

## International News Notes – Feature Articles

### Archival Collections of Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research (PNGIMR) and University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG): A Work-in-Progress Report

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*In recent history Papua New Guinea (PNG) has undergone significant transitions in many areas, including government, health and society. Records and archives provide evidence of transactions and events, documenting these transitions. The value of these records can be seen in the way they meet the contemporary requirements of accountability for actions and transparency of decision-making, but they also have value for local people in that they tell their own story and may be the only evidence, beyond human memory, that link people with their cultural roots. Medical research and health care became dominant themes in colonial periods and have been the focus of substantive external interventions in more recent times. This paper focuses on the records generated by these activities and recent attempts to ensure that they are well preserved and made available for current and future generations.*

*Local medical professionals formed the Papua New Guinea Medical Society in 1964, and have subsequently met annually. The 40<sup>th</sup> Annual Medical symposium was held at the University of Papua New Guinea in September 2004 and an earlier version of this paper was presented at the symposium.<sup>1</sup> The archival projects at PNGIMR and UPNG form the focus of this paper and it is hoped that those who attended the symposium are now aware of the need to make provision for the retention and preservation of those records of medical work, which have potential archival value not just for education and research but also for community-building purposes.*

## **Introduction**

Records relating to health care and medical research in Papua New Guinea have been created by private as well as public organisations in the past, including British and German colonial administrations (1884–06 and 1906–14) and by Australian territorial administrations (1906–75). Health care was also provided to the people by churches. This had developed into a defacto nationwide health care system but is a role now largely taken over by the present PNG Department of Health.

The activities of these organisations have generated records that cover a period of over a hundred years. The different hospitals, health centres, medical research bodies, aid posts and individual practitioners have generally been responsible for their own records and there is concern that appropriate policies or guidelines have not been formulated and implemented for the management of these records in many of these circumstances. It is hoped that archival projects underway at the Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research (PNGIMR) and the University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG) will lead by example in demonstrating benefits that derive from the better management of health records and archives.

Developments in the medical profession, the creation of medical schools, the local training of doctors, and the expansion of health services have lead to the creation of many records, including those which document the day-to-day operations of the Department of Health. These records, which capture the specifics of medical education and research through time in PNG, are viewed as playing an important role in education and training of medical professionals in the country.

## Archival projects

In 2003 the PNGIMR started an archival project as part of a larger library infrastructure development project. The project involved reorganisation and identification of old records relating to the operations of PNGIMR. These included records that documented the Institute since its inception in 1968 and records that had been collected at the Institute documenting earlier medical research activities, particularly in the areas of malaria control and Kuru. Although the Institute had been accumulating and preserving records, no particular provision had been made for ensuring their permanent retention and accessibility. In other words, they had not formally established an archival program. In 2003 Sam Kaima was engaged for three months to initiate the archives project. It is hoped this project will be sustained and that the archives of the Institute will be properly preserved for the future. Widya Paul commenced in early 2004 to continue this work as part of a two-year aid project.

In early 2004 Kaima was engaged to commence work on a new phase in the processing and management of the University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG) archives. Although work on building archival materials for research purposes had commenced in the 1960s, little further work had been done since 1987.

The PNGIMR is now linked with the UPNG's Medical Faculty through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding. These two archival projects complement each other in preserving records of the medical profession, health care and medical research. Through networking and interlinking they will bring value to medical research and education in PNG that otherwise would not have been possible. However, support from the administrators is vital in ensuring that the projects are sustained into the future. Archivists and records managers need to be trained to ensure that the present projects are carried forward into the next century and beyond.

In both projects the archival descriptive data is being entered into a database. This not only imposes a standardised and systematic process for archival description, but also enables easy access from a variety of perspectives. The database system can handle digitally imaged records and some of the archives may be digitised at a later stage, if funds allow. These may be selected on the bases of importance of the content, the physical state of the archives (brittle or fragile), and the likelihood of

high frequency of access. Digitisation will facilitate conservation of these records, as it minimises the deterioration through repetitive handling and use.

