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Number 26

THE CONTRIBUTION OF VOLUNTARY AID ORGANISATIONS TO THE
DEVELOPMENT OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA, 1966-67

Micheline Dewdney

January 1969

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and

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January 1969
The large and increasing volume of services provided by voluntary agencies in Papua-New Guinea constitutes a very substantial part of the development effort. In order to gain some measure of the extent of these services, and of the sources and amounts of finance and staff employed in them, the New Guinea Research Unit initiated this study and engaged Mrs Micheline Dewdney to carry it out. The very significant data she gathered is summarised by her in this Bulletin.

By far the largest contributors are the Christian missions, and their main contribution is to education and medical services (funds and staff used for more specifically religious purposes were excluded from this survey). Voluntary agencies provide nearly 70 per cent of the educational services in terms of teachers and pupils, and between one-third and one-half of medical services (depending on the criteria of measurement).

Of the 9,151 persons employed by the voluntary agencies surveyed (excluding those whose work was specifically religious), 7,200 were indigenous. Of the 1,951 expatriates, 50 per cent came from North America and Europe, 43 per cent from Australia, and 7 per cent from New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. Had the survey been complete, the number of expatriate volunteers would probably have exceeded 2,000.

The largest single source of finance for the voluntary agencies covered in the study was the United States of America. This was followed by Europe, and then by funds raised within Papua-New Guinea. Only 16 per cent of the funds came from Australia.

The staff of voluntary agencies are paid at very low rates and Mrs Dewdney estimates $441 per annum to be the average basic mission salary for expatriate staff. Were the government to engage these same people at government rates the cost would probably be at least five times higher. And the total expenditure of voluntary agencies during the financial year 1966-67, which Mrs Dewdney estimates at $10,000,000, would have been of the order of $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 if the equivalent services had been provided by government at current costs and salaries.
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I wish to thank all representatives of the voluntary organisations who assisted by giving information for this study. Their patience and untiring efforts in submitting detailed data are gratefully acknowledged. I am indebted also to all officers of the Departments of Public Health and Education who kindly enabled me to obtain useful information from official records.

It would be impossible to thank all persons individually, but without their help and encouragement this study could not have been completed.

Acknowledgment is also made of the kind assistance of the following organisations in providing plates to illustrate some of their activities:

Anglican Mission
Australian Lutheran Mission
Australian Red Cross Society
Campaigners for Christ
Papua and New Guinea Welders' Club
Young Women's Christian Association
Chapter 1

The study: purpose, scope and method

Introduction and purpose

It is being increasingly recognised that government aid does not fully indicate the extent of aid given to developing countries. In 1964, a tentative and conservative estimate of Australia's contribution to developing countries through voluntary aid organisations was well over $6,000,000 per annum, about two-thirds coming from church organisations (Anderson 1964:127-42). This study attempts to establish the extent and nature of voluntary aid to Papua-New Guinea, and its effects on that country's development. The voluntary aid complex will be assessed in terms of the types of organisations, their historical backgrounds and present fields of activity, their financial resources and expenditure, their personnel and special skills, and their interaction with other organisations, voluntary and statutory.

Insufficient recognition has been paid to the assistance of voluntary organisations in developing countries and Papua-New Guinea is no exception. The literature abounds with the ideal and actual roles of government institutions with barely a mention of voluntary bodies, a situation almost inevitably caused by the relative dearth of material, statistical and qualitative, published by the latter, unlike statutory institutions which are bound to submit comprehensive annual official reports on their work. This study is an initial attempt to fill the vacuum on the work of voluntary institutions in a developing country.

Scope

The terms 'development' and 'voluntary' need to be defined at the outset. Contemporary social and political scientists have conceded that the term 'development', so widely used in its economic connotations, involves a political and social rather than an economic process, 'with the shaping of attitudes, and the creation forcibly or otherwise, of workable institutional structures' (Heilbroner 1963:24). This process demands the acquisition of new skills, new habits, new institutions (Fickett 1966:5). Both statutory and voluntary organisations are committed to this process of change.
The new skills, habits and institutions to which Smelser (1966:28-9) refers are being provided by the voluntary organisations in Papua-New Guinea today to meet emerging needs created by development. As in other developing countries, some characteristic changes are occurring, including technological changes, commercial production of agricultural goods, industrialisation and urbanisation. The voluntary organisations are actively concerned with development through the provision of human resources and material wealth in the fields of health, education, welfare and technology.

Voluntary institutions have been defined by the Oxford English Dictionary as institutions which are maintained and supported solely or largely by the free will offerings or contributions of members or subscribers, and are free from state interference or control. In most countries today, there has been increasing state subsidy and supervision of voluntary institutions, but the bulk of their support and maintenance still comes largely from voluntary contributions. In Papua-New Guinea, government subsidies to voluntary institutions in the fields of health and education have encouraged the organisations to continue supplying these services, although there are growing signs of dissatisfaction at the insufficient financial recognition for them by the Administration.

Voluntary organisations included in this study were the ones providing a service to the indigenous people of Papua-New Guinea of a medical, social, educational, agricultural, technical or financial nature. A number of self-help organisations were excluded if their raison d'être was primarily the welfare of their own members.

A widely representative group of voluntary organisations co-operated in submitting information for the study. A summary of the contribution of each individual organisation is given in Appendix I. Organisations belonging to the same denomination or corporate group have been treated as separate units if they worked under individual administrative frameworks, e.g. each Catholic diocese and each service club has been treated independently.

A total of 94 organisations were contacted, and 72 were included in the final sample. A further two missions and a service club sent information too late to be included in the analysis. The organisations in the study have been classified into five main categories:

---

1 Brief mention is also made in the study of a number of other organisations, e.g. Papua Ekalesia and the Catholic Missions at Aitape and Vanimo, contributing voluntary aid for which more detailed information could not be provided. Information about such organisations was obtained from indirect sources such as official documents.
I Missionary organisations
II Social welfare organisations
III Service clubs
IV Volunteer service organisations
V Economic aid organisations

Among the 60 missionary organisations contacted, 44, or 76 per cent, co-operated, 12 per cent were unable, because of lack of time or personnel, to answer the questionnaire, and 12 per cent did not reply to the initial letter.

Among the 11 social welfare organisations contacted, the response was 100 per cent co-operation.

Of the 17 service clubs contacted, 11, or 65 per cent, co-operated, and all the volunteer service and economic aid organisations (3 in each category were contacted) were co-operative.

The overall response was as follows: 81 per cent co-operated in the study, but 3 per cent of these sent their information too late to be included, 5 per cent declined to co-operate, and 14 per cent did not reply.

The contributions of the following organisations have been analysed in detail:

I Missionary organisations

Anglican Mission
Apostolic Christian Mission
Assemblies of God
Australian Baptist Missionary Society
Bamu River Mission
Campagners for Christ (Everyman's Centre)
Catholic Mission, Bougainville (Society of Mary)
Catholic Mission, Daru (Company of Mary, the Montfort Fathers)
Catholic Mission, Goroka (Society of the Divine Word)
Catholic Mission, Kavieng (Sacred Heart of Jesus)
Catholic Mission, Lae (Missionaries of Marian Hill)
Catholic Mission, Madang (Society of the Divine Word)
Catholic Mission, Mendi (Capuchin Mission)
Catholic Mission, Mt Hagen (Society of the Divine Word)
Catholic Mission, Port Moresby (Sacred Heart of Jesus)
Catholic Mission, Rabaul (Sacred Heart of Jesus)
Catholic Mission, Sideia (Sacred Heart of Jesus)
Catholic Mission, Wewak (Society of the Divine Word)
Catholic Mission, Yule Island (Sacred Heart of Jesus)
Christian Leaders' Training College

1 More commonly known and hereafter referred to in the study as Catholic Mission, Samarai.
Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship
Churches of Christ
Four-Square Gospel Mission
Gospel Tidings Mission
Leprosy Mission
Lutheran Mission - Australian Lutheran Mission
Lutheran Mission - Lutheran Mission, New Guinea
Lutheran Mission - New Guinea Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod
Methodist Overseas Mission, Mendi
Methodist Overseas Mission, New Zealand
Methodist Overseas Mission, Rabaul
Missionary Aviation Fellowship
Nazarene Mission
New Tribes Mission
Salvation Army
Seventh Day Adventists, Bismarck-Solomons Union Mission
Seventh Day Adventists, Coral Sea Union Mission
Society of St Francis, Koki, Port Moresby
South Sea Evangelical Mission
Summer Institute of Linguistics
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission
Unevangelised Fields Mission
United Church, Port Moresby
Witu Mission (Independent Nazarene Church)

II Social welfare organisations

Australian Boy Scouts Association
Australian Red Cross Society
Cheshire Homes, Papua-New Guinea
Council of Social Service of Papua
Country Women's Association, New South Wales
Country Women's Association, Papua-New Guinea
Girl Guides Association of Papua-New Guinea
St John Ambulance Association
St John Ambulance Brigade
Young Men's Christian Association
Young Women's Christian Association

III Service clubs

Apex Club, Lae
Apex Club, Madang

---

1 On 19 January 1968, the Methodist Overseas Missions, Papua Ekalesia and the United Church of Port Moresby formed the new United Church of Papua, New Guinea and the British Solomon Islands. They will still be referred to as separate missions for the purpose of this study.
Apex Club, Port Moresby
Lions Club, Port Moresby
Lions Club, Sogeri
Rotary Club, Boroko
Rotary Club, Goroka
Rotary Club, Madang
Rotary Club, Port Moresby
Rotary Club, Rabaul
Papua and New Guinea Welders' Club

IV Volunteer service organisations
Ageh
Overseas Service Bureau
Volunteer Service Association

V Economic aid organisations
Australian Freedom from Hunger Campaign
Community Aid Abroad
Misereor

Method of investigation

A preliminary list of voluntary organisations was compiled from official government reports and the Handbook of Papua and New Guinea (1964). This list was revised in the course of field work and contact with a spokesman of the Methodist Overseas Mission in Port Moresby. Contact with the organisations was established in two ways:

(i) Letters were sent to all organisations with administrative headquarters in Australia. Some of these were subsequently excluded when it was found that they did not provide any services within the framework of the study. The letter seeking co-operation outlined the scope and purpose of the study. Information was then obtained by means of a personal interview guided by a questionnaire. A preliminary draft was then prepared and forwarded to the organisations concerned for amendments and additions. Seventeen organisations were contacted in Australia and all agreed to co-operate in the study, spending many hours extracting and submitting the necessary information. This most encouraging response highlights the importance of personal contact in preference to attempting to obtain the information by mail. Personal contact was also used in Papua-New Guinea, some of the organisations having no administrative headquarters in Australia and others from whom additional information was needed.

(ii) The second means of obtaining information was by the mail questionnaire method. This resulted in a lower level of
co-operation: among refusals and failures to reply, all had been approached to submit the information by this method. However, due to the scattered locations of organisations, expenses involved in contacting them all personally would have been prohibitive.

Statistical information was also obtained from the Administration Departments of Public Health and Education in Port Moresby. The main urban areas of Papua-New Guinea were visited, namely, Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Goroka and Mt Hagen, where information was obtained from statutory and voluntary organisations. Personnel from all organisations, the scope and purpose of the study having been carefully interpreted, were most co-operative despite obvious overwork and shortage of staff. Permission was granted by government authorities to study official files and records, and detailed data, not always readily available in annual reports, was obtained.

The study was conducted over a twelve-month period from February 1967 to February 1968. Most of the organisations contacted were so overworked that information at times took over five months to be submitted. Delays of this nature must be accepted as a necessary feature of any comprehensive social research in Papua-New Guinea.
Chapter 2

Historical background of the voluntary aid organisations in Papua-New Guinea

A brief analysis of the historical background of voluntary organisations will help to clarify who the 'aiders' are, where they come from and when they commenced work in Papua-New Guinea.

I Missionary organisations

The people of Papua-New Guinea have been subject from the nineteenth century to multi-cultural influences through contact with missionaries from countries as varied as Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, England, France, South Africa, the United States of America, and Australia. Papua-New Guinea has also gained considerably in financial aid from these countries when missionaries have returned home on leave, and while deputising, have raised large sums of money for their missions.

Two periods can be seen in the history of missionary activity in Papua-New Guinea: (i) the 1880s to the end of the nineteenth century; (ii) post World War II to the present day. During the early period the main denominations became well established. With the exception of the London Missionary Society and the Unevangelised Fields Mission, few if any interdenominational societies ventured to Papua-New Guinea before the end of the second world war. It should be stressed that although the London Missionary Society was officially non-denominational and intent on preaching the gospel without ties to any particular form of church order, it in fact became the organ of the English Congregational Church (Neill 1964:252).

Although preaching the gospel and evangelistic work are high priorities for missionary organisations, missionaries have from the start been involved in activities such as teaching, medical work, agricultural ventures and the running of printing presses. In Papua-New Guinea, provision of services, especially health and education, has been encouraged by Administration subsidies.
Table 1

Missionary organisations: settlement in Papua-New Guinea and country of origin*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Date (where known) and country of origin</th>
<th>Settlement in and/or connection with Australia</th>
<th>Settlement in Papua-New Guinea</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Missionaries of the Sacred Heart</td>
<td>1854, France</td>
<td>Represented in Australia</td>
<td>1872, New Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1882, New Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1946, Samarai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua Ekalesia (former London Missionary Society)</td>
<td>1795, England</td>
<td>Congregational Council</td>
<td>1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>for World Mission sends missionaries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Overseas Missions</td>
<td>1786, Britain</td>
<td>1st British missionary arrived in 1815</td>
<td>1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran Missions</td>
<td>Germany, but Lutheran missions from Australia and America</td>
<td>1st Lutherans settled in 1836 in South Australia</td>
<td>1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglican Mission</td>
<td>England, but 1st missionaries from Australia</td>
<td>Individual mission work from the 1850s</td>
<td>1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divine Word Missionaries, Catholic Mission</td>
<td>1875, Holland</td>
<td>Represented in Australia</td>
<td>1896, Aitape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1905, Madang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1912, Wewak</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1934, Mt Hagen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1934, Goroka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society of Mary, Catholic Mission</td>
<td>1816, France</td>
<td>Represented in Australia</td>
<td>1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh Day Adventists</td>
<td>1840s, USA</td>
<td></td>
<td>1907-8, 1st missionaries, present organisation in 1949</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Founded</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Other Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unevangelised Fields Mission**</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Britain, North America and Australia</td>
<td>1931 to 1932</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bamo River Mission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1936</td>
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<td>Friars Minor, Catholic Mission (branch of Franciscan order)</td>
<td>1223</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Represented in Australia 1946</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gospel Tidings Mission</td>
<td>USA, as East and West Indies Bible Mission. Began work in the Bahamas, 1937</td>
<td>1948 to 1948</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sea Evangelical Mission**</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1882 to 1949</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assemblies of God</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1925 to 1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Baptist Missionary Society</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1864 to 1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Tribes Mission**</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1950 to 1951</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missionary Aviation Fellowship**</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>1951 to 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaigners for Christ**</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1935 to 1954. Known as Everyman's Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capuchin Mission, Catholic Mission</td>
<td>1525</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1873 to 1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four-Square Gospel Mission</td>
<td>Early 1900s</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of the Nazarene Mission</td>
<td>Early 1900s</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>1881 to 1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Institute of Linguistics</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>USA; 1st linguistic training school at Arkansas</td>
<td>1954 to 1956</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Date (where known) and country of origin</th>
<th>Settlement in and/or connection with Australia</th>
<th>Settlement in Papua-New Guinea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship**</td>
<td>1946, Australia</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches of Christ</td>
<td>1804, UK and USA</td>
<td>1845</td>
<td>1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Church, Port Moresby***</td>
<td>1946, Australia</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marian Hill Fathers, Catholic Mission</td>
<td>1920, South Africa</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apostolic Christian Mission</td>
<td>1847, USA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passionist Fathers, Catholic Mission</td>
<td>1720, Italy</td>
<td>Represented in Australia</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Guinea Christian Leaders' Training College**</td>
<td>1964, Australia; Melbourne Bible Institute set the College up</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witu Mission (of the Independent Nazarene Church)</td>
<td>1966, USA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leprosy Mission**</td>
<td>1874, England</td>
<td>1874</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Neither the Society of St Francis, Koki, nor the Catholic Mission, Daru, submitted an historical outline of their organisation.

** Denotes that the organisation is interdenominational.

*** The Port Moresby United Church was formed in 1958 through the joint action of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches.
Denominational missionary organisations

A. Catholic missions

Among the first missionaries to arrive were the Marist Fathers who in 1848 unsuccessfully tried to settle on Woodlark Island on the eastern tip of Papua-New Guinea (Neill 1964:419-20). Missionaries also tried to settle in New Ireland with the ill-fated Marquis de Rays expedition in 1872. 1

The first permanent settlement of Sacred Heart missionaries was in New Britain in 1882, at first on Matupit Island and later at Nodup which proved to be unsuitable. The mission then moved to Kokopo and, when the native-material houses were burnt down, the present settlement at Vunapope was established in 1891.

In 1884 a British protectorate, known as British New Guinea, was proclaimed over the area now known as Papua. In the same year the German Imperial Government formally took possession of the present Trust Territory of New Guinea, known then as German New Guinea. 2

In 1891, with the British government in control of Papua, the Protestant missions decided that boundaries should be assigned to their activities to avoid inter-mission rivalry. Catholic missionaries, being limited to the southern coast of the island, ventured into the unknown mountainous regions of the interior (Neill 1964:419-20).

Catholic missionaries from the Society of the Divine Word first started work on the small island of Seleo off the coast of Aitape in 1896. Work in Madang in 1905 was closely followed by settlement among the Sepik people during the early 1900s. In the 1930s missions began to be set up in the Eastern and Western Highlands. One of the colourful pioneer missionaries, Father William Ross, still lives in Mt Hagen.

A number of other Catholic Orders have sent missionaries to Papua-New Guinea during the past two decades, e.g. the Friars Minor in Aitape in 1946 and the Capuchin Mission in Mendi in 1955. The Passionist Fathers, some of whom had first worked with missionaries of the Divine Word in 1955 in Madang, Lae and the highlands, have been established in Vanimo since 1966.

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1 Personal communication: Revd Diedrichs, Order of the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, Coogee, NSW.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishment of diocese</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Geographical boundaries</th>
<th>Catholic population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Aitape (1952)            | Friars Minor | North: Pacific Ocean  
                           |                    | West: From Serra Hills  
                           |                    | South: To the Papuan border  
                           |                    | East: From a line about 142°30' south to the Papuan border | 31,000 |
| Bereina (1967)           | Sacred Heart of Jesus | Sub-districts of Kairuku, Goilala, Kerema and Ihu | 36,886 |
| Bougainville (1899)      | Society of Mary | Islands of Bougainville and Buka, Green Islands,  
                           |                    | Carteret Islands, Mortlock and Tasman Islands | 52,960 |
                           |                    | South: The waters of the Gulf of Papua and the Gulf of Carpenteria  
                           |                    | East: The Prefecture Apostolic of Mendi  
                           |                    | West: The former Netherlands New Guinea border | 1,197 |
| Goroka (1959)            | Society of the Divine Word | Eastern Highlands of the New Guinea mainland | 50,000 |
| Kavieng (1957)           | Sacred Heart of Jesus | New Ireland, New Hanover, Admiralty, St Mathias and neighbouring islands | 30,331 |
| Lae (1959)               | Missionaries of Marian Hill | Lower eastern end of TPNG  
                           |                    | North and East: bounding on Bismarck-Solomon Sea  
                           |                    | South: Papua  
<pre><code>                       |                    | West: Kratke Range | 4,000 |
</code></pre>
<p>| Madang archdiocese (1966) | Society of the Divine Word | Madang civil administration district | 52,253 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mendi (1966)</td>
<td>Capuchin Mission</td>
<td>West: Diocese of Daru</td>
<td>7,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>North: Diocese of Mount Hagen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>East: Diocese of Bereina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>South: Waters of the Gulf of Papua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt Hagen (1960)</td>
<td>Society of the Divine Word</td>
<td>Western Highlands of New Guinea</td>
<td>69,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Moresby archdiocese (1967)</td>
<td>Sacred Heart of Jesus</td>
<td>Entire Northern District and portion of the Central District of Papua</td>
<td>11,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>North: Pacific Ocean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>West: Diocese of Bereina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>East: Diocese of Sideia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>South: Coral Sea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabaul archdiocese (1966)</td>
<td>Sacred Heart of Jesus</td>
<td>Mainland islands of New Britain</td>
<td>89,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sideia (1932)</td>
<td>Sacred Heart of Jesus</td>
<td>Eastern part of Papua, the Milne Bay District</td>
<td>7,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanimo (1966)</td>
<td>Passionist Fathers</td>
<td>North: Pacific Ocean</td>
<td>4,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>South: Papuan border</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>East: Line due south from Serra Hills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>West: West Irian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wewak (1931)</td>
<td>Society of the Divine Word</td>
<td>North: Pacific Ocean</td>
<td>75,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>West: Diocese of Aitape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>South: Papuan border</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>East: Archdiocese of Madang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>524,343</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Official Year Book of the Catholic Church of Australia, New Zealand and Oceania, 1967-68, pp.370-90.

The scale of operations which is constantly expanding in Papua-New Guinea follows a worldwide trend where it has been stated (Neill 1964:457) that in 1964 the number of Catholic missionaries overseas outnumbered those of all the non-Roman Catholic churches together.
The spectacular growth of Catholic mission work throughout the country has resulted in a reorganisation of Papua-New Guinea into fifteen separate dioceses.

B. Protestant missionary organisations

The London Missionary Society. The first Protestant missionaries to arrive in Papua-New Guinea came from the London Missionary Society. Cook Islands and Loyalty Island pastors worked along the coast of Papua, and between 1874, when Dr Lawes settled in Hanuabada, and 1900, a number of mission districts were established from Daru to Samarai. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, following the gentlemen's agreement between the London Missionary Society, the Methodist Overseas Mission and the Anglican Mission not to overlap, the London Missionary Society concentrated on the southern coast of Papua. Papuans gradually replaced Polynesian pastors. In 1961, Papua Ekalesia was formed, adopting a new constitution of the reconstituted Church Assembly of the London Missionary Society. Papua Ekalesia became an autonomous self-governing church with European missionaries seconded from home churches in Britain, Australia and New Zealand. The European missionaries became members of Papua Ekalesia working under the direction of the Church Assembly, the governing and policy-making body with a majority Papuan membership.

On 30 June 1966, the London Missionary Society went out of existence and became known as the Congregational Council for World Missions. In November 1966, a private member's bill was passed in the House of Assembly transferring all London Missionary Society property to the trustees of the Papua Ekalesia Church Assembly.

As mentioned, in January 1968 Papua Ekalesia joined a number of other churches to form the United Church of Papua, New Guinea and the British Solomon Islands.

The Methodist Overseas Mission. Methodist missionary activity in the Pacific began in 1825 in Tonga and extended to Samoa and Fiji in 1835. In the mid-1850s the British Conference granted independence to the church in Australasia. With independence came the responsibility for missions in the Pacific. Work in Papua-New Guinea began under the leadership of George Brown in the Duke of York Islands, Bismarck Archipelago, in 1875 (Morrell 1960:244). Work in Papua began in 1899. Methodist missionaries were assigned the several islands off the east coast. In 1900, stations were set up in the Solomon Islands. In 1920, New Zealand became a separate

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1 The history of the London Missionary Society was obtained by personal communication with Revd P. Chatterton, a former missionary of the society.
2 See footnote, p.4.
Methodist Church ('Conference') and assumed responsibility for the Mission District of the Solomon Islands, which included Buka and Bougainville. In 1951 work commenced in the highlands accompanying Administration settlement. The Methodist missions joined the new United Church of Papua, New Guinea and the British Solomon Islands in 1968.


Lutheran Mission, New Guinea. Five bodies support this mission:


(b) The Lutheran Church of Australia. The first missionary was sent from Australia in 1902.

(c) The American Lutheran Church. The first ordained missionary was sent to New Guinea in 1922.

(d) The Leipzig Mission Society. The first missionaries arrived in New Guinea in 1902.

(e) Department of World Mission of the Lutheran World Federation, Geneva, which began to aid Lutheran Mission, New Guinea, after the second world war.

Rev. J. Flierl founded Lutheran Mission, New Guinea, in 1886. He had already established several aboriginal missions in Australia. The Rhennish Mission Society started work in Madang in 1887, and when the German missionaries were evacuated at the outbreak of World War I, American and Australian missionaries took over. German missionaries were permitted to continue their work in the Finschhafen area. Between the two world wars, the Australian missionaries gained prominence and Dr F.O. Thiele, Director of Missions, administered most of the work from Brisbane. During World War II, American, German and Australian missionaries were evacuated. In 1945, after the war, the three different groups, Finschhafen, American Lutheran and the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Australia combined to form the Lutheran Mission, New Guinea, and Dr J. Kuder has been president ever since.

The Australian Lutheran Mission. The first Lutherans to settle in Australia arrived at Klemzig, South Australia, in 1836. They settled in two areas, the Barossa Valley and Lobethal. From these two settlements developed two Lutheran churches, the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Australia and the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia. In 1935 the Evangelical Church of Australia, through the Board of the Australian Lutheran Missions, took control of the Rooke (Umboi) Island Mission from the Lutheran Mission, New Guinea. In the 1950s the Australian Lutheran Mission spread to Menyama in the Eastern Highlands,
and, with the Rooke Island mission, is now in the process of administrative integration with Lutheran Mission, New Guinea. At the end of 1966 the United Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Evangelical Lutheran Church united to form the new Lutheran Church of Australia. Its Board of Overseas Missions, at present in a state of transition, comprises members of the two churches' former boards, the New Guinea Mission Board and the Board of the Australian Lutheran Missions.

New Guinea Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod. This mission, with its headquarters at Wabag in the Western Highlands, is wholly independent of the Australian Lutheran missions and is financed completely from America. The first missionaries arrived there in September 1948. The former Evangelical Lutheran Church in Australia helped to supply some personnel for the mission.

Today, the Lutheran Church of Australia continues to support the Rooke Island and Menyamya missions (the Australian Lutheran Mission) as well as Lutheran Mission, New Guinea. This support will continue after integration of the two missions. The Lutheran Church of Australia will also continue to help supply personnel for New Guinea Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod.

The Anglican Mission. The Anglican Mission (the diocese is part of the Province of Queensland) was established at Dogura in August 1891. Land was bought for 112 pounds of tobacco, twelve tomahawks, knives, beads, pipes and a length of red cloth (Neill 1964:353-5). The first Bishop of Papua New Guinea was consecrated in 1898. Activity in Popondetta was begun in 1921 and in the highlands in 1953. The Anglican Mission from the British Solomons (Division of Melanesia) has been active in New Britain since 1926. It was not until 1962 that the Church of England in Australia acquired a constitution of its own. Traditionally, the responsibility for mission work in England has rested with individual missionary societies. In recent years, however, there have been moves for co-ordination of mission and church which have culminated in the formation of the Missionary and Ecumenical Council of the Church Assembly of the Church of England. The Anglican Mission in Papua-New Guinea has been assisted by the Australian Board of Missions.

Seventh Day Adventists. The Seventh Day Adventist denomination was established in the United States in the 1840s and organised in 1863 with a membership of 3,500 and 125 churches. World headquarters are in Washington. Missionary activity spread from North America to Switzerland (1874), Russia (1886), the Pacific Islands (1890), South Africa and South America (1894), and Japan (1896). Work commenced in Australia in 1897. The missionary organisation in Papua-New Guinea dates from 1949, although the first missionaries were there from 1907.
Interdenominational societies

Apart from the London Missionary Society, The Unevangelised Fields Mission was one of the first interdenominational societies to work in Papua-New Guinea. The mission was established in Britain, North America and Australia in 1931 and the first missionaries arrived in Papua-New Guinea in 1932. Its headquarters are in Melbourne, London and Philadelphia.

Protestant activity after World War II

The end of the second world war saw the main Protestant denominations consolidate their work in Papua-New Guinea, particularly in the fields of health and education. A number of new arrivals, denominational and interdenominational, began to settle. The majority were evangelical, and many embraced Pentecostal or Wesleyan doctrines. American missionaries came in increasing numbers. Some of them began to work with sister missionary organisations from Australia, others separated and worked independently. One such organisation was the Gospel Tidings Mission, established in New Guinea following a survey in 1948. The mission, known then as the East and West Indies Bible Mission, chose a very undeveloped area south of Mt Hagen to commence their missionary activities. The American mission had been working in the Bahamas since 1937. At first Australian and American missionaries worked together, but in 1956 they separated. The Australian missionaries now call themselves the Gospel Tidings Mission and the Americans, the Evangelical Bible Mission.

At least six new denominational societies extended their mission work to Papua-New Guinea after the second world war, including the Assemblies of God, the Australian Baptist Missionary Society, the Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission, the Salvation Army, the Churches of Christ and the Four-Square Gospel Mission.

The Assemblies of God, a Pentecostal missionary organisation, was first established in Los Angeles in 1904, and in Victoria, Australia, in 1925 where it was known originally as the Pentecostal Church. In 1937 it merged with the Assemblies of God in Queensland. It began work in the Sepik district in 1949.

The Australian Baptist Missionary Society also began to work in the Sepik, having started its activities at Baiyer River among the Enga people in 1949. The first English Baptist Church was formed in Holland in 1609, its basic principle being the separation of the Church from state control. The first English Baptist Missionary Society was established in 1792 and started mission work in India. The first Baptist Missionary Society in Australia, known as the Faridpur Missionary Society, was set up in Adelaide, South Australia, in 1864. In 1913 the six state societies united and the Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated was registered in Adelaide in
1922 and became the Australian Baptist Missionary Society Incorporated in 1959. Missionaries work in Pakistan, India; Papua-New Guinea and West Irian.

From Switzerland came the missionaries of the Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission, a denomination with a Wesleyan doctrine founded in 1909. Missionaries were searching for a mission field and following suggestions from Australian friends, settled in the Eastern and Western Highlands in 1954.

The Salvation Army arrived in 1956 in Port Moresby and extended its activities to the Eastern Highlands in 1958, the Morobe District and the Rigo sub-district in 1961 and the Gulf District in 1963.

Another denominational organisation from Australia to commence work in Papua-New Guinea is the Churches of Christ. Following its establishment in the British Isles and the United States between 1804 and 1832, the movement spread to South Australia in 1845. Work in Papua-New Guinea began in 1957. The people of Tung in the Bogia sub-district of Madang invited the missionaries to work among them. Papua-New Guinea had been chosen when the NSW Churches of Christ felt that mission work should expand. The then Dutch New Guinea had been contemplated initially as a field of operation but an epidemic in the Merauke district hindered the survey and the Australian Administration authorities encouraged them to work in Papua-New Guinea instead.

During 1955 and 1956 a number of American missions to Papua-New Guinea, including the Pentecostal Four-Square Gospel Mission, began working in the Eastern Highlands. The Church of the Nazarene Mission, a Wesleyan Methodist denomination, was established in the Western Highlands in the latter year. The Apostolic Christian Mission arrived in the Southern Highlands in 1961, and the Witu Mission (Independent Nazarene Church) in 1966.

Among the first interdenominational societies to arrive after World War II was the South Sea Evangelical Mission, founded in Australia in 1882. It began its work among sugar plantation workers in Queensland and was known as the Queensland Kanaka Mission. In 1904, at the request of converts in Queensland from the Solomon Islands, they extended their mission field to the British Solomons. In 1949 they started to work in Papua-New Guinea.

Another type of missionary organisation to emerge in Papua-New Guinea was the specialist Christian organisation. Among these are the Missionary Aviation Fellowship, the Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship, the New Guinea Christian Leaders' Training College and the Leprosy Mission.

In the late 1940s under the leadership of E.B. Hartwig, a wartime bomber pilot, the Missionary Aviation Fellowship was formed and officially set up in 1951. Mr Hartwig took the first plane to
Papua-New Guinea in the same year. Three months later, the service was suspended as a result of his death following an accident during a flight to the highlands. Work in Papua-New Guinea resumed when Missionary Aviation Fellowship airmen from the United States were invited to re-establish the service to assist missionaries moving inland from the coastal areas.

The Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship was set up in Australia in 1946 as an interdenominational Christian body providing communications services. The New Guinea branch was set up officially in Australia in 1957, and headquarters established in the Western Highlands in the same year.

An interesting development in specialist Christian service organisations is the formation of the New Guinea Christian Leaders' Training College in the Western Highlands in 1964. A number of missionaries representing Protestant evangelical missions in Papua-New Guinea requested the Melbourne Bible Institute to set the college up. The purpose was to provide advanced training on behalf of the participating missions for selected indigenous students in theological, agricultural and technical subjects. The college serves all the missions associated with the Evangelical Alliance of the South Pacific.

The Leprosy Mission was founded in 1874 in London and Australia. It began to provide its services in Papua-New Guinea in January 1967.

This brief historical outline of missionary activity in Papua-New Guinea shows important similarities to world-wide trends as analysed by Neill (1964:458-60).

(a) There is an increasing dominance of American churches in the field of Christian missions. Since the end of the second world war, American churches in Papua-New Guinea have been represented by the Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod, the Church of the Nazarene Mission, the Four-Square Gospel Mission, the East and West Indies Bible Mission, the New Tribes Mission, the Apostolic Christian Mission and the Witu Mission (Independent Nazarene Church).

(b) There has been a rapid growth of the non-denominational societies. A conservative estimate shows that at least a dozen such societies are working in Papua-New Guinea.

(c) The Pentecostal churches have entered the missionary field. These, too, are evident in Papua-New Guinea, e.g. the Assemblies of God, the Apostolic Church Mission and the Four-Square Gospel Mission.

(d) The number of German missionaries in the field has decreased significantly. This may apply to Papua-New Guinea, although 396 of the 3,246 non-indigenous missionaries, or 12.2 per cent, in 1965-66 came from Germany.¹

(e) The ecumenical movement has spread throughout the world. On a world-wide basis, one-sixth of missionary work is being done by churches which adhere to the World Council of Churches, but Neill (1964:458-60) suggests that 'the missionary and the ecumenical impulses still live practically, and dangerously, in separation'.

In Papua-New Guinea, a number of associations and alliances have been formed between various missionary and church organisations, including the Melanesian Council of Churches and the Evangelical Alliance of the South Pacific. Some members of these associations also belong to the Australian-based Australian Council of Churches and the Evangelical Missionary Alliance.

The Australian Council of Churches Division of Mission was established in February 1965.¹ It was formerly known as the National Missionary Council, formed in 1926 as a co-operative and consultative agency of the mission boards and societies of the churches and as the Australian member of the International Missionary Council. Missionary societies were formed from 1792 onwards with the purpose of spreading the gospel, but soon found themselves actively concerned with providing a variety of other services of an educational, medical, agricultural and industrial nature, a trend which is continuing today.

The Evangelical Missionary Alliance has members who are missionaries working in Papua-New Guinea as well as parts of Africa, Asia and South America. It was established in New South Wales in 1946 and known then as the Missionary Fellowship of New South Wales. It is primarily concerned with interdenominational missionary societies although there are moves towards bringing together other non-missionary types of evangelical bodies.

In Papua-New Guinea, the Melanesian Council of Churches and the Evangelical Alliance of the South Pacific were established at about the same time, and their separate development to some extent reflects basic ideological differences. The Melanesian Council of Churches grew out of the need felt by some churches to co-operate and consult each other on common problems and to provide a means for developing ecumenical action in Papua-New Guinea.² There was also the recognition of the importance for Christian churches to unite and overcome the sense of isolation and lack of communication caused by the agreement between missions not to compete with each other. The Council was officially inaugurated on 23 June 1965. It has not formally

¹ Information obtained from Rev. F.C. Engel, Secretary of the Australian Council of Churches, Division of Mission.
established links with the World Council of Churches 'in view of
the great diversity of Christian groups in the Territory and the
desirability of seeking the widest possible basis for common
action'.

The Evangelical Alliance of the South Pacific held its inaugural
meeting on 13 November 1964, only a few months before the Melanesian
Council was established. Members represent the evangelical mission-
ary groups, many of whom are interdenominational with an emphasis on
a conservative, fundamentalist view of the Bible. Most of the
evangelical missions work in the north-eastern section of Papua-New
Guinea. Some interaction occurs between the Evangelical Alliance
and the Melanesian Council in the fields of broadcasting and the
distribution of literature. The Australian Baptist Missionary
Society is a member of both associations and the Methodist Overseas
Mission has sent observers to the meetings of the Evangelical
Alliance of the South Pacific.

The future of joint Protestant missionary activity in the fields
of health, education and social welfare will rest largely on the
degree of practical separation caused by ideological differences.

II Social welfare organisations

Urban development encouraged the appearance of a number of social
welfare organisations which were formed first in Port Moresby, then
later in other urban areas. The formation of the Council of Social
Service in Papua in 1960 was an attempt to promote co-operation
between social service agencies. A number of church, missionary
and other organisations interested in social welfare are represented
on the Council, as well as the Administration.

III Service clubs

Closely associated with social welfare work is the expansion of
service clubs. Joint community projects in co-operation with welfare
organisations and the Administration are a feature of voluntary work
undertaken by the service clubs, which number at least eighteen in
the urban areas of Papua-New Guinea.

Apex Clubs. There are four Apex Clubs in Papua-New Guinea. Clubs
were formed in Port Moresby, Lae, and Rabaul in 1957 and 1958 and
in Madang in 1964. Apex is the only service club which was founded

1 Responsibility in New Guinea, p.50.

2 Appendix 2 outlines the associations between Protestant organisa-
tions in Papua-New Guinea and Australia.
### Table 3

**Establishment of social welfare organisations and place of origin***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Establishment in England/place of origin</th>
<th>Establishment in Australia</th>
<th>Commencement of work in Papua-New Guinea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australian Boy Scouts Association</td>
<td>1907, England</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>1926, Port Moresby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl Guides Association of Papua-New Guinea</td>
<td>1909, England</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1927, Port Moresby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Red Cross Society</td>
<td>1864, Switzerland</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1939, Port Moresby and Rabaul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.W.A., Papua-New Guinea</td>
<td>1922, Australia</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1951, Port Moresby, Sogeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St John Ambulance Brigade**</td>
<td>1099, Jerusalem</td>
<td>1888</td>
<td>1956, Port Moresby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St John Ambulance Association**</td>
<td>1099, Jerusalem</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>1957, Port Moresby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Women's Christian Association</td>
<td>1855, England</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1962, Port Moresby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Men's Christian Association</td>
<td>1844, England</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>1963, Port Moresby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire Homes of Papua-New Guinea</td>
<td>1948, England</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1963, Port Moresby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council of Social Service of Papua</td>
<td>1960, Port Moresby</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1960, Port Moresby</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Country Women's Association of New South Wales, which provides, among other things, an annual scholarship for an indigenous woman to study in Suva, is based at Potts Point, New South Wales.

** St John Ambulance Association, St John Ambulance Brigade and the Ophthalmic Hospital of Jerusalem all form part of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem founded in 1099 in Jerusalem. The Order was established in England in the early twelfth century.
in Australia (1930). The movement later spread to Japan, Pakistan, the Phillipines, Malaysia and India.

**Lions Clubs.** Lions Clubs were formed in the United States in 1917 and in Australia in 1947. Port Moresby’s club was formed in 1962. There are now clubs in Sogeri, Lae, Mt Hagen, Goroka, Madang, Wewak, Rabaul and Kavieng.

**Rotary Clubs.** The first Rotary Club was established in February 1905 in the United States and in 1921 in Australia. Papua-New Guinea’s first club was formed in 1957 in Port Moresby, followed by Goroka in 1959 and Madang in 1962.

**Papua and New Guinea Welders’ Club.** This unique service club was formed in September 1965 to help Papuans and New Guineans acquire and develop technical skills conducive to small industries as well as to provide a meeting place for European and indigenous people.

### IV Volunteer service organisations

In the past few years in the richer countries of the world, a number of organisations have been set up with the aim of sending people with special skills to assist developing countries. Among some of the volunteer organisations sending personnel to Papua-New Guinea are the Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Entwicklungshilfe (known as Ageh) of Germany, the Overseas Service Bureau in Australia, and the British Volunteer Programme, which has allocated five trained volunteers for 1967-68 to Papua-New Guinea.¹

Ageh is one of three major volunteer organisations in Germany which aim to help developing countries on the personnel side. It was founded in 1959 to complement the work of ‘Misereor’, the German Catholic Bishops’ campaign against hunger and disease in the world. Ageh is sponsored by Misereor and the German government. It selects and trains volunteer expert personnel, most of whom work in projects sponsored by Misereor. Ageh also works with other private clerical, national and international organisations, selecting, preparing and providing the personnel for them. It has also sent a number of volunteers for work undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

The Overseas Service Bureau was established in 1961 to encourage Australians to serve in Asia, Africa and the Pacific. Its Australian Volunteers Abroad programme was commenced in 1963, and in 1965 the Australian government agreed to provide financial support for its expansion.

In Papua-New Guinea itself, the Volunteer Service Association was formed in 1966 to encourage volunteer service within the country and to encourage overseas volunteers to work there.

V Economic aid organisations

Economic aid organisations providing aid to Papua-New Guinea include the Australian Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Community Aid Abroad from Australia and Misereor from Germany.

The Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, which is responsible for assisting the developing countries increase their food production, launched the Freedom from Hunger Campaign on 1 July 1960. A national committee of the campaign was set up in Australia in February 1961, and by January 1965 others had been set up in eighty countries. The Australian government advanced an initial loan which has since been repaid.

Community Aid Abroad is a non-sectarian voluntary organisation established in 1952 at Carrum Downs, Victoria, by a group of elderly pensioners living in a settlement run by the Brotherhood of St Laurence. It was known at first as 'Food for Peace'. At present it is providing small-scale financial aid towards a farming project run by the Anglican mission in Papua-New Guinea. Its major resources have been concentrated largely on India. Community Aid Abroad groups have been formed in every Australian state to raise money. Each group is linked to a project helping to grow more food, provide more jobs and extend health and education services.

Misereor was launched in 1959. During Lent, the German Catholic Bishops appeal to their followers to make a Lenten sacrifice against hunger and disease in the world. Funds raised are being used to help developing areas, mainly Africa, Asia, Latin America and Oceania. Help is extended to people in need regardless of nationality, race or religion. It is advanced preferably towards projects treating causes rather than symptoms of hunger and disease.
Chapter 3

Purpose and nature of services

Missionary organisations expressed a variety of reasons for providing other than purely religious and evangelical services, namely:

(a) Services such as health, education and economic advancement form an integral part of preaching the gospel, of caring for the 'whole man'. This opinion was expressed by most of the organisations including the major denominations.

(b) In attracting and winning members to their faith, some organisations felt they had a responsibility to contribute to the people in return.

(c) Another viewpoint expressed was that services were an essential prerequisite for the development of an indigenous, self-supporting and self-governing church.

(d) A minority opinion was that services were definitely of minor importance - evangelism being the over-riding purpose of their presence in the country.

(e) A final group stated that their main purpose of working in Papua-New Guinea was to offer a specialist service to other Christian missions and the indigenous people. The services included leprosy control and reconstructive surgery, aviation, radio communications, linguistics and leadership training.

Social welfare organisations were in Papua-New Guinea to provide a variety of welfare services, the majority with a full-time salaried personnel structure assisted by a body of voluntary workers.

Service clubs, on the other hand, usually provided a purely spare-time, voluntary, fund-raising, volunteer work force. Their purpose was generally stated to be two-fold - to foster a spirit of fellowship and to give service to the community at large.

The purpose of volunteer service organisations was to send skilled personnel to assist developing countries.

Economic aid organisations had a central theme: the alleviation of distress and raising the standard of living of the people. Misereor aims particularly at improving nutrition and health. Community Aid
Abroad concentrates on village level projects, and hopes to encourage an appreciation of the ways of life, culture, progress and problems of people in other lands. The focus of the Australian Freedom from Hunger Campaign centres on projects assisting general food production.

The nature of services provided by voluntary organisations

Services provided by voluntary organisations may be classified into the following categories:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Social welfare
4. Economic and industrial ventures
5. Economic aid
6. Transport and communication
7. Accommodation
8. Volunteer service
9. Research and advice

Table 4 shows specific services within each category of aid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of aid</th>
<th>Specific services</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Education</td>
<td>Direct services: primary schools, high schools, technical and community schools, teachers' training colleges, apprenticeship training, school of the air, literacy and adult education. Related services: pre-vocational lectures, boarding school accommodation, scholarships, donation of library books and school prizes, building of classrooms, library services</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Health</td>
<td>Direct services: general and specialised hospitals, aid posts and dispensaries, maternal and child welfare, medical training, leprosy services, dental services, care of physically handicapped children, blood transfusion services, ambulance service, environmental health, radio medical consultations. Indirect services: donations of medical supplies and equipment, building of wards, clinics etc., classes in first aid and home nursing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area of aid</td>
<td>Specific services</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Social welfare</td>
<td>Youth work, leadership training, work among women, home-visiting, material aid, toy distribution, civic improvement schemes, donations of money and sporting equipment, building and maintenance of hostels, institutions, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4. Economic and industrial ventures | **Agriculture**: experimental farming, agricultural training, cattle projects, poultry farming, small mixed farming, pigs, crops, fruit and vegetable gardens.  
                                       **Trade and industry** (includes in-service training): trade stores, fruitshops, kiosks, handicraft shops, plantations, cooperatives, sawmills, cottage industries, printeries, bakeries, mechanics shops, garages, joineries, furniture factories, kitchens, roadmaking, boat-building, marine engineering, plumbing, sheltered workshops, elementary welding and small industrial projects |
| 5. Economic aid                   | Provision of finance for specific projects                                         |
| 6. Transport and communication    | Aviation, sea transport, radio communication                                        |
| 7. Accommodation                  | **Hostels**: institutions for handicapped, destitute children, Kuru orphans, young women, etc.  
                                       **Guest houses** |
| 8. Volunteer service              | Provision of personnel for full-time contract basis, promotion of volunteer work within the country, community service, e.g. homework supervision, ambulance driving, student vacation work parties, etc. |
| 9. Research and advice            | **Research**: linguistics, anthropology, medicine, conferences, workshops, discussion groups  
                                       **Advice**: social issues, fishing and agriculture, housing loan applications, leprosy, information booklets |
The contributions of each organisation are indicated in Table 5.

Table 5
Aid provided by voluntary organisations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organisation</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Social welfare</th>
<th>Economic and industrial ventures</th>
<th>Economic aid</th>
<th>Transport and communication*</th>
<th>Accommodation*</th>
<th>Volunteer service</th>
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<td>Rotary Club, Madang</td>
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<td>Rotary Club, Rabaul</td>
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</table>

* Many organisations providing educational services also provide boarding facilities for students.
** See Appendix I for details.
*** No details given.
Chapter 4

Extent of services

This chapter deals with the extent of services within each area of aid provided by voluntary organisations. Figures are based on information obtained from the organisations. Total missionary contributions in the fields of health and education are from the Departments of Public Health and Education. Unless otherwise stated all data refer to the year 1966-67.

Education

(a) Primary education

Table 6

Registered mission primary 'T' schools*
(mission data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organisation</th>
<th>Number of schools</th>
<th>Number of boys</th>
<th>Number of girls</th>
<th>Total enrolment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anglican Mission</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>7,477</td>
<td>5,195</td>
<td>12,672</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assemblies of God</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>N.S.**</td>
<td>N.S.</td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Baptist Missionary</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamu River Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Bougainville</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>6,114</td>
<td>5,675</td>
<td>11,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Daru</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Goroka</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3,070</td>
<td>1,148</td>
<td>4,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Kavieng</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>3,113</td>
<td>2,902</td>
<td>6,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Lae</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>601</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Madang</td>
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<td>3,447</td>
<td>2,613</td>
<td>6,060</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Mendi</td>
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<td>733</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>1,092</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Mt Hagen</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>4,570</td>
<td>1,516</td>
<td>6,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Port Moresby</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,112</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>1,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Rabaul</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>8,580</td>
<td>9,308</td>
<td>17,888</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Samarai</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1,840</td>
<td>1,208</td>
<td>3,048</td>
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</table>

31
Table 6 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organisation</th>
<th>Number of schools</th>
<th>Number of boys</th>
<th>Number of girls</th>
<th>Total enrolment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Wewak***</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3,898</td>
<td>2,224</td>
<td>6,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Yule Island</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2,735</td>
<td>1,938</td>
<td>4,673</td>
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<tr>
<td>Churches of Christ</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four-Square Gospel Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gospel Tidings Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australian Lutheran Mission</td>
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<td>N.S.</td>
<td>1,700</td>
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<td>Lutheran Mission, New Guinea</td>
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<td>N.S.</td>
<td>11,749</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>825</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methodist Mission, Mendi</td>
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<td>N.S.</td>
<td>N.S.</td>
<td>N.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Mission, New Zealand</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>1,021</td>
<td>2,081</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methodist Mission, Rabaul</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2,440</td>
<td>2,514</td>
<td>4,954</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nazarene Mission</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>327</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>778</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seventh Day Adventists, Bismarck/Solomons Union Mission</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1,381</td>
<td>1,107</td>
<td>2,488</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seventh Day Adventists, Coral Sea Union Mission</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>3,112</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>4,312</td>
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<tr>
<td>Society of St Francis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sea Evangelical Mission</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>423</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1,235</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unevangelised Fields Mission</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,498</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>2,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,123</td>
<td>60,661</td>
<td>43,386</td>
<td>118,182</td>
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</table>

* Primary 'T' schools follow a Territory syllabus with emphasis on oral English. Primary 'A' schools, attended largely by expatriate children, follow the New South Wales syllabus. Registered schools are those which comply with certain standards regarding the constitution of the controlling authority of the school, the suitability of school buildings, pupil-teacher ratio, the curriculum and the quality of the teaching. Those that do not satisfy these standards are known as exempt schools.

** Not stated.

*** These figures were obtained from Father McVinney, Catholic Mission Education Officer.

# Totals incomplete as not all missions gave breakdowns between boys and girls.
Table 7

Total mission primary 'T' school enrolments at 28 February 1967
(Department of Education data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparatory</th>
<th>25,955</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard 1</td>
<td>29,466</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>21,072</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>14,557</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>9,324</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>5,954</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>131,803</strong></td>
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</table>

Table 8

Mission primary 'A' school enrolments
(mission data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organisation</th>
<th>Number of schools</th>
<th>Number of boys</th>
<th>Number of girls</th>
<th>Total enrolment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Kavieng</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Madang</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Port Moresby</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Rabaul</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>320</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>391</strong></td>
<td><strong>499</strong></td>
<td><strong>890</strong></td>
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</table>

Table 9

Mission primary 'A' school enrolments
(Department of Education data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparatory</th>
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<tr>
<td>Standard 1</td>
<td>179</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>148</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>131</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>143</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>106</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>928</strong></td>
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</table>
(b) Secondary education

### Table 10

<table>
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<th>Name of organisation</th>
<th>Number of schools</th>
<th>Number of boys</th>
<th>Number of girls</th>
<th>Total enrolment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anglican Mission</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>437</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Bougainville</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Goroka</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Kavieng</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Madang</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Mt Hagen</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>124</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Port Moresby</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>210</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Rabaul</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>470</td>
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<td>Catholic Mission, Samarai</td>
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<td>125</td>
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<td>108</td>
<td>365</td>
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<td>Australian Lutheran Mission</td>
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<td>N.S.</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>Lutheran Mission, New Guinea</td>
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<td>73</td>
<td>226</td>
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<td>Seventh Day Adventists, Bismarck/Solomons Union Mission</td>
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<td>52</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh Day Adventists, Coral Sea Union Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unevangelised Fields Mission</td>
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<td>115</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,106</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>1,266</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>4,886</strong></td>
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</table>

* Totals incomplete as not all missions gave breakdowns between boys and girls.

### Table 11

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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
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<td>Catholic Missions</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran Missions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua Ekalesia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 12 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>High school</th>
<th>Total enrolments</th>
<th>% of total mission high school enrolments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seventh Day Adventists</td>
<td>Kabiufa**</td>
<td>215</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kambubu**</td>
<td>207</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td>422</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unevangelised Fields</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
<td>Awaba</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,804</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Raw data only was obtained from the Department of Education. Organisation into missions and percentages arranged by author. ** The figures for these schools are as at 28 February 1967, the remainder being for May 1967.

(c) Technical and community education

Table 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission technical and community schools (mission data)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglican Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Baptist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionary Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Kavieng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Lae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Port Moresby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Rabaul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Mission, New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh Day Adventists, Bismarck/Solomons Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Totals incomplete as not all missions gave breakdowns between boys and girls.
Table 14

Mission technical school enrolments
(Department of Education data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Enrolments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Technical training

Table 15

Miscellaneous apprenticeship/technical training schemes
(mission data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organisation</th>
<th>Details of training schemes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australian Baptist Missionary Society</td>
<td>5 apprentices train in carpentry and building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Mendi</td>
<td>25 boys train under qualified tradesmen in 5 different centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 girls undertake domestic training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Leaders' Training College</td>
<td>9 trainees in motor mechanics, carpentry, joinery and plumbing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission</td>
<td>3-year course in carpentry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of trainees not specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of trainees</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) Teacher training

Table 16

Mission teacher training colleges
(mission data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organisation</th>
<th>Number of colleges</th>
<th>Male trainees</th>
<th>Female trainees</th>
<th>Total trainees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anglican Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N.S.</td>
<td>N.S.</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Bougainville</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 16 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organisation</th>
<th>Number of colleges</th>
<th>Male trainees</th>
<th>Female trainees</th>
<th>Total trainees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Mt Hagen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Rabaul</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Yule Island</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran Mission, New Guinea</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N.S.</td>
<td>N.S.</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Mission, Rabaul</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh Day Adventists, Bismarck/Solomons Union Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh Day Adventists, Coral Sea Union Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N.S.</td>
<td>N.S.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unevangelised Fields Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td><strong>317</strong></td>
<td><strong>197</strong></td>
<td><strong>721</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Totals incomplete as not all missions gave breakdowns between boys and girls.

### Table 17

**Mission teacher training courses**  
(Department of Education data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preliminary</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1*</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2*</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1**</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2**</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1***</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2***</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>798</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 'A' course: 12 months' course for trainees who have completed Form I which equips them to teach preparatory, standard 1 and standard 2.

** 'B' course: 2-year course for trainees who have completed Form II which enables them to teach in all primary grades.

*** 'C' course: for trainees with a NSW Intermediate Certificate or equivalent for a 2-year training course enabling them to teach all primary grades.
(f) **Literacy and adult education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organisation</th>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Total students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apostolic Christian Mission</td>
<td>Literacy in the vernacular</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Baptist Missionary Society</td>
<td>Adult literacy school, involves training of village literacy teachers</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Daru</td>
<td>Adult education, 2 classes</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Lae</td>
<td>Adult education, night classes in English, arithmetic, banking, government departments</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gospel Tidings Mission</td>
<td>Bookets in the vernacular, literacy work will concentrate on English</td>
<td>No figure given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran Mission, New Guinea</td>
<td>2 teachers' colleges, 1 in Pidgin English and 1 in the vernacular</td>
<td>134 (minimum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod</td>
<td>Adult literacy work</td>
<td>No figures given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Mission, New Zealand</td>
<td>Literacy work</td>
<td>No figures given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Tribes Mission</td>
<td>Literacy work with village adults, in English and the vernacular</td>
<td>No figures given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission</td>
<td>Adult classes in Pidgin and the vernacular</td>
<td>No figures given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unevangelised Fields Mission</td>
<td>Literacy work</td>
<td>No figures given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Church, Port Moresby</td>
<td>Weekly literacy class in reading, writing and arithmetic</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Women's Christian Association</td>
<td>Classes in Pidgin literacy</td>
<td>No figures given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total students</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>946 (minimum)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In June 1966, 168 classes were held under Administration auspices throughout Papua-New Guinea, comprising 4,800 adult students. Classes were held in English, arithmetic, general knowledge and current affairs. No mention is made in the 1965-66 Annual Report of adult education activities by voluntary organisations, although it is clear that extensive adult education is undertaken by them.

(g) Related educational aid

(i) Scholarships and youth travel schemes. The Country Women's Association of New South Wales finances an annual scholarship for an indigenous woman to attend a home economics course organised by the South Pacific Commission in Suva.

The service clubs are also active in this field, financing a variety of schemes. The first indigenous lawyer was assisted through his course in an Australian university by Rotary International. The Rotary Club of Madang, with the co-operation of the Rotary Club of Leongatha, Victoria, sent a local teacher to Australia for further teaching experience. Rotary Clubs have also financed the studies of a young man in an Australian agricultural college for 3 to 5 years. A month's travelling scholarship is awarded to the best indigenous science student and two high school students are sent to Victoria for two weeks. Five annual scholarships worth $50 each are awarded to Rabaul high school students by the Rotary Club of Rabaul.

(ii) Other miscellaneous aid. Material aid in the form of library books, school prizes and sporting equipment is given by the service clubs. Two primary school classrooms were recently built by the Sogeri Lions Club. Members of the Volunteer Service Association in Port Moresby have provided a nightly homework supervision service for Pari village children. The Young Women's Christian Association contributes a useful four months' full-time course for early school-leavers in English, arithmetic, social studies, personality development, home-making subjects and vocational studies. The latter include clerical work, shop-assisting, dress-making and child-minding. Pre-vocational lectures to secondary school students have been given by members of the Rotary Club of Madang.

Relative contribution of missions in education

In the field of non-government education the Catholic, Lutheran and Anglican missions are predominant. Catholic Missions cater for 60 per cent of primary 'T' enrolments, 56 per cent of high school

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1 Annual Report, Papua, 1965-66, p.143.
Plate 1. Infant care at an Anglican mission hospital

Plate 2. Science class at a mission school
pupils, 56 per cent of technical school enrolments and 49 per cent of teacher training enrolments. The combined Lutheran Missions provide 12 per cent of primary 'T', 15 per cent of high school and 20 per cent of teacher training enrolments. The Anglican Mission provides for 10 per cent of primary 'T' school and 10 per cent of high school enrolments, 22 per cent of technical and community students and 6 per cent of teacher trainees. The Seventh Day Adventists cater for 6 per cent of teacher trainees. The Unevangelised Fields Mission provides for 9 per cent and the Methodist Mission 7 per cent of teacher trainee enrolments.

Data obtained on adult education and literacy is too fragmented and insufficient for analysis, but many missions are concerned with this aspect of education, primarily with an evangelistic aim, although some stated they aimed towards broad literacy. There is a growing emphasis on literacy in Pidgin and English rather than in vernaculars.

**Health**

The following health services are run by voluntary organisations, mostly missions: hospitals; aid posts and dispensaries; maternal and infant welfare; medical training; miscellaneous health services including leprosy control and surgery, dental services, treatment of physically handicapped children, blood transfusion services, first aid and ambulance services, environmental health projects, radio medical consultations and material aid.

(a) **Hospitals**

Table 19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission hospitals</th>
<th>(mission data)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organisation</th>
<th>General*</th>
<th>Leprosy</th>
<th>T.B.</th>
<th>Maternity and infant welfare</th>
<th>Total number of beds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anglican Mission</td>
<td>2, 12(s)**</td>
<td>1(c)**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apostolic Christian Mission</td>
<td>1(s)**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Baptist</td>
<td>1, 1(s)**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2(s)**</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionary Society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Bougainville</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Daru</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Goroka</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 19 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organisation</th>
<th>General*</th>
<th>Leprosy</th>
<th>T.B.</th>
<th>Maternity and infant welfare</th>
<th>Total number of beds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Kavieng</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Madang</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Mt Hagen</td>
<td>3, 2(s)**</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Port Moresby</td>
<td>2, 1(s)**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Rabaul</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Samarai</td>
<td>6(s)**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Wewak</td>
<td>1(G)**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Yule Island</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1(c)***</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4(s)** #</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches of Christ</td>
<td>1, 1(s)**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Lutheran Mission</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran Mission, New Guinea</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod</td>
<td>1, 4(s)**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Mission, Mendi</td>
<td>2#</td>
<td>1#</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2#</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Mission, New Zealand</td>
<td>3(s)**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Mission, Rabaul</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazarene Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh Day Adventists</td>
<td>1, 3(s)**</td>
<td>1, 1(c)***</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission</td>
<td>1(s)**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unevangelised Fields</td>
<td>1(G)†</td>
<td>1#</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6,981</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes maternity and infant welfare beds.

** (s) = small, 20 beds of less. *** (c) = T.B./leprosy combined.

# Not included in total beds as number unspecified.

† (G) = Government hospital staffed and run by the mission.
Official reports\textsuperscript{1} show a total of 137 hospitals including the 11 leprosy colonies. The official figure appears to be conservative as a number of organisations not contacted in the study are also known to run hospitals, namely Papua Ekalesia and three Catholic missions.\textsuperscript{2}

(b) Aid posts and dispensaries

Table 20 shows details relating to aid posts and dispensaries, maternal and infant welfare and medical training provided by the missions.

