sub-District (New Britain) 5,331 acres of land were investigated to determine their suitability for settlement purposes. The soils were found to be derived primarily from recent volcanic ash, and except for some areas of coarse pumice material, are generally suited to all tree crops as well as food crops.

Agronomy.

Coconuts.—The aims of the coconut improvement programme have been reviewed fully in previous reports. The main investigations under way are field and coconut improvement trials. As was previously reported a response to potassium was obtained in the fertilizer trials carried out in New Ireland on the yellow brown soils where the decline in production is most serious. No response to any other element was obtained and the trials were redesigned and located to investigate the effect of different rates and placements of potash fertilizer.

There has so far been no response to treatments in the cultivation trials and the harrow treatment has been replaced by more intense cultivation, plots being ploughed in two directions.

A number of seedling coconuts, the progeny of Yellow Dwarf coconuts hand-pollinated with Markham coconuts, were transplanted to the field together with seedlings of open-pollinated coconuts, and a comparison of the economic characteristics of the two types will be made.

Preliminary studies are being made into the means of storing pollen for prolonged periods to facilitate the maximum utilization of prepotent palms and the shipment of pollen from one country to another for breeding purposes. Difficulties were encountered in finding a suitable medium to germinate the pollen to assess its viability, but it was found to retain some viability after several weeks storage at 10° F.

Cacao.—*Breeding and Selection:* The breeding and selection programme, which is directed mainly to developing clones and clonal seed for commercial users, was reported fully in the Annual Report for 1956-57, and reviewed in detail in the *Papua and New Guinea Agricultural Journal*, Volume 12, No. 4, March, 1960.

Routine collection of data for the various experiments is in progress but a number of years must elapse before valid conclusions can be drawn.

The cacao improvement programme at Keravat has been carried out along three different lines simultaneously—

- (1) the development of "clonal" seed;
- (2) the development of hybrid seed; and
- (3) the development of clones for commercial use.

It is in the latter field that significant progress was made during the year.

To date, 20,000 cuttings have been distributed to extension stations, and to private persons co-operating in the programme, for the purpose of testing selected clones under different conditions of climate and soils. In addition investigations have been made into the improvement of the

techniques used in rooting cuttings. Papers on the principles and recommended methods of propagation have been prepared.

Processing of Cacao.—Papers, referred to in the report for 1958-59, on the principles of processing and the variations recommended in methods presently used in the Territory were published in the *Papua and New Guinea Agricultural Journal*, Volume 12, Nos. 2-3. Subsequent investigations in this field are being devoted to modifications of the basic technique and, in particular, to establishing weight per cubic foot as the criterion on which to base the length of the resting phase and to determine whether or not the lengthened resting phase, coupled with a greater depth of beans, produces results comparable with those obtained by the standard method C.

Coffee.—The work on Arabica coffee is centred on the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station at Aiyura. The lines of investigation in the main trials have been outlined in earlier reports. Virtually all the experiments are in their first or second year of production and some time must yet elapse before valid conclusions can be drawn from the data available. Several new varieties of coffee have been under test and the Arusha and San Ramon varieties are showing growth rates superior to those of the standard Bourbon and Blue Mountain varieties which at present constitute the entire commercial plantings of the Territory. This is particularly noticeable on shallow soils.

Mother trees for Robusta coffee have been selected at Keravat and progeny testing is under way. Polyclonal seed gardens of the Besuki variety are being established at selected centres throughout the Territory to provide local sources of clonal seed for the rapidly expanding *Coffea robusta* plantings in the lowland areas.

Rice.—Testing of varieties selected at Epo, Papua, was continued at 29 centres in the Territory with a view to determining their adaptability to various conditions.

Considerable attention was paid to the elimination of the "red rice" contaminant in a number of standard varieties and all but one of the standard varieties recommended for use in the Territory are now free of red grains. A number of Japonica-Indica hybrids introduced in 1956 have been under continuous observation and selection and are now in the F₆ generation. With uniformity established, selections will now undergo seed increase and field trials.

Work has continued on the development of the sound farming techniques needed for the control of weeds where dry land rice is to be grown on a sustained farming basis.

Cotton.—In accordance with the policy of investigating crops suited to the drier areas of the Territory, in particular the mid-Markham and Ramu Valleys, trials with six varieties of cotton introduced from Australia were established to determine the agronomics of this crop. Because of the considerable pest problem associated with cotton growing the trials have so far been inconclusive and further investigation is needed.

Castor Oil.—The selection and testing of varieties suitable for both hand and mechanized cultivation are proceeding. Experience to date indicates that because of heavy insect damage the crop is not a satisfactory one when grown during the wet season, but that it is a very reliable dry season crop. At present breeding work is proceeding with sixteen varieties from Ceylon, South Africa, France and Australia.

Sisal.—Agronomic investigations into this crop have been completed, and while climatic and soil conditions suitable for its cultivation exist, it is unlikely, for economic reasons, that any large scale development will take place. Observation plots are being maintained in selected areas, however, to provide a source of planting material should the position change.

Pyrethrum.—The initial selection and testing programme has been completed and bional seed gardens are being established at selected highland centres to serve as a local source of seed and as observation plots to assess production on different soil types and under varying climatic conditions.

Pastures.—With the growth of the cattle industry, investigations into improved and introduced pastures are being increased. Introductions of the suitable pasture species are being made and collections and testing experiments are being established in the dry belt of the Markham Valley and at the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Aiyura.

Tobacco.—Three varieties suitable for the manufacture of twist tobacco were introduced and are at present undergoing trials and multiplication at Aiyura preparatory to general distribution.

Manila Hemp.—The testing of the original selections and the trial of the most promising varieties under varying climatic conditions continued. The trials will also serve as a local source of planting material.

Plant Introduction and Quarantine.

The Plant Introduction and Quarantine Station at Laloki, Papua, serves both Papua and New Guinea. Some of the more important plant introductions during 1959-60 were as follows:—

- (a) 6 cotton varieties from the United States of America;
- (b) 4 castor bean varieties (indehiscent and drought resistant) from South Africa;
- (c) 21 soya bean varieties from Australia and the United States of America; (these are being screened basically for lack of sensitivity to photoperiodism);
- (d) 53 peanut varieties collected by the Plant Introduction Officer of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries during a period of secondment to the Food and Agriculture Organization;

- (e) 3 varieties of oil palms including hybrids of Dura x Tenera and Tenera x Tenera introduced from Malaya for large scale trials;
- (f) 2 varieties "Tangongon" and "Bongclanon" of Manila hemp from North Borneo; and
- (g) 10 Selections of *Leucaena glauca* x *L. pulverulenta* from Netherlands New Guinea for trial as shade trees for cacao and coffee.

Routine introduction of a large range of temperate, sub-tropical and tropical planting material, in particular of fruit trees and spices, for testing under Territory conditions was continued. Of considerable interest are three varieties of peaches which were observed to be producing well in Central America and have been introduced for trials at altitudes over 6,000 feet.

The Australian Government has subscribed to the Plant Protection Agreement for the South-East Asia and Pacific Region on behalf of the Territorial Administration. The provisions of the Agreement have been incorporated in territorial legislation and are being strictly observed.

Agricultural Extension.

The Division of Agricultural Extension of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries was re-organized during the year to meet the changing needs of rural economic development among the indigenous people and was renamed the Division of Extension and Marketing.

To achieve the aims of agricultural extension work, which have been stated in detail in earlier reports, the division draws up extension programmes based on the particular needs, opportunities and problems of each district; due regard is paid to the principle that, to be effective, changes must be introduced gradually and must be accepted voluntarily by the people. The programmes, which are kept under continual review and adjusted to meet changing circumstances, are concerned not only with increasing and diversifying production but with preserving resources by sound and conservational methods. At their present levels of social and educational advancement it is difficult for most of the indigenous farming community to think of land use procedures as rational systems or to conceive of the conservation of agricultural resources as a national or territorial aim. For some years, therefore, the Administration must continue to accept complete responsibility for this aspect of development, but meanwhile through consultation with the people some understanding of the importance of conservational methods and their local application can be achieved.

The activities of the division may be broadly grouped under the headings of contact, demonstration and training and take the following forms:—

- (a) Contact with the farming community is made and maintained in various ways—through field days, agricultural patrolling and village visiting, the development of agricultural extension centres, rural organizations of various kinds,

the provision of marketing facilities and assistance in the provision of implements and machinery, or through the activities of trained intermediaries. Land settlement schemes aimed at providing improved opportunities for progressive farmers make possible a special type of contact.

Such extension aids as films, film strips, photographic and poster displays, pamphlets and recorded talks are primarily a means of support for contact procedures, although they also have an important function in training programmes.

- (b) Demonstration work involves both field activity in the form of demonstrations on the farmer's own land or crops and the provision of demonstrations on agricultural extension stations.

- (e) Training activities take place at three levels—

- (i) higher training aimed at producing a local supply of professional and semi-professional agriculturalists for the Territory's future needs, both public and private;
- (ii) training of indigenous intermediaries to assist in agricultural extension programmes; and
- (iii) training of farmers themselves to increase the numbers of expert farmers in rural communities.

The re-organization of the division referred to above provided for the development of specialized sections dealing with agricultural training, crop processing and marketing, and mechanization services for cultivation and processing equipment. The establishment of the agricultural training section includes teaching staff for proposed higher level training institutions and for the supervision of inservice and field training curricula. The marketing section embraces the produce inspection service already established, and provides for a force of project managers to supervise major processing and marketing projects for indigenous farmers in field areas. A close relationship between the extension and marketing functions is considered to be specially important at the present stage of farming development.

In addition to the new organization positive proposals to intensify extension work and make it more effective were approved during the year. These are outlined in the following review of the progress made.

Agricultural Extension Staff.—It is proposed to bring about by intensified recruitment and training a rapid expansion of agricultural extension staff at all levels; in the case of trained indigenous assistants the aim will be to increase their numbers until there is one for every 5,000 of rural population. During 1959-60 the staff engaged on extension work increased to 83 professional and sub-professional officers, 9 Auxiliary Division officers

and 298 trained and partly trained indigenous assistants. Of these, 51, 4 and 205 respectively were engaged on extension work in the Trust Territory.

Agricultural training.—Approved training proposals are as follows:—

- (a) Full diploma courses will be given at a college on a 700-acre site at Vudal, near Keravat, in the New Britain District, to students who have successfully completed the intermediate school course.
- (b) Sub-diploma courses will be provided for students with qualifications below the intermediate level who desire a specialized training in agriculture. It is proposed to develop the Agricultural Extension Station at Popondetta in Papua into an institution for this purpose.
- (c) Farmer training courses of 9-12 months' duration will be given at agricultural extension stations, and, as field training, to small groups at extension centres. Full training facilities have been completed at the Madang Extension Station and at the Taliligap Extension Centre, (New Britain District), and are in course of erection at the Bainyik Extension Station, (Sepik District) while temporary facilities are in use at the extension stations at Mount Hagan (Western Highlands) Sohano (Bougainville), Kavieng (New Ireland), and Goroka (Eastern Highlands). During 1959-60, 331 farmer trainees were undergoing courses at stations and centres in the Trust Territory.

Until the institutions mentioned at (a) and (b) above are established, higher level training is provided for 25 students per year at a temporary training centre at Mageri near Port Moresby. Of these about half are drawn from the Trust Territory.

Agricultural Patrols and Village Contacts.—A major expansion of this work is envisaged. During 1959-60 patrol activity doubled; 439 patrols involving 4,721 days in the field by professional officers and 53,452 days by trained indigenous assistants, were carried out and contact was made with a total rural population of 527,000 made up as follows:—

District.	Approximate Agricultural Population Contacted.		
New Britain	..	..	31,000
New Ireland	..	..	8,000
Bougainville	..	..	25,000
Manus	..	..	5,000
Sepik	..	..	62,000
Madang	..	..	48,000
Morobe	..	..	150,000
Eastern Highlands	..	..	140,000
Western Highlands	..	..	58,000
			527,000

The level of day-to-day extension contacts from extension stations and centres was about the same as that reported for 1958-59.

Agricultural Extension Stations.—These stations serve as district regional bases for agricultural extension activities and combine the functions of static demonstration, farmer training, local experimentation and seed production. The stations at Bainyik (Sepik District), Madang (Madang District), Mount Hagen (Western Highlands District), Goroka (Eastern Highlands District), Sohano (Bougainville District) and Kavieng (New Ireland District) are to be fully developed for the exercise of these functions.

During 1959-60, in addition to farmer training, the stations at Bainyik, Madang, Mount Hagen, Sohano and Goroka continued to provide crop production and processing demonstrations, local experimentation, and production and distribution facilities for seed and planting material. A new extension station was successfully established at Kavieng in the New Ireland District and farmer training began with temporary facilities.

Agricultural Extension Centres.—These centres are small establishments which serve as local bases at the sub-district or area level for such field extension activities as patrolling, rural organization and marketing assistance, field training and the distribution of seed and planting material. It is proposed to expand the services available to indigenous farmers by developing additional extension centres in all districts of the Territory.

During 1959-60 extension work was continued from the following established centres: Taliligap, Talasea and Kandrian in the New Britain District; Wewak, Aitape, Yangoru and Angoram in the Sepik District; Lae, Wau, Kaiapit, Finschhafen and Pindiu in the Morobe District; Kundiawa, Chuave, Hanganofi and Kainantu in the Eastern Highlands District; Bogia and Saidor in the Madang District; Konga and Kieta in the Bougainville District, Lorengau in the Manus District and Minj in the Western Highlands District. Over the same period new centres were established at Okapa and Onnamuga in the Eastern Highlands District, Wabag in the Western Highlands District, and Kar Kar in the Madang District.

Development of Major Programmes of Rural Organization and Marketing.—To provide adequately for the considerable expansion of commercial production now taking place throughout the Territory, a series of major marketing projects is organized on an area basis in various districts. Reference has already been made above to the development of a special marketing section within the Extension Division which will provide processing and marketing facilities for indigenous producers. The projects envisaged will be organized in such a way as to integrate them with the work on rural organization and marketing being carried out in connexion with such organizations as rural progress societies, co-operative societies, and local government councils, and to allow the development of individual enterprise by the indigenes within their framework. Three such projects are established and operating as follows:—

- (a) *Finschhafen Project.*—This project is based on the operations of the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society which was placed

on a firm footing during 1959-60. The society, whose membership is drawn from all sections of the Finschhafen Sub-District, is organized on co-operative lines and supplies marketing services throughout the sub-district, including sea transport for coffee and copra; it also operates a wholesale distributing service for consumer goods. Within the framework afforded by the society individual enterprise is developing at the village level in such fields as coffee pulping and copra drying. Extension officers make frequent use of the society for contacts with rural producers, while a project manager has been supplied to give full-time assistance to the management of the society in organizing purchasing and the storage and transport of crops.

- (b) *Inland Sepik Project.*—This project embraces the activities of the four rural progress societies organized in the inland foothill areas on the northern side of the Sepik Valley. A project manager is located at the Bainyik Agricultural Extension Station to give continuous assistance to these societies, and a central rice mill is established at the same station to process paddy rice marketed by them. During 1959-60 the societies marketed over 100 tons of rice and smaller quantities of peanuts, while the marketing of Robusta coffee is expected to be included in the project in the near future.

- (c) *Tolai Cocoa Project.*—The background to this project, which has been described in earlier reports, is given in Chapter 3 of Part V. It involves the operation by local government councils in the Gazelle Peninsula area of New Britain of central fermentaries for the processing and marketing of the crop from the very large cacao plantings in the area. The sixteen fermentaries now established processed over 1,000 tons of cacao in 1959-60. Two project managers are supplied to render full-time assistance with the project.

Continuous attention was also given during the year to other aspects of rural organization and marketing, which have been reported in previous annual reports. In future years many of these activities will probably be included in area projects of the type mentioned above. Brief reference is made to the following:—

- (a) *Rural Progress Societies.*—The four coastal societies in the Sepik District continued to operate and had a turnover of 200 tons of copra and 50 tons of peanuts. An association of the four coastal and four inland societies was formed during the year and the services of a full-time co-operative officer were obtained. In the Madang District the number of societies operating increased to six. Rice is the main product marketed and the turnover

was 150 tons. In the Morobe District the Bangalam Society continued to engage in the processing and marketing of rice, while two new societies engaged in copra and cacao marketing were formed at Morobe and Bukaua. Four societies are operating in South Bougainville, one at Kieta and three in Buin Sub-District. The Kieta Society is engaged in cacao marketing while those in Buin Sub-District market rice, peanuts, copra and basket-ware.

(b) *Co-operative Societies.*—The main activity of these societies in relation to primary production is copra marketing. Continued assistance was provided in the form of training and advice in all areas of the Territory where they operate.

(c) *Local Government Organizations.*—The Division of Extension and Marketing continued to maintain a close liaison with local government councils on matters affecting rural economic development. During 1959-60 particularly valuable assistance was given by councils in the Eastern Highlands in organizing field days for demonstrations of production techniques for peanuts and coffee.

(d) *Direct Purchase of Cash Crops.*—In areas where marketing facilities are either non-existent or ineffectual, direct assistance was given to indigenous farmers through the purchase of their crops by extension officers. During 1959-60 crops to the value of £57,000 were purchased in this way, including copra, cacao, coffee, rice, peanuts, castor seed, tobacco, potatoes and vegetables. This service provided a particular stimulus to producers in isolated and backward areas.

Land Settlement Projects.—It is proposed to establish in suitable localities, a series of special settlement projects which will give advanced farmers an opportunity to develop individual holdings under secure conditions of tenure, and at the same time demonstrate to other farmers in tribal areas the advantages of individual tenure. During 1959-60 33 blocks of land suitable for combined cacao and food crop farming were allocated to selected applicants in the Wnrangoi Valley area of New Britain. The settlers in this project have made rapid progress with the initial development of their blocks and a full-time extension officer has been allocated to assist them. Information on native local government council land settlement schemes is given in Chapter 3 of Part V.

Operation of Mechanization Services.—Services to rural producers in regard to both cultivation and processing equipment were maintained by mechanical equipment inspectors located at Bainyik (Sepik District), Lae (Morobe District)—from which point two inspectors serve the Morobe and highlands area—and Rabaul (New Britain District). Regional services are provided from Rabaul for the islands lying to the north of New Guinea.

Produce Inspection Service.—All copra for export is inspected at Lae, Madang, Lorengau, Kavieng, Rabaul and Kabakaul (near Rabaul) and inspections are also made in the Bougainville District as necessary. During 1959-60 inspection of export cacao was also instituted at all major ports.

Government Plantations.—There are no government plantations operated by the Administration in the Trust Territory.

Central Processing Facilities.—The operation of the processing facilities mentioned in previous annual reports was continued; these included coffee-hulling centres at Mount Hagen, Goroka and Lae, a rice-milling centre at Bainyik (Sepik District) and a peanut hulling plant at Goroka.

Indigenous Participation in Agricultural Administration.

Consultation is maintained through such organizations as co-operative and rural progress societies and local government councils, and with political representatives. The increasing employment of indigenes as research and extension assistants in the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries provides the basis for a greater degree of indigenous participation in the administration of the agricultural programmes, while one of the main aims of the higher level training referred to above is to produce qualified indigenes who can be recruited to higher positions in the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Major Production Statistics.

The following are the production figures for 1959-60:—

Copra.—Copra exports increased from 49,328 tons in 1958-59 to 50,747 tons in 1959-60, and coconut oil from 21,541 tons to 25,526 tons.

Indigenous production of copra was approximately 20,000 tons. The total value of coconut products exported rose from £7,390,807 to £8,936,120.

Cacao.—Exports of cacao beans rose from 4,182 tons in 1958-59 to 5,802 tons in 1959-60, 1,527 tons of which was produced by indigenous growers mainly in the Gazelle Peninsula area, New Britain.

Coffee.—Exports increased from 950 tons in 1958-59 to 1,463 tons in 1959-60, approximately 565 tons being contributed by indigenous growers.

Passionfruit.—Production decreased from 830 tons to 670 tons.

Peanuts.—Exports increased from 1,7103 tons in 1958-59 to 1,844 tons in 1959-60, but their value fell from £286,684 to £273,797.

Additional details of indigenous and non-indigenous production are given in Appendix VIII.

Adequacy of Food Supplies for the Indigenous People.

Famines do not occur in any part of the Territory and the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, assisted by the Department of Native Affairs, maintains an active programme designed to raise the level and improve the quality of food production in indigenous agriculture.

Special food production problems and the corrective action being taken have been described above in the section on *Cultivation Methods of the Indigenes*.

Control of Production by Indigenes.

Indigenous farmers are not subject to any kind of compulsion or restriction in regard to crop production. The Administrator has power under the Native Administration Regulations to compel the planting and cultivation of crops in an area declared to be liable to famine or scarcity, but in practice recourse to compulsion is not necessary. In the case of industries where overall provisions or regulations aimed at the control of plant and animal diseases exist, indigenous inhabitants are required to observe the same measures as other producers, e.g., the registration of cacao trees, animal disease control measures, particularly in relation to pigs, and internal quarantine measures restricting the distribution of seed and planting material. There are no special measures of the latter type directed against indigenous producers.

While no special measures of compulsion exist indigenous farmers are influenced, as far as possible, not to engage in industries which are unsuited, for environmental or other reasons, to the areas which they occupy. The specific district agricultural development programmes for indigenous farmers, referred to above, are aimed at minimizing unsatisfactory developments of this nature.

General.

No special privileges are granted to any non-indigenous groups in any branch of the economy.

Normal banking and commercial credit facilities which are described in another section of the report, are available to all sections of the community.

(c) WATER RESOURCES.

The rainfall of the Territory is described under *Climate* in Part I. of this report. Because of the generally heavy and well-distributed rainfall there have been no major water conservation or irrigation projects. Irrigation is practised on a small scale, however, in a number of farming and agricultural ventures. To date rice has been grown only as an upland or dry crop or under conditions of natural flooding and drainage.

A hydro-electric plant installed at Goroka supplies power for a small passionfruit pulping factory and also for small-scale coffee processing besides providing domestic and commercial power and lighting. Power lines have not yet been extended to the surrounding agricultural area but such extension is a possible future

development. Hydro-electric power is used in the milling of timber and manufacture of plywood at Bulolo and Wau, and on a small scale by a number of missions and landholders.

CHAPTER 4.

LIVESTOCK.

Administrative Organization.

Administration of animal industry is the responsibility of the Division of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. This division maintains quarantine programmes and internal and external supervision over stock movements. It provides a clinical and advisory veterinary service to private stock owners and plans and conduct programmes of disease control and disease and pest eradication. The division also provides an animal husbandry advisory service and has established stations for breeding livestock for distribution and demonstrating proved methods of station management and animal husbandry, and for experimental work in pasture improvement, animal production and the comparison of performance of animals under various conditions.

Six stations were in operation during the year—

New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, Morobe District;

Upper Ramu Livestock Station, Arona, Eastern Highlands District;

Animal Industry Centre, Goroka;

Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River;

Animal Industry Centre, Kurakakaul, Rabaul; and

Animal Industry Centre, Lae (a quarantine and introduction centre, regional store and staging camp for other animal industry stations).

The work of these stations and centres is supported by laboratories at Port Moresby which serve both the Trust Territory and the Territory of Papua and are equipped to handle all aspects of parasitology, bacteriology and pathology.

The Hallstrom Livestock and Fauna (Papua and New Guinea) Trust Station at Nondugl, Western Highlands District, is under the technical direction of the division.

Types of Stock.

The principal types of livestock are cattle, owned mainly by Europeans, and pigs owned mainly by the indigenous inhabitants. Other types of stock maintained are horses, donkeys, goats, sheep and chickens. Further information on stock is contained in the following sections.

Pigs.

In most areas the pig population is quite large, reaching a maximum in the highlands districts.

The pig is not native to the Territory but probably accompanied population movements from Asia and the islands to the north. Two types of husbandry are practised, namely open range grazing, in which breeding and

management in general are but loosely controlled, and housing, in which pigs sometimes share the same dwelling as their indigenous owners. Pigs in the latter category are usually better cared for. The pig is regarded primarily as an indication of wealth and is used mainly for ceremonial purposes. Pig meat, therefore, contributes very little to native nutrition.

At the Animal Industry Centre, Goroka, farmer trainees from the Extension Centre, Goroka, are given a short course in pig husbandry as part of their training.

At four centres in the Eastern Highlands District the Administration has established sties where the indigenes may bring their sows to be mated with pure-bred boars at a nominal charge.

On the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, pigs are bred for distribution to indigenes to improve the quality of village pigs.

During the year 121 breeding animals were sold from these piggeries—over half to indigenes—for a total of £1,294.

To prevent the spread of the anthrax disease present in the highlands districts the movement of pigs from these areas to other parts of the Territory is prohibited.

Cattle.

Importation of cattle into New Guinea began in the last decade of the nineteenth century and proceeded intermittently until the 1939-45 war. Cattle were imported to work on plantations and as a source of fresh meat for plantation personnel; the grazing of animals on plantations was also an economic method of keeping down secondary growth. Cattle are still kept on plantations for these purposes, but with the gradual establishment of the pastoral industry on a commercial basis this subsidiary form of cattle raising has assumed lesser importance. In most areas, natural grasslands, through careful management, can be improved appreciably, and in selected areas a carrying capacity of two beasts an acre has been achieved for much of the year. Introduced pasture species are as yet of little significance in livestock management, though most graziers have planted small areas of some of the more important tropical species. Approximately 86,000 acres have been taken up as pastoral leases and a substantial increase in the cattle population should result from their development.

At the 30th June, 1960, there were approximately 12,494 head of cattle in the Territory.

The quality of the stock is quite good but the quantity is inadequate and locally killed beef supplies but a fraction of the Territory's requirements. The importation of cattle from Australia is being encouraged by the granting of freight subsidies for animals of above average quality. No beef cattle were imported under this scheme during 1959-60 mainly because of the lack of suitable shipping space. This position should be eased considerably by the use of a specially fitted ship which has now been introduced.

Two chartered aircraft carried a total of 37 head of dairy breeding stock from Australia to the Territory under the scheme. These stock went to two of the smaller highlands centres.

The Administration is trying to produce a type of cattle suitable for the hot lowland environment, and two pure-bred Africander bulls are being used in cross-breeding experiments on the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap.

Beef shorthorn cattle are carried on the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, the Upper Ramu Livestock Station, Arona, and the Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River. The Animal Industry Centre, Goroka, carries Australian Illawarra-Shorthorn cattle, and the Animal Industry Centre, Kurakakaul (Rabaul), herd is mainly Jersey cattle.

The dairying industry, though small, is soundly based, and continues to operate at a high standard of hygiene and management. Dairies are established near the main towns of the Territory where there is a ready market for dairy products and no transport difficulties. This type of dairying development is limited, however, by the availability of suitable land close to the towns. The further development of the industry will depend, to some extent, on the availability of suitable land in the less settled areas and on the solution of the problems of marketing and transportation of dairy products from such areas.

Many indigenes are becoming more aware of the advantages of using animal protein, particularly milk protein for infant welfare. Most of the cattle owned by them are in the Morobe District where approximately 150 head are under indigenous control. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries has begun three pilot schemes in the Eastern Highlands District where large areas of traditional pig grazing land may be made more productive by the introduction of cattle. A number of indigenous farmers in this district have been supplied with selected cows, either with calves at heel or carrying calves, from Administration livestock stations.

Other Livestock.

Horses.—Horses are held at the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, the Upper Ramu Livestock Station, Arona, the Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River, and a few on the animal industry centres at Goroka and Kurakakaul. An attempt is being made to improve the type of stock horse used in the pastoral industry by the use of thoroughbred stallions imported by the Administration.

Donkeys.—Donkeys held at the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, are used by indigenes living in the Erap River Valley to transport their produce from the villages to the main road.

Sheep.—Sheep are carried at the Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River, and at the Hallstrom Livestock and Fauna (Papua and New Guinea) Trust

Station at Nondugl, Western Highlands District. Experiments at the latter station have shown that sheep can be maintained in the Territory provided satisfactory pastures are established and advanced methods of animal husbandry are practised. The indigenous people, however, at their present stage of development, cannot give the skilled care that sheep require under highland conditions. There is thus little prospect of sheep becoming part of their economy in the foreseeable future.

Poultry.—During the year 38,640 day-old chickens were imported into the Territory, mainly for commercial poultry farms located near the larger towns.

Research.

Research has continued into pasture problems. Species introduction plots are established on all animal industry stations and on selected private properties. All animal industry stations have planted increased acreages of improved pasture and fertilizer trials are being made to determine whether there are soil deficiencies. Pasture improvement at the Hallstrom Livestock and Fauna (Papua and New Guinea) Trust Station is based on the indigenous *Ischaemum digitatum*. The use of cattle ahead of the sheep in the rotational grazing system has improved the quality and quantity of pasture available to the sheep.

An animal husbandry officer of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, working at the Hallstrom livestock station, has demonstrated the use of locally grown concentrate supplements in improving the health and productivity of sheep and cattle. Problems of weaner thrift in the sheep are still under investigation.

Control of Pests and Diseases.

The Administration maintains a strict control over the movement of stock.

Cattle tick, tuberculosis and brucellosis are virtually the only serious diseases affecting the cattle population. Eradication programmes are being extended and the measures taken to combat these diseases are meeting with success. Large areas have been completely cleansed of tick and the control of screw worm fly with some of the new insecticides has greatly reduced the incidence of strike.

During the year 5,651 cattle were tested for brucellosis and its incidence during the past four years is shown in the following table:—

	Number Tested.	Reactors.	Percentage.
1956-57	2,321	117	5.04
1957-58	4,178	94	2.25
1958-59	4,847	37	0.76
1959-60	5,651	65	1.15

All the reactors have come from two herds, one in the Morobe District and one in the New Britain District, the former of which has accounted for the whole of the increase over the number for the previous year. Testing

has been concentrated on these two herds to eliminate reactors quickly, and it is for this reason that the percentage incidence among cattle tested has increased. So far as the total number of cattle in the Territory are concerned, however, the incidence would have been lower.

The vaccination of village pigs against the atypical anthrax found in pigs in the highlands has continued and these field trials have shown the efficacy of Australian vaccines in preventing the disease and stopping the outbreaks.

The veterinary laboratory at Port Moresby provides diagnoses on specimens forwarded from areas in the Territory of New Guinea.

Extension Activity.

Steady progress is being made in the training of indigenous stock management. They are employed as stockmen and herders on the Administration livestock stations, and farmer trainees at the extension centre at Goroka are given a short course in pig husbandry as part of their training. At the end of their training, the farmers are given an opportunity to buy animals from the stud herd to take back to their villages where they can manage them in conformity with the practices they have learned. Pilot projects supervised by officers of the Department of Health and the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries in the use and management of native-owned dairy cattle, have been planned for the Eastern Highlands District.

CHAPTER 5.

FISHERIES.

Administrative Organization.

The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is responsible for the administration of fishing activities through the Division of Fisheries.

Legislation.

The fisheries law of the Territory, which provides for the protection and use of the fishing resources, the control and regulation of fishing by a licensing system, and the payment and collection of licence fees, is contained mainly in the *Fisheries Ordinance 1922-1938*, the *Pearl Fisheries Act 1952-1953* and the *Fisheries Act 1952-1959* of the Commonwealth of Australia, and in the regulations made under this legislation.

The export of fish and fish products is controlled under the *Customs Ordinance 1951-1959* and the *Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Ordinance 1952*, and in the Export (Fish) Regulations 1953, made under these two Ordinances. Fish handling and processing are controlled under the *Pure Foods Ordinance 1952-1957* and Regulations.

Resources.

Territorial waters contain a great variety of fish species. Relatively few are of importance as food and only a small number are harmful.

In the estuaries and rivers eels, catfish, perch-like fish and barramundi are found, and during certain seasons, when the rivers are not too high, river mullet go upstream. On the shallow reefs parrot fish, wrasses and surgeon fish are plentiful. Deep offshore reefs contain paradise fish and many kinds of snapper and sweetlips, including a red bass and the emperor or government bream.

Spanish mackerel, pike and tuna are often taken by towing lines. One particular species, the dogtooth tuna, is found almost exclusively in deep entrances to reefs. In the open sea yellow fin tuna sometimes abound and sailfish, dolphin fish and sharks are also seen.

The narrow barred Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus commersoni*) frequent territorial waters throughout the year, but are concentrated in schools of a commercial size only from August to November.

Fish taken in commercial numbers by trolling are two species of the sea pike or barracuda (*Sphyræna* sp.) and reef fish, mainly coral trout.

Shell.—Trochus, green snail, goldlip and other species of shell-fish are found in commercial quantities on most of the reefs.

Catch and Marketing.

Many of the coastal and island people are actively engaged in organized fishing and catches surplus to their subsistence requirements are normally used in barter trade with the hinterland people or sold at town markets. There is one commercial fishing venture based on Rabaul. With the use of better equipment and techniques catches are improving substantially and the quantity of fish being produced for cash sale by organized village groups is increasing.

Shell fishing is almost entirely in the hands of indigenous fishermen.

The principal marine products exported are trochus shell and green snail shell. Exports remained fairly constant. The beche-de-mer fishing has improved only slightly and has not, as was hoped, developed into a big industry.

The quantity and value of fishery exports are given in Appendix X.

Fisheries Development and Research.

The main points of the Fisheries Action Plan were published in the 1956-57 report.

During 1959-60, training of indigenous fishermen continued at a high level and direct assistance was given to a number of groups of fishermen in catching and marketing fish.

Improved facilities and additional staff at the marine biological station being established at Kaoudi, near Port Moresby, have permitted technical training to be continued at a high level and the standard of fishing gear being developed is improving rapidly. The main improve-

ments are in the field of modern net designs being used with success in Australia, and in older techniques adaptable to the local fishing craft. The Kanudi station is being constructed in stages, the second of which will be completed in 1960-61.

Two skilled European technical assistants are giving instruction in modern fishing techniques using cotton and synthetic netting materials. Further experiments in new designs of fish nets and traps are being continued with particular reference to local requirements.

Pond Fisheries.—Although tilapia introduced in 1954 are now contributing small amounts of protein to lowland areas, the introductions have not proved satisfactory in altitudes above 5,000 feet. There is evidence that tilapia do not thrive even at moderate altitudes above 1,500 feet and varieties of temperate water fish which may be more suitable are being sought. Although the surface water temperatures at 5,000 feet during the day can simulate tropical conditions, the temperature of the bottom water, even in shallow ponds, probably seldom rises above 75° F. and at night falls below 60° F.

Two new species of commercially important tropical fish, *Trichogaster pectoralis* and *Osphronemus gouramy*, have been imported and are now stocked in breeding ponds but, probably because of the predatory activities of *Gambusia affinis*, no fry have survived.

Two species of carp, Cantonese and Singapore varieties, were introduced this year. Both are well established and have produced a few fry but they are not yet breeding on a sufficient scale to assure satisfactory propagation. The Cantonese variety is a small type which grows quickly to maturity. The Singapore carp at Dobel, Mount Hagen (5,000 feet altitude) grew to two pounds in about a year and offer good promise of a high production at this altitude.

Trout introduced into highland areas are reported to be doing well in the limited suitable water available, especially in streams at an altitude of not less than 7,000 feet.

Investigations made up to 11,500 feet and at Lakes Aunde and Peunde on Mt. Wilhem show that considerable quantities of animal food are available in some streams above 6,000-7,000 feet altitude and the selection of the correct type of predator for this altitude is being investigated. The temperature of the lakes is above 50° F. although the small streams filling them are below 50° F.

Part of the problem in stocking is that the temperature of the larger rivers on the highland plateau at 5,000 feet often exceeds 80° F. and in this transitional zone the fauna are not well developed.

Preservation.—Experiments to improve the standards of fish preservation are continuing. Dried and smoke-preserved fish are most popular.

Check List of Fishes.—A check list of the fishes of Papua and New Guinea has been published in the *Papua and New Guinea Agricultural Journal*. This list has been compiled on a geographical basis and incorporates all fish

records of Papua and New Guinea, Netherlands New Guinea and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. A handbook covering the same area is in course of preparation and will be published in two volumes.

Training.

Eight fishery assistants from the Territory are being trained by the Fisheries Division. Training covers a minimum period of three years and involves a study of fish and shell species together with the problems of river, estuary and reef fishing, the construction and repair of different types of fishing gear, seamanship and fishing operations.

Those who pass their examinations are given the opportunity to proceed to more complex training leading to qualifications which will enable them to give instruction in villages on fishing methods and the preparation of fish for market, to take charge of station and field work, to design and operate new gear and to manage fisheries vessels up to 60 feet in length.

Depending on the qualifications they obtain the assistants will be stationed at various places in the Territory where they can best assist local fishermen, or will be attached to technical personnel for survey work.

Two fishery assistants have recently qualified for the position of fishery fieldworker and are carrying out fisheries work on the coast between Wewak and Lae.

CHAPTER 6.

FORESTS.

Forests cover more than 70 per cent. of the total area of the Territory. In type they vary from the swamp and lowland forests of the coastal plain to the alpine vegetation and moss forests. The lowland forests contain most of the readily accessible, millable timber. Although the mid-mountain forest types, lying between an altitude of 1,500 feet and 7,000 feet, contain the greatest forest potential, access to this timber is difficult.

Generally the coastal forests are very complex in structure, but there are substantial areas of the foothill forests in northern New Guinea where a dipterocarp (*Anisoptera polyandra*) forms a considerable portion of the stand.

History of Utilization.

Since the establishment of European settlement in the Territory in the late nineteenth century the demands on the forests have remained comparatively light. The indigenous people have always drawn freely on the forests adjacent to their living areas, but mainly for minor products, the greatest inroads having been made by their gardening. Good growing conditions and light population density, together with the long rotation system adopted in shifting cultivation have combined generally to return gardened areas to secondary bush and frequently to jungle. In areas of greater population density, and particularly in

the mountains, where fire can more effectively assist in removing the forest and in keeping it in check, grasslands have developed. They occupy approximately 50 per cent. of the land area of the high plateaux on the western mainland. Between the two world wars a small European saw-milling and logging industry developed and 2,000,000 super. feet of sawn timber were produced in 1941 and approximately 7,000,000 super. feet of logs and flitches were exported. Few of the many available species were used in this trade, the main one being New Guinea walnut (*Dracontomelum mangiferum*) which was favoured for veneer slicing.

Between 1942 and 1945 military saw-milling units produced more than 80,000,000 super. feet of sawn timber and proved the feasibility of using heavy logging equipment and the usefulness of many untried species.

After the war, efforts were made to build up a sound saw-milling industry to meet the demands for re-building in the Territory and to export the more valuable forest produce. These efforts are proving successful.

The law of the Territory provides that when indigenous owners are willing to sell land or timber rights the Administration may acquire them. The conditions under which land may be acquired by the Administration for forestry and other purposes are described in Chapter 3 (a) of Section 4 of this Part.

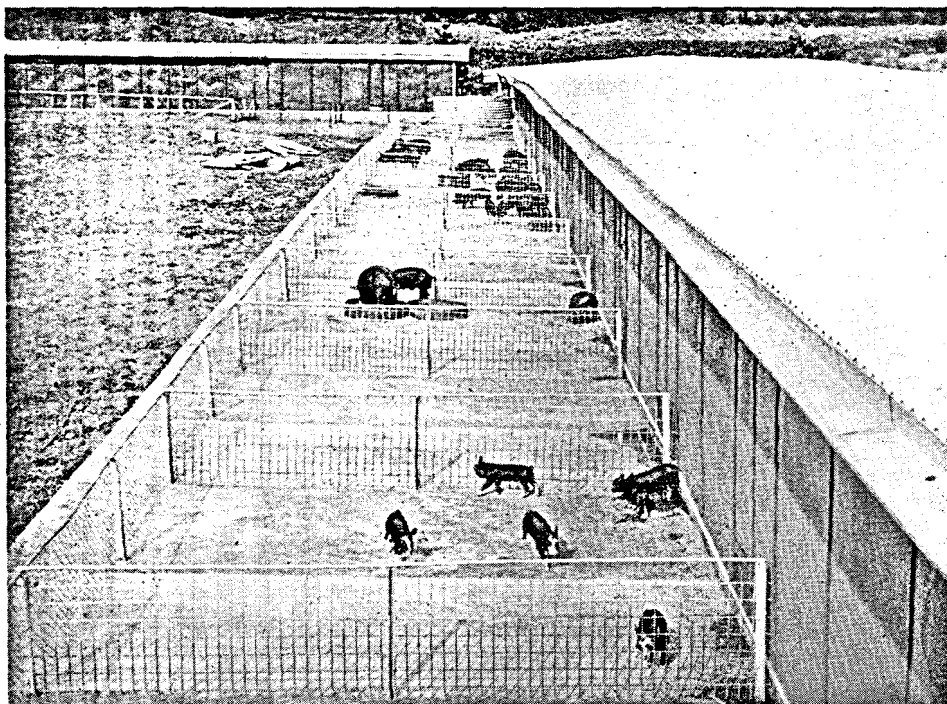
Under the provisions of the *Forestry Ordinance* 1936-1951 the Department of Forests controls two types of land—

- (a) land purchased by the Administration, which may be subdivided into—
 - (i) territorial forest—dedicated and declared for perpetual management;
 - (ii) timber reserves;
 - (iii) land purchased for forestry purposes, but for various reasons not yet classified or dedicated as a territorial forest or timber reserve;
 - (iv) land purchased for non-forestry purposes such as agriculture, but which is under forest at the time of purchase. Removal of timber from such land is regulated by means of timber permits and licences; and
- (b) land over which timber rights only have been purchased. Timber removal is regulated and the land is declared Administration land for the purposes of the *Forestry Ordinance*. Timber rights are purchased to permit controlled exploitation of areas over which land alienation is not possible at the present time.

The average population density of the Territory is estimated to be between fourteen and fifteen persons per square mile. This is comparatively light and means that very large areas of forest are still untouched. Efforts are being made, therefore, to channel present expansion



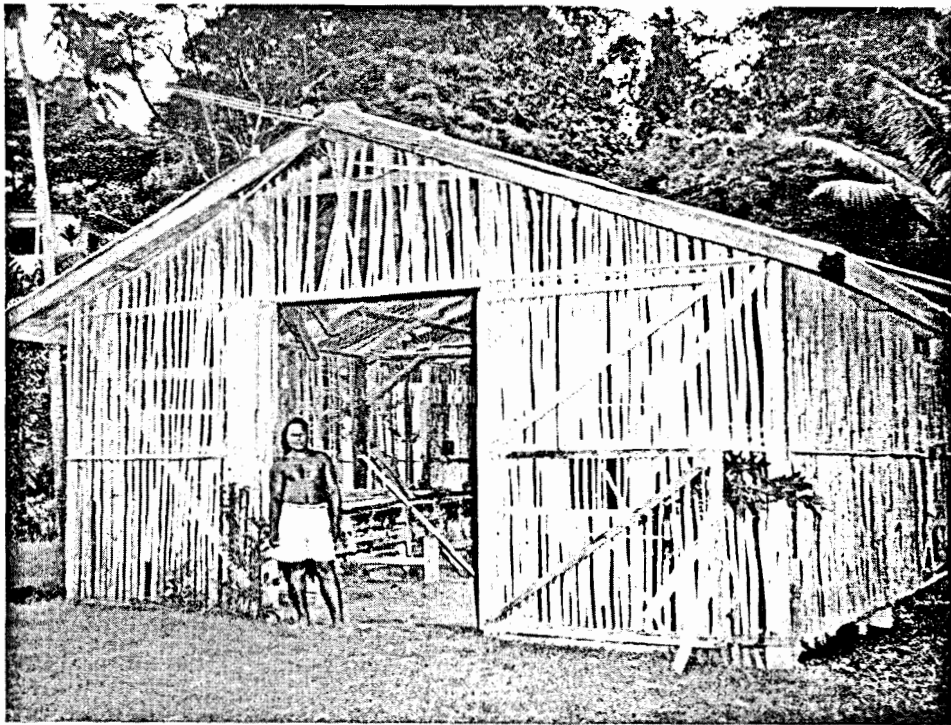
A two-year-old Santa Gertrudis bull on a private property near Mount Hagen.



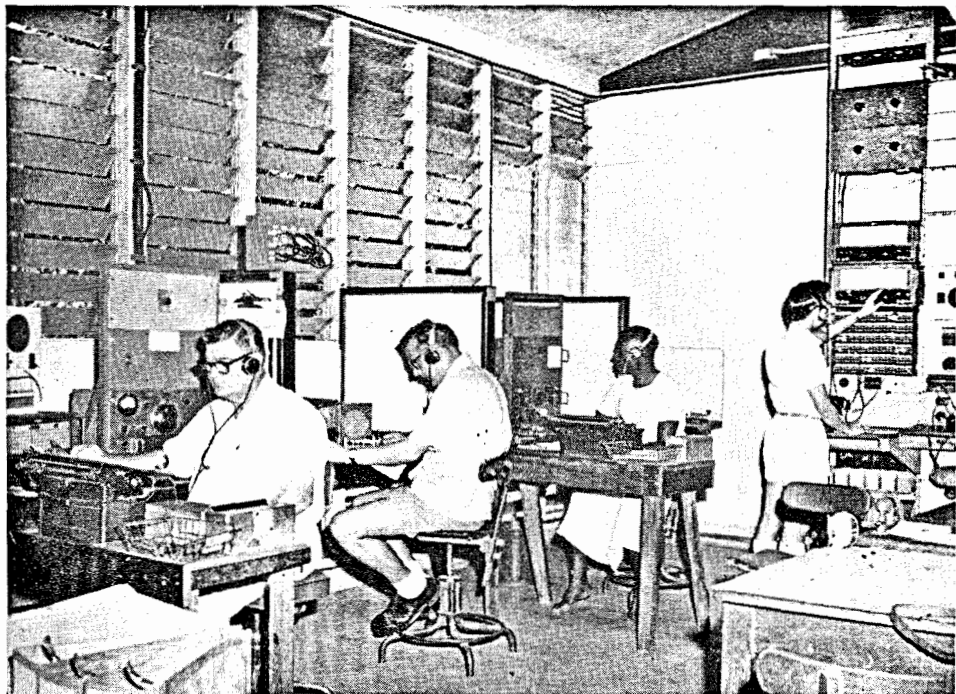
The Administration Stud Piggery at Goroka.

[To face page 80.]

F.1964/61.



A furniture workshop owned and operated by an indigenous firm at Rabaul.



Department of Posts and Telegraphs, Rabaul.

of the timber industry into areas which must be agriculturally developed in the near future and thus not only ensure the profitable use of the timber on such areas but give more time for the investigation of the areas to be permanently set aside as forests. This will allow time, too, for the development of satisfactory silvicultural techniques for such forests when they are brought under management.

Where forest land is more suited to agricultural development than to permanent forestry, timber rights only may be acquired if the agricultural development is to be carried out by the indigenous owners. In such cases the granting of timber concessions ensures that the timber is used and not wasted in agricultural clearing operations.

Forest Policy.

An outline of the policy with regard to the natural resources of the Territory is contained in Chapter 1 of Section 4 of this Part. The development and management of the forest resources involve—

- (i) protection of forests;
- (ii) reforestation by establishment of new plantations and silvicultural treatment to ensure natural regeneration of harvested forest areas;
- (iii) experimental afforestation;
- (iv) research to improve existing techniques;
- (v) supervision of saw-milling activities in the Territory;
- (vi) provision of services of botanical investigation and identification; and
- (vii) investigation to demarcate timber stands of economic importance and compilation of detailed working plans for those forests set aside for the production of timber.

Legislation.

The forest law of the Territory is embodied in the *Forestry Ordinance 1936-1951* and *Forestry Regulations*. It provides for the protection and management of forests, timber reserves and forest produce, acquisition of land and timber rights, the issue of timber permits and licences, control of exports and the collection of fees and royalties. Control of forestry diseases and pests is provided for under quarantine legislation. There were no amendments to the forest law during the year.

Attitude of and Effect on Indigenous Inhabitants.

The attitude of the indigenous inhabitants is generally favourable to the granting of timber concessions. They realize that the establishment of substantial milling and logging operations in their respective areas leads to the development of better access facilities and provides not only marketing opportunities for them but also opportunities for gainful employment.

The undisturbed high quality forest which is most desirable from a forestry viewpoint generally occurs in areas with light indigenous population where inroads of

shifting cultivation and fires are not marked. After purchase of land rights in such areas more than adequate agricultural land still remains for the present and future needs of the indigenous population. In densely populated areas, timber rights only are purchased. This does not affect the agricultural potential of the area because timber removed would otherwise be destroyed when clearing the land. Consequently, no population movements have resulted from grants of timber permits or licences.

The opening of forest industries does, however, create opportunities of employment which attract workers from densely to lightly populated areas. Where small timber rights concessions are granted in densely populated areas (e.g. Eastern and Western Highlands) the indigenous populations have opportunities for local employment and a source of income from the resultant commercial enterprise.

Forest Service.

The forest policy of the Territory is administered by the Department of Forests. The organization within the Trust Territory consists of two regions, headed by regional forest officers stationed at Rabaul and Lae. The Division of Botany also has its headquarters in Lae.

The territorial forest service was begun with the appointment of two trained foresters in 1938. The service was re-established after the war and is gradually being built up by recruitment of qualified staff. The present strength is 113 Europeans, three Asians and 1,021 indigenous employees of whom more than three-quarters are stationed in the Territory of New Guinea.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, through its Division of Forest Products, has continued to give valuable technical advice on forestry matters.

The two principal forestry stations, research centres and main nurseries are at Bulolo in the Morohe District and at Keravat in the New Britain District. A similar station with a permanent nursery is being established at Wau. A forest officer is now stationed at Angoram in the Sepik District.

A nursery at Lae provides ornamental species for sale to the public and tree seedlings for the highlands districts.

Recruitment and Training.

Eleven students are in training under the cadet scheme for training selected undergraduates in forestry science for work in Papua and New Guinea. The course, a five-year one, consists of two years of basic science at an Australian university, one year of practical forestry work in the Territory, and finally two years at the Australian Forestry School, Canberra. Four cadets graduated during the year, making a total of eight since the scheme came into operation.

A four-year on-the-job training course is available to assistant forest rangers to enable them to qualify for

promotion to forest rangers. Three officers completed this course during the year and there are now five officers in training.

Indigenous employees are trained to occupy supervisory positions in survey and silviculture. A special training course is provided at Bulolo, Lae and Port Moresby to enable such employees to qualify for entry into the Auxiliary Division of the Public Service. During the year thirteen employees from the Trust Territory were training—eleven at Bulolo, one at Lae and one at Port Moresby. Skilled workers such as sawyers, mechanics, saw-sharpeners, fallers and tractor operators are trained at the Administration saw-mills.

Planning for the Forestry School at Bulolo, referred to in the 1958-59 report, has proceeded to the design stage. It is expected that indigenes who complete the proposed course of training at the school will graduate as forest rangers in the Third Division of the Public Service.

Silviculture.

The tempo of silvicultural operations will be determined by the area of land dedicated to permanent territorial forests and the use of existing timber on this land. The present policy of utilizing timber from land to be developed for permanent agriculture in priority to absolute forest areas will be maintained. Planned reforestation of suitable areas supplemented by natural regeneration will be continued and experimental afforestation work of a limited scale is being initiated on the extensive grasslands of the highlands to provide basic information on suitable silvicultural techniques for use in erosion control and the reclamation of grassland areas.

The principal silvicultural activities during the year were at Bulolo and Wau in the Morobe District, and at Keravat in the New Britain District. These are areas from which merchantable timber has been harvested for the local sawmilling and plywood manufacturing industry.

The total plantings up to 30th June, 1960, were—Bulolo, 4,055 acres of hoop and klinki pine and 20 acres of miscellaneous species; Wau, 772 acres of hoop pine; and Keravat, 1,596 acres consisting mainly of teak, balsa and kamarere. This represents an increase of 1,300 acres for the year.

Further expansion of reforestation in the Bulolo and Wau valleys has necessitated the building of an additional six miles of road suitable for vehicular traffic. A management survey unit has been established in the Bulolo-Wau area and intensive surveys covering silvicultural and road-building activities have continued. Two miles of road were built at Keravat during the year. A permanent survey officer has been stationed at Keravat to service the reforestation project.

At Bulolo, rainfall for the year amounted to 53.10 inches compared with an average of 60.73 inches over ten years, with a marked dry period during January, 1960. The absolute maximum temperature was 100° F. in October, 1959, and the absolute minimum temperature was 53° F. also in October, 1959.

At Keravat rainfall for the year totalled 128.14 inches somewhat higher than the nine-year average of 113.83 inches. The absolute maximum temperature was 92 degrees in both September and November, 1959, and the absolute minimum was 69 degrees in September and November, 1959, and June, 1960.

Nurseries.

At the Bulolo Nursery, which supplies Bulolo and Wau, 330,000 tubed seedlings of hoop pine and 22,000 of klinki pine were raised. New sowings at Bulolo amounted to 3,382 lb. of hoop pine seed providing 453,150 seedlings, 619 lb. of klinki providing 298,600 seedlings and 1 oz. of *Eucalyptus torelliana* producing 2,000 seedlings.

A new permanent nursery was established at Wau during the year and 372 lb. of klinki pine seed was sown, producing 133,875 seedlings.

At Keravat, nursery seedling production amounted to 71,100 teak stumps, 23,600 kamarere, 1,150 balsa, 8,100 hoop and klinki pine and 1,150 miscellaneous minor species.

Seed of klinki pine, hoop pine, kamarere and various other minor species was distributed to overseas government agencies as required.

Natural Regeneration.

The area under natural regeneration at Keravat has remained at 877 acres in various stages of treatment. Further extensive treatment is being carried out over this area and an assessment made of the results of earlier treatment.

Research.

Ground work has been completed for a large-scale expansion of research work in 1960-61.

A major pruning experiment with hoop pine has been established at Bulolo.

Excellent growth has been observed in hoop pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*), teak (*Tectona grandis*), kamarere (*Eucalyptus deglupta*) and balsa (*Ochroma lagopus*) plantations. Natural regeneration of taun (*Pometia tomentosa*) at Keravat—treated along the lines of the Malayan lowlands system—has shown splendid progress. All observations show that the techniques employed with the various species are silviculturally sound.

Preliminary work has now been completed by the Division of Forest Products of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization on the production of pulp from the wood of local araucarias (hoop and klinki pine). This includes pulping of mature trees, plantation thinnings and veneer waste. Work is continuing on pulping of rain forest hardwoods. Further assessment work has been carried out on residue remaining after completion of logging operations in Bulolo Valley araucaria forests.

Research into the physical and mechanical properties of New Guinea timbers is being continued by the Division of Utilization of the Department of Forests in conjunction with the Division of Forest Products and a project has been initiated to accelerate this work.

The Division of Utilization also continued its investigations into mechanical working properties, durability of local species, seasoning techniques, logging methods, saw-mill conversion, grading of sawn and log timbers, and minor forest products.

Extensive work is being carried out on the preservation of round and sawn timber throughout the Territory.

Utilization.

Harvesting and Marketing.—Log timber harvested during the year totalled 45,699,452 super. feet. The total value of all forest production was again estimated to have exceeded £2,000,000.

Permits and Licences.—Thirty-two permits covering 300,232 acres and four licences covering 3,703 acres were current during the year.

Sawmills.—The two Administration sawmills at Lae and Keravat (the latter of which was closed towards the end of the year) produced 1,735,060 super. feet of sawn timber and the output of privately-owned mills exceeded 13,000,000 super. feet. The year's cut of hoop and klinki pine in the Wau-Bulolo area was 18,561,509 super. feet comprising 16,099,051 super. feet of clear logs and 2,462,458 super. feet of seconds and tops.

Plywood and Veneers.—Approximately 33,500,000 ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch basis) square feet of plywood were produced during 1959-60. Production of veneer at Lae increased from 2,490,000 square feet in 1958-59 to 47,400,000 in 1959-60, the bulk of which was taken up in the production of plywood at Bulolo. Battery veneer production from Bulolo approximated 5,700,000 square feet ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch basis).

Exports and Imports.—Exports included unsawn logs, 1,262,226 super. feet; sawn timber and flitches 4,798,060 super. feet; plywood 30,503,975 square feet and veneer 6,841,801 square feet.

Imports of sawn timber totalled 50,014 super. feet valued at £4,494, compared with the previous year's imports of 58,210 super. feet valued at £5,886.

General.—The era of the small emergency sawmill is fading, but with the heavy building programme requiring large quantities of well-sawn, good quality timber, the Administration is aiming to maintain log supplies and to expand the industry. It is the policy also to increase exports of forest produce. Improving access within the Territory is bringing more forest areas within economic reach, while expanding agricultural development is making additional logs from clearing operations available both for the local market and for export.

As a result of these developments the indigenous population, particularly in areas of closer contact, are making more use of sawn timber in their own building programmes and are appreciating the opportunities for employment in the sawmilling and logging activities adjacent to their home localities. This is noticeable in the Morobe, New Britain and Sepik Districts.

It is not considered necessary to develop assistance in marketing. Each miller sells his own product on the local market and when he has a surplus beyond local requirements, seeks other markets within the territories or overseas. Generally speaking, the price structure within the Territory is such as to enable an efficiently managed business to make a reasonable profit.

Since the war the economy of the Territory has been closely linked with the extent of the Commonwealth grant. A gradually increasing proportion of the grant has been expended on capital works which has created the main market for the sawmilling industry. In this environment there has been no need to protect the local sawmilling industry from adverse price fluctuations. The customs tariff gives a slight measure of protection to the sawmilling and plywood industries with a view to enabling the young industry to amortize its heavy establishment costs.

With the exception of plywood, the bulk of which is exported, only limited quantities of forest produce are as yet available for export. Most of the sawn exports goes to Australia. As the material exported is usually of the highest grade and commands premium prices, exporters generally find ready markets. Lower-grade products, however, find difficulty in competing on the export market.

All royalty is paid into revenue which benefits the general economy of the Territory and is not specifically used for the benefit of the sawmilling industry. Nevertheless, the Administration in its development policy is carefully watching the balanced development of the Territory and its decisions on road development have been influenced by the need to bring access to forest areas. In addition, expenditures on reforestation aiming towards the permanence of raw material supplies for the sawmilling industry have been substantial and these bring both direct and indirect benefits to the peoples in the vicinity of the managed forests.

Investigations are continuing into the possibility of establishing a pulping industry, using the large quantity of thinnings which will become available from conifer plantings in the Bulolo Valley.

Surveys and Acquisitions.

Timber rights were purchased during the year over areas totalling 175,689 acres and comprising seven areas totalling 144,802 acres in the New Britain District, three areas totalling 15,330 acres in the Morobe District, four areas totalling 4,525 acres in the Western Highland District and one area of 11,032 acres in the Bougainville District.

Survey investigations preparatory to purchase covered seven areas totalling 171,380 acres in the New Britain District, six areas totalling 95,830 acres in the Morobe District, two areas totalling 174,000 acres in the Madang District, three areas totalling 35,000 acres in the Sepik District, two areas totalling 2,700 acres in the Western Highlands District and one area of 100,000 acres in the Bougainville District. The total area now under investigation is 578,910 acres.

Detailed surveys continued at Wau, covering 434 acres, and at Keravat, covering 1,400 acres.

Forest Botany.

The staff of the Department of Forests collected 1,529 numbers locally for the main collection, compared with 902 the previous year. In addition 135 N.G.F. numbers supported by botanical material were added to the wood collection. Herbarium material received during the year consisted of 2,497 collections—894 from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Canberra, 322 from Netherlands New Guinea, 1,095 from Boror, 121 from Singapore and 65 from the British Museum.

The herbarium maintained by the Department of Forests at Lae distributed a total of 9,020 duplicates to museums and other herbaria as follows:—Brisbane (1,744), Netherlands New Guinea (488), Canberra (1,445), Arnold and Grey Arboretum (846), Kew (1,247), Leiden (1,244), Boror (1,040), Singapore (901), British Museum (376) and Sydney (589).

Close liaison continued with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. The Department of Forests also co-operated with the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries in connexion with field investigations of suspected poison plants in the Markham Valley.

Development of the present site of the Lae Botanical Gardens continued and progress was made with the development of a new area near the War Cemetery. The Gardens, with their large orchid and shade plant collection, and numbers of indigenous birds and mammals, continue to draw many visitors, and living specimens are being continuously exchanged with overseas institutions.

CHAPTER 7.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Gold, with silver and in some instances minor quantities of platinum and osmiridium associated, is the only mineral product of the Territory. Most of the gold is won from the Wau-Bulolo area in the Morobe District—by dredging and other alluvial mining methods and, in the case of the managano-calcite lodes near Wau, by open cut and underground mining.

Alluvial gold is produced by many small groups of indigenes from localities widely scattered throughout the

Morobe, Eastern Highlands and Sepik Districts. Production by indigenous miners has risen to about 8 per cent. of the total gold production.

Occurrences of other minerals including copper, iron, lead, zinc, nickel, chrome, sulphur and low-grade coal have been reported and investigated, but have not been of sufficient promise to warrant their exploitation.

Petroleum seepages are also found near the coast in the Sepik District, but exploration which has been carried out in the past has not resulted in the discovery of prospects which would justify drilling.

Policy and Legislation.

The laws in operation governing mining are the *Mining Ordinance 1928-1959*, the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance 1935-1956*, the *Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining Ordinance 1955)*, the *Mining Development Ordinance 1951-1958* and the regulations made under these ordinances.

The Mining Ordinance governs prospecting and mining for minerals generally, and provides for the issue of miner's rights, the grant of specified mining tenements, the registration of agreements and the payment of royalty and other fees. It also provides for the appointment of officers to administer the ordinance, confers powers on wardens and wardens' courts and defines their duties.

Restrictions are imposed upon mining on native-owned and alienated land. Mining operations are permitted on these classes of land only after a deposit of money has been lodged with the warden to be paid as compensation to the owner of the land for any damage done. In the case of native-owned land, the consent of the owners must be given where substantial damage is likely to be caused by mining operations.

The Mining Ordinance provides for the free entry by the holder of a miner's right for prospecting purposes on native-owned land and for the entry upon alienated land by the holder of an authority issued by the warden.

Under the ordinance all minerals are reserved to the Administration, and royalties and other receipts derived from mining and prospecting are paid into the general revenue of the Territory for the benefit of the inhabitants as a whole.

The Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance provides for the making, operation and development of the mines, and their technical administration. It is concerned with safety and health matters and establishes controls over mining methods, operation of machinery, use of electricity and explosives, sanitation, ventilation and drainage.

The Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance deals with the issue of permits and the granting of licences and leases for the exploration of oil fields. Except with the authority of the Governor-General permits must not exceed 10,000 square miles, and the area must be reduced progressively to a maximum of 2,500 and 500 square miles at the licence and lease stages respectively.

The Mining Development Ordinance authorizes various forms of assistance to the mining industry, including

financial advances on a £1 for £1 basis to persons engaged in developmental mining, assistance for the test drilling of favourable mineral deposits, advances for cross-cutting, drainage or road-making, the establishment of customs treatment plants, and the payment of advances on ores to be marketed outside the Territory. Provision is made also for the Administration to undertake any of the above operations where it is considered that to do so would be in the interests of the mining industry.

Royalty.—Indigenous producers of minerals are not at present required to pay royalty. This concession has been continued in order to encourage the development of a healthy indigenous mining industry and may be reviewed at any time if it becomes apparent that the industry will support this impost.

Non-indigenous producers are required to pay royalty at the rate of 14 per cent. of the value of minerals produced (less certain refining and realizing charges).

Royalty is also payable on petroleum production at the rate of 10 per cent. of the gross value of production at the well head. There has been no commercial production of petroleum to date.

Total royalty collected during 1959-60 was £8,191.

Administration.

The Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines is the controlling authority administering mining through a Division of Mines.

The Geological Branch of the Department is staffed by officers of the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources who work in close co-operation with the Division of Mines.

Wardens of gold and mineral fields are appointed by the Administrator under the *Mining Ordinance* 1928-1959, to issue miner's rights, grant and register claims, hear applications and objections in relation to the granting of mining tenements generally, arbitrate mining disputes and make recommendations to the Administrator on matters reserved for decision by him. Decisions of the Warden's Court are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory.

Inspectors of mines are appointed to exercise controls, as prescribed in the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance* 1935-1956, over the physical operations of mining in matters relating to safety and health, and to perform other duties of a technical nature.

Indigenous inhabitants have all the rights conferred by the Mining Ordinance upon the holder of a miner's right and may take up, use and occupy land for mining purposes as defined by the ordinance under the same terms and conditions as non-indigenous miners. At the close of the year 229 claims were registered in the names of indigenous miners and 489 other groups were operating on unregistered claims.

The subsidy payable to small producers by the Commonwealth Government of Australia, is payable to indigenous miners under the same conditions as to non-indigenous

miners. The rate of subsidy was increased by eight shillings to £2 8s. a fine ounce during the year to give greater incentive for the development of the gold-mining industry. During the year under review indigenous miners qualified for payments amounting to £8,868.

The Division of Mines maintains a technical section responsible for the operation of boring plants owned by the Administration and available for hire at nominal rates to individuals or mining companies for approved developmental drilling projects. Two diamond drills and three percussion drills have been in operation during the year. The division also employs field assistants to assist and encourage alluvial gold mining by indigenous people; staff at 30th June, 1960, included one senior field assistant and three field assistants. Additional numbers of field assistants will be appointed.

Production.

Annual production figures and figures for the values of minerals produced for the five-year period ended 30th June, 1960, are incorporated in Appendix XII.

Gold.—Production of gold for the year was 45,132 fine ounces valued at £705,181. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 45,293 fine ounces and £707,703. Of the total production for the year under review 39 per cent. (by value) was obtained from dredging operations, 32 per cent. from alluvial workings and 29 per cent. from lode mining.

Large-scale gold production dates from the discovery of rich alluvial deposits in the Morobe District in 1920. Production was greatly increased in 1930 by the installation of dredges and by 1940 the gold output of the Territory reached 270,000 fine ounces.

The decline in production over the last few years is due to known payable areas being worked out and to the progressive abandonment of areas of marginal value under the influence of rising costs. Only one of the original eight dredges is now operating.

Lode mining is carried out on a comparatively small scale by two organizations. The treatment plants recovered 13,003 fine ounces, compared with 11,596 fine ounces in the previous year.

Production of gold by indigenous miners was maintained at a level comparable with that of the previous year and the value of gold and associated silver produced was £57,983 compared with £57,120 for the previous year.

Silver.—A total of 36,164 fine ounces of silver valued at £14,269 was produced in association with the production of gold.

Mining by Indigenous Inhabitants.

It is the policy to improve the knowledge of indigenous miners in relation to the technical, legal and administrative aspects of the mining industry, and to encourage them to search for and exploit the primary sources of gold and other minerals.

Organized mining for alluvial gold is carried out in the Sepik, Eastern Highlands and Morobe Districts, while small parcels of gold are occasionally received from the Western Highlands District.

Production of gold by indigenous miners in the various districts for the year under review was—

District.	Quantity Fine oz.	Value (including Silver).
		£
Morobe	1,772	27,865
Eastern Highlands	1,182	18,530
Sepik	670	10,488
Western Highlands	70	1,100
Total	3,694	57,983

Administration field assistants patrolling the mining areas advise indigenous miners and instruct them in the types of alluvial methods best suited to specific claims and in mining law. They also help them to mark out and register new claims and procure mining tools.

Where banking facilities are available the indigenous miner is encouraged to operate as an independent client of the bank, lodging his gold at the bank and receiving proceeds through a bank account. In areas not possessing local banking facilities, the Administration receives gold parcels, makes an immediate advance of 50 per cent. of the estimated value, followed by a final payment of the balance when the exact value has been notified after refining in Australia.

The difficulties of maintaining accurate official records of business with indigenous miners have been overcome by the issue of identity documents, including a photograph of the miner.

Mining Development.

Measures being taken to stimulate mineral production include—

- (i) a progressive regional geological survey of the Territory by officers of the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources;
- (ii) detailed geological surveys, as necessary, of mines, mineral fields and ore deposits;
- (iii) geophysical surveys to assist work under (i) and (ii);
- (iv) establishment of an assay laboratory to provide a free assay service to mines under active development;
- (v) provision of assistance for developmental mining by way of loans and exploratory drilling; and
- (iv) extension of the field service to assist mining by indigenous people.

Assistance to Mining.—Drills operated by the Administration completed a total of 2,823 feet of exploratory drilling during the year. These operations were carried out at Wau (Morobe District) and Kainantu (Eastern Highlands District).

A free assay service is available and it is intended to expand this service further in the near future.

The establishment of the Division of Mines enables the employment of indigenes on Administration drilling plants. The minimum qualification for entry is an educational standard of Grade 5. The training course extends over three years and the trainee is taught all the fundamental points of either rotary or percussion drilling techniques. Successful completion of the three-year training course qualifies the employee as a driller's assistant and his progress through the grades in this position depends entirely upon his ability. A Grade 3 Driller's Assistant would be capable of taking complete charge of an operating rig. One employee has successfully completed the course and three others are in various stages of the training.

Geological Surveys.—Two geologists of the Bureau of Mineral Resources of the Commonwealth of Australia, operating from Wau, were working throughout the year on the New Guinea mainland on both regional and detailed investigations.

Regional investigations included—

- (a) Reconnaissance mapping of the south-eastern portion of the Western Highlands District between Wabag and Aiome, where gold and platinum are being won by alluvial methods. Some copper mineralization was noted during this investigation.
- (b) Mapping at a scale of one inch to one mile of an area near Kainantu, where alluvial gold is widespread and some auriferous lodes are known.

More detailed geological investigations of economic or engineering significance undertaken by the Wau resident geological survey team were—

- (a) Revision and day-to-day mapping of underground workings of the Upper Ridges gold mine at Wau.
- (b) Continuation of detailed mapping of the Mount Victor Prospect, ten miles south-east of Kainantu. A programme of percussion drilling and underground development indicated that this prospect is not of immediate economic interest.
- (c) Surface mapping in connexion with gold mining activities in the Wau area.
- (d) Geological examination of proposed alternative routes for the Markham Valley-Eastern Highlands road and the Wau-Edie Creek road.

In addition an examination was made of copper mineralization in the Crown Prince Range about twelve miles south-west of Kieta (Bougainville District), and magnetite sand deposits around the Bougainville Island coastline. Both these prospects have no immediate economic significance.

The northern coastline and hinterland of the island of New Hanover, New Ireland District, were briefly examined for bauxite deposits. Some apparently low-grade bauxite soils were observed and sampled but assay results on these samples are not yet available.

Duration of Mineral Resources.

It is not possible to estimate the long-term future duration of mineral resources but, without significant new discoveries total gold production is unlikely to increase during the next few years. It is expected that lode mining will account for an increasing proportion of total gold production. Production from dredging operations in the Bulolo Valley will not change significantly in the immediate future unless the remaining dredge, now working marginal ground, is withdrawn.

Vulcanological Observations.

Vulcanological observations of seismicity, tilt and temperature fluctuations were maintained throughout the year from the Rabaul Observatory where Benioff and Willmore seismographs and water-tube tiltmeters are installed. Weekly seismic bulletins were sent from the Rabaul Observatory to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and other co-ordinating centres. The Port Moresby (Papua) Geophysical Observatory is also regularly providing data useful in localizing New Guinea seismic centres.

The volcanoes on Manam and Bam Islands have been intermittently active throughout the year. Activity at Manam increased severely in January and it has lately been under continuous observation by the vulcanologists. Bam Island volcano has been mildly active throughout the year.

During the year volcanoes on the northern coast of New Britain and on Bougainville Island were visited. Officers of the New Zealand Ministry of Works visited Rabaul to examine the possibility of using thermal areas near Rabaul as a source of geothermal power.

CHAPTER 8.

INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing Industry.

Manufacturing industries at present consist mainly of those industries which are engaged in processing local raw materials, for the most part for export but some also for local consumption. In some instances, e.g. production of copra, fermenting and drying of coffee and cacao, milling of rice and extraction of fruit pulp and fruit juice, processing is an inseparable part of primary production—to reduce the raw materials to an economically marketable or exportable form. In other cases processing is carried a step further, e.g. the production of coconut oil and copra meal, sawmilling and the production of plywood and veneers.

