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

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Preface

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.

Editor

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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.¹ 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
 Campaigners 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)¹
 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, Mendi¹
 Methodist Overseas Mission, New Zealand¹
 Methodist Overseas Mission, Rabaul¹
 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 Moresby¹
 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*

Organisation	Date (where known) and country of origin	Settlement in and/or connection with Australia	Settlement in Papua-New Guinea
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	1854, France	Represented in Australia	1872, New Ireland 1882, New Britain 1946, Samarai
Papua Ekalesia (former London Missionary Society)	1795, England	Congregational Council for World Mission sends missionaries	1872
Methodist Overseas Missions	1786, Britain	1st British missionary arrived in 1815	1875
Lutheran Missions	Germany, but Lutheran missions from Australia and America	1st Lutherans settled in 1836 in South Australia	1886
Anglican Mission	England, but 1st missionaries from Australia	Individual mission work from the 1850s	1891
Divine Word Missionaries, Catholic Mission	1875, Holland	Represented in Australia	1896, Aitape 1905, Madang 1912, Wewak 1934, Mt Hagen 1934, Goroka
Society of Mary, Catholic Mission	1816, France	Represented in Australia	1899
Seventh Day Adventists	1840s, USA	1897	1907-8, 1st missionaries, present organisation in 1949

Unevangelised Fields Mission**	1931, Britain, North America and Australia	1931	1932
Bamo River Mission	-	-	1936
Friars Minor, Catholic Mission (branch of Franciscan order)	1223, Italy	Represented in Australia	1946
Gospel Tidings Mission	USA, as East and West Indies Bible Mission. Began work in the Bahamas, 1937	1948	1948
South Sea Evangelical Mission**	1882, Australia	1882	1949
Assemblies of God	1904, USA	1925	1949
Australian Baptist Missionary Society	1864, Australia	1864	1949
New Tribes Mission**	1942, USA	1950	1951
Missionary Aviation Fellowship**	1945, Britain	1951	1951
Campaigners for Christ**	1935, Australia	1935	1954. Known as Everyman's Centre
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission	1909, Switzerland	-	1954
Capuchin Mission, Catholic Mission	1525, Italy	1873	1955
Four-Square Gospel Mission	Early 1900s, USA	-	1956
Church of the Nazarene Mission	Early 1900s, USA	-	1956
Salvation Army	1865, England	1881	1956
Summer Institute of Linguistics	1934, USA; 1st linguistic training school at Arkansas	1954	1956

Table 1 (continued)

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

* Neither the Society of St Francis, Koki, nor the Catholic Mission, Daru, submitted an historial 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.

¹ Personal communication: Revd Diedrichs, Order of the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, Coogee, NSW.

² Commonwealth of Australia, Annual Report of the Territory of Papua for the period 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966, p.5, and Commonwealth of Australia, Administration of the Territory of New Guinea 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966, Report to the General Assembly of the United Nations, p.12. Hereafter referred to respectively as Annual Report, Papua, 1965-66 and Annual Report, New Guinea, 1965-66.

Table 2
Catholic dioceses in Papua-New Guinea, 1967

Establishment of diocese	Order	Geographical boundaries	Catholic population
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
Daru (1959)	Company of Mary, The Montfort Fathers	North: The former border of the Vicariate Apostolic of Aitape 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 West: Kratke Range	4,000
Madang arch-diocese (1966)	Society of the Divine Word	Madang civil administration district	52,253

Mendi (1966)	Capuchin Mission	West: Diocese of Daru North: Diocese of Mount Hagen East: Diocese of Bereina South: Waters of the Gulf of Papua	7,872
Mt Hagen (1960)	Society of the Divine Word	Western Highlands of New Guinea	69,540
Port Moresby archdiocese (1967)	Sacred Heart of Jesus	Entire Northern District and portion of the Central District of Papua North: Pacific Ocean West: Diocese of Bereina East: Diocese of Sideia South: Coral Sea	11,330
Rabaul archdiocese (1966)	Sacred Heart of Jesus	Mainland islands of New Britain	89,650
Sideia (1932)	Sacred Heart of Jesus	Eastern part of Papua, the Milne Bay District	7,979
Vanimo (1966)	Passionist Fathers	North: Pacific Ocean South: Papuan border East: Line due south from Serra Hills West: West Irian	4,117
Wewak (1931)	Society of the Divine Word	North: Pacific Ocean West: Diocese of Aitape South: Papuan border East: Archdiocese of Madang	75,228
Total			524,343

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 world-wide 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.¹ 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 re-constituted 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.²

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

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.

The Lutheran missions. Three Lutheran missions operate in Papua-New Guinea: Lutheran Mission, New Guinea, the Australian Lutheran Mission, and New Guinea Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod.

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

- (a) Neuendettelsau Mission Society of Germany. Rev. Johannes Flierl landed in Finschhafen in July 1886.
- (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

¹ Annual Report, Papua, 1965-66, p.332; Annual Report, New Guinea, 1965-66, p.333.

- (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.

² Responsibility in New Guinea, Report of an ecumenical visit to New Guinea, June 1965, p.50.

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'.¹ Its establishment was largely due to the initiative of Dr Ian Maddocks.

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 missionary 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.²

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 organisations in Papua-New Guinea and Australia.

Table 3
Establishment of social welfare organisations and place of origin*

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

* 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.

¹ The Papua-New Guinea Volunteer, Third Newsletter of the Volunteer Service Association of Papua and New Guinea, May 1967, p.1.

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 4

Specific services within each category of aid

Area of aid	Specific services
1. Education	<u>Direct services</u>: primary schools, high schools, technical and community schools, teachers' training colleges, apprenticeship training, school of the air, literacy and adult education. <u>Related services</u>: pre-vocational lectures, boarding school accommodation, scholarships, donation of library books and school prizes, building of classrooms, library services
2. Health	<u>Direct services</u>: 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. <u>Indirect services</u>: donations of medical supplies and equipment, building of wards, clinics etc., classes in first aid and home nursing.

Table 4 (continued)

Area of aid	Specific services
3. Social welfare	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.
4. Economic and industrial ventures	<u>Agriculture</u>: experimental farming, agricultural training, cattle projects, poultry farming, small mixed farming, pigs, crops, fruit and vegetable gardens. <u>Trade and industry</u> (includes in-service training): trade stores, fruitshops, kiosks, handicraft shops, plantations, co-operatives, 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	<u>Hostels</u>: institutions for handicapped, destitute children, Kuru orphans, young women, etc. <u>Guest houses</u>
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	<u>Research</u>: linguistics, anthropology, medicine, conferences, workshops, discussion groups <u>Advice</u>: 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

Name of organisation	Education	Health	Social welfare	Economic and industrial ventures	Economic aid	Transport and communication	Accommodation*	Volunteer service	Research and advice
Anglican Mission	x	x		x		x			
Apostolic Christian Mission	x	x		x					
Assemblies of God	x	x		x					
Australian Baptist Missionary Society	x	x		x			x		
Bamu River Mission	x	x							
Campaigners for Christ			x						
Catholic Mission, Bougainville	x	x		x					
Catholic Mission, Daru	x	x	x	x			x		
Catholic Mission, Goroka	x	x		x					
Catholic Mission, Kavieng	x	x		x					
Catholic Mission, Lae	x	x	x	x		x			x
Catholic Mission, Madang	x	x		x					
Catholic Mission, Mendi	x	x							
Catholic Mission, Mt Hagen	x	x		x					
Catholic Mission, Port Moresby	x	x	x				x		
Catholic Mission, Rabaul	x	x		x		x			
Catholic Mission, Samarai	x	x		x		x**			
Catholic Mission, Wewak	x	x							
Catholic Mission, Yule Island	x	x		x**					
Christian Leaders' Training College	x		x	x					
Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship	x**	x				x			
Churches of Christ	x	x		x					
Four-Square Gospel Mission	x	x							
Gospel Tidings Mission	x	x		x					
Leprosy Mission		x							x
Australian Lutheran Mission	x	x		x					
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea	x	x		x					

Table 5 (continued)

Name of organisation	Education	Health	Social welfare	Economic and industrial welfare	Economic aid	Transport and communication	Accommodation*	Volunteer service	Research and advice
Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod	x	x		x					
Methodist Mission, Mendi	x	x							
Methodist Mission, New Zealand	x	x	x**	x					
Methodist Mission, Rabaul	x	x		x		x			
Missionary Aviation Fellowship						x			
Nazarene Mission	x	x							
New Tribes Mission	x	x		x**					
Salvation Army	x	x	x	x			x		
Seventh Day Adventists	x	x	x**	x		x			
Society of St Francis	x								
South Sea Evangelical Mission	x	x	x	x					
Summer Institute of Linguistics	x**	x		x		x			x
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission	x	x	x	x					
Unevangelised Fields Mission	x	x		x					
United Church, Port Moresby	x		x						x
The Witu Mission				x**					
Australian Boy Scouts Association			x	x					
Australian Red Cross Society		x	x	x			x	x	x
Cheshire Homes, Papua-New Guinea							x		
Council of Social Service of Papua									x
Country Women's Association of New South Wales	x		x**						
Country Women's Association of Papua-New Guinea		x	x**				x		
Girl Guides Association of Papua-New Guinea			x	x				x	
St John Ambulance Association		x							