Plate 3. Nurses training at St Barnabas' Hospital, Popondetta


\textsuperscript{2} The discrepancy between Administration and mission totals may also be partly due to definitions of what a hospital is. Some hospitals run by missions are not recognised as such by the Department of Public Health.
Table 20

Non-institutional mission health services

(mission data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organisation</th>
<th>Aid posts</th>
<th>Maternal and child welfare</th>
<th>Medical training</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anglican Mission</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>(a) 3-year nursing course; 40 trainees, mainly female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) 3-4 year training course includes obstetrics, infant welfare, public health and minor surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c) 3 nursing aide training centres; 28 trainees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apostolic Christian Mission</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 clinic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assemblies of God</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 centre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Baptist Missionary</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3,500 children enrolled</td>
<td>(a) 4-year course in infant and maternal welfare, 17 female trainees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) 2-year medical orderly training course, 10 male students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c) 3-year junior nurses' course, 15 female trainees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Red Cross Society</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(a) Training in Blood Transfusion Centre of hospital laboratory technicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Instruction to medical students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamu River Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12 villages, 589 visits of mothers and babies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 20 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organisation</th>
<th>Aid posts</th>
<th>Maternal and child welfare</th>
<th>Medical training</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Bougainville</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>1 infant welfare training school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Goroka</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Kavieng</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Lae</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Madang</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>3 centres</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Mendi</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1 mobile clinic at 4 centres</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Mt Hagen</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 clinic</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Port Moresby</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Clinic work</td>
<td>Training course for 50 trainee nurses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Rabaul</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>Services provided</td>
<td>(a) General nursing training, 71 trainees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Infant welfare and maternity training course, 22 trainees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Samarai</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Clinics</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Yule Island</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8 centres, 28,644 children treated</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches of Christ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21 clinics, 46 villages, 1,107 children, and 31 antenatal cases attend</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four-Square Gospel Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gospel Tidings Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>In one area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leprosy Mission</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran Mission, New Guinea</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Mission, Rabaul</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazarene Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11 clinics in 2 areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Tribes Mission</td>
<td>Number unspecified</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>In 4 areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St John Ambulance Association</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh Day Adventists</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8 clinics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sea Evangelical Mission</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 post</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unevangelised Fields Mission</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>19 training courses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The total number of aid postsdispensaries provided by missions was estimated to be 326 in 1965-66.¹

(c) Maternal and infant welfare

Table 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organisation</th>
<th>No. of stations</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>12 months gross attendance excluding antenatalas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anglican Mission</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9 sisters, 3 part-time sisters, 5 trainees</td>
<td>84,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apostolic Church, Australia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 sisters, 1 part-time sister</td>
<td>12,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apostolic Church, New Zealand</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 sister, 1 part-time sister</td>
<td>6,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assemblies of God</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 sister</td>
<td>13,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Baptist Missionary Society</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5 sisters</td>
<td>27,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamu River Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Bougainville</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11 sisters, 1 part-time sister, 2 infant welfare orderlies, 12 territorial nurses</td>
<td>61,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Aitape</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4 sisters, 2 territorial nurses</td>
<td>43,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Daru</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 sisters</td>
<td>8,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Goroka</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 part-time sisters</td>
<td>1,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Mt Hagen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Kavieng</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6 sisters, 1 infant welfare orderly, 6 territo-</td>
<td>27,143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 21 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organisation</th>
<th>No. of stations</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>12 months gross attendance excluding antenatal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Madang</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4 sisters, 1 part-time sister, 3 territorial nurses</td>
<td>45,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Port Moresby</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 sisters, 1 part-time sister, 1 territorial nurse</td>
<td>13,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Samarai</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 sister, 4 part-time sisters</td>
<td>12,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Vanimo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 sisters</td>
<td>6,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Vunapope*</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12 sisters</td>
<td>82,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Wewak</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13 sisters, 2 territorial nurses</td>
<td>92,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Yule Island</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3 sisters, 1 infant welfare orderly</td>
<td>22,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Missions in Many Lands</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4 sisters</td>
<td>26,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches of Christ</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 sisters, 1 part-time sister</td>
<td>7,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gospel Tidings Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 part-time sister</td>
<td>1,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Lutheran Mission and Lutheran Mission, New Guinea</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9 infant welfare sisters, 3 infant welfare orderlies, 1 part-time sister</td>
<td>132,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5 sisters, 3 part-time sisters</td>
<td>39,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manus Evangelical Mission</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 part-time sister</td>
<td>4,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Overseas Mission, New Zealand</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3 sisters</td>
<td>7,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Overseas Mission, New Guinea**</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 sisters, 1 infant welfare orderly, 1 part-time sister</td>
<td>36,738</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 21 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organisation</th>
<th>No. of stations</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>12 months gross attendance excluding antenatals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Overseas Mission, Samaraï</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1 sister, 4 part-time sisters</td>
<td>33,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Overseas Mission, Southern Highlands***</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 sisters</td>
<td>25,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazarene Mission</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 sister, 1 part-time sister</td>
<td>6,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua Ekalesia</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6 sisters, 20 territorial nurses</td>
<td>71,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 sisters, 1 part-time sister</td>
<td>20,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh Day Adventists</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3 sisters, 1 part-time sister</td>
<td>42,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sea Evangelical Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 part-time sister</td>
<td>5,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesleyan Methodist Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 sister</td>
<td>6,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unevangelised Fields Mission</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2 sisters, 11 part-time sisters, 2 infant welfare orderlies</td>
<td>33,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>198</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,067,175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Variations in names of missions occur constantly, depending on the source of information. Catholic Mission, Vunakanu, refers to the Catholic Mission, Rabaul, of the original list on p.3.  
** Methodist Overseas Mission, Rabaul.  
*** Methodist Overseas Mission, Mendi.
(d) **Medical training in September 1967**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organisation</th>
<th>Total pupils approved by Department of Public Health</th>
<th>No. of pupils receiving grant-in-aid</th>
<th>Type of course</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anglican Mission, Dogura</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>General nursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Baptist Mission, Baiyer River</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Maternal and child welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Koki</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Maternal and child welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Lemakot</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Maternal and child welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Paparatava</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Maternal and child welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Tearouki</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maternal and child welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Vunapope</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>General nursing, maternal and child welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran Mission, Yagaum</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>General nursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Overseas Mission, Vatnabara</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Maternal and child welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua Ekalesia, Kapura Iruna</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Maternal and child health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh Day Adventists, Sopas</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>General nursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>267</strong></td>
<td><strong>210</strong></td>
<td><strong>12 courses</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) **Miscellaneous health services** (study data)

(i) **Leprosy control and reconstructive surgery.** Nine missionary organisations contacted for the study provide leprosy care. The recently established Leprosy Mission, located at the Tari Methodist Mission hospital in the Southern Highlands, provides accommodation
for seventeen surgery patients requiring hospital treatment, and its control work includes a teaching and reconstructive surgery programme. Teaching involves an attempt to increase people's awareness of the importance of treatment and early diagnosis. On the professional advisory side, nurses are given specialist training by a physiotherapist in pre- and post-operative therapy. The reconstructive surgery programme is conducted jointly with the Administration, one doctor working at the Leprosy Mission itself, another with an Administration team in Madang. The Leprosy Mission co-operates with other missions concerned with leprosy care, including the Lutheran Mission, Papua Ekalesia, Christian Missions in Many Lands, the Baptist Missionary Society and the Un-evangelised Fields Mission, as well as with the Department of Public Health.

(ii) Dental services. Missions provide few comprehensive dental services, and only three stated they had a dentist among their staff.

(iii) Care for physically handicapped children. The Australian Red Cross Society set up a clinic in July 1964 for physically handicapped children. It has a trained physiotherapist in charge. The clinic caters for about 30 indigenous and 4 non-indigenous children a week, and 10 to 12 children attend daily. They are brought to the clinic by the Red Cross bus which was donated by Junior Red Cross members in Australia.

(iv) Blood transfusion service. This service is also provided by the Australian Red Cross Society, though heavily subsidised by the Administration. There are centres at Port Moresby, Lae, Wewak, Rabaul, Madang and Goroka. The service began to expand rapidly in 1962 with the appointment of a full-time director. A laboratory and research centre operates within the Port Moresby Blood Transfusion Centre.

(v) Ambulance and first aid services. The St John Ambulance Brigade provides additional voluntary ambulance drivers for the ambulance service run by the Department of Public Health in Port Moresby. The Brigade also provides a first aid service at public functions.

(vi) Environmental health projects. The only organisations which stated any activity in the field of environmental health were the Seventh Day Adventists and the Summer Institute of Linguistics. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission run a course in public health and the trainees gain experience in building water supplies, malaria control work, nutrition, tropical disease and village hygiene. Various projects have also been set up in villages by the Summer Institute of Linguistics, including improved water supplies.

(vii) Radio medical consultations. Through the radio communications network set up by the Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship, medical consultations are conducted daily with mission doctors.
Plate 4. First aid instruction to Junior Red Cross members

Plate 5. A young patient at the Red Cross clinic in Port Moresby
(viii) **Material aid.** A number of welfare organisations and service clubs are actively helping both missionary and government organisations in the health field by providing medical supplies and equipment such as humidicribs, resuscitators, bronchoscopes, beds and bedding. Organisations like the Australian Red Cross Society, the Apex Club of Lae, the Rotary Clubs of Goroka, Madang, Port Moresby, Rabaul and Boroko, and the Country Women's Association of Papua-New Guinea, have all been active in this area. A medical equipment loan service is also operated by the Red Cross Society. An ambulance was donated to the people of Sogeri by the Sogeri Lions Club. Other service clubs have distributed toys to hospitals, donated an electric tool kit to a leprosy hospital, and a number of buildings such as dental clinics and maternity clinics have been erected. A $4,000 maternity clinic was built by Lions Club, Port Moresby, which also provided equipment such as calipers and wheelchairs. This type of small-scale aid often fills a useful gap caused by inevitable budgetary cuts and has been an important feature of voluntary aid in advanced as well as in developing countries.

**Relative contribution of voluntary aid organisations in the provision of health services**

As in education, the Catholic, Lutheran and Anglican Missions are the major contributors in the provision of health services. A conservative estimate shows that the Catholic Missions provide 50 per cent, the Lutheran Missions 25 per cent and the Anglican Mission 6 per cent of the total number of hospital beds.

In the important field of medical training, which contributes to the development of skills in Papua-New Guinea, and which will ensure continuity of health services in the future, both formal and informal training schemes are offered. Formal training courses are organised by the Australian Baptist Missionary Society, the Catholic Missions, the Anglican Mission, Lutheran Missions, the Methodist Overseas Missions and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission. Training is offered for general nursing, medical orderly work, and maternal and infant welfare. Specialised training is offered by the Australian Red Cross Society in blood transfusion, both for hospital laboratory technicians and medical students. The Leprosy Mission offers informal training to nurses in the specialised care of leprosy surgical patients as well as training in the importance of early diagnosis and treatment of leprosy.

One area of training which is of primary importance in developing countries is in preventive medicine. As mentioned, a two-year course in public health is provided by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission at Sopas, Wabag, for graduates in teaching or the ministry. This interest in environmental health is not a common feature of mission health services.
The largest proportion of work done in infant welfare is conducted by the Catholic Missions who treat 30 per cent of all infants attending mission infant welfare clinics. The Lutheran Missions see over 10 per cent, the Anglicans and Methodists each care for over 7 per cent, Papua Ekalesia 6 per cent, the Seventh Day Adventists 4 per cent and the Unevangelised Fields Mission 3 per cent of infants seen at mission centres. As Table 21 indicates, a very large number of missions are active in this field of infant and maternal welfare. The service does not require an expensive outlay in buildings and equipment, and thus attracts almost every mission interested in providing a health service in the country. It is also subsidised by the Department of Public Health.

Social welfare

Apart from a number of self-help schemes which have grown in recent years in urban areas of Papua-New Guinea, voluntary organisations are also playing an increasing role in this field. Youth work, leadership training and material aid are common facets of social welfare. Youth work is an increasingly important service in urban areas. Port Moresby in particular is beginning to see the emergence of a youth problem. Voluntary organisations provide social clubs, sporting and recreational facilities, leadership training classes, both lay and Christian, holiday camps, conferences, scouting and guiding activities and physical education programmes. Table 23 indicates the relative contribution by voluntary organisations. Other social welfare services include material aid, work with women and civic improvement schemes.

The major organisations providing material aid are the Australian Red Cross Society, the Country Women's Associations, and some of the service clubs. Material aid includes food, clothing, sewing machines, walking sticks for blind people, toy distributions at Christmas time, sewing materials and patterns. Work with women is probably undertaken by the majority of missionary organisations, although only a few included it among the services they provided. Women are taught sewing, cooking and other home-making skills by missions such as the Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission and Catholic Mission, Lae. The Young Women's Christian Association also organises useful courses for women and girls in cooking, dressmaking and car maintenance.

The service clubs of Papua-New Guinea are the main instigators of civic improvement schemes. These schemes vary from the building and maintenance of swimming pools to the establishment of a museum; from making general repairs to a children's home to road safety campaigns. Children's playground equipment has been installed and parks improved. But shelters and rubbish bins have been built and installed; beach front beautification has been achieved; benches and a police stand erected. These schemes tend to be an urban phenomenon as indeed is the development of service clubs.
### Table 23

**Youth work services provided by voluntary bodies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Social clubs</th>
<th>Sport and recreation</th>
<th>Physical education</th>
<th>Choral activities</th>
<th>Holiday camps</th>
<th>Scouting, guiding, girls, and boys' brigades</th>
<th>Red Cross activities, e.g. Junior Red Cross</th>
<th>Conferences, discussions, short courses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australian Boy Scouts Association</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Red Cross Society</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaigners for Christ</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Everyman's Centre)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Daru</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Port Moresby</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Leaders' Training</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl Guides Association of Papua-New Guinea</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>Salvation Army</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Sea Evangelical Mission</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood</td>
<td></td>
<td>x*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Church, Port Moresby</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Men's Christian Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>Young Women's Christian Association</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* During camps.
Economic and industrial ventures

(a) Agriculture

A smaller number of missionary organisations are actively concerned in agriculture than in health and education. Five missions have set up comprehensive agricultural courses, including Catholic Mission, Mt Hagen, Lutheran Mission, New Guinea, and the Christian Leaders' Training College. The Australian Baptist Missionary Society is also training villagers from the Enga area for two or three years in dairying cattle, poultry, pigs and crops such as corn. The eventual aim is to establish the graduates in small mixed farms. Cattle projects are becoming increasingly common. Both the Anglican Mission and the Summer Institute of Linguistics are experimenting with cattle. Other missions spoke of their interest in agriculture in general terms of hoping to encourage the people to use better methods and products. The Methodist Overseas Mission, New Zealand, employs a Fijian agricultural specialist and a staff of twenty on its farm.

(b) Commercial ventures

Commercial ventures are undertaken by missions to help meet expenses in health and education services as well as other costs. However, they also play an important secondary role: to train Papuans and New Guineans in the methods of running these ventures and also to provide ample opportunities for in-service training in a variety of activities. Some are run by indigenes and only supervised and fostered by the missions. Table 24 shows the nature and extent of these ventures, some of which have not yet produced any profits as they are still in the early stages of development.

Missionary organisations expressed awareness of criticisms directed against their income-producing activities, especially trade stores and plantations, but they do help meet rapid developments, particularly in services such as health and education. They are also a more dependable source of income than public donations and annual appeals, or other fund-raising methods. Unless government subsidies increase significantly, these activities will continue to play an essential role in mission services. There is a growing tendency on the part of missions to encourage more active indigenous participation in these commercial ventures, both financially and administratively. A graphic illustration of this is the Native Marketing and Supply Service which was started in 1959. Its director

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organisation</th>
<th>Trade stores, kiosks, etc.</th>
<th>Plantations</th>
<th>Timber mills</th>
<th>Co-operatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anglican Mission</td>
<td>1 (also others on remote stations, number not specified)</td>
<td>1 (coffee)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Gona Christian Co-operative Society fostered by the mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apostolic Christian Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assemblies of God</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Baptist Missionary Society</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Enga Products Co-operative run by indigenes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Bougainville</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>New large coconut Number not specified by indigenes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Daru</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Goroka</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4 (3 coffee, 1 coffee/cocoa)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Kavieng</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Lae</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Teak tree and coconut. Number not specified</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Madang</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5 (copra and cocoa)</td>
<td>Number not specified</td>
<td>Mission started 2, now acts in advisory capacity. Includes big cocoa project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Mt Hagen</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4 (coffee)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Rabaul</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Number not specified</td>
<td>Number not specified</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Samarai</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches of Christ</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gospel Tidings Mission</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Lutheran Mission</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran Mission, New Guinea</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 (1 run by New Guineans)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Mission, New Zealand</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Mission, Rabaul</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh Day Adventists</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sea Evangelical Mission</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Number not specified</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (coconut)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Boy Scouts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>fruitshop</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Red Cross</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>kiosks</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl Guides Association</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>handicap shops</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum total of</strong></td>
<td><strong>83</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* '-' means 'No information'. 
is a member of the Lutheran Mission, New Guinea. This company was started with the aim of helping indigenous people to market their products, raise their standard of living and support their church and mission. It has already taken over a number of plantations from the mission and owns several ships and wharf facilities at Lae.

The Australian Baptist Missionary Society is also encouraging a merger of trade stores into the Enga Products Co-operative which is run by New Guineans, who will take over the marketing of cash crops, and trade store and timber mill activities. This trend is both positive and realistic and shows the important role of missionary organisations in developing skills for economic growth in Papua-New Guinea.

A variety of other mission and other voluntary organisations provides opportunities for in-service and apprenticeship training. Catholic Mission, Rabaul, is an outstanding example of the variety and scope of training opportunities available in a concentrated geographical area. At least 700 New Guineans are trained on the job as joiners and cabinet-makers, storemen and packers, blacksmiths, welders, garage motor mechanics and drivers, electricians, powerhouse attendants, printers, compositors and book-binders, book-keepers and general office workers, tailors, carpenters, cooks, bakers, shoe repairers, plantation workers, sawmillers, builders, skippers and boat crewmen. No other single missionary organisation provides such an impressive array of training openings for so many people at a time.

Another noteworthy experiment is the cottage industries project set up by the Young Women's Christian Association in Port Moresby. Between 150 and 200 Papuan and New Guinean women receive training in embroidery and silk-screen printing using traditional designs. This project may have important implications in the potential employment of women, particularly in urban areas, although there is no reason why the skills could not be taught in villages.

Time did not permit Catholic Mission, Bougainville, to give details of present economic developmental projects but these are increasing in number and extent.

Other activities in trade and industry include at least seven printeries owned and run by missionary organisations. These printeries are used mainly for evangelistic work but also for literacy programmes. They provide opportunities for gaining skills in printing and allied trades. Opportunities for training are also available in carpentry, welding, furniture making, road making, plumbing, office work, and electrical work in activities undertaken by Catholic Missions, the Baptist Missionary Society, the Summer Institute of Linguistics, the Christian Leaders' Training College, the Methodist Overseas Missions, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Unevangelised Fields Mission and the Lutheran Missions.
Plate 6. Members receiving instruction at the Papua and New Guinea Welder's Club

Plate 7. Everyman's Centre at Koki, Port Moresby

Plate 8. Women embroidering traditional designs for the YWCA cottage industries project
The only two service clubs interested in promoting development have been the Papua and New Guinea Welders' Club and the Port Moresby Rotary Club. The latter are helping to establish a sheltered workshop to help handicapped persons gain full-time employment. The Papua and New Guinea Welders' Club, formed on an entirely voluntary basis, have 120 European and 80 indigenous members and have organised courses in elementary gas and electrical welding. The skills gained during the courses enable students to produce a variety of goods such as boat-trailers, swings, gates and carports. Many of them have gained useful employment in Port Moresby small industrial firms. Demands from employers from such firms for the training of their employees are increasing.¹

Economic aid

At least three economic aid organisations² provided financial assistance to Papua-New Guinea in 1966-67.

(a) The Australian Freedom from Hunger Campaign projects

The projects were financed both by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and the Australian Catholic Relief Organisation.

(i) The Loluai Valley Development Society, Bougainville. This project, not yet completed, consists of clearing jungle and producing sawn timber for housing settlements, planting food crops on the cleared land and laying the foundations for scientific pig-raising. The Loluai Valley is part of the Tabago Mission area of Buin, one of the most remote areas of Papua-New Guinea. About 22,000 Melanesian people live in Buin. It is hoped that with proper farm methods, the people will be diverted from their precarious existence of planting a small plot of land, depleting the soil in a year or two and moving on to another area, to a planned rural economy. The development programme will later spread to other areas of Buin.³ The estimated cost is $41,742.

¹ Unfortunately the Club announced, as this Bulletin was going to press, that it could not continue operating due to its inability to obtain financial assistance. The Administration was willing to underwrite a loan (but not to make a grant) which the Club needed to finish a library and recreational facilities, and to repay money given by some of its founders; the bank concerned, however, was unconvinced that the Club could meet the conditions involved.

² Mention was made by the treasurer of Lutheran Mission, New Guinea of the substantial financial assistance ($228,456) by the Protestant Central Agency in Germany towards the cost of building the Balob teachers' training college.

(ii) Mechanised equipment for the Bougainville West Coast Development Project. This project, which began in 1963, deals with people from a very poor area of Papua-New Guinea. The main aim is to build a central road and put an additional 1,000 acres under cultivation. The project is estimated to cost $88,194.

(iii) Mechanised equipment for the Aitape Development Society. The project, at an estimated cost of $16,000, aims to provide adequate agricultural and transport equipment to establish the Aitape Development Society on a co-operative basis so that the growing and marketing of coconuts and their by-products, coffee and vegetables can be developed. The project has been paid in full.

(iv) Bakery on Sideia Island. The final project, costing $6,700, was the erection of a bakery at the mission on Sideia Island near Samarai, Papua. The bakery provided sufficient bread for about 750 to 800 people living in the vicinity of the mission and also enabled the development of a training centre for girl students from inland areas.

(b) Community Aid Abroad

This Australian organisation, interested in self-help village-based projects in developing countries, has provided $1,500 towards a cattle project connected with the Anglican Mission's experimental farm at Jegarata. The aim of the farm is to increase local productivity.

(c) Misereor

In 1966 Misereor assisted with a number of projects at a total cost of approximately $137,244. So far more than eighty projects have been financed in Papua-New Guinea at a cost to Misereor of almost 1.5 million dollars. In 1966, Misereor enabled the employment of a number of lay helpers in carpentry, agriculture, technical schools, nursing and teaching; a scholarship was given to a priest at Wewak; equipment donated for a dispensary; a policlinic was constructed; assistance was given to a leprosarium; two maternity hospitals and nurses' training school were constructed; and an agricultural programme was established at a boarding high school. Like Ageh, the German Volunteer Service Association, Misereor is sponsored by the German government, but Misereor is represented by the German Bishops and directed by an episcopal commission under the chairmanship of Cardinal Joseph Frings of Cologne.¹

¹ Personal communication with the German Consul-General in Sydney confirmed that the organisation is a voluntary one. In some cases additional money has been advanced by the German government to Misereor. A similar voluntary organisation interested in Protestant projects is 'Bread for Peace'.
Transport and communication

A comprehensive aviation service to Protestant missions is offered by the Missionary Aviation Fellowship using eleven planes, all Cessnas. As many as 15,000 passengers were carried in 1967, including a small number of private persons and government officers. This is a most important service provided by a voluntary organisation and enables continuity of work in otherwise inaccessible inland areas.

The Summer Institute of Linguistics also has four planes including two Cessnas, a Piper Aztec and a Hughes 300 helicopter. It has obtained a limited charter for two planes but the service is largely for its own working purposes to transport personnel and supplies to and from the field.

The Catholic missions operate approximately twelve small planes, mainly Cessnas, throughout Papua-New Guinea and particularly in the highlands. They are used to carry supplies, personnel and to make medical calls, and are also available to government personnel.¹

Sea transport is owned by at least five missions. In some cases, apart from staff and supply movements, the transport is also offered to the public, e.g. Catholic Mission, Lae, use mission boats to carry coconuts belonging to villagers. Other missions with their own sea transport are the Anglican Mission, Catholic Mission, Rabaul, Methodist Overseas Mission, Rabaul, and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission. The latter mission also has two planes as they are not covered by the Missionary Aviation Fellowship service.

Another significant service offered by a voluntary organisation is the Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship's radio service, an extensive telecommunications network employing two frequency channels. Twenty-four missionary societies on 270 separate stations are linked with their administrative headquarters, hospitals, stores, planes and motor vessels. Missions also make use of the radio service to obtain weather information.

Accommodation

Many missionary organisations providing educational services also provide boarding facilities for their pupils, especially in rural areas. In addition some missions supply special accommodation to meet a variety of needs. The Australian Baptist Missionary Society has recently built the Mt Hagen Christian Centre for fifty girls attending a government high school. Catholic Mission, Daru, although it only provides primary education, also provides a hostel for twenty-one high school boys. The Lutheran Mission, New Guinea, has three

¹ Personal communication: Archbishop Copas, Port Moresby.
Plate 9. The YWCA hostel and youth centre at Port Moresby

Plate 10. A classroom at the Martyrs Memorial School, Popondetta
guest houses catering mainly for mission personnel in transit. Orphaned and needy children are housed by Catholic Mission, Port Moresby. Ten destitute handicapped children are catered for in the Cheshire Homes of Papua-New Guinea in Port Moresby. The Country Women's Association and the Red Cross Society provide accommodation for women from outstations staying in the larger centres for medical or other reasons.

The major provider of hostels is the Salvation Army, traditionally active in this field. A total of 316 people are accommodated in two hostels at Lae and Port Moresby. The Young Women's Christian Association in Port Moresby accommodates 45 students and young working women as well as 6 transient guests.

**Volunteer service**

Volunteer workers fall into a number of categories. Some welfare organisations such as the Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Red Cross, St John Ambulance Brigade and Association, and the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, traditionally depend on a core of spare-time, voluntary workers. Another type of volunteer worker seen in Papua-New Guinea in recent years are vacation group workers, sponsored mainly by university and church groups. Recently, the Volunteer Service Association within Papua-New Guinea has encouraged a group of students from the Port Moresby teachers' training college to work on the Cape Rodney resettlement scheme. Groups work for short-term periods.

The most stable and long-term group of volunteer workers comes on a contract basis, working full-time in predominantly non-statutory organisations. A number of organisations from Australia, overseas and within Papua-New Guinea organise the selection and placement of volunteer workers. Time did not permit a comprehensive analysis of these organisations.

Ageh, a German organisation, selects and prepares volunteer workers in five preparatory institutes. Generally the volunteers are provided for developmental projects overseas founded by religious bodies. In 1967, 33 male and female volunteers were working in Papua-New Guinea, 7 of whom had been sent in 1966, including a farmer, an agricultural assistant, an agricultural master, two compositors, a printer and a mechanic.

Through the Australian Volunteers Abroad programme, 127 volunteers have been sent to Papua-New Guinea to work in schools, hospitals and clinics, local government councils and co-operative societies. In 1967, 63 volunteers were serving throughout the country, 45 of whom

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1 See p.23.
were new volunteers; 4 were from Tasmania, 3 from Queensland, 22 from Victoria, 4 from Western Australia, 6 from South Australia, 5 from New South Wales and 1 from the Australian Capital Territory. They included nurses, teachers, university students, fitters, machinists, carpenters, farmers, engineers, technicians, a psychologist and a physiotherapist.

The Volunteer Service Association of Papua-New Guinea, with a membership of over 120, is contributing in a number of ways, including promotion of the use of overseas volunteers, vacation work parties, homework supervision classes for children of Pari village outside Port Moresby, and by donating $425 to the Overseas Service Bureau to adopt an Australian Volunteer Abroad for Papua-New Guinea.

Undoubtedly the need for volunteer workers exists. The Volunteer Service Association survey on the extent of this need for long-term volunteers showed that at least 405 positions could be filled by volunteers, who would work within the present developmental structure in the following occupational groups:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenters, builders, construction foremen</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-operative workers</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurses</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social and welfare workers</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers and men with agricultural experience</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>405</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An independent effort was made to assess the extent of staff shortages among the voluntary organisations of this study. The majority stated they were short-staffed. Some stated the extent of the shortage in numerical terms and others in general terms so that the total estimate is definitely conservative. At least 438 positions could be filled immediately in the following occupational groups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>232+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linguists and translators*</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurses</td>
<td>32+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenters, builders, etc.</td>
<td>23+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical workers (unspecified)</td>
<td>22+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountants</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic workers</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawmillers</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory technicians</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantation managers, workers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Volunteer Service Associations' submission to His Honour, the Administrator, on the role of volunteer workers in Papua-New Guinea, June 1967, p.15.
Truck drivers 2 Basketball coach 1
Farmers 2 Shipsmaster 1
Pilots 2 Radio technician 1
Physiotherapist 1 Youthwork leaders and
Pharmacist 1 trainers +
Dentist 1 Other* 45
Storehand 1

Total 438+

* These workers were needed yearly by the Summer Institute of Linguistics to meet a twenty-year proposed expansion programme: 45 would be linguists and translators, and 45 would work in printing, transport and communication, education, equipment maintenance, clerical work and administration.
+ indicates the additional unspecified workers needed.

Research and advice

Research is conducted by only a few voluntary bodies, though the Summer Institute of Linguistics carries on research as an intrinsic part of its work into Papua-New Guinea languages. To date seventy-five different languages have been translated, covering a total population of almost half a million people. Research is conducted into anthropology as well. Workshops are held annually at the base in linguistics, literacy, anthropology and translation. Most consultants possess graduate degrees in linguistics and related fields.

Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod, employ an anthropologist on their staff, who carries on research, a unique contribution for a voluntary organisation. The Council of Social Service of Papua, interested in social issues, has set up committees on special social problems such as children, youth and housing. However, as all members work on a voluntary spare-time basis, this organisation cannot be expected to contribute to any significant degree in the field of research.

The United Church of Port Moresby has organised an action and research group into race relations. It attempts to keep abreast of developments in social selfare, including race relations problems in Port Moresby. It does not claim to be more than a discussion and action group.

Advisory services are offered by some organisation. Some, like Catholic Mission, Lae, advise New Guineans on better methods of fishing and agriculture. Others, like the Red Cross Society, give marital guidance. The Young Women's Christian Association organises short pre-marital courses. Urban growth and development is bound to see the emergence of research and advisory services to which voluntary organisations may contribute significantly.
Chapter 5

Personnel employed by voluntary organisations in the study

This analysis of personnel working with voluntary organisations excludes those occupied with full-time religious duties. In the case of literacy and language translation, however, although the final aim may be to translate the Bible or encourage indigenes to read it, the occupations have been included as the fruits of linguistics research and general literacy work have wider secular relevance. A part-time position has been given the value of 0.5.

Table 25

Personnel employed by voluntary organisations, 1967

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Non-indigenous staff</th>
<th>Indigenous staff</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculturalists/ workers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushmen/logger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers/ workers</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantation manager/workers</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accountancy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountants</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book-keepers</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administration</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General administrative workers</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager/secretary</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anthropology</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropologist</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Art</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artist</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Non-indigenous staff</td>
<td>Indigenous staff</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aviation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation mechanic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clerical work</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk/office worker</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Driving</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractor drivers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck drivers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housekeeping</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic workers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>172.5</td>
<td>177.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital laundry workers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hostel worker/parent</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Journalism</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journalist</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Linguistics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy work/translators, etc.</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Library work</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librarian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maintenance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handymen, maintenance workers</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardeners</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marine work</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ships captain</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship or boat crew</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medical work</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid post orderly</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid post orderly trainee</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinic attendant</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental assistant</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentist</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Table 25 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Non-indigenous staff</th>
<th>Indigenous staff</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health workers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital assistant</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital interpreter</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital manager</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital orderly</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital orderly trainee</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant welfare assistants</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant welfare trainees</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant welfare orderly</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory technicians</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistants</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical orderly</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical orderly trainee</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical/hospital staff unspecified</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>193.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurses</td>
<td>257.5</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>345.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing aide</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurse trainees</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational therapist</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookbinder</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compositor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layout typist</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing apprentice</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing worker</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawmills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawmill operators</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shop management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shop managers, workers, etc.</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stores and supply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storemen</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply and service</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching and training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural lecturers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinet-making instructor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language instructor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 25 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Non-indigenous staff</th>
<th>Indigenous staff</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lecturer (unspecified)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel training officer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>889.5</td>
<td>3,255</td>
<td>4,144.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trades</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boatbuilder</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Builder and assistants</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrician</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joiner</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanic</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumber</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio technician</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welder</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tradesmen (unspecified)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare workers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous categories</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers involved in ventures such</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as boat-building, sawmills,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plantations, number in each category unspecified</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field workers, e.g.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field commissioner (Boy Scouts)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field officers (Red Cross)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station workers, plantation workers and others unspecified</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>1,966</td>
<td>2,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works foremen</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop employees</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>1,951.5</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>9,151.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See under miscellaneous.

The figures in Table 25 emphasise the wide variety of occupations offered by voluntary organisations. At this stage only broad generalisations can be made regarding each occupational category as accurate breakdowns on the part of the voluntary organisation were not always possible.
By far the biggest employers of indigenous labour are the combined Catholic Missions where almost 70 per cent of the total voluntary indigenous work force is concentrated. The Lutheran Missions employ about 19 per cent, the Seventh Day Adventists 6 per cent and the Anglican Mission 4 per cent. Excluding full-time missionaries active in evangelistic work, 36 per cent of expatriate workers are employed by the combined Catholic Missions, 16 per cent by the Lutheran Missions, 14 per cent by the Summer Institute of Linguistics, 5 per cent by the Anglican Mission and 5 per cent by the Seventh Day Adventists.

Where do the expatriate workers come from? The analysis of countries of origin does not correspond precisely to the occupational categories as it was not always possible for the voluntary bodies to exclude full-time missionary personnel. The number of countries represented among the workers indicates the contribution of countries other than Australia to the development of skills in Papua-New Guinea.

Countries of origin of expatriate workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>872</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mixed-race*</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British*</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Some of the organisations gave the nationality rather than the country of origin. Australia would be included in that category.

An interesting trend is the increasing contribution of America which provides approximately 20 per cent of the voluntary work force.

Official data on countries of origin relate only to missionary workers and their nationalities rather than countries of origin.

Among the expatriate personnel employed by the voluntary organisations in the study, approximately 45 per cent are employed in teaching, 16 per cent in medical care, 9 per cent in linguistics and 7 per cent in diverse trades. Among the indigenous personnel, 45 per cent are engaged in teaching, 8 per cent in medical care and
40 per cent in agricultural activities including plantation work and general domestic and station work.

Administration

What are some of the characteristics of administration and personnel recruitment among voluntary organisations?