Industries other than those concerned with the initial processing of local raw materials include the manufacture of joinery and furniture, boat-building, the manufacture of biscuits and baking generally, brewing, printing, and the manufacture of twist tobacco (mainly from imported leaf), cordials, concrete bricks and other concrete building materials.

Such services as air and sea transport, building construction, engineering and slipways which help to promote industrial expansion are being increasingly developed.

Local Handicraft and Cottage Industry.

Local handicrafts include wood and cane work, basket-making, pottery, sail and net making and some weaving. Production is mainly to meet the requirements of the indigenous people, but articles such as wood carvings, baskets, mats, &c., find a sale among the non-indigenous inhabitants and visitors.

Food Industry.

The primary activity of the indigenous people is the production of foodstuffs for local consumption. There is some trade between areas within easy reach of one another. Where the market price will cover the cost of air freight, vegetables produced in the highlands are air-freighted to the coastal areas.

Tourist Industry.

There is no organized tourist industry in the Territory, but several tourist ships have included Rabaul as a port of call and there is a small flow of visitors, mainly from Australia.

Principal Markets.

Information regarding markets for Territory produce is given in Appendix VII. Australia provides a market for an appreciable quantity of New Guinea produce and prices are comparable with prices for competing products of similar grade and quality.

Industrial Development.

The aim of the Administering Authority is to promote industries to the extent that they would be compatible with the progress of the indigenous people and the economy of the Territory without disrupting social conditions or introducing harmful elements. Secondary industries are considered to be of advantage to the Territory. Such industries are therefore encouraged and some which are producing goods for home consumption have been granted assistance by means of adjustments in import tariffs and excise duties.

The Government is participating with private enterprise in the manufacture of plywood.

The development of industry by the indigenous people is assisted by the credit facilities for economic development offered by the Administration. The *Treasury Ordinance 1951-1957* provides that the Administration may guarantee the repayment of a loan made by a bank, while under the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance 1955-1958* loans up to £5,000 may be made to approved authorities and organizations including local government councils. Co-operative societies which are eligible for loans under the foregoing schemes, may also negotiate loans and overdrafts direct with commercial banking interests. More detailed information on credit assistance is given in Chapter 2 of Section 3 of Part VI of this report. In addition the Department of

Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries administers funds for the procurement of agricultural and processing machinery which is applied to the benefit of the indigenous people.

Industrial Licensing.

There are no systems of industrial licensing or control.

Fuel and Power Facilities.

The Administration supplies electricity to the public in the principal towns and stations of the Territory by means of diesel generating plant, except at Goroka, where a hydro-electric plant is operated. Bulolo Gold Dredging limited, which operates hydro-electric plant for its own requirements, also makes electricity available for public use at Wau and Bulolo.

The present generating capacity of the plant operated by the Administration in the principal towns is set out below, together with additions planned for commissioning before the end of 1961.

				Installed Capacity at 30th June, 1960.	Capacity planned to be available before end of 1961.*
				kWs.	kWs.
Rabaul	..	..	..	1,320	3,020
Lae	..	..	..	1,265	2,640
Madang	..	..	..	770	770
Wewak	..	..	..	400	423
Goroka	..	..	..	200	400
Lorengau	..	..	..	76	76
Kavieng	..	..	..	194	194
Kokopo	..	..	..	32	32
Sohano	..	..	..	32	32

* Subject to review.

The transmission system of the major plants consists of primary voltage of 11,000 volts and secondary distribution voltage of 415-240 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycle.

Electricity charges and the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes are regulated by the *Electricity Supply Ordinance 1951*. The rates paid by consumers are—

				Goroka.	Elsewhere in the Territory.
DOMESTIC USE—PER MONTH.					
				Each. s. d.	Each. s. d.
First 10 units	..	..	..	1 3	1 3
Next 30 units	..	..	..	0 8	0 8
Next 150 units	..	..	..	0 4½	0 6
Balance	..	..	..	0 3	0 4½
COMMERCIAL USE—PER MONTH.					
				Each. s. d.	Each. s. d.
First 50 units	..	..	..	1 3	1 3
Next 200 units	..	..	..	0 8	0 8
Next 400 units	..	..	..	0 6	0 7
Next 4,000 units	..	..	..	0 4	0 6
Balance	..	..	..	0 3	0 4½

The domestic tariff applies only to dwellings, boarding houses, churches, clubs, halls, &c.

CHAPTER 9.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Postal Services.

The Postal (New Guinea) Regulations 1959 made under the *Post and Telegraph Ordinance 1912-1916 (Papua, adopted)* came into operation on 1st December, 1959.

Postal Facilities.—The Administration provides a full range of mail and postal services with the exception of house-to-house deliveries by postmen. Mail matter is delivered by means of private bags, free bags, private boxes and *poste restante*. Facilities are available for registration and cash-on-delivery parcels service and provision is made for air letters and air parcels.

Post offices providing full postal and telegraph facilities are established at the following centres:—

Aitape*	Kandrian*	Minj*
Angoram	Kavieng	Mount Hagen
Hanz*	Kieta*	Namatanai*
Bogia*	Kokopo	Rabaul
Buin*	Kundiawa*	Sohano
Bulolo	Lae	Talasea*
Finschhafen	Lorengau	Wabag*
Goroka	Madang	Wau
Kainantu*	Maprik*	Wewak*

* Money order facilities are not provided at present.

Non-official and agency post offices have been established at smaller centres.

Agency post offices which are conducted by field staff of the Department of Native Affairs on behalf of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs are being converted, wherever possible, to non-official status in order to relieve Native Affairs officers of post and telegraph duties.

Details of postal articles handled and money orders issued and paid are contained in Appendix XV.

Carriage of Mails.—Surface mails are conveyed to and from Australia by ship at approximately weekly intervals. Some ships from eastern ports call at Rabaul and other ports en route to Australia and provide a surface mail link additional to the regular Australia-New Guinea shipping service provided by vessels of the Burns Philp Line and the New Guinea-Australia Line.

Surface mails are conveyed to and from Netherlands New Guinea by ships of the N.V. Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij Line. Exchanges are made approximately once in every three weeks.

Air-mail services operate to and from Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne five times weekly, and to and from Townsville and Cairns once weekly. These services are linked at Lae and Port Moresby with internal air services.

In addition there are weekly services for the exchange of air mails between Lae and Honiara (British Solomon Islands) and between Lae and Hollandia (Netherlands New Guinea). Services between Lae and Hollandia were

increased from once fortnightly to once weekly from 2nd July, 1959. Particulars of these services may be found in Appendix XV.

Weekly air-mail exchanges via Port Moresby, Papua, and Hong Kong were introduced on 7th April, 1959. The frequency of exchange was increased to twice weekly on and from 29th March, 1960.

Within the Territory mails are conveyed principally by aircraft but small ships and road transport are also used. Particulars of internal air and air-mail services are given in Appendix XV.

The Universal Postal Convention (Ottawa, 1957) applies to the Territory.

An agreement of 20th June, 1958, provides for parcel mail exchanges with the United States of America and an arrangement for the exchange of uninsured parcels with Netherlands New Guinea was introduced on a trial basis for six months from 1st April, 1960.

Postal Charges.—Internal surface rates of postage are prescribed from time to time. From 1st December, 1959, the rate for first-class mail matter was fixed at 5d. for the first ounce and 3d. for each additional ounce. Other rates apply to mail matter according to classification and weight.

Letter-class articles and other categories of mail matter in letter form not exceeding 10 inches in length, 5 inches in width and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, are conveyed by air free of air-mail fee to the post office nearest the office of delivery when such treatment expedites delivery of the articles. Business papers, printed papers, merchandise, newspapers, periodicals and books, the dimensions of which exceed those referred to above, if to be conveyed by air, may be accepted at letter rate, air parcel rate, or the rate for the category to which they belong plus an air-mail fee of 3d. per ounce. The rate applicable depends on the weight of the article. Parcels posted within the Territory are conveyed by air free of surcharge if the weight of the article does not exceed 1 lb. Parcels weighing more than 1 lb., if conveyed by air, continue to be surcharged 1s. per lb. after the first pound. Parcels posted overseas, prepaid at surface rate of postage, and for delivery at Territory destinations to which air carriage is the only means of conveyance, are surcharged at the rate of 9d. per lb. or portion thereof. All other classes of mail matter received from overseas and mail matter posted within New Guinea for delivery in overseas countries are transported within the Territory by the first available shipping or air service.

Charges for private boxes range from £1 to £8 per annum according to the size of the box and the location of the post office. For private bags a basic rate of £1 10s. per annum applies but the rate is increased in proportion to the frequency of the service.

In accordance with the rules of the Universal Postal Union governing international postal services, literature for the blind is exempted from all postal charges.

Training.—Training for postal office assistants consists of on-the-job instruction and a correspondence course in

postal work conducted from the headquarters of the Postal Services Division. Formal training courses for postal officers are provided at the Post and Telegraphs Training College at Port Moresby, particulars of which are given below.

Telephone and Radio Telephone Services.

Except for about 120 telephones in Bulolo all internal telephone and radio telephone services are owned and operated by the Administration. All external telephone and radio telephone circuits are owned and operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission of Australia.

Continuous telephone service is available at Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Wau and Wewak and services on a limited basis are available at Bulolo, Finschhafen, Kokopo, Lorengau, Mount Hagen and Toleap. Improvements to telephone services during the year included the bringing of the Mount Hagen public telephone exchange into commercial service on 2nd February, 1960, and the extension of Rabaul Automatic Telephone Exchange by 300 lines on 11th March, 1960. Work on the installation of an automatic telephone exchange at Kokopo continued. This exchange will be brought into commercial service in December, 1960. The total number of telephones in use increased from 2,436 to 2,666. Details of services provided are shown in Appendix XV.

The Telephone (New Guinea) Regulations 1959, which came into operation on 1st December, 1959, provided for increased service rates as follows:—

- (a) **Measured Rate Service.**—Subscribers connected to and within a radius of 25 miles of an exchange with unit fee automatic metering facilities and having access to the stated number of subscribers at the unit fee—

		Per annum.		
<i>Business—</i>		£	s.	d.
(i) From	1 to 2,000 subscribers	..	7	12 6
(ii) From	2,001 to 7,500 subscribers	..	8	17 6
The unit fee is 4d.				

<i>Residence—</i>				
(i) From	1 to 2,000 subscribers	..	6	12 6
(ii) From	2,001 to 7,500 subscribers	..	7	17 6
The unit fee is 4d.				

- (b) **Flat Rate Service.**—Subscribers connected to and within a radius of 25 miles of an exchange which is not equipped with unit fee automatic metering facilities and having access to the stated number of subscribers within that particular network—

		Per annum.		
<i>Business—</i>		£	s.	d.
(i) From	1 to 2,000 subscribers	..	33	15 0
(ii) From	2,001 to 7,500 subscribers	..	35	0 0

<i>Residence—</i>				
(i) From	1 to 2,000 subscribers	..	16	15 0
(ii) From	2,001 to 7,500 subscribers	..	18	0 0
Local calls are free.				

Trunk line service is available at Bulolo, Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Lorengau, Madang, Rabaul, Wau and Wewak.

Trunk line calls are charged on a zone system. The following charges apply:—

Intra-zone calls	3s.	for three minutes or part thereof
From one zone network to an adjoining zone network	6s.	for three minutes or part thereof
From one zone network to other than an adjoining zone network	9s.	for three minutes or part thereof

Particular person call fees are also payable.

On 1st December, 1959, local call service areas were extended and as a result about 40 per cent. of the calls which were trunk line calls before that date became untimed local calls.

The total of trunk line calls originated during the year and handled via the Territory internal telephone network was 59,386.

The New Guinea trunk network is linked to the Papuan trunk network.

An administrative radio-telephone channel which operates on schedules between Port Moresby and Hollandia came into operation on 14th December, 1959.

Field tests which began in 1958 with ten sets of VHF radio-telephone equipment, specially designed for remote tropical locations and operating in either the 80 or 160 megacycles band, have been continued, but are not yet complete.

Telegraph Services.

The Telegraph (New Guinea) Regulations 1959 came into operation on 1st December, 1959.

For radio-telegraph purposes the Territory is divided into zones with zone centre stations at Lae, Rabaul, Kavieng, Lorengau, Madang, Mount Hagen, Wewak, Sohano and Goroka. Within these zones there are now 210 outstations equipped with radio transceiver equipment—an increase of eighteen for the year.

An experimental machine telegraph link was established during the year on a channel of the VHF link, but because of propagation difficulties the Goroka-Lae machine telegraph link was discontinued.

The Administration owns and operates all internal telegraph services and also operates the ship to shore services at Kavieng, Madang and Wewak on behalf of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia). All other external services are owned and operated by the Commission.

The radio stations for external telegraph circuits operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) are located at Lae and Rabaul and both stations transmit direct to Australia.

A direct telegraph circuit operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission was opened between Port Moresby and Hollandia on 1st October, 1959.

A phonogram service enables telegrams to be lodged from all subscribers' telephones.

The total number of telegraph messages handled increased from 500,600 to 578,059 during the year.

Indigenous staff employed in the Trust Territory in connexion with the telephone, radio telephone and telegraph services total 118, including 2 telegraph operators, 33 telephonists, 18 messenger-cleaners, 28 technician assistants, 1 labour foreman, 4 clerical assistants, 2 store assistants, and 30 linemen assistants. All are employed as Administration servants.

Planned Development.

The VHF Link between Port Moresby and Lae referred to in the 1958-59 report was brought into commercial operation on 8th February, 1960. Owing to technical equipment limitations only three channels were available for service instead of the five originally planned but the other two are to be provided and one of the five will carry a six-channel telegraph system.

The 900 megacycles propagation measuring equipment was received in June, 1960. This will be used for path attenuation measurements of proposed single and multi-channel circuits.

An automatic telephone exchange will replace the present magneto service at Kokopo and new magneto exchanges will be installed at Sohano and Bulolo; it is planned to complete the latter projects in 1961.

An extension to the automatic telephone exchange at Lae, which will increase its capacity by more than 60 per cent. and cater for the requirements of the area for an estimated seven years, has been ordered and its installation is expected to be completed in 1960-61.

Postal and Telegraph Training.

To enable more trainees to be enrolled new buildings are being erected at the residential Posts and Telegraphs Training College, Port Moresby, which provides in-service technical training in a variety of postal and telecommunications occupations. Trainees (at present limited to indigenes) are trained, as far as is practicable, to a level which qualifies them for entry to the Third Division of the Public Service.

Radio and Telephone Technicians.—The minimum educational qualification for admission to this course is Standard 9. The course is a five-year one, the first two years being spent full-time at the college and the remainder mainly in the field. At 30th June, 1960, five trainees from New Guinea were in training.

Communication Trainees.—This category includes telegraphists and teleprinter operators. The desirable entry qualification is Standard 9, although a minimum of Standard 7 has been accepted in some cases. The length of the course varies from three to four years, spent partly in the college and partly in the field. At 30th June, 1960, there were 14 communications trainees from New Guinea.

Postal Trainees.—Standard 9 is the minimum entry qualification and training is given in all work associated with the operation and management of a post office. At 30th June, 1960, 5 trainees from New Guinea were

attending the course, the length of which varies from three to four years, depending on the educational standard of trainees. Approximately half of the course is spent full-time at the college and the remainder in the field.

Linemen.—Training has so far been mainly limited to providing thirteen weeks' refresher courses for Administration servants, but when enough students at Standard 7 or above are available, a linemen's course of from three to four years, depending on the past experience and educational standard of the trainees, will begin. At 30th June, 1960, three linemen trainees from New Guinea were attending the college.

Radio Broadcasting Services.

As yet there is no broadcasting station in the Trust Territory. Medium and short-wave programmes are broadcast to New Guinea from the Australian Broadcasting Commission Stations 9PA and VLT6 located at Port Moresby.

Radio receiving sets are not licensed in the Territory at the present time. The introduction of a system of licensing is still under consideration.

Roads.

Terrain and climate make the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges extraordinarily difficult. The steep mountains and innumerable swamps and rivers give rise to formidable engineering problems. Except for a few inland water-ways, however, road transport provides the only alternative to air transport, and the development of a satisfactory road system is therefore fundamental to the economic progress of the Territory. Current plans and activities are aimed at maintaining the road construction programme at a pace which will keep it in step with expanding needs.

Most roads are of improved earth construction, but bituminous surfacing is used in the main towns, while in the coastal regions some roads have been well constructed with crushed coral. In rural areas, the Administration continues to receive the co-operation and support of the indigenous people in its road construction programmes.

The principal works undertaken in 1959-60 were again concerned with the development and maintenance of roads in and near Lae and Rabaul and in the highlands network, and the construction of bridges in various areas.

Good progress was made on the construction of the Leron River bridge in the Morobe District which will be a vital link on the highland highway. All bridges in the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts were surveyed and a programme for the replacement of wooden structures with steel and concrete bridges is being prepared.

Work on the provision of high standard bridges on the Lae-Wau road and on the construction of a bridge across the Bulolo River near Wau for forestry purposes continued.

The Loniu Passage bridge between Manus and Los Negros Islands was completed and further work was carried out on the construction of bridges over the Lai River near Wapenamanda in the Western Highlands District and the Hawain River near Wewak.

In various other areas existing road networks were consolidated and improved and the development of roads to improve contact with and communication among the people was carried forward.

Expenditure on road and bridge construction and maintenance over the last five years was as follows:—

	£
1955-56	512,928
1956-57	564,159
1957-58	564,152
1958-59	577,770
1959-60	648,380

These figures do not include expenditure on roads laid down in timber logging operations under the provisions of the Forestry Ordinance.

At 30th June, 1960, there were about 4,564 miles of vehicular road and approximately 21,000 miles of bridle paths in use. Of the vehicular roads slightly over 1,800 miles were suitable for medium and heavy traffic and some 2,700 miles for light traffic only. The bridle paths are designed for pedestrian traffic and in general are four feet or less in width and not fully bridged. Some of the light traffic roads are suitable only for motor cycles. Particulars of mileages of vehicular and bridle paths by district are given in Table 14 of Appendix XV.

Road Transport and Railway Services.

With the extension and improvement of the road system, road transport services continue to increase. The principal all-weather roads begin at the main ports and road transport services now carry a significant volume of inward and outward traffic in adjacent areas. The improvement of the light traffic roads in the highlands allows vehicles carrying heavier loads to operate and at certain times of the year trucks are able to travel from Lae to Mount Hagen and beyond. The usefulness of this road will be increased when the difficult crossing of the Leron River has been eliminated by the bridge referred to above.

Regular road transport services operate in the principal towns.

Details of motor vehicle registrations and drivers' licences are given in Tables 15 and 16 of Appendix XV.

There are no railways in the Territory, and there are no plans for their introduction.

Air Transport Services.

Civil aviation in the Territory is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation and operated in accordance with the standards and recommended practices of the Chicago Convention and the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Conditions.—Civil aviation in New Guinea faces hazards not normally encountered in every-day flying in

other parts of the world. Operations are carried out in exceptional circumstances in the form of high mountains and heavy clouds, the latter building up to heights of 40,000 to 50,000 feet. Because of the lack of suitable sites it has been necessary often to build airstrips wherever sufficient ground was available, regardless of prevailing winds, and as such strips are normally constructed from the natural surface, they are affected by even light rainfall.

These difficult conditions are met by the requirement that pilots must obtain a good knowledge of a route before operating as pilot-in-command; by the aptitude of Territory pilots, especially in the highlands, in assessing weather conditions; and by special aids that have been developed on the spot. A comprehensive radio network between aerodromes and air traffic control centres ensures that reports on weather conditions, rainfall and the conditions of airstrips are available to pilots. Some air services operate in competition with land and sea transport, but in many cases they provide the only transport for inaccessible inland centres. Air services are a most important factor in the maintenance and development of such areas and operate in a pioneer atmosphere, much of the traffic being carried on a charter basis.

Aeronautical communication facilities and radio navigational aids are provided at the major airports, the latest being distance-measuring equipment at Lae, Madang, Finschhafen, Kavieng, and Rabaul. A radio teletype network provides direct communication between Lae, Port Moresby and Australia and is being extended to Madang, Goroka, Wewak and Rabaul. District stations, missions and private persons assist with weather observations.

To ensure the safe, orderly and expeditious flow of air traffic in the Territory, two flight information regions have been established by the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation with air traffic control centres at Lae and Madang and units at Wewak and Goroka. These establishments provide aeronautical information, traffic information and an advisory service to pilots in command. Positive control is also exercised over aircraft carrying out instrument approach procedures. This system has been evolved after several years' experience and has proved most satisfactory.

Capacity and Routes.—Schedule and charter flights provide a network of air transport throughout the Territory and regular air services are maintained with Papua, the British Solomon Islands, Netherlands New Guinea, and the mainland of Australia. Lists of aerodromes and alighting areas in the Territory, the routes operated, frequency of services and other aviation information are included in Appendix XV.

Types.—The types of aircraft used on internal and external services are listed in Appendix XV.

Fares and Freight Rates.—Tariffs for the carriage of passengers and cargo are set out in operators' published time-tables and in various airline guides.

Owners.—Qantas Empire Airways Limited, the major operator, is wholly owned by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. None of the airlines conducting services in the Territory is owned by the Administration.

On 12th April, 1960, the Australian Government announced a major change in airline policy, whereby all services at present operated by Qantas Empire Airways Limited both to, and within the Territory, are to be taken over by the Australian Government-owned domestic airline operator, Trans-Australia Airlines. In addition, the other major Australian domestic operator, Ansett-Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd., will operate a parallel service from Sydney through Port Moresby to Lae, of the same frequency as that proposed for Trans-Australia Airlines.

Subsidies.—Operators are indirectly subsidized by the provision of aerodromes and other facilities at charges which recover only a portion of the expenditure.

Improvements.—Air transport services have been extended or varied, operators have introduced new services and in several sectors the frequency of services has been increased. There were fourteen registered aircraft owners at 30th June, 1960, and 47 registered aircraft.

During the year, sixteen additional aerodromes, including three for medium aircraft and twelve for light types were opened. A notable development was the opening for use by medium aircraft of the aerodrome at Tambul, on land 7,500 feet above sea level. An aerodrome at Kandrian is under construction.

Improvements have been made to the apron and taxiway of the aerodrome at Wewak, and some of the other aerodromes in the Sepik District have been improved to cater for DC3 charter services.

A chain of navigational aids consisting of non-directional beacons and distance measuring equipment has been installed on the international route from Rabaul to Honiara, British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

Investments.—Capital investment by airlines in the Territory is substantial and is generally of Australian origin. There are seven incorporated local companies with an authorized capital of £910,000 and two foreign companies, one incorporated in Australia and one in Papua with a total authorized capital of £15,250,000 operating in the Territory. In addition, two privately owned firms provide charter and contract aerial services. The New Guinea Aero Club provides aviation training for its members.

External Services.—International air services are operated between the Territory, Netherlands New Guinea and the British Solomon Islands, and there are also regular services to the Territory of Papua and Australia. Details are contained in Appendix XV.

Restrictions.—International air operations are permitted only after an agreement has been negotiated between the government of the nation concerned and the Administering Authority.

The only formalities with respect to movement of passengers and goods are those which normally apply under the provisions of the Customs, Immigration, and Quarantine Ordinances.

Meteorological Services.

The Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology is responsible under the *Meteorology Act 1955* for the provision of meteorological services in the Territory. Such services are available through the bureau's meteorological offices established at Port Moresby, Lae, Madang and Rabaul. Regional weather forecasts are broadcast daily from the Australian Broadcasting Commission Station 9PA, Port Moresby, while special services to shipping are available through VIG, Port Moresby and VJZ, Rabaul. The Department of Civil Aviation, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission and the radio services of the Administration act as the communications agents for the Bureau of Meteorology in the receipt of basic meteorological observational data and the dissemination of forecast advices.

The following table illustrates the weather reporting network in Papua and New Guinea:—

Category.	Number of Reports Daily.	Number of Stations.
Synoptic	2	9
	3	1
	4	36
	5	1
	6	2
Climatological ..	7	3
	1	2
Rainfall	2	4
	Nil*	259

* Rainfall stations furnish a return once monthly.

Forecasts were issued during the year as follows:—

Aviation	11,043
Other	4,630

Aviation forecasts have decreased due to the use made of area forecasts for flying purposes within Papua and New Guinea.

Shipping Services.

Regular services are maintained between the Territory and Australia by ships of the Burns Philp Line which call at Lae, Madang, Wewak, Lombrum-Lorengau, Kavieng, Rabaul and Bougainville ports, and ships of the New Guinea-Australia Line which call at Lae, Madang, Wewak, Kavieng and Rabaul, with passengers and cargo. A small ship of the Karlander (N.G.) Line leaves Australia approximately monthly on a service to Lae and Rabaul with general cargo. A regular service from Japan and Hong Kong is maintained by ships of the China Navigation Company which call at Rabaul, Kavieng, Wewak, Madang and Lae, and ships of the Australia-West Pacific Line which call at Rabaul, Madang and Lae in the southward voyage to Australia from the East. A Pacific Islands Transport Line vessel provides a fairly regular service between North America and Lae. A small ship of the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij Line maintains a monthly service between Hollandia in Netherlands New

Guinea and Wewak, Madang and Lae. Ships of the Australia Line have begun a six-weekly service from Australia calling at Lae, Madang and Rabaul on the voyage from Australia to Borneo. Two shipping lines, namely, the N.V. Stoomvaart-Maatschappij Nederland and the Koninklijke Rotterdamsche Lloyd m.v., are operating a joint two-monthly service from continental and United Kingdom ports. Their ships call at Rabaul, Madang and Lae. Bank Line ships call at the main ports as copra loadings are available for United Kingdom and continental ports.

Oil products are transported to the Territory by tankers of the Shell Company Limited and Standard Vacuum Oil Company.

Coastal services are maintained by small vessels operated by private owners, including missions and co-operatives, and are employed mainly in the distribution of supplies from, and the carriage of produce to, the main ports. Some passengers are also carried.

Particulars of vessels which entered and cleared Territory ports and tonnage of cargo handled are given in tables 10, 11, 12 and 13 of Appendix XV.

Transport Connexions with Interior and Inland Waterways.

Inland water transport connexions are few and largely in the hands of indigenous owners. There is no adherence to schedules, except in the case of coastal vessels proceeding up rivers to riverine stations in the course of their normal coastal voyages. Government-owned district station vessels provide inland waterway services for Administration purposes.

Ports and Facilities.

The principal ports are Rabaul, Madang and Kavieng, but overseas vessels also call at Wewak, Lorengau and Kieta.

Rabaul.—The main wharf is 400 feet in length. The depth of water is 28 feet, which is increased to 30 feet by dredging. A second wharf is a war-time wreck, structurally adapted for the purpose. It can accommodate a ship of about 450 feet in length and the depth of water is not less than 30 feet at low water.

There are three privately owned wharfs, of which one is suitable for overseas vessels. Four jetties, including one owned by the Administration, are in use by coastal shipping. All can berth ships up to 300 tons with draughts up to 12 feet 6 inches.

Engine repairs to overseas ships can be carried out but the six local slipways and workshops are designed only to deal with coastal shipping requirements. Five slipways cater for vessels up to 90 feet in length, and one can handle vessels up to 150 feet in length and 110 tons net weight.

Madang.—The main wharf is 300 feet in length, with a minimum depth of 25 feet at low water. There is also a small ships' wharf designed to meet the needs of coastal shipping.

There are two repair shops, and three slipways capable of taking vessels up to 140 feet, 100 feet and 80 feet in length, respectively.

Lae.—The wharf which is 400 feet in length with a minimum depth of 32 feet at low water, was recently extended from 300 feet to 400 feet, and has been given a concrete decking and provided with a new fender system.

The approach from seaward is in very deep water and there is no good anchorage for large vessels in the vicinity of the wharf. There is no slipway, and repair facilities are available for coastal shipping only.

Kavieng.—The wharf is 330 feet in length, and has a depth of 27 feet at low water. There is also one small jetty for coastal craft. One small slipway is capable of taking vessels up to 65 feet in length and 6 feet 6 inches in draught.

A number of beacons have already been erected to assist in the navigation of the approach channel and this work is expected to be completed in the near future.

Wewak.—Cargo is discharged and loaded by lighter at an anchorage. During the year the shore facilities for handling the cargo from lighters were further improved and modern storage commensurate with the expanded trading activities of this port was provided. These improvements have resulted in a quicker turn-round of vessels and a considerable reduction in breakages and losses.

The approach from seaward presents no difficulty and a good anchorage may be found in five fathoms of water close to the boat channel. Ship repair facilities are available for very small craft only.

Lorengau, Kieta and Finschhafen.—These are smaller ports where ships load and discharge at anchorages. No repair facilities exist except for very small craft.

Lighthouses.—A programme of lighthouse construction which was drawn up in 1951 has been completed with the erection during the year of three new lighthouses at Madang, Mait Island and Cape L'Averdy. The leading lights at Rabaul have been reconditioned.

Distinction in Use Ownership.

There is no discrimination on the grounds of race or nationality in regard to the use, ownership and operation of transport services.

The only formalities in respect of the movement of passengers and goods are those which normally apply under the provisions of Customs, Immigration and Quarantine Ordinances.

CHAPTER 10.

PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Administrative Organization.

Responsibility for works projects in the Territory is shared between the Commonwealth Department of Works and the Administration Department of Public Works. The

activities of these two authorities do not overlap, but there is close co-ordination between them, especially at the technical level.

As a general rule the Commonwealth Department of Works is responsible for the execution of major new works, particularly in and around the main towns. The Administration Department of Public Works is chiefly concerned with the maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges and aerodromes, but as a constructing authority, it is also responsible for executing new works to a limited extent, mainly in the remoter areas.

Expenditure.

Expenditure on new works, capital purchases and maintenance during the past two years has been as follows:—

Item.	Year ended 30th June, 1959.(a)	Year ended 30th June, 1960.(a)
	£	£
New Works	2,029,654	2,284,007
Capital Purchases	527,456	541,028
Maintenance	955,891	1,204,329
Total	3,513,001	4,029,364

Major items of expenditure on new works, capital purchases and maintenance were—

Item.	Year ended 30th June, 1959.(a)	Year ended 30th June, 1960.(a)
	£	£
New Works—		
Residences, hostels and quarters ..	448,669	365,736
Offices	1,413	11,034
Hospitals and ancillary buildings ..	305,482	561,369
Schools and ancillary buildings ..	157,782	129,210
Other buildings	300,187	328,314
Roads	97,230	118,768
Bridges	105,220	58,371
Wharfs and beacons	31,725	20,289
Hydro-electric development	14,161	21,691
Special surveys and investigations ..	30,517	29,160
Power houses and electrical reticulation ..	136,346	353,853
Water supply and sewerage	10,772	14,834
Highlands development	50,959	19,949
Grants-in-aid for mission hospitals, pre-school centres and other approved construction	171,305	116,332
Minor new works	108,893	77,637
Capital purchases—		
Domestic and other furniture and fittings ..	132,707	108,953
Hospital and medical equipment	23,523	14,861
Purchase and lease of land	36,489	62,613
Motor transport	56,595	94,961
Agricultural machinery	17,490	23,189
General plant and machinery including highlands development	96,372	104,047
Purchase of buildings	118,505	129,753
Maintenance—		
Buildings	157,953	214,797
Wharfs	13,996	36,661
Water supply	30,960	32,107
Electricity supply	250,209	280,140
Roads and bridges	375,320	471,241

(a) Figures do not include costs of salaries and allowances and administrative "on cost" charges of the Commonwealth Department of Works amounting to overall totals of £197,797 and £253,471 for 1958-59 and 1959-60 respectively.

Works Activity.

The second stage of the Wewak Hospital, estimated to cost £650,000, was under construction at the end of the year and will be completed in 1962. Satisfactory progress was made in the construction of the Madang Regional Hospital, the final cost of which is also estimated at £650,000. At 30th June, 1960, it was 55 per cent. complete, and is expected to be finished in 1960-61. Small hospitals were constructed at Jimi River, Kompian and Talasea, additions were made to others and maintenance was carried out as required.

Good progress was made in the schools construction programme and the Rabaul High School, the Lae Intermediate and Primary Schools, the Madang Intermediate School and the first stage of the Keravat Intermediate School were completed. Primary schools were built at Mount Hagen and Kainantu and additions were made to the Goroka Primary School.

In addition to the above, village higher schools were built or extended in various areas with Administration assistance. In towns construction must in general conform with standard practices, but in other places, particularly where a potential to carry out necessary works has not yet been established, many buildings are erected in accordance with indigenous building practices. Erection of schools is an illustration of this phase. It is explained to the people that a school teacher and school equipment and requisites could be made available if a classroom and residence were provided and in these circumstances it is not uncommon for them to contribute local materials voluntarily from their own land, and build a suitable structure, usually under the supervision of an Administration officer. Hospital wards, accommodation for transients, buildings in which local produce can be displayed or marketed and many other types of buildings which can be shown to be directly beneficial to the people contributing the material and labour, have been erected in this way on government stations. The Administration renders direct assistance to these projects in many ways, e.g., by contributing materials such as nails and plumbing fixtures which are unavailable to the local people, and by advice and supervision. Although this form of assistance will continue the Administration intends, at the same time, to step up the construction of permanent buildings and gradually to replace all temporary-type structures.

A sum of £49,895 was spent during 1959-60 on the construction of minor new aerodromes and maintenance of existing airstrips. (The Department of Civil Aviation is responsible for the construction and maintenance of major aerodromes.)

Work on the development of the road system has been largely directed to the maintenance and improvement of existing roads and bridges. An amount of £471,241 was devoted to this work, while £118,768 was spent on constructing new roads and £58,371 on bridge building. Additional information on roads is given in Chapter 9 of Section 4 of Part VI.

Highlands Development Project.

This project takes in the whole of the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts, with a population of approximately 594,000. Capital expenditure included the purchase of plant and equipment, including diesel power units and milling and woodworking machines, and the construction of roads, bridges, airstrips and buildings. The people are being progressively trained in road and bridge building, timber-milling, mechanical work and power house operation, with the object of developing a force of trained workers in their own environment.

Planned Expenditure 1960-61.

Public Works projects planned for 1960-61 include—

	£
Residences, hostels and quarters	512,000
Offices	9,000
Hospitals and ancillary buildings	662,000
Schools and ancillary buildings	246,000
Other buildings	428,000
Roads	138,000
Wharfs	20,000
Bridges	86,000
Surveys and investigations	60,000
Aerodromes	31,000
Highland development	17,000
Hydro-electric development	16,000
Powerhouses	180,000
Electrical reticulation	84,000
Water supply and sewerage	52,000
Grants-in-aid to missions and other voluntary organizations for construction work on tuberculosis hospitals, hansenite colonies and pre-school play centres	64,000

PART VII.—SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT.

CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Social and Religious Background and Customs of the Indigenous Inhabitants.

Information concerning the social and religious background and customs of the indigenous inhabitants will be found in Part I. of this report.

Non-governmental Organizations.

Organizations in addition to the various missionary societies which engage in work of a social nature include the Red Cross, the Junior Red Cross, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides, the Country Women's Association, ex-servicemen's associations and sporting and social clubs.

Interest in youth organizations is strong, and at 30th June, 1960, the Junior Red Cross had a membership of 300, the Boy Scouts 3,600 and the Girl Guides 1,047.

Sporting activities have developed considerably in Rabaul and Lae since welfare officers have been stationed at those centres on a full-time basis. At Lae, 26 soccer teams play in a regular competition. A New Guinea Rugby Football League embraces teams from Madang, Goroka, Wewak, Mount Hagen, Wau and Lae and annual matches are played with teams from Papua. Other sports sponsored in the Territory include basketball, tennis and cricket. The number of competitions involving all racial elements is increasing and non-indigenous sportsmen are actively engaged in coaching and supervising the various matches. The Administration has continued to support this voluntary effort by the provision of equipment and playing areas and over £60,000 has been allocated in the post-war period for the development of playing fields, club-rooms and other facilities.

An increasing number of recreation centres usually associated with a playing area have been established both at the main centres and at smaller stations throughout the Territory. The clubrooms, which have been equipped with canteens and, in some cases 16-mm. film projectors, also serve as meeting places for women's clubs, youth organizations and sporting bodies.

CHAPTER 2.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS.

General.

There has been no change in the position as described in previous annual reports. All elements of the population are secure in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination as to race, sex, language and religion, except to the extent that it is still considered necessary to preserve certain provisions relating to the indigenous inhabitants in order to protect their interests, particularly in such matters as land acquisition, trading and industrial employment. The removal during the year of restrictions on indigenes in regard to the disposal of non-native land is referred to in Chapter 3 (a) of Section 4 of Part VI.

Freedom of thought and conscience and the free exercise of religious worship are enjoyed by all inhabitants.

The Declaration of Human Rights is expounded and explained in the main schools of the Territory. Scholars in these schools are drawn from various groups and, as English is taught and used in the schools, the Declaration has not been translated into the numerous local languages.

No important judicial decisions concerning human rights have been made during the year.

Slavery.

Slavery is expressly prohibited under the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1960* and there are no institutions or practices analogous to slavery, or resembling slavery in some of their effects, in the Territory. Forced labour is prohibited under the *Papua and New Guinea Act*

except in such circumstances as are permitted by the International Labour Organization Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour.

Right of Petition.

The right of petition is known to the inhabitants of the Territory and for many years the indigenous people have presented petitions and appeals to officers on patrol, to district commissioners and on occasions to the Administrator when on tour. The right to submit petitions to the United Nations has been exercised.

Restrictions.

Subject to non-interference with the rights of other citizens there are no restrictions on rights of assembly or the activity of any group or association. Indigenous inhabitants have complete freedom of movement throughout the Territory.

The secrecy of correspondence is guaranteed under Posts and Telegraphs legislation and the criminal law.

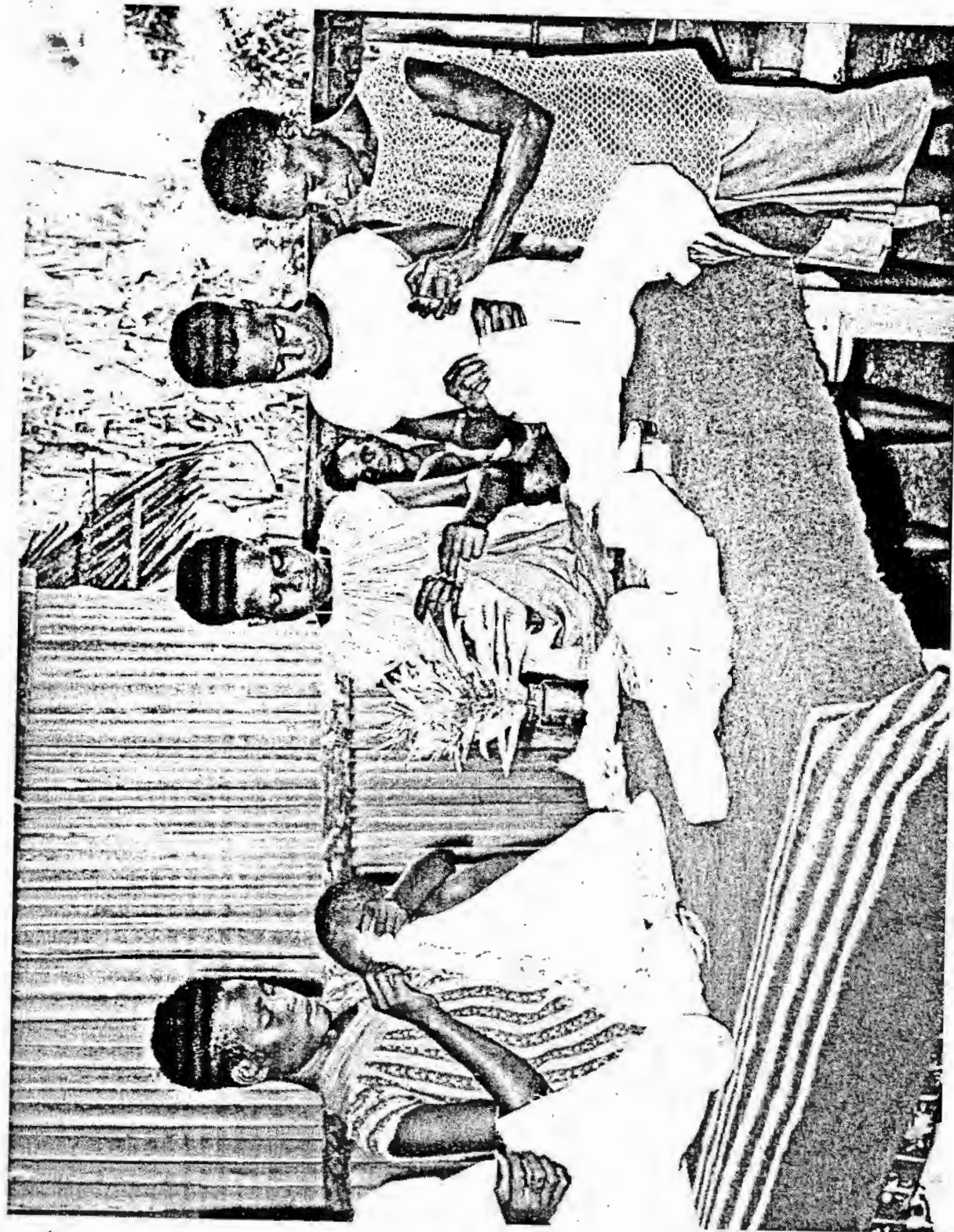
Freedom of the Press.

There is no restriction on the expression of public opinion by any section of the population. Printing presses are required to be registered and the printer and the publisher of a newspaper are required to make and register with the Registrar-General affidavits giving the correct title of the newspaper, description of the building in which it is to be printed, and the names and addresses of the proprietor, printer and publisher. They must also enter into recognizances with sureties as security for the payment of any penalty incurred by reason of anything published in the paper, and of any damages awarded for libel. There is no censorship and, subject only to the law relating to sedition and libel, the Administration does not exercise any control over the subject-matter of what is published in the press.

The *New Guinea Times-Courier*, which is a weekly newspaper, and the *South Pacific Post*, a bi-weekly newspaper, are printed in English and are published in Lae and Port Moresby respectively. A supplement to the *New Guinea Times-Courier* is printed in Melanesian Pidgin. These newspapers are delivered throughout the Territory by airmail. There are many subscribers to overseas publications. A number of newsheets of particular interest to the indigenous inhabitants are published by the Administration, several religious missions and local government councils, in English, Melanesian Pidgin and indigenous languages. There has been a noticeable increase during the year in the number of these publications, the contents of which usually consist of local news and contributions together with general news given a local bias. Those at present being produced include—

Papua and New Guinea Villager published monthly in English by the Department of Education;

Katolik Nius published monthly in Melanesian Pidgin by the Roman Catholic Mission at Vunapope, New Britain District;



Sewing class at Farok Women's Club, near Wewak.

[To face page 96.]

F.1964/61.



Trainee nurses at an infant and maternal welfare centre which was built by the people of the Sepik District with Administration help.



The household goods in the foreground have been removed from the house at Maprik in preparation for spraying as part of the malaria control pilot project.

Talaigu published monthly in the Tolai language by the Roman Catholic Mission at Vunapope;

Aakesing published monthly in the Kotte language and in Melanesian Pidgin by the Lutheran Mission at Madang;

Aakesing published monthly in the Kotte language by the Lutheran Mission at Lae;

A Nilai ra Dovot published monthly in Tinata Tuna, a Blanche Bay dialect, by the Methodist Overseas Mission at Rabaul;

Lutheran Mission News published monthly in the Yabim dialect and in Melanesian Pidgin by the Lutheran Mission at Lae;

Jaeng Ng Ajin published monthly in the Yabim dialect and in Melanesian Pidgin by the Lutheran Mission at Madang;

Kris Medaeng Total published monthly in the Graged dialect and in Melanesian Pidgin by the Lutheran Mission at Madang;

School News published monthly in English by the Lutheran Mission at Lae;

Our School News published monthly in English by the Lutheran Mission at Madang;

Idupa published monthly in English and Melanesian Pidgin by the New Guinea Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod, at Wabag;

Topirpir published monthly in a Tolai dialect by the Vunamami Local Government Council at Rabaul;

Tok Tok Bilong Kaunsil published monthly in Melanesian Pidgin by the Finschhafen Local Government Council at Gagidu, Morobe District;

Missionary Stories published quarterly in English by the Bismarck-Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists at Rabaul;

Tolai Cocoa Project News published monthly in the Kuanua dialect by the Tolai Cocoa Project at Rabaul;

Eastern Highlands Councillor published monthly in Melanesian Pidgin by the Eastern Highlands Local Government Councils;

Nius Bilong Yumi published fortnightly in English and Melanesian Pidgin by the Division of Extension Services in Port Moresby, Papua;

Madang District Council News published monthly in Melanesian Pidgin by the Ambenob, Waskia and Takia Local Government Councils at Madang;

Fotima Chronicle published twice yearly in English by the Fatima College at Banz;

Hahela Parish Bulletin published monthly in English, Pidgin and Tasi by the Catholic Mission at Hahela, Bougainville;

Tikana News published monthly in Melanesian Pidgin by the Department of Native Affairs at Kavieng;

Wewak News published monthly in Melanesian Pidgin by the Department of Native Affairs at Wewak;

Kamonrai published at two-monthly intervals in Melanesian Pidgin by the Baluan Local Government Council;

Tok Tok Bllong Kiap published monthly in Melanesian Pidgin by the Department of Native Affairs Welfare Office at Lae;

Tambu, a road safety news sheet published monthly in Melanesian Pidgin by the Department of Native Affairs Welfare Office at Lae;

Leiwompa Council News published monthly in Melanesian Pidgin by the Department of Native Affairs at Lae; and

Namo Sisiba published monthly in English and Motu by the Department of Native Affairs at Lae.

Indigenous Religions.

The religious beliefs and practices of the indigenous people receive protection and consideration under the provision of the law. This matter is dealt with more fully under Part I. of the report.

Missionary Activities.

No restrictions are imposed on missions or missionary authorities, other than such controls as it may be necessary for the Administering Authority to exercise for the maintenance of peace, order and good government, entry into restricted areas and the educational advancement of the inhabitants. Further reference to missionary activities is made in the relevant sections of this report and the number of adherents claimed by the various denominations will be found in Appendix XXV.

The Administration assists missionary organizations through financial grants-in-aid and the grant of supplies and equipment in respect of their work in the fields of education and health. Particulars are included in the sections of this report which deal with those matters and in Appendix XXV.

Adoption of Children.

In the adoption of indigenous children by members of the indigenous population local customs are observed by the Administration. Under the provisions of the *Native Children Ordinance* 1950 and the *Part-Native Children Ordinance* 1950 the Administrator may grant to a non-indigenous person a mandate over an indigenous or part-indigenous child who is certified by the Director of the Department of Native Affairs to be a neglected child or who has been so declared by a court. The mandate imposes on the person authorized therein the rights and duties of the custody, maintenance and care of the child for a stated period. The Administrator may at any time cancel the mandate, and he may, if he thinks fit, direct that an additional mandate be issued in respect of that child. The adoption of non-indigenous children requires an order by

the Supreme Court under the *Adoption of Children Ordinance* 1951-1959 which establishes a relationship between the adopting parent or parents and the adopted child, as though the child had been born to the adopting parent or parents in lawful wedlock.

No specific provision has been made for a child itself to make an application in the case of ill-treatment or abuse, but adequate legal safeguards exist to protect children.

A person cannot marry his adopted child or a child mandated to him, and if he does the marriage is void and an offence is created.

Children Born Out of Wedlock.

The rights and status of indigenous persons born out of wedlock are determined by the customs of the community in which they live. To the knowledge of the Administering Authority no disabilities requiring legislative adjustment are placed on such persons in any particular community.

Non-indigenous persons born out of wedlock and not subsequently legitimated under the *Legitimation Ordinance* 1951 are accorded civil rights and status as persons born in wedlock. In regard to private rights based on relationship, their position is distinguished, for instance, under the law relating to devolution of property on intestacy.

Immigration.

The control of immigration into the Territory is governed by the provisions of the *Immigration Ordinance* 1932-1940 and Regulations made thereunder.

All intending immigrants to the Territory are required to complete an application for a permit to enter the Territory in accordance with the provisions of the *Immigration Ordinance* and Regulations. No non-indigenous person has a prescriptive right of entry into the Territory. The categories of prohibited immigrants are specified in section 4 of the Ordinance. The Administering Authority adheres to the main immigration principle of the maintenance of a homogeneous indigenous society. *Bona fide* visitors for holiday or business purposes and transit travellers must be in possession of valid travel and health documents and non-negotiable steamer or air tickets for travel beyond the Territory. Additionally, assurances are required concerning accommodation and the availability of sufficient funds to cover the purposes of the visit. Applicants who have not acquired residential status and who wish to reside in the Territory must produce valid travel documents and evidence of sound health, good character and assured employment or the availability of sufficient funds; in addition they must enter into a guarantee of £70 or deposit that amount in cash with the Chief Collector of Customs. This deposit may be applied by the Administration towards the cost of maintenance of the immigrant or his transport to a place outside of the Territory if at any time within five years of entry he becomes a charge upon public funds.

CHAPTER 3. STATUS OF WOMEN. *General.*

The status of women in indigenous society varies according to social groups and a woman's influence in social matters is governed to some extent by such local circumstances as whether she lives after marriage in her husband's village or that of her own group. Where inheritance of property is based on matrilineal descent the status of women may be higher than in patrilineal society. Generally women own and may inherit various forms of property. Women are not deprived of any essential human rights and there are no customs which violate their physical integrity or moral dignity.

The status of women is rather higher than first impressions sometimes indicate. The roles of men and women are different and complementary, and neither may enter the preserve of the other. It is probably true that some men consider the woman's role inferior in some respects, but there is little evidence that the women consider it so. Politically their activities do not have the same degree of publicity as those of the men and local leadership is nearly always confined to men. This was a necessary condition in indigenous society where warfare was an important function of leadership. Nevertheless, the political system took women into account by means of discussions in the home and village and their effect was not insignificant. With the cessation of warfare the traditional system has been carried on, but is being gradually adapted to the new conditions. Many women have been and continue to be accepted as candidates for election to native local government councils, but to date only one has served a term on a council.

In many areas women have a harder life than men, but in part this is as a result of a situation brought about by contact with Europeans; peace in the settled areas has resulted in the virtual disappearance of the roles of fighting, protection and weapon-making, which formerly took up a great deal of the men's time, while there has been no corresponding diminution in women's work which is mainly directed towards the most important tasks of food production and the care of young children. The disparity has been reduced only partially by the number of men taking up paid employment. The introduction of semi-permanent cash-crops and consequent further demands on men's time is providing part of the answer, which will be completed by re-education. That men in many areas now do less work than women is not generally a sign of an inherently lower status of women, but of the fact that the institutions of a traditional society take time to adapt themselves to sudden changes in surrounding conditions. Another factor which could adversely affect the position of women is that, since it is the men who go out to work and who in general have most contact with Europeans, there has been a tendency for women's education and advancement to lag behind that of men.

Nevertheless with the developments which are taking place in indigenous society various changes are appearing in the attitudes adopted by and towards women. Perhaps

the most significant developments affecting the status of indigenous women have been the interest shown in the establishment and successful operation of maternity hospitals, welfare clinics and women's clubs and the increasing number of girls attending school and receiving vocational training. Not only are the clinics well attended but more and more indigenous women are showing a preference for having their children born in hospital, while trainees, working with European staff, are developing high standards of skill, hygiene and humanitarianism. Others are being trained as nurses and teachers and in other occupations. As mentioned above, women in some areas are entering into public life by offering themselves as candidates for election to native local government councils and women delegates from the Territory have attended South Pacific Conferences.

Marriage Customs, &c.

The Native Administration Regulations provide that every marriage between indigenous people which is in accordance with the custom prevailing in the tribe or group to which the parties to the marriage belong shall be a valid marriage. Many marriages are now, however, contracted in accordance with Christian rites. Marriage otherwise than in accordance with indigenous custom is regulated by the *Marriage Ordinance 1935-1936*. Such a marriage between an indigenous person and a non-indigenous person may not be celebrated without the written consent of a district officer.

Under the *Marriage Ordinance 1935-1936* the legal age for marriage is sixteen years. Among the indigenous people there is considerable variation in the minimum age for marriage; marriage customs vary from group to group.

In the indigenous social system marriage is generally considered to be a matter affecting the family or clan as much as the parties concerned and the individual wishes of the latter are therefore only one of several determining factors. Marriages are usually arranged by the parents in consultation with the future bride and groom and other relatives and political, social and economic considerations are all taken into account before a betrothal is arranged. There are also approved means whereby an engagement can be broken off should either party feel strongly against it.

So-called "bride price" is general throughout most of the Territory. In reality it usually involves an exchange of gifts between the relatives of the bride and groom. It is not a "purchase" of the bride but a recognition of the marriage and of a new allegiance between the kinship groups of the parties concerned. The custom operates so as to provide a measure of social control and lend stability to the marriage. In some areas, particularly those in which native local government councils are operating, the people themselves have been considering and dealing with the regulation and limitation of marriage gift transactions.

With economic, political, social and educational development, and the spread of Christianity, emphasis is being shifted more and more towards individual choice in mar-

riage and in many areas the young refuse to consider any other factor. This sometimes leads to temporary instability as young people often feel themselves at liberty to break off marriages by individual choice as readily as they contracted them, with little more reason than a minor domestic argument. This difficulty will be overcome, however, as people gain greater familiarity with the new conditions.

Generally speaking polyandry is not practised. Polygyny is widely practised but its incidence is decreasing. It forms an integral part of certain indigenous social systems which would be disrupted by its sudden prohibition. The only satisfactory method of reducing its incidence is by a gradual and fully integrated system of social change so that polygyny, as a preferred form of marriage, tends to disappear as the structure of society changes and livelihood, prestige and power are no longer based on the old norms. By this means monogamy will be established on a sound basis. A further factor which necessitates care in dealing with this matter is the need to safeguard the rights of women who have entered into polygynous marriages and of the children of such marriages.

Legal Capacity.

Under the laws of the Territory women have equal rights with men. They can sue or be sued, may own or dispose of property, enter into contracts or practise any profession. A wife is not responsible for her husband's debts but a husband is liable for his wife's debts.

In indigenous custom women's legal capacity is varied to some extent by tribal requirements but they may own and inherit various forms of property and in a number of places this includes land. They have the rights of access to the courts and of franchise in native local government council areas.

Public Offices.

In general women have equal rights with men to hold public office, exercise public functions and exercise voting rights. Particulars regarding the latter are given in Chapters 3 and 5 of Part V.

Employment.

The Public Service of the Territory essentially makes no distinction between the sexes in appointments to the various classified positions but certain positions, e.g., nursing, are traditionally reserved for women. Opportunities for indigenous women to enter the service of the Administration are still largely limited by a lack of education and training. The impact of accelerated teaching, nursing and infant and maternal welfare training, however, can already be observed.

The only legal restrictions imposed on the employment of women are contained in the *Native Labour Ordinance 1950-1956*, the *Native Women's Protection Ordinance 1951-1957* and the *Mines and Works Regulations Ordinance 1935-1956*. Indigenous laws and social customs in many centres place restrictions on the employment of women outside their tribal areas.

The minimum wage prescribed by the Native Labour Ordinance and the salary scales prescribed for members of the Auxiliary Division of the Public Service are in each case the same for both men and women.

Organizations for the Advancement of Women.

The main agencies for the advancement in the field of women's activities have been the Administration and voluntary organizations, such as the Christian missions, the Red Cross and the Girl Guides, which are now taking an increasingly active part in this work.

A central advisory committee consisting of a chairman and ten members—of whom five (including the chairman) are officers of the Administration; two represent the missions, two are indigenes, one is a girl guide and one represents the mixed-race community—has been set up by the Administration to correct as speedily as possible the existing disparity between the advancement of women and that of men, and to ensure their future progress side by side. District sub-committees comprising the district commissioner and other Administration officers, representatives of the missions operating in the area, officials of such organizations as the Red Cross and the Girl Guides' Association, and leading members of the local indigenous population collaborate with the central committee in developing and implementing individual district programmes designed to meet the specific needs of various parts of the Territory. As well as assessing the progress of the programmes being carried out and suggesting action which might be taken, the central committee, whose chairman is the Executive Officer for Social Development in the Department of Native Affairs, acts as a clearing house for the dissemination to all districts of information on women's work which is taking place throughout the Territory and overseas.

Meetings of the central committee are attended, in an advisory capacity, by four welfare officers who are assisted by four indigenous assistants. As well as assisting with the work of the central committee, welfare officers and their assistants visit the districts, and in conjunction with the sub-committees, form women's clubs, organize training courses for club leaders and arrange for the supply of teaching aids. The welfare officers also visit female prisoners in corrective institutions, arrange programmes for women in urban housing settlements and run sewing classes and sporting activities.

Training courses include instruction in drawing up club programmes and the use of visual aids and give particular attention to ways in which the whole family may be involved in club activities. The Department of Native Affairs provides funds for the payment of demonstrators and instructors and supplies equipment where necessary.

Welfare centres, which are used for club meetings, instruction classes, infant and maternal welfare clinics

and recreational and other community activities, have been built at Wewak and Goroka and a centre is planned for Lae.

The Women's Interests Officer of the South Pacific Commission conducted training courses at Rabaul and Lae in September, 1959. Only local representatives attended the Rabaul course but two European leaders from Wewak and indigenes from Wewak, Kavieng, Madang and Dregerhafen attended the course at Lae.

Women's Organizations.

At 30th June, 1960, there were 60 women's clubs as follows:—

Bougainville District	..	..	..	..	3
New Britain District	..	..	..	..	17
New Ireland District	..	..	..	..	10
Western Highlands District	..	..	..	..	1
Eastern Highlands District	..	..	..	..	2
Sepik District	..	..	..	..	13
Madang District	..	..	..	..	3
Morobe District	..	..	..	..	11
					60

The popularity of the Girl Guide movement has continued and there are local associations with headquarters at Rabaul, Lorengau, Kavieng, Lae, Bulolo, Wau and Madang, while a Brownie pack has been established at Goroka. A satisfactory feature is the number of packs and companies made up of children of all races working together. An experienced guider has been engaged in the Territory to train leaders amongst indigenous girls and women.

The Native People's Session broadcasts a weekly programme for women, in which there are special features, guest speakers and news items in English, Police Motu and Pidgin. The monthly *Papua and New Guinea Villager* and the news sheet *Our News* devote sections to women's interests. A monthly newsletter, containing information on club activities and other items of interest to women, and pamphlets, posters and booklets on particular matters, prepared from time to time, are distributed to clubs.

CHAPTER 4.

LABOUR.

General Situation.

Most of the Territory's indigenous population are farmers who are concerned with subsistence agriculture and the requirements of village life and there are few economic or other pressures which make it necessary for them to enter wage employment. With few exceptions indigenous workers are not entirely dependent on wages for sustenance and the wages and other emoluments paid to workers are supplementary to other income or subsistence derived from village and tribal activities. Besides being a source of cash income employment provides one of the main points of contact between indigenous people and the non-indigenous population.

Labour policy is designed to contribute to the general advancement of the people of the Territory by controlling the nature and rate of social change; educating them in new ways of living, in the use of tools and new technical methods, and in personal responsibility; by promoting good relations between all sections of the community, and by associating both indigenes and non-indigenes in developing the resources of the Territory to sustain a higher standard of living and improved services. It also seeks to protect the worker against unfair treatment, damage to his health or deterioration of his habits, and to ensure that both employer and worker honour their respective obligations. At present it is considered that policy will best be served by measures that maintain village life and the attachment of the indigene to his land; at the same time emphasis is placed on education through employment subject to the safeguards mentioned.

There is a large variation in standards of skill and employment experience, and in technical and social education, among the people of the Territory. The administration of labour legislation is required to be sufficiently flexible to take account of these variations and also to meet the changing circumstances of the Territory's rapidly developing economy.

Opportunities for Employment.

At 31st March, 1960, there were 50,175 indigenous people in paid employment, including members of the Police Force, compared with 46,850 at 31st March, 1959. Private industry employed 39,451, which included 27,669 general plantation workers, and 10,724 were employed by the Administration, including 1,853 members of the Police Force. Of the total number employed approximately 12,000 were engaged in skilled or semi-skilled occupations.

Employment was maintained during the year at an even rate. However, there are tendencies, not yet significant, for the numbers employed on a permanent basis to decline in favour of employment by the day or week, and for the amount of work given out under contract, particularly in building and construction, stevedoring operations, general commerce and agriculture, to increase.

Labour Legislation.

The conditions of employment and welfare of indigenous workers in paid employment are governed by the *Native Labour Ordinance* 1950-1956, the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance* 1935-1956, the *Minimum Age (Sea) Ordinance* 1957-1958, the *Native Apprenticeship Ordinance* 1951-1955, the *Natives' Contracts Protection Ordinance* 1921-1953, the *Industrial Safety (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance* 1957, the Public Service (Auxiliary Division) Regulations and other civil service legislation such as the Police Force Ordinance and Regulations.

A board of seven members established under the *Native Employment Board Ordinance* 1957-1958, was appointed in July, 1959, as an independent and representative body, to advise the Administrator on employment and wage trends in the Territory. The board is empowered to hold

inquiries on specific matters, referred to it from time to time by the Administrator, as well as to advise on factors such as changes in cost of living likely to affect wage rates and periodically to review labour legislation.

The board consists of a chairman who is an officer of the Public Service, two representatives of employees, a representative of Papuan employees, a representative of New Guinea employees and an officer from each of the Departments of the Public Service Commissioner and Native Affairs.

The board began its first inquiry—into wages scales—in September, 1959. The inquiry was still proceeding at 30th June, 1960. Evidence has been submitted to the board from all major Territory centres, by various associations, private firms, and individuals.

The following ordinances affecting employment were enacted by the Legislative Council in June, 1958, and will shortly come into operation:—

Native Employment Ordinance 1958;

Transactions with Natives Ordinance 1958;

Workers' Compensation Ordinance 1958;

Native Emigration Restriction Ordinance 1958 amending the *Native Emigration Restriction Ordinance* 1955; and

Administration Servants Ordinance 1958.

The most significant part of this legislation is the *Native Employment Ordinance* which, apart from being an employment code, includes other provisions designed to protect the indigenous social structure from a too rapid or ill-controlled change.

The *Transactions with Natives Ordinance* is an amalgamation of the *Natives' Contracts Protection Ordinance* of the Territory of New Guinea and the *Transactions with Natives Ordinance* of the Territory of Papua, but provides for a more flexible control over certain types of transactions.

The *Workers' Compensation Ordinance* provides for a single compensation code for all workers and the *Native Emigration Restriction Ordinance* controls the movement of natives from the Territory.

The *Administration Servants Ordinance* provides for the determination of employment conditions and the training of indigenes who do not have the qualifications required for entry to the Auxiliary Division, but who wish to make a career with the Administration and to obtain the necessary qualifications through training. The Ordinance will be administered by the Public Service Commissioner.

More information on the employment and training of Administration servants is given in Chapter 4 of Part V. of this report.

All of this legislation reflects the employment policy of the Administering Authority which is outlined at the beginning of this chapter.

Organization of the Department Responsible for the Administration of Labour Laws.

Administration of the labour laws is the responsibility of the Department of Native Affairs. At the close of the year eight full-time labour officers responsible for statutory clerical and administrative processes and fifteen full-time labour inspectors were stationed in the Territory. In addition to those full-time officers the Department uses the part-time services of members of the field staff where the volume of employment is insufficient to warrant the posting of a full-time officer. The Department maintains constant contact with employers and employees and provides advice and assistance in overcoming labour problems.

Terms and Conditions of Employment.

Conditions applying to all indigenous workers other than officers of the Auxiliary Division of the Public Service, members of the constabulary and contract workers under the Natives' Contracts Protection Ordinance are outlined in the following sections.

Recruitment of Workers.

The employment of indigenous labour is governed by the *Native Labour Ordinance 1950-1956* which provides for employment under written agreement and for casual employment.

Recruitment is voluntary and workers are free to choose the occupations in which they wish to work. The period of an agreement is limited to two years but may be extended by a new agreement for a term not exceeding one year immediately on completion of the initial term of two years.

The ordinance authorizes a district officer to issue a permit to suitable persons to engage workers under agreement for employment either on behalf of the permit holder or on behalf of other employers from whom he holds a written authority. It is an offence for any person to give, offer or accept any fee, bonus, commission or consideration of any kind, other than salary, wages, and expenses, in respect of the engagement of an employee.

Workers (and their wives and children if they accompany them with the consent of the employer) are provided with free transport and sustenance from the place of engagement to place of employment, and to their homes on completion of employment.

Legislation provides for civil action for the recovery of damages by either party to an agreement in the case of a breach of the terms of the agreement, in the case of the worker damages are limited to the amount of wages already earned or deferred during the period of service. A further provision is that a court may relieve an employer of his obligation to repatriate the worker. Details of the action taken in relation to breaches of agreement are contained in Table 11 of Appendix XVII of this report.

Part IX of the ordinance authorizes employment as a casual worker at any place in the Territory. Such employment may be terminated by either the employer or the worker at any time without notice.

Special conditions apply to the engagement of workers from high altitude areas (above 3,500 feet) for employment in areas below that level. The maximum period of service under a written agreement is two years followed by repatriation. Casual work (not under written agreement) is subject to the prior written approval of the Director of Native Affairs. Recruitment is undertaken by Administration officers so as to ensure close supervision and observance of the special health measures which are prescribed.

Remuneration.

Wages must be paid in coin or notes which are legal tender in the Territory. A proportion of an agreement worker's wages, not exceeding one-half of his monthly wages, must be paid to him at the end of each month. The balance is deferred and payable to him at the termination of the agreement. With the consent, and in the presence, of an authorized officer, an advance of the deferred wages not exceeding one-third of the deferred accrued wages may be made to the employee at his request. In the case of workers not employed under an agreement the full wages must be paid at intervals not greater than one month.

The minimum cash wage prescribed by the *Native Labour Regulations* is 25s. per month. Payment for overtime is at one and a half times the ordinary hourly rate or at the rate of 6d. per hour, whichever is the greater. Time off may be granted in lieu of overtime. Although the minimum rate is 25s. per month, it will be seen from the figures given in Table 4 of Appendix XVII that the actual average cash wage is higher, particularly among skilled and semi-skilled workers. In addition to cash wages an employer must provide accommodation, medical attention, food, clothing, cooking utensils and such other articles as are prescribed free of charge to the worker and to his wife and children if they are residing with him at his place of employment.

The prescribed free issue of rations at daily and weekly intervals, including issues to wives and dependent children who accompany employees to or join them at the place of employment, is carefully designed by nutritional experts and gives a varied diet. The legislation provides for the payment of monetary allowances to workers in lieu of the issue of rations, these being calculated on the average retail prices within the sub-district of employment. Any worker may seek a ration allowance permit if he considers himself competent to spend the allowance wisely on a balanced diet or if he lives in a village where there is an ample supply of locally produced foods. Payment of an allowance in lieu of prescribed issues of clothing and other articles is not permitted.

The monetary value of foods, clothing and other free issues prescribed, varies from time to time and from place to place, but at the close of the year under review it was estimated to average about £5 16s. 4d. a month. This does not include the cost of medical attention and fares.

There is no provision for compulsory savings, other than the deferred wages system for agreement workers. Employees may sue and be sued in respect of wages. Deduction from deferred wages may be authorized only by a court upon application of an employer where the employee has committed a breach of an agreement. There is no provision for seizure on the basis of a court judgment.

The minimum rate of pay for day-to-day workers is 2s. per working day, with full ration issues free of charge. Workers authorized to receive a monetary allowance in lieu of rations are paid, in addition to the minimum rate of 2s. per day, the ruling daily rate of the monetary allowance fixed for the area in which they are employed.

Discrimination and Equal Remuneration.

The differences that exist between sections of the community with regard to opportunities for employment and wages rates are not due to discrimination on grounds of race, but result from differing standards of education, living experience, qualifications and work output. The policy is to develop education and training facilities so that all sections of the community may have equal opportunities.

Labour legislation does not discriminate against women; the minimum conditions of wages, housing, rations and other benefits are prescribed for all workers, both male and female.

Hours of Work.

The hours of work are 44 in a week, from Monday to Saturday inclusive, with one hour's break after each period of four hours worked. All hours worked in excess of eight hours in any one day from Monday to Friday or in excess of four hours on a Saturday are treated as overtime for which special rates are paid. The maximum hours to be worked in one day may not exceed twelve including overtime. Where the nature of the employment warrants it, or where shift work is necessary, normal duty on Saturday afternoon or Sunday may be required and overtime need not be paid unless 44 hours have been worked in any period of seven days. A rest period of at least one day per week is granted to all workers and public holidays are prescribed in the Native Labour Ordinance.

Medical Inspection and Treatment.

The Native Labour Ordinance provides that a prospective employee shall undergo medical examination before entering into a written agreement for employment, on termination of the agreement, and prior to being returned to his home. An employer is required to provide at the place of employment free medical treatment for all his employees and wives and children accompanying them, and to take all reasonable precautionary measures to safeguard their health. In appropriate cases the employer is also required to transfer workers and dependants to an approved hospital for treatment. Administration medical officers and medical assistants carry out periodical examinations of workers at their places of employment.

Special medical safeguards are prescribed in relation to indigenes from high altitude areas (above 3,500 feet) who proceed to places of employment in altitudes below that level. Before entering employment they are vaccinated against tuberculosis, tetanus and whooping cough, and during employment they receive malarial prophylactics. On termination of their employment they are kept under medical surveillance for two weeks before returning to their homes.

No illnesses or deaths among indigenous workers attributable to occupational diseases were reported during the year. Industrial accidents reported totalled 95 of which 17 were fatal.

Housing and Sanitary Conditions at Places of Employment.

The Native Labour Regulations prescribe the types and minimum dimensions of houses for the accommodation of labour, together with minimum cooking, ablution and sanitary requirements.

Workers' Compensation.

Compensation for injury or death sustained by an indigenous worker is provided for under the Native Labour Ordinance and Regulations. The amount of compensation is assessed by a district court which may order it to be paid into court and give directions for its application for the benefit of the worker or his dependants. The *Workers' Compensation Ordinance 1951-1954*, the *Administration Employees' Compensation Ordinance 1949-1956* and the *Public Service Ordinance 1949-1960* provide for payment of compensation in other cases.

As mentioned previously the new Workers' Compensation Ordinance will come into force late in 1960 and will provide a single code of compensation for all workers.

There are as yet no positive provisions for the rehabilitation of injured workers. Tables in Appendix XVII. give details of the number of cases of workers' compensation dealt with during the year.

Employment of Women and Juveniles.

The provisions of the *Native Labour Ordinance 1950-1956* and Regulations apply to the employment of women, with the exception that they cannot be employed under written agreements. Employment is in occupations suited to their physical capacity. The employment of persons under the age of sixteen is forbidden.

The employment of women and juveniles in underground work is forbidden by mining legislation.

Underground and Night Work.

The *Native Labour Ordinance 1950-1956* applies to indigenous workers employed in mining and this ordinance and the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance* provide for the regulation and inspection of mines and works, including the conditions of employment in underground workings. An indigenous worker must not be employed in underground workings unless he is able to understand and make himself understood by those under

whom he is placed, is over the age of sixteen years, and is employed under the supervision of a European holding an underground miner's permit.

There are very few undertakings which operate regularly at night and such work is almost entirely restricted to loading and unloading ships, attending copra-driers, operating telephones and radio services, and police and hospital duties.

Industrial Homework.

There is no industrial homework apart from the occupation of the indigenous people in some areas in local handicrafts.

Industrial Safety.

Provisions relating to industrial safety are included in the *Native Labour Ordinance* 1950-1956, the *Explosives Ordinance* 1928-1952, the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance* 1935-1956, the *Electricity Supply Ordinance* 1951, and the *Industrial Safety (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance* 1957. The latter ordinance contains general provisions relating to the safety of all workers, except those engaged in mining, who are covered by the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance*.