Table 5 (continued)

Name of organisation	Education	Health	Social welfare	Economic and industrial welfare	Economic aid	Transport and communication	Accommodation*	Volunteer service	Research and advice
St John Ambulance Brigade		x	x**					x	
Young Men's Christian Association	x**		x						
Young Women's Christian Association	x		x	x			x		
Apex Club, Lae		x	x					x	
Apex Club, Madang			x					x	
Apex Club, Port Moresby	x***		x					x	
Lions Club, Port Moresby		x***	x					x	
Lions Club, Sogeri	x	x	x					x	
Rotary Club, Boroko	x		x						
Rotary Club, Goroka	x	x	x					x	
Rotary Club, Madang	x	x	x					x	x
Rotary Club, Port Moresby	x	x	x	x				x	x
Rotary Club, Rabaul	x	x	x					x	
Papua and New Guinea Welders' Club				x				x	
Overseas Service Bureau								x	
Ageh								x	
Volunteer Service Association	x							x	
Australian Freedom from Hunger Campaign									
Community Aid Abroad					x				
Misereor					x				

* 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)

Name of organisation	Number of schools	Number of boys	Number of girls	Total enrolment
Anglican Mission	106	7,477	5,195	12,672
Assemblies of God	6	N.S.**	N.S.	686
Australian Baptist Missionary Society	6	536	269	805
Bamu River Mission	1	70	30	100
Catholic Mission, Bougainville	112	6,114	5,675	11,789
Catholic Mission, Daru	5	390	200	590
Catholic Mission, Goroka	21	3,070	1,148	4,218
Catholic Mission, Kavieng	73	3,113	2,902	6,015
Catholic Mission, Lae	4	353	248	601
Catholic Mission, Madang	35	3,447	2,613	6,060
Catholic Mission, Mendi	8	733	359	1,092
Catholic Mission, Mt Hagen	31	4,570	1,516	6,086
Catholic Mission, Port Moresby	10	1,112	778	1,890
Catholic Mission, Rabaul	149	8,580	9,308	17,888
Catholic Mission, Samarai	36	1,840	1,208	3,048

Table 6 (continued)

Name of organisation	Number of schools	Number of boys	Number of girls	Total enrolment
Catholic Mission, Wewak***	31	3,898	2,224	6,122
Catholic Mission, Yule Island	49	2,735	1,938	4,673
Churches of Christ	4	143	117	260
Four-Square Gospel Mission	1	160	20	180
Gospel Tidings Mission	1	25	25	50
Australian Lutheran Mission	16	N.S.	N.S.	1,700
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea	174	N.S.	N.S.	11,749
Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod	11	691	134	825
Methodist Mission, Mendi	5	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Methodist Mission, New Zealand	21	1,060	1,021	2,081
Methodist Mission, Rabaul	60	2,440	2,514	4,954
Nazarene Mission	2	234	93	327
Salvation Army	6	517	261	778
Seventh Day Adventists, Bismarck/Solomons Union Mission	47	1,381	1,107	2,488
Seventh Day Adventists, Coral Sea Union Mission	63	3,112	1,200	4,312
Society of St Francis	1	95	56	151
South Sea Evangelical Mission	4	332	91	423
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission	9	935	300	1,235
Unevangelised Fields Mission	15	1,498	836	2,334
Total	1,123	60,661 [‡]	43,386 [‡]	118,182

* 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)

Preparatory	25,955
Standard 1	29,466
2	25,475
3	21,072
4	14,557
5	9,324
6	5,954
<u>Total</u>	<u>131,803</u>

Table 8

Mission primary 'A' school enrolments
(mission data)

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

Table 9

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

Preparatory	89
Standard 1	179
2	148
3	131
4	143
5	106
6	132
<u>Total</u>	<u>928</u>

(b) Secondary education

Table 10

Mission high schools
(mission data)

Name of organisation	Number of schools	Number of boys	Number of girls	Total enrolment
Anglican Mission	2	303	134	437
Catholic Mission, Bougainville	3	173	127	300
Catholic Mission, Goroka	1	95	-	95
Catholic Mission, Kavieng	2	176	85	261
Catholic Mission, Madang	2	182	-	182
Catholic Mission, Mt Hagen	2	109	15	124
Catholic Mission, Port Moresby	2	100	110	210
Catholic Mission, Rabaul	2	320	150	470
Catholic Mission, Samarai	1	81	44	125
Catholic Mission, Wewak	2	N.S.	N.S.	417
Catholic Mission, Yule Island	2	257	108	365
Australian Lutheran Mission	1	N.S.	N.S.	60
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea	4	725	302	1,027
Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod	1	N.S.	N.S.	37
Methodist Mission, Rabaul	1	153	73	226
Seventh Day Adventists, Bismarck/Solomons Union Mission	1	154	52	206
Seventh Day Adventists, Coral Sea Union Mission	1	163	53	216
Unevangelised Fields Mission	1	115	13	128
Total	31	3,106*	1,266*	4,886

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

Table 11

Mission high school enrolments
(Department of Education data)

Form 1	2,240
2	1,569
3	764
4	252
5	33
6	10
Total	4,868

Table 12

Detailed breakdown on mission high school enrolments*
(Department of Education data)

Mission	High school	Total enrolments	% of total mission high school enrolments
Anglican Mission	Dogura Holy Name Girls' Martyrs' Memorial, Popondetta	153	
		304	
Sub-total		457	10
Catholic Missions	Fatima, Banz	128	
	DLS, Bereina	243	
	Bomana, Bougainville	210	
	Chanel College, Ulapia	153	
	Maiwara	116	
	St Mary's, Vuvu	336	
	St Ignatius, Aitape	111	
	St Mary's, Sideia	131	
	St Xaviers, Kairiru	160	
	OLSH, Yule Island	108	
	The Mercy, Yarapos	115	
	St Joseph's, Kieta	143	
	St Jude's, Kavieng	177	
	Kondiu (Chimbu) Rosary	98	
	St Patrick's, Chabai	30	
	Christ the King, Patu	84	
	OLSH, Vunapope**	160	
	St Mary's, Asitavi	75	
	Lourdes College, Madang	66	
Sub-total		2,644	56
Lutheran Missions	Aseroka	218	
	Baitabag	156	
	Bumayong	171	
	Gelem	66	
	Heldsbach	77	
	Pausa Wabag**	141	
Sub-total		729	15
Methodist Mission	Salamo**	159	
	George Brown College	226	
Sub-total		385	8
Papua Ekalesia	Koaru	39	1

Table 12 (continued)

Mission	High school	Total enrolments	% of total mission high school enrolments
Seventh Day Adventists	Kabiufa**	215	
	Kambubu**	207	
Sub-total		422	8
Unevangelised Fields Mission	Awaba	128	2
Grand total		4,804	100

* 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
Mission technical and community schools
 (mission data)

Name of organisation	Number of schools	Number of boys	Number of girls	Total enrolment
Anglican Mission	1	N.S.	N.S.	79
Australian Baptist Missionary Society	1	40	30	70
Catholic Mission, Kavieng	1	-	29	29
Catholic Mission, Lae	1	30	-	30
Catholic Mission, Port Moresby	1	-	15	15
Catholic Mission, Rabaul	3	55	80	135
Methodist Mission, New Zealand	1	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Seventh Day Adventists, Bismarck/Solomons Union Mission	1	9	-	9
Total	10	134*	154*	367

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

Table 14

Mission technical school enrolments
(Department of Education data)

Year 1	233
2	152
3	-
4	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>385</u>

(d) Technical training

Table 15

Miscellaneous apprenticeship/technical training schemes
(mission data)

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

(e) Teacher training

Table 16

Mission teacher training colleges
(mission data)

<u>Name of organisation</u>	<u>Number of colleges</u>	<u>Male trainees</u>	<u>Female trainees</u>	<u>Total trainees</u>
Anglican Mission	1	N.S.	N.S.	47
Catholic Mission, Bougainville	2	16	30	46

Table 16 (continued)

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

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

Table 17

Mission teacher training courses
(Department of Education data)

Preliminary	4
A1*	327
A2*	66
B1**	128
B2**	117
C1***	73
C2***	83
Total	798

* '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 18

Literacy and adult education
(mission data)