### **Archives of Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research (PNGIMR)**

PNGIMR was established in 1968 as a statutory body of the government of PNG, responsible to the Minister for Health. The primary goal of the Institute has been to conduct research into the health problems of the people of PNG. The research component of the Institute is organised principally around its major research programs - malaria, respiratory diseases, enteric diseases, sexual health, women's health, and malnutrition. Cutting across these are units based on scientific disciplines, namely: epidemiology, microbiology and immunology, malaria and entomology, molecular genetics, medical anthropology, computing and statistics, and library and communications. The administration, finance, transport and laboratory management units provide vital support to ensure the effective operation of the Institute. Its records and archives have been both generated internally as well as acquired from external sources. (PNGIMR have acquired records from individuals associated with the functions of the Institute, some not actually employed by the Institute). Some of these records contain invaluable information about the various research projects that have been carried out on different types of diseases in different parts of the country.

Present and future medical professionals and students will use these records to study the types of diseases that exist in different areas and review what interventions have been taken in the control and prevention of these diseases. In particular, if there are to be follow-up studies, these archives will have to be consulted. Better arrangement and description of these archives will ensure easier access to the required information. In most cases, results of medical research activities end up as published reports and as a rule these are well managed. The original interview forms, field notes, correspondence, and other related series that are also of significance, are held at the Institute as archives.

Apart from the earlier mentioned archives, the Institute holds other types of research data, published documentation, and other material, which

are of research and historical value to scientific and medical researchers. These include the Publication Listing,<sup>2</sup> the Bibliography of Medicine and Human Biology of Papua New Guinea,<sup>3</sup> the *Papua New Guinea Medical Journal* (full set), the monograph series published by the Institute (full set), a general reprint collection, biological samples, audiovisual materials, museum artefacts, and artwork. It also has records relating to the Medical Research Advisory Committee. Copies of the monograph series and back issues of the *Papua New Guinea Medical Journal* can be purchased through the Library.

One of the responsibilities of PNGIMR as a statutory body is to be the custodian of materials relating to medical research in Papua New Guinea. Recently the Institute received one offer of a donation of documents relating to early tuberculosis research in PNG. It is likely that further offers will be received and it must be ensured that the archive has the capacity to care for them.

Current and former directors of the Institute had always had the good intention of formally setting up an archive, but it only became a reality in October 2003 when a qualified and experienced archivist, Sam Kaima, was appointed to commence preliminary work on the organisation and management of the archives. Not long afterwards, in December 2003, Gavan McCarthy, Director of the Australian Science and Technology Heritage Centre (Austehc) at the University of Melbourne, visited the Institute. The purpose of the visit was to assist in the setting up of the archive in whatever way possible. The timing of this visit could not have been better. When he arrived at the Institute, Kaima had spent two months on surveying and sorting the records, but the recording had been done manually. McCarthy brought with him a database management system that had been specially designed for archives. This software, the HDMS (Heritage Document Management System), was developed by the Austehc team and a copy of the HDMS was provided to PNGIMR. Although not specifically arranged in advance, the preliminary work done by Kaima meshed perfectly with the structure and processes of the HDMS. This may well have been due to the fact that both Kaima and McCarthy had undertaken archival training at Monash University in the 1990s.

## **Some archival records of PNGIMR**

There are important archival records of PNGIMR, which must be kept properly and transferred to the Archives for ongoing preservation, and some of these are listed below. The PNGIMR Archives is part of the Library and Communications Unit and the archives officer is responsible to the librarian. Work is continuing in identifying, sorting, arranging and listing the large quantity of records that come under the archival program. Some valuable items have been discovered in the process. These archives provide evidence of health-related research carried out in this country since the late 1950s.

### ***Agenda, papers and minutes of PNGIMR Council meetings***

The Council is the governing body of the Institute and has a wide representation. The Council sets the direction for the management of the Institute in its day-to-day operation. The agenda or meeting papers and the minutes of the Council meetings are important records as they document important decisions made and events that have occurred in the life of the Institute.

### ***Agenda, papers and minutes of the Medical Research Advisory Committee (MRAC) meetings***

Territory medical personnel, as well as overseas experts, formed the MRAC in 1962 in an attempt to assist, supervise and coordinate research work. Authorities in health related fields recognised the dangers of uncoordinated research, which resulted in the infringement of people's privacy due to repeated examinations of the same populations or individual patients, and deprivation of vital information due to overseas researchers taking with them all the records of their investigations when leaving the country.

For each research project the Committee requires a protocol and plan of the investigation to be submitted prior to the commencement of the project. Another important condition to be met is that copies of any published material and a report of the results of the project must be provided to the relevant parties as determined by the Committee.

This collection of papers and minutes reflect the vital role that MRAC plays in the area of medical research in PNG. The records of MRAC will in future link up with the records of the University Research and

Publications Committee (URPC) discussed below. These records show what research was conducted and by who, so that work is not repeated, but allowance is made for further research if need be on the same topic of research.