Compulsory Labour.

The *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1960 prohibits forced labour except in accordance with the provisions of the Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour. The Native Administration Regulations provide for the compulsory planting and cultivation of crops in an area which has been declared by the Administrator to be liable to a famine or deficiency in food supplies.

Such compulsory planting of food crops is excluded from the term "forced or compulsory labour" by definition in Article 2 of *International Labour Organization Convention No. 29—Forced Labour*. It was not necessary to declare any area during the year. There is no statutory provision in respect of compulsory labour for carrying and, if an employee or casual worker is employed as a carrier, any load must not be greater than 40 lb. in weight and may not be carried for any distance exceeding twelve miles in one day.

Training of Skilled and Other Workers.

The technical training schools, both Administration and mission, as part of their functions, prepare students for apprenticeship. Students who do not enter apprenticeship are given two additional years of trade training on completion of which they are qualified to take positions as improvers or trade assistants and engage in simple contract work for their communities. At 30th June, 1960, 331 students were attending technical training schools.

As indicated in the relevant chapters of this report vocational training is provided by various Public Service departments, in particular, the Departments of Health, Native Affairs, Posts and Telegraphs, Customs and Marine, Forests, and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and on-the-job training is also carried out in private industry. The training of officers of the Public Service is described in Chapter 4 of Part V.

It is planned to train indigenes as masters, officers and engineers for service in coastal vessels and plans and specifications for a suitable training ship are being prepared. On completion of the course trainees will be eligible to qualify by examination for a Coastal Master's Certificate, a Coastal Officer's Certificate or a Coastal Engineer's Certificate. Seamen and engine room operators are trained at the Nautical Training School, Hollandia, Netherlands New Guinea, and those who show sufficient aptitude will be given opportunities for further advancement after serving a period at sea.

The *Native Apprenticeship Ordinance* 1951-1955 provides for apprenticeship in specific trades leading to the granting of trade certificates. Apprenticeship is controlled by an Apprenticeship Board consisting of seven members of whom three are representatives of interests outside the Administration and four are officers of the Administration. In addition, the board has a permanent executive officer. The apprenticeship scheme enables apprentices who complete their indentures and pass their final trade examinations to gain recognition as skilled tradesmen and industry benefits by the establishment of fixed standards. As the level of primary education improves the standards will be raised progressively. The system in operation is based on the same principles as those which have applied in Australian industry for many years.

The courses of training, which are defined by panels of experts in the various trades, include theoretical and practical work and are designed to suit Territory conditions. All apprentices receive on-the-job training and additional training at the technical education centres, where they also continue their general education in English and arithmetic. Trades covered up to the present are—

Bookbinder;	Machinist—Wood;
Carpenter and Joiner;	Plumber;
Draughtsman;	Printer—Compositor;
Driver-mechanic;	Printer—Letterpress
Electrician;	Machinist;
Fitter—Diesel;	Radio Technician;
Fitter—Machinist;	Radio Telegraphist;
Mechanic—Aircraft assistant;	Rigger;
Mechanic—Diesel;	Sawyer;
Mechanic—Motor;	Shipwright;
Mechanic—Refrigerator;	Welder; and
Mechanic—Electrical;	Painter.

There are now 108 trainees under apprenticeship agreement, 59 of whom are in training in the Territory of Papua.

An arrangement also exists whereby youths who have reached the required educational standard may be apprenticed under the Queensland Apprenticeship Scheme. At 30th June, 1960, sixteen young non-indigenous men from the Territories of Papua and New Guinea were apprenticed under this scheme.

Freedom of Movement of Persons to Neighbouring Territories for Employment Purposes.

There is no restriction on the employment of indigenous inhabitants of the Territory of New Guinea in Papua, or vice versa, and at the close of the year 5,568 workers from New Guinea were employed in Papua and 1,462 Papuans were employed in New Guinea. Permanent inter-territorial migration is insignificant and does not give rise to any shortage of labour in the Trust Territory. The conditions of employment are the same in both Territories. Indigenous inhabitants have no occasion to leave the Territory of Papua and New Guinea for employment and none has done so. There is no system of labour passes or work books.

Recruitment from Outside the Territory.

The only non-European workers recruited from outside the Territory are the Papuans mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Housing provided for Papuan workers recruited for work in New Guinea as for all other indigenous workers employed in the Territory, is required to meet the standards prescribed by the Regulations made under the *Native Labour Ordinance 1950-1956*.

Unemployment.

No problem of unemployment exists in the Territory. Persons in towns who may appear to be unemployed are for the most part country people who in some cases may be seeking employment on the urban labour market but can practice subsistence agriculture or forms of cash cropping for a living and need not depend on wage employment as their only means of economic support. Among workers who have adopted wage-earning as a stable way of life a small amount of temporary unemployment may exist from time to time as a result of voluntary changes of employment or unwillingness to accept work in rural areas adjacent to the main urban centres.

Indebtedness.

Indebtedness among wage earners and salaried workers is negligible and does not present any problem.

Trade Unions.

At present there are no trade unions, although some urban workers are beginning to meet together to further their social and economic welfare.

Although there could be a growth of workers' organizations in the urban areas, such a development is unlikely at this stage among rural workers, who, besides being widely dispersed, are generally illiterate.

For the time being it will be necessary for the Administration to retain responsibility for the conditions of employment and general welfare of workers.

Settlement of Labour Disputes.

Workers are encouraged to report complaints that may lead to a stoppage or dispute to the nearest government station before stoppages occur.

Most disputes that arise are of a minor nature and are settled by labour inspectors acting as conciliators. On rare occasions the institution of civil proceedings before a district court is required. It has not been necessary to provide for any special legislation for the settlement of disputes.

The right to strike is recognized under Section 543A of The Criminal Code (Queensland, adopted) in its application to the Trust Territory.

Particulars of industrial disputes and of complaints received are given in Appendix XVII.

Application of International Labour Organization Conventions.

The following Conventions adopted by the International Labour Organization which have been ratified by Australia, have been extended to the Territory from the dates shown—

No. 7.—Convention Fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Employment at Sea, 1920; 8th July, 1959.

No. 8.—Convention Concerning Unemployment Indemnity in Case of Loss or Foundering of the Ship, 1920; 6th November, 1937.

No. 10.—Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921; 8th July, 1959.

No. 11.—Convention Concerning the Rights of Association and Combination of Agricultural Workers, 1921; 8th July, 1959.

No. 27.—Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929; 6th August, 1931.

No. 29.—Convention Concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, 1930; 2nd January, 1932.

No. 45.—Convention Concerning the Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of all Kinds, 1935; 14th December, 1954.

No. 85.—Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947; 30th September, 1954.

CHAPTER 5.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES.

There is no special legislation dealing with social security on a broad basis and, as far as most of the inhabitants of the Territory are concerned, no comprehensive scheme of social security is needed.

Practically all the indigenous inhabitants live within their tribal areas and responsibility for the aged, infirm and orphans rests primarily on the tribal organization, which provides social security for the individual based on the accepted collective obligations and responsibilities of the family, clan or tribe.

The Social Development Branch of the Department of Native Affairs has functional responsibility for the promotion of social development, but no particular department is charged with the responsibility for welfare services. There are very few activities of the Administration which are not directly concerned with the social welfare of the inhabitants. The contribution made by the religious

missions is important and an increasing interest in social welfare is being taken by native local government councils and various indigenous societies.

Free hospitalization, medical and surgical treatment are provided for the indigenous people.

Although there is no single comprehensive ordinance dealing with social security and welfare services, there is legislation which provides for—

- (a) payment of compensation for death or injuries received arising out of or in the course of employment;
- (b) pension payments for indigenous members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary; and
- (c) Superannuation benefits for non-indigenous officers of the Public Service. Legislation to provide retirement benefits for members of the Auxiliary Division of the Public Service is to be introduced shortly.

Other pensions and assistance are payable on an *ex gratia* basis and are awarded according to needs.

In addition legislation has been drafted which will provide for the establishment of children's courts, recognized institutions and associated welfare organizations.

CHAPTER 6.

STANDARDS OF LIVING.

A survey of the cost of living for the indigenous people has not been practicable. In their social system the people can obtain most of their requirements such as food, fuel, cooking utensils and building material from their own local resources. They exchange and barter with each other for those things which they do not produce themselves. This system still provides a basic livelihood for the great majority of the people but they are gradually entering into a more complex system of production.

Conditions and stages of advancement vary so much throughout the Territory, from the semi-urbanized villages adjacent to the towns to the areas recently brought under Administration influence, that it is difficult to generalize. In all areas the people have ample land for their own food requirements.

One of the first results of Administration contact is the adoption of steel working tools. This enables native farmers to clear larger areas for gardens, to cultivate them better and to increase production. As soon as possible, officers of the extension service of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries carry out agricultural patrols in these new areas where they distribute planting material and assist and encourage people to adopt improved methods of agriculture. This usually leads to a further increase in production and a surplus for sale, the proceeds of which are used to buy manufactured goods.

The extensive activities of native local government councils, rural progress and co-operative societies, cash cropping and other forms of commercial activity, in fact the whole effect of culture contact, is rapidly improving living standards.

The administration is trying to improve standards of health and general welfare; yaws has been largely eradicated; and particular attention is being paid to nutrition and hygiene, the elimination of tuberculosis and malaria, the extension of education and training in more efficient and productive techniques.

Clothing standards are improving; the use of lavalava is widespread and western types of clothing are common in or near towns and other settlements. Footwear was unknown in traditional society and is still uncommon.

The housing standards of the indigenous people are also steadily improving and well designed dwellings built of permanent materials are gaining popularity. The improvement in social and economic conditions is also indicated by the number of indigenes who have acquired motor vehicles and power-driven vessels.

Particulars of the average cost of staple foodstuffs, clothes and domestic items in principal centres are contained in Appendix XVI.

CHAPTER 7.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) GENERAL: ORGANIZATION.

Legislation.

Legislation relating to public health introduced during the year included—

- (a) minor amendments to the Restaurants (Licensing) Ordinance, the Public Health (General Sanitation) Regulations, the Septic Tank Regulations and the Sewerage Regulations; and
- (b) the Public Health (Underground Water Tanks) Regulations 1959 which lay down specifications for underground water storage tanks and their hygienic management.

Departmental Organization.

The Department of Public Health is under the control of the Director of Public Health, with headquarters in Port Moresby, Papua.

The Department has seven functional divisions as follows, each under the supervision of an assistant director:—Medical Services; Preventive Medicine; Medical Training; Infant, Child and Maternal Health; Medical Research; Mental Health; and Administration.

The operations of the Department have been decentralized. The Trust Territory is divided into three geographical regions—the New Guinea Mainland, New Guinea Highlands and New Guinea Islands Regions—each under the administrative control of a regional medical officer with headquarters at Lae, Goroka and Rabaul respectively.

Staff.—Table 1 of Appendix XIX sets out the numbers employed in each medical category at 30th June, 1960.

Seven medical officers were appointed during the year from the cadetship scheme for medical officers and of these, five are now serving in New Guinea.

Indigenous staff employed include assistant medical practitioners, dental assistants and orderlies, hospital and nursing assistants, aid post orderlies, hospital orderlies, x-ray assistants and orderlies, malaria control workers, laboratory staff and health inspectors' assistants. The assistant medical practitioners are officers of the Third Division of the Public Service. Two assistant medical practitioners were stationed in New Guinea at 30th June, 1960. Fifteen members of the indigenous staff in New Guinea are officers of the Auxiliary Division and the remainder are Administration servants. All employees have opportunities for progress in status and salaries as skill and experience increase.

Medical Services Outside the Administration.

Most of the religious mission organizations provide medical services. These comprise 72 hospitals, 321 aid posts or medical centres, 72 welfare clinics and three hansenide colonies, staffed by 527 indigenes and 171 others including 10 medical practitioners. The missions are assisted by the Administration through a system of grants-in-aid and by the supply of drugs, dressings and equipment. The grants-in-aid and monetary value of supplies totalled £186,455 for the year under review. Grants-in-aid for the construction of mission hospitals and pre-school play centres amounted to £116,332.

Four Administration hansenide colonies and two tuberculosis hospitals are staffed and administered by missions on behalf of the Administration. The expenditure on these institutions totalled £106,186, all of which was met by the Administration.

There are no private hospitals other than those conducted by missions, but seven medical practitioners, three dental surgeons, three pharmacists and an optician are in private practice. Fifty-eight medical assistants are employed on various plantations.

The *Medical Ordinance 1952-1957* provides for registration of physicians, dentists and pharmacists and strict control is exercised to prevent practice by unauthorized persons.

Co-operation with other Government and International Organizations.

There is extensive co-operation with neighbouring territories, the South Pacific Commission and the World Health Organization. Regular reports of infectious diseases are sent to the two latter bodies. The Assistant Director (Research) is a member of the Research Council of the South Pacific Commission.

The Malariologist attended a conference on malaria at Honiara, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, in August, 1959.

The Director attended the Tenth Session of the World Health Organization Western Pacific Regional Committee held at Taipei, Formosa, in September, 1959.

An Inter-Territory Malaria Co-ordination Conference was held at Port Moresby, Papua, in 1959 and was attended by representatives from the South Pacific Com-

mission, Netherlands New Guinea, the New Hebrides, the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Australia and the Territory.

In October, 1959, a medical officer attached to the malaria control team attended a World Health Organization Malaria Eradication Course in Manila. The Senior Health Inspector was granted a World Health Organization fellowship and studied environmental sanitation in North Borneo and Central Africa.

In January, 1960, the Director began a six months' World Health Organization fellowship in public health administration involving visits to India, Sudan, East Africa and the United States of America, and in April, 1960, the Malariologist took up a World Health Organization fellowship of two months' duration under the Exchange of Scientific Workers (Malaria) Scheme; he is visiting Nigeria, the Cameroons, Zanzibar and French West Africa.

During the year visits were made to the Territory by officers of the Department of Public Health of Netherlands New Guinea including the Director of Public Health and specialists in malaria and Hansen's disease. Reciprocal visits were made by officers of the Administration's Department of Public Health.

Two assistant medical practitioners attended a refresher course on tuberculosis conducted by the World Health Organization at Suva, Fiji, in June, 1960.

The Administration takes the usual measures for the control of epidemic diseases and carries out the usual quarantine procedures.

Finance.

Expenditure on health services totalled £1,449,560, and expenditure on works and services of a capital nature and on the improvement and maintenance of hospital buildings and equipment amounted to £761,109. The principal new works carried out included the continuation of construction on the general hospitals at Wewak and Madang, the tuberculosis hospitals at Bita Paka and Butaweng and the hansenide colonies at Togoba, Hatzfeldhafen and Aitape. A small unit for mentally ill patients has been added to the Rabaul General Hospital (Nonga) and extensions were made to the Goroka (non-paying) hospital. Buildings at several established hospitals were replaced during the year.

The ascertainable expenditure by missions from their own funds on medical-services totalled £108,832. Native local government councils reported an expenditure of £17,507.

(b) MEDICAL FACILITIES.

Hospitals.

There are 73 Administration hospitals in the Territory, including four hansenide colonies and two tuberculosis hospitals which are staffed and administered by missions on behalf of the Administration. Admission to hospitals is free to indigenes except in the case of ten paying hospitals at centres where free-hospitals are also established.

Specialist surgeons are located at Rabaul, Lae and Goroka. Ophthalmologists are stationed at Lae and Rabaul. Pathology and radiography facilities are widely available throughout the Territory. When necessary patients are evacuated for medical treatment to a main hospital.

At all main centres there is an ambulance service manned by crews trained in first aid procedures to attend to accident cases and the transport of patients.

In addition to the medical facilities prescribed by employment legislation all plantations irrespective of size are encouraged to provide an efficient preventive and emergency medical service for their employees.

Estimated expenditure on the hospital building programme for 1960-61 is £662,000. Planned works include the continued construction of the general hospitals at Wewak and Madaog and the building of three small hospitals within the Highlands and Mainland Regions. Construction by various missions on behalf of the Administration will be continued on three hansenide and two tuberculosis hospitals.

Medical Aid Posts (Village Dispensaries).

Medical aid posts are set up to service groups of villages throughout the Territory and are staffed by indigenous aid post orderlies or by hospital orderlies who have completed a two-year course of training. The posts extend simple medical aid to indigenes, assist in establishing good hygiene practices and encourage the sick and injured to seek admission to hospital for treatment. Aid post orderlies carry out regular medical patrols to all the villages within their areas. The number of Administration aid posts increased from 898 to 998 and those operated by missions from 304 to 321.

The following table shows the distribution by district of Administration aid posts and those staffed by aid post orderlies. The remaining posts are staffed by hospital orderlies:—

District.	Aid Posts.	Posts Staffed by Aid Post Orderlies.
Morobe	225	213
Madang	57	44
Sepik	149	134
Eastern Highlands	137	112
Western Highlands	104	71
New Britain	145	105
New Ireland	58	49
Bougainville	88	62
Manus	35	35
Total	998	825

It is estimated that over 2,000,000 treatments were given at these posts during 1959-60.

Administration Medical Patrols.

The number of medical patrols carried out by European medical officers and medical assistants was 222 compared with 191 for the previous year. During these

patrols 303,959 people from 2,377 villages were examined and treatments given or arranged for the following cases:—

Disease.	Number treated.
Yaws	884
Tropical ulcers	2,183
Scabies	3,605
Tinea	17,747
Hansen's disease	1,219
Elephantiasis	1,113
Venereal diseases	38
Conjunctivitis	876
Other eye conditions	1,957
Severe anaemia	914
Pulmonary tuberculosis	381
Tuberculosis glands	1,652
Congenital abnormalities	445
Dental attention	18,585
Deformities and spastic conditions	1,015
Nutritional diseases	193
Enlarged liver	440
Fevers	946
Other treatments	3,476
Total	57,669

In addition 1,265 patrols were undertaken by indigenous hospital assistants and orderlies.

Specialist Services.

Maternity and Child Health Service.—At the end of the year there were 334 clinic centres, including thirteen main centres. The 321 rural clinic centres were serving 1,484 villages with a population of 380,697. Attendances by children at clinics increased by more than 17,000 and ante-natal attendances increased by over 2,000. Details are given in Tables 9 and 10 of Appendix XIX.

The aim of the service is to maintain infant, child and maternal health at the highest level. At regular village clinics practical advice is given on feeding and weaning and general care of the infant and child, with special emphasis on hygiene and the use of correct foods. Minor ailments are treated and sick children are referred for medical attention.

School medical examinations, immunization against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus, ante-natal and post-natal care, pre-school services and the training of indigenous girls in infant welfare, midwifery and pre-school duties are other important aspects of the work. The training courses provided are described in Section (f) of this chapter.

The religious missions also maintain clinics and 72 of their stations submit regular reports to the Administration on their activities. Details are given in Table 11 of Appendix XIX.

There are fourteen pre-school centres with a total enrolment of 456 children and a daily average attendance of 365. The Administration finances up to 60 per cent. of the building costs for the establishment of these centres and at eight of them it also provides the services of qualified pre-school teachers. At the other six centres, where qualified teachers are not available, a subsidy of £10 a child per annum on a daily average attendance

basis is paid by the Administration towards the employment of supervisory staff. Milk is issued to pre-school centres free of charge. The centres are managed by local pre-school committees which determine attendance fees.

Village playgrounds are being provided by the Administration for indigenous children free of charge and so far three have been established in the Rabaul area and one each at Madang and Bulolo. The playgrounds are under the control of a trained pre-school teacher assisted in some cases by indigenous pre-school assistants.

All children at pre-school centres and village playgrounds are given regular medical inspections and a full medical examination once a year.

Malaria Control.—Malaria continues to be the most widespread disease and the greatest cause of morbidity in the Territory and a high priority is given to its control.

Two pilot projects, which investigated the effectiveness of residual spraying of houses with various insecticides, were conducted at Maprik in the Sepik District and in the D'Entrecasteaux Islands in the Milne Bay District of Papua. Following the encouraging results obtained malaria control activities were extended to the New Guinea Islands Region, beginning in the New Ireland District in 1959.

Spraying of houses is now being carried out in the New Ireland and Bougainville Districts and by the end of June, 1960, approximately 90,000 people were being protected in this region. An assessment laboratory has been established in Rabaul under the direction of a specialist medical officer (Assistant Malariologist) to keep the effectiveness of the campaign in the New Guinea Islands Region under continual examination by means of clinical and entomological surveys. Material from a survey of the New Ireland District, where three spraying rounds have now been completed, is at present being examined. Pre-spraying operations have begun in the New Britain and Manus Districts.

All spraying in the New Guinea Islands Region has been performed by voluntary workers. To ensure the success of the campaign health education activities are being expanded under the supervision of an officer who has studied health education at the University of London and the techniques of its implementation in the Philippines under a World Health Organization fellowship. The village aid post network is being used to its fullest advantage to obtain the co-operation and enthusiasm of the village people in all districts.

Departmental malaria control field supervisors undertake an intensive eight weeks' course of training at the Department's Malaria Control School at Minj in the Western Highlands District, which also conducts courses of training for indigenous personnel engaged in the campaign.

Routine malaria control measures in the form of mechanical fogging, oiling and drainage were continued in urban areas. Malaria suppressives are issued free of charge to indigenes and to Administration personnel. The

infant, child and maternal welfare services, aid posts and hospitals play a considerable part in distributing suppressives to the indigenous population.

Tuberculosis Control.—Three survey units conducted epidemiological surveys and vaccination and case-finding programmes in the Admiralty Islands, the Madang District, and the New Ireland District.

Approximately 89,000 people were examined in the course of these surveys, the percentage cover achieved ranging from 88 per cent. to 95 per cent. of the census population at the time they were carried out.

Each survey unit is fully equipped for field laboratory and X-ray work. Conversion rates among those vaccinated approximated 95 per cent.

In-patient treatment was provided at Administration and mission hospitals (general and special tuberculosis) for approximately 1,600 patients. Construction is proceeding at the tuberculosis hospitals at Bita Paka and Butaweng to increase the bed capacity.

Domiciliary treatment services were consolidated and expanded in the Gazelle Peninsula and continued in New Ireland.

New domiciliary services were begun in the Admiralty Islands (prophylactic chemotherapy), and in the Madang District (full therapy). These services will be started in the Territory wherever they can be adequately supervised.

Patients discharged from hospital to domiciliary care are issued with full written instructions for supervised village treatments and are brought to centres at regular intervals for laboratory and X-ray checks.

Two thoracic surgical units visited Port Moresby during the year and operated on 61 patients from the Trust Territory, including one European and one Asian patient.

Venereal Disease.—The incidence of diseases in this group is very low, but treatment is available at all hospitals.

Hansen's Disease.—There are four Administration and three mission bausenide colonies in New Guinea as follows:—

District.	Colony.	Patients at 31st March, 1960.
Madang	Hatzfeldhafen	208
Western Highlands	Togoba	404
Western Highlands	Yampu	576
Sepik	Aitape	365
Bougainville	Torokina	46
Morobe	Etap	47
New Ireland	Anelaua	163

There are also the following Administration and mission hansenide wards:—

District.	Hansenide Ward.	Patients at 31st March, 1960.
Madang	Yaguam	74
Eastern Highlands	Kundiawa	44
Eastern Highlands	Okapa	14

Out-patient treatment is available at all Administration and mission general hospitals and at aid posts, and during the year 801 patients were treated at these establishments. Patients admitted to hansenide colonies totalled 734 and 472 patients were discharged to continue their treatment on a domiciliary basis. Domiciliary treatment is being given to 303 patients in the Wabag Sub-District and 394 in the Madang District.

Two hansenide surveys were undertaken in the Eastern Highlands District, one in the Okapa area and the other in the North Fore census division. In the Okapa area 5,416 people were examined and the incidence of Hansen's disease was found to be 4.61 per 1,000 (tuberculoid type 4.22 per 1,000, lepromatous type 0.36 per 1,000). In the North Fore division 4,576 people were examined and the incidence was found to be 3.93 per 1,000 (tuberculoid type 3.49 per 1,000, lepromatous type 0.21 per 1,000, and neuritic type 0.21 per 1,000).

Progressive case finding surveys to estimate the incidence of the disease in all parts of the Territory will be continued.

Medical Research.—An investigation into the demography, mortality and morbidity of the people and their customs and beliefs so far as these affect health has been proceeding for nearly a year in the Wingei and Wam census divisions of the Sepik District. The Malaria Control Section, Maprik, began residual spraying in the Wingei area early this year as an extension to its existing pilot project and by regular observation over some years it is hoped to discover the effect of the spraying on mortality in the various age groups, on birth weights, growth rates, haemoglobin levels, and various clinical indices. With the assistance of workers in Australia and abroad, studies are being made of possible changes in serum protein patterns, haptoglobins and virus antibody patterns which may follow the anti-malarial spraying.

A medical research officer from the Sydney School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine visited the Territory and carried out filariasis surveys in the Rai Coast and Maprik areas. On the Rai Coast control of the disease using diethylcarbamazathine is being assessed and at Maprik the effect of residual spraying is being studied.

A possible correlation between *tinea imbricata* and malnutrition is being investigated in the Maprik area.

Research into neonatal tetanus is proceeding and an investigation into the efficiency of active immunization with tetanus toxoid of mothers in pregnancy is being carried out.

A medical officer is investigating the masculinity rate of birth of different racial groups.

A register of tumor cases is being compiled by surgeons situated in the main centres and the information is being examined in co-operation with skilled histologists in Australia.

Research is still being directed to the disease known as kuru. The Department of Public Health is continuing to provide assistance to research workers from the

Adelaide University and from the National Institute of Health, Maryland, United States of America, who are carrying out investigations into this disease.

Investigations into goitre are proceeding and a nutrition research centre is being established at Kundiawa to study kwashiorkor and protein malnutrition generally.

Dental Service.—During the year school dental services were extended as planned to include children at Standard 3. The inspection of treatment groups by the senior dental officer has already shown very clearly the value of the service. No difficulty is expected in expanding the service during 1961 to include children at Standard 4.

With the implementation of improved and standardized methods of reporting, and with a clearly defined division of the services into school services and general services, the treatment figures during the year have shown a substantial increase.

Regular treatment tours to outstations are made by dental officers so that each centre to be visited has the services of a dental team every nine months. A new dental section has been created at Kavieng.

Treatments given in the Territory during the year numbered 10,472.

A Maxillo Facial Unit is established in Port Moresby at the Administration General Hospital. This unit, in co-operation with the hospital's general surgery team, treats all major oral surgical cases from the Trust Territory. There is a considerable demand for this type of treatment and 44 operations were carried out during the year.

Ophthalmology.—Specialist ophthalmologists are based at each of the regional headquarters at Rabaul and Lae and cases are referred to them from all hospitals. Routine medical patrols record eye cases requiring non-immediate specialist attention and at intervals selected patients are brought together at convenient centres for treatment by the ophthalmologists.

Trachoma campaigns have not so far been undertaken but wherever there are a number of cases, particularly in schools, the ophthalmologist institutes mass treatment. Periodic outbreaks of conjunctivitis are dealt with as they arise.

Mental Health.—An Assistant Director (Mental Health) was appointed during the year and is undertaking social anthropology studies to further his work in the mental health field. Dr. A. Sinclair, a psychiatrist from Australia who conducted a survey of mental health in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea in 1957, visited the Territory again during November and December, 1959, and carried out further studies in company with the Assistant Director.

A small block for the mentally ill was completed during the year at Rabaul General Hospital. Treatment of the mentally ill is undertaken at all Administration general hospitals.

Artificial Limb Factory.—This establishment caters for the needs of indigenous amputees, many of whom would otherwise have remained permanently incapacitated. During the year 91 prostheses were manufactured and fitted.

Health Centres.—In 1958, with the co-operation of the Vunadadir-Toma-Nanga Nanga Native Local Government Council, a health centre was established as a pilot project at Tapipipi, near Rabaul. The Council built a two-bedroom house for an assistant medical officer, a surgery, and a ward for transient patients and is now erecting living accommodation for an assistant health inspector and a community nurse. The Department of Public Health is responsible for staffing the centre, providing drugs and meeting recurrent expenditure. Present staff consists of an assistant medical officer and an assistant health inspector—both indigenes.

The Centre caters for 11,000 people and has eight aid posts under its jurisdiction. Its functions are concerned mainly with the prevention of disease and the promotion of the general health of the community through health education; the development of environmental health services (village sanitation and water supplies); infant and maternal welfare (including ante and post-natal care, domiciliary midwifery and school health examinations) in conjunction with the infant and Maternal Welfare Section; control and evaluation of communicable diseases; surveys and assessments of community health needs and local epidemiological patterns; and planning local health programmes in consultation with the community. It also supervises domiciliary services in relation to tuberculosis, leprosy and malaria on behalf of the specialist units. In its out-patient work it concentrates on early detection and diagnosis and refers cases elsewhere for effective treatment. By educating the community in the curative services available and stressing especially the need for early treatment, it complements the work of both aid posts and hospitals.

The success of the Tapipipi Health Centre has created considerable interest among the Tolai people. As a result of numerous requests a second centre is to be set up in conjunction with the Reimber and Livuan Native Local Government Councils who have agreed, with the support of special meetings of taxpayers, to contribute £2,400 to its establishment.

(c) ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION.

Removal and Treatment of Waste Matter.

The disposal of night soil is by septic tanks, conservancy methods, or by sea disposal where there are suitable currents.

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping, dumping in the sea or incineration. Controlled tipping has been used very effectively to reclaim various waste areas of land in Rabaul and Wewak.

Instruction and supervision in the correct disposal of wastes in indigenous communities is being carried out by assistant health inspectors. In the rural villages, the disposal of refuse and night soil is supervised by aid post orderlies, who are assisted and advised by officers of the Departments of Public Health and Native Affairs.

Native local government councils are showing an increasing interest in environmental sanitation matters and each year there is an overall increase in council expenditure in this field.

Water Supplies.

Reticulated water supplies are available in some parts of the township of Lae.

In other Territory towns, reliance is placed on rain water storage supplemented by water from deep wells. In Rabaul a water treatment plant is installed on a well in the town area and is functioning to the satisfaction of the health authorities. Every attempt is being made to find suitable water supplies for reticulation in this area. Boring tests are still being carried out.

Reticulated and well water are periodically sampled and bacteriologically tested by the laboratories of the Department of Public Health. Rural communities are encouraged to forward samples for analysis.

Health education in regard to safe water supplies and water-borne diseases at the village level is being conducted by a health education officer in the Gazelle Peninsula area and by medical personnel in other parts of the Territory.

Food Inspection.

Health inspectors and medical officers inspect food at all shops and places where food is manufactured or stored for sale and at town markets where locally grown fruits and vegetables are offered for sale.

The dairying industry, although small, is now well established in Lae and Rabaul. Dairies are inspected frequently and all dairy cows are tested for brucellosis and tuberculosis.

Slaughtering is controlled in co-operation with the Division of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Control of Pests Dangerous to Health.

Efficient equipment for the eradication of pests dangerous to health is available in the many towns throughout the Territory.

Rodent control is rigidly implemented at all ports of entry and trapping is encouraged. Rat poison is issued free of charge.

Private pest exterminators usually attend to the spraying of dwellings for insect infestation, but Administration personnel carry out spraying in isolated cases.

(d) PREVALENCE OF DISEASES.

Principal Diseases.

The principal diseases and conditions for which patients were admitted to hospital during the year were malaria, pneumonia, diarrhoea and influenza.

Seasonal outbreaks of pneumonia, resulting in some deaths, mainly among infants and elderly people, occurred in the Highlands Region during the year and were dealt with through medical patrols and aid posts.

The following table shows the incidence of the principal diseases among indigenes treated in Administration hospitals—

Reason for Admission.	In-patients.	Percentages.
Malaria	12,408	15.41
Pneumonia	7,871	9.77
Diarrhoea	4,420	5.49
Influenza	4,319	5.36
Tropical Ulcer	4,159	5.16
Bronchitis	3,145	3.90
Confinements	2,109	2.62
Lacerations	1,920	2.38
U.R.T.I.	1,870	2.32
Abscess	1,849	2.30
Malnutrition	1,666	2.07
Scabies	1,653	2.05
Dysentery	1,645	2.04
Gastro-enteritis	1,505	1.87
Fractures	1,432	1.78
Leprosy	1,421	1.76
Wounds	1,117	1.39
Tuberculosis Infections	1,100	1.37
Conjunctivitis	1,001	1.24
Burns	1,001	1.24
Others	22,952	28.49
Total	80,563	100.00

Principal Causes of Death.

The pattern has not altered substantially from that of the preceding year and pneumonia and malaria were the chief causes of death, although the percentage of deaths from malaria showed a substantial decrease.

The table hereunder gives the principal causes of death in Administration hospitals during the period under review—

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Pneumonia	718	35.76
Malaria	110	5.48
Dysentery (all forms)	101	5.03
Meningitis	82	4.08
Gastro-enteritis	72	3.58
Malnutrition	71	3.53
Cardiac Failure	67	3.34
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	64	3.19
Prematurity	61	3.04
Carcinoma	41	2.04
Diarrhoea	28	1.39
Cirrhosis	26	1.29
Tetanus	25	1.24
C.S. Meningitis	24	1.19
Nephritis (chronic)	23	1.14
Nephritis (acute)	20	.99
Uraemia	19	.95
Hepatitis	16	.80
P.U.O.	16	.80
Nephrosis	14	.70
Cerebral Haemorrhage	14	.70
Anaemia	12	.60
Post Partum Haemorrhage	12	.60
Septicaemia	12	.60
Pericarditis	12	.60
Burns	12	.60
Jaundice	12	.60
Hansen's Disease	10	.50
Others	314	15.64
Total	2,008	100.00

Important Case Mortality Rates in Percentages.

The following table shows important case mortality rates in percentages for the indigenous population:—

Reason for Admission.	Number Treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
Septicaemia	18	12	66.67
Leukaemia	6	4	66.67
Tetanus	39	25	64.10
Myocarditis	19	12	63.16
C.S. Meningitis	46	24	52.17
Thrombosis	6	3	50.00
Jaundice	24	12	50.00
Diphtheria	12	5	41.67
Meningitis	232	85	36.64
Sarcoma	22	7	31.82
Post Partum Haemorrhage	41	12	29.27
Carcinoma	141	41	29.08
Food Poisoning	7	2	28.57
Cirrhosis of the Liver	97	26	26.80
Beri Beri	18	4	22.22
Dysentery Amoebic	24	4	16.67
Peritonitis	30	5	16.67
Poliomyelitis	19	3	15.79
Kuru	67	9	13.43
Ruptured Spleen	33	4	12.12
Acute Nephritis	166	20	12.05
Dysentery Bacillary	131	14	10.69
Hepatitis	162	16	9.88
Pneumonia	7,871	718	9.12
Haematemesis	24	2	8.33
Epilepsy	75	6	8.00
Dysentery, Unknown Origin	1,223	83	6.79
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	996	64	6.43
Brain Trauma	33	2	6.06
Ascites	33	2	6.06
Gastro-enteritis	1,505	72	4.78
Anaemia	489	22	4.50
Tuberculosis Infections	294	13	4.42
Malnutrition	1,666	71	4.26
P.U.O.	461	16	3.47
Snake Bite	74	2	2.70
Retained Placenta	123	3	2.44
Asthma	163	2	1.23
Burns	1,001	12	1.20
Osteomyelitis	86	1	1.16
Malaria	12,408	110	0.89
Fractures	1,432	9	0.63
Diarrhoea	4,420	28	0.63
Whooping Cough	336	2	0.60
Bronchitis	3,145	9	0.29
Chicken Pox	807	2	0.25

Vital Statistics.

There are still no valid vital statistics available. Information being obtained by the increasing numbers of local government councils will in future years provide a basis for such statistics.

(e) PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Vaccination.

Stress is continually placed on preventive medicine and all suitable vaccines are provided free of charge.

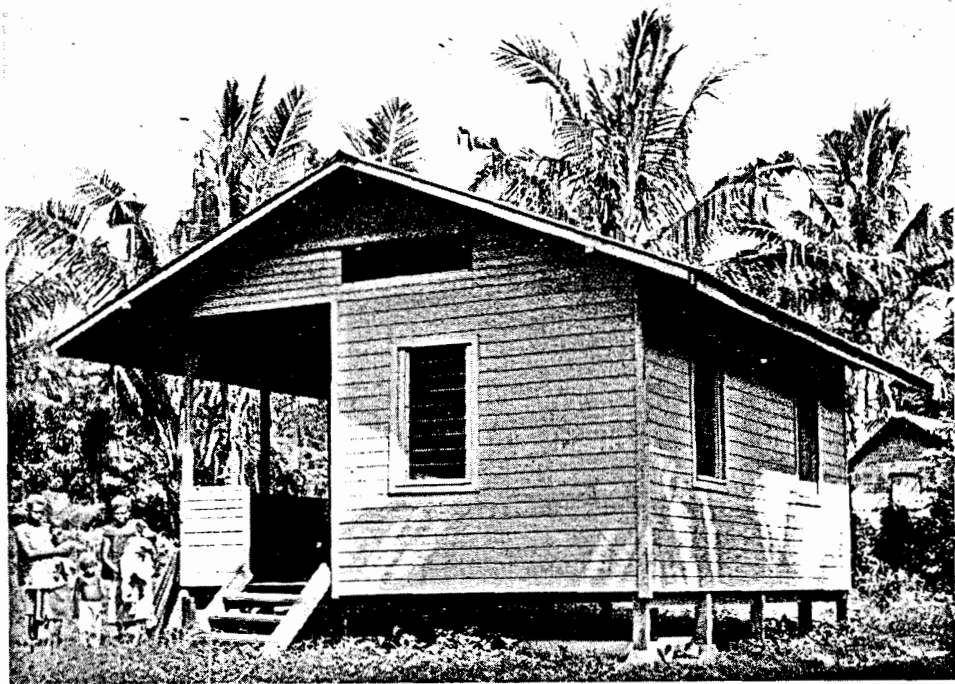
Immunization against pertussis, diphtheria and tetanus is given as a routine to children attending both Administration and mission child welfare clinics. Vaccination



A health inspector from the Tapipipi Health Centre inspecting a pig pen.



Trainee aid post orderlies at the Wewak Training School.



Increasing numbers of villagers are building houses of standard materials.



Trainee bricklayers at Boram Corrective Institution near Wewak.

with Salk vaccine is being continued as part of a campaign against poliomyelitis and approximately 15,500 injections were given during the year.

Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases.

Compulsory notification of infectious diseases and the precautions to be taken against the spreading of diseases are prescribed principally in the *Public Health Ordinance* 1932-1938; the *Public Health (General Sanitation) Regulations*; the *Mosquito Prevention and Destruction Regulations*; the *Suppression of Hansen's Disease Ordinance* 1920-1947; and the *Infectious Diseases Regulations*.

Under the latter Regulations local medical authorities must be notified immediately concerning cases of any of the prescribed infectious diseases.

Quarantine.

There are two international air-routes in New Guinea—one through Bougainville to the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and the other through Wewak to Netherlands New Guinea—and full quarantine procedures are carried out at the ports of landing in the Territory.

Medical officers are stationed at each shipping port of entry and the quarantine procedures are applied to all overseas ships.

(f) MEDICAL TRAINING AND HEALTH EDUCATION.

Training.

The Division of Medical Training of the Department of Public Health is responsible for the training of Administration medical staff within the Territory.

Assistant Medical Practitioners.—The Papuan Medical College which is associated with the Port Moresby General Hospital provides a course of training for assistant medical practitioners. The course consists of a preliminary year and five years of further study along the lines of medical courses at Australian universities but with passes at a lower standard. One female and two male students from New Guinea have progressed to the first year of the course after completing the preliminary year and are taking the subjects of physics, chemistry, zoology, botany and sociology. There are also three New Guinea students taking the preliminary year.

Entrance to the first year of the course is limited to students who have passed the Queensland Junior Public Examination or its equivalent; other students must undertake at least one year of preliminary training.

Nurses.—General nursing training is in progress at the Rabaul General Hospital (Nonga), New Britain. The course follows the Australian pattern and successful female students will be designated territorial nurses or nursing assistants depending on the standard reached. Male students who pass will be designated hospital assistants.

At the 30th June, 1960, 29 males and 22 females were in training at Rabaul and in addition, 29 males and 12 females from New Guinea were undergoing nursing training at the General Hospital, Port Moresby.

Aid Post Orderlies.—The training of aid post orderlies—male indigenes who staff the medical service at the village level—is one of the most important parts of the overall training programme. The training is carried out at aid post training schools established at Rabaul, Lae, Wewak, Goroka and Mount Hagen where students undergo a two-year course in the theory and practice of medicine and hygiene as it applies to their work at aid posts. The schools are in the charge of full-time European medical instructors assisted by indigenes who have been trained for this work. At the end of the year 214 aid post orderlies were in training.

Hospital Orderlies.—Hospital orderlies (formerly designated medical orderlies) carry out routine nursing duties and are trained in hospitals by medical assistants under the supervision and direction of the medical officer in charge. At 30th June, 1960, 320 males and 64 females were undergoing training in Territory hospitals.

Infant and Maternal Welfare.—The Infant, Child and Maternal Health Division trains girls as midwifery orderlies, infant welfare orderlies, midwifery assistants and infant welfare assistants. The Administration is assisted in this training by the religious missions who are subsidized for the work. There are eight Administration and five mission training centres from which five infant welfare assistants, four infant welfare orderlies and three midwifery orderlies graduated in 1959-60. An additional 100 are in training at Administration centres and 60 at mission centres.

Midwifery assistants and infant welfare assistants are admitted to training at educational Standard 5. The initial course takes a period of two years at the end of which students are qualified as infant welfare assistants. A further year is required for midwifery assistants. The examination conducted by the Administration at the conclusion of both courses consists of written, oral and practical work.

On graduation a certificate is issued and graduates then work in hospitals and clinics caring for mothers and infants. Infant welfare orderlies are trained to work under supervision and undergo only an oral and practical examination.

Pre-School Assistants.—Pre-school assistants are trained at pre-school centres by qualified pre-school teachers. The training course, previously of three years' duration, has been concentrated into a two-year course to match other courses for indigenous girls, and educational Standard 6 is required for entry. After graduation and an additional year's supervised work with village groups pre-school assistants are qualified to accept full responsibility for the supervision of village playgrounds in urban and rural areas. Eight New Guinea students are at present in training and one New Britain graduate is stationed at her home village.

Dental, Laboratory and X-Ray Assistants and Orderlies.—Students of educational Standard 9 are accepted for training as dental assistants and laboratory assistants, while Standard 7 is required for x-ray assistants. Training of these categories takes three years and is carried out at the Rabaul General Hospital. Dental, X-ray and laboratory orderlies receive a lower standard of training and work under supervision.

At the present time the following trainees in these categories are undergoing training in the Territory:—

Dental Assistants	3
X-ray Assistants	1
Laboratory Assistants	3
Laboratory Orderlies	3
Dental Orderlies	2
X-ray Orderly	1

Malaria Control Assistants.—Malaria control assistants undergo a two months' course of training to fit them for malaria control work and supervision in the field. Eleven were trained for this work during the year.

Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji.—Provision is made for indigenes who have reached the required educational standard to attend the Central Medical, Dental and Nursing Schools at Suva, Fiji.

At 30th June, 1960, seven students from New Guinea were attending the following courses:—

Assistant Medical Practitioner	6
Assistant Dental Officer	1
Total	7

Health Education.

During the year six aid post orderlies were specially trained to carry out village education in relation to the malaria eradication campaign in the New Guinea Islands Region. Health education was widely incorporated in local government council activities in the Gazelle Peninsula.

Special weekly broadcasts in three languages are devoted to health topics, and health education is included in all other sessions where appropriate. Full use is made of news sheets and the press for health articles. A film in three languages on malaria went into production during the year.

Health education is included in courses for officers of all departments at the Australian School of Pacific Administration, and a central Health Education Council which includes permanent members from the Departments of Public Health, Education, Native Affairs and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, ensures that health education is brought into the activities of all field departments.

A Territory-wide survey of attitudes and beliefs in health and allied matters was organized by the Health Education Council and is being carried out by field officers of all departments of the Administration. The aim of the survey, which will continue indefinitely, is to provide a basis for a properly organized health education approach to the problem of preserving customs which are beneficial

from a health and social standpoint, and of educating communities at the same time in the need to discard customs detrimental to their health.

(g) NUTRITION.

Most of the people live in rural areas and if a variety of local foods is eaten an adequate diet can be obtained. Usually, however, the protein intake is low.

The indigenous staple foods are yams, sweet potato, taro, banana, sago and tapioca. The main imported staple food eaten is brown or vitamin enriched white rice. Wheatmeal is imported and is used as a subsidiary food. Of the locally grown foods yams and taro are the most nutritious. Sweet potato, especially the yellow and orange varieties, is particularly high in vitamins. Tapioca, banana and sago have a low thiamin and protein content. Fortunately, in areas where sago is eaten as the staple food, fish and green vegetables are also available. Tapioca is not a popular food and is eaten when other foods are lacking. In areas where banana is the staple food, various vegetables are also grown and form part of the diet.

No part of the Territory is subject to famine, although at times there may be local food shortages due to drought, local outbreaks of pests or disease, or miscalculation by the inhabitants as to the area to be planted as food gardens. Field officers of the Departments of Native Affairs and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries can usually anticipate food shortages and encourage the people to correct the position by establishing larger areas of garden.

Improvement of food resources is mainly carried out by the Division of Extension and Marketing of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, the activities of which are recorded in Chapter 3(b) of Section 4 of Part VI. The increasing number of crops grown as a result of Administration encouragement is overcoming local food shortages by spreading the risk of crop failure over a greater range of species and by widening the use of storable cereals and pulses in what was formerly a root crop economy.

The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is also promoting the development of fisheries and the introduction of animal husbandry into the farming system to ensure a larger source of protein.

Better methods of fishing are being taught and improved types of fishing gear are being supplied to the people. Experimental work on the introduction and breeding of various species of fish in ponds has continued. Pigs are being bred and distributed to the people to improve the strain of local animals, and cattle from Administration live-stock stations are being supplied to farmers in the highlands areas.

When stores are within reach, imported foods such as bread, butter, fortified margarine, meat, rice, sugar, tea, milk, biscuits, soft drinks, &c., may be bought as a supplement to local foods.

In the larger centres such as Lae, Rabaul, Kavieng, Madang and Wewak, people who do not have gardens

buy a large percentage of their food from local supplies at the markets. Wherever bakeries are established they are encouraged to use wholemeal flour in the manufacture of bread and non-sweetened biscuits.

A ration scale prescribed by the Native Labour Ordinance and Regulations provides for an adequate diet for workers. Except as indicated below it is compulsory for employees to be issued with this ration which allows for local foods to be used when available; alternatively, imported foods including brown rice, wheatmeal and meats are issued.

Where officers of the Department of Native Affairs are satisfied that an employee is competent to purchase an adequate quantity of foodstuff, or he has enough food from his own gardens, he is allowed to receive payment of cash in lieu of rations and to make his own purchases.

Surveys have been carried out in several areas and, where it has been found necessary, advice has been given as to how nutrition can be improved.

Wherever possible attention is given to the diets of infants, children and expectant mothers and parents are encouraged to grow food crops which are suitable for infants and children. Leaflets and posters with pictures and a simple script on infant feeding have also been published and distributed, and a text-book on infant feeding, and simple instructions for lectures and demonstrations have been compiled for use in girls' schools and women's clubs and in the training of infant welfare workers.

CHAPTER 8.

NARCOTIC DRUGS.

Narcotic drugs are not manufactured or produced in the Territory or exported from the Territory. Importation is controlled by the *Customs Ordinance* 1951-1959 and the *Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Ordinance* 1952-1953. Labelling distribution and sale are controlled under the *Dangerous Drugs Ordinance* 1952, the *Medical Ordinance* 1952-1957 and the *Pharmacy Ordinance* 1952-1953. The Medical Ordinance provides for the registration of pharmaceutical chemists and the control of the practice of pharmacy.

Dangerous drugs are not permitted to be imported without licence issued by the Administrator. Adequate safeguards are prescribed for the receipt, storage and sale of these drugs and their use is strictly limited.

There is neither traffic in nor abuse of narcotic drugs and there are no known cases of addiction.

The following Conventions relating to narcotics have been applied to the Territory:—

International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs with Protocol 1925; and International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs 1931 and Protocol of 1948.

The following quantities of opium and its derivatives and other dangerous drugs were imported during the year under review and used solely for medicinal purposes:

	Grammes.
Morphine	113
Opium in the form of tinctures, extracts, &c. ..	168*
Cocaine	4
Pethidine	1550
Methadone	1

* Morphine content.

The importation of diacetylmorphine (heroin) is prohibited for all purposes.

CHAPTER 9.

DRUGS.

The importation, distribution, storage, use and sale of drugs and pharmaceuticals are controlled by the *Poisons and Dangerous Substances Ordinance* 1952-1958 and Regulations and the *Drugs Ordinance* 1952 and Regulations, in addition to the ordinances referred to in the preceding chapter.

CHAPTER 10.

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS.

Legislation.

The *Excise (Beer) Ordinance* 1952-1960 provides for the licensing of brewers and prescribes the conditions to be observed in the brewing of beer. Provisions for the regulation of the sale, supply and disposal of fermented and spirituous liquor are contained in the *Liquor Ordinance* 1955-1959.

The sale of any kind of alcoholic liquor is subject to licence and a licensing commissioner hears and determines all applications for licences and deals with all matters concerning the renewal, transfer, removal of licences, &c. The distillation or manufacture of alcoholic liquor is forbidden except on licence or permit from the Administrator.

With one or two minor exceptions there are no indigenous alcoholic beverages in the Territory. The *Liquor (Natives) Ordinance* 1953-1958 prohibits the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor to an indigenous person and the Native Administration Regulations make it an offence to drink or be in possession of intoxicating liquor. The *Poisons and Dangerous Substances Regulations* (Methylated Spirits) 1958 control the sale of methylated spirits.

The *Liquor Ordinance* 1959 operates to curtail the sale of liquor to unauthorized persons in the Territory not by restricting sales to persons entitled to purchase, but by recording such transactions and tracing resales by persons disposing illegally of their purchases.

No maximum alcoholic content is prescribed in respect of wines, beer and other fermented beverages.

The quantities of liquor imported into the Territory during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 were as follows:—

	1958-59.	1959-60.
	Imperial gallons.	Imperial gallons.
Ale, beer, stout, cider, &c.	402,373	308,416
Spirits—		
Brandy	3,189	3,429
Gin	4,300	4,036
Whisky	8,307	7,588
Rum (underproof)	15,719	13,656
Rum (overproof)	2,517	2,773
Other Spirits	1,959	2,505
Wines—		
Sparkling	1,053	1,076
Still	6,661	7,580
Still (sacramental)	1,477	2,145
Total	447,555	353,204

Import Duties.

The following import duties are levied on alcoholic liquors:—

- (a) Ales, beers, &c.:—
 - (1) 6s. 9d. per gallon
 - (2) for corresponding non-alcoholic beverages, 2s. 6d. per gallon.
- (b) Spirituous liquors—
 - (1) Rum, when not exceeding the strength of proof, 69s. per gallon.
 - (2) Rum, when exceeding the strength of proof, 69s. per proof gallon.
 - (3) Spirituous liquors, n.e.i., when not exceeding the strength of proof, 75s. per gallon.
 - (4) Spirituous liquors, n.e.i., when exceeding the strength of proof, 75s. per proof gallon.
- (c) Wines—
 - (1) Sparkling, 35s. per gallon.
 - (2) Still, containing less than 27 per cent. proof spirit, 3s. per gallon.
 - (3) Still, including medicated and vermouth, 6s. per gallon.
 - (4) Grape, unfermented, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.
 - (5) Other than grape, n.e.i., including Sake and Samshu—
 - (a) when not exceeding the strength of proof, 39s. per gallon.
 - (b) when exceeding the strength of proof, 56s. per proof gallon.
 - (6) For sacramental purposes—50 per cent. of the specified appropriate duty rate.

CHAPTER 11.

HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

Legislation.

The legislation affecting town planning and housing is:

- (1) the *Town Boundaries Ordinance 1951-1952* under which the Administrator may declare a place in the Territory to be a town and set forth and declare the boundaries of a town;
- (2) the *Town Planning Ordinance 1952-1959* which provides for the planning and development of towns, the establishment of a Town Planning Board and the division of towns into zones for residential, commercial, industrial and other purposes; and
- (3) the *Building Ordinance 1953-1955* which provides for the establishment of Town Building Boards with authority to control the erection of buildings, prescribe safety measures and set standards for sanitary and other facilities.

Housing Conditions.

In the rural areas most of the people build houses of traditional design from materials available locally. There are no pressing problems and there is no housing shortage.

In the towns there has been extensive building, but building capacity has been unable to keep pace with the increase in urban population and a housing shortage remains. The problem is now being overcome, however, by an expanded building programme.

New houses are modern in design and generally suited to the climate. Building materials used are mainly timber, fibro-cement sheets, cement and galvanized iron, stabilized earth and bricks.

Housing loans to a maximum of £2,750 may be made under the *Housing Loans Ordinance 1953-1958* to any member of the community to buy, build or enlarge a home. Such loans are limited to township areas and are repayable over a maximum period of 35 years, at 5 per cent. interest.

The War Service Homes Division of the Commonwealth of Australia Department of National Development provides capital up to £2,750 in each case to enable ex-servicemen to erect or purchase homes. The interest rate is 3½ per cent., and loans are repayable over a period of 30 years or 45 years, depending on the nature of the materials used in construction.

The Native Labour Ordinance and allied employment legislation prescribe the minimum standards of housing for indigenous workers.

Town Planning.

Authority to supervise the planning and development of towns is vested in a Town Planning Board advised by a Town Planner.

During the year a land use survey was made of Rabaul; a draft zoning plan for Kainantu, and a draft town plan for Angoram were prepared; and extensions to Wewak were designed.

Zoning plans for Wau, Mount Hagen, Banz and Minj and a design for a new residential area in the town of Lae were approved by the Town Planning Board, and a residential area of Kavieng was rezoned as a commercial area.

Negotiations to acquire additional land at Kokopo for future town expansion were begun.

Training and Research.

Both practical and theoretical training in the building and associated trades is given at the technical schools and under the provisions of the Native Apprenticeship Scheme, and indigenous artisans employed by the Administration and the missions in the construction of hospitals, schools and other buildings, receive practical training on the job. Village communities wishing to erect such buildings, using local materials and labour are advised by the Administration on the most suitable method of construction and design. The operation of co-operative societies has further expanded the building activities of the indigenous people.

Experiments with building materials and techniques are being continued. The aim of these experiments is to ascertain what building materials can be manufactured cheaply from local resources, in particular by unskilled or semi-skilled operators, and to develop simple construction procedures. Materials which have proved satisfactory include bricks and blocks of various types; pisé and stabilized earth have also given good results. By using these materials and simplified methods of construction in part of its own building programme, the Administration hopes to encourage others to follow suit.

A desire to improve their standards of housing is becoming evident among the indigenous people as a result of economic prosperity and it is expected that they will make increasing use of the new building practices to replace their own.

CHAPTER 12.

PROSTITUTION.

There is no problem of prostitution or brothel-keeping, and, therefore, legislative or administrative measures are not necessary.

CHAPTER 13.

PENAL ORGANIZATION.

Factors Responsible for Crime.

Apart from sporadic tribal fighting in the areas which have not yet been brought under full Administration control there are no special factors responsible for crime and the incidence of crime continues to be low.

Legislation.

The *Corrective Institutions Ordinance 1957-1959* and Regulations, which came into operation on 31st March, 1960, provide for the administration of corrective institutions and for the education of persons under detention.

Departmental Organization.

The Controller of Corrective Institutions is responsible for the management of all institutions.

These are divided into three categories—central, district, and subsidiary. The central institutions are located at Lae, Rabaul and Goroka; the district institutions at Wewak, Lorengau, Kavieng, Sohano, Madang and Mount Hagen; and subsidiary institutions at various suitable locations.

The Rabaul, Lae and Wewak institutions are to be re-located away from towns to encourage agricultural training and animal husbandry. Construction of the new Wewak institutions at Boram and the Rabaul institution at Keravat is well under way and site preparation and roads and bridges are in progress at Lae. New sites have been chosen in the New Ireland, Manus, Bougainville and Sepik Districts for district and subsidiary institutions.

Officers of the institution service have been appointed to Lae, Madang, Wewak and Rabaul and appointments will be made soon to the Sohano, Kavieng, Lorengau, Goroka and Mount Hagen institutions. At subsidiary institutions where corrective institution officers are not available, members of the Department of Native Affairs are vested with the powers, duties and obligations of corrective institution officers.

Members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary who previously undertook all prison duties are being progressively relieved of those responsibilities. As far as possible officers are recruited from within the Public Service.

All officers and warders are given special training at the Bomana Corrective Institution at Port Moresby, Papua, for a period of nine months in institution management, treatment and care of detainees, training, correction and rehabilitation.

Classification of Detainees.

Detainees are committed to the institution nearest the place where sentence was imposed but those serving a long-term sentence may be transferred to a central institution for more effective supervision, training and specialist medical treatment. Detainees may also be transferred before release to the institutions nearest to their homes to help them re-establish their family relationships and assist them in their rehabilitation. (Under the *Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act 1923-1957*, Europeans sentenced to imprisonment for a term of more than six months are transferred to a prison in Australia and discharged from prison there on completion of their sentence.)

On their admission to an institution, detainees are classified as follows:—

First Class—Detainees held under investigation, remanded in custody, awaiting trial and those who have appealed against their conviction.

Second Class—Persons imprisoned for contempt of court or failing to give security for the peace or good behavior; or those imprisoned for failure to

comply with an order made under a law of the Territory relating to maintenance or affiliation orders; and detainees who have appealed against sentence, until such time as the appeal is determined.

Third Class—Detainees other than those of the first and second classes who—

- (a) have not been previously imprisoned in the Territory or elsewhere; or,
- (b) in the opinion of the Controller, are likely to co-operate in and benefit by training.

Fourth Class—

- (a) Detainees, other than those of the first, second and third classes, who have been previously imprisoned in the Territory or elsewhere;
- (b) Detainees who, in the opinion of the Controller of Corrective Institutions, should not be associated with detainees of any other class.

In addition, detainees in respect of whom any investigation is proceeding to determine their classification, may be placed in a fifth class.

As far as practicable, detainees of one class are kept separate from those of any other class. The Controller may order the transfer of detainees from one class to another and the separation of juveniles or recidivists within a class. Separate quarters beyond the walls of the main compound of each institution are provided for the exclusive use of female detainees.

Conditions of Institution Labour.

Penalties which may be imposed under the laws of the Territory include imprisonment with or without hard labour and either sentence may be passed for the whole period of imprisonment. Detainees sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour are employed on Administration undertakings as the Controller directs.

Except as specially provided in the Regulations, hours of work may not exceed eight and a half hours per day and there is no work on Saturday afternoon or on Sunday.

Detainees may be employed both inside and outside an institution and most work outside where they receive, as far as possible, practical training in agriculture, plant operation and a number of trades. Training techniques are kept at a level consistent with the economic resources of village communities. For instance, simple brickmaking machines use coral and gravel as raw materials. No artificial fertilizers are used in agriculture, reliance being placed on the use of legumes as "green manure" and rotation cropping is practised.

Detainees of the first and second classes may be required to keep the institution in a clean and sanitary condition.

Female prisoners are employed on such tasks as sewing, washing and weeding.

Payment at the rate of eight shillings a month for the full period of sentence is made to detainees serving a sentence of 24 months or over to assist in their rehabilitation on release.

Institution Conditions.

Welfare.—All detainees are medically examined on admission, transfer and discharge and are regularly seen by visiting medical officers. When adequate treatment cannot be given in an institution, sick persons are removed to a hospital for specialist treatment. Provision is also made for the treatment of psychiatric cases and for the criminal insane.

Visiting medical officers also inspect institution buildings and services and examine clothing, bedding and food and may order bedding or clothes additional to those items laid down in the regulations to be issued. The number of blankets and woollen garments issued varies according to the height of the institution above sea level.

Under the Ordinance provision is made for the appointment of chaplains and for religious services.

Visiting Justices.—Visiting justices, appointed so that each institution in the Territory is covered, are empowered to visit institutions at any time of the day or night; to have access to all parts of an institution and to all detainees; to inspect all institution records; and to obtain any information required. No institution official may be present at an interview of a detainee by a visiting justice. Judges of the Supreme court are *ex officio* visiting justices, and magistrates of the Department of Law, and certain other officers of the Administration, are appointed visiting justices to all institutions in the Territory.

Discipline.—Visiting justices try breaches of discipline and may impose a penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month in addition to the term being served by the detainee at the time of the offence. Offences aggravated by repetition or otherwise are tried by a magistrate who may impose a sentence not exceeding six months. Such sentence is cumulative with any sentence the prisoner is serving at the time. Witnesses called are sworn or affirmed in the manner usual in courts of justice.

Remissions.—Male detainees serving a sentence of more than three months are eligible for a remission of eight days a month while females serving a sentence of more than one month are eligible for a remission of ten days a month. Detainees serving a life sentence have their sentences reviewed at the end of twelve years from the time the life sentence was imposed. Another review is made three years later when the detainee may be released.

Training, Amenities, and Rehabilitation.

Training is given in technical trades such as motor maintenance, plumbing, carpentry, brick-making, brick-laying, building and sawmilling, in the operation of heavy equipment and in agriculture, fish pond culture, animal husbandry and forestry. Special funds are provided to buy equipment and close liaison is maintained with the Departments of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Public Works and Forests. Formal education is at present given only to juvenile offenders.

Recreations include football, cricket, basketball and handicrafts, and motion pictures are to be introduced at the main institutions. Detainees may buy or be given books, magazines, religious literature and additional toilet and stationery items. They may also correspond with relatives and friends at frequent intervals.

On discharge, indigenous detainees usually return to their villages. Sustenance is provided for the journey, and land, sea or air transport is provided free if the discharged person elects to return to his village within a month of his release.

Both the Corrective Institutions Branch and the Department of Native Affairs assist in finding employment for discharged persons. The Department of Native Affairs investigates any problems discharged persons may have, arranges continued medical treatment if this should be necessary and provides general after-care and assistance.

PART VIII.—EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT.

CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Legislation.

The education system of the Territory is governed by the *Education Ordinance 1952-1957* and *Education Regulations*, the basic provision of which is that the control and direction of secular education in the Territory are the responsibility of the Administration. The *Native Apprenticeship Ordinance 1951-1955* regulates apprenticeship training and examinations. The *Education Ordinance* provides for the following:—

- (1) the establishment by the Administrator of schools, pre-school centres and other educational activities;
- (2) compulsory registration, recognition, or exemption of all schools conducted by educational agencies other than the Administration;
- (3) grants to be made by the Administration to missions and other educational agencies;
- (4) the conduct of schools by native authorities subject to the approval of the Director of Education;
- (5) the declaration of compulsory attendance of children at schools in specified areas;
- (6) the determination of the language or languages to be used in schools;
- (7) the establishment of an education advisory board to advise on educational matters and consisting of the Director of Education, four members appointed by the Administrator to represent the Christian missions and other voluntary educational agencies in the Territory, and such other members, not exceeding four, as the Administrator appoints; and
- (8) the appointment of district education committees of not more than five members including at least one Christian mission representative.

Juvenile Delinquency.

The number of juvenile offenders sentenced to imprisonment in the Territory is very small. Any detainee known or believed to be under eighteen years of age is classified as a juvenile offender and is segregated from adult detainees. Special steps are taken to ensure that such segregation does not amount to solitary confinement and, under the *Corrective Institutions Regulations*, arrangements are made through the Department of Education for the removal of juvenile offenders from a corrective institution to a school or other establishment for training and education.

Special legislation or special courts for juveniles do not at present exist but draft legislation has been prepared to regulate the practice of courts when juveniles appear before them and to provide for probation, conditional release, mandating to suitable persons or organizations, and after-care.

General Policy.

The board objectives of educational policy include the following:—

- (a) the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the peoples of the Territory;
- (b) a blending of cultures; and
- (c) the voluntary acceptance of Christianity by the indigenous people in the absence of any indigenous body of religious faith founded on indigenous teaching or ritual.

To attain these objectives it is necessary to—

- (a) achieve mass literacy i.e. to teach all indigenous children to read and write in a common language;
- (b) awaken the interest of the indigenous people in, and assist their progress towards, a higher material standard of living and a civilized mode of life;
- (c) teach the indigenous community what is necessary to enable it to cope with the political, economic and social changes that are occurring throughout the Territory;
- (d) blend the best features of indigenous culture with those of civilization so that the indigenous groups will be able to manage their own affairs and regard themselves as a people with common bonds in spite of tribal differences; and
- (e) provide within the Territory, as a means of encompassing the above, a full range of primary, secondary, tertiary, technical and adult education for both sexes and for all classes of the community.

With regard to the first task it is recognized that universal literacy in English, which it is intended will eventually become the common language of the Territory, is one of the most important single means by which the progress

of the people can be promoted. Accordingly, in Administration schools, the indigenous languages are used as a medium of instruction in a few cases only and even then only in the first year or two of the primary school. In some mission schools local vernaculars are used in the first years of primary education to teach reading and writing. The missions, however, are increasingly introducing English in the first years in conjunction with the vernacular.

In some areas Melanesian Pidgin is used as a means of introducing English. It is expected that with the development of English as the common language the need for pidgin will decline and that it will eventually disappear. Progress towards eliminating Melanesian Pidgin depends, therefore, upon the progress in the attainment of universal literacy in English. This is limited by the number of teachers qualified to teach English and the educational standard of the indigenous teachers themselves. Both of these problems will be solved gradually as the standard of education in the Territory rises.

In addition to teaching reading and writing as a means of communication the most urgent work of the primary schools, especially in the more primitive areas, is to reinforce the work of Administration departments and other public and private institutions in improving hygiene, combating disease, ensuring the understanding and co-operation of the people in the establishment and maintenance of law and order, the production and wider use of better food, the improvement of housing and the elimination of social customs which retard development. There is also a need for instruction in the use of tools, materials and methods by means of which other material improvements will take place; thus the provision of manual and technical training, at all levels, is a further important objective.

A special contribution of the Department of Education is to foster a willing acceptance of such changes in the minds of each new generation.

The closest possible co-operation is maintained between the Department of Education and other departments, especially Native Affairs, Public Health, and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Through the provisions of the *Education Ordinance* 1952-1957, and by means of a field supervisory force, the Administration controls the educational activities of the Christian missions. The Administration co-operates with and has the closest co-operation from the Christian missions to their mutual benefit. Full details of the part played by missions, and their relationship with the Administration in the field of education, are given under the heading "Non-Government Schools".

Subject to the approval of the Director of Education the New Guinea people may conduct schools. For this purpose each native local government council is legally an education agency and may vote a portion of its annual revenue for education purposes in the area under its control. Councils are encouraged to assume partial or full financial responsibility for schools, although the

Department of Education retains full control of the institutions. As a general rule each council has an education committee the chairman of which transmits the committee's views to the district education officer. In this way the people are increasingly participating in the educational development of their own areas.

Administrative Organization.

The Department of Education is responsible for the administration of the Education Ordinance and its Regulations and is required to provide for the varying educational needs of all sections of the community.

The central offices of the department are at Port Moresby, Papua, where the Director of Education, central administrative staff and specialist officers are stationed. Within the department are four functional divisions, viz: Primary Education, Secondary Education, Teacher Training and Technical Education, each headed by a Chief of Division responsible to the Director. The Chief of the Division of Secondary Education is responsible for girls' schools as well as intermediate and secondary schools.

District education officers are responsible for the local administration and supervision of educational activities in the nine districts of the Territory and have considerable autonomy in adapting the syllabi to the needs of the people in the various parts of their districts. They are also given considerable freedom in the placing of staff within a district. A conference of district education officers and inspectors, together with headquarters staff, is held in Port Moresby in June of each year, and provides an opportunity for the discussion of all aspects of education. Both administrative and professional topics are discussed and the Director is kept in touch with his field staff and the field staff have a direct contact with headquarters.

The Camilla Wedgwood Memorial Lecture and Seminar in honour of the late Honourable Camilla Wedgwood, who made notable contributions to education in the Territory, was introduced during the year and is to be an annual event. A visiting educationist of international standing delivers the lecture and conducts the seminar and officers and mission representatives are invited to attend. The Director of Education of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Dr. R. Gibson, delivered the inaugural lecture.

District education committees appointed by the Administrator under the Education Ordinance and consisting of not more than five members (one of whom must be a mission representative) have been established in the Morobe, Eastern Highlands, New Britain and New Ireland Districts, and negotiations are proceeding to set up committees in other districts. Suitable indigenous observers have been appointed to attend meetings of the committees and take part in the discussions.

Liaison between the department and the Christian missions is maintained through the Executive Officer for Mission Relations and the headquarters staff of the department, and also through meetings of the Education Advisory

Board and the district education committees. The principal missions have appointed liaison officers to keep in touch with the department and with district education officers.

Inspection of Schools.

Schools are inspected regularly to maintain and improve their standards; to raise the professional standards of teachers; and in the case of mission schools to establish whether the conditions for registration and recognition exist.

There are three regional inspectors of schools. They are assisted by the district education officers who carry out inspections of schools of lower academic level, both Administration and mission, within their district. The work of the inspectors and district education officers is supplemented by that of area education officers who are responsible for the in-service training of all indigenous teachers and for conducting refresher courses, seminars, and conferences in association with Administration and mission teacher training officers and teachers.

Plans and Programmes.

The immediate programme of education development includes the following:—

- (1) concentration on the development of a primary school system in which all children living in controlled areas will learn to read and write English;
- (2) guidance and assistance to the Christian missions to improve the efficiency of their schools up to the point where their standards are acceptable to the department;
- (3) recruitment and training of teachers;
- (4) increase in supervisory staff;
- (5) development of manual training at all levels and the provision of technical training at special schools to meet the growing needs of the people;
- (6) provision of secondary education for all those who are capable of profiting by it;
- (7) stimulation of interest in education among girls and women;
- (8) identification of all aspects of education with community interest and the correlation of elementary training in agricultural science with general education at all stages;
- (9) increased use of such media as films, radio and local newspapers; and
- (10) provision of tutorial classes and correspondence tuition for members of the Auxiliary Division of the Public Service seeking higher academic qualifications and for Administration servants seeking admission to the Auxiliary Division.

Progress continued during the year along the lines of the plan approved in 1958-59 to establish universal primary education by an expanded programme of teacher

training, including in-service training, and by continuous efforts on the part of inspectorial and supervisory staff to promote the efficiency of all schools whether Administration or mission. Much attention has been given to planning and organizing to recruit and accommodate greatly increased numbers of expatriate teachers and to provide for the training of expatriates as teachers within the Territory. Only in this way is it possible to effect an early increase in the numbers of indigenes, at the required academic level, for teacher training. As a temporary measure, in view of the urgent needs of all areas for more teachers, a special course for Standard 6 level students, lasting four years, has been planned in addition to the existing courses "A", "B" and "C". No results will be apparent from this course in the immediate future.

The number of area education officers assigned to the in-service training of indigenous teachers has been increased. Each officer operates from one centrally placed school which serves as his demonstration school and is responsible for the standards in a group of schools, both Administration and mission, within a limited area. At regular intervals he holds courses which he follows up by visits to the home schools of teachers who have attended. Special efforts are made to raise the standards of exempt schools in this way, although the basic problem will not be solved until many teachers with adequate qualifications are available.

District education officers are responsible for directing and co-ordinating the work of education officers in improving the efficiency of primary schools in their respective districts. To achieve uniformity of standards in the assessment of schools and teachers the regional inspectors supervise the inspection standards and techniques of the district education officers and hold conferences with them at which these matters are discussed and adjusted. Each regional inspector also inspects personally all teacher training institutions, intermediate and secondary schools, and primary "A" schools.

In future the inspectorial group will concentrate firstly on raising the standards of the exempt schools, as results in the past year have been sufficiently encouraging to warrant further expansion of this work.