Name of organisation	Programme	Total students
Apostolic Christian Mission	Literacy in the vernacular	500
Australian Baptist Missionary Society	Adult literacy school, involves training of village literacy teachers	20
Catholic Mission, Daru	Adult education, 2 classes	102
Catholic Mission, Lae	Adult education, night classes in English, arithmetic, banking, government departments	100
Gospel Tidings Mission	Booklets in the vernacular, literacy work will concentrate on English	No figure given
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea	2 teachers' colleges, 1 in Pidgin English and 1 in the vernacular	134 (minimum)
Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod	Adult literacy work	No figures given
Methodist Mission, New Zealand	Literacy work	No figures given
New Tribes Mission	Literacy work with village adults, in English and the vernacular	No figures given
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission	Adult classes in Pidgin and the vernacular	No figures given
Unevangelised Fields Mission	Literacy work	No figures given
United Church, Port Moresby	Weekly literacy class in reading, writing and arithmetic	90
Young Women's Christian Association	Classes in Pidgin literacy	No figures given
Total students		946 (minimum)

In June 1966, 168 classes were held under Administration auspices throughout Papua-New Guinea, comprising 4,800 adult students.¹ Classes were held in English, arithmetic, general knowledge and current affairs. No mention is made in the 1965-66 Annual Reports 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. Apex Club, Port Moresby, have provided a scholarship to the Townsville University College, and a month's travel to Australia for the best indigenous science student.

(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

¹ Annual Report, Papua, 1965-66, p.143.

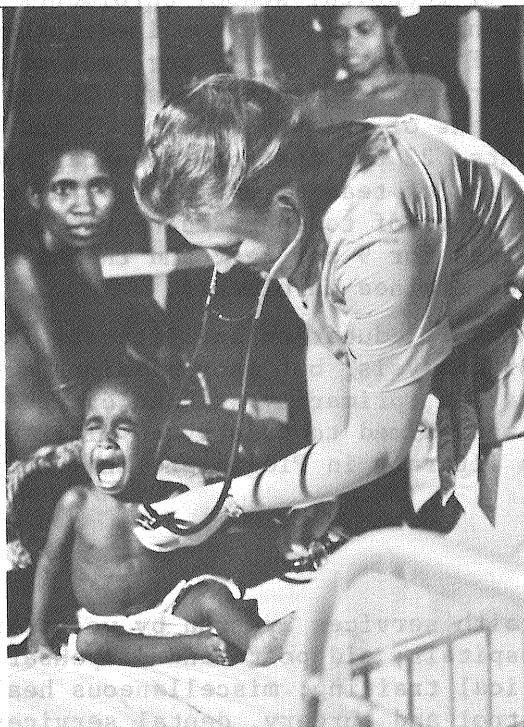


Plate 1. Infant care at an Anglican mission hospital



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

Mission hospitals (mission data)

Name of organisation	General*	Leprosy	T.B.	Maternity and infant welfare	Total number of beds
Anglican Mission	2, 12(s)**	1(c)***	-	-	440
Apostolic Christian Mission	1(s)**	-	-	-	20
Australian Baptist Missionary Society	1, 1(s)**	-	-	2(s)**	210
Catholic Mission, Bougainville	-	1	-	16	629
Catholic Mission, Daru	3	-	-	-	≠
Catholic Mission, Goroka	2	-	-	1	186

Table 19 (continued)

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

* 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 reports¹ 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.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

¹ Annual Report, Department of Public Health, 1966-67. Insufficient breakdown in the Annual Report between mission and Administration health services. Also Annual Report, Papua, 1965-66 and Annual Report, New Guinea, 1965-66.

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)

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

Table 20 (continued)

Name of organisation	Aid posts	Maternal and child welfare	Medical training
Catholic Mission, Bougainville	25	No data	1 infant welfare training school
Catholic Mission, Goroka	7	-	-
Catholic Mission, Kavieng	4	No data	No data
Catholic Mission, Lae	2	-	-
Catholic Mission, Madang	No data	3 centres	No data
Catholic Mission, Mendi	8	1 mobile clinic at 4 centres	-
Catholic Mission, Mt Hagen	5	1 clinic	-
Catholic Mission, Port Moresby	-	Clinic work	Training course for 50 trainee nurses
Catholic Mission, Rabaul	No data	Services provided	(a) General nursing training, 71 trainees (b) Infant welfare and maternity training course, 22 trainees
Catholic Mission, Samarai	3	Clinics	-
Catholic Mission, Yule Island	19	8 centres, 28,644 children treated	-
Churches of Christ	-	21 clinics, 46 villages, 1,107 children, and 31 antenatal cases attend	
Four-Square Gospel Mission	1	-	-

Gospel Tidings Mission	1	In one area	-
Leprosy Mission	-	-	Training for nurses in pre- and post-operative therapy for leprosy patients
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea	28	No data	No data
Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod	18	-	-
	clinics		
Methodist Mission, Rabaul	-	No data	Nursing training course in infant and maternal welfare, 15 trainees
Nazarene Mission	1	11 clinics in 2 areas	-
New Tribes Mission	Number unspecified	-	-
Salvation Army	-	In 4 areas	-
St John Ambulance Association	-	-	First aid and home nursing classes, mainly in Port Moresby
Seventh Day Adventists	17	8 clinics	(a) 2-year nurses' training course at Sopas, Wabag (b) Male nurse course, 1-year in first aid, wound dressing, etc. at Sopas, Wabag (c) First aid course at Moruma, Eastern Highlands, for men and women (d) 2-year public health course for men and women who have qualified as teachers or ministers
South Sea Evangelical Mission	2	1 post	-
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission	8	-	-
Unevangelised Fields Mission	74	20	-
Total	270		19 training courses

The total number of aid posts/dispensaries provided by missions was estimated to be 326 in 1965-66.¹

(c) Maternal and infant welfare

Table 21

Total mission maternal and child health services, March 1967
(Department of Public Health data)

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

¹ Annual Report, Papua, 1965-66, p.114; Annual Report, New Guinea, 1965-66, p.136.

Table 21 (continued)

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

Table 21 (continued)

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

* Variations in names of missions occur constantly, depending on the source of information. Catholic Mission, Vunapope, refers to the Catholic Mission, Rabaul, of the original list on p.3.

** Methodist Overseas Mission, Rabaul.

*** Methodist Overseas Mission, Mendi.

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 Unevangelised 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.

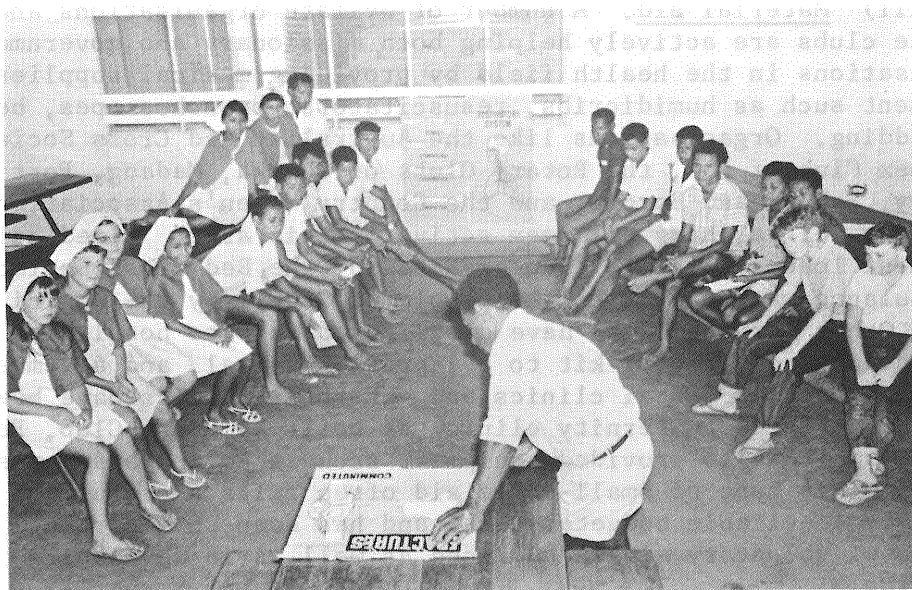


Plate 4. First aid instruction to Junior Red Cross members



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 wheel-chairs. 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

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

* 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 1959.¹ Its director

¹ For a detailed analysis of the organisation and activities of Namasu, see Fairbairn 1967:76-88, and Fairbairn, Fugman and Sankoff (forthcoming). See Fairbairn 1967:89-102, Wilson 1967:36-8, Wilson and Menzies 1967:50-75 and Wilson 1968 for other studies of mission activities in economic and commercial ventures in Papua-New Guinea.