With the exception of the Anglican and Catholic Missions established as independent dioceses, the majority of missionary organisations depend on home boards for the formulation of broad policies. The Australian Boy Scouts Association and the Red Cross Society also fall into this general pattern of administration. These organisations either form an integral part of, or constitute a branch of the parent body. Generally field administration is the responsibility of a Papua-New Guinea section. Proposals are ratified by home boards, which usually provide staff and financial assistance. A few other organisations are independent but affiliated with Australian or world headquarters or associations. These include the Lutheran Missions, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, service clubs and the St John Ambulance Association and Brigade.

Personnel recruitment and conditions of work

Recruitment for mission personnel is conducted in a number of ways. Lay volunteers are generally obtained through established organisations such as the Overseas Service Bureau, Ageh in Germany, and other similar bodies in Europe, New Zealand and the United States as well as a Catholic organisation in Australia. A common recruitment method is by personal contact when missionaries are deputising while on leave.

Lay voluntary organisations such as Red Cross and Girl Guides recruit by press advertisements. A number of organisations, especially missionary bodies, are frequently approached by people volunteering to serve in Papua-New Guinea but because of lack of suitable qualifications cannot always be offered employment.

Missionary personnel not involved in full-time evangelistic work are frequently recruited on a contract basis and are referred to as associate missionaries or specialist personnel. These include teachers, sisters, doctors and tradesmen. For Australian personnel the contract tends to be on a two- to three-year basis and is generally renewable by mutual agreement. Lay volunteers are also recruited on this basis. Personnel from other overseas countries usually work for longer periods and five years is not unusual. A few missions have no formal contract basis of employment. Lay organisations more often than not recruit on a contract basis.
Stability of staff

Insufficient information was received to indicate precisely the rate of resignation among voluntary personnel but the general impression is one of stability, resignations being relatively few. The most commonly stated reasons for resigning or terminating contracts were ill-health and lack of suitable educational facilities for children. Other reasons included inability to adjust to Papua-New Guinea conditions and the stresses and strains related to working in developing countries.
Chapter 6

The economics of voluntary aid

Economic features of voluntary aid present a variety of problems for analysis. A major difficulty for missions is to extract non-religious expenditure from religious costs. Nevertheless the final estimate may be an underestimate of expenditure in the provision of activities other than strictly religious ones. One of the reasons for this is that Catholic missions, among the largest spenders in Papua-New Guinea among voluntary organisations, are often unable to assess accurately the value of gifts, financial or material, given to individual missionaries for various projects. Analysis of the economics of voluntary aid will include sources of income, government subsidies, non-government expenditure and a brief note on the mission salary structure.

Sources of income

Income obtained by voluntary organisations comes from countries such as Australia, England, America, Germany, Holland, Canada, France, New Zealand, Austria, Italy and Switzerland. Although the large majority of organisations contacted were most co-operative in divulging information (sometimes in a very comprehensive way), a minority preferred to give figures on expenditure and not on sources of income, some were inclined to do neither, and one organisation preferred to be included only in total figures. Table 26 sets out some details regarding sources of income and non-government expenditure. With minor exceptions, the figures relate to the financial year 1966-67.

Some comments on the figures in Table 26 need to be made. Figures on income and expenditure do not always tally because of incomplete returns. In some cases it was easier to obtain data on expenditure than sources of income. In the case of a few organisations, expenditure exceeded income which necessitated loans or using funds accumulated from previous years. Although the figures are incomplete, nevertheless certain trends emerge.

(a) Non-government sources of income

The variety of non-government sources of income indicates the extent to which voluntary organisations depend on countries other
### Table 26

**Sources of income and non-government expenditure among voluntary organisations***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Government***</th>
<th>Australia***</th>
<th>Other overseas***</th>
<th>New Guinea***</th>
<th>Other***</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Operational</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anglican Mission</td>
<td>Health 30,000</td>
<td>148,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>353,795</td>
<td>109,912</td>
<td>82,000</td>
<td>191,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apostolic Christian Mission</td>
<td>Health 400</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>41,900</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assemblies of God</td>
<td>Health 22,800</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>118,800</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>67,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Baptist Missionary Society</td>
<td>Health and education (1966)</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamu River Mission</td>
<td>Health 100</td>
<td>148,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>353,795</td>
<td>109,912</td>
<td>82,000</td>
<td>191,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaigners for Christ</td>
<td>Education 2,300</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Bougainville</td>
<td>Education No data</td>
<td>8,130</td>
<td>72,300</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>80,430</td>
<td>45,147</td>
<td>190,778</td>
<td>235,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Daru</td>
<td>Education 12,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>162,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>199,000</td>
<td>138,000</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>187,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Goroka</td>
<td>Education 44,086</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>119,086</td>
<td>5,835</td>
<td>52,519</td>
<td>58,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Kavieng</td>
<td>Education 115,000</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>435,000</td>
<td>275,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>825,000</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>380,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Lae</td>
<td>Education 11,000</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>49,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Madang</td>
<td>Education 3,902</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>8,475</td>
<td>83,000</td>
<td>985,194</td>
<td>1,150,000</td>
<td>1,276,669</td>
<td>1,276,669</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Mt Hagen</td>
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<td>79,000</td>
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<td>254,980</td>
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<td>50,000</td>
<td>24,000</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>131,560</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
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<td>Catholic Mission, Rabaul</td>
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<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>558,000</td>
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<td>Catholic Mission, Samarai</td>
<td>Education No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>20,214</td>
<td>89,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Wewak</td>
<td>Education No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
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<td>No data</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>229,819</td>
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<td>Education 2,000</td>
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<td>17,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
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<td>Organisation</td>
<td>Government**</td>
<td>Australia***</td>
<td>Other overseas***</td>
<td>New Guinea***</td>
<td>Other***</td>
<td>Total Oper</td>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>Churches of Christ</td>
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<td>5,813</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Four-Square Gospel Mission</td>
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<td>34,255</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Australian Lutheran Mission</td>
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<td>323,000</td>
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<td>Lutheran Mission, New Guinea</td>
<td>20,555</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>858,690</td>
<td>69,628</td>
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<td>1,247,947</td>
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<td>Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>785,260</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>824,172</td>
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<td>Methodist Mission, New Zealand</td>
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<td>No data</td>
<td>11,790</td>
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<td>27,038</td>
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<td>2,750</td>
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<td>Methodist Mission, Mendi</td>
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<td>23,000</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>76,000</td>
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<td>Missionary Aviation Fellowship</td>
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<td>35,707</td>
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<td>183,163</td>
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<td>218,870</td>
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<td>1,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,000#</td>
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<td>3,500</td>
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<td>No data</td>
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<td>16,677</td>
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<td>5,935</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>750</td>
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<td>19,635</td>
<td>13,554</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>38,400</td>
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<td>50,000</td>
<td>42,400####</td>
<td>42,400</td>
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<td>31,944</td>
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<td>(insufficient data on income)</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Australian Freedom from Hunger</td>
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<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>No data</td>
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<td>137,244</td>
<td>(1966)</td>
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<td>4,505</td>
<td>1,534</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>1,080,594</td>
<td>939,589</td>
<td>3,189,060</td>
<td>1,297,597</td>
<td>1,454,503</td>
<td>7,961,363</td>
<td>6,881,237</td>
<td>2,045,215</td>
<td>8,926,452</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: '-' means no information submitted.

* Financial details of the following organisations have not been included for various reasons which are outlined in Appendix 1: Catholic Mission, Mendi, United Church, Port Moresby, Council of Social Service, Country Women's Association of New South Wales, Country Women's Association of Papua-New Guinea, Ageh and the Overseas Service Bureau.

** i.e. the Papua-New Guinea Administration.

# Incomplete.

## Value of material aid.

### Non-government source of income.

#### Includes capital costs.
than Australia for a large proportion of their funds. The following
digits were based on 65 per cent of the organisations contacted who
gave sufficiently detailed breakdowns to enable adequate analysis.

Out of 35 voluntary organisations, with a total non-government
income of $5,786,690:

16 per cent comes from Australia $939,589
55 per cent comes from other overseas countries $3,180,585
21 per cent comes from Papua-New Guinea $1,198,457

The remainder came from other, mostly unspecified, sources. Two
features are of particular interest. Over half the total income is
derived from overseas sources other than Australia, and the income
derived from within Papua-New Guinea exceeds the Australian source.

Other overseas sources are represented by England, New Zealand,
America, Germany, Holland, Rome and Switzerland as well as various
world headquarters, e.g. the Lutheran World Federation. Of the
$3,180,585 which comes from overseas (excluding Australia), 55 per
cent comes from America, 28 per cent from world headquarters, and
10 per cent from Germany.

Most income from within Papua-New Guinea (97 per cent) comes
from commercial ventures, and some also comes from donations by
Papuans, New Guineans and Europeans, and from school fees.

(b) Income from government sources

The Administration in Papua-New Guinea subsidises voluntary
organisations in two major areas, health and education. With urban
development, subsidies are also granted for youth work and the build-
ing of hostels. The total Administration subsidy obtained from
organisations in the study amounted to $1,080,594, but this figure
is incomplete as not all the organisations in Papua-New Guinea were
contacted and those that were did not always submit returns in su-
ficient detail. Administration grants in 1966-67 for education
alone from the Department of Education totalled $1,901,032.¹ These
grants do not include subsidies granted by the Treasury Department
for capital ventures.

The grants-in-aid from the Department of Education were given to
missions for overseas and local teachers as well as maintenance
grants for secondary and technical boarding students and teacher
trainees. Secondary students receive a grant of $40 per annum and
teacher trainees $60 or $100 per annum depending on their entrance
qualifications. Indigenous registered teachers receive $300, $500
of $700 depending on their teaching qualifications and years out of

¹ Information obtained from the Department of Education, Konedobu,
October 1967.
training. These grants are not paid to the teachers concerned but to the missions in respect of those teachers. In addition to grants paid, missions receive government aid in the form of classroom materials and equipment. Registered European teachers receive a grant of $800, $1,000 or $1,200 per annum depending on their qualifications.

The Department of Public Health grants two types of subsidy to missions providing approved health services - a full subsidy and a partial subsidy.\(^1\) In the case of the full subsidy, a staffing agreement of twenty years is signed by a mission in relation to an establishment owned by the Administration. Under the new agreement, the mission undertakes full responsibility for staffing and administration, but the Department of Public Health agrees to provide equipment and salaries of personnel who are employed under similar conditions to Administration overseas and local staff. Conditions include full leave entitlements. Under this system are eleven fully subsidised leprosy and tuberculosis establishments and a kuru hospital at Awambe. Annual expenditure for these establishments totals about $200,000.

The partial subsidy is officially referred to as a grant-in-aid. It is paid in relation to medical personnel working for mission establishments. The assistance is not meant as salary but is given to mission health activities as a form of encouragement where these activities are carried out in areas not covered by the Administration. Rates of grant-in-aid for doctors and nurses have two components: a basic rate for staff whose patients are provided with food by the Administration under special arrangement, and an additional allowance of 25 per cent for purchasing food in independent establishments. A mission receives $1,440 for a doctor, plus $360 food allowance for patients and $560 for a nurse, plus $140 food allowance for patients. Local personnel receive $100 or $140 each per annum. Trainees receive $120 each per annum. Within each training institution, subject to availability of funds, two sisters are entitled to receive a grant-in-aid. In addition, drugs and supplies from regional Public Health Department headquarters at Goroka, Lae, Rabaul and Port Moresby are allotted to every approved hospital.

Grants-in-aid and full subsidies amounted to about $423,312. Mission returns to the Administration showed that at least $990,076 was spent by them from their own funds in 1966-67. This amount was by no means exhaustive as at least three major missions did not submit full returns regarding their own expenditure. It is interesting to note that at least 33 per cent of the nurses and 39 per cent of the nursing and infant welfare assistant trainees employed in mission

\(^1\) Information obtained from the Department of Public Health, Konedobu, October 1967.
establishments are not subsidised by the Department of Public Health. This finding was arrived at from a comparison of organisations in the study stating the number of nurses and trainees and the list of approved number of nurses and trainees from Public Health Department records in respect of the same organisations. One hundred and seventy-three of the 257 nurses and 154 of the 254 trainees employed by missions were subsidised by the department.

As far as can be ascertained from official records and publications, the Department of Education does not provide any limit to subsidies for teachers or teacher trainees other than on a basis of qualifications. During the financial year 1965-66\(^1\) the Department of Education spent a total of $11,552,000 on education in Papua-New Guinea of which $1,559,000 was devoted to missions in the form of subsidies, 13 per cent of its budget. The Public Health Department, on the other hand, spent $9,553,755 on health, $560,225 of which was paid in full subsidies and grants-in-aid to mission establishments, 6 per cent of its budget.\(^2\) In fairness to the Department of Public Health, however, a far wider range of health services is provided almost exclusively by them than in the case of the Department of Education, such as training of medical assistants and health inspectors, health education and malaria eradication services, to mention only a few. Nevertheless, many mission health personnel remain unsubsidised by the Department of Public Health.

An attempt was made to assess the proportion of subsidised health personnel from Department of Public Health records and mission returns to the Administration. This was not an easy task. Returns from missions were not always complete and no comprehensive list is kept by the Department of Public Health of total mission health personnel. However, a tentative estimate has been attempted based on mission returns to the Administration and Department of Public Health information on subsidised mission health personnel, as submitted in May 1967 to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts of the House of Assembly.

A total of 350 mission personnel were stated to be subsidised in 1965-66 by the Department of Public Health.\(^3\) The figure submitted does not differentiate between expatriate and indigenous personnel.

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### Table 27

**Mission health personnel covered by subsidy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission personnel subsidised</th>
<th>Total mission personnel</th>
<th>Estimated personnel not covered by subsidy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 medical officers</td>
<td>26 medical officers</td>
<td>5 medical officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 dentists</td>
<td>3 dentists</td>
<td>1 dentist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 health educator</td>
<td>no similar classification mentioned in mission</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189 full-time nurses</td>
<td>288 full-time nurses</td>
<td>95 nurses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 part-time nurses</td>
<td>1 part-time nurse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 full-time medical assistants</td>
<td>22 medical assistants</td>
<td>18 medical assistants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 part-time medical assistant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 medical technicians</td>
<td>3 medical technicians</td>
<td>1 medical technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 infant welfare assistants</td>
<td>140 infant welfare assistants</td>
<td>85 infant welfare assistants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Territorial nurses</td>
<td>14 nurses (indigenous)</td>
<td>10 nurses (indigenous)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 infant welfare orderlies</td>
<td>15 infant welfare orderlies</td>
<td>9 infant welfare orderlies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 aid post orderlies</td>
<td>201 aid post orderlies</td>
<td>146 aid post orderlies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following categories of expatriate mission health personnel were estimated not to be covered by subsidy.

- 3 physiotherapists
- 3 pharmacists
- 2 secretaries
- 2 mothercraft nurses
- 1 dental orderly
- 1 full-time radiographer, 1 part-time radiographer
- 1 X-ray assistant
- 1 part-time pathologist
- 1 maintenance worker
- 1 Hansenide Centre manager
- 1 infant welfare assistant
The following categories of indigenous mission health personnel were estimated not to be covered by subsidy: 1

144 hospital orderly trainees
144 aid post orderly trainees
104 hospital orderlies
15 maternal and child health workers
  3 hygiene workers
  3 hospital laundry workers
  3 domestic workers
  2 laboratory assistants
  2 nurse aides
  2 preschool teachers
  1 work supervisor
  47 unspecified health workers

A total of 1,202 expatriate and indigenous personnel are apparently employed by missions in the health field, the number being based on mission returns to the Administration. Of these, an estimated 232 may be employed in Administration hospitals run and staffed by missions. 2 On the other hand, some mission statistical returns to the Administration have been understated and a further figure of approximately 215 has been obtained through personal contact with missions by the author. The final estimate could then be obtained by adding 215 to 1,202 and deducting 232; this leaves 1,185, 350 of whom are covered by subsidy, an estimated 30 per cent. It would appear then that 70 per cent of mission health personnel are not covered by subsidy from the Department of Public Health. The reasons for this situation can only be speculated. Although subsidies are given on the basis of need for health services in a particular area, the large percentage of unsubsidised mission health personnel could not be explained in those terms exclusively. Among the greatest problems facing missionary organisations, as we shall see later, is shortage of finance and personnel and they would hardly be offering these health services in spite of lack of Administration subsidy, unless they were to some extent necessary.

Non-government expenditure

Excluding Administration subsidies, the voluntary organisations contacted indicated that they spent a total of $8,926,452 in 1966-67. Only two organisations in the study were unable or unwilling to give information on expenditure, although one was willing to include the figures in final estimates but not detailed breakdowns.

---

1 This excludes nursing and infant welfare assistant trainees dealt with on p.51.
Not all the organisations were able to differentiate between operational and capital costs. Approximately 70 per cent is spent on operational and 30 per cent on capital costs. However, in the case of some, notably the Catholic missions, expenditure on capital projects exceeds operational expenditure. Nine Catholic missions' breakdowns into operational and capital costs showed that 54 per cent of their budget was spent on capital projects, which gives some indication of their expansion in Papua-New Guinea.

The combined Catholic missions are by far the most significant spenders in Papua-New Guinea. They spent 43 per cent of the total voluntary organisations' budget for 1966-67, excluding government subsidies, the Lutheran missions spent 25 per cent, the Seventh Day Adventists 6 per cent, the Summer Institute of Linguistics 4 per cent, the Nazarene Mission 3 per cent, and the Missionary Aviation Fellowship and the Anglican Mission each 2 per cent. Although the Anglican Mission provides 4 per cent of the total indigenous and 5 per cent of the total expatriate voluntary work force, it only spends 2 per cent of the total expenditure.

It must be noted here that if all missions who had been contacted had co-operated in the study the expenditure figure would certainly have exceeded the ten million dollar mark as it would have included two other Catholic missions, Papua Ekalesia, Manus Evangelical Mission, and Christian Missions in Many Lands, all providing health and education services in Papua-New Guinea.

**Mission salary structure**

Information on mission salaries was obtained for expatriate personnel only. A striking feature of mission salaries is that almost without exception a uniform payment is made, variations depending more on marital status, size of family and years of service than nature of occupation. Children's allowances and retirement schemes are provided by most missions.

Some missions work on a faith mission basis, where salaries are not guaranteed and personnel are supported by interested church members, friends and relatives. Catholic missions do not work on a salary basis, and their lay volunteers are only provided with pocket money.

Almost all missions were willing to contribute information in this area. The basic average salary has been assessed on an annual basis according to the single person's salary with no additional allowances.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Salary (in $)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anglican Mission</td>
<td>144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apostolic Christian Mission</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assemblies of God</td>
<td>410</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Catholic Missions</td>
<td>Nil. Board and lodging and pocket money</td>
<td>(cannot always be guaranteed, faith mission basis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Radio Missionary</td>
<td>432</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fellowship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches of Christ</td>
<td>730</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Leaders' Training</td>
<td>240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four-Square Gospel Mission</td>
<td>732</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gospel Tidings Mission</td>
<td>No salary guaranteed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leprosy Mission</td>
<td>1,040 for nurse, 1,860 for doctor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran Missions - Australian</td>
<td>845 (includes food allowance)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri Synod</td>
<td>1,340</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Overseas Missions</td>
<td>1,125 (average of men's and women's salaries)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionary Aviation Fellowship</td>
<td>720</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazarene Mission</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Tribes Mission</td>
<td>Faith mission basis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
<td>863</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sea Evangelical Mission</td>
<td>Faith mission basis varying from 364 to 780</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Institute of Linguistics</td>
<td>No income guaranteed. Support from friends and churches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood</td>
<td>480</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unevangelised Fields Mission</td>
<td>Between 364 and 520</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excluding missions who do not guarantee a salary and who work on a faith mission basis, the basic average annual mission salary is estimated to be $441.
Chapter 7

Present problems and future development

By far the most common problems facing voluntary organisations in Papua-New Guinea are shortages of staff and finance; in some cases, staff represented a more serious difficulty. The problem of teacher recruitment was mentioned most frequently by missions; this is a world-wide problem, but is particularly acute in developing countries. The hope was expressed that the Administration would give greater financial recognition for mission contributions in education. Certainly the World Bank Report recommended a higher rate of subsidy, but unless the total annual Commonwealth government grant is substantially increased, whether the subsidy can be raised significantly is open to conjecture. The World Bank Report's opinion (1965:53) was that 'mission schools should continue to play an important role in educational effort and the financial support given by the Administration should be substantially increased'.

Another problem is the growing dissatisfaction of mission teaching personnel with their salaries. Some indigenous mission teachers feel that teachers' subsidies should be paid to them directly rather than to the mission. This problem has been voiced several times in the House of Assembly.\(^1\) The fear of a mass exodus of mission teachers has also been expressed. This does present a serious problem to missionary organisations who cannot hope to compete with Administration salary rates for their personnel. In view of the missions' very real contribution to education, particularly primary education, the Administration cannot afford to ignore pleas for increased subsidies.

Another problem singled out by many missions is the general lack of indigenous leadership and difficulties in attempts to delegate responsibility to indigenous staff. Although the final aim is self-management in all areas, religious and lay activities are at present largely controlled and run by expatriate personnel. Some missions specified some of the problems they face in integrating and co-ordinating predominantly European-run activities with the developing indigenous church.

Missions are also faced with demands for more and more schools and medical services from their adherents. Peoples' reactions to health and educational services provided by the missions have been most favourable in almost all areas. There is still some residual suspicion particularly by some villagers in primitive highland areas which results in some parents being reluctant to send their children to school or to use hospital or maternal and infant welfare services. This response is becoming increasingly rare and the missions are unable to meet the increasing demands for more services by village people.

Youth work organisations find it difficult to recruit indigenous leaders to help run youth activities on a voluntary basis. They state that the concept of voluntary community work is not readily acceptable to the people. Similar problems are encountered by the Red Cross Society and the St John Ambulance Brigade.

Service clubs, with a predominantly European membership, face the problems of mobile populations caused by frequent transfers of staff, especially among Administration personnel.

**Plans for the future**

In spite of the problems facing voluntary organisations in terms of finance and personnel shortages, the overwhelming impression is one of dynamic planning for future development. Independent indigenous churches and indigenisation of all services dominate hopes and plans.

In the field of education, a number of projects are envisaged. A new high school worth over a million dollars is being built by Catholic Mission, Madang, in the town area. This mission will also be spending $150,000 on teachers' housing and hopes to build fifty new classrooms as well as a double-storey building. Many new stations are to be opened and roads built. Catholic Mission, Mt Hagen, is planning extensions worth $131,000 to their teachers' college. A new girls' high school is also planned. A teachers' training college for 160 young male boarders is being built by Catholic Mission, Rabaul, with the assistance of the Administration and an international agency. The mission needs more secondary schools and an additional 100 teachers a year. The Methodist Mission, Rabaul (now part of the United Church), is building a high school in New Ireland and expanding the teachers' college. A number of missions, all members of the Evangelical Alliance of the South Pacific, are planning to build a high school on a co-operative basis. Financial assistance has been sought from the German government.

Generally, missions active in providing primary education are concentrating on up-grading their primary schools before opening new schools.
In the area of health services, the Apostolic Christian Mission hopes to construct a new hospital ward for forty to sixty inpatients and to generally expand its activities in Papua-New Guinea. The Leprosy Mission hope to intensify the campaign for the wearing of shoes by indigenes, reduce the incidence of leprosy and eliminate the need for reconstructive surgery. The Unevangelised Fields Mission also plans to be more active in the treatment of leprosy. The Methodist Mission, Rabaul, are planning expansion of their medical training schemes and hope to employ a doctor in their service. The Nazarene Mission are planning to establish a nurses' training school and aim to concentrate on preventive medicine in the Western Highlands.

One field where significant development and planning were not generally stressed was technical training, with some exceptions such as the Papua and New Guinea Welders' Club. This may be due to difficulties in recruiting trained staff. The Methodist Overseas Mission plan to set up an apprenticeship scheme and the Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission hope to expand their carpenter training programme. Voluntary organisations cannot be expected to provide sufficient outlet for the training of apprentices; contributions in this field need to come from industry generally.

With urban development voluntary organisations are playing a more active role in providing hostel accommodation. The Salvation Army, having already established hostels in the Lae and Port Moresby areas, have now obtained land in Goroka for the purpose of building one there. A hostel for men is also being planned by Catholic Mission, Port Moresby. The Australian Baptist Missionary Society are hoping to extend their work in urban areas and to provide hostels as part of their programme. Methodist Mission, Mendi, also plan to build hostels for children attending Administration high schools.

Urban growth is also providing incentives for welfare and youth organisations to provide additional services for recreational and youth activities. Camp sites are being purchased by organisations such as the Australian Boy Scouts Association and the Young Men's Christian Association. The Red Cross Society aim to expand and create indigenous branches and establish a Red Cross centre in the highlands. A variety of leadership training courses are to be run by religious and lay organisations. Youth leadership training courses are becoming an important field of activity among voluntary organisations.

Some missions are reorganising their administrative structures to allow for increased responsibility by Papuans and New Guineans. The Seventh Day Adventists, in their programme of training for leadership, have a Papuan or New Guinean assisting every administrative head on an area as well as district basis. The Summer Institute of Linguistics are planning to set up sub-bases to provide for local leadership opportunities. The Salvation Army is working
towards a self-governing branch in Papua-New Guinea. The Lutheran Missions are constantly assessing progress in allowing the people to assume increasing responsibility for the provision and administration of services. Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod, propose to change the present evangelistic organisation and the New Guinea Lutheran Mission as the European organisation which concentrates on training and the supplying of resources. This situation has resulted in personnel from the latter organisation becoming far removed from the central activities of the church within the congregations, and its resource role being one of control and paternalism rather than shifting responsibility to the Wabag Lutheran Church. The aim is for a functional integration of both bodies. This situation is undoubtedly not peculiar to the Lutheran Missions and these problems are being attacked vigorously and thoughtfully by voluntary organisations. Results from these efforts have important bearing for the present and future development of Papua-New Guinea.

In economic ventures, a growing number of missions are attempting to involve the people actively by encouraging the development of co-operatives and assessing ways and means of increasing indigenous involvement in these ventures. Thus, in line with recommendations of the World Bank Report (1965:38), there is a gradual shift from benevolent paternalism to giving people greater responsibility and helping them to contribute financially towards the provisions of health and education services.

The Administration, too, has begun to charge for services in some of their public hospitals and a nominal fee for $1 per annum for schools. The public is being encouraged to contribute more towards the establishment of new health services such as the Community Health Centre in Rabaul. The public will raise half its estimated cost of $50,000.1 All sections of the community in Rabaul are helping raise the money, including the Chinese and European communities, the indigenous population and the local government council.

New sources of aid are emerging within Australia. Many other organisations could contribute small-scale financial aid if the need was publicised more. The Returned Services League of Australia recently decided to extend its aid programme to Papua-New Guinea as well as Indonesia, Laos, Vietnam and Malaysia.2 Two thousand dollars have been allotted to Papua-New Guinea for sixty-four scholarships to meet payments for books, clothing and other school

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1 Personal communication: Mr S. Mannix, publicity officer of the Community Health Centre Committee, October 1967.
2 Data obtained from the President of the National Executive of the Returned Services League of Australia on the Jubilee Commemorative Fund.
requisites for four children in each of the sub-branch areas of the country. In addition, a student will be selected for further study in Australia. This aid programme may become an annual one.

These plans for future development indicate a continuing interest on the part of voluntary organisations to provide aid in Papua-New Guinea and to help Papuans and New Guineans assume more responsibility in the provision and running of services.
Chapter 8

Health and education in perspective

In this chapter, an attempt is made to analyse the contribution of voluntary organisations in health and education in terms of the total effort, including that of the Administration.

**Education**

Mission primary 'T' enrolments in February 1967 totalled 131,803. Administration primary 'T' enrolments in May 1967 totalled 68,090. Thus missions provide 67 per cent of all primary 'T' enrolments in Papua-New Guinea.

In the field of secondary education, 4,886 pupils were enrolled in 38 mission high schools, 41 per cent of total high school enrolments.

In technical schools run by missions, 385 pupils were enrolled, 12 per cent of total technical school enrolments.

In mission institutions, 798 teacher trainees were trained, 64 per cent of total teacher trainee enrolments.

The Administration employs 2,637 teachers, 988 overseas and 1,649 local. Missions employ 935 overseas and 4,666 local teachers. Of a total of 8,238 teachers in Administration and mission services, 68 per cent are in mission employment. Yet although the missions provide 70 per cent of the total teaching force, they only receive 13 per cent of the Department of Education's annual budget. This situation has changed little since the publication of the World Bank Report (1965:306-7). Would it be perhaps justified to suggest that it is the Administration which shares the burden of providing educational services with the missions in Papua-New Guinea.

**Health**

It was easier to obtain statistical information from the Department of Education than the Department of Public Health, perhaps

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1 Raw figures only were obtained from the Department of Education. Percentages were worked out by the author.
because the latter's services are more complex and more difficult to record. A search through a variety of official documents, annual reports and files was necessary and some discrepancies were unavoidable, data being collected and recorded at different times and methods of recording and classification not uniform. Nevertheless, certain trends are worth commenting on.

(a) Hospitals and aid posts

Based on information from the study sample 143 hospitals and 270 aid posts are provided by missions, including 11 leprosy and T.B. hospitals run by the missions for the Administration. These figures are not exhaustive as at least three fairly large missions known to provide health services were not included in the final sample.

The Department of Public Health runs 104 hospitals, also including the 11 hospitals run by the missions on their behalf. Excluding these 11 hospitals, missions provide at least 55 per cent of hospitals, but only 15 per cent of aid posts. It is possible that not all these hospitals are approved by the Department of Public Health, and that not as many beds are available in mission hospitals, but they do constitute an important service to the community, often in very remote areas.

It has been estimated in the World Bank Report, and accepted by the Department of Public Health, that the missions do approximately 30 per cent of all curative health work. The basis of this estimate is not specified in the World Bank Report, and considering that mission returns have been regularly acknowledged by the Department of Public Health not to be exhaustive, this estimate should not be allowed to remain unchallenged. According to the Annual Report of the Department of Public Health, 1966-67, the number of inpatients treated in Administration hospitals in 1965-66 totalled 115,343. It is possible to reconcile this figure with the various entries on hospital admissions from the Annual Reports of Papua and New Guinea for 1965-66 (which add up to 116,800) but impossible to reconcile the figure for inpatients treated by missions. In the Department's Annual Report, 19,628 inpatients are stated to have been treated in mission hospitals, but at least 84,666 in the Papua and New Guinea Annual Reports, and even the latter figure is not exhaustive. 5

5 A senior official of the Department of Public Health considered the latter figure to be more accurate as the former was an incomplete compilation.
Figures which may have provided the basis of the World Bank Report's estimate of 30 per cent of curative work being in the hands of missions may be related to aid post outpatient care. But these figures are not included for Administration aid posts in the statistical appendices to the Annual Reports for Papua and New Guinea. Even if they had been included, records held in aid posts by aid post orderlies are so notoriously unreliable that they should be used warily. The Administration has continued to use this figure of 30 per cent in spite of evidence that the missions may in fact be contributing an increased proportion of curative care. In 1965-66, outpatients in Administration hospitals (excluding intermediate patients) totalled 787,797 compared with 1,580,837 in mission hospitals. Thus missions are treating 43 per cent of total hospital inpatients and 67 per cent of total outpatients in mission and Administration establishments. According to figures stated in the Department of Public Health's Annual Report, however, the missions only treat 12 per cent of the total inpatient intake; this figure is of very doubtful validity.

(b) Maternal and child welfare

In March 1967, maternal and child welfare figures obtained from the Department of Public Health show that a total of 1,067,175 cases (excluding antenatal cases) were seen at mission establishments, whereas 418,195 attendances were reported in March 1962 in the World Bank Report (1965:344). The mission maternal and child welfare services have more than doubled in a five-year period. Compared with Administration maternal and child welfare services,3 437,248 infants under five years attended Administration clinics and 976,954 attended mission clinics in 1966-67, 70 per cent of the total cases being seen in mission establishments.

