



THE NATION BUILDING NEWSPAPER

anniversary edition

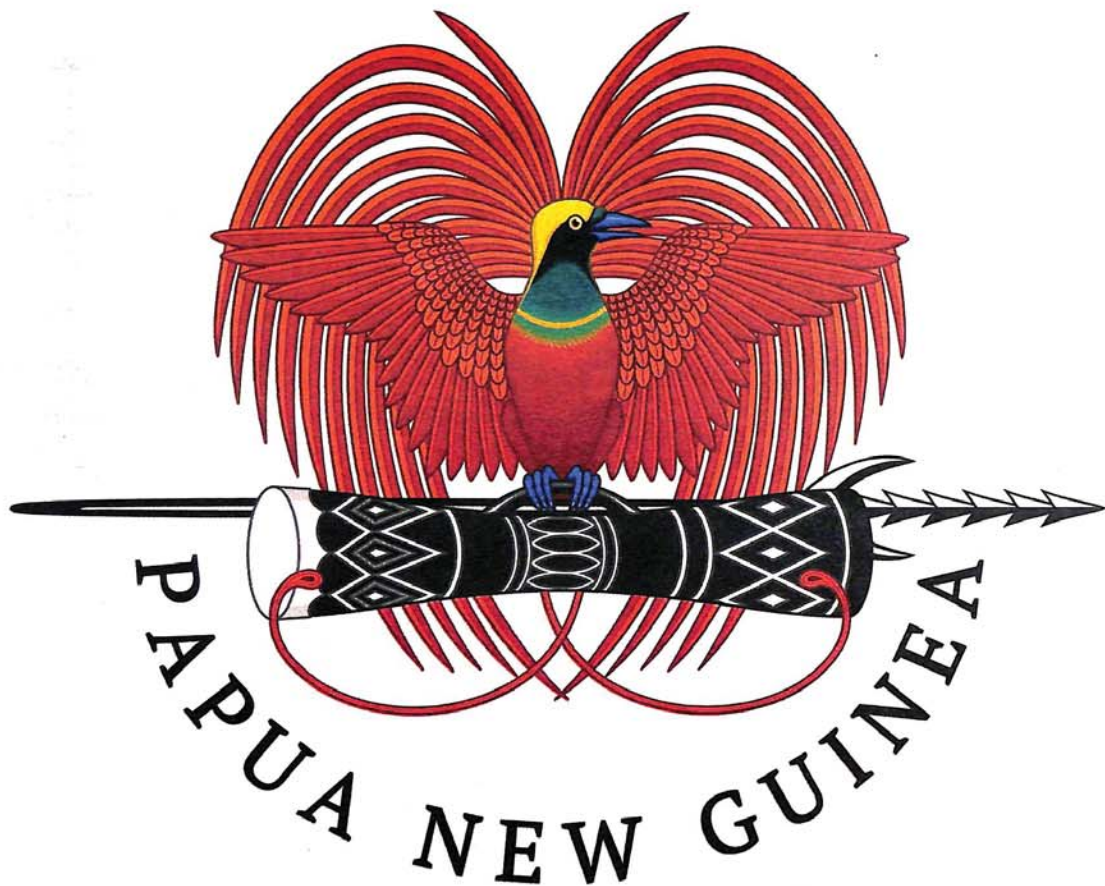
Post-Courier

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FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 05 2025

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SEPTEMBER 16, 2025



INDEPENDENCE

SOUVENIR ISSUE



Papua New Guinea became independent today with this proclamation of Independence by the Governor General. Sir John Guise:

"Distinguished guests, visitors from overseas, people of Papua New Guinea:

"Papua New Guinea is now independent.

"The Constitution of the Independent State of Pa-

pua New Guinea under which all power rests with the people is now in effect

"We have at this point of time broken with our colonial past and we now stand as an independent nation in our own right.

"Let us unite with the Almighty God's guidance and help in working together for the future as a strong and free country."

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Post-Courier
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IT'S OUR DAY

• THE Australian flag went down for the last time in Papua New Guinea yesterday. Today, the Papua New Guinea flag will be raised for the world's newest country.