Table 24
Commercial ventures undertaken by missions

Name of organisation	Trade stores, kiosks, etc.	Plantations	Timber mills	Co-operatives
Anglican Mission	1 (also others on remote stations, number not specified)	1 (coffee)	-*	Gona Christian Co-operative Society fostered by the mission
Apostolic Christian Mission	1	-	-	-
Assemblies of God	3	-	-	-
Australian Baptist Missionary Society	12	-	6	Enga Products Co-operative run by indigenes
Catholic Mission, Bougainville	-	New large coconut and cocoa holdings by indigenes	Number not specified	-
Catholic Mission, Daru	1	-	-	-
Catholic Mission, Goroka	20	4 (3 coffee, 1 coffee/cocoa)	-	-
Catholic Mission, Kavieng	-	-	-	-
Catholic Mission, Lae	2	Teak tree and coconut. Number not specified	-	-
Catholic Mission, Madang	-	5 (copra and cocoa)	Number not specified	Mission started 2, now acts in advisory capacity. Includes big cocoa project

Catholic Mission, Mt Hagen	25	4 (coffee)	2	-
Catholic Mission, Rabaul	-	Number not specified	Number not specified	-
Catholic Mission, Samarai	-	2	1	-
Churches of Christ	5	-	-	-
Gospel Tidings Mission	2	-	-	-
Australian Lutheran Mission	-	-	-	-
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea	-	-	2 (1 run by New Guineans)	NAMASU. Mission indirectly in- volved
Methodist Mission, New Zealand	-	-	-	-
Methodist Mission, Rabaul	-	-	-	-
Salvation Army	2	-	-	-
Seventh Day Adventists	-	3	-	-
South Sea Evangelical Mission	2	-	Number not specified	-
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission	1	1 (coconut)	-	-
Australian Boy Scouts	1 fruitshop	-	-	-
Australian Red Cross	3 kiosks	-	-	-
Girl Guides Association	2 handicraft shops	-	-	-
Minimum total of	83	20	11	5

* '-' 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, power-house 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.

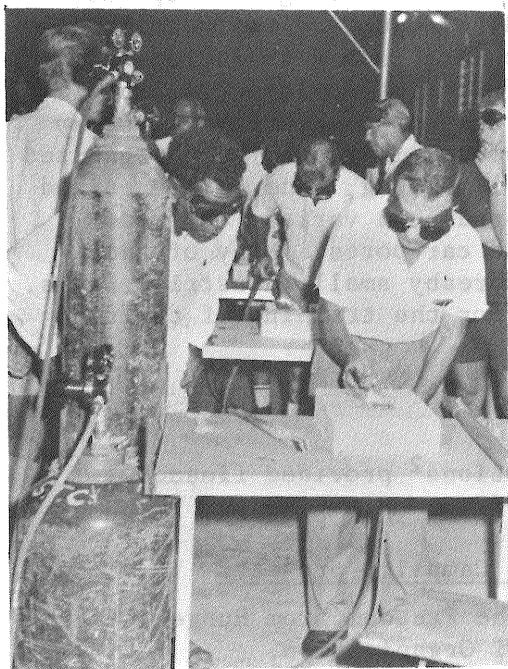


Plate 6. Members receiving instruction at the Papua and New Guinea Welder's Club

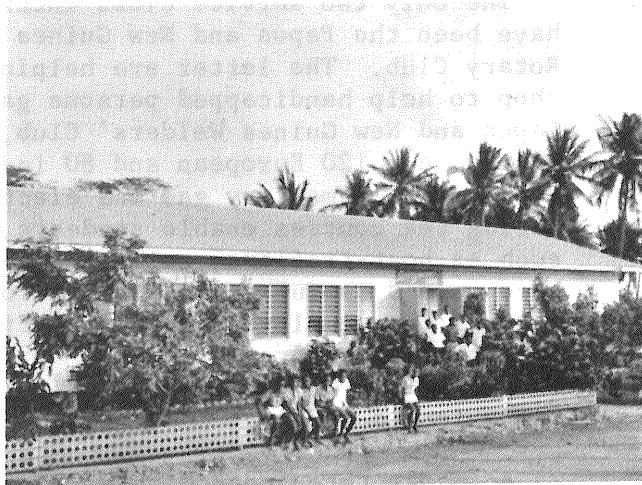


Plate 7. Everyman's Centre at Koki, Port Moresby



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 car-ports. 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.³ 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.

³ For an outline of other village industries in the Buin area see Wilson 1967:32 and Wilson 1968, Chapter 2.

(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 polyclinic 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.

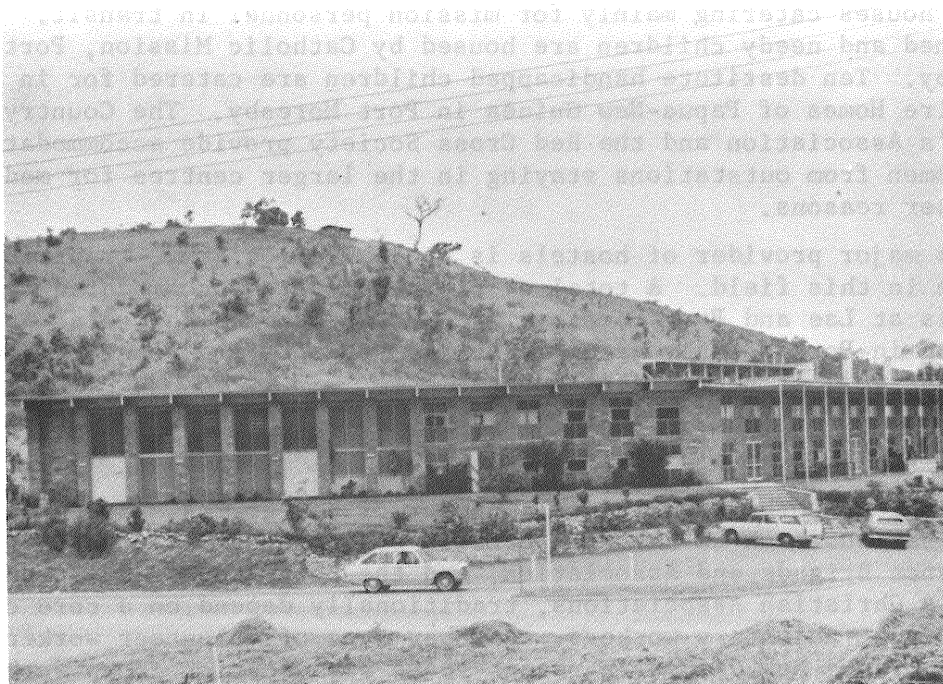


Plate 9. The YWCA hostel and youth centre at Port Moresby



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,¹ 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 composers, 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

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

Teachers	157
Carpenters, builders, construction foremen	71
Co-operative workers	35
Nurses	28
Clerks	23
Social and welfare workers	17
Mechanics	17
Farmers and men with agricultural experience	11
Other	46
Total	405

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:

Teachers	232+	Accountants	4
Linguists and translators*	45	Doctors	4
Nurses	32+	Domestic workers	3
Carpenters, builders, etc.	23+	Sawmillers	3
Medical workers		Laboratory technicians	2
(unspecified)	22+	Plantation managers,	
Clerks	8	workers	2

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

Occupation	Non-indigenous staff	Indigenous staff	Total
<u>Agriculture</u>			
Agriculturalists/ workers	10	10	20
Bushmen/logger	1	40	41
Farmers/ workers	7	520	527
Plantation manager/workers	22	-*	22
<u>Accountancy</u>			
Accountants	5	-	5
Book-keepers	3.5	-	3.5
<u>Administration</u>			
General administrative workers	33	-	33
Manager/secretary	7	-	7
<u>Anthropology</u>			
Anthropologist	1	-	1
<u>Art</u>			
Artist	4	-	4

Table 25 (continued)

Occupation	Non-indigenous staff	Indigenous staff	Total
<u>Aviation</u>			
Aviation mechanic	2	-	2
Pilot	23	-	23
<u>Clerical work</u>			
Clerk/office worker	62	68	130
<u>Driving</u>			
Drivers	-	13	13
Tractor drivers	-	5	5
Truck drivers	2	-	2
<u>Housekeeping</u>			
Cook	2	7	9
Domestic workers	5	172.5	177.5
Hospital laundry workers	-	5	5
Hostel worker/parent	9	-	9
<u>Journalism</u>			
Journalist	1	-	1
<u>Linguistics</u>			
Literacy work/translators, etc.	173	20	193
<u>Library work</u>			
Librarian	1	-	1
<u>Maintenance</u>			
Handymen, maintenance workers	8	14	22
Gardeners	-	3	3
<u>Marine work</u>			
Ships captain	2	-	2
Ship or boat crew	2	68	70
<u>Medical work</u>			
Aid post orderly	3	13	16
Aid post orderly trainee	-	18	18
Clinic attendant	-	2	2
Dental assistant	-	2	2
Dentist	2	-	2
Doctor	24.5	-	24.5