### ***Medical patrol reports***

Some of the earliest medical patrol reports have been identified among the archives of PNGIMR, in particular, reports of medical patrols in several parts of the highlands. Some of these reports are likely to have been the first medical patrol reports of the districts of what is now the Eastern Highlands Province. Different villages were visited and data collected about the land condition, diet, drinking water, general sanitation, diseases, infant welfare, and mortality rate. The earliest extant medical patrol report discovered so far, which is remarkable for its detail and descriptive insight, is of a patrol in 1956. The information contained in these reports is invaluable, as it provides an insight into the health and general living conditions of the people in the surveyed districts at the time of the patrol.

### ***Correspondence***

Some of the most important and valuable archival records of PNGIMR are the series of correspondence of the former directors and secretaries relating to the various research projects carried out independently by the Institute, or in collaboration with other institutions; meetings and/or seminars, workshops and conferences they attended; overseas scientists who visited the Institute; research grants applied for and secured or otherwise; important issues relating to the Institute's operation such as staff and financial matters; successes and failures. There is also important correspondence with overseas medical research institutions.

### ***Research survey questionnaires***

Some of the interesting records at PNGIMR are the series of research interview questionnaires completed during previous medical research projects. Information contained in these questionnaires can be used for further research in the same area. Generally analysis of information obtained from the questionnaires resulted in published reports.<sup>4</sup> In some cases the success or otherwise of a project can be directly linked to the design of the questionnaire used in that project and a lot can be learned

from a close examination of the questionnaire. Another reason for keeping raw or first hand data is for verification of certain findings. However, these records may be of greater value to the individuals, families and communities surveyed. They constitute specific evidence of identity, relationships, both between people and with the land, and conditions of life, which may not be documented anywhere else. As more and more research is being carried out involving the use of questionnaires it is highly recommended that they be deposited in the Archives as soon as a project is completed.

### ***Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research monograph series***

Between 1970 and 1990 PNGIMR published a series of ten monographs; each title, except Number Five (*A Bibliography of Medicine and Human Biology in Papua New Guinea*), was based on research carried out by Institute staff or by collaborative efforts with overseas scientists. The monograph series cover a wide range of titles such as *Village Water Supplies in Papua New Guinea*; *Growth in Papua New Guinea*; *Cigarette Smoking in Papua New Guinea*; *Essays on Kuru*; *Women's Health in Papua New Guinea*; and *Sexual & Reproductive Knowledge and Behaviour in Papua New Guinea*. Only limited copies of each monograph were printed. The Institute library holds a full set of these monographs and copies of most titles are still available for purchase through the library.

### ***Papua New Guinea Medical Journal***

Even though the PNG Medical Society publishes the *Papua New Guinea Medical Journal*, PNGIMR has always played a significant role in its production and publication. The Directors of the Institute have been on the Editorial Committee since 1973. Some of the manuscripts and correspondence relating to papers for publication in the journal are held at the Institute, as are copies of back issues. The Institute holds a full set of the journal (Volume 1, Number 1 was published in May 1955). Copies of some back issues of the journal are available for purchase through the library.

### **The University of Papua New Guinea Archives**

At present UPNG does not have an adequate archives and records management program. The recently established program, headed by Sam Kaima, aims at establishing an efficient records and archives



management program for the purpose of identifying, preserving and making accessible those records which are worthy of preservation as archives. The program takes into account records of all faculties and departments within the University. Work has commenced on identifying the various types of records generated by the University, which could be considered of archival value for research. The student records, staff records, admission records, minutes of committee meetings, annual reports, Council minutes and all financial records of the University are included in this program. We are concentrating on encouraging the transfer and deposit of both institutional and private archives, which reflect all aspects of the life and activities of the University. Being the first university in the country, UPNG is taking a lead in establishing its archive, in the hope that other universities will follow.

Every university in Papua New Guinea should have similar programs to ensure that the archives of the university are preserved for future reference and research. It is encouraging to see, for example, that the Pacific Adventist University has already started collecting the archives of the church, not only in PNG, but also from other parts of the Pacific. The Noser Archives at Divine Word University also has a substantial collection of archives relating to the operation of the Anglican and Methodist churches. It is hoped that records of the university will eventually be preserved as part of the collection of the Noser Archives. The University of Goroka, with its new library building and relatively short history, is in an ideal position to start organising its archives and even go one step further, playing a role as custodian for the Eastern Highlands archives. The climate at Goroka, also the home of the PNGIMR, is notable for being moderate and predictable, and therefore may be one of the areas best suited for archival storage in the country.