One of the main objectives of the plan for primary education was the mass production of primers, readers and teaching aids designed to assist indigenous teachers in the teaching of English. Staff resignations and production difficulties have hampered this work considerably, but the provision of such material is still an important objective for the immediate future. Further progress towards integration of all races in territory schools was made during the year. No incidents resulted from this integration which is proceeding as quickly as the standard of individual students warrants.

In the coming year the main emphasis of the department's plans will be on expanded teacher training. Administration training centres are located at Rabaul, Goroka and Dregerhafen and there are fifteen registered mission teacher training centres.

Progress.

The number of Administration schools increased by 9 to 198 and pupils attending these schools from 12,517 to 15,349. Administration teachers increased in number from 543 to 573.

In the three Administration teacher training centres 153 students are being trained at three levels: "A" course with entrance level at Standard 6, "B" course at Standard 9 and "C" course at Queensland Junior Certificate level. Additionally there are 9 New Guinea students at "A" course level and 31 at "C" course level, enrolled at Port Moresby, Papua, bringing the total to 193 teacher trainees at 30th June, 1960, compared with 37 in 1958-59.

At 30th June, 1959, the number of schools conducted by missions was 2,777 made up of 364 registered and recognized schools with an enrolment of 30,530 pupils and 2,413 exempt schools catering for 81,612 pupils. At 30th June, 1960, there were 583 registered and recognized schools teaching 43,914 pupils and 2,033 exempt schools teaching 71,970 pupils. The number of registered and recognized schools increased by 219 and the number of pupils in such schools increased by 13,384. The number of exempt schools declined from 2,413 to 2,033 and the number of pupils in exempt schools declined from 81,612 to 71,970. The number of pupils attending mission schools increased from 112,142 in 1959 to 115,884 in 1960 and the number of teachers at mission schools increased from 3,453 in 1959 to 3,529 at 30th June, 1960.

At this date there were also 457 indigenous teacher trainees at 15 mission training centres compared with 311 trainees and 13 centres for the preceding year. The various missions are making a concentrated effort to raise both the number of trainees and the standard of training to comply with educational requirements. All mission trainees sit for the same examination as Administration trainees.

A group of ten indigenous teachers, including two mission teachers, made a conducted tour of New South Wales during the early part of 1960. Two teachers undertook a special course in diagnostic and remedial teaching at the University of Queensland.

Expenditure by the Administration on educational services (excluding the maintenance of buildings) rose from £1,017,455 to £1,096,325. Of these amounts, £133,890 and £153,689 respectively represented the financial aid provided for mission schools.

In the field of adult education there are now 60 women's clubs. Libraries are maintained by the Department of Native Affairs to meet the needs of the indigenous people for reading material.

Many employees in both government service and private enterprise wish to obtain higher educational qualifications, not only to fit them for promotion but also to enable them to obtain a better understanding of the complexities of various work processes. The Department of Education has established a special branch—the Pre-Entry and Auxiliary Training Branch—to meet this need. At 30th June, 1960,

924 students throughout the Territory were receiving either direct day and evening class tuition or were studying by correspondence. Of these, 155 were taking studies at a secondary level and the remainder, 769 at intermediate standard.

Non-Government Schools.

All non-governmental schools in the Territory are conducted by Christian missions which play an important part in the education system. In particular they are responsible for most of the elementary village education. Many missionaries have spent long periods in the Territory and have a detailed knowledge of the educational needs of particular areas.

Under the Education Ordinance all non-government schools, except religious institutions engaged exclusively in training religious personnel, are required to be registered, recognized or exempted by the Director of Education. A registered school is one which complies in every way with the requirements of the ordinance; a recognized school is one which has reached a satisfactory standard but has not yet complied fully with the requirements of the ordinance; schools not coming within either of these categories may be granted an exemption on such conditions and for such period of time as the Director of Education thinks appropriate. The purpose of this classification is to enable many schools at present below the level required for recognition under the ordinance to continue operations and thus to make some contribution towards the education of the indigenous population until better schools can be provided for them. Many of the exempt schools are in primitive areas. The agency in charge of an exempt school, however, is under an obligation to raise the standard of the school as soon as possible.

The Education Ordinance prescribes that schools for which registration or recognition is sought must comply with certain standards regarding the constitution of the controlling authority of the school, the management of the school, the suitability of school buildings, the number and qualifications of the teachers, the suitability of the curriculum and the quality of the teaching. This control also ensures that there is a co-ordinated approach in providing for the educational needs of an area.

The inspection of all mission schools which have applied for registration or recognition was begun in 1956-57 and has continued ever since. Mission authorities have made considerable efforts to comply with the requirements of the Education Ordinance and these efforts have resulted in increased efficiency.

The effects of the new classifications are shown in Appendix XXII, where schools which are still to be inspected are included with exempt schools. The reduction in the total number of mission schools since 1956-57 is due to the fact that the missions have either closed or consolidated numbers of schools in the process of complying with educational policy, but as indicated above, the number of registered and recognized schools has increased during the past year by 219.

To assist the missions in their educational work the Administration applies a system of financial grants-in-aid based on the professional qualifications of teachers. In addition to the assistance provided in respect of fully qualified teachers a grant of £30 is paid for the maintenance during his training year of each indigenous teacher-trainee who has passed the departmental entrance examination. At the conclusion of the year of training both mission and Administration trainees sit for the same examinations and successful candidates are awarded Teachers' Certificates enabling them to qualify for registration and to teach in either mission or Administration schools. As mentioned above 457 trainees were enrolled in 15 mission teacher-training centres in the Territory at the beginning of 1960. This figure includes 48 girls.

European teachers in mission schools are required to submit acceptable diplomas and certificates before registration is granted. In some cases proof of proficiency in English is also required. Special qualifying courses were established in previous years to assist missionaries who have long experience but no formal teaching qualifications. Additional opportunity to seek qualifications will be given by the introduction of a practical course which will include two short seminars at the end of 1960 and 1961. After that time it will be necessary for all teachers to hold suitable professional qualifications.

The system of educational grants-in-aid to missions operates in the case of schools which follow the Administration syllabus or other approved equivalent syllabus and provides for the following assistance:—

- (i) £400 per annum for each registered European teacher engaged full-time in teaching;
- (ii) £120 per annum for each indigenous teacher holding the "C" Class Teacher's Certificate;
- (iii) £100 per annum for each indigenous teacher holding the "B" Class Teacher's Certificate;
- (iv) £80 per annum for each indigenous teacher holding the "A" Class Teacher's Certificate;
- (v) £30 per annum maintenance allowance for each student undertaking the one-year teacher-training course and for each technical student undertaking a full-time technical training course. In the latter case a subsidy is payable for each trainee for a maximum period of three years beyond Standard 6;
- (vi) provision of adequate classroom materials to permit the efficient conduct of schools regularly staffed by teachers under (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) above.

In general eligibility for the above grants depends on the observance in registered and recognized schools of a pupil-teacher ratio of 40 pupils to one European teacher and 30 pupils to one indigenous teacher.

The substantial increase in the amounts of grants noted in (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) above over the corresponding grants in 1958-59 reflects the desire of the Administration

to provide the maximum assistance to missions conducting effective schools and to take over much of the financial burden of training more teachers.

At 30th June, 1960, there were 2,616 mission schools of various types conducted by 28 missions with 3,529 mission teachers, compared with 2,777 schools conducted by 25 missions, with 3,453 teachers at 30th June, 1959. The number of registered and recognized schools shows a steady increase over the last two years while the number of exempt schools is on the decline. The number of pupils attending mission schools also shows a steady increase. An analysis of mission schools and pupils is as follows:—

Type of School.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.	
	1958-59.	1959-60.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Registered and Recognized—				
Primary (A)	10	10	568	675
Primary (T)	329	548	29,239	42,182
Intermediate	10	6	296	469
Other higher training ..	15	19	427	588
	364	583	30,530	43,914
Exempt Schools	2,413	2,033	81,612	71,970
	2,777	2,616	112,142	115,884

Basis of Establishment of Schools.

Primary schools fall into two main groups known officially as Primary (T) and Primary (A). The former group follows a curriculum specially designed for indigenous pupils while the latter follows the primary school curriculum of the State of New South Wales. The two courses are necessary because of the wide variations in the respective cultural and educational backgrounds of the students attending the two types of schools and reach a common point at Standard 7.

After this point, in addition to the technical training centres, three streams develop—one in the purely indigenous secondary schools leading to the Queensland University Public Examination four years later; the second in the integrated high schools, leading to the New South Wales public examinations; and the third stream in intermediate schools leading to Standard 9, whence the students proceed to teacher training, medical training, or other specialized training.

Students in the third stream are afforded the opportunity of taking public examinations and at Standard 9 are acceptable for entry into the Auxiliary Division of the Public Service. The technical training centres follow the intermediate general syllabus.

The high school at Rabaul, which opened in 1959, is attended by any academically qualified children. This is the first integrated school in the Territory. The secondary schools syllabus of the State of New South Wales is used in this school, and this limits the number of New Guinea students who are academically qualified for

admission. The number who have the necessary background is increasing, however, and a larger enrolment can be expected in succeeding years.

Religious Instruction.

Religious instruction is given in both mission and Administration schools and in mission schools is determined by the denomination of the mission concerned. In Administration schools courses of religious instruction are given by ministers of religion and authorized laymen and attendance at the courses is subject to the consent of the parents.

Regular classes based on the departmental syllabus are also given in ethics and morals.

Information About the United Nations.

The social studies syllabus provides for school children to acquire a knowledge of the United Nations and of the International Trusteeship System. Text-books containing comprehensive information on both the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies are prescribed, and the book *United Nations for the Classroom* is used in the senior classes in indigenous schools. Broadcasting and newspaper facilities, both departmental and otherwise, keep the public informed about current activities in the United Nations, and special days sponsored by the United Nations are suitably recognized. The most important of these is Children's Day which is celebrated with appropriate features at every school throughout the Territory. Information material, such as film strips and pamphlets produced by the United Nations, is distributed to schools.

Compulsory Education.

The *Education Ordinance 1952-1957* provides that attendance at schools may be declared compulsory in certain areas but no such action has been taken yet. If the circumstances warrant it consideration will be given to the introduction of this provision in those areas where full school facilities are available and where the indigenous social system is sufficiently flexible to enable it to operate without difficulty. In most places the enthusiasm of the indigenous people is such that no compulsion is required to induce children to attend school.

School Fees.

Education is free at all stages of instruction.

Girls' Education.

It has been difficult to persuade the indigenous people to move from their traditionally conservative attitude towards the educational advancement of women and girls, but prejudice is gradually breaking down as indigenous women fill more and more positions as teachers and nurses, shop assistants and typists and otherwise take a more prominent part in social life. Boys and girls at primary level follow the same syllabus except that in the

higher classes the girls may be taught sewing. At 30th June, 1960, the total enrolment of indigenous girls in Administration schools was 3,859, an increase of 1,060 over the enrolment at 30th June, 1959. At the same date, there were 46,560 indigenous girls attending mission schools—an increase of 806 over enrolments for the previous year. Included in the mission schools total were 94 girls receiving post-primary instruction, of whom 48 were studying for teaching qualifications.

Both the Administration and missions conduct intermediate girls' schools which provide courses in domestic science, mothercraft, laundry work and sewing in addition to general school subjects. There are three Administration girls' schools—Tavui, New Britain District; Dregerhafen, Morobe District; and Madang, Madang District—with classes up to intermediate standard. Primary schools for girls have been opened at Madang, Madang District, and at Brandi, Sepik District. There are also special schools for training teachers and nurses.

Girls have won some of the scholarships for study in Australia. Seven indigenous girls are attending Rabaul High School at present. Women with the prescribed qualifications are eligible for admission to the Public Service.

Scholarships and Allowances.

The Administration assists parents to send their children to secondary schools in Australia. An allowance of £145 per annum plus annual return fare is made in respect of non-indigenous children. Through a special scholarship scheme selected mixed-race children receive, in addition, up to £200 per annum, subject to a means test.

The Administration scholarship scheme for indigenous children provides selected pupils with the full cost of education in Australian schools including board, tuition, fares, clothing, equipment and incidental expenses.

The system of scholarships and allowances was introduced in 1954 when secondary education was not provided in the Territory. The availability of secondary education in the Territory has affected the flow to Australian secondary schools having regard to the overall increase in numbers of students.

The following table shows the number of children receiving educational assistance for secondary schooling in Australia at 30th June:—

				1959.	1960.
Asian	..	..	..	147	174
European	..	..	..	379	401
Indigenous	..	..	..	25	26
Mixed-race	..	..	..	39	49
				590	650
Boys	..	..	..	337	371
Girls	..	..	..	253	279
				590	650

Sixteen European children are receiving privately-endowed scholarships valued at £50 per annum each.

Guidance officers of the Department of Education visit Australian schools and advise Territory students, paying special attention to indigenes. Secondary schooling is discussed in more detail in Chapter 3 of this Part.

Transportation of School Children.

Children usually travel free to and from school by Administration transport or subsidized private transport. Children travelling to and from boarding schools are provided with free transport where possible.

Fundamental Education Centres.

Plans are now being drawn up for the establishment of training centres for village men and women in conjunction with the Local Government Training Centres at Vunadadir and Ambenob, near Madang. The curriculum at these centres will be designed to give elementary instruction in home crafts, hygiene, local government and simple technical skills such as house construction and well digging. Parts of the curriculum will be common to both men and women and it is hoped to enrol married couples for the courses which will last for three weeks. As an interim measure use will be made of certain boarding schools during the Christmas vacation for the conduct of similar courses.

School Buildings.

The indigenous people have continued to build classrooms, dormitories, and residences, chiefly of native materials. They are assisted by grants from the Administration which usually take the form of supplies of hardware such as nails, roofing iron, guttering and water tanks. In many areas local government councils are beginning to replace old buildings and construct new ones with permanent materials. The Administration helps them in the procurement of materials, provides plans for buildings and, frequently, the skilled workers to supervise building. Where the indigenous people assume responsibility for the provision of educational establishments the Department of Education supplies teachers and school equipment and pays the salary of teachers.

The Rabaul High School and the intermediate schools at Kerevat, Utu, Madang and Lae have been completed. Designs are being prepared for three teacher training colleges. Total capital expenditure on buildings for educational purposes, including furniture and fittings, was £145,454.

In 1960-61 the building programme for schools, classrooms and other buildings will consist of two parts—a programme of major works undertaken by construction companies to cost £212,000 and a more extensive programme of low-cost buildings, partly of permanent materials and partly of local materials, to cost £168,000. In this way all available potential of major building contractors, and all avenues of local construction, will be exploited. This planning is designed to absorb the

intake of both European and indigenous teachers from an accelerated recruitment plan. It is expected that 100 European teachers and 120 indigenous teachers will be posted to the field from training centres in 1960-61.

Text-books.

Text-books and class materials are supplied in adequate quantities free of charge to all Administration schools while recognized and registered mission schools receive educational supplies as part of the system of Administration assistance. Locally adapted text-books have been and are being published by the Administration, the missions and the South Pacific Commission Literature Bureau. All text-books are written in English.

A number of new text-books has been obtained from outside sources. A new arithmetic series especially adapted for the Territory has been published and will be distributed to schools in 1961. Supplementary or auxiliary readers have been published and new ones are under consideration. New text-books in geography and social studies, an anthology of poetry for Territory schools, project books in agriculture and an oral English text-book have been produced.

Recordings of oral English lessons are being processed for use by teachers to improve the English of indigenous students.

Material on teaching, school management, social studies, history, geography, economics and the administration of the Territory has been produced for use in all schools.

Libraries and Papers.

Periodical news-sheets are produced at several centres by the Department of Education and by missions. *The Papua and New Guinea Villager*, which has a Territory-wide distribution, presents a variety of topics of Territory interest written in simple English. Articles are frequently contributed by Territory students and other readers in the form of legend, folklore and descriptive compositions on their localities.

Libraries are maintained in schools, hospitals, clubs, training depots and other suitable centres. Most contain an average of 230 books which are added to as new titles become available. Libraries in the larger centres are on a much larger scale containing some thousands of volumes. These libraries have developed a system of circulation of books to outstations. In all, there are 154 libraries and approximately 35,000 books.

Youth Organizations.

The most important youth organizations are the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides both of which are established in many parts of the Territory and are well supported by the community. The scouts number approximately 3,600. The Territory branch of the Scout Movement has taken a further step forward with the appointment of a full-time secretary who took up duty at the end of 1959.

Training commissioners have organized training courses in many parts of the Territory. Scout camps are held periodically at various centres.

At 30th June, 1960, there were 55 Girl Guide companies and 59 Brownie packs compared with 22 companies and 29 packs at 30th June, 1959. A full-time training course was established at Port Moresby, Papua, in 1959, and was attended by two girls from New Guinea. The trainees returned to their districts as guide trainers to undertake the task of stimulating interest in guiding. This is a new career for indigenous girls which gives them an incentive for social activity and group welfare work.

The Junior Red Cross is well supported at various centres in the Territory and circles have been established at many schools.

CHAPTER 2.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Structure and Organization.

As mentioned in Chapter 1 of this Part, primary schools fall into two main groups—primary (T) and primary (A)—which are distinguished by the curricula they follow. The former group follows a syllabus specially designed for indigenous pupils while the latter follows an Australian syllabus. The two curricula reach a common point at Standard 7. Indigenous pupils who have a competent grasp of English and are considered on general grounds to be capable of competing on reasonably equal terms with non-indigenous pupils may attend primary (A) schools and twelve are at present doing so.

The Administration assists non-indigenous children in isolated parts of the Territory, where schooling facilities are not available, to undertake correspondence courses of instruction with the departments of education of the several Australian states. Over 200 children are being catered for in this way.

The development of the indigenous people requires differential treatment of the following groups:—

- (a) children in urbanized areas;
- (b) children in areas of frequent contact with Europeans;
- (c) children in areas of limited contact; and
- (d) children in areas of minimum contact.

The syllabus for primary (T) schools in the first group approximates to that of the primary (A) schools and the object is eventual integration of the two types.

In the other groups, a varying degree of local adaptation is introduced based on the level of sophistication of the people and the need and opportunity for the use of English. Even in areas of minimum contact where the use of Melanesian Pidgin or the local vernacular as a medium of instruction is permitted, the teaching of oral English is insisted upon and a very simple syllabus in oral English has been prepared specifically for use in these schools.

Policy.

The basic policy in the field of primary education for the indigenous people is to provide them with an education which is closely related to their lives and which will prepare them for the changes resulting from European contact.

Emphasis is placed on literacy in English with the object of making this the universal language in the Territory. Basic technical, manual and agricultural skills are taught in relation to school environment in order to assist students in their adaptation to changing conditions and to raise their living standards. The agricultural skills taught stress possible variety and improvement in subsistence and commercial cropping. At the same time emphasis is placed on the best elements of indigenous culture, particularly through music, art, handicrafts, dancing, social studies and sports.

Curriculum.

English is the language of instruction in all Administration schools, although in a few cases indigenous languages may be used in the lower grades as an introductory medium concurrently with the teaching of oral English, provided they are wholly replaced by English by the end of Standard 2. In some mission schools literacy in the vernacular has been an objective, but all registered and recognized schools also teach English with the object of securing sufficient fluency to enable it to be used solely in Standard 3. Throughout the year there has been a noticeable trend in mission schools to begin teaching English by the direct method even in the preparatory grade. The syllabus provides for English to be the medium of instruction in Standard 3 and subsequent standards. The intention is that by the end of Standard 6 all indigenous students will be fluent in English.

The curriculum is designed to fit an indigenous child for life in a rapidly changing society—a society in which technical innovation and social changes are going hand in hand. The core of the curriculum is training in the basic skills of communication and mathematics. Considerable attention is given to the provision of a wide range of experiences of the modern world and its social institutions. The curriculum includes gardening, nature study, manual arts, art, and music. In each of these the syllabus lays stress on retaining the best of the present indigenous achievement along with the introduction of new aspects.

Methods of Teaching English to Indigenous Pupils.

The experience of the Department of Education in teaching English to indigenous pupils over a period of years has established certain firm conclusions regarding teaching techniques. There is a consensus of opinion among world authorities that literacy in the vernacular should precede literacy in a metropolitan language. Many mission schools in New Guinea have followed this practice which is feasible when the work of the mission is concentrated in one linguistic area.

So far as both Administration and mission schools are concerned, where the educational activities extend beyond one linguistic area, the existence of hundreds of different languages makes it impracticable to prepare literacy material in them all and reading and writing in English are therefore taught without prior literacy in the vernacular. An interesting consequence is that pupils who have been taught to read and write in English quite often teach themselves to read and write letters in their own vernacular.

Language specialists advocate the aural-oral approach to language teaching as against beginning with reading and writing. The Department of Education prescribes this approach and recommends two years of oral work before reading and writing are taught. Experiments are proceeding in the use of gramophone records, tape recorders, and radio broadcasts as aids for teaching. The *Oxford English Course for Papua and New Guinea*, which is in general use in the Territory, is based on a controlled vocabulary. Current practice in language teaching is to establish "control of structure" through an analysis of the structure, not only of the language being taught, but also of the mother tongue of the pupil. Texts based on structure control are now in course of preparation. Ideally there should be a different set of English texts and courses for each indigenous vernacular. In practice a neutral course is followed and the necessary local adaptation of the course is made by the teacher.

Age of Pupils, Attendance, and Educational Wastage.

Non-indigenous children normally start school at the age of five years and complete their primary schooling at the age of twelve years.

Indigenous schools usually accept children at six years of age and these pupils complete their primary schooling at twelve years. Attendance at schools is good.

The fact that many indigenous children do not proceed beyond the primary school level is attributable to such factors as the diversity of standards of social advancement, the degree of contact with European influence, village customs, and the domestic circumstances of the family group.

The teacher-pupil ratio in primary (T) schools conducted by the Administration is 1:24.

Administration primary (T) schools increased by three. There are 911 primary pupils attending intermediate schools. In all the total attendance of primary pupils increased from 11,670 in 1958-59 to 13,474 in 1959-60. There was no change in the number of mission primary (A) schools but the number of registered and recognized primary (T) schools increased from 329 to 548. The process of registration and recognition of mission schools and methods adopted to improve the quality of schools, is described in Chapter 1 of this Part. The total number of pupils in mission primary schools has shown a slight increase.

Community Sponsored Schools.

Native local government councils have built nearly 40 schools in the New Britain, Manus, Madang and New Ireland Districts and assist in the maintenance of these buildings. Councils in many areas have collected money to build and equip schools as soon as teachers become available. The councils have also assisted with the supply of school furniture and in the provision of water supplies. In addition, each council makes a yearly grant for educational contingencies including the provision of equipment not normally supplied, the cost of special celebrations at schools and the provision of transport on special occasions. Each council has appointed an education committee which maintains close liaison with the Department of Education. The department staffs and controls all council-sponsored schools.

In areas where there are no councils village communities have also assisted in establishing new schools and in their maintenance. In many cases where there is a lack of departmental finance, or materials, or of skilled craftsmen to execute the building, the village people build the school with local materials, to be replaced as soon as the obstacles mentioned can be overcome, by permanent buildings. Councils and village communities also assist in the expansion of existing schools.

In several districts, school councils, which function in the same way as parents' and citizens' associations in Australian schools, have been established at Administration schools.

CHAPTER 3.

INTERMEDIATE AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Policy.

Intermediate, secondary and higher education will be made available to all students who qualify by satisfactorily completing their primary education and who possess a good knowledge of the English language. The secondary education objective is to be achieved by using the facilities available in both the Territory and the Commonwealth of Australia.

In the section *Basis of Establishment of Schools* in Chapter 1, it was noted that post-primary education in the Territory is available through intermediate and secondary schools and also at technical training centres which follow the intermediate general syllabus. Intermediate schools provide three years of education beginning at Standard 7 and finishing at Standard 9 with a Territory-wide examination which is acceptable for entry to the Auxiliary Division of the Public Service. Secondary schools at present have two streams of instruction—one in the purely indigenous schools leading to the Queensland Public Examinations; the other in integrated secondary schools leading to the New South Wales public examinations. The trend is to integrate all secondary education and follow a syllabus leading to the New South Wales public

examinations. The secondary schools give instruction to students who have successfully completed the primary (A) school course and to selected students who have completed Standard 7 of the intermediate school course. Details are given in Chapter 1 of the education allowances and scholarships which assist children to attend secondary schools in Australia.

Intermediate—

	European.(a)		Indigenous.(b)		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
In New Guinea	6	3	755	101	865

(a) Queensland University Junior Public examination.

(b) Standards 7, 8 and 9.

Secondary—

	Asian.		European.		Mixed-race.		Indigenous.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
(a) In Australia	106	68	218	183	22	27	25	1	650
(b) In Papua	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	46
(c) In New Guinea—									
(i) at secondary schools	20	21	10	16	1	1	107	7	183
(ii) supervised correspondence tuition at schools	1	1	7	9	..	1	..	..	19
Total	127	90	235	208	23	29	178	8	898

Additionally 924 indigenous students are receiving tuition through the Pre-Entry and Auxiliary Training Branch, 769 students being enrolled for the courses in intermediate subjects and 155 in secondary subjects.

Curriculum.

The intermediate and secondary schools do not provide vocational training but the courses are designed to enable students to undertake subsequent courses of training which will fit them for various types of employment.

A system of vocational guidance has been established with headquarters at Port Moresby. Officers of this section visit intermediate and secondary schools to give aptitude tests and advise pupils regarding choice of career.

Students at technical training centres follow the intermediate schools general syllabus with the addition of specialized training in the various trades.

Attendance at Schools Beyond Primary Level.

Attendance at these schools is good. Students reaching the entrance standard are keen to continue their education.

CHAPTER 4.

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

There are no universities in the Territory and some years must elapse before their existence can be justified. Qualified students have access to universities in Australia.

Theological training institutions have been established by various missions. Some students have gone outside the

Indigenous education beyond primary level continues to expand steadily. Several primary (T) schools have now established intermediate classes—in such cases the schools are reclassified as intermediate schools.

The following tables show the numbers of pupils receiving intermediate and secondary schooling at 30th June, 1960:—

Territory for further training and several have now completed their studies and have been ordained as priests or ministers.

Since very few indigenous students have yet reached the necessary educational standard the number taking courses of higher study outside the Territory is very small.

Seven students are attending courses under Administration sponsorship at the Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji. Six students are training as assistant medical practitioners and one as an assistant dental officer.

As noted in Chapter 7 of Part VII. of this report, 44 students are in training at the Medical College, Port Moresby—three to become assistant medical practitioners and the remainder as nurses and hospital assistants.

The Training Section of the Department of the Public Service Commissioner, with headquarters at Port Moresby, attends to the in-service training of members of the Public Service, and in its role as the Public Service Institute provides tutorial and correspondence assistance through its staff of lecturers, to officers throughout the Territory who are studying for university degrees and other higher academic qualifications. During the past year the facilities of the Institute have been extended to Territory residents generally.

CHAPTER 5.

OTHER SCHOOLS.

Pre-school play centres have been established at Rabaul, Wewak, Madang, Wau, Bulolo, Goroka, Kavieng, and Lae. They are subsidized by the Administration and



A Standard I Class near Rabaul.



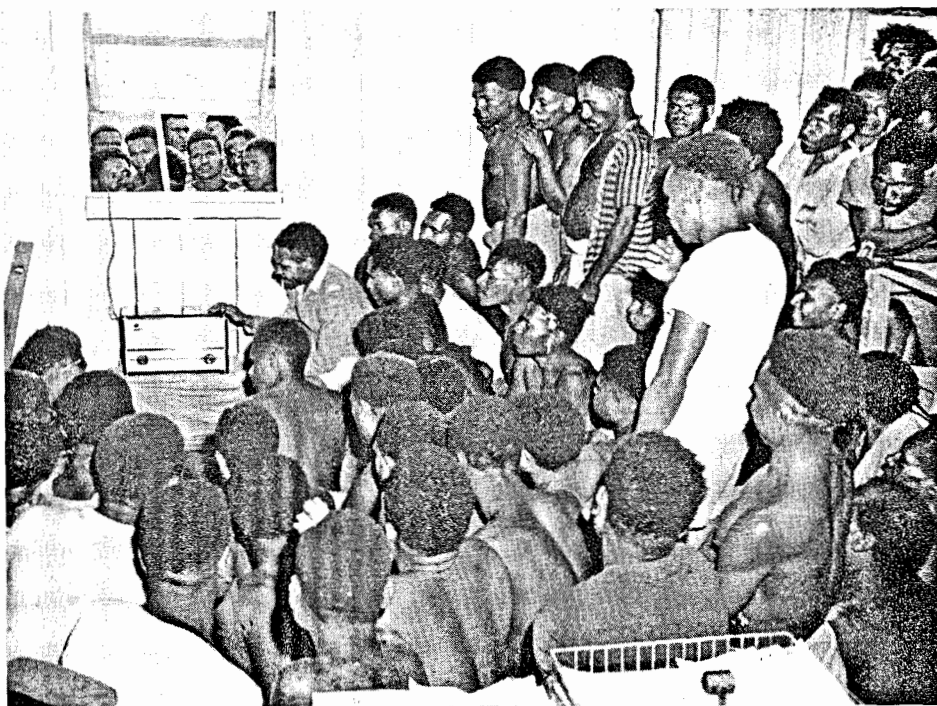
Standard 4 Students at Okuifa Administration Primary School near Goroka.

[To face page 128.]

F.1964/61.



Part of the morning assembly at Rabaul High School.



Listening to a radio broadcast in Pidgin at Mount Hagen.

controlled by the Department of Public Health with the aid of voluntary workers. Additional information is given in Chapter 7 of Part VII.

There are no special schools in the Territory for physically and mentally handicapped children or for juvenile delinquents. In such cases Australian facilities are available and financial assistance is provided for physically handicapped children.

There are two Administration technical training centres and two mission centres located respectively at Rabaul (New Britain District), Lae (Morobe District), and Baitabag and Anul (Madang District). The centre at Anul is an establishment for juniors. The other centres take students at Standard 6 level and provide a four-year course. The first two years of the course have a syllabus covering English, arithmetic, social studies, general science, technical drawing, woodwork and metal-work. In the second two years the students specialize in one of the following trades—automechanics, carpentry and joinery, cabinet-making, fitting and turning, sheetmetal work, wood-machining, plumbing, welding, and aircraft mechanical assistant (available at Lae only), together with approved trade courses as scheduled in the Native Apprenticeship Ordinance. Standards in the centres are rising steadily.

The centres provide regular part-time instruction at Lae and Rabaul for youths apprenticed under the Native Apprenticeship Scheme and, in addition, apprentices at Wau and Bulolo are supervised from the centre at Lae. This form of training has in fact developed from the technical training centres and provides for youths to be trained along the general lines of Australian apprenticeship schemes. Details of apprentices and trades are given in Chapter 4 of Part VII.

Junior technical training given in woodwork trades has now evolved into a separate establishment, under the control of the Technical Division of the department, providing a two-year course in woodwork, roof plumbing and simple concrete work. At Kambubu, New Britain, the Seventh Day Adventist Mission gives basic woodwork training to a class of boys who assist in building projects and the making of furniture. A similar procedure is followed at the Administration school in Madang.

Besides the above, manual arts equipment and teachers have been supplied to secondary and intermediate schools at Keravat, Tusbab, Brandi, Goroka, Lae, and Dregerhafen. Baitabag Mission School, Madang, also has a manual training section. In these schools basic training in woodwork is provided as part of the pupils' general education.

A more recent development is the establishment of community technical training centres designed to function in conjunction with local government councils and community activity and to provide technical skills closely related to local economic development. The first of these centres was opened late in 1959 at Kundiawa in the Eastern Highlands. A second centre was opened in March, 1960, in the But-Boiken area of the Sepik District.

F.1964/61.—9

This type of centre has aroused considerable interest among the indigenous people and is likely to expand considerably.

The educational activities of the Departments of Public Health, Native Affairs, Forests, Posts and Telegraphs, Civil Affairs, and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, which have training centres for their own specialized occupations, are described in other chapters of the report.

CHAPTER 6.

TEACHERS.

Non-Indigenous Teachers.

Non-indigenous teachers for Administration schools are obtained by three means: by recruitment of trained teachers from Australia who receive a short induction course at the Australian School of Pacific Administration before proceeding to the Territory; by the temporary appointment of local residents with the necessary qualifications; and by a cadetship scheme. Cadets who have matriculated, of whom there are at present 68, including those to be employed in Papua, undertake a two-year teacher training course in association with a New South Wales teachers' college and the Australian School of Pacific Administration.

Non-indigenous teachers in mission schools are required to submit acceptable diplomas and certificates before registration is granted. The standards for such qualifications have been determined by the Director of Education.

A special instruction course similar to those held in previous years, and to continue until 1960-61, is being held to enable non-certificated mission teachers to qualify for registration.

Towards the end of 1960 Teacher Training Course 'E' will commence. This course of six months' duration is for Europeans of mature age recruited in Australia with the basic qualification of the Intermediate Certificate or its equivalent and is aimed at providing efficient teachers for primary (T) schools particularly in rural areas.

Indigenous Teachers.

The training of indigenous teachers is undertaken by both the Administration and the missions.

The trained teacher is expected not only to instruct his pupils in reading and writing, but also to try to interpret contemporary civilization and its values to his pupils in terms they can understand. At the same time he must attempt to preserve those features of indigenous culture which are socially desirable. As in other places and cultures the teacher has to be prepared to be a leader and example to his people.

The Syllabus of Teacher Training provides three different courses: Course 'A', Course 'B' and Course 'C'. The entrance qualification for Course 'A' which is of one year's duration is Standard 6 for mission students and Standard 7 for Administration students. Course 'B', also of one year, requires an entrance qualification of Standard

9 for all applicants. For course 'C', which is of two years' duration, it is the aim to make the Queensland Junior Certificate the qualification for entrance, but for the time being a pass in English at the higher level plus passes in three other subjects or a pass in English at a lower level plus four other subjects is accepted as a Junior Certificate pass for this purpose. Students lacking the full Junior Certificate qualification are expected to complete the Certificate by correspondence while undergoing Course 'C' training. Both 'A' and 'B' courses are aimed at securing efficient teachers for infant and lower primary levels and 'C' Course advances this training to cover primary methods up to Standard 6.

In 1961 Teacher Training Course 'D' will commence. This course takes selected indigenous students from Standard 6 and combines normal instruction with teacher

training through to Standard 9. During the fourth year of the course teacher training is provided, bringing the student to the level of the 'B' Course Certificate.

At 30th June, 1960, 153 New Guinea students were being trained at three Administration training centres. There were also 40 students in training at Port Moresby, Papua.

At the same date 457 students, including 48 girls, were in training at 15 mission teacher training centres. The standard at mission centres is satisfactory and the reports by inspecting officers of the Department of Education show that the methods of supervising teaching practice are particularly sound.

The following table shows the numbers of teachers in training at 30th June, 1960:—

	Course A.		Course B.		Course C.				Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1st Year.		2nd Year.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Administration (a)	82	18	59	3	13	..	18	..	193
Mission	356	44	42	4	11	..	..	..	457
	438	62	101	7	24	..	18	..	650

(a) Figures include 40 students in training in Papua (9 in Course "A" and 31 in Course "C").

In-Service Training.

The greatly increased emphasis on in-service training for both Administration and mission teachers has resulted in the establishment of refresher courses throughout the Territory during the school vacations. In every district there has been at least one course and in most districts there have been two. The appointment of area education officers, specifically for in-service training in the various districts, has enabled the department to supervise the work of indigenous teachers especially those with inferior qualifications, and to raise the general level of efficiency of schools. As more staff becomes available additional area education officers will be appointed. Correspondence courses are available for indigenous teachers, and the department maintains a specialist library, under the control of a trained librarian, for the benefit of professional officers.

Educational Tours in Australia by Indigenous Teachers.

Six groups of senior teachers have now made organized visits to Australian States as part of their training. Early in 1960 a group of teachers including mission teachers made a conducted tour of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. Stops were made at Armidale, Muswellbrook, Newcastle, Sydney, Port Kembla and Canberra. While in the Canberra area, the teachers were taken over the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme. Visits were also paid to factories, farms, and places of cultural, educational and sporting interest. These tours contribute to mutual understanding and afford the teachers an opportunity to study at first hand a highly developed

modern industrialized society. The knowledge and experience gained is widely disseminated by discussions and lectures during refresher courses and seminars.

Salaries.

Salaries and allowances for education officers are detailed in Appendix II. Salary rates for Asian and mixed-race teachers vary from £559 to £743 (female), and £722 to £866 (male), with increments of £36 per annum.

Auxiliary Division teachers are paid at rates varying, with qualifications and experience, between £200 and £700.

Other indigenous teachers and instructors are employed on a monthly wage basis pending absorption into the Auxiliary Division. In addition to wages such personnel receive rations, personal equipment and transport, not only for themselves, but also for their wives and children, so that the real wage is considerably higher than the scale indicates. The present wage rates for assistant teachers are—

Trainees—first year	..	£16 5s. per annum;
second year	..	£29 5s. per annum;
Teacher—Grade I	..	£104 per annum with
	..	four increments of
	..	£19 10s. each.
Grade II	..	£201 10s. per annum
	..	with three incre-
	..	ments of £13 each.
Grade III	..	£253 10s. per annum
	..	with three incre-
	..	ments of £13 each.

CHAPTER 7.

ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION.

Extent of Illiteracy.

No accurate figures are available to show the extent of illiteracy among the indigenous people. It is not known how many indigenes during the course of years have had the benefit of some primary school education, particularly at village schools conducted by missions, and have acquired an ability to write and to read simple literature in a vernacular language. If the ability to comprehend a letter or a newspaper concerned with local affairs, written in very simple terms and in a familiar language, is accepted as a criterion of literacy, it is probably true to say that in areas under Administration control there are many indigenes who are literate in this sense and that in all areas the percentage of illiteracy among the indigenous people is decreasing.

Adult Education.

Most of the field departments of the Administration undertake adult and community education activities of various kinds—in some cases in the form of vocational training courses, which have been referred to in Chapter 5 and described in the appropriate chapters of this report, and in others in the form of informal extension work. The main departments concerned with the latter type of activity are Native Affairs, Public Health and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. In their programmes for introducing new food crops and improvements in diet, teaching hygiene and sanitation and the prevention, treatment and control of disease whether among human beings, animals or crops, promoting cash cropping and improved production methods to provide a source of money income, in fact in the whole complex task of raising the living standards of the people, the work of these departments is largely complementary, each in some degree reinforcing the activities of the others. Field officers of the Department of Native Affairs take some part in all these activities, especially during the early stages of contact.

Women's clubs sponsored by the Department of Native Affairs contribute substantially to the education of women and girls. Teachers' wives who have received training in the management of women's groups are actively assisting in the establishment of these clubs, the number of which increased during the year from 46 to 60. The aims of the clubs are to raise village living standards through instruction in hygiene, nutrition, cookery, sewing, home nursing and infant and maternal welfare; to provide leisure time activities through new and old crafts, sports and social activities; and to help women improve their social status and provide them with a formal channel for the expression of opinions. Further information on women's clubs is given in Chapter 3 of Part VII.

The newly-formed Division of Extension Services has as its aims the raising of the general level of awareness of the people of the Territory by means of the press, radio, films, books and organized classes; the servicing of the educational arms of the technical departments to make extension programmes more effective; the promotion

of interest in the works and acts of government; and the development of a means whereby the wishes and reactions of the indigenous people may become better known to the Administration. The division has already taken over responsibility for the preparation of broadcast material for the indigenous people and the operation of the 16-mm. film service.

Broadcast Programmes, Publications and Films.

In addition to schools and other organized developmental programmes the Administration uses radio broadcasts, publications and film services as part of the process of raising the general educational level of the indigenous people. Programmes specifically designed for the indigenous people and broadcast through the Australian Broadcasting Commission's stations 9PA and VLT6 at Port Moresby are very popular. A ninety-minute programme of news and information set at an adult level and designed to interpret local affairs and Administration activities is broadcast each weekday, a principal feature being highlighted each day as follows:—

Monday—the popular item, "Your Questions Answered";

Tuesday—Health and hygiene, which also parallels health campaigns;

Wednesday—Economic development, agriculture and features about other lands;

Thursday—Social development, native local government councils and local affairs;

Friday—Women's interests, news for women and infant welfare.

Supplementary programmes of an educational character highlight other aspects of health, agriculture and local government.

The broadcasting service maintains an extensive library of recordings of historical and cultural interest including indigenous ceremonies, music and legends.

The Administration has distributed many radio receivers and listening centres have been established at many government stations. Local government councils, co-operatives, and clubs also provide receivers for communal listening.

A number of information and educational news-sheets which disseminate news of developments of local and overseas significance are published by Administration departments, missions and local government councils and are widely read. A list of such publications is contained in Part VII., Chapter 2.

The 16-mm. film service operates at main centres and outstations. Mobile generating sets have been bought to make regular screenings possible in places where electric power supplies are not normally available. The Administration Central Film Library has over 700 films of a documentary and educational nature. Indigenous audiences show interest not only in films depicting developments in overseas countries where conditions are comparable with those in New Guinea but also in films showing scenes from Territory life. Film programmes are prepared and supplied to Administration departments and non-governmental organizations.

CHAPTER 8.

CULTURE AND RESEARCH.

Research.

Details of research in basic services and in economic and social fields are given in appropriate chapters of this report. The establishment of the Department of Native Affairs provides for two anthropologists.

During the year there was effective co-operation with the following research workers:—

- Miss Diana Howlett (Australian National University)—continuation of demographic studies in the Eastern Highlands District.
- Mr. R. N. Bulmer (University of Auckland)—social anthropology in the Western Highlands District.
- Mrs. Susan Bulmer (University of Auckland)—an archaeological survey of the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts.
- Dr. Bruce Biggs (University of Auckland)—linguistic studies in the Western Highlands District.
- Drs. A. L. and T. S. Epstein (Australian National University)—social anthropology of the Tolai people, Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain District.
- Dr. Paula Brown (Australian National University)—continuation of studies of social organization and changing authority patterns in Chimbu.
- Mr. D. Laycock (Australian National University)—continuation of linguistic studies in the Sepik District.
- Mr. P. L. Newman (Australian National University—Fulbright Scholar)—anthropological studies in the Eastern Highlands District.

Recently published works by research workers in the Territory are listed below—

- Reay, Marie—*The Kuma*, published by the Melbourne University Press for the Australian National University.
- Brown, Paula and Brookfield, H. C.—*Chimbu Land and Society* (Oceania: Vol. XXX., No. 1, Sept., 1959).
- Brown, Paula—*Chimbu Tribes: Political Organization in the Eastern Highlands of New Guinea*. (South-western Journal of Anthropology: Vol. 16, No. 1—Spring, 1960.)
- Burridge, K. O. L.—*Siblings in Tangu*. (Oceania: Vol. XXX., No. 2, Dec., 1959.)
- Chapness, L. T. et al.—*A Study of the Population Near Aiome, New Guinea*. (Oceania: Vol. XXX., No. 4, June, 1960.)
- Kariks, J. et al.—*A Study of Some Physical Characteristics of the Goroka Natives, New Guinea*. (Oceania: Vol. XXX., No. 3, March, 1960.)
- Macintosh, N. W. G.—*A Preliminary Note on Skin Colour in the Western Highland Natives of New Guinea*. (Oceania: Vol. XXX., No. 4, June, 1960.)

MacLennan, R. et al.—*A Survey of the Blood Groups and Haemoglobin Values in the Sepik River District*. (Oceania: Vol. XXX., No. 4, June, 1960.)

MacLennan, R. et al.—*A Survey of the Blood Groups and Haemoglobin Values in the Mount Hagen Area, New Guinea*. (Oceania: Vol. XXX., No. 4, June, 1960.)

Indigenous Arts and Cultures.

The curricula of schools emphasize the retention and promotion of the worthy elements of indigenous art. The wide use of geometric pattern in decorative art suggests an early association with a highly developed culture. Though much of the art of the indigenous people is for decorative purposes, a great deal of it is associated with every day existence. The making and decorating of water and cooking pots has become a specialized occupation in some areas. Similarly the making and geometric patterning of baskets is a highly skilled art in the Bougainville area. The making of decorative wall matting for houses, and sleeping and floor mats has reached a high level of development in many parts of New Guinea. Wood carving is widely practised. Fine examples of mask and shield carving as well as the highly decorative tambaran houses can be found in the Sepik area.

In the highlands areas much of the art is directed towards the making of ceremonial dress, especially head dress, in which the plumes of the bird of paradise are widely used. A wide range of ceremonial dances, music, legends and folklore has been faithfully handed on from each generation to the next. In recent years many of these have been recorded.

For many years choral festivals have been held annually in some areas, the most important being that held in the Tolai area. Church, village and school groups compete in these festivals, and have helped to preserve the best in indigenous music and song.

In the field of painting indigenous art has been encouraged greatly in recent years by the introduction of the Cariappa Art Competition in 1955. This competition is conducted annually in Administration schools and the Cariappa Shield, presented by His Excellency General K. M. Cariappa, a former High Commissioner for India, is awarded to the school presenting the best art work.

The introduction of manual arts which make use of local materials is an attempt to ally the innate artistic ability of the indigenous population with Western techniques.

Antiquities.

The *Antiquities Ordinance* 1953 provides for the protection of New Guinea antiquities, relics, curios and articles of ethnological and anthropological interest or scientific value.

Under this ordinance no person may remove from the Territory any New Guinea antiquities without first offering them for sale at a reasonable price to the Administration. The ordinance also provides for the protection of rock carvings or paintings, pottery deposits, old ceremonial or initiation grounds, or any other ancient remains. The discovery or reputed existence of any such objects or places must be reported to the nearest district officer, and they may not be damaged, exposed or otherwise interfered with, without written permission from the Director of Native Affairs.

Museums, Parks, etc.

Previous reports have referred to the enactment of legislation for the establishment of a public museum and art gallery, and to the appointment of trustees. The museum has been established in Port Moresby, Papua, but provision is made for the trustees to establish branches of the museum at other centres. No decision has yet been made as to the location of these branches.

The development of parks and gardens in all townships is actively sponsored by the Administration and deserving of special mention are the botanical gardens at Lae which contain a fine collection of plants.

No special steps have been taken to preserve the flora of the Territory, but under the *Forestry Ordinance* 1936-1951 any trees or species or classes of trees can be declared to be reserved.

The preservation of fauna is provided for by the *Birds and Animals Protection Ordinance* 1922-1947 under which it is unlawful for any person to capture, destroy, buy, sell, deal in, export or remove from the Territory any fauna except under prescribed conditions.

Languages.

As explained in Part 1 of this report the linguistic pattern of the Territory is extremely varied. There are approximately 350 languages many of which, however, are inter-related; about fifteen are used for educational purposes. Most of these languages have only a limited vocabulary and as media of education have little practical value. Even those that have been reduced to writing are largely lacking in words essential to modern technology, though they are quite rich in folklore and traditional tales. Their conversion to educational purposes is limited to simple grammars and readers.

English has been adopted by the Administration as the universal medium of education and communication, assisted in more remote areas by the use of Melanesian Pidgin. Administration schools do not teach reading and writing in the vernacular language as a rule, though they are sometimes used for explanatory purposes in the early stages of teaching English.

The Administration does not publish school books in the vernacular or in pidgin. An official orthography of Melanesian Pidgin has been issued by the Department

of Education to promote uniformity of spelling among users of the language. The *Grammar and Dictionary of Neo-Melanesian* by Rev. Father Mihalic, S.V.D., is regarded as the standard work on this *lingua franca*.

Most mission schools teach literacy in a vernacular language, or in Melanesian Pidgin, before beginning the study of reading and writing in English. This procedure is approved by the Department of Education, subject to two conditions—

- (a) that simple oral English be taught concurrently with literacy in the vernacular or pidgin;
- (b) that the vernacular used should be the children's own mother tongue and not an indigenous language foreign to the locality.

To assist mission schools to achieve the first of those conditions the *L. M. Syllabus of Oral English* was produced and published in 1959 by officers of the Education Department. This syllabus contains a programme of simple conversational English suitable and sufficient for children at an elementary level of education and should ensure uniformity of standards in mission schools.

The Summer Institute of Linguistics has carried out investigations of the language patterns in areas designated by the Administration. The Institute is at present conducting short courses for Administration officers in the technique of learning indigenous languages. A number of officers from various departments, including education officers, have been seconded to attend these courses, and will later be posted to selected areas where local languages will be used as preliminary media of communication and instruction.

Supply of Literature.

The library service referred to in Chapter 1 of this Part, together with the various news-sheets and other reading material published by the Administration and the missions, provides the main source of literature for the population.

Public Libraries.

In addition to the facilities referred to in the previous paragraph public libraries are established at Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Wau and Wewak. These libraries also operate a lending service to country readers.

Theatres and Cinemas.

There are no legitimate theatres in the Territory but amateur dramatic societies frequently stage performances.

Commercial cinemas operate in the Territory and are attended by all sections of the Public.

The administration film service is described in Chapter 7. Privately owned projectors are used by missions, company organizations and individuals for the education and entertainment of all sections of the local population.

PART IX.—PUBLICATIONS.

Copies of all laws affecting the Territory have been transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The National Library, Canberra, publishes *Australian National Bibliography*, *Australian Public Affairs Information Service*, both issued monthly and cumulated annually, and *Australian Government Publications*, and *Australian Books: a select list*, both annual publications. The Library also issues subject bibliographies from time to time.

These publications are forwarded regularly to the United Nations Library in New York, and copies are sent on

request to other libraries sponsored by the United Nations. The bibliographical publications which have been transmitted to the United Nations include a record of material received in the National Library under legal deposit provisions and include publications concerning the Territory.

A series of five 35 mm. documentary colour films dealing with major aspects of Territory development has been widely distributed both for theatre and television screenings.

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

The conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council arising out of the examination of the Annual Report for 1958-59 have been noted and considered by the Administering Authority, and the following information is furnished thereon:—

I. GENERAL.

The Council reiterated its hope that the Administering Authority will encourage expressions of opinion among the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory with a view to assisting in the early adoption of an official name for them.

The Administering Authority still believes that the stage has not yet been reached where a considered opinion on the adoption of an official name can be expressed by majority of the people. Nevertheless it is seeking to stimulate discussions of the matter through radio broadcasts and the press. Suggestions have been invited and will later be broadcast for comment. It is too early to gauge public reaction to this approach but it is hoped that organized groups will eventually express their views.

EXTENSION OF ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL.

The Council reaffirms its recommendations of the Twenty-fourth session concerning the need to bring the whole of the Territory under full administrative control at the fastest pace possible consistent with the good of the Territory as a whole, and the need to recruit and train sufficient staff to enable this to be done without jeopardizing the essential development and sound administration of areas already under control. It notes that during the year under review the area under full administrative control increased by only 550 square miles. The Council believes that the rate of progress should be accelerated and maintained at an even pace. It notes in this connexion the statement of the Administering Authority that a revised plan for bringing the whole Territory under administrative control is under consideration. The Council hopes that this plan will aim at rapid extension of administrative control in the next few years in the interests of the uniformity of development of the Territory as a whole, and that it will be apprised of the details of this plan at its next session.

The Council welcomes the statement of the Administering Authority that the steps now being taken, including the recruitment and training of field staff, will not only make for expeditious progress in this task, but will also enable the Administration to provide the intensive administrative guidance and services required by the people of the more developed areas. It notes in this connexion that seventy-nine cadets, including twenty-nine cadet patrol officers, were appointed to the Public Service during the year under review, and that of these approximately fifty cadets will be allocated to the Trust Territory. The Council considers that the recruitment and training of additional staff, especially indigenous personnel, in greater numbers, will expedite the process of bringing the Territory under full administrative control.

The Administering Authority has noted the views of the Council in relation to the extension of administrative control and invites the Council's attention to the revised plan to bring the Territory under complete Administration control by 31st December, 1963, outlined in Chapter 2 of Part V.

II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT.

GENERAL.

The Council, noting the absence of political organization in the Territory, welcomes the assurance of the Administering Authority that this is not due to any restrictions imposed by it, and that in fact it is the policy of the Administering Authority to encourage the development of political awareness among the indigenous inhabitants. Considering that the people of the Territory are showing some political awareness and considerable organizing ability in the management of their affairs at the local government council level, where such councils exist, the Council urges the Administering Authority to do all it can to encourage the development of political organizations and a wider programme in all fields of political activity.

The Administering Authority feels that in their initial stages political organizations should evolve naturally and spontaneously. The proposed introduction of a system of election of indigenous members of the Legislative Council and the overall increase planned in the number of elected

members should have the effect of stimulating such a development. Once such bodies are formed among the indigenous people any guidance and assistance they need will be given freely to them.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council recalls its previous recommendation on this subject, and regrets that the Administering Authority has not yet been able to increase indigenous membership in the Legislative Council. It recommends, once again, that indigenous participation should be broadened in that at this stage this participation should be elective. It considers that in respect of areas of the Territory where, for some special reasons, elections are not considered feasible at this stage, nominations should be made to reserved seats for the time being.

The Council notes that at present the indigenous inhabitants do not enjoy the right to vote in elections to the Legislative Council. It considers that this restriction should be removed and the right to vote with respect to elections to the Legislative Council should be extended at the next available opportunity to indigenous inhabitants of the Territory.

The Council notes that the Legislative Council still has a majority of official members. It considers that this majority should be progressively reduced and that popular representation, preferably elective representation, should be correspondingly increased. The Council questions the appropriateness of granting representation to religious missions as such in the Legislative Council and urges the Administering Authority to give special attention to the Council's view in this matter.

As indicated in Part V. of this report changes being planned in the composition of the Legislative Council involve an increase in indigenous membership, the election of a certain number of indigenous members and an increase in the number of non-indigenous elected members. Other changes contemplated are the abolition of the official majority on the Council and a reduction in the number of non-official members appointed to the Council from among the non-indigenous community.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS.

The Council welcomes the establishment of three new local government councils during the year under review and notes the preliminary surveys being undertaken in several areas with a view to establishing more local government councils. Bearing in mind that the existing councils comprise only a small section of the population, and the successful functioning of the existing councils and the enthusiasm of the people for them, the Council recommends that the Administering Authority take energetic steps to establish councils in the rest of the Territory, to broaden the areas of their activity and to encourage them to exercise their powers to the fullest extent.

The Council welcomes the initiative shown by the five local councils in the Gazelle Peninsula in holding quarterly meetings to decide matters of common interest. It also

notes with gratification the success of the recent conference of representatives from all councils at Madang, and hopes that this will lead to the holding of similar conferences at regular intervals. The Council hopes that the Administering Authority will give early effect to as many of the recommendations of these conferences as possible.

It would welcome detailed reports on the deliberations of the conference and on the action taken on their recommendations by the Administering Authority.

While endorsing the view of the Administering Authority that the best foundation for the political advancement of the indigenous people is through democratic forms of local government, the Council considers that the political advancement of the inhabitants of the Territory should now be promoted at local, regional and Territorial levels simultaneously.

The Administering Authority invites the Council's attention to the fact that five native local government councils were proclaimed and four were extended during the year and that the population covered by councils increased by a little over 40 per cent. Survey work for the establishment of more councils is continuing.

Another conference of local government councils, to be attended by delegates from all councils in New Guinea and Papua, is planned for November, 1960. As mentioned in Chapter 3 of Part V., resolutions passed by the 1959 Madang Conference on a number of matters have been accepted and are being implemented.

The Administering Authority notes the Council's endorsement of its view that the best foundation for the political advancement of the indigenous people is through democratic forms of local government and shares the Council's opinion that political advancement should be promoted at various levels simultaneously. In this regard it draws the Council's attention to its statements of policy in relation to political development in Chapter 1 of Part V. of this and previous reports and in particular to the projected changes in the composition of the Legislative Council which are referred to elsewhere in this Part and in Part V. of this report.

DISTRICT AND TOWN ADVISORY COUNCILS.

The Council, noting that the few indigenous representatives on district and town advisory councils have given good account of themselves, reaffirms its view that increased indigenous representation on these bodies would be a useful step towards widening indigenous participation in the political life of the Territory. The Council, therefore, urges the Administering Authority to take all possible measures to increase rapidly indigenous representation on these councils.

The Administering Authority is continuing to appoint suitable indigenes to district and town advisory councils as the opportunity arises. There are now indigenous members on all district advisory councils except that of the Western Highlands District which has three indigenous observers. Two indigenous members have been appointed to each of the Wewak Town Advisory Council and the Lae Town Advisory Council.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Council notes the statements of the Administering Authority that constant attention is being given to the recruitment of scarce categories of Public Service staff, such as teachers, qualified medical personnel and surveyors, that special steps are being taken to improve the recruitment rate, and that although there has been some increase recently in the number of resignations, the Administering Authority is watching closely the wastage rate, and has made improvements in the conditions of service which should assist in bringing about stability within the Public Service. It also notes that the net increase in the number of personnel during the past year, but keeping in view that nearly 1,500 positions in the Territory's Administration as yet remain unfilled, considers that the progress made to remedy the shortage of staff in the Trust Territory itself has been disappointing, particularly in the recruitment of indigenous civil servants.

The Council notes with satisfaction the programme for training indigenous inhabitants for higher posts in all branches of the civil service and urges that this be still further expanded and intensified since it offers the only satisfactory long-term solution to the staffing of the New Guinea Public Service. The Council lays particular stress on the importance of training indigenous personnel for higher grades in the administrative wing of the Public Service. The Council recommends that for this purpose the Administering Authority avail itself, as fully as possible, of the facilities provided by the United Nations for training in administration and related functions.

The Council welcomes the establishment of the Auxiliary Division and expresses the hope that service and training of indigenous inhabitants in this division will make for their promotion in adequate numbers into the higher echelon of the Public Service.

It is not clear how the statement that nearly 1,500 positions in the Territory's Administration were unfilled (presumably at 30th June, 1959) was arrived at. The total number of classified positions at that date was 4,353 of which 3,484 positions were occupied, 815 of these being at headquarters, 823 in Papua, and 1,475 in the Trust Territory, while 362 officers were on the unattached list. Thus there were 869 positions unoccupied in the Public Service of Papua and New Guinea at the close of the year.

During 1959-60 the establishment of the Service was increased by 1,287 positions to 5,640 positions, and at 30th June, 1960, 4,155 of these were occupied, 1,694 of the occupied positions being in the Trust Territory.

The fact that 1,485 positions remained unfilled in the Public Service of Papua and New Guinea at 30th June, 1960, does not mean that unsuccessful attempts have been made to fill them. The Public Service Commissioner reviews the organization of each department on approximately a three-year cycle and an attempt is made to assess requirements three years in advance and provide an organization to meet them. Efforts are then made to fill the positions created progressively as the need arises.

During 1959-60 the total staff of the Public Service increased by 671, including 93 officers appointed to the Auxiliary Division.

The Administering Authority is in full agreement with the Council as to the need for training indigenous staff so that they may be promoted in increasing numbers to the higher divisions of the Service, and draws the Council's attention to the recently revised provisions, described in Chapter 4 of Part V., for the entry and training of indigenous personnel and their advancement to the Third and Second Divisions.

III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT.

GENERAL.

The Council notes with satisfaction the measure of progress achieved in the economic field, particularly in production for export.

The Council, noting that the great majority of the indigenous inhabitants are still engaged in a subsistence economy and that there is little industry in the Territory, recommends to the Administering Authority that it formulate a comprehensive plan for the integrated development of the economy in the interests of the indigenous population, on the basis of the resources, potentialities and needs of the Territory, in order to expedite economic advancement and raise appreciably the level of living of the indigenous population.

In view of the highly under-developed nature of the Territory's economy and the ever-increasing need for technical and financial resources to accelerate the pace of its development, the Council reiterates the view that the Administering Authority should seek financial and technical assistance from the specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international bodies.

Investigations are being made with a view to the establishment of a comprehensive plan for the integrated development of the economy.

Present economic planning is mainly concerned with an intensification of effort in the primary sector of the economy, particularly in the field of agriculture, through extension and training schemes. It also provides for an expansion of technical and commercial training to establish a basis for the growth of secondary industries, a special division for the encouragement of which will be included in a new Department of Trade and Industry being set up in the Territorial Administration. Plans for expanding educational services, which are referred to below in observations relating to educational advancement, will not only ensure that increasing numbers of students will be available for these and other forms of special training, but will also lead to a general increase in the productivity of the work force.

At the same time specialist surveys and investigations to determine the extent of the Territory's mining, forestry, fisheries, agricultural and pastoral and other physical resources, and the best means of turning them to economic account, both now and in the future, are being continued.

Two scientific teams from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, for example, are at present engaged on the land resources survey and a new area will be completed each year.

The Administering Authority will have no hesitation in seeking the financial and technical help of the Specialised Agencies and other international bodies in connexion with its development projects where it is considered to be in the interests of the indigenous inhabitants to do so.

PUBLIC FINANCE.

The Council welcomes the substantial increase in the Territory's internal revenue in the year under review. It also notes with satisfaction that the Administering Authority has again made a substantial contribution to the Territorial budget in the form of a non-repayable grant. The Council notes that export duties have been abolished and income tax has been introduced in the Territory in their place. The Council hopes that this abolition of export duties will not result in a decrease in internal revenues and that, in order to guard against this, the Administering Authority will actively explore all other possible sources of revenue, including the levy of heavier duties on non-essential imports.

The Council notes with satisfaction the introduction of a graduated income tax. It considers that the system of personal taxation in force in the Territory is unsatisfactory, and recommends that, as a plank in its tax reform programme, the Administering Authority should actively consider the elimination of the personal tax and the extension of modern forms of taxation related to the incomes of inhabitants.

The re-organization of the Territory's tax structure in July, 1959, took place after a very thorough exploration of all means of raising revenue, bearing in mind the need to distribute the burden of taxation more equitably, and included the levying of heavier duties on non-essential imports.

The 1959-60 revenue showed a small overall increase on the amount that would have been collected had the tax structure remained unaltered.

The merits of the personal tax were examined when the tax structure of the Territory was reviewed. Although indigenous producers benefited significantly from the abolition of export duties it was considered impracticable at the present stage of the Territory's development to introduce an income tax system which, without being unduly onerous, would result in a appreciable contribution from indigenous persons. As very few indigenes, if any, pay income tax the personal tax system was retained so that they would make some contribution. Personal tax is a deduction from income tax and exemptions are granted where local government taxes are paid. The rates of personal tax are reviewed each year and the ability of indigenes to pay the amount prescribed is taken into account. If it is considered that in some districts they

cannot afford to pay the full amount of the tax, the rate in that district is reduced accordingly. Where imposition of the tax would impose hardships individuals may appeal against it.

The tax structure, including the imposition of personal tax, will be kept continually under review.

AGRICULTURE.

The Council notes that the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the production of copra and in industrial activity of a primary character based on copra, is now well advanced and that in fact the indigenous cultivators account for substantial quantities of the copra produced in the Territory. It notes that while European producers have three representatives on the Copra Marketing Board which consists of five members, indigenous producers have none. The Council stresses the importance of associating indigenous inhabitants with bodies responsible for agricultural production and marketing and recommends that the Administering Authority provide for adequate indigenous representation on the Copra Marketing Board without delay.

In keeping with the Administering Authority's policy of appointing indigenous representatives to statutory boards and similar bodies when opportunity offers and suitable persons are available, and as an expression of the close relationship of European and indigenous producers of copra, arrangements are being made for a representative of the indigenous producers in the Trust Territory to be appointed to the Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board in the near future.

The Council considers that the establishment of stabilization funds for cacao and coffee may help reduce the adverse effects of price fluctuations on the production of these crops for export, and commends to the Administering Authority the desirability of setting up such funds.

It is accepted by the Administering Authority that such price support measures as stabilization funds for agricultural products sometimes fulfil a real need. Both the desirability and practicability of establishing stabilization funds for coffee and cacao are kept under examination, but because of the special circumstances existing in the Territory it has not been possible to work out a satisfactory arrangement for either of these crops. A particularly unfavourable aspect is that in a period when production and productive potential are expanding rapidly any self supporting scheme, to be of real benefit in the future, would be likely to require in its early stages a contribution from growers that would seriously reduce their current income. The establishment of a contributory stabilization fund therefore lacks grower support.

It is considered, moreover, that in the case of such crops as cacao and coffee where a substantial part of world production enters international trade, international commodity agreements are important for the success of any scheme of stabilization.

LAND.

Bearing in mind the vital importance to the Territory's indigenous inhabitants of all matters relating to land settlement and development, the Council considers it important and appropriate that there be adequate indigenous representation on the Land Development Board, which advises the Administration on the availability of land and the purposes for which it should be used. The Council is confident that the Administering Authority will take urgent steps to bring this about in order to ensure popular support for its land policy, and to this end considers that steps should be taken to associate the indigenous inhabitants in discussions of land policy at district and local government levels as well as at the centre.

As stated in Chapter 3 (a) of Section 4 of Part VI of this report no indigenous member has yet been appointed to the Land Development Board since its discussions, as it is at present constituted, are largely of a technical nature.

Nevertheless the Administering Authority will bear in mind the views of the Council and will take appropriate steps, as opportunity offers, to associate the indigenous people with the formulation of land policy at the various levels of administration.

The Council considers that in view of the growing needs of an increasing indigenous population the Administering Authority should consider reducing the maximum period of ninety-nine years, for which it usually grants agricultural leases and the Administering Authority should further ensure that the leases thus granted do not tend to become leases in perpetuity. In the Council's view the concessions granted to non-indigenous groups should reflect the fact that the world is changing at a rapid rate.

The future needs of the indigenous population are taken into account when land is made available for leasing. Moreover increasing numbers of indigenes are applying for and being granted leases.

INDUSTRY.

The Council, recalling its recommendations of the twenty-fourth session concerning the comparative absence of industry or of plans for industrial development in the Territory, again urges the Administering Authority to give active consideration to the establishment of secondary industries based on local produce in order to diversify the Territory's economy.

In this connexion, the Council recommends that the Administering Authority consider establishing a division in the Territorial Government charged with the task of promoting industrial development on a planned basis.

Investigations for the establishment of more secondary industries in the Territory are proceeding. To increase the rate of progress in this field preparations are being made to establish within the Territorial Administration a new Department of Trade and Industry, one division of which will be charged with planning and promoting industrial development.

The Council, noting that new fishing reserves have been located, expresses the hope that urgent steps will be taken to exploit them both for domestic consumption and for export purposes, and thus enable the Territory to reduce present imports of fish and to add to the scope of its industry.

The fishing grounds mentioned by the Special Representative have not proved adequate for the establishment of a commercial fishing industry but a search for further grounds continues with the hope of finding sufficient supplies of fish for the development of a commercial fishing industry in addition to the present subsistence fishing industry. The policy of the Administering Authority is one of research to promote the development of sea and inland fisheries, to make the best use of the limited fisheries resources available by solving problems of transport, preservation and marketing and to improve the living standards of the indigenous inhabitants engaged in fishing, and the people generally, by improved supplies of fish.

The Council, recalling its recommendation of the twenty-fourth session that special attention needs to be given to sugar cane production and to the establishment of a sugar industry in the Territory, notes the statement of the Administering Authority that although the climate and soil conditions are favourable to the production of sugar, the extent of local consumption and of the world market opportunities are not at this stage favourable enough to justify developing the industry. Noting at the same time that the Territory imports at present about half a million dollars worth of sugar and sugar products annually and the comparative absence of industry in the Territory, the Council requests the Administering Authority to give further consideration to this matter with a view to making a beginning with the production of sugar for internal consumption as soon as it is economically feasible.

In accordance with the Council's request, the Administering Authority is giving further consideration to this matter.

ROADS.

The Council, while appreciating the difficulties and the expense which road-building in the Territory entails, considers that progress in the construction of new roads is too slow to meet the needs of the Territory. It suggests that the Administering Authority should give greater attention to road construction and should draw up a carefully considered, phased programme of construction, taking into account the assistance of local voluntary labour and local materials wherever possible.

The Administering Authority fully recognizes the importance of an effective road system to the Territory's development. The Territorial Administration is giving attention to the Territory's present and future road needs and work on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges is aimed at keeping pace with expanding development. During 1959-60 expenditure in this field totalled £648,380 by comparison with £577,770 during the previous year.

IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT.

GENERAL.

The Council welcomes the special attention being given to the education and advancement of women, particularly the establishment of a central advisory committee for the purpose of correcting as speedily as possible the existing disparity between the advancement of women and that of men, and of ensuring their future progress on a basis of equality. For the report under review, it would appear that the women of New Guinea are taking increasing interest and a greater share in the life of the community as teachers and nurses and through the work of women's clubs. While commending these encouraging developments, the Council observes that the role of women in the Territory's political life, even at the local government level, is negligible. It considers that no effort should be spared to encourage them to enhance their participation in the work of local government councils through the exercise of the right to vote in the elections to these councils and by seeking elections to them. It suggests that the Administering Authority consider the advisability of proposing to the councils that they might reserve a suitable number of seats for women members on these councils.

The Administering Authority has considered the Council's suggestion that a suitable number of seats on native local government councils be reserved for women members as a means of encouraging women to participate in political life. The various measures and forms of training introduced for the advancement of women and the general vigorous policy of promoting the advancement of women are believed to be the best basis for developing adequate representation by women on councils. Deliberately to force such representation at this stage could possibly have adverse effects on the council movement which is producing such striking results.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Council notes with satisfaction the development of the Administering Authority's programme of hospital renovation and construction and the extension of the network of medical aid posts to rural areas. It expresses the hope that, in view of the seriousness of the health problem of the Territory and in order to meet the existing needs, the Administering Authority will make accelerated efforts to replace inadequate installations and to extend the construction programme, while at the same time extending the scope of its programme of preventive medicine.

The Council notes that during the year under review there have been increases in some categories of medical and health staff; and that training programmes for assistant medical practitioners at the Papuan Medical College, for nurses at Rabaul, and for other personnel, are continuing to move forward. It recommends that the Administering Authority intensify its efforts to recruit more personnel and increase its training programmes for indigenous persons, including sanitation personnel.

The Council welcomes the efforts which the Administering Authority is making in the fight against malaria, and urges that every step be taken to eradicate this widespread disease as early as feasible.

The Council recommends that special attention should be given to devising a well-planned intensive programme to supplement the existing programme to combat malnutrition, which still is a serious problem in the Territory, particularly in areas recently brought under administrative influence.

The Council commends the observations of the World Health Organization to the Administering Authority and draws the latter's particular attention to the suggestion concerning the organization of a pilot health project in an area where local community initiative is particularly well developed.

The Administering Authority has paid close attention to the recommendations of the Council and information on the progress made during the year in relation to hospital construction, the expansion of medical services, the recruitment and training of medical personnel, the extension of malaria control and the measures being adopted to control malnutrition will be found in Chapter 7 of Part VII. of this report.

Consideration has also been given to the observations of the World Health Organization and the particular attention of the Council is drawn to the account (given in Section (b)—Medical Facilities—of Chapter 7) of the health centre which has been established as a pilot project at Tapipipi, near Rabaul, with co-operation of the Vunadidir-Toma-Nanga Nanga Native Local Government Council, and to the reference to a second centre which is to be set up in conjunction with the Reimber and Livuan Councils.

V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT.

GENERAL.

The Council notes the measures taken to improve the educational system, particularly the appointment of additional inspectorial and supervisory staff to promote the efficiency of Administration and mission schools. The Council considers it important that all mission schools be brought under more effective governmental inspection and supervision in the next three or four years, in order that the standards of instruction in mission schools be raised to those prevailing in Administration schools.

Noting that out of some 3,000 primary schools in the Territory, 2,777 with an enrolment of about 111,000 pupils are being run by missionary organizations, the Council considers that too great a reliance is being placed on missions for the dissemination of education in the Territory. The Council also observes that practically all mission schools are one-teacher schools, the majority of the teachers being only partly trained and unqualified to teach beyond the second or third primary grade. As a measure to improve the quality and scope of education in

mission schools the Council considers that the Administering Authority should endeavour to persuade the missions to pool their efforts and resources and to reorganize their educational activities in order to render their work in this field more fruitful.

The Council takes satisfaction at the high standards of instruction and the adequacy of facilities prevailing in Administration schools, numbering 174 with about 11,670 pupils, and that education in these schools is organized on secular lines. It notes that during the year under review only five new Administration primary schools were opened. The Council would wish to see the Administering Authority assume a greatly expanded direct role in this field. The Council would welcome a detailed account of the Territory's new educational plan at its next session.