Table 25 (continued)

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

Table 25 (continued)

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

* 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

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

* 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*
(\$)

Organisation	Sources of income							Non-government expenditure		
		Government**	Australia***	Other overseas***	New Guinea***	Other***	Total	Operational	Capital	Total
Anglican Mission	Health	30,000	148,000	8,000	21,000	1,200	353,795	109,912	82,000	191,912
	Education	145,595								
Apostolic Christian Mission		Nil	Nil	8,500	8,900	-	17,400	16,000	Nil	16,000
Assemblies of God	Health	400	40,000	-	1,100	-	41,900	40,000	No data	40,000
	Education	400								
Australian Baptist Missionary Society	Health and education (1966)	22,800	90,000	-	-	-	118,800	50,000	17,000	67,000
	Hostel	6,000								
Bamu River Mission	Health	100	No data	No data	No data	-	2,400	3,560	No data	3,560
	Education	2,300								
Campaigners for Christ		-	No data	No data	No data	-	No data	4,200	300	4,500
Catholic Mission, Bougainville		No data	8,130	72,300	No data	-	80,430#	45,147	190,778	235,925
Catholic Mission, Daru		12,000	18,000	162,000	7,000	-	199,000	138,000	49,000	187,000
Catholic Mission, Goroka		44,086	No data	No data	75,000	-	119,086	5,835	52,519	58,354
Catholic Mission, Kavieng		115,000	No data	435,000	275,000	-	825,000	320,000	60,000	380,000
Catholic Mission, Lae		11,000	No data	36,000	12,500	500	60,000	34,000	15,000	49,000
Catholic Mission, Madang	Health	3,902	No data	8,475##	83,000	985,194	1,150,000	1,276,669###		1,276,669
	Education	69,429								
Catholic Mission, Mt Hagen	Health	4,000	No data	61,000	79,000	30,000	254,980	170,000###		170,000
	Education	80,980								
Catholic Mission, Port Moresby	Health	2,560	50,000	24,000	16,000	-	131,560	60,000	200,000	260,000
	Education	39,000								
Catholic Mission, Rabaul		No data	No data	No data	No data	-	No data	558,000###		558,000
Catholic Mission, Samarai		No data	No data	No data	No data	-	No data	20,214	89,000	109,214
Catholic Mission, Wewak		No data	No data	No data	No data	-	No data	85,000	85,000	170,000
Catholic Mission, Yule Is.		99,959	21,040	95,580	13,240	-	229,819	35,250	120,040	155,290
Christian Leaders' Training College		-	25,000	2,000	127,000	-	154,000	111,000	44,000	155,000
Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship	Education	2,000	15,000	-	-	-	17,000	8,000	2,000	10,000

Table 26 (continued)

Organisation		Sources of income						Non-government expenditure		
		Government**	Australia***	Other overseas***	New Guinea***	Other***	Total	Operational	Capital	Total
Churches of Christ		8,039	5,813	-	650	-	14,502	36,143	7,359	43,502
Four-Square Gospel Mission	Education	3,300	18,445	34,255	-	-	56,000	32,700	20,000	52,700
Gospel Tidings Mission	Health	416	3,821	-	4,785	-	9,022	11,053 ^{###}		11,053
Leprosy Mission		3,150	No data	No data	150	180,000	183,300	25,000 ^{###}		25,000
Australian Lutheran Mission		26,000	128,000	-	156,000	34,000	344,000	323,000 ^{###}		323,000
Lutheran Mission, New Guinea	Health	20,555	10,000	858,690	69,628	216,249	1,247,947	793,137	361,430	1,154,567
	Education	72,825								
Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod	Health	6,412	-	785,260	-	-	824,172	640,000	183,000	823,000
	Education	32,500								
Methodist Mission, New Zealand	Health	2,100	-	No data	11,790	-	27,038	2,750	No data	2,750
	Education	13,148								
Methodist Mission, Mendi		4,000	47,000	23,000	4,000	-	78,000	76,000	14,000	90,000
Methodist Mission, Rabaul		No data	5,180	-	31,820	-	37,000	37,000	55,000	92,000
Missionary Aviation Fellowship		-	35,707	-	183,163	-	218,870	150,000	50,000	200,000
Nazarene Mission	Health	2,000	-	220,000	3,000	-	231,000	35,000	260,000	295,000
	Local Gov.	6,000								
New Tribes Mission		-	5,000	65,000	200	-	70,200	70,000	8,500	78,500
Salvation Army	Health	2,871	96,000	-	1,200	-	109,071	55,050	40,950	96,000
	Education	9,000								
Seventh Day Adventists		20,000	No data	No data	No data	-	20,000 [#]	520,000 ^{###}		520,000
Society of St Francis		No data	No data	No data	1,000	-	1,000 [#]	3,500	1,200	4,700
South Sea Evangelical Mission	Health	430	No data	No data	No data	-	8,690 [#]	30,000 ^{###}		30,000
	Education	8,260								
Summer Institute of Linguistics		-	140,000	210,000	No data	-	350,000	350,000 ^{###}		350,000
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission		7,600	-	80,000	-	-	87,600	70,000	10,000	80,000
Unevangelised Fields Mission	Health	9,416	No data	No data	No data	-	58,427 [#]	141,573 ^{###}		141,573
	Education	49,011								
The Witu Mission		Nil	No data	No data	No data	-	No data	5,147	-	5,147
Australian Boy Scouts		2,500	3,500	-	10,677	-	16,677	29,259	No data	29,259

Australian Red Cross	60,398	9,600	-	28,640	6,610	105,248	39,468	20,344	59,812
Cheshire Homes	800 [#]	-	-	9,285 (approx.)	-	10,085	4,500	2,179	6,679
Girl Guides	2,500	2,000	-	17,684	-	22,184	19,684	-	19,684
St John Ambulance Association	1,000	-	-	No data	-	1,000 [#]	3,935	2,000	5,935
St John Ambulance Brigade	Nil	-	-	250	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,000
Young Men's Christian Association	7,252	10,353	-	2,030	-	19,635	13,554	2,616	16,170
Young Women's Christian Association	7,600	4,000	-	38,400	-	50,000	42,400 ^{***}		42,400
Combined service clubs (insufficient data on income)							31,944	-	31,944
Australian Freedom from Hunger	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	57,375	-	57,375
Community Aid Abroad	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	1,500	-	1,500
Misereor	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	137,244 (1966)	-	137,244
Volunteer Service Association	-	-	-	4,505	-	4,505	1,534	-	1,534
Total	1,080,594	939,589	3,189,060	1,297,597	1,454,503	7,961,343	6,881,237	2,045,215	8,926,452

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 figures 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 building 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 sufficient 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 or \$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 1965-66¹ 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.

¹ Annual Report, Papua, 1965-66, pp.113, 133; Annual Report, New Guinea, 1965-66, pp.135, 157.

² Annual Report, Papua, 1965-66, p.308; Annual Report, New Guinea, 1965-66, p.362.

³ The House of Assembly of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, Standing Committee on Public Accounts. Seventh Report. The Department of Public Health, May 1967, p.37.

Table 27
Mission health personnel covered by subsidy

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

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.

² Annual Report of the Department of Public Health, 1966-67, p.7.

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.

	\$	
Anglican Mission	144	
Apostolic Christian Mission	600	
Assemblies of God	410	
12 Catholic Missions	Nil.	Board and lodging and pocket money
Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship	432	(cannot always be guaranteed, faith mission basis)
Churches of Christ	730	
Christian Leaders' Training College	240	
Four-Square Gospel Mission	732	
Gospel Tidings Mission	No salary guaranteed	
Leprosy Mission	1,040	for nurse, 1,860 for doctor
Lutheran Missions - Australian	845	(includes food allowance)
Missouri Synod	1,340	
Methodist Overseas Missions	1,125	(average of men's and women's salaries)
Missionary Aviation Fellowship	720	
Nazarene Mission	1,800	
New Tribes Mission	Faith mission basis	
Salvation Army	863	
South Sea Evangelical Mission	Faith mission basis	varying from 364 to 780
Summer Institute of Linguistics	No income guaranteed.	Support from friends and churches
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission	480	
Unevangelised Fields Mission	Between 364 and 520	

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.

¹ House of Assembly Debates, Vol.1, No.10, pp.1673-4, 1682; Vol.1, No.13, p.2365.

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 dichotomy between the Wabag Lutheran Church as the primary 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

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.