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

IT'S
YOUR
DAY

16th.
September
1975
Independence



14—Post Courier, Tuesday, September 16, 1975

Independence! It means to be free

Two centuries ago the lexicographer, Dr Samuel Johnson, included the word "independence" in his famous Dictionary of the English Language. It was a word that had been used for many years before, but it was not until the late 18th century that it became a household word. It was then that the American people were fighting for their independence from Great Britain.

At today's Independence Day, we are reminded of the many struggles that have led us to this day. We are reminded of the many sacrifices that have been made for our freedom. We are reminded of the many challenges that we still face as a young nation. We are reminded of the many dreams that we still have for the future.

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A young man of those days was branded as a dangerous radical for daring to predict that it would happen much sooner. Today that man, Michael Thomas Somare, becomes Prime Minister of the world's newest nation.

We salute him. And we salute his colleagues who have worked faithfully beside him to achieve that which is dear to the hearts of all true Papua New Guineans — Dr Johnson's freedom and exemption from reliance or control.

That means political freedom. The freedom to make our own laws. The freedom to speak as a nation in world councils. The freedom, we hope, to insist upon the maintenance of all the basic freedoms which contribute to the dignity of human beings. And the freedom to solve in our own way, the difficult problems that assuredly lie ahead. Papua New Guinea! New Nation! May it prosper and be peaceful!

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We made mistakes — but not like the Congo

In Canon Ian Stuart's review (Post-Courier, August 22) of "Australia's New Guinea Question," he wanted "our leaders to study this book." I have not read the book; I will.

I note that some of the book's authors whom Canon Stuart advises Papua New Guinea's leaders to heed have written much on Papua New Guinea before and since.

I'd be surprised if they said anything new.

It is difficult to believe that if Australia had emulated the Belgian colonial practices in Papua New Guinea we would be witnessing the change to independence on September 16, with all its goodwill. I would commend Colin Legum's "Congo Disaster" to Canon Stuart.

The point of this letter is Canon Stuart's reference to a very senior administration official who could confidently proclaim that "New Guinea had nothing to learn from Africa."

I assume he refers to me and what I wrote in the December, 1962, issue of the Journal of the Public Service. Canon Stuart writes that the claim was made with little fear of contradiction. If there was little fear of contradiction no matter who said it then as a statement it had merit.

If Canon Stuart implies that I, personally, had little fear of contradiction then he is wrong — a number of my peers contradicted me though not necessarily knowing what I wrote or what I meant. Some interpretations of what I wrote are, in my opinion, quite wrong.

The article I wrote was headed "The Select Committee." It had a subheading "... a few things that have not been done before." Primarily the article tried to tell of the feelings of the people who spoke to the 1962 Select Com-

mittee of the Legislative Council on Political Development. What led to the bit about Africa was one interpretation by me of what I thought should be done to meet the aspirations of the people. It is surely exhilarating to know that we will do something that has not been done before and it is a challenge to work out the way we will do it.

I also said "we should be striving towards making history — not allowing it to be our master." I proposed a new approach to development administration.

One reason for the article was the statements of a newcomer who had been appointed to a senior official position after working in private enterprise for years in East Africa. He continually saw things in Papua New Guinea that reminded him of what happened before the anti-colonial violence of East Africa.

What I wrote was, in part: "Now, I wonder how good history is as a guide? I wonder why so many think Papua and New Guinea will follow the pattern of Africa?"

I wonder if people

experienced in Africa, or people well read in African affairs, don't spend too much time looking for parallels or similar situations on which to base well-meant advice.

"Personally, I think we might well spend more time in looking for those things that are different. Today there is no overt nationalist movement or political party though these will surely come." The thrust of Canon Stuart's review is that the Administration hid what failures we had behind the "unique New Guinea theory."

The Administration's critics might well note that the Constitution calls for the recognition of Papua New Guinea ways which the majority of the people see as a positive strength. Indeed as unique when they call for "recognition that the cultural, commercial and ethnic diversity of our people is a positive strength." The people think Papua New Guinea is unique.