The Council welcomes the considerable increase in expenditures on education over the preceding year, but considers that progressive increases will be necessary to implement the new plan of educational development and meet the needs of the Territory.

The Council, noting that the percentage of illiteracy is still very high and that a considerable number of children in the Territory have no access even to primary education, and attaching great importance to the education of the people of the Trust Territory, considers that the Administering Authority should take active steps to effect the necessary improvement and expansion of the whole system of education in the Territory.

The Council notes the measures taken by the Administering Authority during the year under review to recruit and train teachers, particularly indigenous teachers, but considers that their scope is insufficient. It urges the necessity of ensuring a sufficiently large annual turnout of indigenous teachers. It suggests that the Administering Authority consider, in order to achieve this, such measures as the consolidation and improvement of the existing facilities of primary education so that a steady flow of pupils from junior to senior grades should become possible, through a rapid expansion of secondary education and the establishment of special courses of intensive instruction of those who, despite the initial absence of a full course of primary education followed by intermediate or secondary education, may make suitable teachers. The Council regards the admission of teachers into the Auxiliary Division as a step in the right direction and hopes that a larger number of teachers will qualify for admission into the Division.

The Administering Authority shares the Council's views on the need to improve the standards of mission schools and to increase the number of Administration schools and it is adopting special measures to achieve these ends.

During 1959-60 the number of registered and recognized mission schools increased by 219 to 583 schools teaching 43,914 pupils, while the number of exempt schools declined to 2,033 schools, catering for 71,970 pupils. As described in Chapter 1 of Part VIII, the inspectorial and supervisory work of inspectors and district education officers is supplemented by that of area

education officers who are responsible for the in-service training of indigenous teachers and the raising of standards of both Administration and mission schools within their respective areas. The number of officers assigned to this work has been increased.

The Administering Authority realizes that the key to more rapid development is an early increase in the number of qualified teachers. At 30th June, 1960, there were 193 indigenous students from the Trust Territory undergoing teacher training in Administration centres, compared with 28 in the previous year, and plans to step up the recruitment of expatriate teaching staff were being prepared.

In addition to normal methods of direct recruitment, secondment and cadetships, a special campaign is to be conducted to recruit from Australia suitably qualified persons who will be trained at a new teachers' college to be opened at Rabaul in October, 1960. It is hoped to obtain annually for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, by these means, at least 200 extra expatriate teachers, a large proportion of whom will be posted to the Trust Territory in general to primary (T) schools, and who should do much to improve the standard of teaching at the primary level, at the same time making it possible for promising indigenous students who might otherwise have been diverted to Course "A" teacher training to proceed with their general education and ultimately to a higher level of teacher training.

POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Council, recalling that at its twenty-fourth session it expressed the hope that there would be a further increase in the number of secondary schools in the Territory, notes the progress made, particularly in the construction of schools. It notes further that the Administering Authority plans to expand post-primary education also by granting financial assistance to the missions for this purpose. It believes that the number of children receiving secondary education is quite inadequate for the many and growing needs in the fields of Government and private employment, the fulfilment of which is essential to the Territory's advancement in all fields. The Council urges the Administering Authority to attack this basic problem energetically through the establishment of a comprehensive programme with clearly defined stages. It considers that, in any planned development of the Territory's education, high priority should go to secondary education, the necessary facilities for which, from now on, should, in the Council's view, be developed in the Territory itself.

The Council notes that 269 indigenous students are studying in Administration technical colleges. It welcomes the plan to establish a forestry school at Bulolo and news that construction of the agricultural college at Kerovat has begun. It notes the introduction of a vocational bias in education in the Territory's intermediate and secondary schools and expresses the hope that this trend will be further strengthened.

There has been a significant increase in the number of indigenous pupils receiving education in secondary schools and a new secondary school attended by pupils of all races

has been opened at Rabaul. Another such school is expected to open at Lae in 1960-61. The number of pupils receiving technical and teacher training has also risen.

The special measures being taken to build up expatriate teaching staff in Administration schools as a means of increasing rapidly the number of indigenous students offering for teacher training should result in greater increases in the near future in the numbers of pupils proceeding to secondary education. Proposals to assist the missions in the post-primary education programme, by means of subsidies for the building of schools and for increases in enrolments, are under consideration.

VI. ATTAINMENT.

Recalling the General Assembly's resolution 1413 (XIV.), the Council invites the Administering Authority to formulate early successive intermediate targets and dates in the fields of political, economic, social and edu-

cational development in New Guinea so as to create, as soon as possible, favourable conditions for the attainment of self-government or independence.

The Administering Authority is working on the preparation of a comprehensive programme of economic, social and educational advancement in New Guinea from which, when approved, it will be possible to derive target dates in the various fields.

At the next session the Council will be informed on the re-constitution of the Legislative Council, which has been referred to elsewhere in this report and includes the provision of increased and more direct representation of the indigenous people.

The Administering Authority believes that any attempt to predict further changes in the political field could amount only to guesses and hopes, as future political developments will depend not only on the speed of educational, social and economic change, but also on what the people of the Territory themselves want.

PART XI.—SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

The principal events and achievements of the year under review have been outlined in the preceding parts of the report, and this Part is restricted to a brief reference to some of the outstanding features of the year's work.

The task of bringing the whole of the Territory under Administration control was continued and a further 2,620 square miles were brought under control.

In the sphere of political advancement there has been further progress in the development of the local government council system; five new councils were proclaimed and four councils were enlarged. The population covered by the council system has increased from 119,532 at 30th June, 1959, to 167,900 at 30th June, 1960—an increase of just over 40 per cent.

A total of 511 officers, including 93 Auxiliary Division officers, was appointed to the Papua and New Guinea Public Service during the year. Changes are being introduced into the structure of the Public Service which will provide persons born in the Territory with greater opportunities to enter the Service, increase their competence to occupy technical and administrative positions, and enable them to progress to higher positions.

Public expenditure totalled £11,685,032. Internal revenue rose to £3,825,111 and the direct grant by the Administering Authority was increased to £7,859,921. In addition, departments of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, whose funds are derived from the Australian Commonwealth as distinct from the Territory budget, spent approximately £2,000,000 in the Trust Territory and the Territory of Papua of which £600,000 was on capital works.

Important taxation changes made during 1959-60 were the imposition of income tax, the reduction of import

duties on various items having a significant influence on living and production costs, and the abolition of export duties.

The first loan of £100,000 to be raised within the Territory of Papua and New Guinea was opened for public subscription on 12th April, 1960, and was oversubscribed in a few months by £23,195.

External trade increased to £27,584,710; imports amounted to £12,622,354 and exports to £14,962,356. Export income showed an increase of £2,371,479 from £12,691,877 at 30th June, 1959, mainly accounted for by increases of £1,059,298 from coconut oil, £312,645 from copra, £167,664 from coconut meal and cake, £183,560, from cacao, £260,576 from coffee, £85,297 from sawn timber and £226,986 from plywood. The total value of forest production again exceeded £2,000,000.

The indigenous contribution to exports and to production generally is of increasing importance in the Territory's economy. In 1959-60 production of cacao by indigenes increased from approximately 1,200 tons to 1,527 and the number of registered indigenous cacao growers from 3,617 to 4,318; indigenous coffee producers increased coffee plantings from 5,300 acres to 9,700 acres and production from 330 to approximately 565 tons; copra production remained steady at approximately 20,000 tons; and 12,000 tons of truck crops were sold commercially. Indigenous growers also produced considerable amounts of rice and peanuts for local consumption, as well as commercial peanut production of 397 tons for the year. The extension measures described in Chapter 3 (b) of Section 4, Part VI., are designed to bring about a further intensification of activity in the field of indigenous agriculture.

The number of locally registered companies participating in commercial and agricultural activities increased and at 30th June, 1960, totalled 293 with a nominal capital of £27,705,200.

Two new co-operative societies began operating during the year and co-operative activities were marked by increased participation and interest by members in society affairs. Capital of the societies increased by £40,730 to £283,843 and turnover increased by £254,167 to £662,756. Rebates paid to members totalled £33,508 compared with £12,256 for the previous year.

As the customary forms of indigenous land tenure do not provide a satisfactory basis for advanced economic development, a policy has been laid down which has as its ultimate and long-term objective, the introduction of a single system of land holding, regulated by the Territorial Government by statute, which will provide secure individual registered titles after the pattern of the Australian system. Details of this policy are contained in Chapter 3 (a) of Section 4, Part VI.

Expenditure on new works, capital purchases and maintenance for the year under review totalled £4,029,364, an increase of £516,364 on expenditure in 1958-59.

Health services have continued to expand, with particular attention being paid to preventive measures such as malaria, tuberculosis and hansenite control. Training of medical personnel has continued and facilities have

expanded. Expenditure on health services by the Administration during the year was £1,449,560 and expenditure on works and services of a capital nature amounted to £761,109. The ascertainable expenditure by missions from their own funds was £108,832 and native local government councils reported an expenditure of £17,507.

Activities directed to the advancement of indigenous women have continued to expand as Administration staff, specifically appointed to foster advancement and social welfare generally, is increased. Women's organizations now total 60.

During 1959-60 the number of Administration schools increased from 189 to 198, enrolments of pupils from 12,517 to 14,425 and teachers from 543 to 573. There has been an increase in the number of teacher-trainees from 37 at 30th June, 1959 to 193 at 30th June, 1960.

Further progress has been made in the inspection of mission schools and registered and recognized schools now total 583 with a total enrolment of 43,914 pupils, compared with 364 schools with an enrolment of 30,530 at 30th June, 1959. Exempt schools have shown a corresponding decrease from 2,413 to 2,033 schools.

Expenditure on education services by the Administration increased from £1,017,455 at 30th June, 1959, to £1,096,325 at 30th June, 1960, excluding expenditure on maintenance of buildings. Ascertainable expenditure by missions from their own fund exceeded £435,000.

STATISTICAL APPENDICES.

STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION.

The *Census Ordinance 1947* provides for the taking of a census of the non-indigenous population of the Territory by the Commonwealth Statistician in conjunction with the census of the Commonwealth of Australia. A census was taken at 30th June, 1954, and the next census will be taken at 29th June, 1961.

The notification of births, deaths and marriages of members of the non-indigenous population is required under the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1935-1958*.

A census of the indigenous people in areas under Administration control is undertaken by the Department of Native Affairs. 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 each year during census patrols, and is also entered in a village population register which is maintained at each district headquarters. Figures of the enumerated and estimated population at 30th June, 1960, are given in Appendix I. of this report.

Provision is made in the *Native Local Government Councils Ordinance 1949-1957* for native local government councils constituted under the Ordinance, to maintain a register of births and deaths within the council area.

The collection of statistical data to supply administrative requirements in fields such as education, forestry, health, labour, mining, trade, &c., is authorized under various ordinances. Generally, statistical responsibilities are divided amongst the various departments originating or collecting prime data.

The *Statistics Ordinance 1950* provides for the appointment of a Statistician and for the collection and compilation of statistics of the Territory as prescribed by regulations. Regulations (No. 11 of 1951) made under the Ordinance were published in *Gazette* No. 31 of 25th May, 1951. A Bureau of Statistics is included in the organization of the Department of the Administrator and under the direction of the Statistician is responsible for general statistics and statistical co-ordination. Separate statistics are compiled for the Territory of New Guinea and where relevant are included in the following Appendices.

Statistical publications issued during the year comprised bulletins dealing with Oversea Trade (annual and quarterly), Migration (quarterly), Motor Vehicle Registrations (annual and quarterly), Production in Rural Industries (annual), Production in Secondary Industries (annual), and a quarterly Summary of Statistics.

CONVERSION TABLE.

Relationship between English units with metric equivalents—

LENGTH:

	1 inch	= 2.540 centimetres.
12 inches	= 1 foot	= .3048 metres.
3 feet	= 1 yard	= .9144 metres.
1,760 yards	= 1 mile	= 1.609 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	= 2.590 square kilometres.

VOLUME:

	1 cubic foot	= .0283 cubic metres.
--	--------------	-----------------------

CAPACITY:

	1 pint	= .5682 litres.
8 pints	= 1 imperial gallon	= 4.546 litres.

WEIGHT:

	1 ounce troy	= 31.10 grammes.
	1 ounce avoirdupois	= 28.35 grammes.
16 oz. avoirdupois	= 1 pound (lb.)	= .4536 kilogrammes.
100 lb.	= 1 cental	= 45.36 kilogrammes.
112 lb.	= 1 cwt.	= 50.80 kilogrammes.
20 cwt.	= 1 ton (long ton)	= 1.016 tonnes.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

APPENDIX I.—POPULATION.

	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Indigenous population—					
Enumerated	1,154,360	1,177,074	1,223,095	1,282,639	1,306,308
Estimated	119,477	120,100	103,100	78,000	80,500
Total	1,273,837	1,297,174	1,326,195	1,360,639	1,386,808
Non-indigenous population—					
Estimated—					
European	9,827	10,608	11,110	11,177	(a)
Non-European	3,628	3,828	3,963	4,093	(a)
Total (Tables 1 and 2, pages 150 and 151)	13,455	14,436	15,073	15,270	14,979

(a) Not available.

APPENDIX II.—ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT.

	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Total Public Service staff in New Guinea .. (Table 1, page 153)	987	1,219	1,401	1,474	1,694
Indigenous village officials (Table 11, page 189)	13,728	13,736	12,865	12,955	13,192
Native local government councils—					
Number of councils	6	10	15	18	23
Number of councillors	147	230	379	470	657
Population in council areas (Table 12, page 190)	31,100	52,560	91,157	119,532	167,900
Department of Native Affairs					
Number of patrols	263	297	264	344	444
Number of patrol days (Table 7, page 187)	6,878	7,736	6,716	7,631	9,280
Area under Administration control	Square miles. 75,100	Square miles. 76,770	Square miles. 78,195	Square miles. 78,745	Square miles. 81,365
Area under Administration influence	8,500	7,405	7,055	6,640	5,025
Area under partial Administration influence	3,300	3,050	2,400	2,595	2,215
Area penetrated by patrols (Table 8, page 188)	6,100	5,775	5,350	5,020	4,395

APPENDIX III.—JUSTICE.

	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.(a)	1958-59.	1959-60.
Supreme Court—					
Number charged	239	289	222	259	175
Number convicted	191	250	178	182	135
Number discharged	20	25	25	26	27
Number <i>Nolle Prosequi</i> entered (Table (1), page 196)	28	14	19	51	13
District Courts—					
Asians and mixed race—					
Tried	67	113	34	24	101
Convicted	55	99	30	18	51
Referred to the Supreme Court	4	1	1	2	..
Europeans—					
Tried	217	432	167	125	176
Convicted	189	348	152	96	158
Referred to the Supreme Court	13	13	7	5	2
Indigenes—					
Tried	975	1,190	623	823	1,429
Convicted	794	950	489	625	1,212
Referred to the Supreme Court (Table (2), page 197)	148	201	98	116	135
Courts for Native Affairs—					
Tried	6,153	9,665	6,023	(b)	10,429
Convicted	5,921	9,390	5,904	10,097	10,123
(Table (3), page 199)					

(a) Figures for District Courts and Courts for Native Affairs are for six months only. See Appendix III.

(b) Not available.

APPENDIX IV.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue from within the Territory	2,411,861	2,652,517	2,926,026	3,555,373	3,825,111
Grant by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia	4,901,737	(a) 5,498,179	(b) 6,188,121	6,706,373	7,859,921
Expenditure (Table 1, page 200)	7,313,598	8,150,696	9,114,847	10,261,746	11,685,032

(a) Includes advances of £119,100 repayable 1957-58.

(b) The repayment of the advance of £119,100 has not been included in the 1957-58 expenditure figures and the grant has been reduced accordingly.

APPENDIX VII.—COMMERCE AND TRADE.

	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	10,371,231	11,020,742	11,545,880	11,938,628	12,622,354
Exports	9,885,623	10,312,492	9,628,048	12,691,877	14,962,356
Total trade (Table 1, page 204)	20,256,854	21,333,234	21,173,928	24,630,505	27,584,710
Number of local companies	185	225	259	277	293
Nominal capital of local companies £	13,781,900	17,312,150	19,659,200	24,484,200	27,705,200
Number of foreign companies	85	87	98	107	123
Nominal capital of foreign companies { £ 173,663,167 (c) 189,911,592 204,106,592 ~221,692,592 280,067,592	(a) 6,000,000 (a) 6,000,000 (a) 6,000,000 (a) 6,000,000 (a) 6,000,000	(b) 10,000,000 (b) 10,000,000 (b) 10,000,000 (b) 10,000,000 (b) 10,000,000			
(Table 8, page 208)					

(a) Canada. (b) Hong Kong. (c) Revised.

APPENDIX VIII.—AGRICULTURE.

	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Land tenure—					
Unalienated land (acres)	58,356,063	58,136,276	58,122,823	58,115,154	58,084,171
Land alienated (acres)	1,163,937	1,383,724	1,397,177	1,404,846	1,435,829
(Table 1, page 208)					
Land leases—					
Number of leases	3,494	3,659	3,864	4,069	4,368
Area of leases (acres)	261,876	303,784	311,247	320,235	329,974
(Table 2, page 208)					

APPENDIX XI.—FORESTS.

	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Silviculture operations—					
Area improved or regenerated	200	200	520	877	877
Area of plantation established	2,183	2,897	3,873	5,143	6,443
(Table 2, page 212)					
Areas under exploitation	256,139	180,638	253,789	263,055	304,335
(Table 3, page 212)					
Timber harvested	Super feet. 46,808,978	Super feet. 43,160,119	Super feet. 43,861,637	Super feet. 44,652,477	Super feet. 45,699,452
(Table 4, page 213)					
Sawn timber produced	15,903,660	13,791,200	14,392,620	14,472,540	14,755,920
(Table 6, page 213)					

APPENDIX XII.—MINERAL RESERVES.

—	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Mineral areas held Acres. (Table 1, page 214)	17,245	18,283	16,447	15,784	11,193
Number of mines (Table 3, page 214)	240	228	251	249	251
Number of workers in mining industry (Table 5, page 215)	2,694	2,746	4,266	3,928	3,968
Value of minerals produced £ (Table 3, page 214)	1,134,944	1,248,766	791,577	718,998	719,645

APPENDIX XIV.—CO-OPERATIVES.

—	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Number of societies	96	97	102	101	103
Total turnover £ (Table 1, page 216)	449,670	502,628	374,609	408,589	662,756

APPENDIX XV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

—	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Number of postal articles handled (Table 1, page 217)	5,539,116	5,614,339	6,656,291	7,616,396	7,870,779
Number of telephone instruments connected ..	1,741	1,833	2,166	2,436	2,666
Number of subscribers (Table 3, page 218)	1,291	1,372	1,589	1,758	1,833
Number of telegraph stations	167	172	174	192	210
Number of telegraph messages handled (Table 5, page 219)	313,433	404,203	416,735	500,600	578,059
Number of aerodromes	93	98	114	127	140
Number of alighting areas (Table 9, page 221)	12	12	12	11	11
Mileage of vehicular roads	3,879	3,986	4,389	4,462	4,564
Mileage of bridle paths (Table 14, page 226)	(a)	(a)	20,000	20,350	(a)
Total number of oversea vessels entered and cleared ..	234	346	(b) 368	503	294
Tonnage of oversea vessels entered and cleared .. (Table 10, page 224)	533,611	666,818	717,647	714,083	457,326
Tonnage of oversea cargo handled (Table 12, page 225)	217,841	271,084	278,848	280,600	314,096
Number of motor vehicle and motor cycle registrations (Table 15, page 226)	(a)	4,120	4,474	4,743	5,102
Number of licences to drive motor vehicles and ride motor cycles (Table 16, page 226)	(a)	6,954	7,241	8,279	8,697

(a) Not available.

(b) Corrected figure.

APPENDIX XVII.—LABOUR.

	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Number of indigenous employees	44,012	45,438	41,693	45,122	48,322
Number of Administration indigenous employees ..	8,740	9,043	8,965	8,824	8,871
Number of agreement indigenous employees ..	19,356	21,401	19,929	20,393	22,581
Number of casual workers in private employment ..	15,916	14,994	12,799	15,905	16,870
(Table 1, page 228)					
Number of females employed	472	534	549	448	492
(Table 2, page 229)					
Number of deaths of workers in employment ..	135	145	145	116	(a) Nil
(Table 10, page 237)					
Number of breaches of Native Labour Ordinance by employers	32	12	11	4	7
(Table 11, page 237)					
Number of breaches of Native Labour Ordinance by employees	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Table 12, page 237)					
Number of breaches of native employees' agreements under Native Labour Ordinance	1,092	1,062	700	578	970
(Table 13, page 238)					

(a) Relates only to deaths arising from employment whereas figures in previous years included deaths of workers from all causes.

APPENDIX XIX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Number of health services personnel	3,441	4,256	3,376	4,034	(a) 3,147
(Table 1, page 241)					
Number of hospitals and clinics	1,207	1,405	1,550	1,708	1,873
(Table 2, page 242)					
Number of in-patients treated in Administration hospitals	96,483	97,040	91,467	88,815	82,588
Of which were fatal	1,268	1,402	1,485	2,065	2,050
(Table 5, page 245)					
Value of medical aid to missions £	55,580	60,038	55,854	64,605	186,455
Total expenditure on health £	1,881,431	1,901,273	1,940,735	1,928,403	2,337,008
(Table 12, page 253)					

(a) Excludes 919 non-medical personnel.

APPENDIX XXI.—PENAL ORGANIZATION.

	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Prisons—					
Total number committed to prison (Table 1, page 254)	8,263	8,575	8,923	8,196	10,049

APPENDIX XXII.—EDUCATION.

	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Number of Administration schools	132	152	184	189	198
Number of Administration teachers	329	424	483	543	573
Number of Administration pupils	7,239	9,968	11,333	12,517	15,349
Number of mission schools	3,054	3,149	2,767	2,777	2,616
Number of mission teachers	3,857	4,155	3,620	3,453	3,529
Number of mission pupils	110,672	114,976	108,046	112,142	115,884
(Table 1, page 255)					
Expenditure by Department of Education £	439,039	540,181	637,238	775,429	873,159
Value of educational aid to missions .. £	60,638	60,004	118,608	133,890	153,689
Total expenditure on education £	815,749	1,015,279	1,133,464	1,449,999	1,531,325
(Table 13, page 267)					

APPENDIX XXV.—RELIGIOUS MISSIONS.

	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Number of non-indigenous missionaries	1,151	1,076	1,257	1,350	1,384
Estimated number of adherents	605,922	627,032	676,800	712,650	658,756
(Table 1, page 269)					
Expenditure on health £	159,627	153,853	166,674	170,091	295,287
Expenditure on education £	378,908	435,864	486,484	566,423	588,689
(Table 3, page 270)					

APPENDIX I.

POPULATION

1. ENUMERATED AND ESTIMATED INDIGENOUS POPULATION AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

District and Sub-district.	Enumerated.									Estimated.	Grand Total.
	Children.			Adults.			Persons.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Eastern Highlands—											
Goroka(a)(b) ..	21,210	18,922	40,132	27,973	28,734	56,707	49,183	47,656	96,839	5,000	101,839
Chimbu(a) ..	29,361	27,752	57,113	53,381	44,788	98,169	82,742	72,540	155,282	..	155,282
Kainantu(a)(b) ..	17,575	15,228	32,803	19,788	18,409	38,197	37,363	33,637	71,000	10,000	81,000
Total ..	68,146	61,902	130,048	101,142	91,931	193,073	169,288	153,833	323,121	15,000	338,121
Western Highlands—											
Mount Hagen(a) ..	24,239	22,257	46,496	30,341	28,516	58,857	54,580	50,773	105,353	8,000	113,353
Wabag(a) ..	22,675	20,526	43,201	31,059	28,578	59,637	53,734	49,104	102,838	12,000	114,838
Minj(a) ..	5,838	5,169	11,007	8,852	8,064	16,916	14,690	13,233	27,923	..	27,923
Total ..	52,752	47,952	100,704	70,252	65,158	135,410	123,004	113,110	236,114	20,000	256,114
Sepik—											
Wewak(c) ..	5,206	4,776	9,982	7,958	6,516	14,474	13,164	11,292	24,456	..	24,456
Aitape ..	4,189	3,819	8,008	5,632	4,714	10,346	9,821	8,533	18,354	..	18,354
Maprik ..	14,461	13,573	28,034	27,218	23,266	50,484	41,679	36,839	78,518	..	78,518
Angoram ..	6,191	4,627	10,818	9,281	8,221	17,502	15,472	12,848	28,320	1,500	29,820
Lumi(b) ..	7,676	6,775	14,451	13,567	10,968	24,535	21,243	17,743	38,986	900	39,886
Ambunti(a) ..	4,112	3,519	7,631	7,600	6,993	14,593	11,712	10,512	22,224	12,300	34,524
Telefomin ..	1,013	852	1,865	1,388	1,142	2,530	2,401	1,994	4,395	17,500	21,895
Total ..	42,848	37,941	80,789	72,644	61,820	134,464	115,492	99,761	215,253	32,200	247,453
Madang—											
Madang Central(c) ..	16,840	14,573	31,413	24,297	19,922	44,219	41,137	34,495	75,632	9,300	84,932
Bogia ..	5,969	5,442	11,411	9,852	7,878	17,730	15,821	13,320	29,141	..	29,141
Saidor ..	4,993	4,515	9,508	6,994	6,082	13,076	11,987	10,597	22,584	200	22,784
Total ..	27,802	24,530	52,332	41,143	33,882	75,025	68,945	58,412	127,357	9,500	136,857
Morobe—											
Lae(c) ..	13,738	12,846	26,584	21,789	20,964	42,753	35,527	33,810	69,337	..	69,337
Wau(c) ..	3,590	3,161	6,751	4,474	4,109	8,583	8,064	7,270	15,334	1,500	16,834
Finschhafen(c) ..	15,401	14,367	29,768	20,768	20,883	41,651	36,169	35,250	71,419	..	71,419
Mumeng ..	3,653	3,380	7,033	4,962	4,440	9,402	8,615	7,820	16,435	..	16,435
Menyamyah(b) ..	3,946	3,050	6,996	3,728	4,081	7,809	7,674	7,131	14,805	1,500	16,305
Total ..	40,328	36,804	77,132	55,721	54,477	110,198	96,049	91,281	187,330	3,000	190,330
New Britain—											
Rabaul(c) ..	8,955	8,164	17,119	9,811	8,386	18,197	18,766	16,550	35,316	..	35,316
Kokopo ..	4,167	3,706	7,873	5,513	4,837	10,350	9,680	8,543	18,223	..	18,223
Talasea(c) ..	6,157	5,567	11,724	8,121	7,092	15,213	14,278	12,659	26,937	200	27,137
Gasmata ..	5,335	4,997	10,332	8,517	7,237	15,754	13,852	12,234	26,086	600	26,686
Total ..	24,614	22,434	47,048	31,962	27,552	59,514	56,576	49,986	106,562	800	107,362
New Ireland—											
Kavieng ..	4,938	4,142	9,080	8,164	7,066	15,230	13,102	11,208	24,310	..	24,310
Namatanai ..	3,004	2,687	5,691	4,890	3,922	8,812	7,894	6,609	14,503	..	14,503
Total ..	7,942	6,829	14,771	13,054	10,988	24,042	20,996	17,817	38,813	..	38,813
Bougainville—											
Buka Passage ..	4,968	4,499	9,467	6,387	5,714	12,101	11,355	10,213	21,568	..	21,568
Buin ..	4,355	3,749	8,104	5,437	4,576	10,013	9,792	8,325	18,117	..	18,117
Kieta ..	3,427	3,086	6,513	4,356	4,073	8,429	7,783	7,159	14,942	..	14,942
Total ..	12,750	11,334	24,084	16,180	14,363	30,543	28,930	25,697	54,627	..	54,627
Manus ..	3,360	3,248	6,608	5,627	4,896	10,523	8,987	8,144	17,131	..	17,131
Grand Total ..	280,542	252,974	533,516	407,725	365,067	772,792	688,267	618,041	1,306,308	80,500	1,386,808

(a) There has been a variation of sub-district boundaries.
(c) There has been a revision of census in some census divisions.

(b) A more accurate estimate has resulted in a variation of the estimated uncounted population.

APPENDIX I.—continued.

2. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION: RACIAL DISTRIBUTION AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

3. PARTICULARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES OF THE NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Detailed information under the above headings for the year ended 30th June, 1960, has not been compiled. A census of the non-indigenous population will be taken on 29th June, 1961, and the information obtained will be published in the 1960-61 Report.

The estimated total non-indigenous population at 30th June, 1960 is 14,979.

4. INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS : MIGRATION—OVERSEA AND INTER-TERRITORY—DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Particulars.	Arrivals.			Departures.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.

A. DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT.

Oversea	4,024	2,613	6,637	4,212	2,654	6,866
Territory of Papua	10,965	2,825	13,790	11,073	2,897	13,970
Total	14,989	5,438	20,427	15,285	5,551	20,836

B. RACE.

Indigenous—						
Papua	1,530	414	1,944	1,327	304	1,631
New Guinea	3,820	327	4,147	3,882	324	4,206
Total Indigenous	5,350	741	6,091	5,209	628	5,837
Non-Indigenous—						
European	9,028	4,341	13,369	9,276	4,538	13,814
Asian	411	219	630	547	248	795
Pacific Islanders excluding Territory of Papua and New Guinea	167	101	268	211	89	300
Other	33	36	69	42	48	90
Total Non-Indigenous	9,639	4,697	14,336	10,076	4,923	14,999
Total	14,989	5,438	20,427	15,285	5,551	20,836

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*4. INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION: MIGRATION—OVERSEA AND INTER-TERRITORY, ETC.—*continued.*

Particulars.	Arrivals.			Departures.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
C. NATIONALITY.						
British	10,129	4,602	14,731	10,167	4,747	14,914
Australian Protected Person	3,948	412	4,360	4,008	418	4,426
British Protected Person	161	104	265	209	92	301
African	..	..	..	1	..	1
Argentine	2	..	2	2	..	2
Austrian	6	1	7	9	..	9
Belgian	1	..	1	6	2	8
Brazilian	1	..	1	1	..	1
Ceylonese	..	..	..	2	..	2
Chinese	104	54	158	103	44	147
Czechoslovakian	1	1	2	3	..	3
Danish	6	1	7	4	1	5
Dutch	168	66	234	255	93	348
Filipino	71	21	92	2	1	3
French	8	3	11	11	1	12
Guamense	1	..	1	..	..	..
German	89	38	127	103	33	136
Guatemalan	..	..	..	..	1	1
Greek	..	2	2	1	..	1
Hungarian	4	..	4	1	..	1
Indian	7	6	13	13	7	20
Indonesian	..	..	..	2	..	2
Iranian	..	..	..	..	1	1
Irish	8	1	9	7	1	8
Italian	8	..	8	12	5	17
Japanese	76	..	76	166	..	166
Luxemburger	1	..	1	..	..	..
Malayan	2	..	2	2	..	2
Mexican	..	..	..	..	1	1
Norwegian	4	..	4	2	..	2
Polish	..	1	1	1	..	1
Samoan	..	..	..	..	1	1
Swedish	11	7	18	9	4	13
Swiss	5	6	11	7	4	11
Turk	2	..	2	2	..	2
United States American	161	111	272	169	91	260
Yugoslav	2	1	3	4	3	7
Stateless	2	..	2	1	..	1
Total	14,989	5,438	20,427	15,285	5,551	20,836

D. MODE OF TRAVEL.

By—						
Sea	758	505	1,263	4,850	1,900	6,750
Air	14,231	4,933	19,164	10,435	3,651	14,086
Total	14,989	5,438	20,427	15,285	5,551	20,836

APPENDIX II.

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Explanatory Notes.

- (A) Positions are permanent unless followed by the letter "t", indicating a temporary position.
 (B) First, Second and Third Division positions are occupied by expatriate staff unless otherwise shown. The following abbreviations are used to designate non-expatriate staff in these divisions:—

- (a) Asian.
 (i) Indigene.
 (mr) Person of mixed race.

(C) All Auxiliary Division officers are indigenes.

(D) "Headquarters" staff includes cadets and trainees undergoing full-time tuition in Australia.

(E) "Unattached Officers" include—

- (1) officers and employees who are surplus to establishment;
 (2) officers who are on extended sick leave or leave without pay; and
 (3) temporary employees classified at a lower level than the positions which they are deemed to be occupying (e.g., Temporary Clerical Assistants, Third Division, may be held against positions of Clerk, Second Division. In such cases they are shown as "unattached" Clerical Assistants.)

(F) "Uncreated Positions" include—

- (1) positions which no longer exist on the departmental establishment as a result of changes in the organization, but the occupants of which have not yet been transferred to new positions and remain as unattached officers; and
 (2) positions occupied by Asians and persons of mixed race temporarily employed under a special determination who have not yet been absorbed into created positions.

(G) The salary scales quoted are regulation rates in addition to which the following allowances are paid:—

(1) *Basic Wage Adjustments or Cost of Living Allowance* (per annum)—

Second and Third Divisions (Basic Wage adjustments)—

	£
Adult male officers and married minors (male)	102
Male officers aged 20 years	92
Male officers aged 19 years	76
Male officers aged 18 years	61
Male officers under 18 years	51
Adult female officers	76
Female officers aged 20 years	73
Female officers aged 19 years	66
Female officers aged 18 years	56
Female officers under 18 years	51

(Officers of the First Division are not paid basic wage adjustments.)

Auxiliary Division (cost of living allowance)—

Adult male officers and married minors (male)	15
Male officers aged 20 years	14
Male officers aged 19 years	11
Male officers aged 18 years	9
Male officers under 18 years	8
Adult female officers	11
Female officers aged 20 years	11
Female officers aged 19 years	10
Female officers aged 18 years	8
Female officers under 18 years	8

(2) *Territorial Allowance* (per annum).—This allowance is paid only to officers of the First, Second and Third Divisions, born, or deemed to have been born, outside the Territory—

	Married Male Officers.	Unmarried Officers Eighteen Years of Age or Over.
	£	£
Less than five years' service	400	250
Five years' but less than seven years' service	425	275
Seven years' service and over	450	300

(Unmarried officers under eighteen years of age are paid Territorial Allowance at the rate of £125 per annum.)

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
	£												
<i>Department of the Administrator.</i>													
<i>First Division—</i>													
Assistant Administrator	3,725	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Executive Officer (District Services) ..	2,553-2,878	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Executive Officer (Economic Development) ..	2,553-2,878	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Executive Officer (Policy and Planning)	2,553-2,878	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chairman, Native Employment Board	2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Commissioner	2,423-2,618	17	2	..	6	..	9	..	..	..	17	..	17
Executive Officer (Works)	2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Liaison Officer	2,033-2,618	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Executive Officer (International Relations)	2,293-2,488	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Investigation Officer	2,163-2,358	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Relations Officer	2,163-2,358	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer	2,033-2,228	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Executive Officer (Native Apprenticeship)	1,903-2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,738-1,968	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Legislation Officer	1,738-1,968	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Record Officer-Archivist	1,738-1,968	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,518-1,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,408-1,628	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Official Secretary	1,518	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Archivist	1,298-1,518	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,298-1,518	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,188-1,408	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,078-1,298	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Research Officer	968-1,188	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	968-1,188	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Clerk	455- 968	10 (6t)	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	6	7
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Photographer	926-1,117	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4	926- 964	1 (t)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Steno-Secretary (Female)	861- 937	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Supervisor (Female) (Hansard Staff)	861- 937	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	849- 926	1	1 (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	798- 849	2 (1t)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female) (Secretarial)	772- 848	5 (3t)	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	5	..	5
Typist (Female)	(Tent. 772-848)	..											

APPENDIX II.—continued.

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.			
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
	£													
Department of the Administrator—continued.														
Bureau of Statistics—continued.														
Third Division—														
Field Officer (Retail Prices) ..	1,353-1,488	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4 ..	926- 964	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Typist (Female) (Statistical) ..	772- 848	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 1 ..	354- 657	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Auxiliary Division—														
Assistant, Clerical ..	200- 635	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
Extension Services Division—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division ..	2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
Officer-in-Charge (Broadcasts) ..	2,163-2,358	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Officer-in-Charge (Films) ..	2,163-2,358	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Officer-in-Charge (Publications) ..	2,163-2,358	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Senior Broadcasts Officer ..	1,903-2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
Senior Extension Officer ..	1,903-2,098	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Senior Publications Officer ..	1,903-2,098	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Broadcasts Officer, Grade 3 ..	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Extension Officer ..	1,628-1,848	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Producer-Director ..	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Visual Aids Officer, Grade 3 ..	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Broadcasts Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,408-1,628	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
Cinematographer ..	1,408-1,628	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Broadcasts Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,188-1,408	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
Publications Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,188-1,408	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
Librarian ..	858-1,408	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clerk ..	1,078-1,298	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clerk ..	858-1,078	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Second or Third Division(a) -														
Photographer ..	1,188-1,408	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	951-1,142													
Third Division—														
Senior Technical Officer ..	1,423-1,499	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Production Technician ..	900-1,040	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Assistant (Printing), Grade 1 ..	875- 926	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Typist (Female) (Photo Litho) ..	772- 848	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Typist (Female) ..	354- 657	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Third or Auxiliary Division(b)—														
Assistant, Grade 1 ..	398- 798	2	1 (i)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200- 665													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	398- 798	13	5 (i)	1 (i)	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	6	
Assistant (Clerical) ..	200- 635													
Auxiliary Division -														
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200- 665	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Assistant (Clerical) ..	200- 635	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	
			143	36	18	7	1	12	5	..	10	55	34	89

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
	£												

<i>Second Division—</i>															
Senior Public Service Inspector ..	2,553-2,878	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
Chairman, Interviewing Committee ..	2,423-2,618	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Public Service Inspector ..	2,423-2,618	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4		
Chairman, Promotions Appeal Com-															
mittee	2,293-2,488	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
Assistant Public Service Inspector ..	2,163-2,358	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3		
Senior Lecturer	2,163-2,358	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Senior Psychologist	2,163-2,358	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Assistant Public Service Inspector ..	2,033-2,228	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Lecturer	2,033-2,228	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
Regional Training Officer	1,903-2,098	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Staff and Industrial Officer	1,903-2,098	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Administrative Assistant	1,738-1,968	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
Methods Officer	1,738-1,968	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Training Officer, Grade 3	1,738-1,968	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
Clerk	1,628-1,848	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
Libraries Officer	1,628-1,848	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1		
Clerk	1,518-1,738	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
Methods Officer	1,518-1,738	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Organization and Classification Officer	1,518-1,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
Training Officer, Grade 2	1,518-1,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
Assistant Methods Officer	1,298-1,518	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
Assistant Organization and Classifica-															
tion Officer	1,298-1,518	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
Clerk	1,298-1,518	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
Clerk	1,188-1,408	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2		
Clerk	1,078-1,298	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2		
Clerk	968-1,188	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3		
Clerk	455- 968	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6		
<i>Third Division—</i>															
Welfare and Amenities Officer	1,499-1,614	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
Instructress	886-1,001	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1		
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	849- 926	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
Typist-in-Charge (Female), Grade 1	886	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1		
Typist (Female) (Secretarial)	772- 848	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1		
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	398- 798	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Typist (Female)	354- 657	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7		
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>															
Assistant (Clerical)	200- 635	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
		71	31	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	15	46		

<i>First Division—</i>													
Treasurer and Director of Finance ..	3,585	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Chief Finance Officer	2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Executive Officer (Budget and Planning) ..	2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Finance Officer	2,033-2,228	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Inspector	1,903-2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer	1,903-2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
			Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.					
	£												

Department of the Treasury												
Second Division—continued.												
Accountant (Trusts)	..	..	1,738-1,968	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
District Finance Officer	..	..	1,738-1,968	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
District Finance Officer	..	..	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Inspector, Grade 2	..	..	1,628-1,848	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Sub-Accountant	..	..	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
Clerk	..	..	1,518-1,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Clerk	..	..	1,408-1,628	5	3	..	2	..	..	5	5	5
District Finance Officer	..	..	1,408-1,628	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	3
Inspector, Grade 1	..	..	1,408-1,628	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Clerk	..	..	1,298-1,518	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Finance Officer	..	..	1,298-1,518	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
Stores Inspector, Grade 2	..	..	1,298-1,518	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	..	..	1,188-1,408	11	4	..	..	7	..	11	11	11
Clerk	..	..	1,078-1,298	13	4	1	1	4	..	9	1	10
Stores Inspector, Grade 1	..	..	1,078-1,298	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	..	..	968-1,188	17(1t)	6	5	3	2	..	11	5	16
Clerk	..	..	858-1,078	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	..	..	455- 968	17	2	2	2	1	2	5	1	15
Third Division—												
Stores Checker	..	..	900- 964	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	..	..	849- 926	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Accounting Machinist-in-Charge (Female), Grade 1	..	..	886	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Typist-in-Charge (Female), Grade 1	..	..	886	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female) (Secretarial)	..	..	772- 848	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 3	..	..	835	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 2	..	..	772	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	4
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 1	..	..	354- 657	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	..	..	354- 657	4	..	4(1mr)	..	1(mr)	..	..	5	5
Auxiliary Division—												
Assistant (Clerical)	..	..	200- 635	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Taxation Branch—												
First Division—												
Chief Collector of Taxes	..	..	3,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Second Division—												
Company Investigator	..	..	2,293-2,488	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Supervisor (Assessors)	..	..	2,293-2,488	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Company Assessor	..	..	1,903-2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Business Investigator	..	..	1,628-1,848	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Clerk	..	..	1,628-1,848	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Partnership and Trusts Assessor	..	..	1,518-1,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Business Assessor	..	..	1,408-1,628	1	..	..						

APPENDIX II.—continued.

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
	£												
<i>Department of the Treasury—continued.</i>													
<i>Taxation Branch—continued.</i>													
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	398- 798	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 2	772	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	354- 657	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Clerical)	200- 635	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		147	45	23	12	8	20	8	1	..	78	39	117

Department of Public Health.

<i>Administrative Division—</i>													
<i>First Division—</i>													
Director	3,625	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Regional Medical Officer	3,268	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Regional Medical Officer	3,008-3,268	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Medical Officer	2,878-3,138	15	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6
Assistant Director	2,553-2,878	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Health Educator	2,163-2,358	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staff Inspector	2,033-2,228	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accountant	1,738-1,968	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative Officer	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,518-1,738	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Health Educator	1,408-1,628	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,298-1,518	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Research Officer Grade 1	1,188-1,518	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,078-1,298	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	968-1,188	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	858-1,078	4	..	..	..	..	2(mr)	..	2	..	4	..	4
Clerk	455- 968	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Typist-in-Charge (Female), Grade 1	886	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	798- 849	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	5	5
Typist (Female) (Secretarial)	772- 848	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	398- 798	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 1	354- 657	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(mr)	..	1	..	1
Card Punch Operator (Female), Grade 1	354- 657	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	354- 657	12	..	7	..	2	..	2	..	..	11	..	11
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Clerical)	200- 635	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
<i>Division of Infant, Child and Maternal Welfare—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Assistant Director	3,268	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Medical Officer, Grade 2	2,878-3,138	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pre-School Officer (Female)	1,584-1,639	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Pre-School Officer (Female)	979-1,034	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pre-School Teacher (Female)	814-1,034	13	..	..	..	4	..	8	..	..	12	..	12

APPENDIX II.—continued.

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
			Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.					
	£												
Department of Public Health—continued.													
Division of Infant, Child and Maternal Welfare—continued.													
Third Division—													
Administrative Sister	937- 988	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Nurse (Infant and Maternal Health)	823- 874	9	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	5
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	398- 798	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Dental Nurse	746- 797	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nurse (Infant and Maternal Health)	695- 772	61	..	..	..	11	..	18	..	..	..	29	29
Nurse (School Medicals)	695- 772	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200- 665	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Division of Medical Research—													
Second Division—													
Assistant Director	3,398	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Division of Medical Services—													
Second Division—													
Assistant Director	3,398	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Specialist Medical Officer	3,008-3,398	16	2	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	8	1	9
Medical Officer, Grade 3	3,008-3,268	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Oral Surgeon	2,553-2,878	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Dental Officer	2,878	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Medical Officer, Grade 1	2,163-2,878	47	..	..	11	2	28	1	6	..	45	3	48
Dental Officer	2,163-2,358	8	..	..	3	..	4	1	..	..	7	1	8
Superintendent (Pharmaceutical Services)	2,033-2,228	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pharmacist (Inspection)	1,628-1,848	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Materials Inspection Officer ..	1,518-1,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Supply Officer (Pharmaceutical), Grade 2	1,518-1,738	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk	1,298-1,518	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supply Officer (Pharmaceutical), Grade 1	1,078-1,408	8	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	3
Clerk	968-1,188	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	6
Physiotherapist	968-1,188	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Clerk	858-1,078	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk	455- 968	10	1	..	5	1	..	3	2	1	8	5	13
Second or Third Division(a)—													
Senior Medical Assistant (Inspector)	1,408-1,628	4	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Medical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	1,298-1,518	27	1	..	5	..	17	..	..	..	23	..	23
Medical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	968-1,298	91	1	..	12	..	37	..	5	..	55	..	55
Third Division—													
Dietitian (Female)	814-1,364	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Radiographer, Grade 3 ..	1,244-1,321	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Manager, Artificial Limb Factory ..	1,308	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
X-ray Technician	1,270-1,308	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant, Medical Practitioner, Grade 2	977-1,308	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Matron	1,205-1,282	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Radiographer, Grade 2 ..	1,168-1,244	6	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	6
Radiotherapy Technician, Grade 2	1,091-1,168	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Radiographer, Grade 1 ..	1,091-1,168	12	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
Radiographer	938-1,091	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

APPENDIX II.—continued.

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
	£												
<i>Department of Public Health—continued.</i>													
<i>Division of Medical Services—continued.</i>													
<i>Third Division—continued.</i>													
Matron, Grade 2	1,014-1,090	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Dental Mechanic	938-1,015	8	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	7
Technician (Hospital Equipment) ..	926-1,002	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matron, Grade 1	937- 988	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Assistant Medical Practitioner, Grade 1	747- 977	5	..	..	5 (i)	..	2 (i)	..	..	..	7	..	7
Medical Assistant, Grade 1	747- 977	61	..	..	19	..	36 (1mr)	2	3 (mr)	..	58	2	60
Storeholder	900- 964	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	2 (mr)	..	6	..	6
Tutor Sister	912- 963	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Nurse	823- 874	15	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	8	8
Storeman	811- 862	6	..	..	3	..	3 (1mr)	..	7 (1mr)	..	13	..	13
Housekeeper (Female), Grade 3	759- 810	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	398- 798	15	..	..	..	7	..	8	..	17	..	32	32
Ambulance Attendant	734- 785	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nurse	695- 772	99	..	..	..	45	..	54	..	17 (1mr)	..	116	116
Housekeeper (Female), Grade 2	695- 746	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Typist (Female)	354- 657	21	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	7 (mr)	..	19	19
Housekeeper (Female), Grade 1	644	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3 (2mr)	..	5	5
Kitchen Supervisor (Female)	644	3 (t)	..	..	..	2 (1mr)	..	1	..	..	..	3	3
Laundry Supervisor (Female)	644	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Dental Assistant (Female)	593- 644	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Higher Technical)	200- 665	23	..	..	10	..	9	..	..	..	19	..	19
Assistant (Clerical)	200- 635	4	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Assistant (Lower Technical)	200- 570	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Division of Medical Training—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Assistant Director	3,268	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Librarian	858-1,408	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cadet Medical Assistant	455- 968	13	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4
Cadet Medical Officer	455- 968	40	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30
<i>Second or Third Division(a)—</i>													
Senior Medical Assistant (Training) ..	1,408-1,628	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Instructor	1,298-1,518	9	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	5
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	798- 849	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	398- 798	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Higher Technical)	200- 665	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Division of Mental Health—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Assistant Director	3,398	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Division of Preventive Medicine—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Assistant Director	3,398	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Specialist Medical Officer	3,008-3,398	6	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Medical Officer, Grade 3	3,008-3,268	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Medical Officer, Grade 2	2,878-3,138	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Medical Officer, Grade 1	2,163-2,878	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Biochemist	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Entomologist, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2

APPENDIX II.—continued.

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
			Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.					
	£												

Department of Public Health—continued.

<i>Division of Preventive Medicine—continued.</i>													
<i>Second Division—continued.</i>													
Malaria Control Officer	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Parasitologist	1,628-1,848	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nutritionist-Biochemist (Female) ..	1,474-1,694	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,298-1,518	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Second or Third Division(a)—</i>													
Senior Instructor	1,408-1,628	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Assistant, Grade 2	968-1,298	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Senior Health Inspector	1,436-1,512	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Health Inspector, Grade 2	1,257-1,397	9	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6
Malaria Control Assistant, Grade 3 ..	1,257-1,397	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Medical Technologist	1,308-1,385	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Technologist	1,232-1,308	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Health Inspector, Grade 1	1,117-1,232	6	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6
Malaria Control Assistant, Grade 2 ..	1,117-1,232	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Radiographer, Grade 1	1,091-1,168	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria Control Assistant, Grade 1 ..	951-1,028	10	..	..	1	..	9	..	10(4mr)	..	20	..	20
Pathology Technician	913- 989	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	5	1	6
Mess Supervisor	875- 900	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Insecticide Machine Operator	798- 838	4	..	..	1 (mr)	..	1 (mr)	..	2 (mr)	..	4	..	4
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	398- 798	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Typist (Female)	354- 657	2	..	2 (1mr)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Higher Technical)	200- 665	16	..	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	12	..	12
		925	63	25	119	99	209	131	49	51	440	306	746

Department of Native Affairs.

<i>Administrative Branch(c)—</i>													
<i>First Division—</i>													
Director	3,585	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Senior Administrative Officer	2,163-2,358	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Officer	2,033-2,228	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant District Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,903-2,098	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Administrative Officer	1,628-1,848	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant District Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,628-1,848	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,518-1,738	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Co-operative Officer, Grade 2	1,408-1,628	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patrol Officer, Grade 1	968-1,408	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,078-1,298	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Co-operative Officer, Grade 1	1,078-1,298	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	968-1,188	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
Clerk	858-1,078	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Clerk	455- 968	9	3 (1mr)	6 (1mr)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9
<i>Second or Third Division(a)—</i>													
Inspector (Labour)	1,298-1,518	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
	f												

Field Staff—													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
District Officer	2,033-2,228	18	..	..	8	..	10	..	..	18	..	18	
Assistant District Officer, Grade 2	1,903-2,098	30	..	..	5	..	20	..	1	26	..	26	
Assistant District Officer, Grade 1	1,628-1,848	47	..	..	22	..	23	..	1	46	..	46	
Patrol Officer, Grade 2	1,408-1,628	97	..	..	23	..	67	..	5	95	..	95	
Patrol Officer, Grade 1	968-1,408	108	..	..	26	..	27	..	24	77	..	77	
Clerk	1,078-1,298	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	
Clerk	968-1,188	16	..	..	5	..	11	..	..	16	..	16	
Labour Officer, Grade 2	968-1,188	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	
Clerk	858-1,078	7	..	..	3	..	2	2	..	5	2	7	
Labour Officer, Grade 1	858-1,078	13	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	9	..	9	
Cadet Patrol Officer	455- 968	105	..	..	37	..	56	..	4	97	..	97	
Clerk	455- 968	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	3	
<i>Second or Third Division(a)—</i>													
Inspector (Labour)	1,298-1,518	14	..	..	4	..	10	..	..	14	..	14	
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Supervisor (Labour)	989-1,104	5	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	5	..	5	
Overseer (Labour)	849- 926	12	..	..	4 (mr)	..	5	..	..	9	..	9	
Typist (Female)	354- 657	16 (ft)	..	..	..	7	..	9	..	1 (mr)	..	17	
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Clerical)	200- 635	17	..	..	9	..	8	..	..	17	..	17	
<i>Uncreated Positions—</i>													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1, Third Division	398- 798	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
		706	42	16	171	10	275	18	39	4	527	48	575

First Division—																	
Secretary	..	..	..	3,585	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—																	
Assistant Secretary (Advisings)	..	2,488–2,748	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Secretary (Drafting)	..	2,423–2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Secretary (Prosecutions)	..	2,423–2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Public Solicitor	..	2,423–2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Courts Adviser	..	2,163–2,358	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Revision Officer	..	2,163–2,358	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legal Officer, Grade 3	..	2,163–2,358	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4
Legal Officer, Grade 2	..	1,848–2,033	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Legal Officer, Grade 1	..	455–1,793	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legislation and Publications Officer	..	1,498–1,628	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	..	1,298–1,518	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Librarian	..	858–1,408	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	..	968–1,188	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	..	858–1,078	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	..	455–968	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Third Division—																	
Typist (Female) (Secretarial)	..	772–848	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	..	354–657	9	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Auxiliary Division—																	
Assistant (Clerical)	..	200–635	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

APPENDIX II.—continued.

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
	£												
<i>Department of Law—continued.</i>													
<i>Magisterial Branch—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Magistrate	2,488	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Magistrate	2,033-2,228	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	455- 968	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Typist (Female) (Secretarial) ..	772- 848	5	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	4
<i>Public Curator's Office—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Public Curator	1,903-2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Public Curator	1,518-1,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,188-1,408	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector	1,078-1,298	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	455- 968	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Typist (Female)	354- 657	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Registrar-General's Office—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Registrar-General	1,903-2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Draftsman, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Registrar-General	1,518-1,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Draftsman, Grade 1	968-1,628	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	858-1,078	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	455- 968	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Typist (Female)	354- 657	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
<i>Supreme Court—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Registrar	1,903-2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	968-1,188	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Steno-Secretary (Female)	861- 937	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	354- 657	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Titles Commission—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Administrative Officer	1,628-1,848	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Draftsman, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	1,078-1,298	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	455- 968	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Typist (Female) (Secretarial) ..	772- 848	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	354- 657	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		81	36	21	1	1	4	3	1	..	42	25	67

[illegible]

Administrative Branch—			Department of Education.												
First Division—															
Director		3,585	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—															
District Education Officer, Grade 2	2,163-2,358	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Inspector	2,163-2,358	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Executive Officer (Mission Relations)	2,033-2,228	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector (Female)	2,009-2,204	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Education Officer, Grade 1	1,903-2,098	14	..	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
Administrative Officer	1,628-1,848	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,518-1,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Registrar (Mission Relations)	1,298-1,518	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,188-1,408	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Librarian	858-1,408	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	968-1,188	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	858-1,078	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	455- 968	14	1	1	2	3	3 (a)	4	..	..	..	..	6	8	14
Third Division—															
Typist-in-Charge (Female), Grade 1	886	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	798- 849	4	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Typist (Female) (Secretarial)	772- 848	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	398- 798	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Typist (Female)	354- 657	16	..	6	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	14	14
Auxiliary Division—															
Assistant (Clerical)	200- 635	20	4	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	9
Division of Primary Education—															
Second Division—															
Chief of Division	2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Superintendent	2,293-2,488	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Education Officer, Grade 3	1,903-2,098	9	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Education Officer, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	104	..	..	7	3	30	7	..	..	..	..	37	10	47
Artist	1,518-1,738	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,408-1,628	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Education Officer, Grade 1	968-1,628	166	..	..	13	46	25 (1a)	34 (1a)	..	..	..	..	38	80	118
Third Division—															
Assistant Education Officer, Grade 1	747- 875	10	..	..	3 (i)	..	1 (i)	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Instructress (Sewing)	348- 644	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Auxiliary Division—															

APPENDIX II.—continued.

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
	£												
<i>Department of Education—continued.</i>													
<i>Division of Secondary Education—continued.</i>													
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4	926- 964	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	849- 926	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female)	354- 657	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Division of Teacher Training—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Chief of Division	2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal	2,033-2,228	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education Officer, Grade 3	1,903-2,098	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Education Officer, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk	858-1,078	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cadet Education Officer	455- 968	40	34	16	..	..	..	..	18 (3a, 3mr)	..	52	16	68
<i>Division of Technical Education—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Chief of Division	2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Headmaster	2,033-2,228	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Education Officer, Grade 3	1,903-2,098	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Education Officer, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	15	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	6
Education Officer, Grade 1	968-1,628	34	..	..	12	..	11	..	..	..	23	..	23
Clerk	1,298-1,518	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Instructor, Grade 2	1,243-1,463	12	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Instructor, Grade 1	1,002-1,079	15	..	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	14	..	14
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	849- 926	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	3
Storeman-Caretaker, Grade 1	747- 798	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Higher Technical)	200- 665	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		868	69	30	136	71	187	73	20	1	412	175	587

Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

<i>Administrative Branch—</i>													
<i>First Division—</i>													
Director	3,585	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Agricultural Economist	2,033-2,228	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biometrician	2,033-2,228	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative Officer	1,903-2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,518-1,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,188-1,408	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registrar	1,188-1,408	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Librarian	858-1,408	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	1,078-1,298	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	968-1,188	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Clerk	858-1,078	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cadet Agricultural Officer	455- 968	24	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
Cadet Veterinary Officer	455- 968	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	5
Clerk	455- 968	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	1	7

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.			
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
	£													

Administrative Branch—continued.												
<i>Third Division—</i>												
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	..	798- 849	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female) (Secretarial)	..	772- 848	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	398- 798	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	11	15	15
Typist (Female)	..	354- 657	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>												
Assistant (Clerical)	..	200- 635	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
<i>Division of Animal Industry—</i>												
<i>Second Division—</i>												
Chief of Division	..	2,423-2,618	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal Veterinary Officer	..	2,163-2,358	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Ecologist	..	2,033-2,228	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Animal Husbandry Officer	..	2,033-2,228	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Veterinary Officer	..	2,033-2,228	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry Officer, Grade 3	..	1,903-2,098	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parasitologist, Grade 3	..	1,903-2,098	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathologist-Bacteriologist, Grade 3	..	1,903-2,098	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Officer, Grade 3	..	1,903-2,098	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2
Livestock Officer, Grade 3	..	1,738-1,968	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry Officer, Grade 2	..	1,628-1,848	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Field Supervisor, Grade 3	..	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Manager, Grade 3	..	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Parasitologist, Grade 2	..	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathologist-Bacteriologist, Grade 2	..	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Stock Inspector, Grade 3	..	1,628-1,848	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Veterinary Officer, Grade 2	..	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2
Animal Husbandry Officer, Grade 1	..	1,408-1,628	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Supervisor, Grade 2	..	1,408-1,628	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Livestock Officer, Grade 2	..	1,408-1,628	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manager, Grade 2	..	1,408-1,628	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	3
Parasitologist, Grade 1	..	1,408-1,628	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathologist-Bacteriologist, Grade 1	..	1,408-1,628	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stock Inspector, Grade 2	..	1,408-1,628	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Veterinary Officer, Grade 1	..	1,408-1,628	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Fauna Officer	..	968-1,628	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laboratory Officer	..	968-1,628	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Supervisor, Grade 1	..	968-1,408	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	4
Livestock Officer, Grade 1	..	968-1,408	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Stock Inspector, Grade 1	..	968-1,408	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Clerk												

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
	f												

Division of Extension and Marketing—continued.												
<i>Second Division—continued.</i>												
Senior Agricultural Officer	2,033-2,228	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Publications Officer	2,033-2,228	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Agricultural Officer, Grade 3	1,903-2,098	17	2	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	13	13
Commerce Officer	1,903-2,098	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Officer, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	32	2	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	10	10
Assistant Lecturer	1,628-1,848	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineer	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manager, Grade 3	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Project Inspector	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Project Manager, Grade 3	1,628-1,848	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registrar-Manager	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Produce Inspector	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Field Supervisor, Grade 2	1,408-1,628	6	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Produce Inspector, Grade 2	1,408-1,628	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	4
Project Manager, Grade 2	1,408-1,628	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Officer, Grade 1	968-1,628	61	1	..	11	..	37	..	..	..	49	49
Clerk	1,298-1,518	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Produce Inspector, Grade 1	1,188-1,408	13	..	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	10	10
Project Manager, Grade 1	968-1,408	5	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Field Supervisor, Grade 1	968-1,408	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Clerk	968-1,188	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>												
Senior Mechanical Equipment Inspector	1,538-1,576	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Mechanical Equipment Inspector	1,385-1,499	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Assistant Agricultural Officer	747- 951	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanic	875- 926	6	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	5
Overseer	747- 926	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	798- 849	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	354- 657	11	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>												
Assistant (Higher Technical)	200- 665	36	..	..	6	..	10	..	..	..	16	16
<i>Division of Fisheries—</i>												
<i>Second Division—</i>												
Chief of Division	2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Biologist	2,033-2,228	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biologist, Grade 3	1,903-2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Biologist, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing Master	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biologist, Grade 1	968-1,628	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..</			

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
	E												

Division of Fisheries—continued.												
Auxiliary Division—												
Assistant (Higher Technical) .. 200- 665												
Assistant (Clerical) .. 200- 635												
Division of Plant Industry—												
Second Division—												
Chief of Division	2,488-2,748	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Economic Botanist	2,163-2,358	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Principal Agricultural Chemist	2,163-2,358	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Principal Agronomist	2,163-2,358	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Principal Entomologist	2,163-2,358	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Principal Plant Pathologist	2,163-2,358	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Principal Soil Survey Officer	2,163-2,358	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Agricultural Engineer	2,033-2,228	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Land Use Officer	2,033-2,228	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Ecologist	2,033-2,228	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Introduction Officer	2,033-2,228	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Agricultural Chemist	2,033-2,228	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Senior Agronomist	2,033-2,228	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Senior Entomologist	2,033-2,228	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Plant Pathologist	2,033-2,228	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Soil Survey Officer	2,033-2,228	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Chemist, Grade 3	1,903-2,098	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agronomist, Grade 3	1,903-2,098	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
Entomologist, Grade 3	1,903-2,098	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Pathologist, Grade 3	1,903-2,098	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soil Survey Officer, Grade 3	1,903-2,098	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horticulturalist-Experimentalist, Grade 3	1,738-1,968	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Chemist, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agronomist, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	3
Entomologist, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	..	4
Manager, Grade 3	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Pathologist, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Soil Survey Officer, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
Field Supervisor, Grade 2	1,408-1,628	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	2
Horticulturalist - Experimentalist, Grade 2	1,408-1,628	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	3
Agricultural Chemist, Grade 1	968-1,628	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Agronomist, Grade 1	968-1,628	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2
Entomologist, Grade 1	968-1,628	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Pathologist, Grade 1	968-1,628	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Soil Survey Officer, Grade 1	968-1,628	2										

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.			
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
	£													

<i>Division of Plant Industry—continued.</i>													
<i>Third Division—continued.</i>													
Mechanic	875- 926	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Operator	849- 926	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer	747- 926	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	798- 849	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	354- 657	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200- 665	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
<i>Uncreated Positions—</i>													
Manager, Grade 1, Second Division	968-1,188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Supervisor (Labour), Third Division	668- 708	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
		547	74	15	49	2	123	2	17	11	263	30*	293

<i>Administrative Branch—</i>									
<i>First Division—</i>									
Director	3,385	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Second Division—</i>									
<i>Executive Officer (Ex-servicemen's Credit Board)</i>									
Administrative Officer	2,163-2,358	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	2
Clerk	1,628-1,848	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	1,298-1,518	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerk	1,078-1,298	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	968-1,118	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	858-1,078	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	455- 968	7	..	4	..	..	1	1	5
<i>Third Division—</i>									
Typist (Female) (Secretarial)	772- 848	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Typist (Female)	354- 657	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>									
Assistant (Clerical)	200- 635	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Division of Lands—</i>									
<i>Second Division—</i>									
Chief of Division	2,488-2,748	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Lands Officer	2,293-2,488	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Chief Valuer	2,163-2,358	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Land Settlement Officer	2,163-2,358	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Field Officer	1,903-2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Valuer, Grade 3	1,903-2,098	4	1	..	..	1	..	2	2
Field Officer, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Valuer, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	1,518-1,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Field Officer, Grade 1	968-1,628	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Valuer, Grade 1	968-1,628	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk	1,298-1,518	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Clerk	1,078-1,298	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	968-1,188	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cadet Valuer	455- 968	4	1	..	..	1	..	2	2
Clerk	455- 968	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

APPENDIX II.—continued.

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
	£												
<i>Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines—continued.</i>													
<i>Division of Lands—continued.</i>													
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Typist (Female)	354- 657	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Division of Mines—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Chief of Division	2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mining Engineer	2,033-2,228	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector of Mines	1,903-2,098	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mining Warden	1,903-2,098	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assayer	1,628-1,848	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mining Registrar	1,298-1,518	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	968-1,188	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	858-1,078	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	455- 968	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Driller and Tester	1,346-1,448	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Field Assistant ..	1,193-1,232	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Field Assistant (Geological) ..	1,040-1,193	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Assistant	1,040-1,116	6	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Assistant Driller	977-1,028	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female)	354- 657	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
<i>Division of Surveys—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Chief of Division	2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Town Planner	2,163-2,358	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chief Draftsman	2,033-2,228	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Surveyor	2,033-2,228	6	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	6	..	6
Deputy Town Planner ..	1,903-2,098	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Draftsman, Grade 3	1,903-2,098	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Surveyor, Grade 3	1,903-2,098	7	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	7	..	7
Draftsman, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	10	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	10
Surveyor, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	18	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Draftsman, Grade 1	968-1,628	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surveyor, Grade 1	968-1,628	6	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Cadet Surveyor	455- 968	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk	455- 968	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Assistant Surveyor, Grade 2 ..	1,461-1,563	5	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5
Assistant Surveyor, Grade 1 ..	1,257-1,448	5	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
Drafting Assistant, Grade 1 ..	348- 951	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant (Plan Printing) ..	875- 926	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chainman	760- 862	47	4	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	12	..	12
Tracer (Female)	358- 708	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
<i>Uncreated Positions—</i>													
Mining Registrar, Second Division ..	1,683	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Second Division	1,188-1,408	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Field Assistant (Native Mining), Third Division	948-1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
		213	51	16	2	..	42	2	8	..	103	18	121

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.			
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
	£													

Administrative Division (d)—													
First Division—													
Director	..	..	..	3,585	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Second Division—													
Director of Water Resources	..	..	..	3,008	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief of Division	..	..	..	2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Construction Manager	..	..	..	2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Engineer, Grade 3	..	..	..	1,903-2,098	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accountant	..	..	..	1,738-1,968	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Administrative Officer	..	..	..	1,628-1,848	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	..	..	..	1,518-1,738	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	..	..	..	1,408-1,628	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Engineer, Grade 1	..	..	..	968-1,628	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	..	..	..	1,298-1,518	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	..	..	..	1,188-1,408	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	..	..	..	1,078-1,298	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Librarian	..	..	..	455-1,188	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	..	..	..	858-1,078	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Clerk	..	..	..	455- 968	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	5
Third Division—													
Technical Assistant, Grade 2	..	..	..	1,002-1,232	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Technical Assistant, Grade 1	..	..	..	408- 951	5 (4t)	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	..	..	..	849- 926	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist-in-charge (Female), Grade 1	..	..	..	886	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female) (Secretarial)	..	..	..	772- 848	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 2	..	..	..	772	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tracer (Female)	..	..	..	358- 708	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 1	..	..	..	354- 657	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	..	..	..	354- 657	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Clerical)	..	..	..	200- 635	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Architectural Design and Inspection Branch—													
Second Division—													
Principal Architect	..	..	..	2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Architect, Grade 3	..	..	..	1,903-2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Building Surveyor	..	..	..	1,903-2,098	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quantity Surveyor, Grade 3	..	..	..	1,903-2,098	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Architect, Grade 2	..	..	..	1,628-1,848	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Draftsman, Grade 2	..	..	..	1,628-1,848	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Quantity Surveyor, Grade 2	..	..	..	1,628-1,848	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Architect, Grade 1	..	..	..	968-1,628	3	..	..	..</					

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.			
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
	£													

Electrical Undertakings Branch—												
Second Division												
Engineer-Manager	2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Deputy Engineer-Manager	2,033-2,228	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Engineer, Grade 3	1,903-2,098	4	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	4
Accountant	1,738-1,968	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineer, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Draftsman, Grade 1	968-1,628	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Engineer, Grade 1	968-1,628	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2
Engineering Surveyor	968-1,628	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	1,298-1,518	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	1,078-1,298	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerk	968-1,188	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	858-1,078	4	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	4
Clerk	455- 968	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	1 (mr)	1	1	4
Third Division—												
Works Supervisor	1,512-1,614	7 (1t)	..	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	7	7
Power House Supervisor, Grade 3	1,463-1,573	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Power House Supervisor, Grade 2	1,373-1,488	6	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	5	5
Foreman Electrician	1,270-1,308	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	4
Foreman Linesman	1,270-1,308	3 (1t)	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	3
Power House Supervisor, Grade 1	1,002-1,193	27	..	..	6	..	9	..	2	..	17	17
Electrical Inspector	1,002-1,040	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Cable Joiner	875- 926	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—												
Electrical Fitter	875- 926	25 (3t)	..	..	8	..	8 (mr)	..	1	..	17	17
Electrical Mechanic	875- 926	3 (t)	..	..	8 (3mr)	..	4	..	2	..	14	14
Electric Welder	875- 926	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linesman	875- 926	17 (2t)	..	..	7 (3mr)	..	5 (2mr)	..	2	..	14	14
Overseer (Labour)	875- 926	1 (t)	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	3
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	398- 798	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 2	772	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Apprentice (Various Trades)	241- 708	10 (t)	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Typist (Female)	354- 657	4 (1t)	..	3	..	1 (mr)	..	..	1 (mr)	..	5	5
Auxiliary Division—												
Assistant (Clerical)	200- 635	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Engineering Design and Inspection Branch—												
Second Division—												
Principal Engineer	2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Engineer, Grade 3	1,903-2,098	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Plant Superintendent	1,903-2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Engineer, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	3										

APPENDIX II.—continued.