Education¹

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

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, 1966-67,¹ 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.² In the Department's Annual Report,³ 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,⁴ and even the latter figure is not exhaustive.⁵

¹ Annual Report, Department of Public Health, 1966-67, p.13.

² Annual Report, Papua, 1965-66, pp.209, 305; Annual Report, New Guinea, 1965-66, pp.351, 357.

³ Annual Report, Department of Public Health, 1966-67, p.13.

⁴ Annual Report, Papua, 1965-66, pp.209, 305; Annual Report, New Guinea, 1965-66, pp.351, 357.

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 1965-66¹ 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,² 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

¹ Annual Report, Papua, 1965-66, pp.209, 305; Annual Report, New Guinea, 1965-66, pp.351, 357.

² Annual Report, Department of Public Health, 1966-67, p.13.

³ Ibid., p.29.

⁴ Annual Report, Papua, 1965-66, p.296; Annual Report, New Guinea, 1965-66, p.348.

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 28

Mission and Administration health personnel

Occupations	Mission personnel 1966-67	Administration personnel 1965-66*
Doctors (includes specialists, excludes cadet medical officers)	26	130
Dentists	3	20
Nurses	497	542
Medical assistants	25 full-time 1 part-time	116
Medical technicians	3	7
Infant welfare assistants	140	6
Infant welfare orderlies	15	10
Aid post orderlies	201	1,277
Pharmacists	3	10
Radiographer	1 full-time 1 part-time	8
X-ray assistant/orderly	1	25
Pathologist	1 part-time	8
Physiotherapist	3	4
Hospital orderly	104	136
Laboratory assistant	2	8
Others	175	3,306
Total	1,202	5,613

* Annual Report, Papua, 1965-66, p.294; Annual Report, New Guinea, 1965-66, p.348.

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,¹ 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 and 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

¹ Annual Report, Papua, 1965-66, p.294; Annual Report, New Guinea, 1965-66, p.346.

Table 29
Savings to the Department of Public Health on subsidised mission staff
 (\$)

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

* Annual Report, Papua, 1965-66, p.296; Annual Report, New Guinea, 1965-66, pp.208 ff. for Administration salaries, Public Health.

Table 30

Administration savings on non-subsidised mission staff
(\\$)

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

* 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.

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
 (\$)

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

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 world-wide 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 antenatals, 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, Argentine, 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 \$1,901,032. 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 at present 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 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 important 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 involved 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 responsibility 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 relationship 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: 1. Bishop Hand, Bishop of New Guinea. By personal interview.
2. Rev. A.E. Miller, Diocesan Secretary. By personal interview.
3. Dr P. Key, St Barnabas Hospital. By correspondence.
4. Archdeacon Roberts, Mission Education Officer. 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

- (a) Hospitals: 15 hospitals: 2 general hospitals - St Barnabas, Dogura, 100 beds.
St Margaret's, Oro Bay, 80 beds.
1 chest and leper hospital - St Luke's, Embogo, 260 beds.
12 small hospitals.
- (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.
- (c) Aid posts: 21.

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
mission boats and planes	11,000
Sundry sources - donations, etc.	1,200
Total income	\$353,795

2. Non-government expenditure, 1967

Operational costs	\$109,912
Capital costs	82,000
Total expenditure	\$191,912

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 156): 6 builders, 45 clery, 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.

APOSTOLIC CHRISTIAN MISSION

Address: Nipa via Mendi, Papua-New Guinea

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

I 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 aspects1. Sources of income, 1966-67

(a) Government sources: Administration subsidies	Nil
(b) Non-government sources: Australian sources	Nil
Other overseas sources - Mission Board in the USA	\$8,500
Papua-New Guinea sources - proceeds from trade stores	8,500
donations from mission personnel	200
contributions from indigenes	100
contributions from expatriates	100
Total income	\$17,400

2. Non-government expenditure, 1966-67

Operational costs	\$16,000
Capital costs	Nil
Total expenditure	\$16,000

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.

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.

2. Pastor A.T. Davidson, Chairman. By correspondence.

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

I Nature of services1. 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 post: 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	\$400
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
2. Non-government expenditure, 1966-67

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.

Headquarters in Australia: New Guinea Regional Committee, 619 George St., Sydney, NSW 2000.

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 agricultural 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	<u>90,000</u>
Total income	\$118,800

2. Non-government expenditure, 1966-67

Operational costs	\$50,000
Capital costs	<u>17,000</u>
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.
Countries of origin: Australia 53, New Zealand 4.
- 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	<u>No figures given</u>
Total income	\$2,400

2. Non-government expenditure, 1966-67

Operational costs	\$3,560
Capital costs	<u>No information</u>
Total expenditure	\$3,560

III Personnel

- 1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 3): 1 medical assistant, 2 teachers.
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 Nil
- (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - donations from Christians of all denominations No figures given
- Papua-New Guinea sources - Christians from all denominations -do-
- Membership fees for sport and recreation -do-

2. Non-government expenditure, 1966-67

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
- 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	\$ 8,130
Other overseas sources - America	28,000
Germany	40,000
Holland	4,300
Canada, France and New Zealand	No figures given
England (aid for purchase of coconuts for planting, through OXFAM)	-do-
Total income (incomplete)	\$80,430

2. Non-government expenditure, 1966-67

Operational costs - education, foods, labour	\$19,164
salaries and upkeep	10,884
health, including drugs	5,624
salaries and upkeep	9,475
Capital costs - education, new buildings	45,233
equipment and books	21,487
health, new buildings	32,258
native economic projects, purchase of 12 Dolmar saws, 4 tractors, trailers, 1 bulldozer, 4 trucks, 2 cocoa and 3 copra dryers, workshop and equipment	91,800
Total expenditure	\$190,778

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
Source of information: The Bishop of Daru. By correspondence.

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	\$199,000

2. <u>Non-government expenditure, 1967</u>	
Operational costs	\$138,000
Capital costs	<u>49,000</u>
Total expenditure	\$187,000

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.
2. Indigenous staff (total of 21): 6 teachers, 15 workers in motor boats and the sawmill

CATHOLIC MISSION, GOROKA

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

Source of information: Father P. van Oostrum, Procurator. By personal interview.

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 \$44,086
 - (b) Non-government sources: Australian sources No figures given
Other overseas sources - includes Austria, France, Germany, Italy, New Zealand No figures given
Papua-New Guinea sources - indigenous offerings 4,000
plantations 45,000
trade stores 25,000
school fees (approx.) 1,000
Total income \$119,086
2. Non-government expenditure, 1966-67
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.)	<u>52,519</u>
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, Argentina 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.
 Source of information: Bishop of Kavieng. By correspondence.

I Nature of services1. 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 aspects1. 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 |

2. Non-government expenditure, 1966-67

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 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 services1. 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.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income, 1966-67

(a) Government sources: Administration subsidies	\$11,000
(b) Non-government sources: Australian sources	No information
Other overseas sources (donations) - America	1,000
Rome	14,000
Germany	7,000
Holland	11,000
Switzerland	3,000
Papua-New Guinea sources - donations, school fees,	
fund-raising	2,500
church collections	10,000
Other sources	500
Total income	\$60,000
2. Non-government expenditure, 1966-67

Operational costs	\$33,500
Capital costs	15,000
Total expenditure	\$48,500

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.
2. Indigenous staff (total of 15): 15 teachers.

CATHOLIC MISSION, MADANG

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

Source of information: Father W. Saiko, Vicar-General. By personal interview.

I Nature of services

1. Education
 - (a) 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.
 - (b) Secondary education: 2 high schools; 182 boys.
2. Health
 - (a) Hospitals: 5 hospitals - 4 general and maternity hospitals, 165 beds
1 mainly maternity hospital, 20 beds.
 - (b) Maternal and infant welfare: maternal and infant welfare work in 3 areas; includes 12 beds. Infant welfare patrols.
3. Economic and industrial ventures
 - (a) Plantations: 5 copra and cocoa plantations, 3 of which are large.
 - (b) 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.
 - (c) Sawmill: run by the mission, trains 12-18 indigenes on an inservice basis.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income, 1966-67

(a) Government sources: Administration subsidies - health	\$ 3,902
education	69,429
(b) Non-government sources, includes Australian sources - donations	No figures given
Other overseas sources - donations (value of material aid)	8,475
Papua-New Guinea sources - profits from plantations	20,000
school fees	63,000
Other sources - value of material aid, e.g. medicines from the Medical Mission Board, a branch of Misereor, Germany	7,200

	Medicines and medical supplies from Memisa, a Dutch organisation sending supplies to individual Dutch missionaries	\$ 1,275
(c) Other unspecified sources		<u>976,719</u>
	Total income	\$1,150,000
2. <u>Non-government expenditure, 1966-67</u>		
	Operational and capital costs	<u>\$1,276,669</u>
	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

Source of information: Bishop of Mendi. By correspondence.