There are two other points made by Canon Stuart that I think need some clarification. His reference to Sir Hubert Murray's failure



LETTERS TO THE Editor....

to use Indirect Rule; and the Indian Civil Service.

I don't know whether "Australia's New Guinea Question" deals with past policies as well as those of more recent times. In his day Sir Hubert Murray had a world reputation as a colonial governor, likened unto Gordon, Lugard and Cameron, the instigators of what became known as Indirect Rule.

But they dealt with societies that were organised under emirs or chiefs with well defined traditional authority. When the same rule was applied to less organised people in Africa it was clearly not as successful as it had been in Nigeria or the Fijis of Gordon's day.

It can be noted that MacGregor, a disciple of Gordon's, tried to appoint chiefs in British New Guinea but failed, and Murray continued to use MacGregor's village constables.

Thus you can't compare the 7000 Australians in the Papua New Guinea service with this very special Indian service. The British always had a large contingent of white army officers and other ranks in India, probably numbering 50,000 at the outbreak of World War 2. Finally, not less than 5 million people in India lived in self-governing principalities.

Canon Stuart does the post-war administration a disservice when he accuses it of closing its eyes to the options available. Surely he knew what they were. But let him tell what lesson we can learn from Africa that has made Papua New Guinea a better nation on September 16.

I am not claiming we made no mistakes indeed we did — some quite serious. But frankly I can't see a lot of similarity between Australia's Papua New Guinea on September 15 and Belgium's Congo on June 30, 1960.

JOHN GUNTHER, Buderim, Queensland. Sir John Gunther was Assistant Administrator for many years and first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Papua New Guinea.

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STEPHEN G. LUMMIS, Unitech, Lae.

Leave cuts in our health services till last

To begin with, let me quote from the recent letter written by Mr Bernard Narakobi: "We the ordinary people are sitting and watching. We are not blind. We are not deaf. We may appear to be dumb, but we are slow to appreciate what is happening."

Likewise, we may be even slower to understand what is happening around us. But we do care about our jobs, property, religion, children and our living in Papua New Guinea.

What will happen in the future? Will the children of tomorrow receive fair and better education, receive good health services, and have fair, simple and honest laws of Melanesian origin to govern them?

So we look up to the Government. The Government is under pressure and is doing its best to help us. We ordinary people ask for more help from the Government, but it has the heavy burden of a financial shortage.

We know this from the activities around us and what we hear either directly or indirectly. We are not deaf or blind. On the one hand, it is obvious that from now on certain services are to be cut or the standard lowered.

It is good to an extent. On the other hand, for example at the University of Technology, we have quite a number of married students who rely heavily on their fortnightly allowance and as a result of this decision they will suffer more than unmarried students.

I am not opposing the Minister's move but posing a problem so the matter can be considered. My main concern in this letter is directed towards the health services. Everyone will agree with me, that we must, by all means, continue to improve the health services in PNG.

Training and equipment must not be reduced, despite financial problems. Health is of paramount importance. Healthy people are more likely to use their capabilities.

A healthy student is able to study effectively. A healthy soldier is able to perform defensive roles effectively. A healthy work force is needed to uphold the work structure.

On the other hand, a sick MHA would leave the House to seek medical advice. Thus, if the financial position is poor, let health services be the last to be dropped.

However, if all of us can help the Government and our country to make money through self-reliance, then financial conditions may be favourable.

This is the voice of the silent majority, the base of the triangle, the base that is not deaf, dumb or blind.



14-Port Moresby, Tuesday, September 16, 1975

Aust flag is Down for good

The Australian flag came down for the last time in Port Moresby at 5.11 yesterday afternoon to the strains of "Sunset" and a volley of camera shutters clicking.

The combined Defence Force, police and Australian Navy band played "Auld Lang Syne" as the flag was paraded around the Sir Hubert Murray Stadium.

The ceremony marked the end of 69 years of Australian rule here.

Warrant Officer George Ibor of the 1st Battalion, Pacific Infantry Regiment, presented the flag to the Governor-General, Sir John Guise.

The crowd of 10,000, including a host of visiting VIPs, stood to attention as Sir John Guise, Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, Prime Minister, Mr. Somare, and the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Whitlam, watched from the grandstand.