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
	£												
<i>Department of Public Works—continued.</i>													
<i>Field Staff—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Regional Works Manager ..	2,163–2,358	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk	1,078–1,298	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk	858–1,078	9	..	..	1	..	7	1	..	..	8	1	9
Clerk	455– 968	11	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	2	4	6
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Works Supervisor	1,512–1,614	15	..	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	8	..	8
Building Inspector	1,397–1,499	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk of Works	1,353–1,463	5 (4t)	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Works Foreman	1,270–1,308	18	..	..	4	..	1	..	4	..	9	..	9
Plant Inspector	1,181–1,257	4 (t)	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Senior Artisan	1,002–1,040	16	..	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	10	..	10
Termite Inspector	1,002–1,040	2 (1t)	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Blacksmith	887– 938	4 (t)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawyer	900– 926	4 (t)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood Machinist	900– 926	6 (t)	..	..	1 (mr)	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Artisan (Maintenance) ..	875– 926	5 (t)	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
Bricklayer	875– 926	10 (t)	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Cabinet Maker	875– 926	8 (t)	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Carpenter	875– 926	107	..	..	40	..	55 (2a, 6 mr)	..	..	..	95	..	95
		(85t)	..	..	16 (mr)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fitter and Turner	875– 926	3 (t)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanic (Diesel)	875– 926	8 (6t)	..	..	5 (2mr)	..	3 (1mr)	..	..	..	8	..	8
Plasterer	875– 926	6 (t)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumber	875– 926	26	..	..	13	..	10	..	..	..	23	..	23
		(25t)	..	..	(6mr)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waste Water Inspector ..	875– 926	1 (t)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Welder	875– 926	4 (t)	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Plant Attendant	875– 900	10	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	6
		(9t)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bridge Carpenter	849– 900	6 (t)	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Overseer (Roads and Bridges)	849– 900	40	..	..	6	..	9	..	..	..	15	..	15
		(39t)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painter	849– 900	25	..	..	12	..	8 (2a, 2mr)	..	..	..	20	..	20
		(24t)	..	..	(5mr)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tractor-Grader Operator ..	849– 900	31 (t)	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	10	..	10
Drainer	824– 875	3 (t)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rigger	798– 849	1 (t)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Storeman	747– 798	2 (t)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	398– 798	5 (4t)	..	..	..	2	..	3	8 (5mr)	..	8	5	13
Apprentice (Various Trades) ..	241– 708	20 (t)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	354– 647	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	6	6
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200– 665	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 635	7	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
<i>Uncreated Positions—</i>													
Secretary, Second Division ..	2,293–2,488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Superintendent (Bridges), Second Division ..	1,628–1,848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Supervisor (Buildings), Third Division ..	1,512–1,614	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Supervisor (Roads), Third Division ..	1,158–1,218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Junior Carpenter, Third Division ..	271– 469	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 (mr)	..	..	5	..	5
		701	41	18	167	7	171	8	39	4	418	37	455

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
	£												
<i>Department of Civil Affairs.</i>													
<i>Administrative Division(e)—</i>													
<i>First Division—</i>													
Director	3,225	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Chief of Division	2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Accountant	1,903-2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Principal Librarian	1,628-1,848	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Property Officer	1,518-1,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sub-Accountant	1,518-1,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Librarian	1,408-1,628	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Manager (Hostels)	1,408-1,628	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Curator (Parks and Gardens) ..	1,188-1,408	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Librarian	858-1,408	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Clerk	1,078-1,298	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..
Assistant Curator (Parks and Gardens)	968-1,188	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Clerk	968-1,188	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..
Assistant Librarian	455-1,188	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	858-1,078	13	2	4	1	..	3	3	1	..	..	7	7
Clerk	455- 968	16	2	6	..	2	2	2	..	3	4	13	17
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Mess Supervisor, Grade 2	1,002-1,079	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Meter Reader, Grade 2	926- 964	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mess Supervisor, Grade 1	912- 964	6	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Meter Reader, Grade 1	849- 926	5	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..
Overseer (Native Labour)	849- 926	4 (t)	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..
Accounting Machinist-in-Charge (Female), Grade 1	886	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Typist-in-Charge (Female)	886	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	798- 849	5	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	..
Typist (Female) (Secretarial)	772- 848	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	398- 798	9	..	2	..	2	..	5	..	3 (mr)	..	12	12
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 2	772	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	4
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 1	354- 657	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3
Typist (Female)	354- 657	7	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	9	9
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Clerical)	200- 635	9	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	7	7
<i>Corrective Institutions Branch—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Controller	2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Inspector	1,518-1,738	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	968-1,188	1	1	..	..	..	..	..					

APPENDIX II.—continued.

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
	£												
<i>Department of Civil Affairs—continued.</i>													
<i>Fire Brigades Branch—</i>													
<i>Second or Third Division(a)—</i>													
Chief Fire Officer	1,518-1,738	1	1								1		1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Station Officer	1,168-1,206	3			1		2				3		3
Fire Officer	1,028-1,066	4					1				1		1
<i>Government Printing Office—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Government Printer	1,903-2,098	1	1								1		1
Assistant Government Printer ..	1,518-1,738	1	1								1		1
Clerk	858-1,078	1	1								1		1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Foreman (Printing), Grade 1 ..	1,270-1,308	2	2								2		2
Operator Compositor	1,053-1,104	2	2								2		2
Reader	1,015-1,066	2	2								2		2
Bookbinder Ruler	989-1,040	2	2								2		2
Compositor	989-1,040	2	1								1		1
Guillotine Operator	989-1,040	1	1								1		1
Machinist	989-1,040	1	1								1		1
Ruler Binder	989-1,040	1	1								1		1
Copy Holder	785- 836	1		1								1	1
Typist (Female)	354- 657	1		1					2			3	3
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200- 665	16	15								15		15
<i>Motor Transport Branch—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Chief Transport Officer	2,293-2,488	1	1								1		1
Clerk	858-1,078	3			1		2				3		3
Clerk	455- 968	4			1		1	1			2	1	3
<i>Second or Third Division(a)—</i>													
Transport Inspector	1,298-1,518	1	1								1		1
Transport Officer, Grade 2 ..	1,298-1,518	3			1		1				2		2
Transport Officer, Grade 1 ..	1,188-1,408	4					1				1		1
Assistant Transport Officer ..	1,078-1,298	3			1		2		1		4		4
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Maintenance Inspector	1,346-1,499	1	1								1		1
Foreman Mechanic, Grade 1 ..	1,270-1,308	3			1		2				3		3
Manager (Bus Service)	1,079-1,155	1 (t)			1						1		1
Senior Mechanic	1,002-1,040	8			1		6				7		7
Operations Supervisor	926-1,002	6			4		2		1 (mr)		7		7
Motor Mechanic	875- 926	21			5		13		8 (mr)		26		26
Panel Beater/Spray Painter ..	875- 926	2			1		1				2		2
Storeman, Grade 2	824- 849	1			1						1		1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	798- 849	1 (t)		1								1	1
Inspector (Buses)	798- 849	1 (t)			1						1		1
Storeman, Grade 1	747- 798	2			1		1		1 (mr)		3		3
Apprentice (Motor Mechanic) ..	241- 708	3 (t)										2	2
Typist (Female)	354- 657	1		1						1 (a)		2	2

APPENDIX II.—continued.

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Classified Positions.				Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	
			Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.						
	£													
Department of Civil Affairs—continued.														
Police Branch—														
Second Division—														
Commissioner	2,423–2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Superintendent	1,903–2,098	5	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5	
Senior Inspector	1,903–2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Senior Inspector	1,738–1,903	6	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	6	
Inspector	1,518–1,738	14	1	..	3	..	10	..	1	..	15	..	15	
Inspector (Fire)	1,518–1,738	1 (t)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clerk	1,298–1,518	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Sub-Inspector	968–1,518	72	2	..	20	..	22	..	..	..	44	..	44	
Clerk	968–1,188	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Clerk	858–1,078	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	
Clerk	455– 968	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	
Third Division—														
Sub-Inspector (Fire)	977–1,206	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Storeholder	900– 964	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	849– 926	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Sub-Inspector-in-Training ..	722– 878	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	798– 849	6	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6	
Typist (Female) (Secretarial) ..	772– 848	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	398– 798	2 (1t)	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	5	
Typist (Female)	354– 657	4	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	6	..	6	
Stores and Supply Branch—														
Second Division—														
Superintendent	2,423–2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Assistant Superintendent	1,738–1,968	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Materials Inspection Officer ..	1,518–1,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Senior Procurement Clerk	1,298–1,518	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Stores Inspector	1,298–1,518	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
Stores Officer, Grade 3	1,298–1,518	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	
Stores Officer, Grade 2	1,188–1,408	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Stores Officer, Grade 1	1,078–1,298	2 (1t)	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	
Clerk	968–1,188	5 (1t)	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4	
Clerk	858–1,078	9 (1t)	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	7	
Clerk	455– 968	9 (4t)	1	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	3	5	8	
Third Division—														
Foreman Storeman	1,117	15 (3t)	..	..	6	..	9	..	..	..	15	..	15	
Despatch and Transit Officer ..	900– 964	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	
Storeholder	900– 964	53 (10t)	..	..	17	..	36	..	5	..	58	..	58	
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	798– 849	6	..	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	8	..	8	
Fork Lift Driver	758– 836	5 (t)	..	..	2	..	1	3 (mr)	..	..	6	..	6	
Storeman	747– 798	8 (t)	..	..	3	..	5	2 (mr)	..	..	10	..	10	
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	398– 798	9	..	..	4	..	5	3 (mr)	6	3 (mr)	15	..	18	
Typist (Female)	354– 657	7 (1t)	..	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	7	..	7	
Auxiliary Division—														
Assistant (Clerical)	200– 635	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	
Assistant (Lower Technical) ..	200– 570	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	7	
Uncreated Positions—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1, Third Division	398– 798	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (mr)	5	2	5	..	7	
Overseer, Third Division	638– 686	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (mr)	..	1	..	..	1	
Driver (Heavy), Third Division ..	638– 670	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 (mr)	..	5	..	..	5	
Driver (Light), Third Division ..	574– 606	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 (mr)	..	3	..	..	3	
		535	85	38	90	17	159	47	43	30	377	132	509	

Classified Positions.				Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
	£													
<i>Department of Forests.</i>														
<i>Administrative Branch—</i>														
<i>First Division—</i>														
Director	3,225	1	1									1		1
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Biometrician	1,903-2,098	1												
Accountant	1,628-1,848	1	1									1		1
Administrative Officer	1,628-1,848	1	1									1		1
Clerk	1,518-1,738	1												
Clerk	1,408-1,628	1	1									1		1
Forest Officer	968-1,628	2												
Librarian	858-1,408	1												
Clerk	1,078-1,298	3	3									3		3
Clerk	968-1,188	4												
Clerk	858-1,078	1												
Cadet Forest Officer	455- 968	12	9				2					11		11
Clerk	455- 968	2	1		1					2		4		4
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Senior Forest Ranger	1,448-1,568	1	1									1		1
Typist (Female) (Secretarial)	772- 848	1		1									1	1
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 1	354- 657	1												
Typist (Female)	354- 657	2		2									2	2
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>														
Assistant (Clerical)	200- 635	2	2									2		2
<i>Division of Botany—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Chief of Division	2,423-2,618	1					1					1		1
Plant Ecologist	1,903-2,098	1												
Forest Entomologist	1,628-1,848	1												
Clerk	968-1,188	1												
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Laboratory Assistant, Grade 2	951-1,066	1					1					1		1
Typist (Female)	354- 657	1						1					1	1
<i>Division of Silviculture—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Chief of Division	2,423-2,618	1	1									1		1
Regional Forest Officer	2,033-2,228	1	1									1		1
Forest Officer	968-1,628	2												
Clerk	968-1,188	1												
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Laboratory Assistant, Grade 1	455- 951	1			1									
Typist (Female)	354- 657	1		1									1	1
<i>Division of Utilization—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Chief of Division	2,423-2,618	1	1									1		1
Investigation Officer	968-1,628	1												
Clerk	1,078-1,298	1	1									1		1

Department of Forests—continued.

Division of Utilization—continued.

Third Division—

Mill Manager	1,691	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Mill Foreman	1,308-1,346	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	1,117-1,232	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Saw Doctor	1,002-1,079	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Motor Transport and Equipment Officer	1,002-1,040	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bush Supervisor	964-1,015	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4 ..	926- 964	1 (t)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Power House Operator	900- 926	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawyer	900- 926	10	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	6
Tractor Operator-Mechanic	900- 926	7	..	..	..	..	7 (1mr)	1 (mr)	..	..	8	8
Wood Machinist	900- 926	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Kiln Operator	875- 926	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truck Driver	849- 900	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Tallyman-Orderman	773- 824	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2
Typist (Female)	354- 657	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

Division of Working Plans—

Second Division—

Chief of Division	2,423-2,618	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reserve Settlement Officer	2,033-2,228	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Draftsman and Photogrammetrist	1,903-2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Draftsman, Grade 2	1,628-1,848	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Draftsman, Grade 1	968-1,628	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Forest Roads Engineer	968-1,628	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Librarian and Air Photo Interpreter	858-1,188	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Third Division—

Senior Forest Ranger	1,448-1,568	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Forest Ranger	1,257-1,448	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Forest Ranger	862-1,053	8	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	6	6
Tracer (Female)	358- 708	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	354- 657	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

Auxiliary Division—

Assistant (Higher Technical)	200- 665	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
------------------------------------	----------	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Regional Staff—

Second Division—

Regional Forest Officer	2,033-2,228	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Senior Forest Officer	1,628-1,848	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Forest Officer	968-1,628	11	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	8	8
Clerk	968-1,188	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	3

Third Division—

Senior Forest Ranger	1,448-1,568	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Forest Ranger	1,257-1,448	11	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	4
Supervisor (Labour)	989-1,104	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Tractor Operator-Mechanic	900- 926	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
Typist (Female)	354- 657	10	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	1 (mr)	8	8

Auxiliary Division—

Assistant (Higher Technical)	200- 665	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant (Clerical)	200- 635	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
	£												

Uncreated Positions—													
Senior Carpenter, Third Division ..	1,002-1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Motor Mechanic, Third Division ..	875- 926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Overseer, Third Division ..	747- 926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Storeman, Third Division ..	718- 798	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1, Third Division	398- 798	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3
		177	32	7	6	1	48	8	12	4	98	20	118

Administrative Branch(f)—															
First Division—															
Director	..	..	..	3,225	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—															
Accountant	..	..	..	1,903-2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Superintendent (Personnel)	..	..	..	1,628-1,848	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sub-Accountant	..	..	..	1,518-1,738	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	..	..	..	1,188-1,408	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	4
Clerk	..	..	..	1,298-1,518	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	4
Clerk	..	..	..	1,078-1,298	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	4
Clerk	..	..	..	968-1,188	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	..	..	..	858-1,078	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Clerk	..	..	..	455- 968	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	6
Third Division—															
Typist (Female) (Secretarial)	..	..	..	772- 848	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 3	..	..	..	835	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 1	..	..	..	354- 657	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	..	..	..	354- 657	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Auxiliary Division—															
Assistant (Clerical)	..	..	..	200- 635	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Engineering Division(g)—															
Second Division—															
Chief Engineer	..	..	..	2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Regional Engineer	..	..	..	2,163-2,358	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	3
Sectional Engineer	..	..	..	2,163-2,358	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sectional Draftsman	..	..	..	1,903-2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Group Engineer	..	..	..	1,738-1,968	4	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	4	..	4
Costing and Stores Officer	..	..	..	1,628-1,848	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Draftsman, Grade 2	..	..	..	1,628-1,848	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	..	..	..	1,518-1,738	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	..	..	..	1,298-1,518	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk	..	..	..	1,188-1,408	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	..	..	..	1,078-1,298	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk	..	..	..	968-1,188	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Clerk	..	..	..	455- 968	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2
Third Division—															
Senior Technical Instructor (Tech- nician), Grade 3	..	..	..	1,767	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Supervising Technician (Radio), Grade 3	..	..	..	1,665-1,767	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

APPENDIX II.—continued.

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
	£												
Department of Posts and Telegraphs—continued.													
Engineering Division(g)—continued.													
Third Division—continued.													
Supervising Technician (Telecommunications), Grade 3 ..	1,665-1,767	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technical Instructor (Radio), Grade 2 ..	1,691	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technical Instructor (Technician), Grade 2 ..	1,691	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technical Instructor (Lines), Grade 2 ..	1,601-1,640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Supervising Technician (Radio), Grade 2 ..	1,461-1,614	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Supervising Technician (Telecommunications), Grade 2 ..	1,461-1,614	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	4
Supervisor (Workshops) (Telecommunications), Grade 2 ..	1,461-1,614	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Instructor (Technician), Grade 2 ..	1,346-1,538	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Line Inspector ..	1,334-1,487	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	4
Supervising Technician (Telecommunications), Grade 1 ..	1,372-1,423	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	3
Senior Technician (Radio) ..	1,117-1,193	13	..	..	3	..	7	..	2	..	12	..	12
Senior Technician (Telecommunications) ..	1,117-1,193	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	5
Senior Technician (Telegraphs) ..	1,117-1,193	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Line Foreman, Grade 2 ..	1,155	9	..	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	9	..	9
Foreman Storeman ..	1,117	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Line Foreman, Grade 1 ..	1,002-1,040	22	..	..	8 (5mr)	..	1	..	4	..	13	..	13
Senior Carpenter ..	1,002-1,040	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Motor Mechanic ..	1,002-1,040	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technician (Radio) ..	900-1,040	8	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Technician (Telecommunications) ..	900-1,040	13	..	..	2 (1mr)	..	2	..	1	..	6	..	6
Senior Painter ..	964-1,002	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technician (Light and Power) ..	875-1,002	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Storeman, Grade 2 ..	824- 849	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 2 ..	772	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female) ..	354- 657	5 (1t)	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	5	5
Auxiliary Division—													
Assistant (Higher Technical) ..	200- 665	32	3	..	6	..	2	..	3	..	14	..	14
Assistant (Lower Technical) ..	200- 570	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Postal Services Branch—													
Second Division—													
Superintendent (Postal Services) ..	2,293-2,488	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Divisional Inspector (Postal Services) ..	1,903-2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Postmaster, Grade 4 ..	1,738-1,903	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Controller (Philatelic and Training) ..	1,628-1,848	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Postmaster, Grade 3 ..	1,463-1,683	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk ..	1,188-1,408	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Postmaster, Grade 2 ..	1,133-1,353	5	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	4	1	5
Senior Postal Clerk, Grade 2 ..	1,133-1,243	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Postal Clerk, Grade 1 ..	1,023-1,133	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Third Division—													
Postmaster, Grade 1 ..	887-1,079	8	..	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	8	..	8
Senior Postal Assistant ..	977	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.			
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
	£													

Postal Services Branch—continued.														
Third Division—continued.														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4	..	926- 964	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Postal Assistant	..	398- 926	32	3	4	..	..	7	7	4	1	14	12	26
Typist (Female)	..	354- 657	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Auxiliary Division—														
Assistant (Clerical)	..	200- 635	12	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	6
Telecommunications Branch—														
Second Division—														
Superintendent (Telecommunications)	..	2,293-2,488	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector (Telecommunications)	..	1,903-2,098	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Radio Inspector, Grade 3	..	1,628-1,848	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Radio Inspector, Grade 1	..	1,408-1,628	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	..	1,188-1,408	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	..	968-1,188	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerk	..	858-1,078	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Second or Third Division(a)—														
Senior Communications Officer,	..	1,518-1,628	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Grade 4	..													
Senior Communications Officer,	..	1,408-1,518	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Grade 3	..													
Senior Communications Officer,	..	1,298-1,408	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Grade 2	..													
Senior Communications Officer,	..	1,188-1,298	13	..	..	3	1	6	..	3	..	12	1	13
Grade 1	..													
Communications Officer	..	887-1,155	13	..	..	4	..	..	1 (mr)	1	..	5	1	6
Third Division—														
Technical Instructor (Telecommunications), Grade 2	..	1,346-1,538	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Monitor	..	875- 926	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	4	4
Radio Telephone Operator	..	798- 875	11	..	..	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	11	11
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	398- 798	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	4
Phonogram Operator (Female)	..	358- 657	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Telephonist (Female)	..	358- 657	13	..	..	..	4	..	5 (1a)	..	2 (1a)	..	11	11
Teleprinter Operator (Female)	..	358- 657	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	..	354- 657	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Auxiliary Division—														
Assistant (Higher Technical)	..	200- 665	27	9	..	..								

Administrative Section(h)—														
First Division—														
Chief Collector		3,225	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—														
Assistant Chief Collector		2,423-2,618	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer		1,628-1,848	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
	£												
<i>Department of Customs and Marine—continued.</i>													
<i>Administrative Section(h)—continued.</i>													
<i>Second Division—continued.</i>													
Clerk	1,298-1,518	2	2								2		2
Clerk	1,188-1,408	1											
Clerk	1,078-1,298	2		1								1	1
Clerk	968-1,188	1		1					1		1	1	2
Clerk	858-1,078	3	1	1						1	1	1	2
Clerk	455- 968	11	3	2					3 (mr)		6	2	8
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	849- 926	1											
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	798- 849	1		1								1	1
Typist (Female) (Secretarial)	772- 848	1											
Typist (Female)	354- 657	4		4								4	4
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Clerical)	200- 635	2							1		1		1
<i>Customs Branch—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Collector	1,738-1,968	1					1				1		1
Collector	1,628-1,848	2			1		1				2		2
Collector	1,408-1,628	1					1				1		1
Assistant Collector	1,298-1,518	3			1		2				3		3
Collector	1,298-1,518	1			1						1		1
Collector	1,188-1,408	1					1				1		1
Boarding Officer	1,078-1,298	6			2		4				6		6
Collector	1,078-1,298	1					1				1		1
Wharf Examining Officer	1,078-1,298	3			1		2				3		3
Collector	968-1,188	1					1				1		1
Wharf Examining Officer	968-1,188	1					1				1		1
Assistant Wharf Examining Officer	858-1,078	1			1						1		1
Boarding Officer	858-1,078	1			1						1		1
Clerk	858-1,078	4			1	2		1			1	3	4
Clerk	455- 968	13			4	1	5	3			9	4	13
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 5	964-1,002	3			1			1			1	1	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4	926- 964	3			1 (mr)			2			1	2	3
Preventive Officer	849- 926	3			1		1				2		2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	798- 849	1											
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 1</													

APPENDIX II.—continued.

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Classified Positions.			Positions Occupied.						Unattached Officers.		Total.		
Designation.	Salary Range.	Number.	Headquarters.		Papua.		New Guinea.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
	£												
<i>Department of Customs and Marine—continued.</i>													
<i>Marine Branch—continued.</i>													
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Master	1,188-1,298	19	2	..	5 (3mr)	..	9	..	..	..	16	..	16
Officer-in-Charge, Chart Depot	1,188-1,298	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Shipping Inspector	1,188-1,298	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineer	968-1,078	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Storeholder	900- 964	1	1 (mr)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mechanic	875- 926	2 (1f)	1 (mr)	..	2 (mr)	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Surveying Recorder, Grade 2	798- 875	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	398- 798	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Surveying Recorder, Grade 1	696- 773	3	1	..	..	..	..	1 (mr)	..	..	2	..	2
Typist (Female)	354- 657	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Auxiliary Division—</i>													
Assistant (Higher Technical)	200- 665	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant (Clerical)	200- 635	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		145	22	11	29	4	34	13	6	..	91	28	11
Total Public Service(i)	..	5,639	689	281	849	234	1,350	344	277	124	3,165	983	4,148

(a) These positions are classified as either Second or Third Division according to the qualifications of the officers occupying them. (b) These positions are classified as either Third or Auxiliary Division according to the qualifications of the officers occupying them. (c) Includes relieving staff. (d) Includes Construction Planning and Research and Materials Testing staff. (e) Includes Parks and Gardens, Property and Accommodation, Public Libraries and Public Utilities staff. (f) Includes Accounts and Personnel staff. (g) Includes Costing staff. (h) Includes Migration staff. (i) Does not include seven unattached Auxiliary Division officers seconded to the Commonwealth Public Service and not held against any departmental establishment.

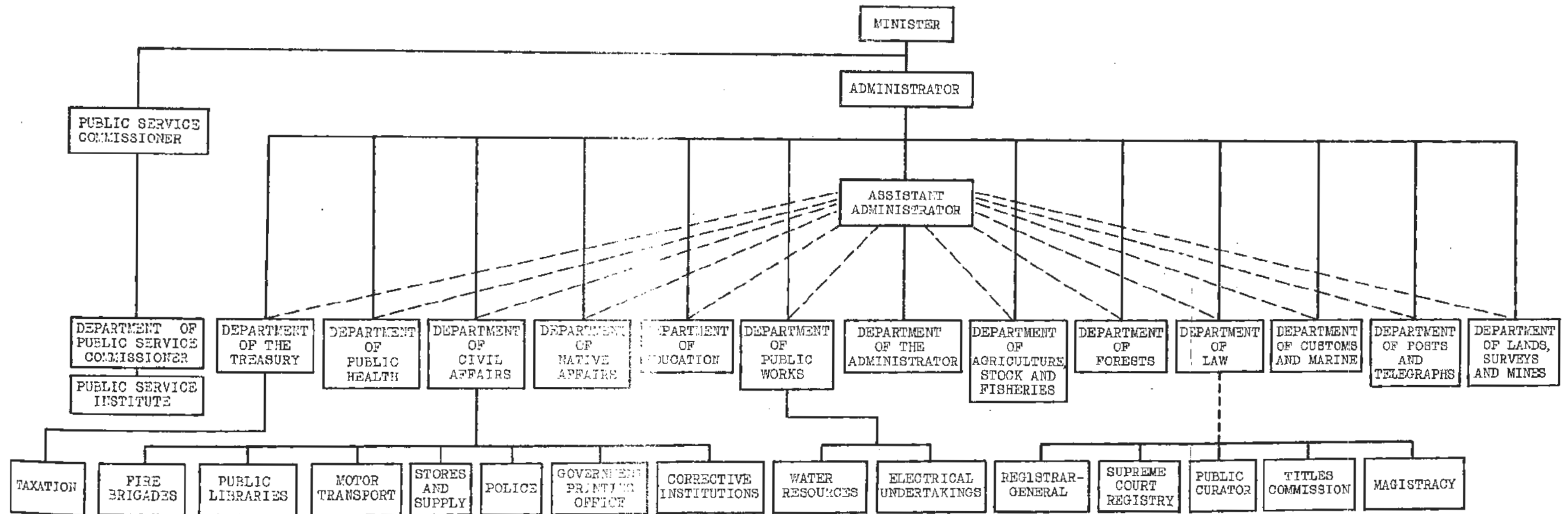
3. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: TOTAL STAFF BY DEPARTMENT AND DISTRICT OF EMPLOYMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Department.	East Highlands.	West Highlands.	Sepik.	Madang.	Morobe.	New Britain.	New Ireland.	Bougainville.	Manus.	Total.		Headquarters.	Unattached (a).	Total.
										New Guinea.	Papua.			
Administrator	2	1	2	1	3	4	1	2	1	17	8	54	10	89
Public Service Commissioner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	46
Treasury	3	2	3	3	6	7	1	2	1	28	20	68	1	117
Public Health	41	25	32	40	69	96	19	15	3	340	218	88	100	746
Native Affairs	41	30	42	25	47	50	22	27	9	293	181	58	43	575
Law	2	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	7	2	57	1	67
Education	26	12	27	29	60	71	15	5	15	260	207	99	21	587
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	19	12	14	14	24	29	7	5	1	125	51	89	28	293
Lands, Surveys and Mines	6	..	2	3	13	18	2	..	..	44	2	67	8	121
Public Works	27	10	15	27	39	46	7	4	4	179	174	59	43	455
Civil Affairs	15	10	19	33	56	64	2	3	4	206	107	123	73	509
Forests	..	..	1	..	42	13	..	..	..	56	7	39	16	118
Posts and Telegraphs	6	3	5	12	32	27	3	3	1	92	73	90	51	306
Customs and Marine	..	..	4	9	12	17	2	1	2	47	33	33	6	119
Unattached(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
	188	105	166	197	405	444	81	67	41	1,694	1,083	970	408	4,155
Percentage of Total Service	4.52	2.53	4.00	4.74	9.75	10.69	1.95	1.61	0.98	40.77	26.06	23.35	9.82	100.00

NOTES.—(a) Includes—(i) officers and employees who are surplus to establishment; (ii) officers who are on extended sick leave or leave without pay; (iii) temporary employees classified at a lower level than the positions which they are deemed to be occupying. Persons falling within categories (i) and (iii) are distributed between Territories and Districts in approximately the same proportion as staff occupying created positions. (b) Comprises Auxiliary Division officers seconded to the Commonwealth Public Service and not held against any departmental establishment.

2 ORGANIZATION CHART
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

APPENDIX II



APPENDIX II.—continued.

4. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: STAFF BY DEPARTMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Department.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Exempt.	Auxiliary.	Total.
Administrator	50	24	2	13	89
Public Service Commissioner	33	11	1	1	46
Treasury	64	41	10	2	117
Public Health	404	275	27	40	746
Native Affairs	455	77	1	42	575
Law	44	20	1	2	67
Education	308	127	22	130	587
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	194	62	6	31	293
Lands, Surveys and Mines	84	33	4	..	121
Public Works	82	350	16	7	455
Civil Affairs	216	254	8	31	509
Forests	61	36	18	3	118
Posts and Telegraphs	158	107	5	36	306
Customs and Marine	63	47	4	5	119
Unattached (a)	..	..	..	7	7
	2,216	1,464	125	350	4,155
Percentage of Total Service	53.3	35.2	3.0	8.5	100.0

(a) Auxiliary Division Officers seconded to the Commonwealth Public Service and not held against any departmental establishment.

5. ADMINISTRATION SERVANTS: ESTABLISHMENT BY DEPARTMENT AND CATEGORY OF EMPLOYMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Department.	(1) Clerical Services.	(2) Communi- cations.	(3) Education.	(4) Govern- ment Welfare and Economic Services.	(5) Health.	(6) House- keeping Services.	(7) Primary Industry.	(8) Scientific and Technical.	(9) Secondary Industry.	(10) Stores and Transport.	Total.
Administrator	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Public Service Commissioner	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Treasury	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Public Health	112	5	23	..	3,437	398	..	34	..	48	4,057
Native Affairs	350	..	10	95	..	54	..	..	..	40	549
Law	22	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	29
Education	76	..	924	..	..	23	..	..	70	9	1,102
Agriculture, Stock and Fish- eries	35	..	..	..	..	61	764	16	94	13	983
Lands, Surveys and Mines	11	..	..	..	..	14	31	9	10	..	75
Public Works	52	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1,226	2	1,287
Civil Affairs	65	..	14	..	..	73	1	..	87	640	880
Forests	27	..	..	..	..	35	48	1	47	11	169
Posts and Telegraphs	70	251	..	..	..	3	..	..	6	11	341
Customs and Marine	23	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	8	404	453
Total	882	256	972	95	3,437	686	850	60	1,548	1,178	9,964

APPENDIX II.—continued.

NOTE.—There are more than 100 separate designations of Administration Servant, indicating the different occupations in which individual employees may be engaged. For the purposes of this table, designations have been grouped into ten major categories, as follows:—

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>(1) <i>Clerical Services</i>—
 Clerical Assistant
 Gestetner Operator
 Interpreter
 Messenger/Cleaner
 Signwriter's Assistant
 Tracer's Assistant
 Typing Assistant</p> <p>(2) <i>Communications</i>—
 Linesman's Assistant
 (Telephones)
 Postal Officer's Assistant
 Technician's Assistant
 (Radio)
 Technician's Assistant
 (Telecommunications
 Workshops)
 Technician's Assistant
 (Telephones)
 Telegraphist's Assistant
 Telephonist's Assistant</p> <p>(3) <i>Education</i>—
 Broadcasts Assistant
 Education Assistant
 (Publications)
 Library Assistant
 Pre-School Assistant
 Projectionist
 Publications Assistant
 Teaching Assistant</p> <p>(4) <i>Government Welfare and
 Economic Services</i>—
 Co-operatives Assistant
 Field Assistant (Native
 Lands)
 Local Government
 Assistant
 Social Welfare Assistant</p> <p>(5) <i>Health</i>—
 Aid Post Orderly
 Ambulance Driver
 Dental Assistant
 Dental Orderly
 Diet Assistant
 Health Inspector's
 Assistant
 Hospital and Nursing
 Assistant
 Hospital Orderly
 Infant Welfare and/or
 Midwifery Assistant
 Infant Welfare and/or
 Midwifery Orderly
 Insecticide Machine
 Operator</p> | <p>(5) <i>Health</i>—continued.
 Limb-maker's Assistant
 Malaria Control Assis-
 tant
 Malaria Control Orderly
 Pharmacy Assistant
 Pharmacy Orderly
 X-Ray Assistant
 X-Ray Orderly</p> <p>(6) <i>Housekeeping Services</i>—
 Cook's Assistant
 Gardener
 Hospital Handyman
 Hostel Assistant
 Labourer (Foreman).
 Laundryman
 Seamstress
 Steward
 Wardsman</p> <p>(7) <i>Primary Industry</i>—
 Agricultural Field-
 worker (Extension)
 Agricultural Field-
 worker (Livestock)
 Agricultural Field-
 worker (Research).
 Fisheries Fieldworker
 Forestry Fieldworker
 (Research)
 Forestry Fieldworker
 (Silviculture)
 Forestry Fieldworker
 (Survey)
 Lands Fieldworker
 Log Cutter
 Mining Fieldworker
 Nurseryman
 Soils Survey Assistant
 Survey Fieldworker
 Village Agricultural
 Worker</p> <p>(8) <i>Scientific and Technical</i>—
 Geological Assistant
 Laboratory Assistant
 (Assay)
 Laboratory Assistant
 (Botanical)
 Laboratory Assistant
 (Chemistry)
 Laboratory Assistant
 (Entomology)
 Laboratory Assistant
 (Freshwater Biology)
 Laboratory Assistant
 (Geological)</p> | <p>(8) <i>Scientific and Technical</i>—
 continued.
 Laboratory Assistant
 (Hydrology)
 Laboratory Assistant
 (Marine Biology)
 Laboratory Assistant
 (Medical)
 Laboratory Assistant
 (Plant Pathology)
 Laboratory Orderly
 Meteorological Assistant
 Vulcanological Assistant</p> <p>(9) <i>Secondary Industry</i>—
 Boiler Attendant
 Blacksmith/Welder's
 Assistant
 Bricklayer's Assistant
 Bridge Carpenter's
 Assistant
 Cane and Wicker-
 worker
 Carpenter's Assistant
 Drainer's Assistant
 Driller's Assistant
 Electrician's Assistant
 Fitter and Turner's
 Assistant
 Linesman's Assistant
 (Electrical)
 Mechanical Equipment
 Operator
 Mechanic's Assistant
 Painter's Assistant
 Plasterer's Assistant
 Plumber's Assistant
 Power House Operator
 Printer's Assistant
 (General)
 Rigger's Assistant
 Saddlery Worker
 Saw Sharpener
 Sawyer
 Shipwright's Assistant
 Wood Machinist's
 Assistant</p> <p>(10) <i>Stores and Transport</i>—
 Driver (Motor Trans-
 port)
 Local Master
 Marine Engine Operator
 Seaman
 Stores Assistant
 Yardman</p> |
|--|--|--|

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*

6. ADMINISTRATION SERVANTS—EMPLOYMENT BY DEPARTMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Department.	Establishment.	Positions Filled.
Administrator	12	11
Public Service Commissioner	9	11
Treasury	18	18
Public Health	4,057	3,814
Native Affairs	549	478
Law	29	19
Education	1,102	815
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	983	528
Lands, Surveys and Mines	75	35
Public Works	1,287	1,146
Civil Affairs	880	836
Forests	169	121
Posts and Telegraphs	341	234
Customs and Marine	453	359
	9,964	8,425

NOTE.—Because of a changed system of recording, it is not now possible to supply details of Administration Servants according to location of employment (i.e., Headquarters, Papua or New Guinea). In each Department all Administration Servants are provided on a "bulk establishment" system, under which individual employees may be moved from one location to another as the need arises, without formal transfer action. This results in speedier and more efficient administration.

7. PATROLS CONDUCTED BY NATIVE AFFAIRS OFFICERS AND NUMBER OF INSPECTION VISITS AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

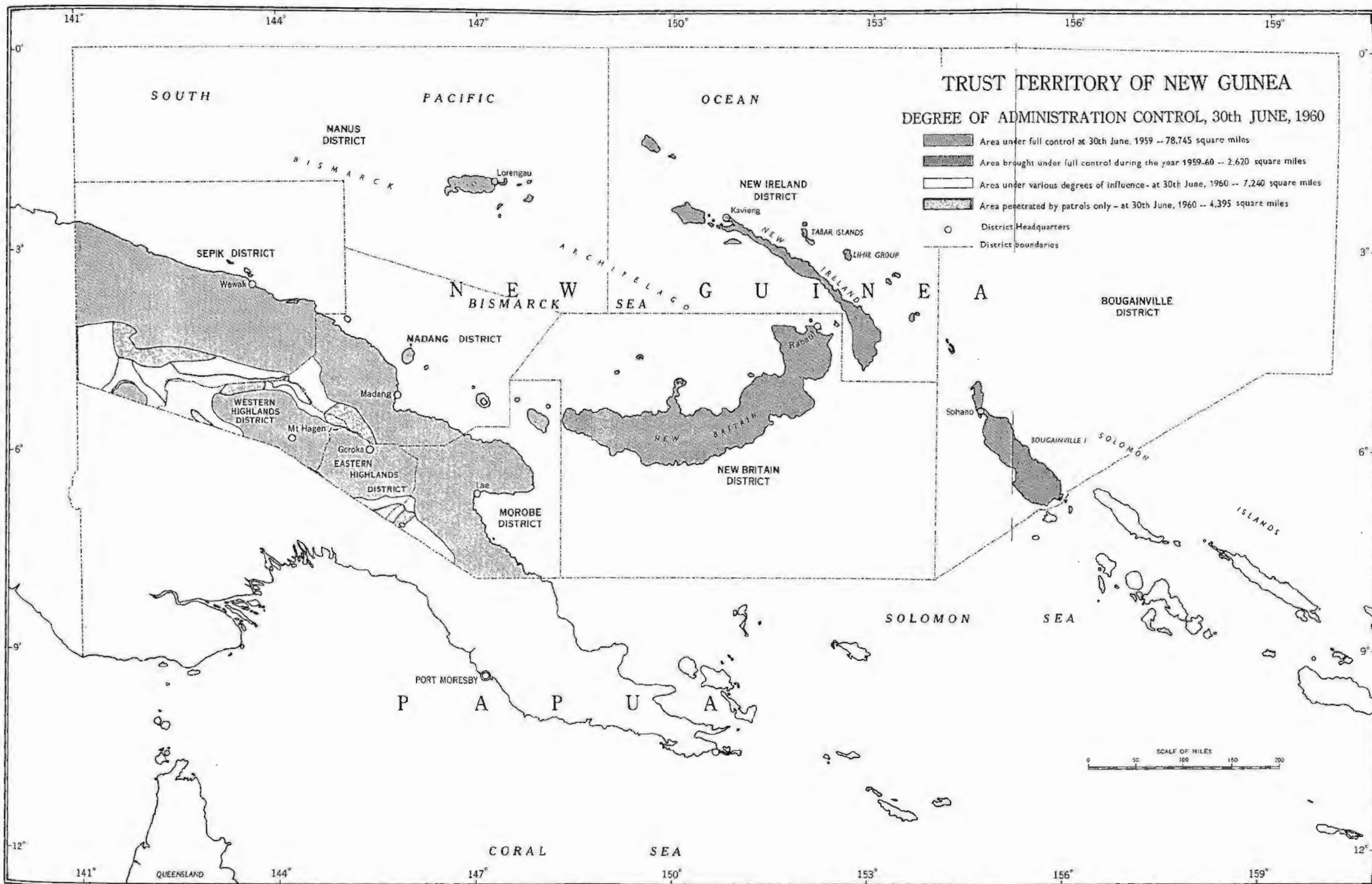
District.	Headquarters.	No. of Patrols.(a)	No. of Days on Patrol.(b)	Inspections by District Officers.	Inspections by Assistant District Officers.
Eastern Highlands	Goroka	30	720	15	22
Western Highlands	Mt. Hagen	35	1,050	37	25
Sepik	Wewak	117	1,871	21	52
Madang	Madang	40	891	17	17
Morobe	Lae	62	1,511	18	36
New Britain	Rabaul	57	1,301	15	32
New Ireland	Kavieng	16	598	..	5
Bougainville	Sohano	77	1,188	9	11
Manus	Lorengau	10	150	2	3
		444	9,280	134	203

(a) Excludes patrols conducted by co-operative officers.

(b) Excludes days in the field not covered by formal patrol reports.

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*8. AREAS UNDER ADMINISTRATION CONTROL OR INFLUENCE AT 30TH JUNE, 1959 AND 1960.
(Area in Square Miles.)

District.	Total Area.	Area under Control.		Area under Influence.		Area under Partial Influence		Area Penetrated by Patrols Only.	
		1958-59.	1959-60.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Eastern Highlands	6,900	6,400	6,430	300	270	..	..	200	200
Western Highlands	9,600	6,400	6,810	2,315	1,905	415	485	470	400
Sepik	30,200	22,445	23,600	1,755	1,600	1,800	1,300	4,200	3,700
Madang	10,800	9,000	9,800	1,600	800	200	200	..	..
Morobe	12,700	11,700	11,925	670	450	180	230	150	95
New Britain	14,100	14,100	14,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Ireland	3,800	3,800	3,800	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bougainville	4,100	4,100	4,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manus	800	800	800	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	93,000	78,745	81,365	6,640	5,025	2,595	2,215	5,020	4,395



APPENDIX II—continued.

10. NATIVE WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION: CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS DURING 1959-60 AND TOTAL AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

District.	1959-60.		Total at 30th June, 1960.	
	Number of Claims.	Amount Paid.	Number of Claims.	Amount Paid.
		£		£
Eastern Highlands	..	..	190	3,122
Western Highlands	..	..	208	1,020
Sepik	2	42	31,687	325,426
Madang	..	..	13,783	87,354
Morobe	..	..	12,709	165,069
New Britain	..	..	30,470	633,618
New Ireland	..	..	10,767	134,421
Bougainville	..	..	15,408	327,661
Manus	..	..	2,510	44,200
Total	2	42	117,732	1,721,891

NOTE.—Payments made during 1945-46 and 1946-47 were not recorded separately for Papua and New Guinea and are not included in the above table. They amount to £189,667 paid in the two Territories.

11. NUMBER OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND COUNCILLORS AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

District.	Luluais.	Tutuh.	Medical Tutuh.	Total Village Officials.	Councillors (Local Government Councils).	Total Village Officials and Councillors.
Eastern Highlands	647	980	..	1,627	73	1,700
Western Highlands	356	671	..	1,027	..	1,027
Sepik	1,162	1,333	780	3,275	50	3,325
Madang	594	493	250	1,337	91	1,428
Morobe	866	886	360	2,112	53	2,165
New Britain	578	554	310	1,442	116	1,558
New Ireland	327	313	76	716	23	739
Bougainville	483	436	124	1,043	25	1,068
Manus	75	70	3	148	34	182
Total	5,088	5,736	1,903	12,727	465	13,192

APPENDIX II—continued.

12. NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Name of Council and District.	Date first Proclaimed.	Number of Village Groups in Council Area.	Approximate Population covered.	Number of Councillors.	Tax Rates Declared for 1960.				
					Males over 21 years.	Males 17-21 years.	Males 18-21 years.	Males 17-18 years.	Females over 17 years.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New Britain District—									
Rabaul	24.5.51	16	7,940	21	4 0 0	..	4 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Reimber	7.9.50	14	5,430	15	4 0 0	..	4 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Livuan	21.1.53	18	(e) 4,270	15	4 0 0	..	4 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Vunamami	7.9.50	20	7,400	24	4 0 0	..	4 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Vunadadir-Toma-Nanga Nanga	28.11.52	21	9,800	30	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	10 0	(c) 10 0
Bola	16.12.58	10	2,400	10	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	1 0 0	10 0
Manus District—									
Baluan	14.9.50	37	6,700	37	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	10 0
Sepik District—									
But-Boiken	13.9.56	20	(d) 6,490	24	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	10 0
Maprik	18.4.58	20	(d) 10,050	25	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	5 0
Wewak	16.6.60	13	2,900	23	Tax rates not yet fixed.				
Madang District—									
Ambenob	13.9.56	39	(d) 10,560	40	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	1 0 0
Waskia	20.9.57	23	(d) 5,860	25	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	(c) 10 0
Takia	20.9.57	24	6,760	26	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	10 0
Morobe District—									
Lei-Wompa	11.3.57	13	4,520	12	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	10 0
Finschhafen(a)	6.12.57	35	13,100	41	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	5 0
Markham	21.3.60	42	10,200	48	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	(c) 5 0
					1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	(c) 3 0
					Tax rates not yet fixed.				
New Ireland District—									
Tikana	30.10.56	19	6,610	23	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	1 0 0
Bougainville District—									
Teop-Tinputz	1.5.58	25	3,360	25	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	10 0
Siwai	24.12.59	35	4,630	38	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	5 0
Eastern Highlands District—									
Lowa (b)	13.12.58	32	9,550	36	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	10 0
Agarabi	14.6.60	29	8,670	34	10 0	10 0	..	..	(c) 5 0
Waiye	19.12.58	33	9,840	37	Tax rates not yet fixed.				
Bena	20.6.60	48	12,860	48	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	2 0
					Tax rates not yet fixed.				
		586	167,900	657					

(a) Formerly the Yabim-Kotte Council.

(b) Formerly the Agulizakivi-Gwivahani Council.

(c) The lower tax rate has been fixed by the respective Councils for certain villages not yet so far advanced as others in their areas.

(d) Recent census revisions have revealed higher populations than those given in the Report for 1958-59 in these areas.

(e) The number of councillors has decreased because of a revision of electorates, at the request of the people, resulting in larger electorates and fewer representatives.

APPENDIX II.—continued.

13. ANALYSIS OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SERVICES BY NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1959.

Council.	Council Administration. (a)	Medical and Sanitation.	Education.	Agriculture.	Steevedores Quarters.	Roads, Wharves and Bridges.	Water Supply.	Transport.	Law and Order.	Maintenance of Buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rabaul	1,681	976	1,783	768	..	129	718	1,059	213	416	..	7,743
Reimber-Livuan	2,384	2,001	2,693	222	..	33	609	2,537	259	190	..	10,928
Vunamami	1,847	667	1,268	1,266	..	..	417	1,652	189	410	..	7,716
Vunadadir-Toma-Nanga	1,856	1,701	1,629	505	..	362	13	770	269	304	..	7,409
Bola	451	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	28	..	..	519
Baluan	4,655	1,637	322	75	..	19	518	..	..	..	..	7,226
But-Boiken	448	541	730	117	..	543	..	531	124	..	..	3,034
Maprik	2,086	468	50	..	..	695	..	..	..	..	100	3,399
Ambenob	2,151	628	1,704	135	..	853	755	1,415	153	..	48	7,842
Waskia	1,362	545	632	..	..	..	..	1,046	74	..	..	3,659
Takia	1,493	372	200	..	..	..	..	1,110	73	..	..	3,248
Lei-Wompa	933	1,189	1,153	..	2,767	..	..	2	24	..	..	6,068
Finschhafen	1,367	230	637	..	..	..	28	17	125	..	..	2,404
Tikana	1,115	983	110	943	..	2	565	1,102	235	106	..	5,161
Teop-Tinputz	1,319	155	..	16	..	..	149	128	61	..	..	1,828
Lowa	1,203	2,042	652	..	..	..	..	1,937	194	4	102	6,134
Waiye	1,764	..	15	16	..	..	..	75	172	..	8	2,050
Total	28,115	14,135	13,578	4,063	2,767	2,636	3,772	13,421	2,193	1,430	258	86,368

(a) Council Administration includes all expenditure not strictly chargeable to other services.

14. ABSTRACTS OF ESTIMATES OF NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1960.

Council.	Balance from 1959.	Estimated Revenue, 1960.				Estimated Expenditure, 1960.				Estimated Balance to 1960.
		Tax.	Other Recurrent.	Non-recurrent.	Total.	Personal Emoluments.	Other Charges.	Capital Entertainment.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rabaul	5,743	7,300	849	100	8,249	3,014	2,301	2,204	7,519	6,473
Reimber-Livuan	5,918	8,600	1,020	550	10,170	3,553	2,461	4,118	10,132	5,956
Vunamami	4,664	6,900	822	1,525	9,247	2,957	1,260	5,208	9,425	4,486
Vunadadir-Toma-Nanga	4,830	7,000	305	600	7,905	3,239	2,008	2,783	8,030	4,705
Bola	..	1,050	..	..	1,050	438	84	418	940	110
Baluan	7,186	6,300	25	90	6,415	2,663	3,410	3,105	9,178	4,423
But-Boiken	880	3,000	75	..	3,075	983	917	893	2,793	1,162
Maprik	1,174	3,740	26	..	3,766	585	589	2,859	4,033	907
Ambenob	3,061	7,100	1,042	550	8,692	1,566	1,541	5,123	8,230	3,523
Waskia	665	3,128	240	..	3,368	616	639	1,777	3,032	1,001
Takia	737	3,480	190	..	3,670	592	636	2,078	3,306	1,101
Lei-Wompa	909	2,400	49	450	2,899	640	205	2,068	2,913	895
Finschhafen	595	3,335	40	10	3,385	1,096	269	1,800	3,165	815
Tikana	1,837	5,150	640	150	5,940	1,978	1,548	1,835	5,361	2,416
Teop-Tinputz	558	1,710	60	1,500	3,270	599	324	2,386	3,309	519
Lowa	2,709	5,526	90	2,112	7,728	1,259	1,497	6,626	9,382	1,055
Waiye	1,967	3,301	42	5,525	8,868	1,587	1,944	6,625	10,156	679
Siwai(a)	..	1,400	..	..	1,400	290	65	295	650	750
Total	43,433	80,420	5,515	13,162	99,097	27,655	21,698	52,201	101,554	40,976

(a) Siwai Council only recently proclaimed.

NOTE.—At 30th June, 1960, the newly formed Wewak, Markham, Agarabi and Bena Bena Councils had not yet prepared estimates.

APPENDIX II.—continued.

15. ANALYSIS OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SERVICES BY NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1960.(a)

Council.	Council Administration.	Medical and Sanitation.	Education.	Agriculture.	Roads, Wharves, and Bridges.	Forestry.	Water and Supply.	Law and Order.	Maintenance and Buildings.	Transport.	Social Activities.	Advancement of Women.	Total.
Rabaul ..	2,339	893	1,068	682	100	..	850	192	..	1,031	..	310	7,465
Reimber-Livuan ..	2,281	1,445	1,100	220	50	..	1,018	646	160	3,162	..	..	10,082
Vunamami ..	2,345	1,793	1,101	686	..	..	803	190	505	1,910	..	..	9,333
Vunadadir-Toma-Nanga Nanga ..	2,050	1,053	915	540	348	..	343	246	410	2,125	..	..	8,030
Bola ..	408	295	..	..	..	..	158	64	..	5	..	..	930
Baluán ..	3,767	1,662	520	100	75	..	250	344	100	2,310	..	..	9,128
But Boiken ..	535	610	394	237	360	..	..	130	..	477	..	50	2,793
Maprik ..	1,784	1,350	300	..	370	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	3,964
Ambenob ..	1,762	480	2,082	150	300	..	455	182	..	2,759	60	..	8,230
Waskia ..	666	350	513	..	..	..	480	88	..	905	30	..	3,032
Takia ..	929	350	671	..	..	..	320	88	..	918	30	..	3,306
Lei-Wompa ..	1,839	400	400	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	2,705
Finschhafen ..	1,291	625	1,063	..	..	..	..	148	..	38	..	..	3,165
Tikana ..	1,273	455	115	632	25	..	360	245	92	2,144	..	..	5,341
Teop-Tinputz ..	910	145	200	48	..	100	..	..	..	1,896	10	..	3,309
Lowa ..	3,135	2,181	1,251	20	60	..	432	219	..	1,964	..	120	9,382
Waiye ..	2,254	656	697	115	..	..	340	144	..	5,950	..	..	10,156
Siwai ..	410	..	80	..	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	..	650
Total ..	29,978	14,743	12,470	3,430	1,688	100	5,969	3,152	1,267	27,594	130	480	101,001

(a) Does not include the provision for capital works prices variation.

NOTE.—At 30th June, 1960, the newly formed Wewak, Markham, Agarabi and Bena Bena Councils had not prepared estimates.

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*

16. COMPOSITION OF DISTRICT ADVISORY COUNCILS AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

District.								European.	Asian.	Indigenous.
New Britain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	3
Madang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2
New Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	2
Sepik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	2
Manus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2
Eastern Highlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	3
Western Highlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	3(a)
Morobe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	2
Bougainville	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	3	21

(a) Observers.

17. COMPOSITION OF TOWN ADVISORY COUNCILS AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Town.							European.	Asian.	Mixed Race.	Indigenous.
Goroka	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Rabaul	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	2	..
Madang	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..
Wewak	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	2
Kokopo	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	..
Wau-Bulolo	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
Lae	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	8	3	2

The Kavieng Town Advisory Council resigned on 11th May, 1959, as a body, in protest against the introduction of the income tax legislation and has not been reconstituted.

APPENDIX II.—continued.

18. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANIZATIONS.

Name.	Statutory or other Basis of Establishment.	Functions.	Composition.
Medical Board	<i>Medical Ordinance 1952-1957</i>	Registration of medical and dental practitioners and other medical personnel; administration of professional ethics	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Public Health <i>Members:</i> Two qualified medical practitioners; two graduates (other than in medicine, surgery or dentistry) of recognized university; the Secretary, Department of Law. A registered dentist is co-opted as a member when the Board is considering an application for registration as a dentist
Education Advisory Board..	<i>Education Ordinance 1952-1957</i>	Advice to the Administrator on all aspects of education in the Territory	Four representatives of missions or voluntary education agencies and not more than four other members
District Education Committees	<i>Education Ordinance 1952-1957</i>	Advice to the Administrator on district education matters	A maximum of five members, one of whom is a mission representative
Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilization Board	<i>Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilization Ordinance 1954-1957</i>	Determination of the Copra Fund Bounty	Two representatives of the copra producers of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of Papua, an official of the Department of the Treasury and one other member
Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board	<i>Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board Ordinance 1952-1957</i>	Marketing of copra	Chairman and five members—two representatives of the copra producers of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of Papua, the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and one other member
Rubber Board	<i>Rubber Ordinance 1953 ..</i>	Consideration of appeals against the classification of rubber for export	Three representatives of the rubber producers and two officers of the Public Service
Central Advisory Committee for the Education and Advancement of Women	Administrative direction ..	Planning and advice on promotion of advancement of women	<i>Chairman:</i> Executive Officer (Social Development) Ten members, including four officers of the Administration, one Girl Guide, a representative of the mixed race people, two mission representatives and two indigenous representatives. The Committee has power to co-opt representatives
Native Apprenticeship Board	<i>Native Apprenticeship Ordinance 1951-1958</i>	Advice on the development and provision of facilities for trade training of indigenous youth in the Territory	Seven members, three of whom are not employees of the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth instrumentality and are not officers of the Administration
Administration Supply and Tenders Board	<i>Treasury Ordinance 1951-1958</i>	Control of purchase, supply and disposal of stores, and letting of contracts for works and services	Three officers of the Public Service
Land Development Board ..	Administrative direction ..	Advice on land development and settlement and on land use patterns	<i>Chairman:</i> Assistant Administrator Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines, Director of Native Affairs, Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Director of Forests, Director of Public Works and the Executive Officer (Policy and Planning)
Land Board	<i>Land Ordinance 1922-1960</i>	Consideration of applications for the lease of land, and associated dealings	Chairman, Deputy Chairman and one other member. The Administrator may appoint other persons to act as members in relation to certain localities for a specified period

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*18. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANIZATIONS—*continued.*

Name.	Statutory or other Basis of Establishment.	Functions.	Composition.
Tariff Committee ..	Administrative direction..	Advice on customs tariff matters ..	<i>Chairman:</i> Chief Collector of Customs. Two members who are officers of the Administration
Town Planning Board ..	<i>Town Planning Ordinance 1952-1959</i>	Town development, planning and design	Chairman, Deputy Chairman and three other members
Native Loans Board ..	<i>Native Loans Fund Ordinance 1955-1958</i>	Granting of loans of money or goods to indigenous individuals or groups for economic or welfare purposes	Three members
Native Employment Board ..	<i>Native Employment Board Ordinance 1957-1958</i>	Advice on all aspects of the employment of indigenes including wages, margins for skill, costs of living and conditions of employment	<i>Chairman:</i> An officer of the Administration. Two representatives of employers of natives, two native members representing native employees and two officers of the Administration
Native Land Commission ..	<i>Native Land Registration Ordinances 1952</i>	Determination of ownership of native land and of collective and individual rights in such land	Chief Commissioner and Commissioners. At present there are six Commissioners
Petroleum Advisory Board..	<i>Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance 1951-1958</i>	Advice on all petroleum prospecting and mining operations	Four members
Mining Advisory Board ..	Administrative direction..	Advice on mining operations ..	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines Three technical advisers
Ex-servicemen's Credit Board	<i>Ex-Servicemen's Credit Ordinance 1958-1960</i>	Determination and supervision of loans to eligible ex-servicemen	Three officers of the Departments of the Treasury, Lands, Surveys and Mines and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries
Classification Committee ..	<i>Ex-Servicemen's Credit Ordinance 1958-1960</i>	Investigation and determination of eligibility of applicants for loans	One representative of ex-servicemen resident in the Territory, an officer of the Department of the Treasury, an officer of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and an officer of the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines

APPENDIX III.

JUSTICE.

(1) SUPREME COURT.

CASES TRIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

A. In its Criminal Jurisdiction—

Offence.	Charged.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Nolle Prosequi.	Sentence.
Offences against the person—					
Murder, wilful	(a) 48	40	4	4	Rising of Court to sentence of death recorded
Murder	1	1	..	..	3 years I.H.L.
Unlawful killing or attempt	(b) 26	21	4	1	Recognizance—£10 to 2½ years—I.H.L.
Unlawful wounding	6	3	2	1	3 months I.H.L. to 9 months I.L.L.
Grievous bodily harm	6	2	3	1	1½ years I.H.L. to 2 years I.H.L.
Assault, aggravated	2	2	..	..	Rising of Court to 3 months I.H.L.
Assault, common	1	..	1	..	
Rape	(c) 10	9	..	1	16 months I.H.L. to 2 years I.H.L.
Other offences against females	(d) 23	18	3	2	£20 recognizance to 3½ years I.H.L.
Incest	1	..	1	..	
Unnatural offences	2	2	..	..	£100 recognizance to 6 months I.H.L.
Attempted suicide	1	1	..	..	Rising of Court
Other offences against the person	6	3	2	1	6 months I.H.L. to 9 months I.H.L.
	133	102	20	11	
Offences against property—					
Breaking and entering	22	18	3	1	3 months I.H.L. to 2½ years I.H.L.
Larceny	7	7	..	..	3 months I.H.L. to 2½ years I.H.L.
Other offences against property	11	6	4	1	3 months I.H.L. to 12 months I.H.L.
	40	31	7	2	
Offences against the currency—					
Forgery	2	2	..	..	9 months I.H.L. each accused
	2	2	..	..	
Total	175	135	27	13	

APPENDIX III.—continued.

(1) SUPREME COURT—continued.

CASES TRIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Offence.	Charged.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Nolle Prosequi.	Sentence.
Comprising—					
Europeans	1	1	..	..	
Asians	..	..	..	..	
Other non-indigenes	..	..	..	..	
Indigenes	174	134	27	13	

NOTE.—I.H.L.—Imprisonment with Hard Labour.

I.L.L.—Imprisonment with Light Labour.

(a) Includes 1 guilty murder only—3 years I.H.L.; 6 guilty manslaughter only—3 months I.H.L. to 3½ years I.H.L. (b) Includes 2 guilty of manslaughter—Rising of Court to 12 months I.H.L.; 1 guilty assault occasioning bodily harm—6 months I.H.L.; 2 guilty assault only—Rising of Court to 1 month I.H.L.
 (c) Includes 1 guilty attempted rape only—18 months I.H.L. (d) Includes 2 guilty common assault only—3 months I.H.L. to 6 months I.H.L.
 Number of Death Sentences commuted—17.

B. In its Appellate Jurisdiction—

Appeals from inferior Courts filed	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Appeals from inferior Courts upheld	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Appeals from inferior courts quashed	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Appeals from inferior Courts withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

C. In its Probate Jurisdiction—

Probate	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Reseal	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Order to Administer	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Order to Administer c.t.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Letters of Administration	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Letters of Administration c.t.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
							18
							3

D. In its Civil Jurisdiction—

Writs of Summons issued	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Motions and Petitions heard	..	..	..	..	..	..	16

E. In its Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction—

Petitions for Dissolution of Marriage filed	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

(2) DISTRICT COURTS.

CASES TRIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Offences Charged.	Europeans.			Asians and Mixed Race.			Indigenes.		
	Cases Tried.	Number Convicted.	Referred to Supreme Court.	Cases Tried.	Number Convicted.	Referred to Supreme Court.	Cases Tried.	Number Convicted.	Referred to Supreme Court.
Offences against the person—									
Murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
Manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	8
Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	14
Other offences against females	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	6
Indecency Offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	7
Attempted suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wounding and similar acts	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Grievous bodily harm	..	..	..	1	..	..	15	..	15
Common assault	13	9	1	8	6	..	45	35	1
Indecent assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
	14	9	1	9	6	..	120	36	72

APPENDIX III.—continued.

(2) DISTRICT COURTS—continued.

CASES TRIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Offences Charged.	Europeans.			Asians and Mixed Race.			Indigenes.		
	Cases Tried.	Number Convicted.	Referred to Supreme Court.	Cases Tried.	Number Convicted.	Referred to Supreme Court.	Cases Tried.	Number Convicted.	Referred to Supreme Court.
Offences against property—									
Housebreaking	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	25
Stealing	8	7	1	4	4	..	407	346	27
Goods unlawfully in possession ..	2	2	..	6	5	..	47	42	..
Unauthorized use of vehicle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Malicious damage to property ..	..	..	..	5	5	..	59	57	..
Forgery	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4
Fraud and false pretences ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	..
Uttering	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Worthless cheques	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	..
Other offences against property ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
	21	19	1	17	16	..	559	457	58
Offences against good order—									
Driving offences	93	84	..	53	50	..	218	211	..
Drunk in a public place	9	8	..	13	12	..	..	..	..
Obscene, threatening and abusive language	2	2	..	2	2	..	8	7	..
Vagrancy	4	4	..	1	..	..	111	105	..
Incest	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Indecency offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	4
Indecent, offensive and riotous behaviour	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Unlawfully armed in public ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	36	..
Unlawfully lighting fires	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	..
Other	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	111	101	..	69	64	..	399	376	5
Offences not included in preceding classes—									
Injury to animal	1	..	..	1	1	..	9	8	..
Disobeying court order	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smuggling	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Unlawfully recruiting labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Offences against laws relating to—									
Customs	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Wives and children	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Liquor	12	12	..	1	1	..	249	243	..
Explosives	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	..
Insanity	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Licences	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
Native labour	4	4	..	..	..	..	13	13	..
Navigation	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public health	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Quarantine	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisons	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	..
Native women	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	24	..
	30	29	..	6	5	..	351	343	..
Total	176	158	2	101	91	..	1,429	1,212	135

APPENDIX III.—continued.

(3) COURTS FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

CASES TRIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Offences.	Tried.	Convicted.
Offences against the person—		
Assault	1,611	1,576
Bribery	6	6
Threatening behaviour	268	243
	1,885	1,825
Offences against property—		
Stealing	530	514
Trespass	17	1
	547	515
Offences against good order—		
Breach of liquor law	164	154
Vagrancy	284	231
Obscene language	2	2
Indecent, offensive and riotous behaviour	3,828	3,756
Spreading of lying reports	98	97
Unlawfully lighting fires	84	83
Unlawfully carrying weapon	5	5
Miscellaneous offences against good order	48	48
	4,513	4,376
Offences not included in preceding classes—		
Disobeying lawful order	895	889
Contempt of court	68	68
Failure to pay personal tax	2	2
Failure to pay council tax	45	44
Divorce	23	20
Offences against laws relating to—		
Adultery	821	805
Census	105	105
Gambling	1,166	1,116
Native local government council rules	2	2
Prisons	143	143
Public health	111	110
Sorcery	73	73
Wives and children	25	25
Other	5	5
	3,484	3,407
Total	10,429	10,123

APPENDIX IV.

PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEARS 1955-56 TO 1959-60.

Revenue and Expenditure.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Internal Receipts	2,411,861	2,652,517	2,926,026	3,555,373	3,825,111
Grant by Commonwealth Government of Australia(a)	4,901,737	(b) 5,498,179	(c) 6,188,821	6,706,373	7,859,921
Total Revenue Fund	7,313,598	8,150,696	9,114,847	10,261,746	11,685,032
Expenditure	7,313,598	8,150,696	(c) 9,114,847	10,261,746	11,685,032
Balance	..	..	..	..	..

(a) The annual grants by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia are made to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and these amounts have been allocated to New Guinea. (b) Includes advance of £119,100 being the New Guinea share of the advance of £198,500 from the Commonwealth of Australia. (c) The repayment of the advance of £119,100 has not been included in the 1957-58 expenditure figure and the grant has been reduced accordingly.

2. REVENUE DURING THE YEARS 1955-56 TO 1959-60.

Source.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	1,601,820	1,702,884	1,894,125	2,415,514	1,699,039
Licences	53,330	56,025	60,261	63,801	67,588
Stamp Duty	13,477	21,259	48,742	40,396	41,291
Postal	80,351	118,524	137,476	153,920	175,679
Land Revenue	59,511	62,257	83,675	95,277	84,463
Mining Receipts	63,314	67,023	24,549	13,419	15,666
Fees and Fines	12,307	14,219	13,932	14,666	16,148
Health Revenue	22,136	30,364	36,746	50,374	45,838
Forestry	203,145	197,018	213,558	202,589	213,947
Agriculture	12,128	9,424	25,153	39,458	53,873
Public Utilities	106,527	138,432	197,562	233,253	263,385
Direct Taxation(a)	..	..	69,304	113,106	1,050,211
Miscellaneous	183,815	235,088	120,943	119,600	97,983
Total Internal Receipts	2,411,861	2,652,517	2,926,026	3,555,373	3,825,111
Grant by Commonwealth Government of Australia	4,901,737	(b) 5,498,179	6,188,821	6,706,373	7,859,921
Total Revenue	7,313,598	8,150,696	9,114,847	10,261,746	11,685,032

(a) New Item—includes personal tax shown in 1957-58 and 1958-59 revenue figures. to Table 1).

(b) Includes advance of £119,100—repaid 1957-58 (see footnote (c)).

APPENDIX IV.—continued.

3. EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEARS 1955-56 TO 1959-60.

Heads of Expenditure.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.(a)	1958-59.(a)	1959-60.(a)
	£	£	£	£	£
Special Appropriation	10,467	15,346	21,235	24,681	39,269
Department of the Administrator	94,648	117,731	136,398	171,269	210,498
Extension Services	..	..	..	..	(b) 15,000
Legislative and Executive Councils	6,300	5,807	7,919	7,506	8,339
Public Service Commissioner	79,432	90,143	110,291	111,665	113,055
Treasury	87,870	139,770	172,782	107,866	126,729
Taxation	..	..	..	..	(h) 16,792
Public Health	1,503,501	1,504,191	1,225,650	1,256,924	1,449,560
Native Affairs	714,233	732,705	641,078	713,902	801,832
Registry of Co-operative Societies	24,834	26,954	21,854	(c)	..
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—	..	..	..	(d) 449,334	(d) 552,375
Headquarters	70,718	73,469	77,448	..	..
Agricultural Extension	120,650	130,445	139,145	..	..
Animal Industry	81,805	99,725	73,484	..	..
Plant Industry	110,147	112,455	99,475	..	..
Education	439,039	540,181	637,238	775,429	873,159
Civil Affairs—	..	..	..	..	..
Headquarters	34,281	62,110	432,243	460,999	507,754
Police	400,172	407,457	237,893	264,751	404,793
Corrective Institutions	..	..	(e) 7,726	10,515	17,142
Motor Transport	146,107	185,273	(f)	(f)	(f)
Stores and Supply	102,004	113,504	(g) 830,276	(g) 1,067,106	(g) 1,080,055
Government Printer	21,758	29,221	(h)	(h) 3,768	(h)
Public Library Service	5,788	9,105	9,466	9,921	12,264
Law—	..	..	..	..	(d) 98,395
Headquarters	44,218	55,932	71,976	77,547	..
Titles Commission	6,290	2,756	6,995	9,815	..
Native Lands Commission	477	1,916	1,838	3,163	..
Lands, Surveys and Mines	105,926	127,953	143,538	163,962	200,746
Forests	216,268	235,073	239,908	257,112	282,786
Posts and Telegraphs	325,801	331,257	361,444	395,679	446,519
Customs and Marine—	..	..	..	..	(d) 144,569
Headquarters	45,362	42,496	56,262	69,356	..
Marine	78,711	84,905	69,317	72,014	..
Electrical Undertakings	..	..	..	(i) 6,652	(i) ..
Public Works	65,117	252,091	362,116	248,561	253,472
Maintenance	713,346	776,962	855,944	955,891	1,204,329
Capital Works	1,327,105	1,498,636	1,684,176	2,029,654	2,284,007
Capital Assets	331,223	345,127	379,732	536,704	541,593
Total expenditure out of Revenue	7,313,598	8,150,696	(j) 9,114,847	10,261,746	11,685,032

(a) Expenditure in 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 is not directly comparable with that of previous years because of changes in the method of accounting for general stores and for internal freight and charter costs common to all departments. Freight and charter charges and general stores were previously charged directly to the individual departments. In 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60, however, with the exception of general stores for works maintenance and capital works projects and general stores for mission hospitals, they were charged to "Civil Affairs—Headquarters" and "Civil Affairs—Stores and Supply" respectively. (b) New item. (c) Now included under "Native Affairs". (d) Now includes all branches. (e) Previously included under "Police and Prisons". (f) Transport costs have been transferred to consuming departments. (g) Includes cost of general stores for all departments (except Public Works). (h) Printing costs have been transferred to consuming departments. (i) Net expenditure after allowing for transfers to "Maintenance" and "Capital Works". (j) Does not include repayment of advance of £119,100 received in 1956-57.

APPENDIX V.

TAXATION.

A. Rates of Taxes imposed are—

(i) *Income Tax*.—The rate of income tax for every £1 of each part of the taxable income specified in the first column of the following table is the rate set out in the second column of that table opposite to the reference to that part of the taxable income:—

First Column. Parts of Taxable Income.							Second Column. Rates.
The part of the taxable income which does not exceed £150							One penny
Exceeds	£150 but does not exceed	£200	..	..	..	..	3 pence
Exceeds	£200 but does not exceed	£300	..	..	..	..	6 pence
Exceeds	£300 but does not exceed	£500	..	..	..	..	12 pence
Exceeds	£500 but does not exceed	£600	..	..	..	..	15 pence
Exceeds	£600 but does not exceed	£800	..	..	..	..	18 pence
Exceeds	£800 but does not exceed	£1,200	..	..	..	..	24 pence
Exceeds	£1,200 but does not exceed	£1,600	..	..	..	..	30 pence
Exceeds	£1,600 but does not exceed	£2,000	..	..	..	..	36 pence
Exceeds	£2,000 but does not exceed	£2,400	..	..	..	..	42 pence
Exceeds	£2,400 but does not exceed	£3,000	..	..	..	..	48 pence
Exceeds	£3,000 but does not exceed	£4,000	..	..	..	..	54 pence
Exceeds	£4,000 but does not exceed	£5,000	..	..	..	..	60 pence
Exceeds	£5,000 but does not exceed	£6,000	..	..	..	..	66 pence
Exceeds	£6,000 but does not exceed	£12,000	..	..	..	..	72 pence
Exceeds	£12,000	..	..	..	..	..	80 pence

(ii) *Corporation Profit Taxes*.—

Non-private company .. 4s. for every £1 of taxable income.

Private company .. 2s. 6d. for every £1 of the taxable income that does not exceed £5,000;
3s. 6d. for every £1 of remainder of the taxable income; and 6s. 8d.
for every £1 of distributable income remaining undistributed in a year
beyond sufficient distribution.

A private company is considered as having made a sufficient distribution in relation to the year of income if it has paid dividends not less than the excess of the distributable income of that year of income over the retention allowance in respect of that distributable income.

The retention allowance of a private company is the aggregate of—

- 50 per cent. of so much of the reduced distributable income as does not exceed £2,000;
- 40 per cent. of so much of the reduced distributable income as exceeds £2,000; and
- 10 per cent. of so much of any income derived from property by the company (other than dividends from other private companies) as included in the distributable income.

B. There are no different rates of income tax for persons with different family status but taxpayers who are residents of the Territory are allowed the following concessional deductions:—

	£
Personal allowance	286
Dependants—	
Fully dependent spouse of taxpayer	230
Fully dependent daughter-housekeeper	230
Fully dependent child less than 16 years of age	130
Fully dependent student child less than 21 years of age	130
Fully dependent invalid relative over 16 years of age	130
Fully dependent parents of taxpayer or his spouse	230
Education expenses a child up to	200
Medical expenses a person up to	200
Life insurance premiums—superannuation payments, &c., up to	400
Funeral expenses a person up to	30

Statistics of numbers of income taxpayers and the amounts of tax collected, according to income brackets, and percentages; of company and dividend taxes and personal tax for the taxation year 1959–60 will be published in 1961.

APPENDIX VI.

MONEY AND BANKING.