### ***The New Guinea Collection (NGC)***

When 'history' was taught for the first time in Papua New Guinea in 1967, there was a lack of information resources for teaching PNG national history. One of the first requirements to enable the successful teaching of the course was information sources relating to the country. As a result of this, the concept for the New Guinea Collection (NGC) was introduced to collect published and unpublished materials relating to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. A former librarian in charge of the NGC, Nancy Lutton,<sup>5</sup> has written extensively about her work in arranging

the archives of the NGC. She has also compiled a guide to the manuscripts held in the New Guinea Collection,<sup>6</sup> which supplements the guide to the University archives.

While the New Guinea Collection focused on private archives acquired predominantly for research use, some university records were also deposited in the NGC. These University records were kept by NGC as a temporary measure and for intermediate storage only. The University records have continued to grow and there is hardly any storage space left. The Staff Records Section has been storing their records, in particular staff records and policy and administrative files, in the NGC.

By the 1980s the main University library had expanded and the introduction of computerisation helped speed up the process of accessing the information within the library. When the cataloguing of the main library collection was completed, catalogue entries for the NGC archives collection were entered into the database. Griffin<sup>7</sup> and Kaima<sup>8</sup> discussed the computerised cataloguing of the archives in various publications at the time.

Unfortunately, during Kaima's absence<sup>9</sup> between 1987 and 2004 not much happened to the NGC archives. New acquisitions, and arrangement and description had ceased because there was no qualified archivist employed. Upon returning to NGC archives in 2004, Kaima commenced the re-arrangement of the NGC archives. He hopes to separate the University archives from the private archives that are in the custody of the NGC. Kaima's appointment as Archives Project Officer in 2004 marked the beginning of a university-wide project that will ensure that all the records and archives of the University are brought together in one central location.

A survey of the document accumulation was conducted early in the project and some archival documents have been identified and transferred to the Archives. A report of the first three months work, which included some recommendations, has been submitted and we hope that the University administration supports this valuable project to ensure its sustainability.<sup>10</sup>

#### ***UPNG Council Minutes 1966–2004***

The University Council has made important decisions relating to the functions of different schools and divisions. Minutes of the Medical

Faculty show decisions and considerations of the UPNG Council. Early records of UPNG Council, in particular, reveal the decisions that were made in relation to the Papuan Medical College and the establishment of the Institute of Human Biology, the forerunner of the present PNG Institute of Medical Research. There was a great need for medical research and the Institute was established in collaboration with the Medical Faculty. At present, the Secretary to Council holds one copy of the minutes of Council meetings, and that officer may hold other (duplicate) copies of Council minutes. It is likely that previous Council members also hold copies. Apart from these, the University Registrar also holds a set of Council minutes. We were advised that they would be indexed and bound and kept as a set. One copy of the minutes of each council meeting should be kept in the Archives. Having the UPNG Council minutes in one location will allow for easier and faster access. The minutes of the UPNG Council meetings of recent years are strictly confidential and access to the earlier minutes is limited.

The minutes of meetings of the Medical Faculty Board and other committees contain information of archival value as they document decisions made regarding the Medical Faculty. As such, these minutes have to be transferred to and preserved as part of the University archives.

#### ***University of Papua New Guinea Research and Publication Committee (URPC) Minutes***

Prior to conducting medical research scientists are required to apply through the PNG Medical Research Advisory Committee (MRAC) for approval to conduct medical research. URPC plays a similar role in the context of UPNG. URPC keeps records of medical research conducted by students and staff of the Medical Faculty. These records show what research has been done, when, where, and by whom. Amongst these are medical research proposals submitted either for higher degree research or research into medical problems in the country.

Minutes of URPC also show procedures and methods in which research was conducted and whether problems were encountered. This evidence will help future medical researchers to avoid similar pitfalls and can be used as a basis on which to build better and improved methods and procedures.

## Medical education

Medical training in the then Territory of Papua and New Guinea started with the formation of the Papuan Medical College in 1955 in Port Moresby. But specialist medical training was lacking in the Territory and those who wanted specialist training had to be sent to Fiji Medical School for further training. Amongst those who went to the Fiji Medical School were Sir Ebia Olewale and the late Sir Maori Kiki. They both subsequently became government Ministers in the early post colonial government of Papua New Guinea. Sir Ebia is today a member of the PNGIMR Board. Certainly, apart from this colonial establishment, missions would have also set up their own training programs to assist with the church run health facilities. The different churches that conducted health education throughout the country, if they exist today, will hold records of church health activities.