(c) Medical training

Data obtained from the Department of Public Health show that approximately 267 general nursing and maternal and child welfare trainees were trained by missions. No comparable figures were obtained for Administration trainees. However, in 1965-66 the Annual Reports for Papua and New Guinea showed a total of 430 trainees in Administration courses.4 About 38 per cent of trainees in general

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3 Ibid., p.29.
nursing and maternal and child welfare nursing are trained in mission organisations.

Generally, the contribution of the Administration in medical training is far more extensive than that of the missions. The Administration offers courses for medical officers, medical assistants, dental assistants, preschool teachers, radiographers and laboratory technicians, and advanced courses for nurses and malaria eradication officers.

(d) **Health personnel**

Table 28 indicates the total health personnel extracted from the Annual Reports for Papua and New Guinea 1965-66 and the annual mission returns to the Administration for 1966-67. Initially attempts were made to extract figures for Administration health personnel from the Department of Public Health's Annual Report for 1966-67, but insufficient occupational breakdowns made comparisons between Administration and mission health personnel meaningless except in total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupations</th>
<th>Mission personnel 1966-67</th>
<th>Administration personnel 1965-66*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doctors (includes specialists,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excludes cadet medical officers)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentists</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurses</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistants</td>
<td>25 full-time 1 part-time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical technicians</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant welfare assistants</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant welfare orderlies</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid post orderlies</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>1,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacists</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiographer</td>
<td>1 full-time 1 part-time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-ray assistant/orderly</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathologist</td>
<td>1 part-time</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital orderly</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory assistant</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,202</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,613</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

figures. Attempts were also made to extract comparative figures for Administration and mission health personnel from the Annual Reports for Papua and New Guinea 1965-66 but figures for non-Administration health personnel did not single out the missions, nor were the sources of non-Administration health staff specified. Presumably these included plantations employing medical assistants. So, in the present analysis, the year 1965-66 is used as the basis for Administration health staff, and 1966-67 for mission health staff.

Approximately 18 per cent of total health personnel is provided by the missions. But if all sources including missions are compared to Administration personnel, the percentage of non-Administration staff in health activities is 27 per cent. They receive only 6 per cent of the Department of Public Health's budget.

Administration salaries and subsidies in health and education

Details relating to the financial savings to the Department of Public Health on subsidised mission personnel for 1966-67 are specified in Table 29.

Thus the Department of Public Health saves almost half a million dollars on salaries of subsidised staff alone, compared to what they would cost government to provide, especially when one considers that the minimum Administration salary was used in the analysis. Furthermore, the estimate does not allow for leave entitlements as the Department of Public Health does not subsidise leave periods on behalf of mission staff. Table 30 refers to non-subsidised mission staff.

The minimum total Administration savings on subsidised an unsubsidised mission health personnel is $865,975. This figure may be inflated as the mission returns include 232 staff members in the eleven leprosy and T.B. hospitals run by the missions but financed entirely by the Department of Public Health. However, at least 288 hospital orderly and aid post orderly trainees are not included and furthermore as seen in Chapter 6, the sample study revealed an additional 215 health personnel not stated in the mission statistical returns.

The total savings to the Administration of almost one million dollars on salaries alone by allowing missions to provide health services represents a major contribution to the development of Papua-New Guinea. Undoubtedly if capital expenses, travelling to

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupations</th>
<th>Minimum Administration salary per person</th>
<th>Administration subsidy per person</th>
<th>Administration savings per person</th>
<th>Total savings to Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 medical officers</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>1,440</td>
<td>4,960</td>
<td>104,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 dentists</td>
<td>5,320</td>
<td>1,440</td>
<td>3,880</td>
<td>7,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189 full-time nurses</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>243,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 part-time nurses</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>7,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 full-time medical assistants</td>
<td>1,922</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>1,362</td>
<td>4,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 part-time medical assistant</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 medical technicians</td>
<td>2,958</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>2,398</td>
<td>4,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 infant welfare assistants</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>12,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Territorial nurses</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 infant welfare orderlies</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>1,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 aid post orderlies</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>18,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>406,658</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 30
Administration savings on non-subsidised mission staff
($)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupations</th>
<th>Minimum Administration salary per person</th>
<th>Total savings to the Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 medical officers</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dentist</td>
<td>5,320</td>
<td>5,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95 nurses</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>175,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 medical assistants</td>
<td>1,922</td>
<td>34,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 medical technician</td>
<td>2,958</td>
<td>2,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 infant welfare assistants</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>30,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 (indigenous) nurses</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>5,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 infant welfare orderlies</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>3,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146 aid post orderlies</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>64,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expatriate staff*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dental orderly</td>
<td>720**</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pharmacists</td>
<td>3,020</td>
<td>9,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 full-time radiographer</td>
<td>3,174</td>
<td>3,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 part-time radiographer</td>
<td>1,587</td>
<td>1,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 X-ray assistant</td>
<td>440**</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 hospital secretaries</td>
<td>3,754</td>
<td>7,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 physiotherapists</td>
<td>2,928</td>
<td>8,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other indigenous staff***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104 hospital orderlies (male)</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>45,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 laboratory assistants</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 nurse aides</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 preschool teachers</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 hygiene workers</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>1,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 maternal and child health workers</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>5,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 supervisor (female)</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 domestic workers</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>1,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 overseer</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 unspecified health workers</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>16,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>459,317</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Excludes 4 without equivalent classification in the Public Service.
** Stated for local staff only.
*** Excludes 288 trainees.
and from countries of origin, leave entitlements and additional family and other living allowances were calculated, the figure of one million dollars would probably be increased to at least three million dollars. The new Nazarene Mission hospital alone cost over $300,000 to build.

**Education personnel**

Details relating to the financial savings to the Department of Education on subsidised mission personnel for 1966-67 are shown in Table 31.¹

If the minimum overseas allowance paid by the Administration for single officers to each employee born outside Papua-New Guinea were added to the $2,647,268 in relation to the 761 overseas teachers, the total savings to the Administration would amount to $3,027,768 for 1966-67. Based on mission returns to the Administration for 1966-67, which were not exhaustive, at least 340 mission health personnel were expatriates. If the overseas allowance were added on to savings for the Department of Public Health, the total savings would amount to $1,035,275. Thus the total savings to the Administration, excluding leave entitlements and family allowances as well as basic wage adjustments for health and education mission personnel, amount to at least $4,063,043 for 1966-67 on basic minimum salaries alone, and probably several times that figure if all costs of providing these services were included.

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¹ Information on personnel and occupations obtained from the Department of Education; information on salaries obtained from *Annual Report, New Guinea, 1965-66*, pp.225-8.
Table 31
Savings to the Administration on subsidised local and overseas mission teachers ($)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupations</th>
<th>Minimum Administration salary per person</th>
<th>Administration subsidy per person</th>
<th>Administration savings per person</th>
<th>Total savings to the Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Local teachers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,280 'A' course teachers</td>
<td>800 (teacher grade 1)</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227 'B' course teachers</td>
<td>1,240 (teacher grade 2)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>167,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 'C' course teachers</td>
<td>1,464 (teacher grade 3)</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>61,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 class 4 teacher</td>
<td>1,464 (teacher grade 3)</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,370,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Overseas teachers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215 class 4 teachers</td>
<td>2,232 (teacher grade 1)</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,432</td>
<td>307,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>438 qualified and certified teachers</td>
<td>2,476 (education officer grade 1)</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,476</td>
<td>646,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108 4-year trained teachers</td>
<td>4,184 (education officer grade 2)</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>2,984</td>
<td>322,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,276,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,647,268</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 9

Summary, conclusions and recommendations

I Purpose, scope and method of the study

The purpose of the study on voluntary aid in Papua-New Guinea was to determine the contribution of voluntary organisation to the development of the country. Development was used not merely in economic terms but included ways in which organisations have developed human resources such as health, education and technical skills.

Ninety-four organisations were contacted either personally or by letter and 81 per cent co-operated in the study. Organisations in the final sample include 44 missionary organisations, 11 social welfare bodies, 11 service clubs, 3 volunteer service and 3 economic aid organisations. Additional information was obtained from the Departments of Public Health and Education.

II Historical background of the voluntary organisations

A historical analysis of voluntary organisations shows their diverse origins. Settlement in Papua-New Guinea occurred in two main stages: from the 1880s to the end of the nineteenth century, and in the post World War II period. The main denominations, Catholic, Lutheran, Anglican, Congregational and Methodist, were well-established during the early period of settlement. The majority of interdenominational societies and other denominational bodies arrived after the second world war. Many were fundamentally evangelistic.

The brief historical outline showed many similarities to worldwide trends relating to missions, including the increasing dominance of American churches, the rapid growth of non-denominational societies, the emergence of Pentecostal churches and the growth of the ecumenical movement.

In Papua-New Guinea two main alliances were formed among missionary organisations with minor joint representation. The Melanesian Council of Churches was formed to provide a means for developing ecumenical action in Papua-New Guinea. The Evangelical Alliance of
the South Pacific represents the evangelical missionary groups emphasising a fundamentalist view of the Bible.

Urban development encouraged the development of social welfare organisations and service clubs. The majority of welfare organisations are based in Port Moresby with branches in other urban areas. The service clubs are scattered throughout the main urban centres. Both volunteer service and economic aid organisations are a fairly recent phenomenon arising from the growing awareness and desire to help developing nations.

Many countries apart from Australia co-operated by providing both financial aid and skilled personnel in Papua-New Guinea's voluntary aid programme, a trend which is likely to continue.

III Purpose and nature of services

Most missionary organisations provide lay services such as health and education to care for the 'whole man', an ideal which they considered constituted an integral part of preaching the Gospel. Others felt responsible for providing the services in return for attracting people to their faith; and some felt it would be impossible to develop self-supporting indigenous churches unless these services were provided.

Social welfare organisations provided services to meet some of the growing needs of urban areas especially. Service clubs had a dual purpose, to provide a service to the community and to foster a spirit of fellowship and service among their members. Volunteer service organisations' main purpose was to assist developing countries by providing skilled personnel. Economic aid organisations provided finance to assist in general developmental projects.

Services were offered by voluntary organisations in the fields of health, education, social welfare, economic and industrial ventures, economic aid, transport and communication, accommodation, volunteer service and research and advice.

IV Extent of services

1. Education

Missions are most active in the field of education. They provide 1,254 primary 'T' schools and 13 primary 'A' schools, 8 technical schools, literacy and adult education courses and 14 teacher training institutions. A number of organisations, including welfare bodies and service clubs, offer a wide variety of aid related to education, such as scholarships and youth travel schemes, and material aid by the donation of library books, sporting equipment and school prizes. Volunteer service is given, e.g. in building classrooms and helping young village schoolchildren with homework,


pre-vocational lectures are given and courses on a variety of subjects are organised for early school-leavers.

Relative contribution of missions in non-government education.

Three missions dominate the education field, the Catholic, Lutheran and Anglican Missions. Catholic Missions cater for 60 per cent of mission primary school enrolments, 56 per cent of secondary school and 49 per cent of teacher training enrolments. The combined Lutheran Missions provide 12 per cent of primary, 15 per cent of high school and 20 per cent of teacher trainee enrolments. The Anglican Mission, the third largest contributor in mission education, trains 10 per cent of primary and high school, 22 per cent of technical and 6 per cent of teacher trainee enrolments. The Unevangelised Fields Mission trains 9 per cent, the Methodist Missions 7 per cent and the Seventh Day Adventists 6 per cent of teacher trainees.

The extent of literacy and adult education programmes among missionary and other voluntary bodies needs further study. A general impression of widespread activity is gained from the information obtained. Among some missions, there appears to be a gradual shift of emphasis to Pidgin and English literacy rather than in the vernacular.

2. Health services

The bulk of voluntary health services are run by missions. The main services provided are hospitals, aid posts and dispensaries, maternal and infant welfare clinics and medical training. Related aid by welfare bodies and service clubs includes the donation of humidicribs, wheelchairs and other medical equipment, distribution of parcels and toys, and general volunteer work in Red Cross activities, ambulance and first aid services. Specialised services include leprosy reconstructive surgery, dental services, treatment of physically handicapped children, and environmental health schemes at the village level.

**Hospitals.** The missions provide at least 137 hospitals, including the 11 leprosy institutions run for the Department of Public Health by the missions; the hospitals cater for general, leprosy and T.B., and maternity and infant welfare cases.

**Maternal and child health services.** The missions, working on 198 stations, saw a total of 1,067,175 cases, excluding antenatais, for the year ended March 1967.

**Aid posts and dispensaries.** An estimated number of 326 aid posts and dispensaries were provided by missions in 1965-66.

**Medical training.** Eleven missions provided 12 courses approved by the Department of Public Health, 4 in general nursing and 8 in maternal and child welfare. Other courses were also conducted but not officially recognised by the Department of Public Health.
Relative contribution of voluntary organisations in the provision of health services. As in the field of education, the Catholic, Lutheran and Anglican Missions are the major contributors of health services. The Catholic Missions provide 50 per cent, the Lutheran Missions 25 per cent and the Anglican Mission 6 per cent of the total number of hospital beds. The Catholic, Anglican, Lutheran, Baptist and Seventh Day Adventist Missions are prominent in medical training, particularly in the training of general, maternal and infant welfare nurses. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission also offers a course in public health for their graduates in teaching and the ministry. The course includes environmental health schemes, an isolated attempt at training in preventive medicine in its wider connotations, of which maternal and infant welfare is but one field.

Catholic Missions undertake the major proportion of maternal and infant welfare work of any group of missions, caring for 30 per cent of infants at mission infant welfare centres in 1966-67. The Lutheran Missions saw 10 per cent, the Anglicans and Methodists each 7 per cent, followed closely by Papua Ekalesia, the Seventh Day Adventists, and the Unevangelised Fields Mission.

3. Economic development

A number of developmental projects are undertaken by missions, including agricultural schemes, road-building, commercial undertakings and general workshop activities.

At least five missions have set up comprehensive agricultural courses and are experimenting with dairying cattle, poultry, pigs and a variety of crops including tea, coffee and cocoa. Advice is given to villagers for improved methods in fishing and agriculture.

A number of missions and voluntary organisations, such as the Young Women's Christian Association and the Girl Guides Association, are involved in commercial ventures, mainly to help them meet financial expenses in providing health, education and welfare services in Papua-New Guinea. Apart from providing a stable source of income, these projects provide opportunities for in-service training for indigenous people: in trade stores, handicraft shops, plantations, timber mills, cottage industries, co-operatives, printeries, and a number of other trades. In spite of criticisms of missions being involved in these income-producing ventures, they are a more reliable means of raising finance than depending on voluntary donations and contributions. Furthermore, missions are beginning to hand over these activities to the people themselves to run and are encouraging them to form their own enterprises.
4. Social welfare

Lay and missionary organisations provide an increasing number of social welfare services, particularly in urban areas. These services include social clubs, sporting and recreational outlets, leadership training, choral activities, holiday camps, scouting and guiding, Red Cross activities, conferences, discussions and courses. Material aid, work with women and civic improvement schemes are additional activities involving welfare organisations and service clubs.

5. Accommodation

Many missions provide accommodation as part of their educational services, especially in the secondary education field. Special accommodation facilities, such as hostels, temporary accommodation for families from outstations, accommodation for orphaned, needy or handicapped children, for Kuru orphans and for working women, are being offered in increasing numbers. These facilities are available mainly in the larger centres of Papua-New Guinea and voluntary organisations are becoming very active in this area of service.

6. Transport and communication

A comprehensive air transport service for Protestant missions is offered by the Missionary Aviation Fellowship with its fleet of eleven aeroplanes. The Catholic Missions have approximately twelve aeroplanes operating. Other missions like the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the Seventh Day Adventists also have a small number of aeroplanes each. No similar sea transport service is provided but at least five missions have their own sea transport for movement of staff and supplies.

A radio telecommunication network linking twenty-four missionary societies on 270 stations with their headquarters, hospitals, stores, planes and motor vessels is run by the Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship. It caters mainly for Protestant missions.

7. Research and advice

Research programmes are not a characteristic feature of the work of voluntary organisations, with some exceptions. The Summer Institute of Linguistics carry on comprehensive research into indigenous languages as part of its major functions; the Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod, employ an anthropologist on their staff, the only one working for a voluntary organisation. Some organisations are beginning to offer more comprehensive advisory services either for personal problems or technical advice in fields such as fishing and agriculture.
8. **Economic aid**

At least three organisations, Community Aid Abroad, Misereor and the Australian Freedom from Hunger Campaign, have contributed aid for developmental projects in Papua-New Guinea in 1966-67. Misereor from Germany has been the major contributor, spending $137,000 in 1966 on a variety of projects including scholarships, hospitals, agricultural programmes, and the employment of several lay volunteers. Misereor has spent over one and a half million dollars in Papua-New Guinea on developmental and other projects. Community Aid Abroad donated $1,500 towards a cattle project undertaken by the Anglican Mission on its experimental farm. The Australian Freedom from Hunger Campaign has helped finance schemes including a bakery, mechanised equipment and a new rural settlement programme. In 1966-67 it contributed approximately $57,000.

9. **Volunteer services**

Short-term, spare-time volunteer workers find outlets with voluntary institutions like Red Cross, the service clubs, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, St John's Ambulance Brigade and Association and similar organisations. Some groups from Australia and within Papua-New Guinea, including university students, participate in vacation work projects. Long-term contract volunteers work on a full-time basis mainly in non-statutory organisations, often with missions. In 1967 at least 96 volunteers were working in Papua-New Guinea, sponsored by Ageh in Germany and the Australian Volunteers Abroad programme of the Overseas Service Bureau.

The Volunteer Service Association of Papua-New Guinea estimated that a total of 405 positions could be filled immediately by volunteers, the largest group being 157 teachers. Findings from the study sample showed that over 438 positions could have been filled immediately, and volunteers could have been used to fill this vacuum.

V **Personnel employed by voluntary organisations**

Expatriate personnel are employed in a wide variety of occupations, including agricultural activities, administration, accountancy and clerical work, printing, housekeeping, linguistics, trades, marine work, medical work, sawmills and teaching, to mention a few. Approximately 45 per cent are engaged in teaching, 16 per cent in medical care, 9 per cent in linguistics and 7 per cent in various trades. Among the 7,200 indigenous personnel employed by voluntary organisations in the study, 45 per cent were engaged in teaching, 40 per cent in agriculture, plantations, station and domestic work, and 8 per cent in medical work.

The largest proportion of indigenous labour, 70 per cent, was employed by Catholic Missions, with 19 per cent by Lutheran Missions,
6 per cent by Seventh Day Adventists and 4 per cent by the Anglican Mission. Catholic Missions employ 36 per cent of expatriate workers, 16 per cent are employed by Lutheran Missions, and 5 per cent by each of the Anglican and Seventh Day Adventist Missions.

Countries of origin of expatriate workers include America, Argentina, Australia, England, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Italy, New Zealand, Poland, Ireland, the Philippines, Scotland, Switzerland, Spain and Tonga. Figures, which are not exhaustive, show that about 43 per cent of the expatriate work force comes from Australia, 20 per cent from America, 8 per cent from Europe and Canada, 7 per cent from New Zealand, and 12 per cent from England, Scotland, Ireland and a group classified as 'British', which may include personnel from Australia.

VI Economics of voluntary aid

1. Sources of income

Non-government income. Income obtained by voluntary organisations comes from Australia, England, America, Germany, Holland, Canada, France, New Zealand, Austria, Italy and Switzerland. Sixty-five per cent of voluntary organisations in the study gave sufficiently detailed breakdowns of income to show that: 55 per cent of their combined total income of $5,786,690 came from overseas countries excluding Australia, 21 per cent came from Papua-New Guinea and 16 per cent from Australia. Of the overseas sources, 55 per cent came from America and 10 per cent from Germany. Ninety-seven per cent of the income from Papua-New Guinea came from commercial ventures.

Government payments to voluntary organisations. In 1965-66 the Department of Education spent $11,552,000 on education; $1,559,000, 13 per cent of the budget, was devoted to mission subsidies to education. Excluding capital subsidies, Administration grants for 1966-67 for education totalled $1,190,032. In 1965-66 the Department of Public Health spent $9,553,755 on health, $560,225 of which, or 6 per cent of its budget, was paid in full subsidies and grants-in-aid to missions. It granted $423,312 to missions for health services in 1966. Approximately 70 per cent of health personnel, expatriate and indigenous, are not covered by subsidy.

2. Voluntary organisations' expenditure from their own sources

Excluding Administration subsidies, the voluntary organisations spent a total of $8,926,452 in 1966-67, approximately 70 per cent on operational costs. The nine Catholic missions who gave information on expenditure showed that 54 per cent of their total funds was spent on capital projects, an indication of expansion and new
development. The Catholic Missions spent 43 per cent of the total voluntary organisations' budget for 1966-67 excluding government subsidies, the Lutheran Missions 25 per cent, the Seventh Day Adventists 6 per cent, the Summer Institute of Linguistics 4 per cent, and the Missionary Aviation Fellowship and the Anglican Mission 2 per cent each.

3. **Mission salary structure**

The basic average mission salary for expatriate personnel has been assessed at $441 per annum.

**VII Problems of voluntary organisations and their plans for future**

Shortage of funds and personnel were most commonly expressed as problems. Teachers represented a particularly acute recruitment problem. Dissatisfaction with Administration subsidies is growing, among indigenous teachers in particular. This situation may result in a crisis if the threat of a mass exodus of mission teachers becomes a reality. Peoples' demands for more mission health and education services are becoming more difficult for the missions to meet.

Another problem voluntary organisations are facing is the lack of sufficiently trained indigenous personnel and the absence of indigenous leadership.

Welfare organisations face the difficulties of encouraging the people to embrace the ideals of volunteer work without which the bulk of services such as scouting, guiding, some ambulance and first aid services, Red Cross activities and general youth club work would break down.

In planning for future development, Catholic missions lead the field with vast expansion schemes in health, education, building and economic advancement. More hostel accommodation, particularly in the urban areas, is being planned by the Salvation Army and the Baptist and Methodist Missions. Increased activity in youth work and leadership training is being undertaken by several voluntary organisations.

Apart from minor exceptions such as the Papua and New Guinea Welders' Club, there is a general absence of planning for development in technical training probably due to difficulties in recruiting suitably trained personnel and the lack of general industrial enterprises undertaken by voluntary organisations.

An important contribution to development is the increased awareness and active efforts on the part of some missionary organisations to help the indigenous people assume greater responsibility in providing
financially and running administratively, some of the services are presently offered predominantly by expatriate personnel.

VIII Relative contributions by government and non-government bodies in health and education

1. Education

Sixty-seven per cent of all primary 'T' enrolments and 41 per cent of high school enrolments are to be found in mission establishments. The Department of Education is responsible for 88 per cent of technical school enrolments. Missions undertake the training of 64 per cent of the total teacher trainees. The missions also employ 70 per cent of the total teaching force.

2. Health

Findings on health services are less accurate than information on education. Nevertheless, certain trends must be commented on. Excluding the leprosy hospitals run for the Administration by the missions, 55 per cent of the total number of hospitals but only 15 per cent of the aid posts are run by the missions. Expressed in terms of number of patients treated, the missions treat 43 per cent of the inpatients and 67 per cent of the outpatients coming into hospital. Sixty-eight per cent of the infant and maternal welfare patients (excluding antenatal cases) are seen in mission establishments. About 38 per cent of trainees in general nursing and maternal and infant welfare nursing are trained by missions. Approximately 18 per cent of the total health personnel in Papua-New Guinea is employed by missionary organisations and about 27 per cent in all voluntary organisations.

Administration salaries compared with mission subsidies. By comparing Administration minimum salaries with subsidies relating to mission personnel in comparable occupational categories, it was found that the Department of Public Health saved almost $500,000 on subsidised mission staff. The estimate excluded leave entitlements. In the case of non-subsidised mission health staff, the savings amounted to $459,317. Total savings to the Department of Public Health, excluding leave entitlements and living allowances, totalled $865,975. However, if the minimum overseas allowance is added the savings to the department would amount to $1,035,275.

The Department of Education saved $2,647,268, and $3,027,768 if overseas allowances are added. Thus total saving to the Administration in minimum basic salaries alone for mission health and education personnel for 1966-67 amounted to $4,063,043. This estimate excluded leave entitlements, basic wage adjustments and family allowances paid
to Administration public servants, as well as housing and travelling costs to and from Papua-New Guinea.

IX Conclusions and recommendations

Methodological problems faced during the conduct of the study point to at least two recommendations which would greatly facilitate future research. The establishment of the University of Papua and New Guinea and the growing interest of Australian universities in the country will result in an increase in research. One of the most urgent needs is to centralise and standardise available statistical information. The Administration would benefit from subsidising voluntary organisations to encourage a system of record-keeping in order to ensure that returns are as comprehensive and as standardised as possible, particularly in the health field. It is almost impossible to obtain conclusive data on 'which' organisation provides 'what type' of health service 'where', as different sources of information now give different answers. There is no central source within the Department of Public Health for obtaining statistical information on statutory and non-statutory health services. Like voluntary organisations, the Department of Public Health, too, is short of personnel, but the computer age will demand a far more disciplined approach to record-keeping and statistical returns from all sources. The problem of lack of standardised information is by no means peculiar to Papua-New Guinea and also applies to Australian states. In view of the importance of future planning in Papua-New Guinea, it is particularly urgent to be able to assess the present stage of development and, together with voluntary organisations, plan more realistically for the future.

Another need is to combine the two separate Annual Reports for Papua and New Guinea into one comprehensive report. Tabulations could include findings on Papua and New Guinea separately, together with totals for the country as a whole. This would enable the United Nations to consider data on its own Trust Territory separately but would greatly facilitate reference and research work. Papua and New Guinea are not administered separately and the commonwealth grant is spent for both territories.

The voluntary organisations contacted in the study were highly representative of non-government bodies working in Papua-New Guinea today. It was found that although the majority of voluntary organisations were missionary bodies, the variety of non-religious services offered was extensive: from health, education and welfare to in-service training in a variety of commercial ventures; from purely financial aid to experiments in leadership training and creating opportunities for the people themselves to accept increasing responsibility and managing their own affairs, both in commercial activities and administration of services in the health and education fields. All these endeavours are achieved at a cost: personnel, particularly mission
personnel, often work long hours and receive an average of $441 per
annum. Their contributions in health, education, welfare and close
contact with the people are enormous, and health and education
services particularly would essentially break down if missionary
organisations were to cease providing and financing (largely from
overseas funds) these lay activities. Apart from a minimum savings
of $4,000,000 per annum in salaries alone, the Administration would
find it difficult to find teachers and buildings for 66 per cent of
primary school children, 64 per cent of total teacher trainees and
over 40 per cent of high school enrolments. To replace over 200
health personnel working in the eleven leprosy hospitals alone would
constitute a problem to the Department of Public Health.

The increasing role of missions and other voluntary bodies in
economic development should receive some government recognition.
The bulk of their income is received from Europe and North America,
and has received remarkably little acknowledgment. Yet many im-
portant capital projects, including the building of teachers' colleges, hospitals, schools and roads, have been largely financed
from such overseas funds. Mission salaries are also largely paid
for from the missions' home countries, many of which are in Europe
and America.

To critics of voluntary organisations and particularly missions
indulging in commercial ventures within Papua-New Guinea, one can
only suggest that if government subsidies approximated more closely
the actual value of mission contributions, particularly in health
and education, there would be less need for missions to become in-
volved in running plantations and trade stores. Australian sources
of funds would be insufficient to maintain the level of services or
to plan for significant levels of expansion.

The expenditure of voluntary organisations contacted for the
study, excluding government subsidies, was estimated at over $9,000,000
in 1966-67. If all the missions initially contacted had submitted
information for the study, this figure would probably amount to over
$10,000,000. When one considers that the average minimum mission
wage is $441 per annum, this figure of $10,000,000 could be trebled
at least if the services were provided by the Administration. It
could be argued that some of this money is also spent to build
churches and other religious services which would not be the respon-
sibility of the government. On the other hand, the World Bank Report
(1965:2) acknowledges that 'Christian missions made a noteworthy
contribution as a civilising influence in general'.

Closer liaison should be established between the Administration
of Papua-New Guinea and voluntary organisations to increase joint
planning in health, education and economic advancement. The relation-
ship between the Administration and the aiding bodies should not be
limited to the voluntary organisations being supervised, inspected
and subsidised. The contribution of voluntary organisations in
Papua-New Guinea warrants greater participation in joint planning for the future as well as greater recognition for the part they have played and will continue to play in development.
Appendix I

Summary of the contributions of individual voluntary organisations

ANGLICAN MISSION

Address: PO Box 806, Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.

Sources of information:
2. Rev. A.E. Miller, Diocesan Secretary. By personal interview.
3. Dr P. Key, St Barnabas Hospital. By correspondence.

I Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 106 primary 'T' schools; 7,477 boys, 5,195 girls, 12,672 total pupils.
   (b) Secondary education: 1 boys' high school, 1 girls' high school; 303 boys, 134 girls, 437 total pupils.
   (c) Technical and community education: 1 school; 79 pupils.
   (d) Teacher training: 1 college; 47 trainees.

2. Health
   (b) Medical training: St Barnabas - 3-year nursing training; 40 trainees, mostly females. Affiliated with the Papuan Medical College of Nursing.
   St Margaret's - 3-4 year nursing training based on the Royal Melbourne Hospital syllabus; 30 male and female trainees. 3 nursing aid training centres in the Northern District, the Collingwood Bay area and the Highlands; 28 trainees.

3. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Co-operatives: the Gona Christian Co-operative Society fostered by the mission.
   (b) Plantations: 1 coffee plantation.
   (c) Trade stores: 1 trade store. There are also a number of trade stores where no other trading facilities are available.
   (d) Agriculture: the Dennis Taylor Experimental Farm. It includes cattle, geese, some of which are sold to indigenes. Thirty to forty head of cattle. Cocoa is also grown. The project is assisted by funds from Community Aid Abroad ($1,500).

4. Transport: 1 Cessna rented to the Missionary Aviation Fellowship, 2 motor vessels, 1 launch.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income, 1967
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies - health $30,000, education 145,595
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - Australian Board of Missions 148,000
      Other overseas sources - England 6,000
      Churches in America 2,000
      Papua-New Guinea sources - indigenous offerings 10,000
      Sundry sources - donations, etc. 1,200
      mission boats and planes 11,000
   Total income $353,795
2. **Non-government expenditure, 1967**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational costs</td>
<td>$109,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital costs</td>
<td>$82,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>$191,912</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III Personnel

1. **Non-indigenous staff** (total of 156): 6 builders, 45 clerical, 3 doctors, 2 electricians, 1 farm manager, 1 laboratory technologist, 22 nurses, 1 occupational therapist, 9 office workers, 66 teachers.

   Countries of origin include: Australia 89, America 5, Canada 1, England 52, Scotland 5.

2. **Indigenous staff** (total of 700) includes 12 builders, 20 farm workers, 11 hospital assistants, 2 medical assistants, 15 nurses, 3 office workers, 237 teachers.

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**APOSTOLIC CHRISTIAN MISSION**

Address: Nipa via Mendi, Papua-New Guinea

Source of information: Mr E.D. Staich, Secretary. By correspondence.

1. **Nature of services**

   1. **Education**
      
      (a) Literacy work in the vernacular. Five hundred literates and 500 in classes.

   2. **Health**
      
      (a) Hospitals: 1 hospital ward of bush materials, 20 beds.
      
      (b) Maternal and child welfare: 1 clinic.

   3. **Economic and industrial ventures**
      
      (a) Trade stores: 1 trade store.
      
      (b) Agriculture: the mission encourages better agricultural methods and products.

### II Financial aspects

1. **Sources of income, 1966-67**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Government sources: Administration subsidies</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Non-government sources: Australian sources</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other overseas sources - Mission Board in the USA</td>
<td>$8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua-New Guinea sources - proceeds from trade stores</td>
<td>$8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>donations from mission personnel</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contributions from indigenes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contributions from expatriates</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td><strong>$17,400</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Non-government expenditure, 1966-67**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational costs</td>
<td>$16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital costs</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>$16,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III Personnel

1. **Non-indigenous staff** (total of 6): 2 nurses, 3 missionaries involved in Bible teaching, evangelism and literacy, 1 translator.