A. Information as to the total amount of currency in circulation in the Territory is not available.

B. The foreign exchange requirements of the Territory are provided through the banking system of the Administering Authority.

C. The rates of interest, other than on Territory Savings Certificates (of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea), applying in the Territory at 30th June, 1960, were the same as the rates applying in Australia. The rates were as set out below—

Particulars.	Rate per annum.
	Per cent.
Reserve Bank of Australia—	
Rural Credits Department—	
Government guaranteed loans	4
Other	4½
Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia	(a) 6
Commonwealth Savings Bank—	
Loans to Local Government Authorities	5½–5½
Credit Foncier Housing Loans	5
Loans to Co-operative Building and Housing Societies	5
Commonwealth Trading Bank—	
Overdraft—General	(a) 6
Local Government Authorities	5
Other Trading Banks—Overdraft	(a) 6
Life Assurance Companies—Loans on own policies	6
Commonwealth Loans—Long Term	5
Fixed Deposits with Trading Banks—	
Three months	2½
Six months	2½
Twelve months	2½
Twenty-four months	3½
Commonwealth Savings Bank and Private Savings Banks—	
Deposits—	
Ordinary Accounts(b) £1 to £2,000	3
Friendly and Other Society Accounts—	
£1 to £2,000	3
£2,001 and over	1½

(a) Maximum rate. Average rate on all advances not to exceed 5½ per cent.

(b) No interest is payable on amounts in excess of £2,000.

D. The rates of interest applicable to the five-year term Territory Savings Certificates are—

	Per cent.
for the first three years	4½
for the next year	4½
for the final year	5½

E. Three of the private banks which have branches or agencies operating in the Territory are incorporated in Australia and two in London. These banks do not show separately in their published accounts details of business relating to the Territory. Information as to total deposits and advances of cheque-paying banks and deposits of savings banks, however, is given in Section 2 of Part VI. of this report.

F. Information is not available regarding the number of loans made and the classification of loans according to purposes for which they were made.

APPENDIX VII.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

NOTE.—Detailed information on the Territory's overseas trade (including countries of origin and destination of imports and exports respectively) is available in a yearly bulletin—"Oversea Trade"—published by the Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Copies of this bulletin for the year ended 30th June, 1960, have been supplied to the Trusteeship Council.

1. VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE DURING THE YEARS 1955-56 TO 1959-60.

NOTE.—Original figures for years prior to 1955-56 have been revised, all figures stated hereunder being on the basis of value f.o.b.

	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports—					
Private	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Government	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total Imports	(b)10,371,231	(b)11,020,742	(b)11,545,880	(b)11,938,628	12,622,354
Exports—					
New Guinea Produce	8,156,167	8,323,177	7,964,086	11,166,833	13,484,734
Gold	1,064,279	1,225,447	851,506	736,354	632,729
Items not of New Guinea Origin	665,177	763,868	812,456	788,690	844,893
Total Exports	9,885,623	10,312,492	9,628,048	12,691,877	14,962,356
Total Trade	20,256,854	21,333,234	21,173,928	24,630,505	27,584,710

(a) Not separately recorded.

(b) Revised to include outside packages.

2. IMPORTS DURING THE YEARS 1955-56 TO 1959-60, SHOWING VALUE BY STATISTICAL SECTIONS.

Section.(a)	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
	£	£	£	£	£
Section 0.—Food	2,511,797	2,824,049	2,941,556	3,130,807	3,285,608
Section 1.—Beverages and Tobacco	636,028	683,135	692,963	686,815	596,123
Section 2.—Crude Materials inedible, except Fuels	97,352	63,397	46,641	42,252	47,941
Section 3.—Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	538,684	576,746	694,741	615,773	693,927
Section 4.—Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	6,892	7,762	10,958	10,239	9,351
Section 5.—Chemicals	836,020	869,241	790,976	850,452	876,876
Section 6.—Manufactured Goods, Classified chiefly by material	2,385,712	2,389,879	2,552,544	2,620,997	2,774,733
Section 7.—Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,963,539	1,999,210	2,169,954	2,247,124	2,368,144
Section 8.—Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	1,032,201	1,168,098	1,247,226	1,286,160	1,434,526
Section 9.—Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities N.E.S.	271,804	337,464	304,453	327,973	391,500
Total of the above	10,280,029	10,918,981	11,452,012	11,818,592	12,478,729
Outside packages	91,202	101,761	93,868	120,036	143,625
Total Imports	10,371,231	11,020,742	11,545,880	11,938,628	12,622,354

(a) Based on Standard International Trade Classification.

APPENDIX VII.—continued.

3. IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.(a)

Country.	Value.
	£
Australia	7,836,181
United Kingdom	857,968
Canada	20,613
Ceylon	40,072
Hong Kong	745,040
India, Republic of	139,720
New Zealand	8,524
Singapore	8,264
South Africa, Union of	4,562
Other Commonwealth	10,531
Austria	3,888
Belgium	23,991
China	21,018
Czechoslovakia	1,383
Denmark	3,869
France	48,271
Germany, Federal Republic of	286,545
Indonesia	629,332
Italy	13,303
Japan	945,853
Netherlands	49,663
Norway	2,386
Spain	1,534
Sweden	27,262
Switzerland	46,020
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	34
United States of America	688,035
Other	9,588
Unspecified	148,904
Total	12,622,354

(a) "Country of origin" denotes country of production irrespective of country where purchased.

APPENDIX VII.—continued.

4. EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960: QUANTITY AND VALUE.

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.
New Guinea Produce.			£
Coconuts, whole	cwt.	8,317	12,255
Passionfruit juice and pulp	lb.	496,113	94,002
Coffee beans	ton	1,463	709,445
Cocoa beans	ton	5,802	1,652,132
Copra oilcake and meal	ton	12,269	346,423
Crocodile skins	..	..	43,520
Peanuts	ton	1,844	273,797
Copra	ton	50,747	4,763,793
Timber, logs, non-conifer	super ft.	1,262,226	39,366
Conifer timber, n.e.s.	super ft.	2,790,014	198,453
Non-conifer lumber, n.e.s.	super ft.	2,008,046	122,950
Shell, green snail	ton	28	11,961
Shell, mother of pearl	cwt.	4	50
Shell, trochus	ton	216	59,598
Coconut (copra) oil	ton	25,526	3,813,649
Veneer sheets	sq. ft. (x $\frac{1}{16}$ inch)	6,841,801	41,136
Plywood	sq. ft. (x $\frac{3}{16}$ inch)	30,503,975	1,254,734
Gold (unrefined)	..	..	632,729
Other produce	..	..	47,470
Total New Guinea Produce	..	..	14,117,463
Total Re-exports	..	..	844,893
Total Exports	..	..	14,962,356

5. DIRECTION OF EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Country.	Value.		
	New Guinea Produce.	Re-exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
Australia	5,760,124	390,359	6,150,483
United Kingdom	5,369,286	2,348	5,371,634
Canada	1,322,325	230	1,322,555
Hong Kong	5,826	14,595	20,421
New Zealand	5,532	1,512	7,044
Singapore	8,541	..	8,541
Other Commonwealth	16,355	61,828	78,183
France	11,435	..	11,435
Germany, Federal Republic of	395,238	7,953	403,191
Japan	632,446	344,279	976,725
Netherlands	263,890	2,169	266,059
Switzerland	2,076	12,500	14,576
United States of America	218,119	4,182	222,301
Other	106,243	2,517	108,760
Unspecified	27	421	448
Total	14,117,463	844,893	14,962,356

APPENDIX VII.—continued.

6. PARTICULARS OF REGISTERED COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE TERRITORY AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Category.	Incorporated as Local Companies.		Registered as Foreign Companies.	
	Number.	Nominal Capital.	Number.	Nominal Capital.
		£		£
Commercial	149	14,037,000	39	67,124,884
Plantation	117	11,453,000	14	6,158,000
Air Line	7	910,000	2	15,250,000
Mining and Oil	5	755,000	11	36,441,813
Insurance	2	550,000	38	(a) \$6,000,000
Banking	..	..	5	75,642,795
Association not for gain	13	200	14	(b) \$10,000,000
				79,450,000
				100
Total	293	27,705,200	123	280,067,592

(a) Canada. (b) Hong Kong.

7. PARTICULARS OF COMPANIES REGISTERED IN THE TERRITORY FROM 1ST JULY, 1959, TO 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Category.	Newly Registered.		Nominal Increased Capital.		De-registered and Decreased Nominal Capital.	
	Number.	Nominal Capital.	Number.	Increase in Capital.	Number.	Decrease in Capital.

LOCAL COMPANIES.

Commercial	9	1,015,000	..	..	3	105,000
Plantation	12	1,527,000	6	375,000	4	91,000
Air Line	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and Oil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insurance	1	500,000	..	..	..	..
Banking	..	..	..	..	..	..
Association not for gain	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	23	3,042,000	6	375,000	7	196,000

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Commercial	8	17,675,000	1	9,000,000	..	..
Plantation	1	100,000	..	..	..	..
Air Line	..	..	1	200,000	..	..
Mining and Oil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insurance	5	9,600,000	3	1,800,000	..	..
Banking	1	20,000,000	..	..	..	..
Association not for gain	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16	47,375,000	5	11,000,000	..	..

APPENDIX VII.—continued.

8. PARTICULARS OF REGISTERED COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE TERRITORY FROM 1ST JULY, 1955 TO 30TH JUNE, 1960.

	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Number of Local Companies ..	185	225	259	277	293
Nominal Capital of Local Companies ..	13,781,900	£17,312,150	£19,659,200	£24,484,200	£27,705,200
Number of Foreign Companies ..	85	87	98	107	123
Nominal Capital of Foreign Companies	£173,663,167	£189,911,592	£204,106,592	£221,692,592	£280,067,592
(a)	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
(b)	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000

(a) Canada.

(b) Hong Kong.

APPENDIX VIII.

AGRICULTURE.

1. LAND TENURE AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Tenure.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area of New Guinea	..	..	59,520,000
Freehold Land owned by non-indigenous persons(a)	..	541,253	..
Administration Land—			
(i) Leases under Land Ordinance	(b) 329,974	..	..
(ii) Native reserves	26,936	..	..
(iii) Other (including land reserved for public purposes and land available for leasing)	537,666	894,576	1,435,829
Unalienated Land	..	..	58,084,171

(a) Revised figure. See Part VI., Section 4, Chapter 3(a)—Land Tenure—Section headed "Freehold Land".

(b) Includes 2,619 acres leased to indigenous persons.

2. LAND HELD UNDER LEASE AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Class of Lease.	Number of Leases.	Area in Acres.
Agricultural	828	223,351
Dairying	6	1,300
Pastoral	17	85,907
Residence and business	2,345	1,649
Special	327	9,367
Mission	741	3,885
Long period leases from the German régime	104	4,515
Total	4,368	329,974

APPENDIX VIII.—continued.

3. LEASES GRANTED DURING 1959-60 BY CLASSES AND DISTRICTS.
(Areas in Acres.)

Class of Lease.	Eastern and Western Highlands.		Sepik.		Madang.		Morobe.		New Britain.		New Ireland.		Bougainville.		Manus.		Total.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
Agricultural	3	320	..	..	1	15	1	1,128	44	5,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	6,783
Pastoral	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	270
Residence and Business ..	30	14	17	11	6	3	43	17	9	4	5	3	..	..	4	2	144	54
Special(a)	21	3,9	4	14	4	5	12	619	22	97	1	0.3	3	46	..	..	67	1,160
Special Leases to Missions(b)	14	350	7	500	4	475	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1,328
Mission(c)	17	62	13	46	3	15	3	12	3	4	1	0.3	1	5	..	..	41	144
Administration Purposes(d) ..	13	79	2	2	12	342	39	139	13	562	2	100	2	38	1	3	84	1,265
Total	98	1,204	43	573	30	855	99	2,185	93	5,990	9	103	6	89	5	5	383	11,004

(a) A special lease is designed to enable the Land Board to lay down particular conditions, the nature of which are specified in Section 50 of the Land Ordinance.
(b) Special mission leases are granted to missions under Section 50 of the Land Ordinance. (c) Mission leases are granted under Section 46 of the Land Ordinance.
(d) Leases for Administration purposes are really reservations for Administration purposes for schools, &c.

4. LEASES GRANTED DURING 1959-60 TO INDIGENES AND OTHERS.
(Areas in Acres.)

Class of Lease.	Indigenes.		Non-Indigenes.		Required for Administration Purposes.		Missions.		Total.	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
Agriculture	33	495	16	6,288	2	256	..	..	51	7,039
Pastoral	..	..	1	270	..	..	..	..	1	270
Residence and Business ..	24	8	90	46	40	43	..	..	154	97
Special(a)	14	35	53	1,125	42	966	..	..	109	2,126
Special Leases to Missions(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1,328	27	1,328
Mission(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	144	41	144
Total	71	538	160	7,729	84	1,265	68	1,472	383	11,004

(a), (b), (c)—see footnotes (a), (b), (c) for Table 3 above.

APPENDIX VIII.—continued.

5. HOLDINGS OF ALIENATED LAND OF 1 ACRE OR MORE USED FOR AGRICULTURAL OR PASTORAL PURPOSES IN EACH DISTRICT AT 31ST MARCH, 1960.

District.	Area of District.	Number of Holdings.(a)	Land Tenure.			Land Utilization.			
			Owned by Administration.	Alienated in Fee Simple.	Total Area of Holdings.	Land Under Crop Excluding Retired.	Established Pastures.	Other Cleared Land.	Balance of Holdings.
	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Western Highlands ..	6,144,000	66	29,636	1,301	30,937	3,568	2,459	2,559	22,351
Eastern Highlands ..	4,416,000	72	16,592	1,741	18,333	4,444	682	2,105	11,102
Sepik ..	19,328,000	21	1,270	19,553	20,823	2,350	71	2,204	16,198
Madang ..	6,912,000	69	31,979	58,177	90,156	34,010	260	7,150	48,736
Morobe ..	8,128,000	76	74,929	8,390	83,319	9,834	1,459	3,179	68,847
New Britain ..	9,024,000	176	56,395	142,601	198,996	80,306	180	8,878	109,632
New Ireland ..	2,432,000	137	40,862	67,276	108,138	60,794	69	6,768	40,507
Bougainville ..	2,624,000	73	18,114	41,641	59,755	30,328	88	1,757	27,582
Manus ..	512,000	23	2,558	15,988	18,546	9,880	57	1,897	6,712
Total ..	59,520,000	713	272,335	356,668	629,003	235,514	5,325	36,497	351,667

(a) Where two or more holdings are operated conjointly they are enumerated as a single holding.

6. PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL CROPS SHOWING HOLDINGS, AREA UNDER CROP AND PRODUCTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1960.

(i) Non-indigenous Operators.

Crop.	Number of Holdings.(a)	Area under crop. Acres.			Production* (Quantity).
		Immature.	Mature.	Total.	
Permanent Plantation Crops—					
Cacao ..	313	39,892	24,674	64,566	7,977,852 lbs.
Coconuts and Copra ..	434	31,917	174,418	206,335	70,593 tons
Coffee ..	167	3,438	3,025	6,463	2,116,134 lbs.
Other Principal Crops—					
Peanuts ..	47	..	..	3,045	19,875 cwt.
Rice ..	2	..	..	10	3 tons (Paddy)

NOTE.—These figures are compiled from returns supplied by growers and do not necessarily indicate total production.

(a) Numbers relate to holdings growing one acre or more of the specified crop.

(ii) Indigenous Operators.

Cacao ..	..	The number of registered cacao growers increased from 3,617 on 30th June, 1959, to 4,318 on 30th June, 1960, and were estimated to have an area of approximately 16,000 acres under crop mainly in the Gazelle Peninsula region of the New Britain District. Indigenous growers are estimated to have produced approximately 1,527 tons of cacao beans during the year.
Coffee ..	..	The main concentrations of commercial plantings by indigenous growers are in the Goroka, Kundiawa and Kainantu areas of the Eastern Highlands District, the Finschhafen and Lae highlands region of the Morobe District, plus developing plantings in the Madang, Sepik, Western Highlands and New Ireland Districts. Estimated production during 1959-60 was approximately 565 tons. Total area being developed by indigenous growers at the end of the year was estimated at 9,700 acres.
Copra ..	..	Copra production by indigenous growers remained steady at approximately 20,000 tons.
Peanuts ..	..	Commercial peanut production by indigenous growers was 397 tons for the year. It is estimated that a major portion of the peanut production is consumed locally.
Rice ..	..	Estimated production for the year, including local consumption, was some 580 tons of paddy, produced from about 752 acres of plantings.
Passionfruit ..	..	Commercial production for the year was some 670 tons. Production is confined to the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts with the bulk of production coming from the Goroka area.
Truck Crops (mainly indigenous root crops)	..	Approximately 12,000 tons sold commercially during the year.

APPENDIX IX.

LIVESTOCK.

PRINCIPAL LIVESTOCK AT 31ST MARCH, 1960.

(a) Numbers on Holdings of Non-indigenous Operators.

Particulars.						Number.
Cattle—						
	Dairy	..	..	..	..	2,855
	Beef	..	..	..	..	7,541
	Total	..	..	..	..	10,396
Sheep						621
Horses						965
Pigs						3,304
Donkeys						74
Goats						1,836

(b) Livestock Owned by Indigenous Inhabitants.

No data available. Such livestock mainly comprises pigs and fowls.

APPENDIX X.

FISHERIES.

No statistics are available regarding the quantity and value of fish and shell-fish caught, the whole of which is consumed locally. Trochus and other shell is exported, the quantities and values of exports for the last five years being—

	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Shell, Green Snail—					
Tons	178	104	24	24	28
Value	£72,819	£45,807	£8,481	£8,431	£11,961
Shell, Trochus—					
Tons	481	345	304	177	216
Value	£230,200	£174,519	£59,044	£59,128	£59,598
Shell, Other—					
Value	£563	£591	£1,033	£634	£50

APPENDIX XI.

FORESTS.

1. CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST AREAS.

Particulars.	Area.	Remarks.
	Acres.	
1. Reservations—		1. Dedication of forest areas is proceeding as detailed surveys are completed.
(a) Territorial Forests	25,000	
(b) Timber Reserves	..	
2. Other Administration land—		2. (c) This area will vary from year to year as areas are dedicated and others acquired.
(c) Purchased for forestry purposes	95,749*	(d) Area will vary as rights expire and new rights are acquired.
(d) Timber Rights Purchased ..	529,456	(e) Includes permits and licences granted over land being cleared for agricultural development.
(e) Land under Permits and Licences not elsewhere included	39,234	
	689,439	
3. Total estimated forest area	42,000,000	3. It is estimated that 70 per cent of the total area of the Territory is forested.

* Increase of 30 acres since 1958-59 is due to the addition of 30 acres of Administration land to the Lae Botanical Gardens.

2. SILVICULTURE : OPERATIONS TO 30TH JUNE, 1958, 1959 AND 1960.

Particulars.	30th June, 1958.	30th June, 1959.	30th June, 1960.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area of plantation established—			
<i>Araucaria</i> sp. (hoop and klinki pines)	2,731	3,779	4,811
Teak	619	767	867
Kamarere	376	441	567
Miscellaneous	147	156	198
Total Plantations	3,873	5,143	6,443
Are improved or regenerated	520	877	877

3. AREAS UNDER EXPLOITATION.

District.	Private.				Administration.				Total Area.
	Permits.		Licences.		Department of Forests.		Other Administration Departments.		
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	
		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Morobe	13	98,694	1	1,834	1	6,800	Nil	..	107,328
Eastern Highlands	4	5,292	1	1,619	Nil	..	Nil	..	6,911
Western Highlands	2	310	Nil	..	1	695	1	400	1,405
Sepik	3	59,489	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	..	59,489
New Britain	7	100,452	1	250	1	28,500	Nil	..	129,202
Total	29	264,237	3	3,703	3	35,995	1	400	304,335

APPENDIX XI.—continued.

4. ANNUAL TIMBER YIELD FOR YEARS 1955-56 TO 1959-60.

Estimated logs harvested for conversion locally or for export under authorization of the Forestry Ordinance.(a)

Species.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59. (b)	1959-60.
	Super. feet.	Super. feet.	Super. feet.	Super. feet.	Super. feet.
Hardwood	21,954,555	21,312,827	23,876,573	26,435,320	27,884,355
Softwood	24,854,423	21,847,292	19,985,064	18,217,157	17,815,097
Total	46,808,978	43,160,119	43,861,637	44,652,477	45,699,452

(a) Commercial harvest only—excludes logs harvested from private freehold land.

(b) Figures revised.

5. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SAWMILLS AND RELATED FORESTRY ACTIVITIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1959 AND 1960.

District.	30th June, 1959.				30th June, 1960.			
	European.	Other Non-indigenous.	Indigenous.	Total.	European.	Other Non-indigenous.	Indigenous.	Total.
Western Highlands ..	3	..	40	43	8	1	97	106
Eastern Highlands ..	8	..	93	101	5	..	110	115
Sepik	12	1	210	223	14	1	165	180
Madang	3	..	28	31	3	1	27	31
Morobe	205	3	951	1,159	181	2	1,003	1,186
New Britain	43	15	364	422	32	6	237	275
New Ireland	..	1	4	5	..	..	4	4
Bougainville	1	..	31	32	2	..	31	33
Total—Sawmilling(a)	275	20	1,721	2,016	245	11	1,674	1,930
Department of Forests	38	..	696	734	30	3	755	788
Grand Total ..	313	20	2,417	2,750	275	14	2,429	2,718

(a) Includes logging and other related forestry operations.

6. SAWN TIMBER PRODUCTION FOR YEARS 1955-56 TO 1959-60.

Estimated production from logs harvested under authorization of the Forestry Ordinance.(a)

Species.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59. (b)	1959-60.
	Super. ft.	Super. ft.	Super. ft.	Super. ft.	Super. ft.
Hardwood	8,191,260	7,883,000	9,601,620	10,742,340	11,266,920
Softwood	7,712,400	5,908,200	4,791,000	3,730,200	(c) 3,489,000
Total	15,903,660	13,791,200	14,392,620	14,472,540	14,755,920

(a) Commercial production only; excludes sawn equivalent of logs used in production of plywood and veneers and logs harvested from private freehold land.

(b) Figures revised. (c) A large proportion of softwood timber has been utilized in production of plywood and production of softwood sawn timber is thus relatively lower than that of hardwood.

APPENDIX XII.

MINERAL RESERVES.

1. MINERAL AREAS HELD AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Section of Population.							Claims—Acres	Mining Leases—Acres.	Total—Acres.
Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 1,096	10	1,106
Non-indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,332	4,755	10,087
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,428	4,765	11,193

(a) Additional natural drainage areas without demarcation boundaries have been pegged by groups of indigenes for alluvial mining. Statistics of these areas are not available.

2. NUMBER OF MINES ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL MINERAL EXTRACTED AND OWNERSHIP AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Nationality of Owner or Operator.							Principal Mineral Extracted.	Number of Mines.
Non-indigenous Mining Incorporated Companies—								
New Guinea Registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gold	1
Australian Registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gold	5
Canadian Registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gold	1
Unincorporated Operators(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gold	15
Indigenous Mining (Registered Claims)(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gold	229
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251

(a) Particulars of nationality not available. (b) A further 489 individual indigenous producers operated unregistered claims. Approximately 3,000 indigenes are estimated to have been engaged in these operations at the end of the year. 1,878 separate parcels were declared by indigenes.

3. MINT RETURNS OF ACTUAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED DURING THE YEARS 1955-56 TO 1959-60.

Year.							Gold.		Platinum.		Silver.	
							Fine oz.	Value.	Fine oz.	Value.	Fine oz.	Value.
								£		£		£
1955-56 (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	71,519	1,117,483	7.71	292	42,950	17,169
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	78,856	1,232,128	10.65	419	41,354	16,219
1957-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,859	779,043	31.20	855	30,285	11,679
1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,293	707,703	16.36	256	28,674	11,039
1959-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,132	705,181	7.16	195	36,164	14,269

(a) In addition, 7 tons of copper ore (value £255) were produced.

4. EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCES HELD AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Mineral.							Number of Licences.	Area.
Gold	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8,000 acres

NOTE.—No oil prospecting licences were held in 1959-60.

APPENDIX XII.—continued.

5. NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE MINING INDUSTRY: DAILY WORKING AVERAGE 1958-59 AND 1959-60.

(NOTE.—Figures exclude workers engaged in non-mining ancillary activities.)

Type of Mining.	1958-59.			1959-60.		
	Non-indigenous.	Indigenous.	Total.	Non-indigenous.	Indigenous.	Total.
Underground	9	70	79	10	75	85
Surface	54	(a) 3,795	3,849	50	(a) 3,833	3,883
Total	63	3,865	3,928	60	3,908	3,968

(a) Includes an estimated 3,000 indigenes engaged in indigenous mining operations.

APPENDIX XIII.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

1. SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

The latest available information is that published for the year ended 30th June, 1959, in the 1958-59 Report.

Information relating to 1959-60 will be published in the 1960-61 Report.

2. GENERATION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY: INSTALLED CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION FOR THE YEARS 1957-58, 1958-59 AND 1959-60.

Capacity and Production.								1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Installed Capacity—								1,000 kW.	1,000 kW.	1,000 kW.
Hydro-electric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.60	5.70	5.70
Thermo-electric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.15	3.50	4.29
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.75	9.20	9.99
Production—								Million kWh.	Million kWh.	Million kWh.
Hydro-electric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.67	23.47	23.55
Thermo-electric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 8.99	11.61	12.14
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.66	35.08	35.69

(a) Revised.

APPENDIX XIV.

CO-OPERATIVES.

1. DETAILS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH OF THE YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1956 TO 1960.

(a) Primary Organizations.

Year.	Societies.	Members.	Capital.	Turnover.			
				Store.	Copra.	Other.	Total.
			£	£	£	£	£
1955-56	96	38,762	186,478	165,563	216,025	68,082	449,670
1956-57	97	42,096	197,128	194,477	234,026	74,125	502,628
1957-58	102	39,599	227,572	144,735	180,888	48,986	374,609
1958-59	101	51,035	243,113	144,829	213,299	50,461	408,589
1959-60	103	49,670	283,843	242,539	356,069	64,148	662,756

(b) Secondary Organizations.*

Year.	Associations.	Member Societies.	Total Capital.	Total Turnover.
			£	£
1955-56	5	76	101,789	167,400
1956-57	5	74	104,755	197,710
1957-58	5	75	111,847	145,869
1958-59	6	79	121,750	181,355
1959-60	6	79	136,610	294,099

* Associations operating as procurement and marketing agencies for member societies.

2. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES SHOWING MEMBERS, CAPITAL AND TURNOVER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1960.

Type.	No. of Societies.	Total Membership.	Total Capital.	Total Turnover.				Rebates to Members.	Total Fixed Assets.
				Store.	Copra.	Other.	Total.		
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Primary Organization, viz.:—									
Consumer	1	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Producer	36	15,168	55,391	..	20,810	28,217	49,027	2,859	6,646
Dual-purpose	66	34,489	228,422	242,539	335,259	35,931	613,729	30,649	32,428
	103	49,670	283,843	242,539	356,069	64,148	662,756	33,508	39,074
Secondary Organization, viz.:—									
Associations of Societies(a) ..	6	(b) 79	136,610	..	..	..	294,099	..	66,452

(a) Associations operating as procurement and marketing agencies for member Societies.

(b) Societies.

APPENDIX XIV.—continued.

3. PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS: ACTIVITY IN EACH DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1960.

District.	Societies.	Members.	Capital.	Turnover.				Fixed Assets.
				Store.	Copra.	Other.	Total.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£
Sepik	11	11,854	38,190	1,702	13,382	22,664	37,748	2,616
Madang	21	7,549	56,178	52,665	53,121	9,963	115,749	6,532
Morobe	1	5,186	14,236	693	12,175	9,500	22,368	9,617
New Britain	20	8,060	44,641	75,783	86,641	2,292	164,716	10,143
New Ireland	24	8,603	66,883	50,066	120,922	2,465	173,453	3,341
Bougainville	14	4,485	25,921	20,213	42,019	7,363	69,595	6,367
Manus	12	3,933	37,794	41,417	27,809	9,901	79,127	458
Total	103	49,670	283,843	242,539	356,069	64,148	662,756	39,074

4. SECONDARY ORGANIZATIONS: ACTIVITY IN EACH DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1960.

District.	Associations.	Member Societies.	Capital.	Turnover.	Fixed Assets.
	No.	No.	£	£	£
Sepik	1	10	12,354	6,364	5,334
Madang	1	16	32,318	63,372	14,040
New Britain	1	10	19,087	81,939	10,501
New Ireland	1	21	44,172	65,698	24,454
Bougainville	1	10	6,521	32,841	3,677
Manus	1	12	22,158	43,885	8,446
Total	6	79	136,610	294,099	66,452

APPENDIX XV.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

1. POSTAL ARTICLES HANDLED DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1957, 1958, 1959 AND 1960.

Type of Article.	Number Handled.			
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Letters	4,229,128	5,231,881	5,875,211	6,338,664
Periodicals, &c.	1,148,516	1,233,977	1,526,206	1,319,524
Parcels	87,655	102,580	115,425	104,514
Registered Articles	79,040	87,853	99,554	108,077
Total	5,614,339	6,656,291	7,616,396	7,870,779

APPENDIX XV.—continued.

2. MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1957, 1958, 1959 AND 1960.

Particulars.	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		£		£		£		£
Issued	5,893	177,939	6,948	166,333	5,431	115,771	5,239	63,555
Paid	2,264	118,980	2,417	122,738	2,200	76,200	2,311	37,595

3. TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30TH JUNE, 1957, 1958, 1959 AND 1960.

Particulars.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Exchanges	10	11	12	13
Mileage of conductors (single wire)—				
Underground	4,337	5,002	6,161.3	6,728.87
Aerial	1,402	777	808.99	893.96
Total	5,739	5,779	6,970.29	7,622.83
Lines connected	1,367	1,593	1,766	1,866
Instruments connected	1,833	2,166	2,436	2,666
Number of subscribers	1,372	1,589	1,758	1,833

4. TELEPHONE SERVICES: DETAILS OF TYPE OF SERVICE AT 30TH JUNE, 1960

Telephone Exchange Location.	Length of Single Wire (Miles).		Number of Subscribers.	Apparatus.		
	Underground Cable.	Aerial.		Exchange Apparatus.	No. of Lines Connected.	No. of Instruments Connected.
Bulolo(a)	111.00	..	2	3 line Mag.	3	4
Finschhafen	..	8.86	7	30 line Mag.	8	26
Goroka	115.09	50.67	117	200 line Mag.	118	150
Kavieng	16.00	35.14	74	70/100 line Mag.	74	85
Kokopo	17.90	51.54	36	50/100 line Mag.	37	43
Lae	2,433.98	219.29	499	600/2000 Auto.	509	740
Lorengau	62.30	6.59	19	100 line Mag.	19	20
Madang	521.26	201.22	203	240 line Mag.	211	326
Rabaul	2,570.60	93.07	597	900/2000 Auto.	605	929
Toleap	297.00	35.00	15	20 line Mag.	16	19
Wau	184.80	52.06	132	150/200 line Mag.	133	146
Wewak	248.40	29.87	101	100 line Mag.	102	143
Mount Hagen(b)	147.50	21.20	31	70/100 line Mag.	31	35
Total	6,725.83	804.51	1,833		1,866	2,666

(a) In addition, Bulolo has a private exchange for 120 telephones.

(b) This exchange was brought into commercial service on 8th February, 1960.

APPENDIX XV.—*continued.*

5. TELEGRAPH SERVICES: NUMBER OF TELEGRAPH STATIONS AND MESSAGES HANDLED DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1957, 1958, 1959 AND 1960.

Particulars.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Stations—Number ..	172	174	192	210
Messages handled—Number	404,203	416,735	500,600	758,059

7. EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AIR AND AIR MAIL SERVICES AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Operator.	Route.	Frequency of Service.	Aircraft Type.
<i>International Services—</i>			
Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.	Lae-Rabaul-Buka-Munda-Yandina-Honiara	One return trip weekly ..	DC 3
De Kroonduif	Lae-Madang-Wewak-Hollandia	One return trip fortnightly ..	DC 3
	Hollandia-Lae	One return trip fortnightly ..	DC 3
<i>Intra-Territorial Services—</i>			
Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.	Lae-Wau-Bulolo-Lae	Three times weekly	Otter
	Lae - Madang - Wewak - Momote	Once weekly	DC 3
	Kavieng-Rabaul		
	Lae - Madang - Awar - Wewak - Momote-Kavieng-Rabaul	Once weekly	DC 3
	Rabaul - Kavieng - Momote-Wewak-Madang-Lae	Twice weekly	DC 3
	Lae-Finschhafen-Rabaul ..	Twice weekly	DC 3
	Lae-Rabaul	Once weekly	DC 3
	Rabaul-Finschhafen-Lae ..	Once weekly	DC 3
	Rabaul-Lae	Twice weekly	DC 3
	Rabaul - Buka - Wakunai - Aropa-Buin	One return trip weekly ..	DC 3
	Rabaul - Jacquinot Bay - Hoskins-Rabaul	Once fortnightly	DC 3
	Madang - Mount Hagen - Minj-Goroka-Madang	Twice weekly	DC 3
	Madang-Lae	Once weekly	DC 3
	As chartered	As required	DC 3, Otter

APPENDIX XV.—continued.

7. EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AIR AND AIR MAIL SERVICES AT 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Operator.	Route.	Frequency of Service.	Aircraft Type.
<i>Intra-Territorial Services—continued.</i>			
Mandated Airlines Ltd. ..	Lae—Goroka—Madang—Wewak— Momote—Kavieng—Rabaul.	Two return trips weekly ..	DC 3
	Lae—Goroka—Madang—Wewak— Madang—Rabaul	One return trip weekly ..	DC 3
	As chartered	As required	DC 3, Norseman
Madang Air Services Ltd. . .	As chartered	As required	DH 84, Cessna
Territory Airlines Ltd. ..	As chartered	As required	Cessna
Crowley Airways	As chartered	As required	Cessna
<i>Services to Ports outside Territory—</i>			
Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.	Port Moresby—Lae	Four return trips weekly ..	DC 3
	Port Moresby—Bulolo—Wau—Port Moresby	Twice weekly	DC 3
	Port Moresby—Goroka—Minj— Mt. Hagen—Madang	Twice weekly	DC 3
	Madang—Goroka—Port Moresby ..	Twice weekly	DC 3
Mandated Airlines Ltd. ..	Lae—Goroka—Wau—Port Moresby	Twice weekly	DC 3
	Madang—Goroka—Wau—Port Moresby	One return trip weekly ..	DC 3
Papuan Air Transport Ltd. . .	Port Moresby—Madang	One return trip weekly ..	Piaggio
	Port Moresby—Popondetta—Lae— Garaina—Popondetta—Port Moresby	One return trip fortnightly ..	DC 3

8. REGULAR AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Details.	International Services.			Sydney— New Guinea.	Domestic Services.(a)		
	Lae—Solomon Islands.	Lae—Hollandia.	Total.		New Guinea.	New Guinea— Papua.	Total.
Route Miles ..	1,475	556	2,031	4,821	1,583	1,299	2,882
Miles Flown ..	111,056	28,392	139,448	1,069,200	848,968	251,713	1,100,681
Hours flown ..	775	209	984	4,810	6,447	1,918	8,365
Passengers carried ..	3,094	1,218	4,312	31,817	45,076	16,486	61,562
Passenger miles per- formed ..	1,627,171	387,676	2,014,847	39,401,770	16,052,110	3,579,506	19,631,616
Freight (short tons) ..	57.6	15.1	72.7	816.5	1,822.9	1,101.4	2,924.3
Freight ton miles (short tons) ..	26,031	4,018	30,049	1,003,028	313,125	188,307	501,432
Mail (short tons) ..	9.4	2.4	11.8	152.7	147.5	55.4	202.9
Mail ton miles (short tons) ..	7,446	845	82,921	224,883	39,208	10,499	49,707

(a) Figures published in previous reports were for the whole of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

APPENDIX XV.—*continued.*9. SCHEDULE OF AERODROMES AND ALIGHTING AREAS INDICATING CONTROLLING AUTHORITY AND CAPACITY
AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Aerodrome.					Controlled By.					Aircraft Capacity.
Aiome	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Aitape	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Aiyura	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Medium
Amanab	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Ambunti	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Angoram	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Anguganak	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Annanberg	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Arona	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Aropa	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Medium
Aseki	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Asoloka	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Atemble	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Awar	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Medium
Baiune	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Balif ..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Baiyer River	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Medium
Banz ..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Medium
Begesin	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Biwat ..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Boana	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Boiken	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Bongos	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Boru ..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Buka Passage	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium
Bulolo	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium
Bundi	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Burui	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
But ..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Cape Gloucester	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Medium
Chambri	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Chimbrian	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Chimbu	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Dagua	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Dirima	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Dreikikir	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Dumpu	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Eliptamin	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Finschhafen	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium
Garaina	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Medium
Goroka	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium
Green River	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Gusap	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Medium
Hatzfeldhafen	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Hayfield	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Hoskins	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Medium
Jacquinet Bay	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Medium
Janouf	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Josephstaal	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Kaiapit	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Kainantu	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Medium
Kairiru	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Kambot	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light

APPENDIX XV.—continued.

9. SCHEDULE OF AERODROMES AND ALIGHTING AREAS INDICATING CONTROLLING AUTHORITY AND CAPACITY.
AT 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Aerodrome.						Controlled By.					Aircraft Capacity.
Kandep	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Kanduanam	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Kandrian (a)	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Medium
Kipu ..	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Kangia	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Karanka	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Kar Kar	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Kavieng	..	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium
Keglsugl	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Kelaua	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Kerowagi	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Kogi ..	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Kompiam	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Korigu	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Kuli ..	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Kunjungini	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Kup ..	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Kuramel	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Lae ..	..	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Heavy
Laiagam	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Lumi	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Madang	..	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Heavy
Mai ..	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Mambe	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Maprik	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Maramba	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Marienberg	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Menyamya	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Minj	..	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium
Momote	..	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium
Mount Hagen	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Medium
Nadzab	..	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Heavy
Nambaiyufa	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Nomane	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Nondugl	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Nuku ..	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Ogelbeng	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Omkalai	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Par ..	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Pawari	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Pindiu	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Pumakos	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Rabaul	..	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium
Rintebe	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Roma	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Saidor	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Medium
Sassoya	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Seim ..	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Simbai	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Sissano	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Suian	..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Tabibuga	..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Tadji	..	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium

APPENDIX XV.—continued.

9. SCHEDULE OF AERODROMES AND ALIGHTING AREAS INDICATING CONTROLLING AUTHORITY AND CAPACITY
AT 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Aerodrome.					Controlled By.					Aircraft Capacity.
Tambul	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Medium
Tarabo	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Taway	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Telefomin	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Timbunke	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Togoba	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Medium
Torembi	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Tremearne	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Tring	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Tsili Tsili	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Turiboiru	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Medium
Turinghi	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Turubu	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Ulau ..	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Ulupu	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Urimo	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Vanimo	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Wabag	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Medium
Wakunai	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Medium
Wantoot	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Wanuma	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Wapenamanda..	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Warrabung	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Wasu	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Wau ..	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium
Wewak	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Heavy
Wiurui	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Yakamul	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Yamil	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Yangoru	..	..	..	..	Administration	..	..	..	..	Light
Yaramanda	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Yassip	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Yellow River	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
Yanungen	..	..	..	..	Private	..	..	..	..	Light
<i>Alighting Areas—</i>										
Finschhafen	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium
Jacquinet Bay	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium
Kieta	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium
Lindenhafen	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium
Moewe Harbour	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium
Rabaul	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium
Seeadler Harbour	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium
Sohano	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium
Talasea	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium
Teopasino	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium
Tonolei Harbour	..	..	..	..	Department of Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	Medium

(a) Under construction.

Legend—

- Light Aircraft—up to 10,000 lb. all-up weight.
Medium Aircraft—up to 30,000 lb. all-up weight.
Heavy Aircraft—up to 80,000 lb. all-up weight.

APPENDIX XV.—continued.

10. PORT ACTIVITY: VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Port.	Oversea and Inter-Territory Vessels.(a)								Coastal Vessels.	Total Vessels.
	From/For, Oversea Direct.		From/For, Papuan Ports.		From/For, New Guinea Ports.		Total.			
	Number.	Net Tons.	Number.	Net Tons.	Number.	Net Tons.	Number.	Net Tons.	Number.	Number.
A. VESSELS ENTERED.										
Rabaul	70	112,512	42	69,419	63	144,655	175	326,586	1,771	1,946
Lae	18	47,918	90	58,891	76	108,871	184	215,680	297	481
Madang	12	33,216	1	1,780	82	152,989	95	187,985	948	1,043
Kavieng	2	6,214	..	..	34	69,506	36	75,720	488	524
Lorengau	20	5,815	..	..	18	41,351	38	47,166	123	161
Wewak	14	9,847	..	..	26	23,585	40	33,432	176	216
Total	136	215,522	133	130,090	299	540,957	568	886,569	3,803	4,371
B. VESSELS CLEARED.										
Rabaul	75	128,593	12	33,251	84	167,917	171	329,761	1,785	1,956
Lae	34	59,584	96	60,920	52	86,326	182	206,830	288	470
Madang	13	40,321	1	3,131	80	144,514	94	187,966	933	1,027
Kavieng	6	7,677	3	9,536	27	58,507	36	75,720	491	527
Lorengau	17	5,178	..	..	19	41,719	36	46,897	122	158
Wewak	13	451	..	..	26	32,928	39	33,379	174	213
Total	158	241,804	112	106,838	288	531,911	558	880,553	3,793	4,351

(a) In previous years the Territory of Papua was classified as "Oversea". Movement to or from the Territory of Papua will now be referred to as "Inter-Territory".

11. NATIONALITY OF OVERSEA AND INTER-TERRITORY VESSELS ENTERING NEW GUINEA PORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Oversea Vessels Direct to New Guinea Ports.(a)			From Papua or Oversea via Papuan Ports.(b)		
Nationality	Number.	Net Tons.	Nationality.	Number.	Net Tons.
British	67	118,545	British	119	114,209
Danish	1	327	Danish	6	1,962
Dutch	13	17,994	Dutch	2	6,378
Japanese	30	20,181	Norwegian	5	7,538
Korean (Republic of)	1	2,608	Israeli	1	3
Norwegian	4	8,713			
Swedish	20	47,154			
Total	136	215,522	Total	133	130,090

(a) First port of arrival only.
will now be referred to as Inter-Territory.

(b) In previous years the Territory of Papua was classified as "Overseas". Movement to or from the Territory of Papua

APPENDIX XV.—continued.

12. TONNAGE OF CARGO HANDLED AT NEW GUINEA PORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Particulars.	Rabaul.	Lae.	Madang.	Kavieng.	Lorengau.	Wewak.	Total.
Tons Discharged—							
From Oversea	70,600	42,399	24,321	4,774	3,953	8,886	154,933
Inter-Territory	2,084	2,436	840	107	104	337	5,908
Intra-Territory	47,160	8,551	17,934	9,051	1,956	6,382	91,034
Total	119,844	53,386	43,095	13,932	6,013	15,605	251,875
Tons Laden—							
For Oversea	87,737	31,401	16,481	11,564	11,176	804	159,163
Inter-Territory	1,310	6,003	349	21	47	114	7,844
Intra-Territory	23,651	11,718	13,442	1,354	1,873	3,418	55,456
Total	112,698	49,122	30,272	12,939	13,096	4,336	222,463
Tons Handled—							
Overseas	158,337	73,800	40,802	16,338	15,129	9,690	314,096
Inter-Territory	3,394	8,439	1,189	128	151	451	13,752
Intra-Territory	70,811	20,269	31,376	10,405	3,829	9,800	146,490
Total	232,542	102,508	73,367	26,871	19,109	19,941	474,338

13. NUMBER OF VESSELS LICENSED UNDER THE SHIPPING ORDINANCE 1951-1952 AT 30TH JUNE, 1960, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE AND GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE.

Tonnage—Gross Register.	Vessels.		
	Steam.	Motor.(a)	Total.
Under 100 tons	..	119	119
Over 100 tons	1	32	33
Total	1	151	152

(a) Includes auxiliary sailing vessels. There are no licensed sailing vessels.

APPENDIX XV.—continued.

14. VEHICULAR ROADS.

District.	Mileage at.		Heavy and Medium Traffic.	Light Traffic.
	30th June, 1959.	30th June, 1960.		
Eastern Highlands	700	750	370	380
Western Highlands	454	429	146	283
Sepik	776	848	168	680
Madang	432	510	230	280
Morobe	535	546	361	185
New Britain	680	682	275	407
New Ireland	390	395	170	225
Bougainville	435	336	86	250
Manus	60	68	40	28
Total	4,462	4,564	1,846	2,718

Mileage figures are necessarily subject to fluctuations under a continuing road construction and re-construction programme involving new roads, deviations, and re-locations on existing roads. Owing to weather damage or deterioration from lack of use, it sometimes becomes necessary for roads previously classified as suitable for heavy and medium traffic to be reclassified as light roads or tracks only. This is frequently the case with old Army-constructed wartime roads which it is not necessary from an economic standpoint to maintain.

15. MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTOR CYCLE REGISTRATIONS EFFECTIVE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1959.

Particulars.	Number.	Number.
Motor Cars		1,714
Commercial Vehicles—		
Utilities(a)	1,787	
Lorries	912	
Panel Vans	58	
Omnibuses	32	
Station Wagons	136	
Other Motor Vehicles	31	
Total Commercial		2,956
Motor Cycles		432
Total		5,102

(a) Includes jeep-type vehicles.

16. MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS' AND MOTOR CYCLE RIDERS' LICENCES: NUMBER EFFECTIVE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1959.

Particulars.	Licences to Drive.			Licences to Ride.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Indigenous	2,207	..	2,207	28	..	28
Non-indigenous	4,455	1,205	5,660	778	24	802
Total	6,662	1,205	7,867	806	24	830

APPENDIX XVI.

COST OF LIVING.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES FOR BASIC ITEMS AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

NOTE.—This table shows unweighted averages of retail prices in the Territory of various staple foodstuffs and other items which are prescribed by Regulations made under the *Native Labour Ordinance* 1950–1956 for issue to workers, and which are also commonly used by the indigenous population.

Item.	Unit.	Average Retail Price.
		<i>s. d.</i>
Staple Foodstuffs—		
Rice	lb.	1 1
Wheatmeal	lb.	1 3
Peas (dried)	lb.	2 3
Meat	12 oz. tin	3 0
Dripping	lb.	3 0
Sugar	lb.	1 2
Tea	lb.	8 8
Salt	lb.	0 8½
Fresh Vegetables	lb.	0 2½
Tobacco	stick	0 11
Clothes and Domestic Items—		
Lavalava	each	7 0
Shorts, khaki	each	10 8
Shirts, khaki	each	11 11
Blankets	each	12 11
Mosquito Nets	each	12 8
Plates	each	1 11
Pannikins	each	1 6
Spoons	each	1 0
Kitbags	each	12 8
Matches	box	0 2½
Soap	2 lb. bar	4 4
Towels	each	3 5

APPENDIX XVII.

LABOUR.

I. NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY AND BASIS OF ENGAGEMENT AT 31ST MARCH, 1960.

Industry.	Workers for Wages and Other Benefits.(a)			Total Number Employed. (b)
	Employed by Government. (b)	Employed by Private Industry.		
		Under Agreement.	As Casual Workers.	
Primary production—				
Copra and cocoa	262	17,804	5,132	23,198
Coffee	56	356	2,863	3,275
Pastoral	365	9	112	486
Other agriculture	590	481	912	1,983
Forestry	823	43	3	869
Mining and quarrying—				
Gold	..	1,867	291	2,158
Oil	..	35	13	48
General—				
Manufacturing	..	608	1,245	1,853
Building and Construction	1,439	218	535	2,192
Transport and Storage	536	128	1,114	1,778
Communications	225	..	5	230
Commerce	..	381	1,252	1,633
Personal service	..	318	2,510	2,828
Hotels, cafes and amusements	..	162	83	245
Professional activities—				
Religion and social welfare	..	147	636	783
Health and hospitals	2,886	24	48	2,958
Education	450	..	(c)	450
Not elsewhere classified	1,239	..	116	1,355
TOTAL	8,871	22,581	16,870	48,322

(a) Includes 1,462 workers from Papua in the category "Religion and Social Welfare."

(b) Excludes Defence Service personnel and 1,853 indigenes employed in the Police Force.

(c) Included

NOTE.—No industries are seasonal, and averages for the year are not available. Information is not available relating to employers, own account workers, or unpaid family workers.

APPENDIX XVII.—continued.

2. NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS EMPLOYED AT 31ST MARCH, 1960, SHOWING SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND AGE GROUPS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO EACH MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRY.

Industry.	Sex.		Marital Status.		Age Groups.					
	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	31 to 35.	36 to 40.	41 and over.
Privately employed agreement, casual and Governmental workers—										
Primary production—										
Copra and cocoa	23,142	56	5,980	17,218	6,410	8,707	6,289	1,038	519	235
Coffee	3,273	2	694	2,581	1,132	1,076	539	343	70	115
Pastoral	486	..	83	403	72	157	174	51	13	19
Other agriculture	1,983	..	644	1,339	808	647	427	67	22	12
Forestry	869	..	280	589	139	476	231	21	2	..
Mining and quarrying—										
Gold	2,158	..	587	1,571	625	873	373	261	18	8
Oil	48	..	23	25	4	26	15	3	..	..
General—										
Manufacturing	1,852	1	672	1,181	418	640	594	139	48	14
Building and construction	2,192	..	439	1,753	310	734	863	175	97	13
Transport and storage	1,778	..	467	1,311	270	752	500	161	56	39
Communications	230	..	155	75	24	60	67	55	2	22
Commerce	1,625	8	399	1,234	259	473	680	138	65	18
Personal service	2,644	184	674	2,154	434	1,423	266	600	49	56
Hotels, cafes and amusements	242	3	60	185	108	73	34	10	15	5
Professional activities—										
Religion and social welfare	781	2	240	543	154	337	176	57	34	25
Health and hospitals	2,761	197	1,214	1,744	672	917	721	359	207	82
Education	411	39	190	260	149	156	109	19	16	1
Not elsewhere classified	1,355	..	419	936	279	486	351	156	58	25
TOTAL	47,830	492	13,220	35,102	12,267	18,013	12,409	3,653	1,291	689

APPENDIX XVII.—continued.

3. NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED AT 31ST MARCH, 1960, SHOWING METHOD OF RECRUITMENT ACCORDING TO EACH MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRY.

Industry.	Directly by Employer. Private and Governmental.		Through Labour Agent. Private and Governmental.		Through Labour Exchange. Private and Governmental.		Total.
	Agreement.	Casual.	Agreement.	Casual.	Agreement.	Casual.	
Primary Production—							
Copra and cocoa.. ..	1,695	5,382	13,237	..	2,872	12	23,198
Coffee	288	310	68	..	..	2,609	3,275
Pastoral	..	237	..	..	9	240	486
Other agriculture.. ..	349	1,071	18	..	114	431	1,983
Forestry	..	228	41	..	2	598	869
Mining and quarrying—							
Gold	148	273	1,302	..	417	18	2,158
Oil	1	13	12	..	22	..	48
General—							
Manufacturing	5	1,236	585	..	18	9	1,853
Building and construction	40	1,941	178	..	..	33	2,192
Transport and storage	11	1,578	115	..	2	72	1,778
Communications	..	230	..	..	..	..	230
Commerce	29	1,213	273	..	79	39	1,633
Personal service	49	1,835	266	..	3	675	2,828
Hotels, cafés and amusements	3	83	159	..	..	..	245
Professional Activities—							
Religion and social welfare	13	475	134	..	..	161	783
Health and hospitals	..	2,301	24	..	..	633	2,958
Education	..	450	..	..	..	..	450
Not elsewhere classified	..	1,251	..	..	..	104	1,355
TOTAL	2,631	20,107	16,412	..	3,538	5,634	48,322

APPENDIX XVII.—*continued.*

4. NUMBER OF PRIVATELY EMPLOYED AGREEMENT WORKERS EMPLOYED AT 31ST MARCH, 1960, SHOWING PLACE OF RECRUITMENT, ACCORDING TO EACH MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRY.

Industry.	Place of Recruitment.(a)		
	Engaged at Place of Employment.	Recruited in Home District.	Recruited in other Districts.
Privately employed agreement workers(b)—			
Primary production—			
Copra and cocoa	1,407	14,822	1,575
Coffee	133	219	4
Other agriculture	154	289	38
Forestry	10	32	1
Pastoral	1	8	..
Mining and quarrying—			
Gold	547	1,204	116
Oil	..	22	13
General—			
Manufacturing	197	327	84
Building and construction	170	41	7
Transport and storage	62	49	17
Commerce	64	263	54
Personal service	233	65	20
Hotels, cafés and amusements	85	76	1
Professional activities—			
Religion and social welfare	75	67	5
Health and hospitals	13	11	..
Total	3,151	17,495	1,935

(a) In addition there were 16,870 privately employed casual workers (including 256 females) and 8,871 Governmental workers (including 236 females). Particulars are not available of the place of recruitment of such workers.

(b) Information drawn from Native Employees' Agreements current at 31st March, 1960.

APPENDIX XVII.—continued.

5. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF ACTUAL CASH WAGES(a) OF INDIGENOUS EMPLOYEES IN MAJOR OCCUPATIONS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1960.

A.—MALES.

																Total employed
<i>Aid Post Orderly—</i>																
Wage range ..	25s.	45s. to 95s.	97s. 6d.	100s.	105s.	110s. to 146s.	150s.	159s. to 180s.	191s.	200s. to 258s. 6d.						
Number of Em- ployees ..	288	68	141	77	371	27	170	4	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	1,169
<i>Carpenter—</i>																
Wage range ..	25s.	30s. to 35s.	40s.	45s. to 70s.	75s.	80s. to 115s.	120s.	124s. to 156s.	160s. to 190s.	200s. to 290s.	300s.	311s. to 335s.	340s. to 385s.	400s. to 480s.	500s. to 960s.	
Number of Em- ployees ..	209	16	113	62	120	30	120	56	45	53	50	36	48	45	28	1,031
<i>Domestic—</i>																
Wage range ..	25s.	27s. to 30s.	35s.	37s. 6d.	40s.	45s. to 47s. 6d.	50s.	54s. to 75s.	80s. to 110s.	115s. to 150s.	155s. to 250s.	260s. to 360s.	365s. to 565s.			
Number of Em- ployees ..	1,269	123	126	6	150	69	161	331	247	53	31	6	44	..	..	2,616
<i>Driver—</i>																
Wage range ..	25s.	30s. to 35s.	40s.	48s. 6d. to 65s.	70s.	75s. to 118s. 9d.	120s.	124s. 6d. to 129s. 6d.	130s.	135s. to 192s.	200s.	220s. to 240s.	260s. to 500s.	600s. to 1,200s.		
Number of Em- ployees ..	112	3	107	35	114	118	119	15	60	80	41	54	45	5	..	908
<i>General Labourer—</i>																
Wage range ..	25s.	30s.	35s.	37s. 6d.	40s.	45s.	50s.	55s.	60s.	80s.	100s.	120s.	Other wages between 25s. and 120s.		Other wages from 130s. to 480s.	
Number of Em- ployees ..	5,722	1,078	264	220	368	139	635	224	392	163	206	176	818		154	10,559
<i>Hospital Orderly—</i>																
Wage range ..	25s.	30s. to 37s. 9d.	45s.	48s. 6d. to 90s.	100s. to 120s.	130s.	137s. 6d. to 200s.	205s. to 276s.	286s. 9d. to 377s. 9d.							
Number of Em- ployees ..	260	175	142	94	55	130	81	25	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	909
<i>Plantation Labourer—</i>																
Wage range ..	25s.	30s.	35s.	40s.	45s.	50s.	60s.	80s.	120s.	130s. to 140s.	150s.	160s.	170s. to 200s.	Other wages between 25s. and 120s.		
Number of Em- ployees ..	19,220	2,244	1,157	676	139	124	117	89	59	54	3	80	15	1,739		25,716

APPENDIX XVII.—continued.

5. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF ACTUAL CASH WAGES(a) OF INDIGENOUS EMPLOYEES IN MAJOR OCCUPATIONS AT 31ST MARCH, 1960—continued

A.—MALES—continued.

	25s.	30s.	40s.	45s.	60s.	80s.	90s.	100s.	130s.	Other wages between 25s. and 130s.		Other wages from 140s. to 220s.	Total employed
<i>Ordinary Seaman—</i> Wage range ..	25s.	30s.	40s.	45s.	60s.	80s.	90s.	100s.	130s.	Other wages between 25s. and 130s.		Other wages from 140s. to 220s.	
Number of Employees ..	57	20	38	31	75	20	20	16	16	125	..	26	444
<i>Storeman—</i> Wage range ..	25s.	30s. to 35s.	40s.	45s. to 50s.	60s.	65s. to 90s.	100s.	120s. to 190s.	200s.	202s. to 624s.			
Number of Employees ..	35	9	10	12	17	30	67	32	61	49	..	..	322
<i>Teacher—</i> Wage range ..	25s.	45s.	160s.	205s.	236s. 6d.	280s.	302s. 6d.	350s.					
Number of Employees ..	104	53	67	28	50	43	57	7	..	..	..	..	409
												TOTAL MALES ..	44,083

B.—FEMALES.

	25s.	30s.	40s.	50s.	60s.	80s.	100s.	120s.	140s.	160s.	Other wages between 25s. and 160s.	Other wages from 200s. to 500s.	
<i>Domestic—</i> Wage range ..	25s.	30s.	40s.	50s.	60s.	80s.	100s.	120s.	140s.	160s.	Other wages between 25s. and 160s.	Other wages from 200s. to 500s.	
Number of Employees ..	85	40	17	13	6	4	3	3	1	2	14	5	193
<i>Hospital Orderly—</i> Wage range ..	25s.	45s.	48s. 6d. and 50s.	70s.	75s. 6d.	80s. and 85s.	90s. and 97s.	110s. to 130s.	160s.	179s. 6d.	325s.		
Number of Employees ..	32	7	4	22	4	2	6	3	3	1	1	..	85
												TOTAL FEMALES ..	278

TOTAL EMPLOYEES INCLUDED IN PRECEDING 12 GROUPS 44,361

TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN NEW GUINEA 48,322

(a) Per month. In addition workers are provided with rations, clothing, equipment and hospital services. If a worker is engaged away from his place of employment, the cost of transportation each way is the responsibility of the employer. If a worker's dependants live at the place of employment, his employer also provides rations for his wife and children and clothing for his wife.

APPENDIX XVII.—*continued.*

6. NUMBER OF LABOUR INSPECTIONS PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAJOR GROUPS OF INDUSTRY.

Industry.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Workers Seen.
Primary production—		
Copra and cocoa	434	22,146
Coffee	78	3,106
Other agriculture	29	567
Mining and quarrying	8	776
Manufacturing—		
Sawmilling	16	1,559
Other	29	589
Building and construction	11	325
Commerce	96	1,095
Transport and storage—Air	18	466
Personal service	59	125
Professional activities—		
Religion	7	128
Education	1	24
Other	2	3
Not elsewhere classified	56	2,584
TOTAL	844	33,493

APPENDIX XVII.—*continued.*

7. NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960, SHOWING CAUSE AND RESULT.

Industry.	Cause of Accident.	Result.		
		Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Total.
Copra and cocoa	Falling tree	2	3	5
	Bomb explosion	1	..	1
	Foreign body in eye	..	1	1
	Injured by handtools	..	7	7
	Fall	1	5	6
	Minor crushing	..	2	2
	Fall from horse	..	1	1
	Minor laceration	..	1	1
	Vehicle accident	..	1	1
Coffee	Falling coconut	..	1	1
	Vehicle accident	..	1	1
Other agriculture	Injured by handtools	..	1	1
	Injured by machinery	..	1	1
Forests	Falling tree	3	5	8
Building and construction	Fall	..	1	1
Mining and quarrying	Fall of earth	1	4	5
	Fall	..	1	1
	Burns	..	1	1
	Minor crushing	..	1	1
	Lacerations	..	2	2
	Minor crushing	..	3	3
Manufacturing	Vehicle accident	2	..	2
	Minor lacerations	..	1	1
	Burns	1	1	2
	Crushed by log	1	..	1
	Injured by machinery	..	9	9
	Severe crushing	..	1	1
Transport and storage	Drowning	1	..	1
	Fall	1	1	2
	Electrical burns	..	1	1
	Minor lacerations	..	5	5
	Foreign body in eye	..	1	1
	Burns	..	1	1
	Fall from vehicle	..	1	1
Wholesale and retail trading	Falling object	..	1	1
Personal service	Fall of earth	1	..	1
Not elsewhere specified	Minor lacerations	..	7	7
	Burns	..	1	1
	Fall from vehicle	..	4	4
	Fall	2	..	2
Total		17	78	95

APPENDIX XVII.—continued.

8. NUMBER OF CASES WHERE COMPENSATION DUE TO INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS WAS PAID DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Industry.	Nature and Cause of Injury.	Category of Employment.			Total.	Degree of Disability.	Amount of Compensation Paid.
		Private.		Governmental.			
		Agreement.	Casual.				
Copra and Cocoa ..	Internal injuries—fall (a) ..	..	1	..	1	Fatal ..	£100
	Internal injuries—falling tree (a)	..	1	..	1	Fatal ..	£100
	Internal injuries—crushed by log	..	1	..	1	Fatal ..	£100
	Fractured skull—falling tree	..	1	..	1	Fatal ..	£33 6 8
	Loss of finger joint—knife cut	1	..	..	1	Partial permanent	£1
	Internal injuries—tractor accident	1	..	..	1	Permanent	£100
	Head injuries—falling tree	1	..	..	1	Partial permanent	£25
	Eye injury—coconut shell	1	..	..	1	Partial permanent	£50
	Other agriculture ..	Lacerated finger—injured by machinery	..	1	..	1	Partial permanent
Lacerated finger—knife cut		1	..	..	1	Temporary	£2 10 0
Burns—house fire ..		..	1	..	1	Fatal ..	£100
Internal injuries—vehicle accident		..	1	..	1	Fatal ..	£100
Forestry ..	Fractured skull—falling tree	..	1	..	1	Fatal ..	£100
	Ruptured spleen—falling tree	..	1	..	1	Fatal ..	£60
	Fractured arm—falling tree	..	1	..	1	Partial permanent	£25
Mining and quarrying	Crushed hand—crushed by steel	1	..	..	1	Temporary	£5
	Burnt hand—hot plate ..	1	..	..	1	Temporary	£3
	Broken arm—fall of earth	..	1	..	1	Temporary	£3
Manufacturing ..	Broken neck—Vehicle accident	..	1	..	1	Fatal ..	£100
	Loss of fingers—injured by machinery	3	3	..	6	Partial permanent	£50: £40: £20: £12: £10: £10
	Transport and storage	Fractured spine—fall ..	..	1	..	1	Fatal ..
Drowned—vehicle accident		..	1	..	1	Fatal ..	£100
Loss of fingers—injured by machinery (a)		1	1	..	2	Partial permanent	£10: £5
Fractured fingers—crushed		..	1	..	1	Partial permanent	£80
Not elsewhere specified	Broken arm—fall ..	..	..	1	1	Partial permanent	£5 ..
	Internal injuries ..	..	..	1	1	Fatal ..	£100
	Total ..	11	19	2	32	..	£1,569 16 8

(a) Cases reported in 1958-59. Compensation was paid during 1959-60.

NOTE.—In all other cases of minor injuries arising out of and in the course of employment, wages in full for the period of temporary incapacity have been paid to agreement workers in accordance with Section 40(1) of the *Native Labour Ordinance* 1950-1956 and voluntarily by the employers to casual workers.

APPENDIX XVII.—continued.

9. COMPENSATION CASES REPORTED IN 1959-60 AND AWAITING SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Industry.	Cause of Accident.	Category of Employment.			Degree of Disability.	Total.
		Private.		Governmental.		
		Agreement.	Casual.			
Copra and cocoa ..	Bomb explosion ..	..	1	1	Fatal	1
Coffee	Vehicle accident ..	..	1	..	Partial permanent ..	1
Mining and quarrying	Fall of earth ..	2	..	..	1 Fatal: 1 Partial permanent	2
Manufacturing ..	Severe crushing ..	..	1	..	Partial permanent ..	1
Not elsewhere classified	Burns	..	..	1	Partial permanent ..	1
	Fall from vehicle ..	..	..	1	Partial permanent ..	1

10. ILLNESSES AND DEATHS DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

No illnesses or deaths attributable to occupational disease were reported during the year under review.

11. PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE *Native Labour Ordinance* 1950-1956 BY EMPLOYERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Section of Ordinance or Regulation.	Offence.	Number of Employers.			Penalties Imposed.
		Prosecuted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	
Regulation 25 (b)	Failure to provide married accommodation ..	1	1	..	Fined £5
Regulation 25 (c)	Failure to provide married ablution facilities	1	1	..	Fined £5
Regulation 23 ..	Failure to keep housing in good repair ..	1	1	..	Fined £5
Regulation 28 ..	Failure to issue equipment ..	1	1	..	Fined £5
Regulation 28 (1)	Failure to issue blanket ..	1	1	..	Fined £2
Regulation 28 (1)	Failure to issue towel ..	1	1	..	Fined £2
(c)					
Regulation 18 ..	Failure to issue rations ..	1	1	..	Fined £4
		7	7	..	

12. PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE *Native Labour Ordinance* 1950-1956 BY WORKERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

No indigenous workers were prosecuted for offences against the *Native Labour Ordinance* 1950-1956 during the year under review.

APPENDIX XVII.—continued.

13. DETAILS OF BREACHES OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES' AGREEMENTS UNDER THE *Native Labour Ordinance* 1950-1956 BY WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960, RESULTING IN VARIATION OR TERMINATION OF AGREEMENTS.

Nature of Breach.	Section of Ordinance.	Number of Agreements.		
		Terminated.	Varied.	Total.
Exerting a bad influence on fellow workers	47 (3) (b)	20	..	20
Absence from work for a period exceeding 7 days	47 (3) (c)	551	..	551
Imprisonment for a period exceeding 7 days	47 (3) (d)	71	..	71
Employee has not at all times and to the best of his ability performed the duties allotted under the agreement	47 (3) (e)	11	..	11
Assault of employee by the employer or his overseer or foreman ..	48 (3) (c)	1	..	1
Absence from work without permission	51 (2) (a)	..	205	205
Refusal to perform work lawfully allotted	51 (2) (b)	..	61	61
Failure of worker to show ordinary diligence	51 (2) (c)	..	26	26
Other breaches by employee not specified in Ordinance	51 (2) (d)	..	23	23
Negligence by the employee resulting in loss of employer's property ..	51 (2) (e)	..	1	1
Total	..	654	316	970

NOTE.—In addition there were 645 terminations effected under the provisions of Section 49, that is, by mutual consent of both employer and employee.

14. COMPLAINTS BY WORKERS, BY CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYMENT, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Nature of Complaint.	Number of Workers Involved.			
	Total.	Category of Employment.		
		Governmental.	Private.	
			Agreement.	Casual.
Non-issue of rations	223	..	51	172
Non-issue of equipment	154	..	70	84
Non-issue of dependants' issues	50	10	..	40
Excessive hours	176	2	108	66
Working in rain	500	..	300	200
Inadequate housing	217	..	172	45
Insufficient rations	254	20	205	29
Work considered too hard	112	..	109	2
Ill treatment by employer	30	..	30	..
Lack of transport	25	..	25	..
Non-payment of wages	105	4	29	72
General working conditions	102	2	86	14
Non-repatriation	2	..	2	..
Inadequate water	202	..	171	31
Insufficient wages	120	..	37	83
Health general	14	..	11	3
	2,286	38	1,406	842

NOTE.—All complaints were fully investigated by departmental officers who acted as conciliators in respect of the complaints listed. The increase in the number of workers involved is a reflection of increased inspectional activity. Owing to the methods of recording used in some areas accurate figures for the number of cases of complaint are not available.

APPENDIX XVII.—continued.

15. NUMBER AND DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960,
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST.

Industry.	Cause.	Number of Workers Involved			Number of Man-days Lost.	Settlement.
		Governmental.	Private.			
			Agreement.	Casual.		
Copra	New labourers refused to commence duty without giving any reason	..	20	..	80	Matter investigated by labour inspector. Three men were paid off by mutual consent and the remainder commenced work
Building	Misunderstanding as to the amount of wages payable	..	..	3	3	Amicable settlement reached after negotiation and workers resumed duty
Building	Misunderstanding concerning wages and the payment of money in lieu of rations	..	..	26	26	Dispute settled by labour inspector by negotiation with parties. Work resumed by men
Transport (Aviation)	Dissatisfaction with clothing and equipment issues being made	..	..	18	18	Following investigation by labour inspector proper issues were made and workers resumed duty
Manufacturing (Bakery)	Dissatisfaction with public holiday duty roster arrangements	..	..	16	16	Complaint investigated by labour inspector but only ten men resumed duty, the remaining six refused to do so
Commerce ..	Dispute concerning the serving of a mid-day meal to employees	..	..	12	12	Agreement reached following negotiation between parties and labour inspector. Matter adjusted and work resumed
Manufacturing (Tobacco)	Dispute over the payment of wages	..	..	53	53	Agreement reached between parties and work resumed
Copra/Cocoa ..	Demand by workers for the payment of money in lieu of rations	..	..	16	16	Workers advised by labour inspector that it was in their interests to be rationed. Advice accepted—work resumed
Transport ..	Demand for payment of money in lieu of rations	..	..	7	7	Following discussion between parties and labour inspector it was agreed demand should be met. Work resumed

APPENDIX XVII.—*continued.*15. NUMBER AND DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960,
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST—*continued.*

Industry.	Cause.	Number of Workers Involved.			Number of Man-Days Lost.	Settlement.
		Governmental.	Private.			
			Agreement.	Casual.		
Rubber	Dissatisfaction with general working conditions	..	30	..	60	Complaints heard by labour inspector who had employer rectify the casuses of complaint and workers returned to work
Copra/Cocoa ..	Misunderstanding over completion date of agreements	..	31	..	31	Matter adjusted through labour inspector convincing the workers they were in the wrong
Copra/Cocoa ..	Dissatisfaction with general working conditions	..	4	13	17	Complaints found to be groundless and after discussion with labour inspector workers agreed to resume duty
Transport (Stevedoring)	Claim for higher wages by casual stevedores	..	..	200	..	Settlement not effected by negotiation between the men, the employers and the labour inspector. New labour engaged and old hands dropped their claim
Copra/Cocoa ..	Claim for higher overtime rates	..	30	..	30	Claim met by employers and workers satisfied
Copra/Cocoa ..	General dissatisfaction with workers' conditions	..	..	20	15	Amicable agreement reached by workers and their employer following negotiation and investigation by labour inspector
Coffee	General misunderstanding of instructions	..	..	38	3	Dispute settled by labour inspector following discussion with parties concerned

APPENDIX XVIII.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES.

Information relating to social security and welfare services is given in Chapter 5 of Part VII of this report.