A history of medical education and training programs is contained within the archives of the departments and institutions concerned with health related training and research. Scientists and historians are interested in the development of training of medical professionals in Papua New Guinea. The archives provide evidence of when the Papuan Medical College started and when it amalgamated with the Medical Faculty of UPNG; when the first medical degree student graduated; the curriculum used in the course; and the changes in the curriculum over time.

The University Archives also holds records of the administration of the Medical Faculty. These include staff records, student records, financial records, teaching materials and other records relating to the operation of the Medical Faculty. Like the other schools within the University, records of the Medical Faculty will be transferred to the UPNG Archives to form part of the University archives. The minutes of the meetings of the different units within the Faculty are significant archival documents and must be preserved along with the related archives. A new Memorandum of Understanding signed by UPNG and PNGIMR will allow for further medical research to be conducted by both institutions in the future.

## **Computerising the archives**

Traditional methods of library operation and information dissemination have been challenged with the introduction of Internet and other modern communication technologies. Libraries have embraced these changes and adjusted to them in order to provide better and faster information services. By the same token, many archival institutions have utilised the technologies to better manage the descriptions of their holdings, and we in PNG will have to adjust to this new development. PNGIMR and UPNG are in the process of introducing database and web technologies to their archives to provide users with easier access to the archival information they require.

As mentioned earlier, the HDMS software, developed by Austehc at the University of Melbourne, has been adopted for the archival programs of PNGIMR and UPNG. We are grateful to the director of Austehc, Gavan McCarthy, for introducing and providing the software to both the PNGIMR and UPNG. The system is used to document the whole of the archival process and thus record the story of the records from the time they are located and their use thereafter. It has a search capability, which is most useful in retrieving information. It also has the ability to generate reports, labels and guides to record groups, including guides that can be mounted on the web.

At the time of writing this paper, records had been accessioned from the UPNG Planning Office, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, School of Natural and Physical Sciences, the Student Administration, and some records of the Medical Faculty, which were deposited in the 1980s.

## **Complementary projects**

These two projects will complement each other, especially now that PNGIMR and UPNG Medical Faculty have closer ties with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding. Research and educational materials relating to the medical profession stored in the two Archives are available to staff and students of both institutions. The two projects should be supported and encouraged so that important medical records are preserved for future reference. These archives will provide basic historical data about medicine and health related work in Papua New Guinea. Furthermore, international networking of medical libraries and

health related information providers within the country and beyond can also benefit from electronic access to the archival collections.

There is, however, an urgent need for the government-run health centres and hospitals to manage their records and archives more effectively. While we are discussing this important topic, important medical records and archives are being neglected and unknowingly destroyed around the country.

### **Recommendations and conclusion**

Archival work in an organisation is an ongoing task. Records continue to be created and acquired so long as the organisation continues to operate, and inevitably the records (or at least some of them) end up as archives. Management support is a key ingredient for the continuity and success of an archives program, as is funding and the support of the rest of the organisation in the implementation of policies and procedures. Management needs to be educated in the vital role of archives in ensuring organisational efficiency and accountability, and in supporting an understanding of the work of the organisation through the retention of its corporate memory.

Records tend to become part of the archival program as basically 'retired' records; that is to say, records which are no longer required for the day-to-day operation of the organisation, but which are judged worthy of permanent preservation. Consequently, the better we manage our current records the fewer problems we will encounter down the track when they become archives. An effective records management program requires policies and procedures to be developed and implemented, and they must be based on standard records management practices. Whilst these policies and procedures must be based on standard records management practices they must also take into account the individual needs and constraints of the organisation. In order for the policies and procedures to be effective, the functional units responsible for the creation and control of the records should have significant input in developing them, because they have intimate knowledge of the content of these records. Policies and procedures are also required for the effective management of archives. They are required at every level, from acquisition and processing to access and usage. Policies and procedures ensure adherence to internationally recognised archival processing

practices, and the protection of privacy and intellectual property, as well as the individual's right to information.