   Countries of origin: America 6.

2. **Indigenous staff** (total of 68): 6 domestics, 20 literacy teachers, 2 medical orderlies, 40 pastors.

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**ASSEMBLIES OF GOD**

Address: Maprik, Papua-New Guinea.

Headquarters in Australia: Foreign Missions Department, PO Box 11, Richmond, Victoria.

Sources of information: 1. Miss K. Hayes, Private Secretary to the Commonwealth Foreign Missionary Secretary. By personal interview.


3. Mr C.R. Short, Field Secretary, New Guinea. By correspondence.

1. **Nature of services**

   1. **Education**
      
      (a) Primary education: 6 primary 'T' schools, 686 pupils.
2. Health
(a) Hospitals: a hospital used as an emergency centre.
(b) Maternal and infant welfare: clinic operating in three areas. Over 12 months, 500 antenatal cases and 24,000 children attended.
(c) Aid posts: 1

3. Economic and industrial ventures
(a) Trade stores: 3 trade stores. Income goes back into building of schools, churches, and health services.

II Financial aspects
1. Sources of income, 1966-67
(a) Government sources: Administration subsidies - health education $400
(b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - support from 124 Assemblies of God churches 40,000
Papua-New Guinea sources - trade store profits which go back into health and education services 1,100
Total income $41,900

Operational costs $40,000
Capital costs No information
Total expenditure $40,000

III Personnel
1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 50): 2 Bible School teachers, 2 carpenters, 3 hostel parents, 28 missionaries, 3 motor mechanics, 2 nurses, 6 teachers, 4 trade store and secretarial staff.
Countries of origin: Australia 48, Canada 1, New Zealand 1.

2. Indigenous staff (total of 14): 3 teachers, 3 assistant health workers, 8 trade store assistants.

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Address: Baiyer River, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Rev. A.G. Dube, Secretary, New Guinea and West Irian Branch of the Australian Baptist Missionary Society. By personal interview.

I Nature of services
1. Education
(a) Primary education: 6 primary 'T' schools; 536 boys, 269 girls, 805 total pupils.
(b) Technical and community education: 1 co-educational vocational school. Technical section includes carpentry, metal work, clerical training; 40 boys. The domestic and clerical section includes cooking, dressmaking, typing and clerical training; 30 girls.
(c) Apprenticeship training: 3-5 apprentices, graduates from the vocational school train in carpentry and building.
(d) Adult education: literacy school trains village literacy teachers.

2. Health
(a) Hospitals: 4 hospitals - 1 major general hospital, 150 beds
3 small 20-bed hospitals, 2 catering mainly for maternal and child welfare patients.
(b) Aid posts: 25 aid posts.
(c) Infant welfare patrols: about 3,500 children attend.
(d) Medical training (3 courses): a 4-year course for infant and maternal welfare; 17 female trainees; a 2-year medical orderly training course; 10 male trainees; a 3-year junior nurses' training school, some graduating to the infant and maternal welfare course; 15 female trainees.

3. Economic and industrial ventures
(a) Agriculture: coffee, peanuts and poultry. Fifty-five dairy cattle. An agricul-tural training school, 2-3 years, poultry, pigs, dairying; 25 trainees.
(b) Trade stores: 12 trade stores.
(c) Timber mills: 6 timber mills. They are to be taken over gradually by indigenes. One is being run by indigenes now.
(d) Co-operatives: the trade stores are being merged into a co-operative, the Enga Products Co-operative, run by indigenes, who will take over the marketing of cash crops, trade store activities and timber mills.

4. Accommodation
(a) For schoolchildren from outlying areas.
(b) Mt Hagen Christian Centre for 50 girls attending a secondary school.

II Financial aspects
1. Sources of income, 1966-67
(a) Government sources: Administration subsidies (1966) - health and education $22,800, capital subsidy for hostel $6,000
(b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - Australian Baptists $90,000
Total income $118,800

Operational costs $50,000
Capital costs $17,000
Total expenditure $67,000

III Personnel
1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 57): 2 agriculturalists, 2 builders, 2 doctors, 1 laboratory technician, 1 mechanic, 15 ministers, 3 missionaries, 12 nurses, 2 office workers, 1 pharmacist, 16 teachers.
2. Indigenous staff: no information.

BAMU RIVER MISSION
Address: PO, Balimo, Western District, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of Information: Mrs E. Standen, Director. By correspondence.

I Nature of services
1. Education
(a) Primary education: 1 primary 'T' school; 70 boys, 30 girls, 100 total pupils

2. Health
(a) Infant welfare: gross attendance for 12 months to March 1967, 589 visits of mothers and babies. Twelve villages covered.
(b) Aid posts: 1 aid post.
(c) Medical work: supervised by the Director and carried out by medical orderlies.

II Financial aspects
1. Sources of income, 1966-67
(a) Government sources: Administration subsidies - education $2,300, health $100
(b) Non-government sources: sundry sources, donations from interested supporters No figures given
Total income No figures given $2,400

Operational costs $3,560
Capital costs No information
Total expenditure No information $3,560

III Personnel
Country of origin: Australia 3.
2. Indigenous staff (total of 11): 1 aid post orderly, 2 medical orderlies, 8 teachers.
CAMPAIGNERS FOR CHRIST (EVERYMAN'S CENTRE)

Address: Everyman's Centre, Koki, PO Box 370, Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea
Source of information: Mr I.T. Jones, Organising Secretary. By personal interview.

I Nature of services

1. Social welfare
   Social club and sporting activities:
   (a) Basketball, softball and football teams
   (b) Boys and girls brigades
   (c) Social club, 30 on the roll
   (d) Choir
   (e) Christian fellowship group, mixed programme of films, games, etc., mainly for students and white collar workers: 90-100 attend.

   Leadership training:
   (a) Lay leadership training; 30 meet weekly.
   (b) Christian leadership training.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Australian sources - donations from Christians of all denominations
      Papua-New Guinea sources - Christians from all denominations
      Membership fees for sport and recreation
      Nil
      No figures given

2. Operational costs (approx.) $4,200
   Capital costs (approx.) 300
   Total expenditure $4,500

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 2): 1 organising secretary, 1 assistant (wife). Six volunteer youth workers for club activities and meetings.
   Country of origin: Australia

2. Indigenous staff (total of 1): gardener. Ten volunteers for club activities.

CATHOLIC MISSION, BOUGAINVILLE

Address: Tsiroge, Sohano PO, Bougainville, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Bishop of Bougainville. By correspondence.

I Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 112 primary 'T' schools; 6,114 boys, 5,675 girls, 11,789 total pupils.
   (b) Secondary education: 3 high schools; 173 boys, 127 girls, 300 total pupils.
   (c) Teacher training: 2 teachers' colleges; 16 boys, 30 girls, 46 total trainees.

2. Health
   (a) Hospitals: 17 hospitals - 1 Hansenide hospital at Torokina, 48 beds.
      16 maternity and child health hospitals, includes 1 training hospital, 581 beds.
   (b) Aid posts: 25 aid posts.

3. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Plantations: plantings of new large coconut and cocoa holdings by indigenes.
   (b) Sawmills: number not specified.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income, 1966-67
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies No information
(b) Non-government sources: Australian sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>$8,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>4,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada, France and New Zealand</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England (aid for purchase of coconuts for planting, through OXFAM)</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total income (incomplete) $80,430


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operational costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, foods, labour</td>
<td>$19,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and upkeep</td>
<td>10,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health, including drugs</td>
<td>5,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and upkeep</td>
<td>9,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, new buildings</td>
<td>45,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment and books</td>
<td>21,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health, new buildings</td>
<td>32,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native economic projects, purchase of 12 Dolmar saws, 4 tractors, trailers, 1 bulldozer, 4 trucks 2 cocoa and 3 copra dryers, workshop and equipment</td>
<td>91,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>$190,778</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 209): 38 priests, 57 brothers, 94 sisters, 20 lay missionaries.
   Occupations include: 2 doctors, 6 medical assistants, 15 nurses, 47 teachers.
   Countries of origin include: America 40, Britain 24, France 2, Germany 1, Ireland 3, Switzerland 1.

2. Indigenous staff (total of 388): 1 infant welfare orderly, 14 infant welfare nurses, 1 laboratory technician, 372 teachers.

CATHOLIC MISSION, DARU

Address: The Montfort Catholic Mission, Daru, Papua-New Guinea


I Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 5 primary 'T' schools; 390 boys, 200 girls, 590 total pupils.
   (b) Adult education: 2 classes, 102 students.

2. Health
   (a) Hospitals: 3 hospitals, 300 inpatients and 20,700 outpatients.
   (b) Nurses loaned to the Administration: 3 religious nursing sisters work full-time at the Daru Administration hospital.

3. Social welfare
   (a) Youth work: 2 girls clubs, 1 leaders' club for big boys.
   (b) Women's clubs: 2 women's clubs for 109 members.

4. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Trade stores: 1 trade store.

5. Accommodation: a hostel for 21 high school boys.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income, 1967
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies $12,000
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources 18,000
   Other overseas sources - America and Canada 162,000
   Papua-New Guinea sources - trade store profits 7,000
   Total income $199,700
2. Non-government expenditure, 1967

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operational costs</th>
<th>$138,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital costs</td>
<td>49,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>$187,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 94): 47 missionaries, 9 priests, 7 brothers, 22 sisters, 8 laymen, the Bishop.
   Occupations include: 7 nurses, 20 teachers, 20 in religious and other fields.
   Countries of origin: Australia 5, Canada 42.


CATHOLIC MISSION, GOROKA

Address: Catholic Mission, PO Box 109, Goroka, Papua-New Guinea.

I Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 21 primary 'T' schools; 3,070 boys, 1,148 girls, 4,218 total pupils.
   (b) Secondary education: 1 high school; 95 boys.

2. Health
   (a) Hospitals: 3 hospitals - 2 general hospitals, 174 beds.
      1 maternity hospital, 12 beds.
   (b) Aid posts: 7 aid posts with some beds.
   (c) Small-scale medical work: on mission stations and plantations.

3. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Plantations: 4 plantations - 3 coffee plantations of which 2 are substantial; 1 coffee cum cocoa plantation.
      Profits from plantations meet health, education and mission work expenses.
   (b) Trade stores: 20 trade stores at least.
   (c) Agriculture: 1 cattle station with 45 head of cattle, 1 garden to provide food for school boarders.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income, 1966-67
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies
      Australian sources
      No figures given
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources
      Other overseas sources - includes Austria, France, Germany, Italy, New Zealand
      Papua-New Guinea sources - indigenous offerings
      plantations
      4,000
      trade stores
      45,000
      school fees (approx.)
      25,000
      1,000
      Total income
      $119,086

   The figures represent a minimum level of expenditure as insufficient records are kept
   for support of personnel
   Operational costs (approx.) $5,835
   Capital costs (approx.) 52,519
   Total expenditure $58,354

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 82): 27 priests, 7 brothers, 18 nuns, 30 lay missionaries.
   Occupations include: 1 accountant, 7 builders, 5 domestics, 1 motor mechanic, 8 nurses,
   2 nursing aides, 2 plumbers, 28 teachers.
   Countries of origin: America 13, Australia 20, Argentine 1, Austria 4, England 1,
   Germany 26, Holland 11, Italy 1, New Zealand 3, Poland 2.

2. Indigenous staff (total of 873) include: 238 catechists, 1 domestic/first aid worker,
   1 hospital orderly, 2 nursing aides, 15 untrained aides, 293 station workers.
CATHOLIC MISSION, KAVIENG

Address: PO Box 49, Kavieng, New Ireland, Papua-New Guinea.

I Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 73 primary 'T' schools; 3,113 boys, 2,902 girls, 6,015 total pupils.
      1 primary 'A' school; 27 boys, 27 girls, 54 total pupils.
   (b) Secondary education: 2 high schools; 176 boys, 85 girls, 261 total pupils.
   (c) Community and technical education: 1 school, 2-year course; 29 girls.

2. Health
   (a) Hospitals: 8 hospitals - 7 general and maternity hospitals
      1 Hansenide hospital. Total beds: 700.
   (b) Aid posts: 4 aid posts. Total number of inpatients 1966-67: 5,945
      Total number of outpatients 1966-67: 169,099.

3. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Plantations: no details given

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income, 1966-67
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies $115,000
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources No figures given
      Other overseas sources - donations 435,000
      Papua-New Guinea sources - plantations, etc. 275,000
      Total income $825,000

   Operational costs $320,000
   Capital costs 60,000
   Total expenditure $380,000

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 61): 19 priests, 4 brothers, 28 nuns, 10 lay workers.
   Occupations include: 9 nurses, 20 teachers, 32 in other including religious work.
   Countries of origin: America 30, Britain 28, Belgium 2, Germany 2, mixed-race 1.

2. Indigenous staff (total of 775) include: 2 aid post orderlies, 16 aid post orderly trainees, 7 infant welfare assistants, 31 infant welfare trainees, 244 teachers.

CATHOLIC MISSION, LAE

Address: Marian Hill Fathers, PO Box 3, Lae, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Bishop of Lae. By personal interview.

I Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 4 primary 'T' schools; 353 boys, 248 girls, 601 total pupils.
   (b) Technical education: 1 junior technical school; 30 boys. Post primary course in
      carpentry. Vegetables are grown there.
   (c) Adult education: 100 male students from Lae township attend night classes. Instruction given in English, arithmetic, banking and the working of government departments.

2. Health
   (a) Aid posts: 2 aid posts.

3. Social welfare: work among village women. Sisters teach women sewing, hygiene and
   religious instruction.

4. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Plantations: teak tree and coconut plantations. No economic returns yet.
   (b) Trade stores: 2 trade stores.

5. Transport: mission boats are used by indigenes to transport their coconuts.

6. Research and advice: advice given to indigenes on fishing and agriculture by priests.
### Financial aspects

#### 1. Sources of income, 1966-67

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government sources: Administration subsidies - health</td>
<td>$3,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government sources: Administration subsidies - education</td>
<td>$69,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-government sources: donations (value of material aid)</td>
<td>$8,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua-New Guinea sources - profits from plantations</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sources - value of material aid, e.g., medicines from the Medical Mission Board, a branch of Misereor, Germany</td>
<td>$7,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational costs</td>
<td>$33,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital costs</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>$48,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III Personnel

1. **Non-indigenous staff** (total of 22): 8 priests, 7 lay brothers, 4 nuns, 3 lay missionaries. Occupations include: 3 builders, 8 religious duties/teachers, 9 teachers. Countries of origin: England 1, Germany 1, Holland 20.


CATHOLIC MISSION, MADANG

Address: Catholic Mission, Alexishafen, Madang, Papua-New Guinea.


### I Nature of services

1. **Education**
   - Primary education: 35 primary 'T' schools, 3,447 boys, 2,613 girls, 6,060 total pupils.
   - 1 primary 'A' school; 52 boys, 44 girls, 96 total pupils.
   - Secondary education: 2 high schools; 182 boys.

2. **Health**
   - Hospitals: 5 hospitals - 4 general and maternity hospitals, 165 beds
     - 1 mainly maternity hospital, 20 beds.
   - Maternal and infant welfare: maternal and infant welfare work in 3 areas; includes 12 beds. Infant welfare patrols.

3. **Economic and industrial ventures**
   - Plantations: 5 copra and cocoa plantations, 3 of which are large.
   - Co-operatives: 2 co-operatives started by the mission, including a big cocoa project now in its fifth year of operation with commencement of financial returns. The mission assists in an advisory capacity.
   - Sawmill: run by the mission, trains 12-18 indigenes on an inservice basis.
Medicines and medical supplies from Memisa, a Dutch organisation sending supplies to individual Dutch missionaries $1,275

(c) Other unspecified sources

Total income $976,719

Total expenditure $1,150,000


Operational and capital costs $1,276,669

Total expenditure $1,276,669

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 188): 60 priests, 26 brothers; 32 sisters, 70 lay missionaries.

Occupations include: 26 builders and plantation overseers, 2 handymen, 2 mechanics, 9 nurses, 49 teachers.

Countries of origin include: America 12, Australia 22, Austria 9, Germany 12, Italy 1, Poland 1, Switzerland 2, Czechoslovakia 1.

2. Indigenous staff (total of 1,118): 1,000 casual plantation workers, 3 infant welfare assistants, 115 teachers.

CATHOLIC MISSION, MENDI

Address: Capuchin Mission, Mendi, Southern Highlands District, Papua-New Guinea


I Nature of services

1. Education

(a) Primary education: 8 primary 'T' schools; 733 boys, 359 girls, 1,092 total pupils.

(b) Technical training: training in carpentry, mechanics and other trades; 25 boys trained at 5 different stations under qualified tradesmen.

(c) Domestic training: course for girls who have completed the mission primary education; 10 trainees.

2. Health

(a) Aid posts: 8 aid posts. Also 10 missionaries carry a first aid kit on patrol.

(b) Infant welfare: 1 mobile clinic covering 4 population areas.

II Financial aspects: not for publication.

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 59): 22 priests, 4 brothers, 7 laymen, 14 laywomen; 12 sisters.

Occupations include: 4 carpenters and handymen, 1 nurse, 1 pilot, 28 teachers.

Countries of origin: America 43, Australia 16.

2. Indigenous staff (total of 627) include: 2 carpenters, 160 casual workers, 15 teachers, 5 tractor drivers.

CATHOLIC MISSION, MT HAGEN

Address: Catholic Mission of the Holy Trinity, Mt Hagen, Papua-New Guinea.

Source of information: Bishop of Mt Hagen. By personal interview.

I Nature of services

1. Education

(a) Primary education: 31 primary 'T' schools; 4,570 boys, 1,516 girls, 6,086 total pupils.

(b) Secondary education: 2 junior high schools; 109 boys, 15 girls, 124 total pupils.

(c) Teacher training: 1 teachers' college; 64 male trainees.

2. Health

(a) Hospitals: 6 hospitals - 1 leprosarium 200 beds.

3 general and maternity hospitals, total 70 beds.

2 small hospitals, total 28 beds.
(b) Aid posts: 6 aid posts, one with 8 general and maternity beds.
(c) Child welfare: 1 clinic.

3. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Plantations: 4 coffee plantations, one with 30-40 acres and the remainder with 10
       acres each.
   (b) Trade stores: 25 trade stores.
   (c) Mechanics shop: boys taught wiring, painting and carpentry.
   (d) Sawmills: 2 sawmills; 9 indigenes supervised in their work.
   (e) Agriculture: 1 agricultural college at Banz.

II Financial aspects
1. Sources of income, 1966-67
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies - health $ 4,000
       education 80,980
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources No figures given
       Other overseas sources - America, leprosy
       fund-raising group 10,000
       Wurzburg, leprosy fund-raising group,
       and value of equipment and medical supplies 10,000
       Rome, Propagation of the Faith Special project,
       workshop with equipment power tools 8,000
       Society of the Divine World 30,000
       Income to individual missionaries No figures given
       Papua-New Guinea sources - trade stores 15,000
       coffee plantations 60,000
       small coastal plantation 4,000
       school fees No figure given
       Sundry sources - donations to individual missionaries
       and value of medical supplies 30,000
       Total income $254,980

    Operational and capital costs including value
    of material aid and sundry donations to
    individual missionaries $170,000
    Total expenditure $170,000

III Personnel
1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 119): 52 lay missionaries, 34 priests, 5 lay brothers,
   28 nuns.
   Occupations include: 5 agricultural workers, 1 clerical worker, 4 nurses, 38 teachers.
   Countries of origin (information incomplete): America, Australia, England, Germany,
   Ireland (40 of the 52 lay missionaries), New Zealand and Scotland.
2. Indigenous staff (total of 1,167) include: 1 aid post orderly, 1 assistant nurse, 20
   casual station workers, 360 general station workers, 40 logpullers, 18 medical
   orderlies, 129 teachers, 17 sawmill workers.

CATHOLIC MISSION, PORT MORESBY

Address: Catholic Mission, Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.
Sources of information: 1. Archbishop of Port Moresby. By personal interview.
                    2. Father A. Meaney. By correspondence.

I Nature of services
1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 10 primary 'T' schools; 1,112 boys, 778 girls, 1,890 total pupils.
      2 primary 'A' schools, 171 boys, 249 girls, 420 total pupils.
   (b) Secondary education: 2 high schools; 100 boys, 110 girls, 210 total pupils.
   (c) Technical and community education: 1 domestic science school; 15 girls.

2. Health
   (a) Hospitals: 3 hospitals - Koki Hospital, maternal and infant welfare and
      general outpatients department 30 beds.
Boregaina hospital, small clinic work mainly,
Hohola hospital, general hospital. First stage
completed for maternal and child welfare. It
is also a training hospital for nurses; 50
trainees,
(b) Health work in outlying villages.

3. Social welfare
(a) Youth centres at Boroko, 1 for boys and 1 for girls.
(b) Club house for 500 boys and girls, sporting and recreational activities.
(c) Visiting in homes and villages.

4. Accommodation
(a) Loretto House, home for orphaned and needy children.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income, 1966-67
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies - health
      education $2,560
      Other sources: Australian sources 39,000
      Overseas sources - Rome 50,000
      Papua New Guinea sources 24,000
      Total income $131,560

   Operational costs (approx.) $60,000
   Capital costs 200,000
   Total expenditure $260,000

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 58): 15 lay missionaries, 10 priests, 5 brothers, 28
   sisters.
   Occupations include: 1 electrician, 1 general handyman, 5 nurses, 1 physiotherapist,
   37 teachers, 5 welfare workers.
   Countries of origin: no information.

2. Indigenous staff (total of 92) include: 35 nurses, 14 tradesmen, 38 teachers, 2 youth
   workers.

CATHOLIC MISSION, RABAUL

Address: PO Box 414, Rabaul, Papua-New Guinea.
Sources of information: 1. Father Beerman, Manager. By personal interview.

I Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 149 primary 'T' schools; 8,580 boys, 9,308 girls, 17,888 total
      pupils.
   2 primary 'A' schools; 141 boys, 179 girls, 320 total pupils.
   1 post-primary school, 165 boys.
   (b) Secondary education: 2 high schools; 320 boys, 150 girls, 470 total pupils.
   (c) Technical and community education: 1 junior technical school; training in wood and
      metal work, 55 boys.
      2 domestic training centres, 80 girls.
   (d) Teacher training: 2 colleges, 120 male trainees, 75 female trainees, 195 total
      trainees.

2. Health
   (a) Hospitals: 17 hospitals - 15 general hospitals, total
      1 maternity hospital, includes general nursing
      training, 71 trainees, 1,000 deliveries p.a. 160 beds
      1 T.B. hospital
      Total beds 1115
      Total deliveries p.a. 2,612
   (b) Infant welfare and maternity services: the services include infant welfare and
      maternity training with 22 trainees.
3. **Economic and industrial ventures**

   About 700 indigenes are trained on the job as joiners and cabinet makers, storemen and packers, blacksmiths, welders, garage motor mechanics and drivers, electricians and powerhouse attendants, printers, compositors and bookbinders, book-keepers and general office workers, tailors, carpenters, prefabricators of houses, cooks, bakers, shoe-repairers, plantation workers, sawmillers, builders, skippers and boat crewmen.

4. **Transport**
   (a) 4 boats

II **Financial aspects**

1. **Sources of income**

   Not for publication

2. **Non-government expenditure, 1966-67**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>$160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social welfare</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic advancement</td>
<td>144,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical training</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>$358,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

III **Personnel**

1. **Non-indigenous staff** (total of 256): 60 priests, 36 brothers, 108 sisters, 52 lay missionaries.

   Occupations include: 1 baker, 1 blacksmith, 2 boatbuilders, 4 book-keepers and general office workers, 3 bookbinders, printers and compositors, 6 builders, 2 carpenters, 2 cooks, 2 joiners and cabinet making instructors, 2 marine engineers, 2 motor mechanics, 7 nurses, 2 powerhouse electricians, 5 plantation managers, 4 sawmill operators, 4 ship skippers and crewmen, 1 shoe-repairer, 2 storemen, 1 tailor, 65 teachers.

   Countries of origin include: Australia 32, Austria 4, Germany 7, Ireland 11, America, number not specified.

2. **Indigenous staff** (total of 1,155): 30 boatcrew, 160 domestics, 500 farmers, 24 nurses, 370 teachers, 71 workshop employees.

   CATHOLIC MISSION, SAMARAI

Address: Catholic Mission, Sideia via Samarai, Papua-New Guinea.


I **Nature of services**

1. **Education**
   (a) Primary education: 36 primary 'T' schools, 1,840 boys, 1,208 girls, 3,048 total pupils.
   (b) Secondary education: 1 high school; 81 boys, 44 girls, 125 total pupils.

2. **Health**
   (a) Hospitals: 6 hospitals, total 74 beds.
   (b) Aid posts: 3 aid posts.
   (c) Infant and maternal welfare: run by nurses on patrol.

3. **Economic and industrial ventures**
   (a) Plantations: 2 plantations.
   (b) Sawmills: 1 sawmill.

4. **Transport**
   (a) 9 Diesel engine boats operating mostly for mission work with occasional charter and carrying cargo for private enterprise.

II **Financial aspects**

1. **Sources of income**: no information

2. **Non-government expenditure**

   | Operational costs - education | $17,552 |
   |                               | health  | 2,662 |
   | Capital costs                 |         | 89,000|
   | Total expenditure             |         | $109,214|
III Personnel

1. **Non-indigenous staff** (total of 45): 12 in development work, 6 nurses, 27 teachers. Countries of origin: Australia 45.

2. **Indigenous staff** (total of 276): 160 in economic and industrial ventures such as boat-building, plantation work, sawmill and domestic work, 16 infant welfare trainees, 1 medical orderly trainee, 99 teachers.

**CATHOLIC MISSION, WEWAK**
(limited data obtained)

Address: Wewak, Papua-New Guinea.

I Nature of services

1. **Education**
   
   (a) Primary education: 166 schools, 12,900 pupils.*
   
   (b) Secondary education: 2 high schools; 417 pupils.

2. **Health**
   
   (a) Hospitals: 4 hospitals - 1 hospital run for the government by mission staff 3 maternity hospitals.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income: no information.

2. **Non-government expenditure, 1966-67**

   | Operational costs - education | $65,000 |
   | Health                        | 20,000  |
   | Capital costs                 |         |
   | Capital costs - education     | 75,000  |
   | Health                        | 10,000  |
   | Total expenditure             | $170,000|

III Personnel

1. **Non-indigenous staff** (total of 134): 61 priests, 25 brothers, 48 sisters.
   
   Occupations include: 56 teachers.
   
   Countries of origin include: Australia, America, England, Ireland, Germany, Holland, Austria, Poland, Hungary.

2. **Indigenous staff** include: 18 native brothers, 42 native sisters.
   
   Occupations include: 304 teachers.

* These figures were supplied by Catholic Mission, Wewak; the discrepancy with figures supplied by Father McVinney (see p.31) may be partly due to non-registered schools being included in the former.

**CATHOLIC MISSION, YULE ISLAND**

Address: Diocese of Bereina, Yule Island, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Mr D. Craig, Secretary. By correspondence.

Some information on personnel obtained from the Department of Public Health.

I Nature of services

1. **Education**

   (a) Primary education: 49 primary 'T' schools; 2,735 boys, 1,938 girls, 4,673 total pupils.
   
   (b) Secondary education: 2 high schools; 257 boys, 108 girls, 365 total pupils.
   
   (c) Teacher training: 1 teachers' college; 16 male trainees, 31 female trainees, 47 total trainees.

2. **Health**

   (a) Hospitals: 4 hospitals, including 1 Hansenide hospital with 64 beds for maternity homes, 189 deliveries p.a.
   
   (b) Aid posts: 19 aid posts; 206,689 treatments, 1966-67.
   
   (c) Infant and maternal welfare: 8 centres, 28,644 children treated.
3. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Work with adults in agriculture, building and road-making.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies (approx.) $99,959
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources 21,040
      Other overseas sources 95,580
      Papua-New Guinea sources 13,240
      Total income $229,819

The income figures are lower than that shown on a balance sheet as they do not include enterprises normally conducted for profit for the benefit of the mission.

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational costs 35,250
   Capital costs 120,040
   Total expenditure $155,290

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 152): 39 priests, 19 brothers, 52 sisters, 13 Carmelite nuns, 29 lay missionaries.
   Occupations include: 3 aid post orderlies, 2 medical assistants, 5 nurses, 37 teachers.
   Countries of origin: America 1, Belgium 10, Brazil 1, Britain 57, France 56, Italy 1, Philippines 1, Spain 2, Switzerland 20.

2. Indigenous staff includes: 1 priest and 18 lay missionaries.
   Occupations include: 7 aid post orderlies, 1 hospital orderly, 3 hospital orderly trainees, 3 infant welfare assistants, 24 infant welfare orderlies.

CHRISTIAN LEADERS' TRAINING COLLEGE

Address: Banz, Western Highlands District, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Mr J.M. Hitchen, Deal of the College. By correspondence.

I Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Theological course which includes a leadership training course; 4 year course; 71 students, 26 of whom have their wives in residence.
   (b) Technical training: courses in motor mechanics, carpentry and joinery and plumbing; 9 trainees.

2. Social welfare
   (a) Leadership training.

3. Agriculture: 3-year farm management course, 18 students.

II Financial aspects, 1966-67

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources Nil
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - donations from Melbourne Bible Institute Council $25,000
      Other overseas sources - New Zealand, Christian Leaders Training College Council 2,000
Papua-New Guinea sources -

(i) External college business enterprises
   - Timber sales $9,000
   - Agriculture, eggs, milk, vegetables $4,000
   - Building material sales $2,000
   - Trucking (Lae/Hagen) 2x7 ton vehicles $22,000

(ii) Interdepartment gross income (no profit as food, timber, building, transport, engineering and administration at cost) $82,000

(iii) Donations received in New Guinea $8,000

Total income $154,000

2. Non-government expenditure

   Operational costs $8,000
   Capital costs 44,000
   Costs to provide the gross income 103,000

Total expenditure $155,000

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 38): 1 building programme head, 1 agriculturalist/lecturer, 5 builders, 1 business manager, 1 bushman/logging work, 1 engineer, 1 electrician, 2 farmers, 4 lecturers/administrators, 1 lecturer/educationalist, 1 Bible lecturer, 1 plumber, 1 sawmiller, 2 stenographers, 6 teachers, 2 truck-drivers, 4 teachers/clerical workers, 3 teachers/medical care.

   Countries of origin: Australia 21, New Zealand 17.

CHRISTIAN RADIO MISSIONARY FELLOWSHIP

Address: Rugli via Mt Hagen, Papua-New Guinea.

Headquarters in Australia: 26 Stanley Street, Chatswood, New South Wales.

Source of information: Mr C. D'Evelynes, Director. By personal interview.

I Nature of services

1. Education
   - School of the Air conducted for 2 hours each day to help missionary children with their correspondence studies and give them supplementary oral education.

2. Health
   - Medical radio consultations are conducted daily with mission doctors from the Unevangelised Fields Mission, Papua Ekalesia, Christian Mission in Many Lands, and the Yagamu Lutheran Mission Hospital.

3. Communication
   - Supervision of an extensive telecommunications network employing 2 frequency channels and linking 24 missionary societies on 270 stations with their administrative headquarters, hospitals, supply stores, 10 planes and 10 motor vessels. Communications commence at 6 a.m. and continue till early evening. Mission planes also use the network for loading and weather information.


II Financial aspects, 1966-67

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies - education $2,000
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - donations and offerings in cash and kind 15,000

Total income $17,000

2. Non-government expenditure
   - Operational costs 8,000
   - Capital costs 2,000

Total expenditure $10,000
III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 4): 1 radio technician in charge, 1 assistant radio technician and licensed electrician, 2 teachers.

2. Indigenous staff: nil.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST

Address: Tung, Free Mailbag Service via Wewak, Papua-New Guinea.
Headquarters in Australia: 53 Tarragon Street, Mile End, South Australia.
Source of information: Pastor R. MacLean, Federal Secretary, Churches of Christ, Overseas Mission Board, South Australia. By personal interview.

I Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 4 primary 'T' schools; 143 boys, 117 girls, 260 total pupils.

2. Health
   (a) Hospitals: 2 hospitals - 1 base hospital, 40 beds
   1 small hospital, number of beds not specified.
   (b) Maternal and infant welfare: 21 clinics, 46 villages covered. About 1,107 children and 31 antenatal cases attend.

3. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Trade stores: 5 trade stores.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income, 1966-67
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies $8,039
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - from all Churches of Christ $5,813
       Papua-New Guinea sources - trade stores profits 500
       church offerings 150

   Total income $14,502

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational costs $36,143
   Capital costs 7,359

   Total expenditure $43,502

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 21): 1 builder, 3 evangelists, 2 home-duties, 4 nurses, 2 nurse/evangelists, 5 teachers, 2 teacher/evangelists, 1 unskilled tradesman, 1 unskilled tradesman/evangelist.
   Countries of origin: Australia 12, New Zealand 9.

2. Indigenous staff includes: 6 male nurses in training and some casual unskilled labourers.

FOUR-SQUARE GOSPEL MISSION

Address: PO Box 99, Goroka, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Mr P. Palmer, Acting Field Supervisor. By personal interview.

I Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 1 primary 'T' school, 160 boys, 20 girls, 180 total pupils.

2. Health
   (a) Aid posts: 1 clinic/aid post.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies (approx.) - education $3,300
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources (approx.) 18,445
       Other overseas sources - America (approx.) 34,255
       Papua-New Guinea sources No information

   Total income $56,000
GOSPEL TIDINGS MISSION

Address: Pabarabuk via Mt Hagen, Papua-New Guinea.
Headquarters in Australia: 106 Payten Avenue, Punchbowl, New South Wales.
Source of information: Pastor A. Broughton, Director. By personal interview.

I Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 1 primary 'T' school; 25 boys, 25 girls, 50 total pupils.
   (b) Bible schools: about 50 trainees.
   (c) Literacy work: booklets compiled in the vernacular. Recently there has been an increasing emphasis on English rather than the vernacular.

2. Health
   (a) Aid posts: 1 aid post.
   (b) Infant welfare: work conducted in villages.

3. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Trade stores, 2 trade stores
   (b) Agriculture: vegetable gardens.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies - health $ 416
      education (1966-67) Nil
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - Hawkesbury Agricultural
      College group for literacy 99
      Punchbowl Missionary Church 1,940
      Personal support and gifts 1,782
      Papua-New Guinea sources - trade stores 4,785
      Some additional unspecified income from garden produce and sales
      Total income $ 9,022

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational and capital costs $11,053
   Total expenditure $11,053

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 8): 1 agriculturalist, 2 evangelist/administrators,
   1 home duties, 1 literacy programme worker, 2 nurses, 1 teacher/part-time nurse.
   Countries of origin: Australia 6, Denmark 1, Greece 1.

2. Indigenous staff includes: 4 full-time plantation workers and trade store assistants,
   casual garden workers.
I Nature of services

1. Health
   (a) Co-operative service on leprosy work with missionary organisations and the Administration. Reconstructive surgery programme. One doctor has a team for the Administration in Madang; another doctor at Tari works for the Leprosy Mission with its base at the Methodist Mission hospital which has a leprosy hospital with accommodation for 17 surgery patients.
   (b) Endeavouring to implement a full leprosy control programme. Co-operates with Papua Ekalesia at Gemo, Orokolo and Kapuna; the Methodist Overseas Mission at Ubuya and Tari; the Lutheran Mission at Yagaun, Asuar and Etap; the Christian Missions in Many Lands at Anguganak; the Baptist Missionary Society at Baiyer River; the American Lutherans at Mambisanda, and the UnEvangelised Fields Mission at Balimo.

2. Research and advice
   Teaching programme for indigenes to increase their knowledge about treatment and early diagnosis. Nurses are given specialist training in pre- and post-operative therapy by a physiotherapist.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies $3,150
   (b) Non-government sources: total donations from sundry sources 180,000
       Papua-New Guinea sources - European donations 100
       Indigenous donations 50
       Total income $183,300

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational and capital costs $25,000
   Total expenditure $25,000

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 6): 3 nurses, 1 physiotherapist, 1 surgeon, 1 part-time doctor.
   Countries of origin: Australia 5, New Zealand 1.

2. Indigenous staff: no information.

LUTHERAN MISSIONS

A. Australian Lutheran Mission
B. Lutheran Mission, New Guinea

Address: Australian Lutheran Mission, Menyamya via Lae, Papua-New Guinea.
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea, Box 80, Lae, Papua-New Guinea.

Headquarters in Australia: The Board of Overseas Missions of the Lutheran Church of Australia, 58 O'Connell Street, North Adelaide, South Australia.

Sources of information: 1. Reverend R.W. Gerhardy, Director of the Board of Overseas Missions. By personal interview.

1 Nature of services

Australian Lutheran Mission:

1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 16 primary 'T' schools, 1,700 pupils.
   (b) Secondary education: 1 high school, 60 pupils.

2. Health
   Hospitals: 4 hospitals, total beds 170 (approx.)

3. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Plantations: no details given.
   (b) Trade stores: no details given.
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea:

1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 174 primary 'T' schools; 11,749 pupils. Also 463 village Bible schools with 14,358 pupils.
   (b) Secondary education: 4 high schools; 725 boys, 302 girls, 1,027 total pupils.
   (c) Teacher training: Balob, 150 trainees in 1967. Financed largely by the Protestant Central Agency in Germany, commenced in 1962, completed in 1966. The German Government contributed $228,456 towards its cost.

       Rintebe teachers' training college provides a vernacular teacher training programme with 122 male and 12 female trainees. Will concentrate on Pidgin English.

       Finschhafen teachers' training college will concentrate on the Kate vernacular.

   (d) Literacy work

2. Health
   (a) Hospitals: 9 hospitals - 1 T.B. hospital staffed by the mission and financed by the Administration, Butaweng. Yagaum general hospital, Madang. Buangi general hospital, Finschhafen. 3 other hospitals at Kar Kar Island, the Western Highlands, and the Finschhafen area.

       2 leprosy hospitals, one at Asuar, near Yagaum, the other at Etep in the Morobe District.

       1 hospital near Okapa for orphans of Kuru sufferers.

       Total hospital beds 1,428; 16,598 inpatients and 320,818 outpatients.

   (b) Aid posts: 28 aid posts.

3. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Printery: 1 large printery.
   (b) Agriculture: Banz Agricultural School; 2-year course; 46 trainees.
   (c) Sawmills: 2 sawmills, 1 run by New Guineans under European supervision, the other run as a mission project to supply material for mission buildings.
   (d) Trade stores, plantations: number unspecified.
   (e) Co-operatives: indirect co-operation in NAMASU, the Native Marketing and Supply Service Limited, started in 1959. Its director is a member of the mission staff. The aims are to help native people market their products, raise their standard of living, help them to support their church and mission and prevent total dependence on European and Chinese organisations. The company has taken over a number of plantations from the mission and owns several ships and wharf facilities at Lae.

II Financial aspects, 1965-66
Australian Lutheran Mission

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies $26,000
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia 128,000

       Papua-New Guinea sources - contributions from native church 4,000

       Income from plantations 42,000

       Store sales 110,000

       Other sources - sundry income 34,000

       There were also additional surplus capital funds from the previous year

       Total income $344,000

2. Non-government expenditure

       Operational costs, staff and maintenance 81,000

       Capital costs, including buildings and vehicles 70,000

       Education, including support of New Guinean students in Australia 20,000

       Medical programme 9,000

       Plantation expenditure 39,000

       Store purchases 104,000

       Total expenditure excluding government subsidy $26,000 $323,000
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea:

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies - education (1965-66) $72,825
       - health 20,555
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - United Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia 10,000
       Other overseas sources - American Lutheran Church 434,345
       Lutheran World Federation 165,678
       Leibziger Lutheran Mission 38,889
       Neundettelsau Missionary Society 219,778
       Papua-New Guinea sources - plantations, etc. 69,628
       Sundry sources - donations, etc. 61,389
       capital budget from supporting churches 154,860
       Total income $1,247,947

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational costs - education 308,643
       health 134,322
       other expenses on staff, food, housing and salaries 350,172
   Capital costs - education 201,232
       health 23,938
       capital items, buildings 80,260
       capital items, vehicles 56,000
       Total expenditure $1,154,567

III Personnel

Australian Lutheran Mission and Lutheran Mission, New Guinea

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 533): 7 contract workers, 6 doctors, 36 nurses, 113 ordained ministers, 86 teachers, 108 other lay workers, 174 wives who assist part-time or full-time in the programme.
   Countries of origin: America 169, Australia 214, Canada 15, Germany 130, Holland 5.

2. Indigenous staff (total of 2,738): employed by ELCONG, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Papua-New Guinea, an indigenous organisation established in 1956; 1,230 evangelists, 134 medical staff, 1,086 teachers, 288 pastors and assistant pastors.

LUTHERAN MISSION, MISSOURI SYNOD

Source of information: Miss H. Clarke, Secretary to the President, Rev. K. Stotik. By correspondence.

I Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 11 primary 'T' schools, 691 boys, 134 girls, 825 total pupils.
      There are also 183 exempt schools with instruction in the vernacular and Pidgin English; 4,126 pupils.
   (b) Secondary education: 1 high school with 37 students.
   (c) Literacy work: literacy work with adults.

2. Health
   (a) Hospitals: 5 hospitals - 4 outstation hospitals, number of beds unspecified.
      1 large hospital, 154 beds.
      Total for 1967: 2,057 inpatients, 13,319 outpatients.
   (b) Aid posts: 18 outstation clinics
   (c) Dental services: no details given.

3. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Agriculture: no details given.
   (b) Printery: 1 printery.
II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies - health 
       education
       (b) Non-government sources: Other overseas sources - America

       Total income

       $6,412
       32,500
       785,260
       $824,172

2. Non-government expenditure
       Operational costs
       Capital costs

       Total expenditure

       $640,000
       183,000
       $823,000

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 99): 1 anthropologist, 1 accountant/treasurer, 1 agriculturalist, 6 builders and maintenance workers, 2 business managers, 1 dentist, 2 doctors (1 surgeon, 1 general practitioner), 1 electrician, 1 laboratory technician, 4 laymen, 2 mechanics, 11 nurses, 6 office workers, 26 pastors, 1 language instructor, 1 physiotherapist, 1 printer, 1 school houseparent, 28 teachers (1 works as full-time Adult Literacy Director), 2 timber millers.

   Countries of origin: America 73, Australia 23, Canada 2, New Zealand 1.

2. Indigenous staff (total of 164) includes: 10 agricultural workers, 30 building workers, 2 dental helpers, 11 drivers, 38 hospital staff (includes male nurses, laboratory helpers), 4 in the joinery, 7 in the mechanics shop, 14 office helpers, 5 in the printery, 30 sawmillers, 11 teachers.

METHODIST OVERSEAS MISSION, NEW GUINEA

(Preliminary data not amended by the mission. Some minor errors may be present.)

Address: PO Box 90, Rabaul, Papua-New Guinea.
Address in Australia: 139 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
                   2. Mr Crabb, Mission Education Officer. By personal interview.

1 Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 60 primary 'T' schools; 2,440 boys, 2,514 girls, 4,954 total pupils.
   (b) Secondary education: 1 high school; 153 males, 73 females, 226 total pupils.
   (c) Teacher training: 1 college; 26 males, 28 females, 54 total trainees.
   (d) Leadership training and religious college.

2. Health
   (a) Hospitals: 5 general infant and maternity hospitals, total 150 beds.
   (b) Medical training: nursing training course, 15 trainees.
   (c) Infant and maternal welfare: clinics conducted.

3. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Plantations: no details given.
   (b) Printery: 1 printery.

4. Transport and communication
   (a) 5 boats.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies
       Australian sources - church donations
       $5,180
   (b) Non-government sources: Papua-New Guinea sources - indigenous offerings 
       to the Home Mission fund to support services, 
       profits from plantations and printery
       $31,820

       Total income

       $37,000

2. Non-government expenditure
       Operational costs
       Capital costs (school and hospital buildings)

       Total expenditure

       $37,000
       55,000
       $92,000
III Personnel
1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 68) includes: 2 accountants, 3 carpenters, 6 nurses, 5 printers, 3 plantation workers and leadership training workers, 7 secretarial workers, 24 teachers.
   Countries of origin include: Australia 48, England 1, New Zealand 3.
2. Indigenous staff (total of 411) includes: 6 boat crew, 20 carpenters, 20 hospital aids, 15 hospital trainees, 4 printing apprentices, 5 printery workers, 1 lecturer, 2 clerks.

METHODOIST OVERSEAS MISSIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE METHODIST CHURCHES, NEW ZEALAND

Address: Methodist Church, Hutjena, Sohano, Bougainville, Papua-New Guinea.
Headquarters in New Zealand: Overseas Missions Department, Methodist Church of New Zealand, PO Box 5023, Auckland 1, New Zealand.
2. Rev. B.W. Sides, Chairman, Buka/Bougainville sub-region. By correspondence.

I Nature of services
1. Education
   (a) Primary education, 1967-68: 21 schools; 1,060 boys, 1,021 girls, 2,081 total pupils.
   (b) Technical education: 1 junior technical school, number of pupils not stated.
   (c) Literacy work
2. Health
   (a) Hospitals: three 20-bed hospitals.
3. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Agriculture: 1 Fijian agriculturalist specialist. Between 15-20 workers.
   (b) Trade stores: no figures available.
   (c) Plantations: no figures available.
4. Social welfare
   (a) Youth work: boys and girls brigades, no figures available.

II Financial aspects
1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies - education $13,148
                              health 2,100
   (b) Non-government sources: Other overseas sources - Methodist Church of New Zealand No figures given
                              The Lepers' Trust Board in New Zealand No figures given
                              and the Leprosy Mission No figures given
                              Papua-New Guinea sources - New Guinea church offerings 7,520
                              Plantations 1,250
                              Trade stores 3,020
                              Total income $27,038
   Operational costs - medical $1,200
   education 1,550
   Capital costs - no information
   Total expenditure $2,750

III Personnel
1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 14): 1 agriculturalist, 1 business manager, 1 carpenter, 1 deaconess, 4 nurses, 4 ordained ministers, 1 plantation manager, 1 secretary/office assistant.
   Countries of origin: Fiji 1, New Zealand 12, Tonga 1.
METHODIST OVERSEAS MISSION, MENDI

Address: Methodist Church, Mendi, Southern Highlands District, Papua-New Guinea.
Headquarters in Australia: Methodist Overseas Missions, 139 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, NSW
Sources of information: 1. Rev. E.V. Newman, Assistant General Secretary, Department of Overseas Missions, Methodist Church of Australasia. By personal interview.

I Nature of services
1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 5 primary 'T' schools, number of pupils not stated.
2. Health
   (a) Hospitals: 5 hospitals - 2 general hospitals
       2 maternity hospitals
       1 leprosy hospital.
       Number of beds not specified.

II Financial aspects
1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies $4,000
      Other overseas sources - New Zealand 23,000
      Papua-New Guinea sources - donations 4,000
      Total income $78,000
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational costs 76,000
   Capital costs 14,000
   Total expenditure $90,000

III Personnel
1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 31): 1 book-keeper, 7 builders, 1 Christian Education officer, 1 doctor, 1 hospital manager, 7 ministers, 6 nurses, 1 physiotherapist, 1 secretary, 1 store manager, 4 teachers.
   Countries of origin include: Australia 19, Fiji 1, New Zealand 6, Tonga 1.
2. Indigenous staff (total of 124): 3 builders, 80 illiterate evangelists, 7 medical orderlies, 25 pastors, 1 ordained minister, 8 teachers.

MISSIONARY AVIATION FELLOWSHIP

Address: Wewak, Papua-New Guinea.
Headquarters in Australia: PO Box 52, Box Hill, Victoria.
Source of information: Mrs V. Hall, Secretary to the General Secretary of the Australian Missionary Aviation Fellowship. By personal interview.

I Nature of services
1. Transport
   Aviation service to 35 Protestant missionary organisations. Headquarters are in Wewak with bases at Banz, Wapenamanda, Wasua, Port Moresby and Oro Bay. Eleven planes: 2 Cessna Turbo 206's, 8 Cessna 185's, 1 Cessna 180. Approximate number of passengers carried in 1966-67: 15,000. Approximate amount of freight: 2,000 tons.
   At least half the passengers were indigenous, and the remainder were missionaries and a small proportion of government officers and employees of commercial interests.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - donations
       Papua-New Guinea sources - aviation services
       Anglican Native Church
       Total income

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational costs
   Capital costs
   Total expenditure

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 15): 14 pilots, 1 clerk/typist
   Countries of origin: Australia 12, New Zealand 3.

2. Indigenous staff (total of 16): 6 assistants at Wewak, 10 others at the various bases.

NAZARENE MISSION

Address: Kudjip via Banz, Western Highlands District, Papua-New Guinea.
World Headquarters: Church of the Nazarene, 6401 The Paseo, Kansas City, Missouri, USA.
Sources of information: 1. Dr J.D. Powers, Medical Officer and Administrator of the Nazarene Mission Hospital, Kudjip via Banz. By personal interview.

I Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 2 primary 'T' schools, 234 boys, 93 girls, 327 total pupils.
   (b) Literacy work: adults and children's classes conducted on outstations in the Wahgi in the vernacular and Pidgin English.
   (c) Technical training: a class in crafts and simple carpentry for boys and young men in the Jimi.

2. Health
   (a) Hospitals: 1 hospital at Kudjip with 100 beds. Completed in April 1967.
   (b) Dispensary/aid post: 1 dispensary with 3-5 inpatients. Also 2 wards of native materials.
   (c) Infant welfare: 11 clinics in two areas; approximately 1,255 enrolled.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies - subsidy approved for 2 nurses
       and 1 doctor
       Local Government Council donation
       Overseas sources - general budget of the Department of World Missions raised through Church donations
       Special offerings at Thanksgiving and Easter Funds raised for special projects (approx.)
       Papua-New Guinea sources - local contributions
       European contributions
       Total income

   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources
       Over seas sources - general budget of the Department of World Missions raised through Church donations
       Special offerings at Thanksgiving and Easter Funds raised for special projects (approx.)
       Papua-New Guinea sources - local contributions
       European contributions
       Total income

   Total income
2. Non-government expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational costs</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital costs - initial establishment of mission</td>
<td>(100,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings and facilities</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New hospital building</td>
<td>210,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>$295,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 28): 3 doctors, 1 hospital business manager, 7 ministers, 6 nurses, 1 secretary, 10 teachers.
   Countries of origin: America 24, Australia 3, Denmark 1.

2. Indigenous staff (total of 14): 10 doctaboi trainees, 2 medical aides, 1 maintenance mechanic.

NEW TRIBES MISSION

Address: Goroka, Papua-New Guinea.
Headquarters in Australia: Plumpton, New South Wales.
Source of Information: Mr E. Bridge, staff member, New Tribes Mission. By personal interview.

I Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Literacy work: villagers taught to read the Bible in the vernacular.
   (b) Bi-lingual school: selected villagemen are taught in English and the vernacular.
   (c) School for 32 missionary children.
   (d) Clerical training: typewriting course for 6 men.

2. Health
   (a) Aid posts: no details given.

3. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Agriculture: villagers given poultry and better-type vegetable seeds including bananas, hybrid corn, pineapples.

II Financial aspects, 1967

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Nil
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources $5,000
      Other overseas sources - America 65,000
      Papua-New Guinea sources - commercial ventures 200
      Total income $70,200

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational costs $70,000
   Capital costs 8,500
   Total expenditure $78,500

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 69): 5 carpenters, 1 dentist, 6 teachers, 4 typists, remainder on full-time missionary work.

2. Indigenous staff: none employed.

SALVATION ARMY

Address: PO Box 1323, Boroko, Port MoreSBay, Papua-New Guinea.
Headquarters in Australia: Salvation Army East, 140 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
Sources of information: 1. Commissioner A. Bramwell Cook, Territorial Commander, Salvation Army East. By personal interview.
2. Brigadier Evans, Regional Commander of Papua and New Guinea. By personal interview.
I Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 6 primary 'T' schools; 517 boys, 261 girls, 778 total pupils.
   (b) Boarding school facilities at Koki hostel for 25 boys and 14 girls of primary school level.

2. Health
   (a) Maternal and child health: services in 4 areas.
   (b) Health centres: 2 health centres which include facilities for a total of 55 in-patients.

3. Social welfare
   (a) Leader training courses in conjunction with the farms: 6 months course, 4 trainees.

4. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Trade stores: 2 trade stores.
   (b) Agriculture: 2 farms. Coffee has been replaced by rubber. Bananas and pineapples are grown.

5. Accommodation
   (a) 2 hostels: 1 in Lae and 1 in Port Moresby. Provides total accommodation for 316.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies - health education 9,000
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - Salvation Army East 96,000
      Papua-New Guinea sources - trade stores 1,000
      church offerings and donations 200
   Total income $109,071

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational costs $55,050
   Capital costs 40,950
   Total expenditure $96,000

III Personnel

   Occupations include: 2 administrative officers, 1 carpenter, 4 farm managers and mission workers, 4 hostel and church workers, 6 nurses, 4 in officer training and church work, 1 secretary, 17 teachers.
   Countries of origin: Australia 35, New Zealand 4.

2. Indigenous staff (total of 62): 12 fully trained Salvation Army officers (7 men and 5 women) mainly involved in village evangelical work, about 40 casual farm workers, 10 teachers.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS

A. Bismarck/Solomons Union Mission
B. Coral Sea Union Mission

Address: Bismarck/Solomons Union Mission, PO Box 391, Rabaul, Papua-New Guinea.
Coral Sea Union Mission, PO Box 86, Lae, Papua-New Guinea.
Headquarters in Australia: Australasian Division of Seventh Day Adventists, 148 Fox Valley Road, Wairoonga, New South Wales.

Sources of information: 1. Mr E.W. Hoxse, Treasurer, Australia. By personal interview.
2. Mr Irvine, Assistant Secretary, Australia. By personal interview.
3. Mr Lee, Education Officer, Bismarck/Solomons Union Mission. By correspondence.
4. Mr A.E. Jones, Secretary/Treasurer, Bismarck/Solomons Union Mission. By personal interview.
5. Mr E.R. Piez, Secretary/Treasurer, Coral Sea Union Mission. By personal interview.
6. Mr B. Richter, Education Officer, Coral Sea Union Mission. By correspondence.
I  Nature of services

1. Education: Bismarck/Solomons Union Mission
   (a) Primary education: 47 primary 'T' schools; 1,381 boys, 1,107 girls, 2,488 total pupils. Also 17 exempt schools; 214 boys, 120 girls, 334 total pupils.
   (b) Secondary education: 1 high school; 154 boys, 52 girls, 206 total pupils.
   (c) Teacher training: 1 teachers' college; 20 boys, 17 girls, 37 total trainees.
   (d) Technical training: a 2-year course; 9 boys. Includes carpentry, cabinet-making, practical agriculture, boat-building.

Education: Coral Sea Union Mission
   (a) Primary education: 63 primary 'T' schools; 3,112 boys, 1,200 girls, 4,312 total pupils. Also 23 exempt schools; 431 boys, 209 girls, 640 total pupils.
   (b) Secondary education: 1 high school; 163 boys, 53 girls, 216 total pupils.
   (c) Teacher training: college at Kabiufa; 1st year of teacher training course; 10 trainees. Also 11 students enrolled for a ministerial course.

2. Health
   Covers both the Bismarck/Solomons Union and Coral Sea Union Missions
   (a) Hospitals: 6 hospitals; 3 major hospitals - 1 Leprosarium, 380 beds
       1 Leprosy and T.B. (includes general hospital), 340 beds
       1 general hospital and nurse training, 45 beds
       3 smaller hospitals, total 44 beds.
       Total hospital beds: 809.
   (b) Medical training: 4 courses - nurses' training course which incorporates the first 2 years of a 3-year course; male nurse course, 1-year in first aid, wound dressing, etc.; first aid course for males and females; public health course - 2-year course for men and women who have qualified as teachers or ministers. Experience gained in village field work to help build water supplies, malaria control work, nutrition, tropical disease and village hygiene.
   (c) Aid posts: 17 aid posts and dispensaries.
   (d) Infant and maternal welfare: 8 clinics; total estimated outpatient treatments at aid posts, clinics, dispensaries and hospitals: 256,620.

3. Social welfare
   (a) General welfare services: no further details.

4. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Plantations: 3 plantations. Profits go into education expenditure.
   (b) Printery

5. Transport
   (a) 5 boats for movements of mission personnel and stores. Not used for commercial trading.

II  Financial aspects
Covers both the Bismarck/Solomons Union and Coral Sea Union Missions

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies (approx.) $20,000
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - Seventh Day Adventists annual appeal No figures given
       Other overseas sources - contributions to mission work come from every country and are channelled to missions through headquarters in Washington
       Papua-New Guinea sources - plantations No figures given
       school fees No figures given

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational costs (approx.), includes capital costs $520,000

III  Personnel: Bismarck-Solomons Union Mission

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 38): 3 builders, 1 doctor, 13 ministers, 2 nurses, 5 office workers (includes marine workers), 14 teachers.
   Countries of origin: Australia 31, New Zealand 7.
2. **Indigenous staff** (total of about 400) includes: about 50 casual workers, 30 clerical workers, 80 carpenters, etc., 20 medical workers, 220 ministers.

**Coral Sea Union Mission**

1. **Non-indigenous staff** (total of 89): 12 administrative workers, 2 agricultural teachers, 1 accountant, 4 builders, 1 clerk, 2 doctors, 13 missionaries, 28 nurses, 2 pilots, 1 physiotherapist, 3 secretaries, 20 teachers (including 1 domestic science teacher and 2 technical teachers).

Countries of origin: America 3, Australia 65, New Zealand 21.

2. **Indigenous staff** (total of 661): 32 boatscrew, 27 carpenters and maintenance workers, 7 hospital cooks, 35 hospital orderlies, 5 hospital laundry workers, 4 hospital interpreters, 14 hospital general labourers, 151 ministers, 260 missionaries, 18 office workers, 93 teachers, 15 works foremen.

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**SOCIETY OF ST FRANCIS (ANGLICAN ORDER)**

(Limited information obtained)

Address: Koki, Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.

Source of information: Headmistress of the primary 'T' school. By personal interview.

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**I Nature of services**

(a) Primary education: 1 primary 'T' school; 95 boys, 56 girls, 151 total pupils.

Mainly migrant indigenous children.

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**II Financial aspects**

1. **Sources of income**

(a) Government sources: No information

(b) Non-government sources: Papua-New Guinea sources - Anglican mission $1,000

Fund-raising efforts - No figures given

2. **Non-government expenditure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operational costs</th>
<th>$3,500</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital costs</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,700</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**III Personnel**

1. **Non-indigenous staff** includes: 1 headmistress and 1 lay volunteer teacher.

Country of origin: England 2

2. **Indigenous staff** (total of 6): 6 teachers.

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**SOUTH SEA EVANGELICAL MISSION**

Address: Brugam via Wewak, Papua-New Guinea.

Headquarters in Australia: 92 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

Sources of information: 1. Mr K. Griffiths, Chairman of the Board of Directors. By personal interview.


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**I Nature of services**

1. **Education**

(a) Primary education: 4 primary 'T' schools; 332 boys, 91 girls, 423 total pupils.

(b) Bible schools: 2-year course; 20 girls and women.

2. **Health**

(a) Hospitals: 1 6-bed hospital

(b) Aid posts: 2 dispensaries

(c) Child welfare: 1 child welfare post.

3. **Social welfare**

(a) Christian leadership training at Brugam; 70 on the course. Includes people from other missions.

4. **Economic and industrial ventures**

(a) Trade stores: 2 trade stores

(b) Sawmills: number unspecified.
II Financial aspects, 1966-67

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies - health $430
      education 8,260
   (b) Non-government sources: sundry sources - donations from Australia, New Zealand, Germany, America, England
      No figures given
   Total income (incomplete) $8,690

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational and capital costs $30,000

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 38): includes 16 teachers.
   Countries of origin: Australia 10, Austria 1, England 1, Germany 17, New Zealand 9.

2. Indigenous staff includes: 2 teachers, 2 aid post orderlies, 2 aid post orderly trainees.

SUMMER INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS

Address: Ukarumpa, Eastern Highlands District, Papua-New Guinea.
Headquarters in Australia: Corner of Lygon and Keppel Streets, Carlton, Victoria.
Source of information: Mr David Cummings, Home Director for the Australian Home Council of the Summer Institute of Linguistics.

I Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) A private school for members' children and others in Papua-New Guinea.

2. Health
   (a) Work on improved water supplies.

3. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Agriculture: development of cattle project.
   (b) Furniture factory: produce simple furniture for sale.
   (c) Printery: to print literacy and translation materials. Has a multilith offset press using photodirect process and a small Heidelberg Plathen offset press.

4. Transport
   (a) 4 planes help transport personnel and materials: 2 single engine Cessnas, 1 Piper Aztec, 1 Hughes 300 helicopter. A limited charter licence for 2 planes enables the provision of some service for non-members.

5. Research and advice
   (a) Language study: teams move out to study the different language groups, spending up to 6 months in the field. Work has begun amongst 75 different language groups and covers a total population of over 400,000 people. Fifty-six language groups are served by aircraft and the rest by road.
   (b) Workshops: held annually at the base in linguistics, literacy, anthropology and translation. The workshops produce papers for publication of primers, and translations. Most consultants have graduate degrees in linguistics and related fields.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: nil, except for paper for literacy programme.
   (b) Non-government sources: sundry sources, include Australia, America,
      America (approx.) $210,000
      Australia and other sources including limited commercial air service 140,000
      Total income $350,000

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational and capital costs $350,000
III Personnel
1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 284): 4 artists, 2 aviation mechanics, 31 in book-keeping and secretarial work, 9 builders, 1 civil engineer, 1 electrician, 3 journalists, 1 librarian, 169 literacy and translation workers, 6 motor mechanics, 2 nurses, 6 pilot/mechanics, 4 preschool teachers, 1 printer, 3 radio technicians, 2 sawmillers, 28 in supply and service, 9 teachers, 2 welders.
Countries of origin: America 139, Australia 122, Canada 9, England 6, New Zealand 8.
2. Indigenous staff: no information.

THE SWISS EVANGELICAL BROTHERHOOD MISSION

Address: Minj, Western Highlands, Papua-New Guinea.
Headquarters in Switzerland: Brenzikofen, Berne.

1 Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 9 primary 'T' schools; 935 boys, 300 girls, 1,235 total pupils.
   (b) Bible college: 1 Bible college near Lae.
   (c) Literacy work: adult classes in Pidgin English and the vernacular.
   (d) Technical training: 3-year course in carpentry for boys. Number of boys not specified.

2. Health
   (a) Aid posts: 8 aid posts
   (b) One small 6-bed hospital.

3. Social welfare
   (a) Work with women: sewing classes for women and girls.
   (b) Holiday camps for high school boys, trainees and indigenous staff. Combines Bible study, sport and excursions.

4. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Agriculture: 1 training farm. About 4 farm trainees.
   (b) Plantations: coconut plantation to cover Bible school costs.
   (c) Trade stores: 1 trade store. Proceeds go back to the native church.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies $7,600
   (b) Non-government sources: Overseas sources - Switzerland $80,000
   Total income $87,600

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational costs $70,000
   Capital costs $10,000
   Total expenditure $80,000

III Personnel
1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 53: includes 4 builders, 2 farmers, 3 nurses, 30 teachers.
   Countries of origin: Germany 10, Switzerland 43.
2. Indigenous staff includes: 8 teachers.

UNEVANGELISED FIELDS MISSION

Address: Wasua, Western District, Papua-New Guinea.
Headquarters in Australia: 130 Wellington Parade, East Melbourne, Victoria.
Source of information: Mr R.V. Clough, Executive Secretary. By personal interview.