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
Wurzberg, 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 and equipment	30,000
Total income	\$254,980

2. Non-government expenditure, 1966-67

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, 3 beds.
 Hohola hospital, general hospital. First stage
 completed for maternal and child welfare. It
 is also a training hospital for nurses; 50
 trainees, 50 beds.

(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	\$ 2,560
education	39,000
(b) Non-government sources: Australian sources	50,000
Other overseas sources - Rome	24,000
Papua-New Guinea sources	16,000
Total income	\$131,560

2. Non-government expenditure, 1966-67

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, RABAU

Address: PO Box 414, Rabaul, Papua-New Guinea.

Sources of information: 1. Father Beerman, Manager. By personal interview.

2. Archbishop of Rabaul. By correspondence.

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	595 beds
1 maternity hospital, includes general nursing	
training, 71 trainees, 1,000 deliveries p.a.	160 beds
1 T.B. hospital	360 beds
Total beds	1,115
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 aspects1. Sources of income

Not for publication

2. Non-government expenditure, 1966-67

Health	\$160,000
Education	240,000
Social welfare	10,000
Economic advancement	144,000
Technical training	4,000
Total expenditure	\$558,000

III Personnel1. 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.

Source of information: Bishop of Samarai. By correspondence.

I Nature of services1. 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 aspects1. Sources of income: no information2. 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.

Source of information: Bishop of Wewak. By correspondence.

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 - 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
4 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 aspects1. 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

- 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.
- 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 services1. Education

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

2. Social welfare

- Leadership training.

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

Students come from the Milne Bay, Central, Western, Morobe, Eastern, and Western Highlands, West and East Sepik, Madang and Manus Districts of Papua-New Guinea as well as the Solomon Islands. The college serves all missions associated with the Evangelical Alliance of the South Pacific. Students come from the following missions: The Australian Baptist Missionary Society, Christian Missions in Many Lands, Christian Union Mission, Churches of Christ Mission, Evangelical Bible Mission, Everyman's Centre, Gospel Tidings Mission, Methodist Overseas Mission, Manus Evangelical Mission, Nazarene Mission, Papua Ekalesia and Kwato Mission, South Sea Evangelical Mission, Summer Institute of Linguistics, Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission, Unevangelised Fields Mission, Wesleyan Mission.

II Financial aspects, 1966-671. 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 services1. Education

- (a) 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 Yagaum 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.

Organisations using the service: The Apostolic Christian Mission, Assemblies of God, Bamu River Mission, Churches of Christ, Christian Missions in Many Lands, Anglican Mission, Baptist Mission, Christian Leaders' Training College, Christian Union Mission, Evangelical Bible Mission, Gospel Tidings Mission, Lutheran Mission, New Guinea, New Guinea Lutheran Mission, New Guinea Gospel Mission, Methodist Overseas Mission, South Sea Evangelical Mission, Summer Institute of Linguistics, Unevangelised Fields Mission, Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission, Faith Mission.

II Financial aspects, 1966-671. 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

2. Non-government expenditure

Operational costs, including vehicles and station maintenance and salaries	\$32,700
Capital costs	20,000
Total expenditure	\$52,700

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 22): 5 teachers, 17 missionaries.
Countries of origin: America 4, Australia 18.
2. Indigenous staff (total of 30): 25 garden workers, cooks and general cargo helpers, 5 carpenters.

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 aspects1. 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.

LEPROSY MISSION

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

Headquarters in Australia: 174 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

Source of information: Mr W.R. McKeown, Secretary for Australia and New Guinea of the Leprosy Mission. By personal interview.

I Nature of services1. 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 Yagaum, 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 aspects1. 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, Menyamyia 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.
2. Mr Cramer, Business Manager, Australian Lutheran Mission. By personal interview.
3. Mr R. Ramin, Treasurer, Lutheran Mission, New Guinea. By personal interview.

I 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 Mission1. 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 Guinea 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
(Remaining figures for year ending September 1966)
- 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

Address: New Guinea Lutheran Mission, Wabag, Western Highlands District, Papua-New Guinea.
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 aspects1. Sources of income

(a) Government sources: Administration subsidies - health	\$6,412
education	32,500
(b) Non-government sources: Other overseas sources - America	785,260
Total income	\$824,172

2. Non-government expenditure

Operational costs	\$640,000
Capital costs	183,000
Total expenditure	\$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.

Sources of information: 1. Rev. J. Sharp, Chairman. By personal interview.

2. Mr Crabb, Mission Education Officer. By personal interview.

I Nature of services1. 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 aspects1. Sources of income

(a) Government sources: Administration subsidies	No figures given
(b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - church donations	\$5,180
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	\$37,000
Capital costs (school and hospital buildings)	55,000
Total expenditure	\$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 boatcrew, 20 carpenters, 20 hospital aids, 15 hospital trainees, 4 printing apprentices, 5 printery workers, 1 lecturer, 2 clerks.

METHODIST 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.

Sources of information: 1. Rev. G. Carter, General Secretary. By correspondence.
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
2. Non-government expenditure, 1966-67

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.
2. Indigenous staff (total of 82): 20 dressers and other medical workers, 62 teachers.

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.

2. Rev. A.G. Smith, Acting Chairman, Mendi. By correspondence.

I Nature of services1. 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 aspects1. Sources of income

(a) Government sources: Administration subsidies	\$4,000
(b) Non-government sources: Australian sources	47,000
Other overseas sources - New Zealand	23,000
Papua-New Guinea sources - donations	<u>4,000</u>
Total income	\$78,000

2. Non-government expenditure

Operational costs	76,000
Capital costs	<u>14,000</u>
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 services1. 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.

Missionary organisations assisted by the Missionary Aviation Fellowship: Anglican Mission, Australian Baptist Missionary Society, Apostolic Church Mission, Assemblies of God Mission, Bamu River Mission, Bible Missionary Church, British and Foreign Bible Society, Campaigners for Christ Society, Christian Missions in Many Lands, Christian Union Mission, Churches of Christ, Christian Literature Crusade, Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship, Evangelical Bible Mission, Gospel Tidings Mission, Kwato Extension Mission and Papua Ekalesia, Lutheran Mission, New Guinea, Manus Evangelical Mission, Missionary Association of Papua-New Guinea, Methodist Overseas Mission, Leprosy Mission, Nazarene Mission, New Guinea Lutheran Mission, New Tribes

Mission, Sola Fide Mission, South Sea Evangelical Mission, Sovereign Grace Baptist Mission, Summer Institute of Linguistics, Unevangelised Fields Mission, Wesleyan Methodist Mission.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income

(a) Government sources	Nil
(b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - donations	\$35,707
Papua-New Guinea sources - aviation services	183,123
Anglican Native Church	40
Total income	\$218,870

2. Non-government expenditure

Operational costs	\$150,000
Capital costs	50,000
Total expenditure	\$200,000

III Personnel

- Non-indigenous staff (total of 15): 14 pilots, 1 clerk/typist
Countries of origin: Australia 12, New Zealand 3.
- 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.
2. Rev. Wallace F. White, Superintendent of Mission in New Guinea. By correspondence.

I Nature of services

1. Education

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

2. Health

- Hospitals: 1 hospital at Kudjip with 100 beds. Completed in April 1967.
- Dispensary/aid post: 1 dispensary with 3-5 inpatients. Also 2 wards of native materials.
- 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	\$2,000
education	No figure given
Local Government Council donation	6,000
(b) Non-government sources: Australian sources	Nil
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.)	220,000
Papua-New Guinea sources - local contributions	2,000
European contributions	1,000
Total income	\$231,000

2. Non-government expenditure

Operational costs	\$35,000
Capital costs - initial establishment of mission	(100,000)
buildings and facilities	50,000
new hospital building	210,000
Total expenditure	\$295,000

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 doctor 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 services1. Education

- (a) Literacy work: villagers taught to read the Bible in the vernacular.
- (b) Bi-lingual school: selected villagers 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, 19671. 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.
Countries of origin: Australia 21, America 42, New Zealand 5, England 1.
2. Indigenous staff: none employed.

SALVATION ARMY

Address: PO Box 1323, Boroko, Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.

Headquarters in Australia: Salvation Army East, 140 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

Sources of information: 1. Commissioner A. Branwell 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 services1. 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 aspects1. Sources of income

(a) Government sources: Administration subsidies - health	\$2,871
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 Personnel1. Non-indigenous staff (total of 39): 26 officers and 13 lay workers.

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, Wahroonga, New South Wales.

Sources of information: 1. Mr E.W. Howse, 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.

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.

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.