Nobody likes to think about disasters and everybody wishes they never had to experience them or deal with the aftermath. In reality, however, they do happen. Disaster preparedness and recovery in the context of archives need to be taken into account and procedures put in place in anticipation of disasters. Disasters include fires, flooding, natural disasters, and social disasters such as war. The archives are likely to be the innocent victims of such disasters; they get damaged or destroyed. In some cases, quick action is of utmost importance, and unless there are clear guidelines as to how to handle the consequences of such disasters, the damage to the records could be irreversible and irreparable.

At present there is a shortage of trained archivists in PNG. Organisations must find ways of getting their staff trained in the management of archives and records in order to overcome this problem. Sam Kaima conducts five-day workshops in archives and records management at different locations in the country at different times of the year.

Archives in general, and particularly in PNG, do not enjoy a high profile. In order to lift the profile of archives, the archivist must promote the role of archives. This can be achieved through different means such as actively supporting the parent organisation's mission, conducting awareness presentations, producing information leaflets, and putting up displays and exhibitions during special events such as anniversaries.

PNGIMR and UPNG need to look into the above requirements as well as long-term preservation requirements, while at the same time recognising that such requirements have to be tailored to suit their needs and situations to ensure sustainability for the long haul. It is hoped that the close affiliation between PNGIMR and the Medical Faculty of UPNG will foster a close relationship and cooperation between the two Archives in terms of exchange of ideas and complementing their respective holdings and fill the gaps in them.

## Endnotes

1 This article is a version of a paper presented at the 40th Medical Symposium, University of Papua New Guinea, September 6-10 2004. We wish to express our gratitude to Dr Peter Orlovich and Ewan Maidment for their comments on

the draft of this paper. Gavan McCarthy and Helen Morgan of the University of Melbourne also made additional comments.

2 A list of all publications produced by PNGIMR staff or a collaborator.

3 Hornabrook, RW and GHF Skeldon, eds, *A Bibliography of Medicine and Human Biology of Papua New Guinea*, Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research, Goroka, monograph series, no. 5, 1977. The Institute is still continuing this bibliography and supplements have been published since.

4 See for example monographs of PNGIMR that have been published: Smith, DE and Michael Alpers, *Village water supplies in Papua New Guinea*, Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research, Goroka, monograph series, no. 8, 1985; Smith, DE and Michael Alpers, *Cigarette smoking in Papua New Guinea*. Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research, Goroka, monograph series, no. 7, 1984.

5 Nancy Lutton was a librarian at the House of Assembly before joining the University Library, where she started and was in charge of the New Guinea Collection. She later became the Chief Archivist of the National Archives and Records Services of Papua New Guinea. Some of her ideas and plans for the development of the NGC archives have been published and are listed in the bibliography of this paper. Amongst her publications are the following: 'Archives in a developing country: The Papua New Guinea situation' *Georgia Archive*, pp. 33-43, 1977; 'Researchers, permits and archival sources in Papua New Guinea', *Archives and Manuscripts*, pp. 19-27, 1977; 'University of Papua New Guinea Library's Special Collection of New Guinea', *Span*, pp. 21-24, 1978; 'New Guinea Collection: University of PNG Library', *Archives and Manuscripts*, pp. 112-19, 1975; 'New Guinea Collection', *Man in New Guinea*, 1974; and, 'Archives and national identity in Papua New Guinea', *Archives and Manuscripts*, pp. 181-91.

6 Lutton, Nancy, *Guide to manuscripts held in the New Guinea Collection*, The Papua New Guinea Library, University of Papua New Guinea, 1980.

7 Griffin, A. 'Computerisation of cataloguing of archives and manuscripts in the New Guinea Collection, University of Papua New Guinea Library', *Journal of the Society of Archivists*, pp. 49-50, 1986.

8 Kaima, Sam, 'Computerisation and the archives database in the New Guinea Collection, Michael Somare Library, University of Papua New Guinea', a paper presented at the Australian Society of Archivists 6th Biennial Conference, Perth, Western Australia, 19-25 April 1987.

9 Sam Kaima resigned from NGC archives in 1987 to study at the University of Hawaii, completing MA and MLIS before returning to teach archives and records management at the Department of Library and Information Studies. He resigned in 2001 after reaching a senior lecturer position in the department. In 2002 he entered the political arena and ran for the Markham Open seat and



was later employed by the PNGIMR for a short period of three months in 2003. In early 2004 he returned to UPNG as an Archives project officer.

10 Kaima, Sam, 'University of Papua New Guinea: Some ideas for archives and records management program for the University. A report with recommendations for the University Archives project', January 19 - April 19 2004.