1 Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Primary education: 15 primary 'T' schools; 1,498 boys, 836 girls, 2,334 total pupils.
   (b) Secondary education: 1 high school; 115 boys, 13 girls, 128 total pupils.
(c) Teacher training: 1 teachers' training college; 55 males, 16 females, 71 total trainees.
(d) Literacy work: Bible translation and Bible schools.

2. Health
   (a) Hospitals: 2 hospitals - 1 Hansenide hospital, number of beds not specified.
      1 government hospital run by the mission with a mission doctor in charge, 60 beds.
   (b) General clinics: 74 general clinics with a daily total average of 1,200 for all conditions except maternal and child welfare. Not all function on a daily basis.
   (c) Maternal and infant welfare: 20 clinics with average weekly attendance of 855.
      Ante, post natal and child welfare cases. Average monthly confinements total 41.

3. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Printery: 1 printery.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies - health $9,416
      education 49,011
   (b) Non-government sources: sundry sources - public donations No figures given
      Total income (incomplete) $38,427

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational and capital costs $141,573

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total about 148) includes: 10 administrative staff, 6 builders
   and carpenters, 2 doctors, 1 electrician, 1 Hansenide nurse, 15 infant welfare
   sisters, 1 layout typist in the printery, 1 plumber, 64 teachers, remainder active
   in mission work.
      Countries of origin: America 6, Australia 105, England 2, Germany 2, New Zealand 33.

2. Indigenous staff (total of 64): 10 medical orderly trainees, 54 teachers.

THE UNITED CHURCH, PORT MORESBY

Address: Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Revd J. Whitehead, United Church, Boroko. By personal interview.

I Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Literacy work: literacy class held weekly for 80 to 90 students, generally apprentices and house servants. They are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic.
      The primary aim is general literacy, not Bible reading.

2. Social welfare
   (a) Club held weekly in co-operation with the Young Men's Christian Association.

3. Research and advice
   (a) Action Group and Research into Race Relations: the Action Group meets regularly and concerns itself with a variety of community problems in Port Moresby including race relations.

II Financial aspects

Nil. Services are of a voluntary nature and the Education Department supplies the literature for the literacy work.

III Personnel

Non-indigenous staff: 9 volunteer teachers, 4 volunteer youth leaders.

THE WITU MISSION (INDEPENDENT NAZARENE CHURCH)

Address: Pangia, Southern Highlands District, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Mr G. Graves, Field Superintendent. By correspondence.
I. Nature of services
   No educational or medical services yet.

   Economic and industrial ventures
   Experimental attempts to find suitable cash crops and other business enterprises to
   improve the economy of the area.

II. Financial aspects
1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Nil
   (b) Non-government sources: donations from churches and individuals in America
      No figures given

2. Non-government expenditure
   Estimate of operational costs, 1967
   $5,147

III. Personnel
   Non-indigenous staff (total of 2): 2 missionaries.
      Country of origin: America 2.

   Australian Boy Scouts Association

   Address: Champion Parade, Konedobu, or PO Box 2044, Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea
   Headquarters in Australia: 384 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
   Source of information: Mrs E.G. Reed, General Secretary, Port Moresby. By personal inter­
   view.

I. Nature of services
   Areas of service include the Western, Gulf, Madang, Wewak, Sepik, Eastern and Western
   Highlands, Milne Bay, Fife Bay, Rabaul, New Ireland, Manus, Bougainville and Northern
   District areas and Port Moresby.

1. Social welfare
   (a) The organisation runs packs, troops, senior scouts and rovers.
      Estimated numbers, 1966-67: Cubs 645, Scouts 1,054, Senior scouts 221, Rovers 53 (about 90 are indigenous)
      Total 1,973 (about 1,775 are indigenous)

2. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Small fruitshop in Port Moresby to raise funds for the organisation.

II. Financial aspects
1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies
      $2,500
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - Australian Boy Scouts
      $3,500
      Association
      Papua-New Guinea sources - donations, appeals, registration fees
      $10,477
      Donation by Apex Club of Port Moresby
      $200
      Total income
      $16,677

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational costs, headquarters
   $9,259
   Estimated expenditure at local branches
   $20,000
   Capital costs
   No information
   Total expenditure
   $29,259

III. Personnel
1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 2): 1 part-time fruit shop manageress, 1 full-time
   general secretary, also voluntary workers raise money.
   Country of origin: Australia 2.

2. Indigenous staff (total of 2): 1 field commissioner, 1 shop manager.
THE AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, PAPUA-NEW GUINEA DIVISION

Address: PO Box 24, Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.
Headquarters in Australia: 122-128 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
Source of information: Mr. L.G. Stubbings, Secretary-General, Australian Red Cross Society. By correspondence.

I Nature of services
Branches in Port Moresby, Bougainville, Goroka, Kavieng, Kokopo, Hanuabada, Lae, Madang and Rabaul.

1. Health
(a) Blood transfusion service: centres at Port Moresby, Lae, Wewak, Rabaul, Madang and Goroka.
(b) Escort service to and from medical treatment in Australia.
(c) Medical equipment loan service.
(d) Hospital Christmas parcel distribution throughout Papua-New Guinea.
(e) Clinic for physically handicapped children in Port Moresby. Thirty indigenous and 4 European children attend weekly, 10-12 attend each day.

2. Social welfare
(a) Material aid: e.g. food, clothing money, bedding, sewing machines, medical supplies.
(b) Library and reading service throughout schools, hospitals and missions.
(c) Club activities: Junior Red Cross. About 4,500 members, of whom 3,750 are Papuans and New Guineans. First aid, home nursing, child care and water safety classes are held. Emphasis on international friendship among children of all nations.

3. Economic and industrial ventures
(a) Red Cross kiosks: maintained by Port Moresby, Madang and Lae branches.

4. Accommodation
(a) Red Cross hostel in Lae for mothers and babies from outstations under medical care. Also for relatives visiting dangerously ill patients. Accommodation for all sections of the community. Four adults and a child.

5. Volunteer service
(a) Teams of youth volunteers sent for short-term periods (up to 3 months) by the Australian Red Cross Society under the 5-year Development Programme of the League of Red Cross Societies, to teach in first aid, home nursing and mother and child care.

6. Research and advice
(a) Blood Transfusion Laboratory and Research Centre at Port Moresby. Work for the International Biological Programme to continue till 1972.

II Financial aspects, 1966-67

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies to Blood Transfusion Services $60,398
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - Red Cross Society 9,600
       Papua-New Guinea sources - investments 4,250
       donations including membership fees 24,153
       Junior Red Cross 237
       sundry activities and income from other sources 6,610
       Total income $105,248

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational costs $39,468
   Capital costs 20,344
   Total expenditure $59,812

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 15): 1 part-time book-keeper, 1 Blood Transfusion Service Director (doctor), 1 general secretary, 1 Junior Red Cross Director, 3 kiosk managers, 5 nurses, 1 physiotherapist, 1 secretary, 1 stenographer/secretary.
   Countries of origin: Australia 9, Denmark 1, England 4, Scotland 1.

2. Indigenous staff (total of 21): 2 clinic attendants, 2 drivers, 2 field officers, 1 general office and cleaning duties assistant, 1 general office assistant, 5 kiosk attendants, 1 laboratory assistant, 7 nursing orderlies or in training.
CHESHIRE HOMES, PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

Address: PO Box 1306, Boroko, Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: F. Katters, for the Cheshire Homes Papua-New Guinea Committee.

I Nature of services

1. Accommodation
   Institutional care for 10 destitute, handicapped children at Hohola near Port Moresby.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies (incomplete) $800
   Also ex gratia payment of $2 p.w. per child
   (b) Non-government sources, 1966-67: Papua-New Guinea sources - donations, adoption of children schemes from private enterprise and government departments; fund-raising efforts 9,285
   Total income $10,085

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational costs $4,500
   Capital costs 2,179
   Total expenditure $6,679

III Personnel

2. Indigenous staff (total of 4): 2 assistants and 2 nursing aides with infant welfare and maternity certificates.

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE OF PAPUA

Address: PO Box 582, Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Mr R. McKenzie, Honorary Secretary. By correspondence.

I Nature of services

1. Research and advice
   (a) Advice on social welfare issues. Committees have been set up to discuss children, youth and housing.
   (b) Proposed projects including setting up of a Port Moresby Information Centre. Research is proposed on 'Youth in Port Moresby'.

   Members of the Council: the Administration representative, Anglican Mission, Boy Scouts Association, Campaigners for Christ, Catholic Mission, Country Women's Association, Girl Guides Association, Lutheran Mission, Methodist Mission, New Guinea Research Unit, Papua Ekalesia, Port Moresby Local Government Council, Port Moresby Workers' Association, Pre-school Association, Rotary Club, Salvation Army, Society for the Encouragement of Voluntary Abstinence, United Church, Volunteer Service Association. Also 10 individual members, most of whom have social work background.

II Financial aspects

   No salaried personnel. All on a voluntary basis. No figures given.

COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION, NEW SOUTH WALES

Address: PO Box 15 or 11 Greenknowe Avenue, Potts Point, New South Wales.
Source of information: Miss W. Baltzer, General Secretary. By correspondence.

I Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Scholarship for a young indigenous woman from Papua-New Guinea to the South Pacific Commission Training School in Suva, Fiji, to train in home economics, nutrition, etc.; then on her return to Papua-New Guinea to pass on the knowledge gained to her own people. The course lasts one year and the cost is met by Country Women's Association, NSW.
2. Social welfare
   (a) Adoption of various villages selected by welfare officers as being in special need of assistance.
   (b) Material aid: tea-chests of gifts for women and children, flat irons, games, school materials, scrap books, dress materials and other sewing needs, treadle sewing machines and other gifts.

II Financial aspects
   No information.

COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Address: Territorial Council, PO Box 303, Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Mrs V. Ramm, Territorial Secretary. By correspondence.

1 Nature of services
   Branches at Bougainville, Goroka, Kokopo, Madang, Popondetta, Port Moresby, Samarai, Sogeri, Wewak, Boroko, Kavieng and Vanimo.

1. Health
   (a) Provision of additional hospital facilities including a humidicrib, beds and bedding, baby clothing.

2. Social welfare
   (a) Material aid: Christmas gifts to children in hospital, help to women's clubs, e.g. Christmas parties; clothing for indigenous women travelling to Australia to attend conferences and seminars and for CWA, NSW scholarship winners en route to Suva; financial aid to attend camps, conferences, etc.
   (b) Classes for indigenous women in cooking, sewing and etiquette.
   (c) Community service: upkeep by the Madang branch of the town's old German cemetery.

3. Accommodation
   (a) Cottages built by 8 branches to provide accommodation for outstation women and children in need of medical or other larger centre facilities.

II Financial aspects
   No information.

GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

Address: PO Box 137, Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.
Headquarters in Australia: Girl Guides Association of Australia, 77 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
Source of information: Mrs N. Eastick, Trainer. By personal interview.

1 Nature of services
   The Girl Guides movement is active in Bougainville, Delena, Eastern Highlands, Hula, Kokoda, Kwikila, Lae, Lombrum, Madang, Marshall Lagoon, Manus Island, Mile Bay, New Britain, New Ireland, Orokolo, Popondetta, Sogeri, Port Moresby and Sepik.

1. Social welfare
   (a) Youth work: the organisation runs brownie packs, guide companies and ranger units.

   Approximate numbers in 1966:
   Guide companies (11-16 years): 118 indigenous guiders and 3 commissioners
   82 European guiders and commissioners
   1,011 indigenous guides
   113 European guides
   Brownie packs (7-11 years): 760 indigenous brownies
   281 European brownies
   Ranger units (16-21 years): 115 indigenous rangers

   (b) Training camps: held every 2 years. Trainers and assistants come from NSW and pay their own fares and expenses, joined by Papua-New Guinea rangers.


2. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Handicraft shops: 2 shops, enables the girls to sell their craft.
II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies $2,500
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - Australian headquarters $2,000
   Papua-New Guinea sources - handicraft shop 10,000
   fete proceeds, donations, membership fees, etc. 2,945
   other sundry income 4,739
   Total income $22,184

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational costs at headquarters $19,684
   Capital costs 0

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 5): 1 guide shop manager, 1 part-time typist, 1 secretary,
   2 trainers.
   Country of origin: Australia 5.

2. Indigenous staff (total of 5): 1 casual gardener, 1 guide shop assistant, 1 office
   assistant, 2 trainers.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Address: PO Box 499, Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Dr W.D. Symes, Chairman of St John Ambulance Association, Papua-New
Guinea. By personal interview.

I Nature of services

1. Health
   (a) Teaching of first aid and home nursing. Classes are held mainly in Port Moresby
   but also on an ad hoc basis throughout Papua-New Guinea.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies on condition that $1,000 is
   raised by the Association $1,000
   (b) Non-government sources: Papua-New Guinea sources - membership fees, class
   fees, sale of books, hall rental No figures given
   Total income (incomplete) $1,000

   Operational costs $3,935
   Capital costs 2,000
   Total expenditure $5,935

III Personnel

All volunteers. Thirty in Port Moresby and about 30 in other parts of Papua-New
Guinea. All lecturers with medical, nursing or equivalent experience, or
 demonstrators with St John's certificate and first aid experience.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

Address: PO Box 1174, Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Dr P.B. Booth, District Commissioner of St John Ambulance Brigade.
By personal interview.

I Nature of services

1. Social welfare
   (a) Volunteer personnel provided for the ambulance services operated by the Department
   of Public Health.
   (b) Setting up of a cadet system to encourage indigenes to serve the Brigade. At pre-
II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Papua-New Guinea sources - St John Ambulance Association $250
   (b) Non-government sources: fund-raising from raffles, donations from sporting bodies No figures given
   (c) Other sources (approx.) Total income $1,000

   Operational costs includes uniforms, equipment, etc. $1,000
   Capital costs Nil

III Personnel
   All volunteers. Thirty indigenous and 16 non-indigenous volunteers all possessing or qualifying for a first aid certificate.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Address: PO Box 250, Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.
Headquarters in Australia: National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations of Australia, Corner of Albert and Eastern Roads, South Melbourne, Victoria.
Source of information: Mr A.C. Top, National Programme Secretary, National Council Office. By personal interview.

I Nature of services

1. Social welfare
   (a) Training of youth leaders.
   (b) Youth organisation and participation in community development: over 750 indigenes make use of recreational and sporting facilities on a weekly basis. Three centres, one of which is an established programme centre with floodlit outdoor sporting courts. Activities include all sports, gymnastics, leader training, discussion and choral activities.

2. Education
   (a) Physical education achievements programme: with the co-operation and at the request of the Education Department comprising 50 high schools throughout Papua-New Guinea.

II Financial aspects, 1967

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies $6,926
      Also $ for $ 326
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - National Office 10,353
      Papua-New Guinea sources - funds raised by YMCA 1,700
      membership fees 330
      Total income $19,635

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational costs $13,554
   Capital costs 2,616
   Total expenditure $16,170

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 2): 1 general secretary, 1 programme secretary and physical education director.
   Country of origin: Australia 2.

2. Indigenous staff: none employed.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Address: YWCA, Box 314, Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.
Sources of information: 1. Miss M. Fox, General Secretary. By personal interview.
   2. Mrs B. Mylius, former President. By correspondence.
I. Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) Vocational training for early school leavers. Twenty girls trained in 4 months
   full-time courses in English, arithmetic, social studies, personality development,
   leisure-time activities, home-making subjects and vocational subjects including
   clerical work, shop assistant work, dressmaking, child-minding.
   (b) Classes in Pidgin literacy.

2. Social welfare
   (a) Training for leadership.
   (b) Youth work: clubs for high school girls, professional and business girls and young
   wives. Classes in cooking, dressmaking, car maintenance, Yoga and short courses
   e.g. education for marriage. Sports during training courses and camps. Camps and
   conferences and school holiday camps.

3. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Cottage industries, 150-200 Papuan and New Guinean women earn money after receiving
   training in embroidery and silk-screen printing using traditional designs.

4. Accommodation
   (a) Residence and board for 45 students and young working women. Also for 6 transient
   guests.

II. Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources: Administration subsidies $7,600
   (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources -YWCA Australia 4,000
   Papua-New Guinea sources - revenue producing income e.g. hostel, staff-house, cottage industries,
   membership fees, clubs, classes, hall rental, donations etc. $38,400
   Total income $50,000

2. Non-government expenditure
   Operational and capital costs $42,400

III. Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 8): 1 business secretary, 1 general secretary, 2 hostel
   assistants, 1 hostel secretary, 1 part-time stenographer, 1 training secretary,
   1 volunteer programme secretary.
   Countries of origin: Australia 5, England 3.

2. Indigenous staff (total of 7): 6 domestics, 1 gardener.

APEX CLUBS

Port Moresby, Madang, Lae, Rabaul and Goroka

Address of parent body: Association of Apex Clubs, Box 42, Dickson, ACT

Apex Club of Lae

Address: Lae, Papua-New Guinea.

Source of information: Mr F. Stolz, Apex Action Director and Vice-President. By correspond-
ence.

I. Nature of services

1. Health
   (a) Supply of medical equipment

2. Social welfare
   (a) Aid to expatriates and indigenes. General community service, e.g. building the Red
   Cross Hostel.

II. Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources Nil
   (b) Non-government sources: Papua-New Guinea - general public, raffles etc. No figures given
2. Non-government expenditure

$1,500

III Members: 45 members of whom 4 are indigenous.

Apex Club of Madang
Address: PO Box 127, Madang, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Mr G.S. Rose, Secretary. By correspondence.

I Nature of services
Aid to the indigenous population in particular.

1. Social welfare
(a) Aid to Red Cross and the South Pacific Games appeals.
(b) Assistance in the establishment of a community hall.

II Financial aspects
1. Sources of income
(a) Government sources N11
(b) Non-government sources: funds raised from the European and indigenous public No figures given

2. Non-government expenditure
$2,100

III Members: 17 members of whom 3 are indigenous.

Apex Club of Port Moresby
Address: Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Captain A. Williams, Vice-President. By personal interview.

I Nature of services, 1966-67
1. Education (provision of scholarships)
(a) 1 month to Australia for the best indigenous science student.
(b) Scholarship to attend University College, Townsville.

2. Social welfare
(a) Establishment and maintenance of places for sporting activities.
(b) Apex Club improvements, e.g. installation of playground equipment, sporting facilities and park benches.
(c) 'Week of Service', headlight testing and adjustment, 229 vehicles tested.
(d) Road safety activities.
Total service hours: 1,037.

II Financial aspects
1. Sources of income
(a) Government sources N11
(b) Non-government sources No information

2. Non-government expenditure
$2,467

III Members: 46 members.

LIONS CLUBS

Port Moresby, Rabaul, Kavieng, Lae, Wewak, Goroka, Mt Hagen and Sogeri. International headquarters in the USA.

Lions Club of Port Moresby
Address: Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Mr C. Weldon, Deputy District Governor for Papua-New Guinea. By correspondence.

I Nature of services
1. Health
(a) Maternity clinic costing $4,000 built for St Therese Hospital.
(b) Several wheel chairs and sets of calipers provided for indigenous patients.
2. Social welfare
   (a) Youth exchange programme: 2 indigenous high school youths are sent to Victoria for 2 weeks.
   (b) Bus shelter built near the native hospital.
   (c) Civic improvement projects costing $3,000 to date at Tabari Park, Boroko.
   (d) White walking sticks given for indigenous blind people.
   (e) $200 given to the Young Women's Christian Association to furnish their hostel.

II Financial aspects
1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources
   (b) Non-government sources: Papua-New Guinea sources - funds raised by raffles, old clothes, stalls, catering for races, etc. No figures given

2. Non-government expenditure (approx.)

III Members: no information on number of members. No indigenous members.

Sogerri Lions Club
Address: PO Box 544, Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Mr A. McGregor, President. By correspondence.

I Nature of services
1. Education
   (a) Attending school break-up parties
   (b) Building of 2 primary school classrooms
   (c) Prizes donated for secondary schools

2. Health
   (a) Building and providing medical facilities in the district, e.g. completing the Janousek Clinic and presenting an ambulance to the Sogerri District.

3. Social welfare
   (a) Erection of shelter sheds at picnic places.

II Financial aspects
1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources
   (b) Non-government sources: Papua-New Guinea sources - funds raised at public functions No figures given

2. Non-government expenditure $3,500

III Members: 21 members, all European.

ROTARY CLUBS

Lae, Port Moresby, Boroko, Goroka, Wewak, Madang, Rabaul, Mt Hagen International headquarters: Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston Ill., USA.

Rotary Club of Goroka
Address: Goroka, Papua-New Guinea
Source of information: Mr H.J. Henderson, Treasurer. By personal interview.

I Nature of services
1. Education
   (a) Indigenous boy has been sent to agricultural college in Australia for 3-5 years.

2. Health
   (a) Donated 1 humidicrib and 2 bronchoscopes to the hospital.

3. Social welfare
   (a) Set up a park in West Goroka with swing, barbecue, and a shelter shed. It has been handed over to the Goroka Local Government Council.
(b) Set up a Museum to be handed over to the Trustees of the Papua-New Guinea Museum and Art Gallery which has a branch in Goroka. Native artefacts have been collected and insects scientifically arranged. Five thousand dollars raised and spent on the building.
(c) Swimming pool has been reconditioned in co-operation with members of the community and other service clubs.

II Financial aspects
1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources
   (b) Non-government sources: Papua-New Guinea sources - funds raised
       No figures given

2. Non-government expenditure
   At least $2,000 on community projects.

III Members: 30 members, 3 of whom are indigenous.

Rotary Club of Madang
Address: PO Box 82, Madang, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Mr M.A. Munro, Chairman of Membership Committee. By correspondence.

I Nature of services
1. Education
   (a) In collaboration with Rotary Club of Leongatha, Victoria, sent a local teacher to Australia for teaching experience.
   (b) Donated books and sporting equipment to schools in collaboration with Rotary Clubs in Australia.
   (c) Organised a series of annual talks to high school and technical school students on occupations.

2. Health
   (a) Purchased 2 resuscitators, one for the general hospital and the other for Yagau Luth eran Mission hospital.
   (b) Donated an electric tool kit to the leprosy ward of the general hospital.

3. Social welfare
   (a) Decoration of hospital wards and donation of toys at Christmas time.
   (b) Raised money for Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Red Cross and the South Pacific Games Appeal.
   (c) Built and installed garden seats along the roads in Madang.
   (d) Supervised the construction of the Girl Guides hut, supplied materials and painted the building.
   (e) Built and installed curbside rubbish bins in the Madang township.
   (f) Built Rotary Park and outfitted it with a children's playground, shelters, and barbecue facilities.
   (g) Restored the John Gilmore Memorial Pool and in conjunction with the Trustees of the Madang Hotel, operated it as a public pool at an annual cost to the club of approximately $1,750.

4. Research and advice
   (a) Publication of an information booklet on Madang and a coloured tourist brochure in 1966.

II Financial aspects
1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources
   (b) Non-government sources: Papua-New Guinea sources - finance from club members and the community resulting from fund raising efforts
       No figures given

   $7,027

III Members: no information on Madang membership. No indigenous members.

Rotary Club of Port Moresby
Address: PO Box 351, Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Mr J. Walters, Secretary. By personal interview,
I  Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) As part of international service, joint action by Rotary Clubs everywhere, the first
   indigenous lawyer was assisted through his studies in Australia by Rotary International.

2. Health
   (a) An indigenous nurse completed a post-graduate course in obstetrics in Australia.
   Australian Rotary Clubs helped by providing accommodation.
   (b) Dental buildings set up at $420 each, used by PHD school dental service. Many
   Australian clubs have assisted by providing finance for the clinics.
   (c) Improvements and amenities for Gemo Island Leprosarium.

3. Social welfare
   (a) Raised and donated $2,000 in two years to the Society of Prevention for Cruelty to
   Animals for a boarding and veterinary clinic.
   (b) Built dressing sheds and seats at Ela Beach.
   (c) Erected beach front beautification, benches and a police stand.

4. Economic and industrial ventures
   (a) Establishing a sheltered workshop to help handicapped persons gain full-time employ-
   ment, a long-range project requiring a special building.

5. Research and advice
   (a) Booklet produced to advise indigenes on how to apply for housing loans. Each re-
   quest for advice will be allotted to a Rotarian.

II  Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources
   (b) Non-government sources: Papua-New Guinea sources

   Nil

2. Non-government expenditure

   $2,000

III Members: 35 members. Have had indigenous members in the past.

Rotary Club of Rabaul
Address: PO Box 312, Rabaul, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Mr R.D. Storer, President. By correspondence.

I  Nature of services

1. Education
   (a) 5 annual scholarships of $50 to Rabaul High School.
   (b) Library books donated to schools.

2. Health
   (a) Donation of medical equipment to hospitals.
   (b) Donation of toys for hospitals and preschools.

3. Social welfare
   (a) Development of park areas.
   (b) Donations to Boys' Brigade, Boy Scouts, missions, etc.
   (c) Assistance to Rabaul Community Health Centre and the Rabaul Museum.

II  Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources
   (b) Non-government sources: Papua-New Guinea sources

   Nil

   money-raising activities, e.g. balls, raffles, chocolate wheels

2. Non-government expenditure

   $3,500

III Members: 51 members, no indigenous members.

Rotary Club of Boroko (1967 first year of operation)
Address: PO Box 1292, Boroko, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Mr G. Jones, President. By correspondence.
I. **Nature of services**

1. **Health**
   (a) Advancement and assistance to the No.2 native preschool. Preschools run under the Department of Public Health. Thirty attend in the morning and 30 in the afternoon. The preschool has been adopted by the club for a period of time.
   (b) A humidicrib costing $850 was donated to St Therese Maternity Hospital.

2. **Social welfare**
   (a) Fares paid and clothes bought for an indigenous draughtsman to work in Sydney to further his experience.

III. **Members:** at least $850.

II. **Financial aspects:** at least $850.

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### PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA WELDERS' CLUB

Address: PO Box 287, Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: Mr A.H. Colquhoun, Secretary. By correspondence.

I. **Nature of services**

1. **Economic and industrial ventures**
   (a) Courses in elementary gas and electric welding. With skills gained, the student can produce his own boat trawlers, car-ports, swings, see-saws, gates, magazine racks, etc. One dollar per lesson paid by each student.
   (b) Weekend projects organised and students are paid 30c per hour or $2.40 for an 8-hour day.
   (c) The club, though not an employment agency, has placed many students in gainful employment and most small industries in Port Moresby have requested the club to undertake the training of their workers.

II. **Financial aspects**

1. **Sources of income**
   (a) Government sources
   (b) Non-government sources: Papua-New Guinea sources - membership fees, courses of instruction in welding, simple projects for members

2. **Non-government expenditure**
   Over $4,000 in 1967 because of outlay on machinery, equipment, tools and materials.

III. **Members:** about 200, 120 Europeans and 80 indigenes. No salaries, only payment made is to indigenes to encourage them in their work.

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### ECONOMIC AID ORGANISATIONS

**Australian Freedom from Hunger Campaign**
Address: Box 3930, GPO Sydney, New South Wales.
Source of information: official publications and personal correspondence with Mr R. Hall, National Publicity Officer.

I. **Nature of services**

1. **Economic aid**
   (a) Provision of economic aid to organise co-operation between advanced and under-developed countries. All approved projects are of the self-help kind and guarantee to increase food production and improve nutrition.

II. **Financial aspects**

1. **Sources of income**
   (a) Government sources
   (b) Non-government sources: public appeals, fund-raising activities

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**Nil**

*Note: No figure given 1966-67*
2. **Expenditure**

Papua-New Guinea projects:
- Loluai Valley project: $15,675
- Bougainville project: 19,000
- Bakery - Sideia: 6,700
- Aitape project: 16,000

**Total expenditure**: $57,375

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**Community Aid Abroad**

Address: National Office, 75 Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Victoria.

Source of information: Mr David Scott, Director. By correspondence.

1. **Nature of services**

1. **Economic aid**
   
   (a) Provision of financial aid for self-help village projects in India, Pakistan, Indonesia, South Korea, East Africa and New Guinea.

II. **Financial aspects**

1. **Sources of income**
   
   (a) Non-government sources: public appeals and community aid groups assisting specific projects.

2. **Expenditure**

   (a) Aid to cattle scheme set up by Anglican Mission at Jegarata

   **Misereor**

   (Aktion gegen Hunger und Krankheit in der Welt)

   Address: 51 Aachen, Deutschland, Postfach 1450/Mozartsstrasse 11.

   Source of information: by correspondence via Monsignor Dossing.

1. **Nature of service**

1. **Economic aid**

   (a) Financial aid directed towards relieving distress especially in the fields of nutrition and health in underdeveloped areas of Africa, Asia, Latin America and Oceania. Preference is given to projects which are designed to remove the causes rather than the symptoms of hunger and disease.

II. **Financial aspects**

1. **Sources of income**

2. **Expenditure in New Guinea, 1966**

   No details given

   **$137,244**

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**VOLUNTEER SERVICE ASSOCIATIONS**

**Ageh**

(Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Entwicklungshilfe)

Address: 51 Aachen Postfach 23, Leonhardstrasse 4.

Source of information: Mr W. Manderfeld, Director. By correspondence.

1. **Nature of services**

1. **Volunteer**

   (a) The organisations sponsored by Misereor and assisted by the German Government select and prepare voluntary experts and arrange contracts between the volunteers and the project holders, who are generally religious bodies. In 1967, 33 volunteers were working in New Guinea.

II. **Financial aspects**: no details given

**Overseas Service Bureau**

Address: 124 Jolimont Road, East Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Source of information: Mr J.B. Webb, Director. By correspondence.

1. **Nature of services**

1. **Volunteer**

   (a) Through the Australian Volunteers Abroad programme, the Bureau has sent 127 volunteers to New Guinea to work in schools, hospitals and clinics, local government councils, a co-operative society, etc. In 1967, 63 volunteers were serving throughout Papua-New Guinea, 45 of whom were new volunteers.
II Financial aspects: no details given

Volunteer Service Association
Address: Box 1155, Boroko, Papua-New Guinea.
Source of information: published newsletters.

I Nature of services
1. Volunteer
   The Association has over 120 members.
   (a) Representatives have provided homework classes each night of the week for Parin village children outside Port Moresby.
   (b) A vacation project was organised on the Resettlement Scheme at Cape Rodney where 21 students from the Port Moresby Teachers' College spent about 6 weeks during Christmas 1966.
   (c) A sum of $425 was donated to the Overseas Service Bureau to adopt an Australian Volunteer Abroad for Papua-New Guinea.

II Financial aspects
1. Sources of income
   (a) Government sources N11
   (b) Non-government sources: Papua-New Guinea sources - membership fees $4,505

2. Non-government expenditure
   1,534
### Appendix II

#### Associations between Protestant organisations in Papua-New Guinea and Australia

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<tr>
<th>Organisations based in Papua-New Guinea</th>
<th>Organisations based in Australia</th>
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<td>Australian Council of Churches, Division of Mission</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Evangelical Missionary Alliance</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A. Full members</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Baptist Mission</td>
<td>Australian Baptist Missionary Society</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Australian Baptist Missionary Society (organisation in consultation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methodist Overseas Mission</td>
<td>Australian Churches of Christ</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Australian Churches of Christ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anglican Church</td>
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<td>Salvation Army</td>
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<td>Papua Ekalesia</td>
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<td>Lutheran Mission including ELCONG*</td>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
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<tr>
<td>British and Foreign Bible Society (consultative member)</td>
<td>Lutheran Church of Australia (organis. in consultation)</td>
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<td><strong>B. Associated with the Council</strong></td>
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<td>YMCA</td>
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<td>YWCA</td>
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<td>Leprosy Mission</td>
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<td>Christian Literature Crusade</td>
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<td>Gospel Tidings Mission</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship</td>
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<td>South Sea Evangelical Mission</td>
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<td>Unevangelised Fields Mission</td>
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<td>Bamu River Mission</td>
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<tr>
<th>Melanesian Council of Churches</th>
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<th>Australian Council of Churches, Division of Mission</th>
<th>Evangelical Missionary Alliance</th>
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