APPENDIX XIX.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. HEALTH SERVICES PERSONNEL: ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Designation.	Administration.				Non-Administration.				Total.		
	Indigenous.		Non-indigenous.		Indigenous.		Non-indigenous.		Male.	Female.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
A.—Medical Personnel.											
Group I.(a)—											
Specialist	..	..	3 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	3 (2)	..	3 (2)
Physician and surgeon	..	..	46 (8)	1	..	..	11	6	57 (8)	7	64 (8)
Assistant medical practitioner	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Cadet medical officer	..	..	.. (30)	..	..	..	..	..	.. (30)	..	.. (30)
Medical assistant	..	..	92 (4)	2	42	31	2	9	136 (4)	42	178 (4)
Cadet medical assistant	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Health educator	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Entomologist	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Dental officer	..	..	4 (1)	1	..	..	5	1	9 (1)	2	11 (1)
Dental mechanic	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Dental assistant	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Pharmacist	..	..	2 (3)	1	..	..	4	3	6 (3)	4	10 (3)
Malaria control officer	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Malaria control assistant	8	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	26
Optician	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Dietitian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Physiotherapist	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Nurse	..	..	..	104 (2)	4	5	3	99	7	208 (2)	215 (2)
Hospital and nursing assistant	2	..	..	9	29	57	..	..	31	66	97
Instructor (Aid Post Training Schools)	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	8	7	8	15
Pathology technician	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	3	7	3	10
Laboratory assistant	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	4
Radiographer	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	6
X-ray assistant	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Health inspector	..	..	8 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	8 (1)	..	8 (1)
Health inspector's assistant	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Limb maker	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Group II.(a)—											
Dental assistant	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dental orderly	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Hospital and nursing assistant	36	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	23	59
Infant welfare assistant	..	23	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	27	27
Infant welfare orderly	..	55	..	..	..	51	..	2	..	108	108
Aid post orderly	890	1	..	..	65	5	..	..	955	6	961
Hospital orderly	965	69	..	..	75	51	..	..	1,040	120	1,160
Laboratory assistant	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Laboratory orderly	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	5	16
X-ray assistant	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
X-ray orderly	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Malaria control assistant	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
Malaria control orderly	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	1	39
Health inspector's assistant	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Ambulance driver	6	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	16	1	17
Limb maker's assistant	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	1,997	176	202 (49)	122 (2)	228	205	30	136	2,457 (49)	639 (2)	3,096 (51)

APPENDIX XIX.—continued.

1. HEALTH SERVICES PERSONNEL: ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER AT 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

Designation.	Administration.				Non-Administration.				Total.		
	Indigenous.		Non-indigenous.		Indigenous.		Non-indigenous.		Male.	Female.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
<i>B.—Non-medical Personnel.</i>											
Group I.(a)—											
Pre-school teacher	..	9 (2)	..	9 (2)	..	2	..	..	..	11 (2)	11 (2)
Clerk	..	..	2 (8)	7 (4)	..	..	..	..	2 (13)	7 (4)	9 (17)
Typist	..	..	..	7 (10)	..	..	..	1	..	8 (10)	8 (10)
Storeman	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Clerical assistant	1 (5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (5)	..	1 (5)
Insecticide machine operator ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other non-medical	..	..	..	39 (16)	5	..	1	..	6	39 (16)	45 (16)
Group II.(a)—											
Pre-school assistant	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Clerk	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	24
Cook's assistant	111	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	128	2	130
Seamstress	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2
Wardman	18	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	20	3	23
Hospital handyman	3	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	8	..	8
Messenger/Cleaner	24	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	26	..	26
Foreman labourer	28	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	34	..	34
Labourer	386	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	474	..	474
Steward	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	16
Laundryman	44	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	2	46
Hostel assistant	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	654 (5)	22 (2)	13 (8)	62 (32)	123	4	3	2	793 (13)	81 (32)	874 (45)
Total	2,652 (5)	198 (2)	214 (57)	184 (34)	351	209	33	138	3,250 (62)	720 (34)	3,970 (96)

(a) The distinction between Group 1 and Group 2 relates only to Administration personnel, Group 1 being officers of the Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and Group 2 being employed as Administration Servants.

2. HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CENTRES AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Medical Establishments.					Administration.	Mission.	Total.
Hospitals—							
Public (including Maternity Wards)	..	..	..	..	67	72	139
Hansenide	..	..	..	..	4(a)	3(a)	7
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	73	75	148
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres—							
Central clinics	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
Mobile Clinic Centres	..	..	..	..	321	72	393
Total	..	..	..	..	334	72	406
Aid Posts or Medical Centres	..	..	..	..	998	321	1,319
Total	..	..	..	..	1,405	468	1,873

(a) Yampu Hansenide Colony which is mission controlled was inadvertently included as an Administration hospital in the 1958–59 Report.

District.				Location of Hospital.				Type. (A—Paying; B—Non-Paying).					
Eastern Highlands	..	..	..	Goroka	..	..	..	..	A and B				
				Henganofi	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Lufa	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Kainantu	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Okapa	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Kundiawa	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Chuave	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Gumine	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Kerowagi	..	..	..	..	..	B			
Western Highlands (a)	..	..	..	Mount Hagen	..	..	..	..	B				
				Minj	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Wabag	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Laiagam	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Korpiam	..	..	..	..	..	B			
Sepik	..	..	..	Togoba Hansenide Colony	..	..	..	..	B				
				Wewak	..	..	..	..	..	A and B			
				Angoram	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Ambunti	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Lumi	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Green River	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Dreikikir	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Maprik	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Nuku	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Telefomin	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Vanimo	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Yangoru	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Timbunke	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Aitape	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Aitape Hansenide Colony	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Madang	..	..	..	Madang	..	..	..	..	A and B
								Aiome	..	..	..	..	..
Saidor	..	..	..					..	..	B			
Kar Kar	..	..	..					..	..	B			
Josephstaal	..	..	..					..	..	B			
Bundi	..	..	..					..	..	B			
Bogia	..	..	..					..	..	B			
Hatzfeldhaven Hansenide Colony	..	..	..					..	..	B			
Morobe	..	..	..	Lae	..	..	..	..	A and B				
				Finschhafen	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Wau	..	..	..	..	..	A and B			
				Wasu	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Mumeng	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Kaiapit	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Menyamyua	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Bulolo	..	..	..	..	..	A and B			
				Morobe	..	..	..	..	..	B			
New Britain	..	..	..	Butaweng T.B. Hospital	..	..	..	..	B				
				Rabaul (Nonga)	..	..	..	..	..	A and B			
				Talasea	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Cape Gloucester	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Kandrian	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Pomio	..	..	..	..	..	B			
				Butuwin (Kokopo)	..	..	..	..	..	B			
Bitu Paka T.B. Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	B							

APPENDIX XIX.—continued.

3. ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS AT 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

District.	Location of Hospital.	Type. (A—Paying; B—Non-Paying)
New Ireland	Kavieng	A and B
	Taskul	B
	Namatanai	B
	Anelaua Hansenide Colony	B
Bougainville	Sohano	A and B
	Wakunai	B
	Buin	B
	Kieta	B
Manus	Lorengau	A and B

(a) Yampu Hansenide Colony which is mission-controlled was inadvertently included under this District in the 1958-59 Report.

4. ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS BY DISTRICT, SHOWING AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED DAILY, ADMISSIONS AND OUT-PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1960.

Particulars.	Eastern Highlands.	Western Highlands.	Sepik.	Madang.	Morobe.	New Britain.	New Ireland.	Bougainville.	Manus.	Total.
Public Hospitals (including Maternity Wards)—										
Number	10	5	14	8	12	7	4	5	2	67
Average Daily number of beds occupied ..	604.9	487.4	932.8	444.2	403.0	357.3	156.3	220.2	26.9	3,633.0
Admissions—										
Indigenous	20,093	15,007	12,113	6,902	10,039	9,419	2,856	2,648	609	79,686
Non-indigenous	163	..	167	226	966	406	60	22	16	2,026
Out-patients—										
Indigenous	44,512	38,591	21,863	32,763	30,712	10,385	5,286	4,291	2,242	190,645
Non-indigenous	2,120	..	1,573	8,865	6,247	1,142	1,699	431	146	22,223
Hansenide Colonies—										
Number	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	4
Average daily number of beds occupied ..	..	475.3	347.3	193.0	..	..	150.4	..	..	1,166.0
Admissions.. .. .	..	390	72	150	..	..	58	..	..	670
Tuberculosis Hospitals(a)—										
Number	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Average daily number of beds occupied ..	..	..	..	..	183.6	224.1	..	..	..	407.7
Admissions.. .. .	..	..	..	..	82	125	..	..	..	207

(a) Excluding cases of minor infection of tuberculosis under treatment at Public Hospitals.

APPENDIX XIX.—continued.

5. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED AND DEATHS RECORDED IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, CLASSIFIED BY RACIAL AND DISEASE GROUPS, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1960.

Disease, Injury, &c.	Non-indigenous.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	In-Patients.	Deaths.	In-Patients.	Deaths.	In-Patients.	Deaths.
External injuries	76	1	4,830	26	4,906	27
Diseases of the skin and areolar tissues	117	..	9,162	5	9,279	5
Diseases caused by infection other than those specially listed elsewhere—						
Hansen's disease	..	..	1,421	10	1,421	10
Malaria	94	..	12,408	110	12,502	110
Yaws	..	..	220	..	220	..
Other	150	1	9,248	73	9,398	74
Diseases caused by the metazoan parasites	4	..	957	2	961	2
Diseases and injuries of bones, joints, muscles fasciae and bursae	154	1	4,905	30	5,059	31
Diseases of the eye	21	..	1,658	..	1,679	..
Diseases of the ear	15	..	1,061	1	1,076	1
Diseases of the breast	11	..	414	2	425	2
Diseases of the glands of internal secretion and metabolism	21	2	1,908	80	1,929	82
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs ..	19	1	676	26	695	27
Diseases of the circulatory system	42	8	173	97	215	105
Diseases of the nervous system	148	7	764	160	912	167
Diseases of the respiratory system	147	5	14,617	810	14,764	815
Diseases of the teeth, mouth, gums, pharynx and pancreas	61	..	669	1	730	1
Diseases of stomach and intestines	240	2	8,823	231	9,063	233
Diseases of liver, gall bladder, spleen and pancreas	41	3	483	97	524	100
Diseases of the urinary organs	97	1	462	83	559	84
Diseases of the male organs of generation	25	..	462	1	487	1
Diseases of the female organs of generation	84	..	296	13	380	13
Effects of conception	321	4	2,703	105	3,024	109
Poisoning	40	..	122	8	162	8
Tumours or new growths	23	4	329	18	352	22
Deformities or congenital malformations	4	2	114	1	118	3
Unspecified	70	..	1,678	18	1,748	18
Total	2,025	42	80,563	2,008	82,588	2,050

6. NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED BY MISSION HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1960.

District.	Number of Known In-Patients.	Number of Known Out-Patient Treatments.	Number of Known Aid Post Treatments.
Western Highlands	7,591	45,738	130,054
Eastern Highlands	1,882	7,475	55,033
Sepik	2,859	9,166	114,898
Madang	5,527	32,754	150,000
Morobe	2,301	45,017	221,185
New Britain	14,776	128,616	13,100
New Ireland	3,444	36,294	22,400
Bougainville	4,306	82,027	8,507
Manus	360	1,887	8,080
Total	43,046	388,974	723,257

APPENDIX XIX.—continued.

7. NUMBER OF DEATHS OF INDIGENOUS CHILDREN RECORDED IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1960, CLASSIFIED BY AGE DISTRIBUTION AND CAUSE OF DEATH.

Cause of Death.	Deaths.								Total.
	Male.				Female.				
	Under one month.	One month to twelve months.	One to five years.	Five to ten years.	Under one month.	One month to twelve months.	One to five years.	Five to ten years.	
Pneumonia	14	169	59	9	9	137	74	12	483
Malaria	..	20	17	5	..	12	19	7	80
Prematurity	37	3	..	..	27	6	..	..	73
Dysentery	..	8	21	5	..	12	12	7	65
Gastro enteritis ..	..	21	15	3	1	12	10	1	63
Meningitis	3	12	8	9	..	9	13	4	58
Malnutrition	6	16	9	5	2	6	11	1	56
Diarrhoea	1	11	6	..	..	13	5	1	37
Tuberculosis	..	4	3	5	..	5	2	5	24
Tetanus neonatorum ..	7	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	12
Nephritis	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	3	11
Diphtheria	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	8
Pyrexia of unknown origin	1	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	8
Accidental Death ..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	6
Anaemia	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	6
Birth injury	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6
Burns	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	6
Cerebral haemorrhage ..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	6
Encephalitis	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	6
Septicaemia	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	6
U.R.T.I.	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	6
Abdominal obstruction ..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	5
Asphyxia	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Nephrosis	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	5
Bronchitis	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	4
Cardiac failure	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	4
Failure to thrive	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4
Infective hepatitis ..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	4
Kwashiorkor	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	4
Poisoning	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	4
Tetanus	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	4
Asphyxia neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Atalectasis	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Congenital heart	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
Epilepsy	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
Fractured skull	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
Kuru	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
Surgical shock	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Uraemia	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3
Cachexia	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2

APPENDIX XIX.—continued.

7. NUMBER OF DEATHS OF INDIGENOUS CHILDREN RECORDED IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1960, CLASSIFIED BY AGE DISTRIBUTION AND CAUSE OF DEATH—continued.

Cause of Death.	Deaths.								Total.
	Male.				Female.				
	Under one month.	One month to twelve months.	One to five years.	Five to ten years.	Under one month.	One month to twelve months.	One to five years.	Five to ten years.	
Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Suffocation	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Toxaemia	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Acute pericarditis	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Anuria	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute tracheo bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Bacteraemia	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Black-water fever	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brain injury	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carcinoma of liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cerebral abscess	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dehydration	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Duodenal ulcer	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Exposure	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Haemorrhage from bowel ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Haemorrhage of newborn ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hepato splenomegaly ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Imperforate anus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jaundice	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Extensive leptomenigitis ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Influenza	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Lympho-sarcoma	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Malignant neoplasm	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Microcephaly	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paralytic ileus	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pertussis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Pulmonary embolus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Respiratory failure ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Round-worm infestation ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ruptured spleen	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sarcoma of left tibia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sprue	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Staphylococcol infection ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stomatitis	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sub-arachnoid haemorrhage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Systemic chicken pox ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cause unknown	..	2	3	..	3	4	3	..	15
Total	97	295	176	63	58	239	167	56	1,151

APPENDIX XIX.—continued.

8. DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS OF INDIGENOUS CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE OCCURRING IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1960.

(AS ASCERTAINED FROM DETAILS SHOWN ON DEATH CERTIFICATES.)

Location of Hospital.	Males.				Females.				Total.
	Under one month.	One to twelve months.	One to four years.	Five to ten years.	Under one month.	One to twelve months.	One to four years.	Five to ten years.	
Western Highlands District—									
Kompam	..	2	2	..	1	1	3	..	9
Laiagam	1	23	16	2	..	19	12	..	73
Mount Hagen	3	25	12	3	3	17	2	1	66
Minj	2	3	10	3	1	2	6	1	28
Togoba Hansenide Colony	..	9	2	1	..	1	4	..	17
Wabag	4	19	11	3	1	12	11	6	67
	10	81	53	12	6	52	38	8	260
Eastern Highlands District—									
Chuave	1	13	3	2	..	7	6	1	33
Goroka	7	15	10	3	3	8	8	1	55
Gumine	1	14	7	4	1	17	9	4	57
Henganofi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kainantu	3	7	..	..	..	6	2	..	18
Kerowagi	2	16	8	1	..	13	6	4	50
Kundiawa	3	35	13	5	6	34	21	5	122
Lufa	1	5	..	1	..	2	..	2	11
Okapa	1	6	5	1	..	6	2	2	23
	19	111	46	17	10	93	54	19	369
Sepik District—									
Aitape	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	6
Aitape Hansenide Colony	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Ambunti	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	7
Angoram	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	2	9
Dreikikir	..	5	2	1	4	4	2	1	19
Green River	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3
Lumi	1	4	2	..	3	1	1	..	12
Maprik	9	5	6	3	4	1	2	1	31
Nuku	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telefolmin	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
Timbunke	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	5
Vanimo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wewak	6	4	5	4	4	5	6	2	36
Yangoru	1	5	1	..	..	..	1	1	9
	19	29	18	12	19	17	19	9	142
Madang District—									
Aiome	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	6
Bogia	6	2	4	2	2	1	1	..	18
Bundi	1	2	2	1	..	1	1	..	8
Hatzfeldhaven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Josephstaal	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	5
Kar Kar	4	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	17
Madang	14	2	6	..	5	4	3	..	34
Saidor	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	30	10	16	5	9	10	8	2	90

APPENDIX XIX.—continued.

8. DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS OF INDIGENOUS CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE OCCURRING IN ADMINISTRATION
HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1960—continued.
(AS ASCERTAINED FROM DETAILS SHOWN ON DEATH CERTIFICATES.)

Location of Hospital.	Males.				Females.				Total.
	Under one month.	One to twelve months.	One to four years.	Five to ten years.	Under one month.	One to twelve months.	One to four years.	Five to ten years.	
Morobe District—									
Bulolo	1	1	1	1	..	6	3	3	16
Butaweng	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finschhafen	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	6
Kaiapit	1	23	2	..	1	14	..	1	42
Malahang	4	6	7	5	7	12	15	2	58
Menyamya	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	4
Morobe	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	7
Mumeng	..	4	3	1	..	6	6	1	21
Wau	..	3	1	2	..	5	4	3	18
Wasu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	40	16	13	8	47	30	11	172
New Britain District—									
Bitu Paka	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	5
Butuwin	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	6
Cape Gloucester	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Kandrian	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	5
Pomio	..	1	1	..	..	4	1	..	7
Nonga	5	7	7	2	1	4	5	1	32
Talasea	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3
	5	12	12	3	1	13	11	2	59
New Ireland District—									
Anelaua Hansenide Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kavieng	1	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	7
Namatani	2	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	8
Taskul	..	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	7
	3	5	5	..	3	2	3	1	22
Bougainville District—									
Buin	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	5
Kieta	2	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	8
Sohano	..	3	4	..	..	2	1	1	11
Wakunai	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	5
	4	7	8	1	..	4	2	3	29
Manus District—									
Lorengau	..	..	2	..	2	1	2	1	8
Total	97	295	176	63	58	239	167	56	1,151

APPENDIX XIX—continued.

9. ADMINISTRATION INFANT WELFARE CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR EUROPEANS AND ASIANS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1960.

Centre.	Enrolments.		Number of Attendances by Children.		Frequency of Clinics.
	Number Aged Twelve Months or Less Enrolled at 31st March, 1960.	Number Aged One to Five Years Enrolled at 31st March, 1960.	Under One Year.	One to Five Years.	
EUROPEANS.					
Bulolo (includes Wau) (a) ..	21	5	346	110	Weekly (Wau fortnightly)
Goroka	21	34	419	88	Weekly
Kavieng	4	2	41	18	Weekly
Lae	47	12	1,018	141	Twice weekly
Madang	19	14	462	65	Weekly
Mount Hagen (includes Minj) (b) ..	8	6	132	2	Fortnightly (Minj monthly)
Rabaul	52	28	907	251	Weekly
Wewak	10	9	120	18	Weekly
Total	182	110	3,445	693	1 twice weekly, 6 once weekly, 2 fortnightly and 1 monthly
ASIANS.					
Kavieng	5	3	24	7	Weekly(c)
Lae	15	14	433	207	Weekly
Madang	..	6	159	33	Weekly(c)
Rabaul	38	28	458	110	Weekly(c)
Wewak	1	6	5	1	Weekly(c)
Total	59	57	1,079	358	5 weekly clinics

(a) Wau clinic is conducted by the Sister stationed at Bulolo. clinics are combined with European clinic.

(b) Minj clinic is conducted by the Sister stationed at Mt. Hagen.

(c) Indicates

APPENDIX XIX.—continued

10. ADMINISTRATION INFANT WELFARE CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1960.

A.—Number of Children Enrolled and Number of Attendances.

Infant Welfare Centre.	Enrolments.		Number of Attendances by Children.			
	Number Aged less than one Year Enrolled at 31st March, 1960.	Number Aged 1 to 5 Years Enrolled at 31st March, 1960.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Total Attendances.
Bogia	354	906	4,425	12,845	995	18,265
Bulolo	165	549	1,762	4,327	..	6,089
Goroka	291	1,840	3,773	7,735	43	11,551
Kavieng	564	1,776	2,131	7,746	497	10,374
Kundiawa	576	2,662	3,280	11,167	727	15,174
Lae	863	1,954	9,876	19,711	9	29,596
Madang	418	1,009	3,295	5,932	35	9,262
Maprik	205	577	1,892	5,191	3,147	10,230
Mount Hagen	1,378	2,537	8,531	14,549	534	23,614
Rabaul	849	1,152	6,322	4,929	197	11,448
Saidor	67	176	402	714	30	1,146
Sohano	140	739	1,100	3,731	454	5,285
Wewak	265	1,158	3,282	4,899	3,772	11,953
Total	6,135	17,035	50,071	103,476	10,440	163,987

B.—Pre-Natal Care. Births and Deaths.

Infant Welfare Centre.	Pre-Natal Care.		Number of Confinements.	Number of Twin Births.	Number of Deaths.				
	Number Enrolled at 31st March, 1960.	Total Attendances.			Maternal.	Infant.			
						Under 1 Month.	1 to 12 Months.	1 to 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.
Bogia	40	722	136	1	1	6	8	2	..
Bulolo	33	302	182	2	3	16	12	2	..
Goroka	43	172	56	(a) 15	1	22	25	13	..
Kavieng	196	565	267	1	1	4	6	7	..
Kundiawa	45	..	..	..	..	1	23	26	..
Lae	138	2,334	414	2	1	..	29	9	..
Madang	19	107	51	2	..	2	13	5	..
Maprik	87	543	178	..	2	12	8	6	3
Mount Hagen	217	636	468	15	5	8	56	14	..
Rabaul	141	947	403	1	..	12	21	11	1
Saidor	10	7	5	..	..	2	1	1	..
Sohano	57	393	110	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wewak	23	266	155	3	..	2	8	5	1
Total	1,049	6,994	2,425	43	14	87	210	101	5

(a) 1 set of quintuplets recorded.

NOTE.—Statistics contained in the above tables are confined to Infant Welfare centres and clinics for children up to 10 years of age.

APPENDIX XIX.—continued.

11. MISSION ACTIVITY IN INFANT WELFARE CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1960.

A. PRE-NATAL CARE AND INFANT WELFARE.

Mission.	Number of Stations.	Pre-Natal Care.			Infant Welfare.			
		Number Enrolled 31st March, 1960.	Number New Cases during Year.	Number of Attendances.	Number Enrolled Aged less than 1 Year at 31st March, 1960.	Average Monthly Enrolment.	Total Attendances.	Average Monthly Special Feedings.
Apostolic Church Mission ..	1	9	43	91	204	567	4,171	18
Assemblies of God in Australia New Guinea Mission ..	1	85	44	277	161	743	2,410	1
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated ..	3	103	355	1,798	416	2,545	25,002	35.5
Australian Lutheran Mission ..	1	41	117	375	131	615	4,426	10
Australian Churches of Christ Foreign Mission Board Incorporated ..	1	6	9	16	46	131	293	6
Bismarck-Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists ..	3	9	49	219	37	47.2	990	2
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word ..	1	50	153	569	181	619	3,126	11
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ..	4	88	271	1,507	370	1,419.5	18,728	49
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Kavieng ..	4	110	307	4,465	210	696.5	10,281	8.5
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Vunapope ..	9	349	2,362	12,865	857	2,044.83	38,757	32
Christian Mission of Many Lands ..	2	3	17	116	35	84.25	1,792	9.5
Coral Sea Union of Seventh Day Adventists ..	2	1	..	25	49	101.75	708	0.83
Franciscan Mission ..	2	57	155	1,942	181	422	16,261	43.66
Lutheran Mission New Guinea ..	15	414	1,336	3,335	1,284	5,921.3	45,686	65
Marist Mission Society ..	11	165	452	1,830	484	1,188.35	15,900	29.75
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand ..	3	62	184	635	150	715.5	3,607	21
Methodist Overseas Mission (New Guinea District) ..	5	105	419	1,890	355	663	7,600	15
New Guinea Anglican Mission ..	1	..	1	1	96	362	3,328	4.5
Salvation Army, New Guinea ..	1	37	106	336	258	1,093	6,377	8.5
South Seas Evangelical Mission Limited ..	1	3	12	26	176	375	3,220	12.5
Unevangelized Fields Mission ..	1	5	8	130	9	12	195	1.5
Total ..	72	1,702	6,400	32,448	5,690	20,366.18	212,858	..

APPENDIX XIX.—continued.

II. MISSION ACTIVITY IN INFANT WELFARE CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1960—continued.

B. RECORDED BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Mission.	Recorded Births.			Still Births.	Pre-natal Births.	Twin Births.	Recorded Deaths.				
	Occurring in Hospitals.	Occurring in Villages.	Total.				Maternal.	Infant Deaths Under One Year.		Infant Deaths Over One Year	
								In Hospitals.	In Villages.	In Hospitals.	In Villages.
Apostolic Church Mission ..	16	..	16	..	6	..	..	6	2	..	..
Assemblies of God in Australia ..	..	25	25	1	1	2	..	2	5	..	2
New Guinea Mission ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated ..	82	187	269	8	11	8	..	20	17	6	2
Australian Lutheran Mission ..	61	68	129	2	4	..	1	5	5	3	7
Australian Churches of Christ Foreign Mission Board Incorporated ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bismarck-Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists ..	45	9	54	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word ..	120	6	126	8	3	2	1	5	1	1	..
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ..	136	85	221	6	15	5	5	20	20	10	15
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Kavieng..	245	26	271	8	13	3	1	12	1	3	..
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Vunapope ..	1,691	112	1,804	20	38	32	5	56	11	11	4
Christian Missions in Many Lands ..	2	29	31	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..
Coral Sea Union of Seventh Day Adventists ..	10	..	10	..	1	..	..	8	..	..	..
Franciscan Mission ..	80	94	174	2	5	6	..	7	2	1	..
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea ..	483	720	1,203	23	17	19	9	53	53	27	27
Marist Mission Society ..	382	163	545	9	20	8	7	32	10	6	8
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand ..	157	34	191	2	4	3	1	10	8	6	8
Methodist Overseas Mission (New Guinea District) ..	281	48	329	8	8	4	2	10	3	4	1
New Guinea Anglican Mission ..	6	3	9	1	..	1	1	16	4	6	3
Salvation Army, New Guinea ..	..	138	138	..	4	3	..	..	16	..	..
South Seas Evangelical Mission Limited ..	3	52	55	1	2	1	..	14	3	1	..
Unevangelized Fields Mission ..	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..
Total ..	3,809	1,800	5,609	99	158	98	34	279	165	85	78

12. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Administration	£	£
Public Health—General ..	1,263,105	
Medical Aid to Missions(a) ..	186,455	
Construction and Maintenance of Hospitals, Sewerage and Water Supply ..	761,109	
		2,210,669
Mission (ascertainable expenditure from their own funds) ..	..	108,832
Native Local Government Councils (from their own funds) ..	..	17,507
Total expenditure ..	..	2,337,008

(a) This item includes Administration contributions to missions for conducting fully subsidized Hansen's disease colonies and tuberculosis hospitals. In previous reports, these contributions were included in the item "Public Health—General".

APPENDIX XX.

HOUSING.

No information is available regarding the indigenous population.

A census of European-type dwellings was taken at 30th June, 1954, details of which were published at page 204 of the 1953-54 report.

A further census of these dwellings will be taken at 29th June, 1961.

APPENDIX XXI.

PENAL ORGANIZATION.

1. PERSONS RECEIVED INTO GAOL FROM THE COURTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960: TERMS OF SENTENCE.

Term of Sentence.	Indigenes.			Europeans.			Other Non-indigenes.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Month.	1,465	94	1,559	1	..	1	1	1	2
1 Month and under 3 Months	5,355	309	5,664	1	..	1	1	..	1
3 Months and under 6 Months	1,980	91	2,071	..	..	..	3	..	3
6 Months and under 12 Months	619	31	650	..	..	..	3	..	3
1 Year and under 2 Years	41	1	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Years and under 3 Years	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Years and under 5 Years	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Years and under 10 Years	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Years and under 15 Years	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Years and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Life Imprisonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death Recorded (a)	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { First Term	9,125	523	9,648	2	..	2	6	1	7
Recidivist	387	3	390	..	..	..	2	..	2
Grand Total	9,512	526	10,038	2	..	2	8	1	9

(a) All sentences of "Death Recorded" have subsequently been commuted to determinate sentences. There were no sentences of death carried out during the year.

2. PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE IN GAOL AT 30TH JUNE, 1960: AGE DISTRIBUTION.

Age in Years.	Indigenes.			Europeans.(a)			Other Non-indigenes.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 and 15	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 and 17	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
18, 19 and 20	106	9	115	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 to 24	261	16	277	..	..	..	1	..	1
25 to 29	500	24	524	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 to 39	584	22	606	..	..	..	2	..	2
40 to 49	180	4	184	1	..	1	1	..	1
50 to 59	38	1	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 and over	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { First Term	1,550	73	1,623	1	..	1	1	..	1
Recidivist	135	3	138	..	..	..	3	..	3
Grand Total	1,685	76	1,761	1	..	1	4	..	4

(a) Europeans sentenced to imprisonment of over 6 months are usually transferred to a prison in Australia to serve their sentences.

APPENDIX XXI.—continued.

3. PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE IN GAOL AT 30TH JUNE, 1960: TERM OF SENTENCES BEING SERVED.

Term of Sentence.	Indigenes.			Europeans.(a)			Other Non-indigenes.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Month.. ..	196	18	214	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Month and under 3 Months ..	471	26	497	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Months and under 6 Months ..	440	24	464	1	..	1	2	..	2
6 Months and under 12 Months ..	198	4	202	..	..	..	2	..	2
1 Year and under 2 Years ..	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Years and under 3 Years ..	31	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Years and under 5 Years ..	114	2	116	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Years and under 10 Years ..	90	2	92	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Years and under 15 Years ..	52	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Years and over	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Life Imprisonment	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death Recorded	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { First Term	1,550	73	1,623	1	..	1	1	..	1
Recidivist	135	3	138	..	..	..	3	..	3
Grand Total	1,685	76	1,761	1	..	1	4	..	4

NOTE.—

- (i) At 30th June, 1960, there were 63 prisons.
(ii) Average number of inmates daily was—(a) indigenous 2,093.62; (b) non-indigenous 1.40.
(iii) European male officers—63.
(iv) Warders at 30th June, 1960—284.
(v) Female warders at 30th June, 1960—20.
(vi) Average of 374 cubic feet of cell space a detainee.
(vii) Cells for indigenous males—35; cells for indigenous females—0; cells for non-indigenous males—11; cells for non-indigenous females—0.
(viii) Wards for indigenous males—93; wards for indigenous females—38; wards for non-indigenous males—0; wards for non-indigenous females—2.
(ix) Factories—4. Lae and Rabaul (with provision for wood-working and joinery), Kavieng (brickmaking), Boram (provision for wood-working and joinery and brickmaking).

APPENDIX XXII.

EDUCATION.

1. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS 1955-56 TO 1959-60.

Year.	Administration.					Mission.					Total.				
	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.			Schools. (a)	Teachers.	Pupils.			Schools. (a)	Teachers.	Pupils.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.
1955-56 ..	132	329	5,523	1,716	7,239	3,054	3,857	65,585	45,087	110,672	3,186	4,186	71,108	46,803	117,911
1956-57 ..	152	424	7,716	2,252	9,968	3,149	4,155	68,225	46,751	114,976	3,301	4,579	75,941	49,003	124,944
1957-58 ..	184	483	8,422	2,911	11,333	2,767	3,620	64,774	43,272	108,046	2,951	4,103	73,196	46,183	119,379
1958-59 ..	189	543	9,107	(b) 3,410	(b) 12,517	2,777	3,453	66,114	46,028	112,142	2,966	3,996	75,221	(b) 49,438	(b) 124,659
1959-60 ..	198	573	10,877	4,472	(c) 15,349	2,616	3,529	68,983	46,901	115,884	2,814	4,102	79,860	51,373	(c) 131,233

(a) Since 1956 the missions have been adapting and improving their schools to comply with Administration policy. A number of schools have been closed or consolidated and with the raising of standards the number of mission personnel classed as teachers declined. (b) Does not include 9 girls from New Guinea receiving teacher training in Papua. (c) Does not include 46 secondary school pupils and 40 teacher trainees receiving tuition in Papua.

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

2. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION PRIMARY SCHOOLS 1955-56 TO 1959-60.

Year.	Administration.							Mission.							Total.						
	Schools. (a)	Teachers.			Pupils.(a)			Schools.	Teachers.(b)			Pupils.			Schools. (a)	Teachers.(b)			Pupils.		
		Non-Indig-enous.	Indig-enous.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Non-Indig-enous.	Indig-enous.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Non-Indig-enous.	Indig-enous.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Primary (T) Schools.</i>																					
1955-56	99	24	207	231	4,263	1,168	5,431	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1956-57	123	22	320	342	6,508	1,745	8,253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1957-58	148	31	347	378	6,974	2,291	9,265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1958-59	153	(f)	(f)	425	7,632	2,777	10,409	329	..	..	..	17,260	11,979	29,239	482	..	..	..	24,892	14,756	39,648
1959-60	156	55	411	466	(e) 8,464	(e) 3,772	(e) 12,236	548	205	588	793	25,295	16,887	42,182	704	260	999	1,259	33,759 (e)	20,659 (e)	54,418 (e)
<i>Primary (A) Schools.</i>																					
1955-56	18	41	..	41	441	513	954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1956-57	17	47	..	47	593	474	1,067	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1957-58	20	52	..	52	653	577	1,230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1958-59	21	49	..	49	(c) 673	(c) 588	(c) 1,261	10	..	..	..	294	274	568	31	..	..	..	(c) 967	(c) 862	(c) 1,829
1959-60	20	49	..	49	(d) 672	(d) 566	(d) 1,238	10	20	..	20	334	341	675	30	69	..	69	(d) 1,006	(d) 907	(d) 1,913
<i>Exempt Schools.</i>																					
1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,413	(f)	(f)	2,837	47,917	33,695	81,612	2,413	(f)	(f)	2,837	47,917	33,695	81,612
1959-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,033	(f)	(f)	2,681	42,391	29,579	71,970	2,033	(f)	(f)	2,681	42,391	29,579	71,970
<i>Total.</i>																					
1955-56	117	65	207	272	4,704	1,681	6,385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1956-57	140	69	320	389	7,101	2,219	9,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1957-58	168	83	347	430	7,627	2,868	10,495	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1958-59	174	(f)	(f)	474	8,305	3,365	11,670	2,752	..	..	..	65,471	45,948	111,419	2,926	..	..	..	73,776	49,313	123,089
1959-60	176	104	411	515	(d) 9,136	(d) 4,338	(d) 13,474	(d) 2,591	(f)	(f)	3,494	68,020	46,807	114,827	2,767	(f)	(f)	3,494	77,156 (d)	51,145 (d)	128,301 (d)

(a) Includes teachers and pupils at primary level in intermediate schools. (b) Comparative figures for mission teachers were not available until 1959-60. (c) Includes six indigenous boys and one indigenous girl at primary (A) schools. (d) Includes twelve indigenous pupils attending primary (A) schools. (e) Includes 911 primary level pupils attending intermediate schools. (f) Not available.

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

3. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS BEYOND PRIMARY LEVEL. (INTERMEDIATE, SECONDARY, TECHNICAL AND TEACHER TRAINING)
1955-56 TO 1959-60.

Year.	Administration.						Mission.						Total.								
	Schools. (a)	Teachers.(a)			Pupils.(a)			Schools.	Teachers.(b)			Pupils.			Schools.	Teachers.(b)			Pupils.		
		Non-indigenous.	Indigenous.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Non-indigenous.	Indigenous.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Non-indigenous.	Indigenous.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1955-56	15	37	20	57	(c) 819	(c) 35	(c) 854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1956-57	12	32	3	35	(c) 615	(c) 33	(c) 648	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1957-58	16	45	8	53	(d) 795	(d) 43	(d) 838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1958-59	15	(i)	(i)	65	(e) 802	(e) 45	(e) 847	25	..	..	..	(g) 643	(g) 80	(g) 723	40	..	..	..	1,445	(e)(g) 125	1,570
1959-60	22	(j) 55	(j) 3	(j) 58	(f) 1,741	(f) 134	(f) 1,875	25	33	2	35	(h) 963	(h) 94	(h) 1,057	47	(i) 88	(i) 5	(j) 93	(e)(g) 2,704	(f)(h) 228	(e)(g) 2,932

(a) Teachers and pupils at primary level in these schools have been excluded and appear in Table 2. (b) Comparative figures for mission teachers were not available until 1959-60. (c) Includes seven European and five Asian pupils receiving secondary level correspondence tuition under supervision at primary schools. (d) Includes five European, one Asian and one mixed-race pupils receiving secondary level correspondence tuition under supervision at primary schools. (e) Includes seven European and thirteen Asian pupils receiving secondary level correspondence tuition under supervision at primary schools. (f) Includes sixteen European, two Asian and one mixed-race pupils receiving secondary level correspondence tuition under supervision at primary schools and 924 students receiving tuition through the Pre-Entry and Auxiliary Training Branch but does not include 46 New Guinea secondary school pupils and 40 students receiving teacher training in Papua. (g) Includes twelve European, one Asian and seven mixed-race pupils at intermediate level in primary schools. (h) Includes nine European pupils at intermediate level in primary schools. (i) Not available. (j) Teachers instructing the 924 students receiving tuition through the Pre-Entry and Auxiliary Training Branch are carried on the head-quarters establishment of the Department of Education and are not included.

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

4. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Type of School.	Schools.	Pupils.					Teachers.			
		European.	Asian.	Mixed Race.	Indigenous.	Total.	European.	Asian.	Indigenous.	Total.
Primary (A) (Preparatory to Grade 6)	20	849	267	110	12	1,238	46	3	..	49
Primary (T) (Preparatory to Standard 6)	156	..	..	..	(b)12,236	(b)12,236	(c) 55	..	(c) 411	(c) 466
Intermediate (Standards 7, 8 and 9)	(a) 12	..	..	..	396	396	(d) 18	1	..	(d) 19
Secondary (Forms 1-6)	2	(e) 42	(e) 3	(e) 3	(f) 32	(e)(f)120	8	..	..	8
Technical Training (Years 1 to 5)	5	..	..	..	282	282	20	..	3	23
Teacher Training	3	..	..	..	(g) 153	(g) 153	8	..	..	8
Students receiving tuition through the Pre-Entry and Auxiliary Training Branch (Intermediate and Secondary)	..	..	..	..	924	924	..	..	..	(j)
	198	891	310	113	(i)14,035	(i)15,349	155	4	414	(j) 573

(a) Includes three girls' schools with 39 girls at intermediate level and 168 girls at primary level. Eleven intermediate schools have a primary component but in this table such pupils and their teachers have been included with the primary school pupils and teachers. (b) Includes 911 pupils at primary level in intermediate schools. (c) Includes 29 teachers (fourteen Europeans and fifteen indigenes) instructing pupils at primary level in intermediate schools. (d) Includes six European teachers in secondary schools instructing pupils at intermediate level. (e) Includes sixteen European, two Asian and one mixed race pupils receiving correspondence tuition at primary schools. (f) Does not include 46 New Guinea pupils studying in Papua. (g) Does not include 40 New Guinea students receiving teacher training in Papua. (h) Includes 769 students at intermediate level and 155 students at secondary level. (i) See (f) and (g). (j) The teaching staff for students receiving tuition through the Pre-Entry and Auxiliary Training Branch is carried on at the headquarters establishment of the Department of Education and is not included.

5. MISSION SCHOOLS AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Type of School.	Schools.	Pupils.					Teachers.		
		European.	Asian.	Mixed Race.	Indigenous.	Total.	European.	Indigenous.	Total.
Registered and Recognized—									
Primary (A) (Preparatory to Grade 6)	10	366	32	277	..	675	20	..	20
Primary (T) (Preparatory to Standard 6)	548	..	..	..	42,182	42,182	205	588	793
Intermediate	..	(a) 9	..	..	..	(a) 9	..	..	..
Intermediate (Standards 7, 8, 9) ..	6	..	..	..	(c) 460	(c) 460	7	..	7
Secondary (Sub-junior, Junior) ..	2	..	..	..	82	82	6	..	6
Technical Training (First to Fifth Year)	2	..	..	..	49	49	1	..	1
Teacher Training	15	..	..	..	457	457	19	2	21
Exempt	2,033	..	..	..	71,970	71,970	(b)	(b)	(b)2,681
Total	2,616	375	32	277	115,200	115,884	(b)	(b)	3,529

(a) These students receive instruction at intermediate level in a primary (A) school. level attending primary (T) schools.

(b) Figures not available.

(c) Includes 347 pupils at intermediate

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

6. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

District.	Schools.(a)	Pupils.									Teachers.			
		Non-indigenous.			Indigenous.			Total.						
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	European.	Asian.	Indigenous.(b)	Total.
Administration Schools.														
Western High-lands ..	9	27	28	55	490	68	558	517	96	613	6	..	15	21
Eastern High-lands ..	25	49	26	75	1,309	241	1,550	1,358	267	1,625	16	..	45	61
Sepik ..	22	28	26	54	932	194	1,126	960	220	1,180	11	..	38	49
Madang ..	21	69	56	125	967	312	1,279	1,036	368	1,404	15	..	41	56
Morobe ..	35	197	201	398	1,837	814	2,651	2,034	1,015	3,049	39	..	59	98
New Britain ..	34	243	218	461	2,054	1,071	3,125	2,297	1,289	3,586	52	4	96	152
New Ireland..	24	44	29	73	625	334	959	669	363	1,032	7	..	51	58
Bougainville..	9	9	4	13	259	114	373	268	118	386	4	..	17	21
Manus ..	19	26	15	41	779	711	1,490	805	726	1,531	5	..	52	57
Students receiving tuition through the Pre-Entry and Auxiliary Training Branch ..	..	..	..	..	924	..	924	924	..	924	..	..	..	..
	198	692	603	1,295 (c)	10,176	3,859	14,035 (d)	10,868	4,462	15,330 (c)(d)	155	4	414	573
Mission Schools.														
Western High-lands ..	258 (219)	11	12	23	11,843	4,570	16,413	11,854	4,582	16,436	46	..	536 (526)	582
Eastern High-lands ..	293 (257)	23	21	44	8,296	3,854	12,150	8,319	3,875	12,194	17	..	281 (272)	298
Sepik ..	402 (354)	..	..	..	10,877	7,578	18,455	10,877	7,878	18,455	46	..	440 (419)	486
Madang ..	481 (418)	38	38	76	9,015	7,001	16,016	9,053	7,039	16,092	37	..	511 (475)	548
Morobe ..	451 (377)	83	73	156	9,765	7,696	17,461	9,841	7,769	17,617	18	..	425 (393)	443
New Britain ..	254 (134)	151	170	321	8,904	7,752	16,656	9,055	7,922	16,977	47	2	455 (244)	504
New Ireland..	161 (113)	34	30	64	3,063	2,823	5,886	3,097	2,853	5,950	2	..	254 (190)	256
Bougainville..	251 (131)	..	..	..	5,612	4,271	9,883	5,612	4,271	9,883	37	..	299 (132)	336
Manus ..	65 (30)	..	..	..	1,268	1,012	2,280	1,268	1,012	2,280	6	..	70 (30)	76
	2,516 (2,033)	340	344	684	68,643	46,557	115,200	68,983	46,901	115,884	256	2	3,271 (2,681)	3,529
Total.														
Western High-lands ..	267 (219)	38	40	78	12,333	4,638	16,971	12,371	4,678	17,049	52	..	551 (526)	603
Eastern High-lands ..	318 (257)	72	47	119	9,605	4,095	13,700	9,677	4,142	13,819	33	..	326 (272)	359
Sepik ..	424 (354)	28	26	54	11,809	7,772	19,581	11,837	7,798	19,635	57	..	478 (419)	535
Madang ..	502 (418)	107	94	201	9,982	7,313	17,295	10,089	7,407	17,496	52	..	552 (475)	604
Morobe ..	486 (377)	280	274	554	11,602	8,510	20,112	11,882	8,784	20,666	57	..	484 (393)	541
New Britain ..	288 (134)	394	388	782	10,958	8,823	19,781	11,352	9,211	20,563	99	..	551 (244)	656
New Ireland..	185 (113)	78	59	137	3,688	3,157	6,845	3,766	3,216	6,982	9	..	305 (190)	314
Bougainville..	260 (131)	9	4	13	5,871	4,385	10,256	5,880	4,389	10,269	41	..	316 (132)	357
Manus ..	84 (30)	26	15	41	2,047	1,723	3,770	2,073	1,738	3,811	11	..	122 (30)	133
Extra Mural/Correspondence tuition ..	..	..	..	..	924	..	924	924	..	924	..	..	..	..
	2,814 (2,033)	1,032	947	1,979 (c)	78,819	50,416	129,235 (d)	79,851	51,363	131,214 (c)(d)	411	6	3,685 (2,681)	4,102

(a) Includes exempt schools, figures for which are shown in brackets. (b) Includes teachers in exempt schools, figures for which are shown in brackets.
 (c) Does not include sixteen European, two Asian and one mixed-race children receiving correspondence tuition under supervision at primary schools. (d) Does not include 40 teacher trainees and 46 secondary school pupils receiving tuition in Papua.

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

7. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS: NON-INDIGENOUS PUPILS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

	European.			Asian.			Mixed Race.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Administration Schools.</i>												
Primary (A)—												
Preparatory ..	85	57	142	35	28	63	16	7	23	136	92	228
Grade 1 ..	58	86	144	22	19	41	11	11	22	91	116	207
2 ..	90	67	157	20	15	35	11	4	15	121	86	207
3 ..	61	70	131	22	21	43	10	5	15	93	96	189
4 ..	70	48	118	16	16	32	12	4	16	98	68	166
5 ..	41	47	88	20	17	37	8	5	13	69	69	138
6 ..	42	27	69	6	10	16	5	1	6	53	38	91
Total Primary(A)	447	402	849	141	126	267	73	37	110	661	565	1,226
Secondary—												
Form I. ..	2	9	11	10	13	23	..	1	1	12	23	35
II. ..	5	1	6	6	5	11	1	..	1	12	6	18
III. ..	1	2	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	3	3	6
IV. ..	..	3	3	2	2	4	..	..	..	2	5	7
V. ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
VI ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total Secondary	10	16	26	20	21	41	1	1	2	31	38	(a) 69
Total Adminis- tration Schools	457	418	875	161	147	308	74	38	112	692	603	1,295
<i>Mission Schools.</i>												
Primary (A)—												
Preparatory ..	22	29	51	2	2	4	28	17	45	52	48	100
Grade 1 ..	29	29	58	2	4	6	24	30	54	55	63	118
2 ..	25	17	42	5	4	9	20	20	40	50	41	91
3 ..	27	22	49	7	2	9	14	20	34	48	44	92
4 ..	29	24	53	..	2	2	18	24	42	47	50	97
5 ..	32	19	51	2	..	2	11	22	33	45	41	86
6 ..	18	44	62	..	..	..	19	10	29	37	54	91
Total Primary(A)	182	184	366	18	14	32	134	143	277	334	341	675
Intermediate—												
Grade 7 ..	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
Total Mission Schools ..	188	187	375	18	14	32	134	143	277	340	344	(b) 684
Grand Total ..	645	605	1,250	179	161	340	208	181	389	1,032	947	(b)1,979

(a) Does not include sixteen European, two Asian and one mixed-race children receiving correspondence tuition under supervision at primary schools.
 (b) This is a substantial increase on the figures shown in the corresponding table of the Report for 1958-59. Data on the academic level of all pupils attending registered and recognized schools, which was not available in 1958-59, is now available.

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

8. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS: INDIGENOUS PUPILS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Standard.	Pupils.		
	Administration.	Mission.	Total.
(i) Primary (A)—			
Preparatory	2	..	2
Grade 1	2	..	2
3	1	..	1
4	4	..	4
5	3	..	3
Total	12	..	12
(ii) Primary (T)—			
Preparatory	2,929	16,830	19,759
Standard 1	2,861	8,760	11,621
2	2,136	7,150	9,286
3	1,781	4,483	6,264
4	1,321	2,790	4,111
5	704	1,371	2,075
6	504	798	1,302
Total	12,236	(a) 42,182	54,418
(iii) Intermediate—			
Standard 7	257	297	554
8	91	93	184
9	48	70	118
Students receiving tuition through the Pre-entry and Auxiliary Training Branch(c) ..	769	..	769
Total	1,165	460	1,625
(iv) Secondary—			
Form 1	29	82	111
2	3	..	3
3	..	..	..
4	..	..	..
Students receiving tuition through the Pre-entry and Auxiliary Training Branch(c) ..	155	..	155
Total	(b) 187	82	(b) 269
(v) Technical—			
Year 1	162	49	211
2	83	..	83
3	25	..	25
4	11	..	11
5	1	..	1
Total	282	49	331
Teacher Training—			
Total	(b) 153	457	(b) 610
Grand Total	(b) 14,035	(d) 43,220	(b) 57,265

(a) Pupils in registered and recognized schools only. In addition there are 71,970 pupils attending exempt schools. (b) In addition 40 teacher trainees and 46 secondary school students are receiving tuition in Papua. (c) At 30th June, 1960, the students had not been classified by grade. (d) In addition there are 71,970 pupils attending exempt schools.

APPENDIX XXII.—*continued.*

9. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY INDIGENES, BY DISTRICT, AT 30TH JUNE, 1960. (a)

The intermediate schools contain a primary component and one secondary school contains an intermediate component. In this Table, all teachers and pupils have been included without relation to the academic level to which they belong.

District.	Type of School.	Number of Schools.	Pupils.			Teachers.						Total Staff.
						Non-indigenous.			Indigenous.			
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Western Highlands	Primary (T)	7	490	68	558	3	..	3	14	1	15	18
Eastern Highlands	Primary (T)	19	1,156	241	1,397	3	3	6	41	..	41	47
	Intermediate	1	95	..	95	1	1	2	3	..	3	5
	Teacher Training	1	38	..	38	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Technical	1	20	..	20	1	..	1	1	..	1	2
		22	1,309	241	1,550	7	4	11	45	..	45	56
Sepik ..	Primary (T)	20	785	194	979	5	..	5	36	..	36	41
	Intermediate	1	147	..	147	4	..	4	2	..	2	6
		21	932	194	1,126	9	..	9	38	..	38	47
Madang ..	Primary (A)(b)	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Primary (T)	17	889	250	1,149	6	..	6	38	1	39	45
	Intermediate Girls	1	..	51	51	..	2	2	..	1	1	3
	Intermediate	1	49	..	49	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Technical	1	27	..	27	1	..	1	1	..	1	2
		20	967	312	1,279	9	2	11	39	2	41	52
Morobe..	Primary (T)	26	1,437	618	2,055	5	5	10	47	9	56	66
	Intermediate Girls	1	..	110	110	..	1	1	..	3	3	4
	Intermediate	2	265	65	330	3	..	3	..	..	..	3
	Technical	1	76	..	76	7	..	7	..	..	..	7
	Teacher Training	1	59	21	80	2	2	4	..	..	..	4
		31	1,837	814	2,651	17	8	25	47	12	59	84
New Britain ..	Primary (A)(b)	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Primary (T)	24	1,543	1,018	2,561	5	1	6	79	16	95	101
	Intermediate Girls	1	..	46	46	..	2	2	..	..	..	2
	Intermediate	1	305	..	305	7	..	7	..	..	..	7
	Secondary	2	25	7	32	10	4	14	..	..	..	14
	Teacher Training	1	35	..	35	1	1	2	..	..	..	2
	Technical	1	137	..	137	10	..	10	1	..	1	11
	30	2,054	1,071	3,125	33	8	41	80	16	96	137	

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

9. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY INDIGENES, BY DISTRICTS AT 30TH JUNE, 1960—continued.

District.	Type of School.	Number of Schools.	Pupils.			Teachers.						
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Non-indigenous.			Indigenous.			Total Staff.
						Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
New Ireland ..	Primary (T) ..	20	563	334	897	2	..	2	43	6	49	51
	Intermediate ..	1	40	..	40	1	..	1	2	..	2	3
	Technical ..	1	22	..	22	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
		22	625	334	959	4	..	4	45	6	51	55
Bougainville ..	Primary (T) ..	7	201	114	315	2	..	2	14	..	14	16
	Intermediate ..	1	58	..	58	1	..	1	3	..	3	4
		8	259	114	373	3	..	3	17	..	17	20
Manus	Primary (T) ..	16	737	677	1,414	1	..	1	49	2	51	52
	Intermediate ..	1	42	34	76	1	1	2	1	..	1	3
		17	779	711	1,490	2	1	3	50	2	52	55
Grand Total ..		178	9,252	3,859	13,111 (c)	87	23	110	375	39	414	524

(a) Does not include 924 students receiving post-primary tuition through the Pre-Entry and Auxiliary Training Branch.

Table 7.

(c) Does not include 40 teacher trainees and 46 secondary school students receiving tuition in Papua.

(b) These schools are listed in

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

10. MISSIONS CONDUCTING SCHOOLS AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Mission.	Registered and Recognized Schools.								Exempt Schools.	Grand Total.
	Primary.			Schools beyond Primary Level.						
	Primary (A).	Primary (T).	Total.	Inter- mediate.	Second- ary.	Technical.	Teacher Training.	Total.		
Apostolic Church Mission	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Assemblies of God in Australia—New Guinea Mission	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	13	16
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	28	33
Australian Lutheran Mission	..	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	27	32
Bismarck-Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	95	97
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word ..	..	23	23	..	..	..	1	1	341	365
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ..	3	34	37	1	..	..	1	2	222	261
Catholic Mission of the Holy Trinity(a)	..	11	11	1	..	..	1	2	13	26
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Vunapope ..	3	95	98	..	2	..	2	4	15	117
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Kavieng	1	54	55	..	..	..	..	..	10	65
Christian Missions in Many Lands ..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	10
Church of Christ Mission	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Church of the Nazarene	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coral Sea Union of Seventh Day Adventists	..	11	11	1	..	..	1	2	44	57
East and West Indies Bible Mission ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
Evangelical Lutheran Mission	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	12	17
Four Square Gospel Mission	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Franciscan Mission	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	108	123
Lutheran Mission Missouri Synod ..	1	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	84	91
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea	2	105	107	1	..	2	4	7	743	857
Marist Mission Society	..	96	96	1	..	..	2	3	12	111
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand	..	25	25	1	..	..	1	2	73	100
Methodist Overseas Mission (New Guinea District)	..	19	19	..	..	..	1	1	170	190
New Guinea Anglican Mission	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	10	23
New Tribes Mission (New Guinea) Incorporated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Salvation Army (New Guinea)	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
South Seas Evangelical Mission Limited	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mis- sion	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total	10	548	558	6	2	2	15	25	2,033	2,616

(a) These missions began operating during 1959-60.

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

11. PUPILS ATTENDING MISSION SCHOOLS AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Mission	Primary Schools.									Registered and Recognized Schools Beyond Primary Level.								Grand Total.		
	Registered and Recognized.					Exempt School's.			Total.	Intermediate. and Secondary.		Technical.		Teacher Training.		Total.				
	Non-indigenous.		Indigenous.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.													Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Apostolic Church Mission ..	..	..	27	9	36	45	15	60	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	24	96	
Assemblies of God in Australia— New Guinea Mission ..	..	..	208	68	276	510	304	814	1,090	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	718	372	1,090	
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated ..	..	..	225	99	324	666	452	1,118	1,442	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	891	551	1,442	
Australian Lutheran Mission ..	..	..	336	152	488	416	410	826	1,314	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	756	562	1,318	
Bismarck—Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists ..	..	..	146	75	221	840	648	1,488	1,709	(b)	32	(b)	7	..	..	..	39	1,018	730	1,748
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word ..	23	21	1,696	1,177	2,917	7,752	6,607	14,359	17,276	(b)	41	(b)	4	..	..	25	70	9,537	7,809	17,346
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ..	86	83	1,687	1,173	3,029	3,409	2,908	6,317	9,346	11	..	..	..	20	..	..	31	5,213	4,164	9,377
Catholic Mission of the Holy Trinity(a) ..	..	..	1,056	307	1,363	5,032	1,595	6,627	7,990	20	..	..	..	10	..	..	30	6,118	1,902	8,020
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Vunapope ..	151	170	5,149	4,675	10,145	246	248	494	10,639	(b)	175	(b)	31	..	..	94	320	5,815	5,144	10,959
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Kavieng ..	34	30	1,944	1,723	3,731	105	135	240	3,971	(b)	22	..	..	..	..	..	22	2,105	1,888	3,993
Christian Missions in Many Lands ..	..	..	185	57	242	152	58	210	452	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	337	115	452
Church of Christ Mission ..	..	..	29	33	62	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	33	62
Church of the Nazarene ..	..	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	50
Coral Sea Union of Seventh Day Adventists ..	..	..	709	169	878	852	458	1,310	2,188	13	1	..	..	15	3	32	1,589	631	2,220	
East and West Indies Bible Mission ..	..	..	99	11	110	40	6	46	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	17	156
Evangelical Lutheran Mission ..	..	..	185	106	291	117	127	244	535	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	302	233	535
Four Square Gospel Mission(d) ..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	32
Franciscan Mission ..	..	..	976	730	1,706	1,836	1,079	2,915	4,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,812	1,809	4,621
Lutheran Mission Missouri Synod ..	11	12	350	97	470	1,741	1,058	2,799	3,269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,102	1,167	3,269
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea ..	29	25	3,693	1,607	5,354	14,240	9,629	23,869	29,223	(c)	78	(d)	3	49	..	158	288	18,247	11,264	29,511
Marist Mission Society ..	..	..	3,692	2,970	6,662	240	126	366	7,028	57	..	..	..	31	19	107	4,020	3,115	7,135	
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand ..	..	..	830	579	1,409	392	364	756	2,165	21	..	..	..	23	3	47	1,266	946	2,212	
Methodist Overseas Mission (New Guinea District) ..	..	..	854	631	1,485	3,341	3,155	6,496	7,981	(b)	35	..	..	29	3	67	4,259	3,789	8,048	
New Guinea Anglican Mission ..	..	..	658	326	984	128	93	221	1,205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	786	419	1,205	
New Tribes Mission (New Guinea) Incorporated ..	..	..	..	..	..	75	35	110	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	35	110	
Salvation Army (New Guinea)(a) ..	..	..	61	27	88	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	27	88	
South Seas Evangelical Mission Limited ..	..	..	250	58	308	184	69	253	561	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	434	127	561	
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mis- sion ..	..	..	200	28	228	..	..	..	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	28	228	
Total ..	334	341	25,295	16,887	42,857	42,391	29,579	71,970	114,827	505	46	49	..	409	48	1,057	68,983	46,901	115,884	

(a) These missions began operating in 1959-60.
primary (A) school.

(b) These pupils are at intermediate level at primary (T) schools.
(d) These non-indigenous pupils are at intermediate level at a primary (A) school.

(c) Includes six non-indigenous pupils at intermediate level at a

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

12. TEACHERS IN MISSION SCHOOLS AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Mission.	Registered and Recognized Schools.						Exempt Schools.			Total.		
	Non-Indigenous.			Indigenous.			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.						
Apostolic Church Mission ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2
Assemblies of God in Australia— New Guinea Mission ..	1	2	3	..	..	..	13	5	18	14	7	21
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated ..	1	2	3	..	..	..	50	..	50	51	2	53
Australian Lutheran Mission ..	2	2	4	..	..	..	29	..	29	31	2	33
Bismarck—Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	97	..	97	98	..	98
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word ..	14	29	43	25	3	28	372	7	379	411	39	450
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost	15	14	29	28	..	28	250	..	250	293	14	307
Catholic Mission of the Holy Trinity(a) ..	6	4	10	9	..	9	275	..	275	290	4	294
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Vunapope ..	13	27	40	160	27	187	19	..	19	192	54	246
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Kavieng ..	4	4	8	81	8	89	13	..	13	98	12	110
Christian Missions in Many Lands	3	1	4	..	..	..	7	3	10	10	4	14
Church of Christ Mission ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Church of the Nazarene ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Coral Sea Union of Seventh Day Adventists ..	7	..	7	1	..	1	45	..	45	53	..	53
East and West Indies Bible Mission	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	4	3	3	6
Evangelical Lutheran Mission ..	..	..	..	4	..	4	12	..	12	16	..	16
Four Square Gospel Mission ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Franciscan Mission ..	5	5	10	1	..	1	132	..	132	138	5	143
Lutheran Missinn Missouri Synod	8	1	9	..	..	..	94	..	94	102	1	103
Lutheran Mission New Guinea ..	16	16	32	42	..	42	746	42	788	804	58	862
Marist Mission Society ..	12	20	32	114	24	138	18	..	18	144	44	188
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand ..	..	5	5	27	2	29	78	..	78	105	7	112
Methodist Overseas Mission (New Guinea District) ..	4	4	8	27	2	29	341	3	344	372	9	381
New Guinea Anglican Mission ..	..	1	1	5	..	5	16	1	17	21	2	23
New Tribes Mission (New Guinea) Incorporated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2
Salvation Army (New Guinea)(a)	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
South Seas Evangelical Mission Ltd.	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	4	4	2	6
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mis- sion ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total ..	116	142	258	524	66	590	2,616	65	2,681	3,256	273	3,529

(a) These missions began operating in 1959-60.

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

13. EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Administration—

Department of Education—

	£	£
Salaries	460,723	
Contingencies	87,566	
Education Services	171,181	
Grants-in-aid to missions	153,689	
		873,159
Other departmental educational training(a)		65,448
Public Libraries		12,264
Building Construction—Schools, &c.(b)		145,454
		1,096,325
Missions—Expenditure from own funds(c)		435,000
Total		1,531,325

(a) Training carried out by the Public Service Institute and the Departments of Public Health, Native Affairs, Forests, Posts and Telegraphs, Civil Affairs and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. (b) Includes expenditure on furniture and fittings but does not include expenditure on maintenance of buildings. (c) Returns from missions are incomplete.

APPENDIX XXIII.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS.

The Treaties, Conventions and Agreements applying to the Territory at 30th June, 1958, are shown at page 221 of the report for 1957–58. Those applied to the Territory during 1958–59 are shown at page 235 of the report for 1958–59.

During 1959–60 the following Treaties, Conventions and Agreements have been applied to the Territory:—

General and Multilateral International Agreements—

Convention for fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea (9th July, 1920)—applying as from 8th July, 1959.

Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of Agricultural Workers (12th November, 1921)—applying as from 8th July, 1959.

Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture (16th November, 1921)—applying as from 16th July, 1959.

Bilateral Treaties, excluding Extradition Treaties—

Federal Republic of Germany:—Trade Agreement (14th October, 1959)—applying as from 1st July, 1959.

France:—Convention supplementary to the Convention of 2nd February, 1922, respecting legal proceedings (15th April, 1936)—applying as from 9th October, 1959.

Federation of Malaya:—Agreement relating to Air Services (29th September, 1959)—applying as from 29th September, 1959.

Thailand:—Agreement relating to Air Services (26th February, 1960)—applying as from 26th February, 1960.

APPENDIX XXIV.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

Place.	Month.	Maximum Temperature. (° F.)	Minimum Temperature. (° F.)	9 a.m. Humidity. (%)	Rainfall Points (100 Points = One Inch)	Rain Days.
Lae	1959—					
	July	82.1	71.5	88	1,414	23
	August	79.8	71.1	90	2,878	24
	September	82.7	71.6	85	2,142	20
	October	85.2	72.5	78	1,246	17
	November	86.1	73.4	80	1,632	24
	December	88.3	75.3	77	935	19
	1960—					
	January	86.1	74.6	80	1,633	26
	February	87.2	74.5	79	1,001	19
	March	85.7	74.2	80	751	18
	April	84.5	73.9	90	1,676	24
	May	84.9	73.7	84	1,446	24
	June	82.7	72.6	86	1,599	21
Madang	1959—					
	July	85.3	73.3	76	363	13
	August	85.3	74.0	81	272	7
	September	85.8	73.1	81	428	13
	October	86.5	72.8	82	2,481	24
	November	86.0	73.1	82	1,784	25
	December	87.0	74.4	82	859	23
	1960—					
	January	86.1	73.7	89	2,209	22
	February	85.4	73.8	84	876	21
	March	85.2	73.4	86	1,730	26
	April	85.2	73.2	88	2,688	23
	May	86.9	73.8	88	1,248	22
	June	84.4	72.8	88	1,505	24
Rabaul	1959—					
	July	89.8	74.7	77	183	13
	August	87.4	74.1	78	518	20
	September	88.9	74.2	74	274	13
	October	89.9	73.9	76	417	11
	November	89.9	74.3	73	655	14
	December	87.1	74.3	81	2,291	26
	1960—					
	January	87.5	74.2	79	1,207	22
	February	87.4	74.2	81	610	16
	March	87.3	73.7	81	1,671	22
	April	87.7	74.2	81	1,181	19
	May	87.8	74.3	78	512	7
	June	87.2	73.1	80	869	13
Momote	1959—					
	July	85.4	76.1	81	1,028	26
	August	85.1	75.4	77	2,654	27
	September	85.5	75.8	80	1,481	28
	October	86.3	75.6	77	1,601	20
	November	87.4	76.2	74	836	19
	December	86.5	76.6	80	974	30
	1960—					
	January	85.4	75.3	84	1,525	24
	February	85.9	75.5	83	1,279	23
	March	85.6	75.6	84	1,186	26
	April	86.5	75.9	80	690	19
	May	87.8	78.0	77	506	19
	June	85.3	75.6	83	1,560	27

APPENDIX XXV

RELIGIOUS MISSIONS

1. RELIGIOUS MISSIONS OPERATING IN THE TERRITORY AT 30TH JUNE, 1960

Name of Mission.	Headquarters in the Territory.	Districts of Operation.	Number of Non-indigenous Missionaries.	Estimated Number of Adherents.
Apostolic Church Mission(a) ..	Laiagam ..	Western Highlands ..	9	(a)
Assemblies of God in Australia—New Guinea Mission	Maprik ..	Sepik ..	22	10,000
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated	Baiyer River ..	Western Highlands and Sepik ..	33	6,000
Australian Lutheran Mission ..	Rooke Island ..	Morobe ..	19	5,600
Bismarck—Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists	Rabaul ..	Manus, New Britain, New Ireland and Bougainville	58	8,100
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word	Wewak ..	Sepik, Eastern Highlands ..	133	80,000
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ..	Alexishafen ..	Morobe, Madang, Eastern and Western Highlands	107	40,000
Catholic Mission of the Holy Trinity(b)	Mount Hagen	Western Highlands ..	43	25,000
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus	Vunapope ..	New Britain ..	201	73,000
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus	Kavieng ..	New Britain, New Ireland and Manus	44	22,600
Christian Missions in Many Lands	Lumi ..	Sepik ..	33	3,200
Church of Christ Mission ..	Bogia ..	Madang ..	8	1,200
Church of the Nazarene ..	Minj ..	Western Highlands ..	5	2,000
Coral Sea Union of Seventh Day Adventists	Lae ..	Morobe, Madang, Eastern and Western Highlands	37	4,910
East and West Indies Bible Mission ..	Mount Hagen	Western Highlands ..	4	1,500
Evangelical Lutheran Mission ..	Lorengau ..	Manus ..	8	3,500
Foursquare Gospel Mission(b) ..	Goroka ..	Eastern Highlands ..	3	1,000
Franciscan Mission ..	Aitape ..	Sepik ..	48	22,000
Kwato Extension Association Incorporated(b)	Kwato (Papua)	Eastern Highlands ..	..	100
Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod ..	Wabag ..	Western Highlands ..	37	18,000
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea ..	Lae ..	Morobe, Madang, Eastern and Western Highlands	292	197,746
Marist Mission Society ..	Tsiroge ..	Bougainville ..	96	39,000
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand	Sohano ..	Bougainville ..	23	8,500
Methodist Overseas Mission (New Guinea District)	Rabaul ..	New Britain and New Ireland ..	27	52,000
New Guinea Anglican Mission ..	Dogura (Papua)	Eastern and Western Highlands ..	19	8,000
New Tribes Mission (New Guinea) Incorporated	Goroka ..	Morobe and Eastern Highlands ..	23	1,500
South Seas Evangelical Mission Ltd.	Maprik ..	Sepik ..	22	20,000
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission	Minj ..	Eastern and Western Highlands ..	22	2,000
Sola Fide Mission ..	Lumi ..	Sepik ..	4	2,000
Salvation Army ..	Port Moresby (Papua)	Eastern Highlands ..	4	300
Total ..	..	..	1,384	(c) 658,756

(a) Information not available.

(b) These missions began operating during 1959-60.

(c) Incomplete.

NOTE.—The estimates of number of adherents are compiled from information furnished by each mission.

APPENDIX XXV.—continued.

2. NATIONALITIES OF NON-INDIGENOUS MISSIONARIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
British (including Australian citizens)	321	306	627
Austrian	12	5	17
Czechoslovakian	3	1	4
Dutch	21	14	35
French	3	6	9
German	164	128	292
Guatemalan	..	1	1
Hungarian	3	2	5
Irish	13	5	18
Italian	8	..	8
Swiss	9	12	21
United States of America	174	135	309
Other	34	4	38
Total	765	619	1,384

3. MEDICAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF MISSIONS: SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960.

Particulars.	Medical Expenditure.	Educational Expenditure.
	£	£
Grant-in-aid by Administration	186,455	153,689
Ascertainable Expenditure from own funds	108,832	(a)435,000
Total	295,287	588,689

(a) Returns from missions are incomplete.

NOTE.—For further details of medical and educational activities of missions see Appendix XIX—Health and Appendix XXII—Education.

APPENDIX XXVI.

INDEX:--TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL QUESTIONNAIRE.

REFERENCES ARE TO QUESTIONS IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL (DOCUMENT T/1010) AND TO QUESTIONS ADDED AT THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COUNCIL (DOCUMENT T/1010/ADD.1). THE LATTER HAVE BEEN INDICATED BY THE LETTERS "a" AND "b".

Question.	Page.	Question.	Page.	Question.	Page.	Question.	Page.
..	11-14	44	47	92	99	141	116
..	14-19	45	47-50	93	99	142	116-117
..	14-15	46	50	94	99-100	143	117
..	19-20	47	50	95	99-100	144	117-119
..	20	48	50	96	99	145	117
..	20	49	51	97	100	146	117-118
..	20	50	51-56	98	100-105	147	117-119
..	21	51	56-57	98a	105	148	117-119
..	21	52	57	99	105	149	119
..	21	53	57	100	101-105	150	119-120
..	21-22	54	57-58	101	102	151	120-121
a	21-22	55	58-63	102	105	152	121
..	22-23	56	58, 63	103	105	153	122-123
..	23	57	62	103a	105	154	123-124
..	23-25, 41	57a	61-62	104	105	155	124
..	23	58	63-76	105	105	156	124
..	25	58a	66-67	106	105-106	157	125
..	25	59	76	107	105-106	158	125
..	25	60	76	108	105-106	159	125
..	24-27	61	76	108a	105-106	160	125-126
..	25-29	62	76-78	109	106	161	126-127
..	27-28	63	78-80	110	106	162	126
0a	27-28	64	80-84	111	106	163	126
1	29-32	65	82-84	112	106-107	164	127
2	33-37	66	83	113	107	165	127-128
2a	36-37	66a	81	114	107	166	127-128
2b	33	67	84-87	115	113-114	167	128
3	37-38	68	84-87	116	107	168	128
4	38	69	87	117	107-111	169	128
5	38-40	70	87-88	118	110	170	129
6	40	71	87	119	108-109	171	128-129
7	40	72	87-88	120	..	172	129-130
8	41	73	88	121	..	173	130
8a	41-42	73a	87	122	106-107	174	131
9	42-43	74	88	123	111	175	131
0	43	75	88-94	124	111	176	131
0a	43	76	94	125	111	177	132
1	43	77	91-94	126	111	178	132
2	43	78	94-95	127	111-112	179	132-133
3	43	79	95	128	112	180	133
4	43-45	80	95-96	129	112	181	133
5a	44-45	81	96-98	130	112-113	182	133
6	43	82	96	131	113-114	183	133
7	45	83	96	132	114	184	..
7a	44	84	96	133	114-115	185	133
8	45-46	85	96	134	114	186	..
8a	45	86	96-97	135	114-115	187	134
9	45	87	97	136	115	188	134
40	45	88	97	137	115	189	134-141
41	45-46	89	97-98	138	115	190	141-142
42	46-47	90	98	139	115	..	..
43	47	91	98-100	140	115-116	..	..