I Nature of services

1. Education

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

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

Operational costs	\$3,500
Capital costs	1,200
Total expenditure	\$4,700

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.

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.
2. Mr J. Pearce, Field Chairman, New Guinea. By correspondence.

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, 1966-671. 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 services1. 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 aspects1. Sources of income

- (a) Government sources: nil, except for paper for literacy programme.
- (b) Non-government sources: sundry sources, include Australia, America, Canada, England. Support by friends, churches, and fellowships. Gifts and donations 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 saw-millers, 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.

Sources of information: 1. Rev. Glausen, Treasurer. By personal interview.

2. Rev. E. Jungen, Minj, Field Leader. By correspondence.

I 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	<u>80,000</u>
Total income	\$87,600
2. Non-government expenditure

Operational costs	\$70,000
Capital costs	<u>10,000</u>
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.

I 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 Hansende 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) \$58,427
- 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 Hansende nurse, 15 infant welfare sisters, 1 layout typist in the printery, 1 plumber, 44 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 aspects1. 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 interview.

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 aspects1. Sources of income

(a) Government sources: Administration subsidies

\$2,500

(b) Non-government sources: Australian sources - Australian Boy Scouts

Association 3,500

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 manageresses, 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. Katterns, for the Cheshire Homes Papua-New Guinea Committee.

I Nature of services1. Accommodation

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

II Financial aspects1. 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	<u>\$10,085</u>

2. Non-government expenditure

Operational costs	\$4,500
Capital costs	<u>2,179</u>
Total expenditure	<u>\$6,679</u>

III Personnel

1. Non-indigenous staff: 1 sister-in-charge (Catholic nun).
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 services1. 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 services1. 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.

I 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.

I 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, Oroko, 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.
- (c) Community service: 1 week's voluntary work at Cheshire Home for Handicapped Children, Hohola. Help to Red Cross Society and the South Pacific Games Fund. Money raised for South Vietnam.

2. Economic and industrial ventures

- (a) Handicraft shops: 2 shops, enables the girls to sell their craft.

II Financial aspects1. 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	Nil

III Personnel

- Non-indigenous staff (total of 5): 1 guide shop manager, 1 part-time typist, 1 secretary, 2 trainers.
Country of origin: Australia 5.
- 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 services1. Health

- 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 aspects1. 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

2. Non-government expenditure, 1966-67

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 services1. Social welfare

- Volunteer personnel provided for the ambulance services operated by the Department of Public Health.
- Setting up of a cadet system to encourage indigenes to serve the Brigade. At present the Brigade only functions in Port Moresby.

II Financial aspects1. Sources of income

(a) Government sources	Nil
(b) Non-government sources: Papua-New Guinea sources - St John Ambulance Association	\$250
fund-raising from raffles, donations from sporting bodies	No figures given
(c) Other sources (approx.)	<u>\$750</u>
Total income	<u>\$1,000</u>

2. Non-government expenditure, 1966-67

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 services1. 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, 19671. 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	<u>330</u>
Total income	<u>\$19,635</u>

2. Non-government expenditure

Operational costs	\$13,554
Capital costs	<u>2,616</u>
Total expenditure	<u>\$16,170</u>

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
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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 correspondence.

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 Nil
- (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 Nil
- (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 aspects1. Sources of income

- (a) Government sources Nil
- (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.) \$3,000

III Members: no information on number of members. No indigenous members.

Sogeri Lions Club

Address: PO Box 544, Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea.

Source of information: Mr A. McGregor, President. By correspondence.

I Nature of services1. 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 Sogeri District.

3. Social welfare

- (a) Erection of shelter sheds at picnic places.

II Financial aspects1. Sources of income

- (a) Government sources Nil
- (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 services1. 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 Nil
 - (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 Yagaum Lutheran 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 tins 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 Nil
 - (b) Non-government sources: Papua-New Guinea sources - finance from club members and the community resulting from fund raising efforts No figures given
2. Non-government expenditure, 1966-67 \$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 employment, 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 request for advice will be allotted to a Rotarian.

II Financial aspects

1. Sources of income
 - (a) Government sources Nil
 - (b) Non-government sources: Papua-New Guinea sources No information
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 Nil
 - (b) Non-government sources: Papua-New Guinea sources - 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 services1. 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.

II Financial aspects: at least \$850.III Members: no information.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 services1. 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 aspects1. Sources of income

- (a) Government sources Nil
- (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.ECONOMIC AID ORGANISATIONSAustralian 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 services1. 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 aspects1. Sources of income

- (a) Government sources Nil
- (b) Non-government sources: public appeals, fund-raising activities 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	<u>16,000</u>
Total expenditure	\$57,375

Community Aid Abroad

Address: National Office, 75 Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Victoria.

Source of information: Mr David Scott, Director. By correspondence.

I Nature of services1. 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 aspects1. Sources of income

- (a) Non-government sources: public appeals and community aid groups adopting and assisting specific projects.

2. Expenditure

- (a) Aid to cattle scheme set up by Anglican Mission at Jegarata \$1,500

Misereor (Aktion gegen Hunger und Krankheit in der Welt)

Address: 51 Aachen, Deutschland, Postfach 1450/Mozartstrasse 11.

Source of information: by correspondence via Monsignor Dossing.

I Nature of service1. 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 aspects1. Sources of income

No details given

2. Expenditure in New Guinea, 1966

\$137,244

VOLUNTEER SERVICE ASSOCIATIONSAgeh (Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Entwicklungshilfe)

Address: 51 Aachen Postfach 23, Leonhardstrasse 4.

Source of information: Mr W. Manderfeld, Director. By correspondence.

I Nature of services1. 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 givenOverseas Service Bureau

Address: 124 Jolimont Road, East Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Source of information: Mr J.B. Webb, Director. By correspondence.

I Nature of services1. 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 givenVolunteer Service Association

Address: Box 1155, Boroko, Papua-New Guinea.

Source of information: published newsletters.

I Nature of services1. Volunteer

The Association has over 120 members.

(a) Representatives have provided homework classes each night of the week for Pari 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 aspects1. Sources of income

(a) Government sources

Nil

(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

Organisations based in Papua-New Guinea		Organisations based in Australia	
Melanesian Council of Churches	Evangelical Alliance of the South Pacific	Australian Council of Churches, Division of Mission	Evangelical Missionary Alliance
<u>A. Full members</u>			
Baptist Mission	Australian Baptist Missionary Society	Australian Baptist Missionary Society (organisation in consultation)	-
-	Australian Churches of Christ	Australian Churches of Christ	-
Methodist Overseas Mission	Methodist Overseas Mission (observers)	Methodist Overseas Mission	-
Anglican Church	-	Australian Board of Missions	-
Salvation Army	-	Salvation Army	-
Papua Ekalesia	-	Congregational Council for World Mission	-
Lutheran Mission including ELCONG*	-	Lutheran Church of Australia (organis. in consultation)	-
British and Foreign Bible Society (consultative member)	-	-	-
<u>B. Associated with the Council</u>			
YMCA	-	YMCA	-
YWCA	-	YWCA	-
Leprosy Mission	-	-	Leprosy Mission
Christian Literature Crusade	Christian Literature Crusade	-	Christian Literature Crusade
-	Gospel Tidings Mission	-	Gospel Tidings Mission
-	Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship	-	Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship
-	South Sea Evangelical Mission	-	South Sea Evangelical Mission
-	South Sea Evangelical Church	-	-
-	Unevangelised Fields Mission	-	Unevangelised Fields Mission
-	Bamu River Mission	-	Bamu River Mission

Organisations based in Papua-New Guinea		Organisations based in Australia	
Melanesian Council of Churches	Evangelical Alliance of the South Pacific	Australian Council of Churches, Division of Mission	Evangelical Missionary Alliance
-	Enga Baptist Union of Papua-New Guinea	-	-
-	-	-	Wycliffe Bible Translators
Gospel Recordings Inc.	-	-	Gospel Recordings Inc.
-	Assemblies of God	-	-
-	Church of the Nazarene	-	-
Ambassadors for Christ	Ambassadors for Christ	-	-
Christian Leaders' Training College	Christian Leaders' Training College	-	-
Summer Institute of Linguistics	Summer Institute of Linguistics (observers)	-	-
The Girls' Brigade	-	-	-
The Boys' Brigade	-	-	-
Missionary Association of Papua-New Guinea	-	-	-
The Scripture Union	-	-	-
Campaigners for Christ	-	-	-
-	Christian Missions in Many Lands	-	-
-	Apostolic Church Mission	-	-
-	Bible Missionary Church	-	-
-	Hohola Gospel Mission	-	-
-	Manus Evangelical Mission	-	-
-	New Guinea Gospel Mission	-	-
-	Wesleyan Methodist Mission	-	-
-	Missionary Aviation Fellowship	-	-

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