The red, gold and black Papua New Guinea flag will be raised at Independence Hill at 9.30 this morning.

The flag, lowering ceremony, one of many broke into a broad smile.

held throughout the nation yesterday, began at 4.50 with the arrival of the Queen's representative, Prince Charles, at the Independence celebrations.

He joined Sir John and Lady Guise and Sir John and Lady Kerr on the grandstand.

The Prince, wearing the uniform of full class George Ibor of the 1st Battalion, Pacific Infantry Regiment, presented the flag to the Governor-General, Sir John Guise.

After the inspection, Prince Charles was driven around the stadium to loud applause from the crowd.

Later the troops drew excited murmurs from the crowd as they prepared a rifle salute or "feu de joie" fire of joy.

The three volleys from more than 100 rifles resounded throughout the stadium.

Mr Somare sat stern-faced throughout most of the ceremony but deeply and irrevocably committed to them.

People packed the stadium perimeter while hundreds more lined Alivros Ave, above the stadium, to watch.

There was clapping, and some sadness, as the flag came down.

It was lowered by Sergeant Tony Kell.

It was paraded by Sgts Gabriel Lisi, Douglas Vuru, Elokina Tami and Robert Leck.

Australia's interest, concern and involvement in Papua New Guinea would continue, the Australian Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Australian flag lowering ceremony he said these sentiments were shared by all Australians.

The Australian Government would remain deeply and irrevocably committed to them.

"But they will be expressed in the future as between sovereign, independent countries."

The lowering of the Australian flag was symbolic of Australia's and Papua New Guinea's shared history and past association and involvement in both war and peace, he said.

"It is a past of which we have every reason to feel proud, a past which has encompassed times of happiness and times of sadness, a past which has helped shape the new nation of Papua New Guinea and a past which inevitably involves certain responsibilities from which we cannot, nor want to, escape."

"Both Papua New Guinea and Australia have been fortunate in that during the long period of colonisation we managed to avoid policies and relationships which have proved so tragic elsewhere."

"By and large we worked in harmony and, particularly in more recent times, with a shared sense of purpose and aim."

"That sense of purpose, that common aim, was directed towards achievement of a united, independent Papua New Guinea."

"These celebrations mark the fulfilment of that achievement by this country with Australia's full approval and support."

PEACEFUL TRANSITION

The years of transition from Australia rule to Independence had been happy peaceful years because of the foresight of Australian and Papua New Guinean leaders, the Governor-General Sir John Guise, said yesterday.

Common sense had brought the people successfully to Independence, he said.

"It is important that the people of Papua New Guinea and the rest of the world realise the spirit in which we are lowering the flag of our colonisers."

"We are lowering it, not tearing it down."

"There had been moments in the past when some had to push a little, and give a nudge to the effort towards nationhood, he said."

"But happily it has not only been Papua New Guinea's young leaders who have been pushing and nudging."

"We have been joined in this effort by Australian leaders in recent years, and I know that all Australian political leaders have come to realise the importance of this effort."

"There have been some who have said that we were shoving too hard."

"But this occasion of goodwill and friendship shows clearly the success of all that gentle pushing."

"So this evening, we are able to lower the flag of Australia, with Australians and friends from many other parts of the world, beside us."

"We in Papua New Guinea are not fond of tearing down traditions of destroying the institutions of our lives."

"That is what the family of Papua New Guinea will be doing in the years ahead."

"Perhaps some parts of our home will have to be rebuilt where necessary with materials from our own land — for our seas, our rivers and our mountains have always provided for us in the past."

"And we will build better than ever before, but new skills, new knowledge, brought to us from overseas."

"This land and its islands once stood isolated from their neighbours."

"It was an isolation that the people of Papua New Guinea will never experience again."

"Independence does not mean a new isolation. Rather, independence means that we join with the other free nations of the world to choose our future, and to play a part, even though small, in choosing the future for the children of this planet."

"The community of peoples of the world pressed its attitude of approval through United Nations Trusteeship Council and General Assembly resolutions," Sir John said.

'A shared history'

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"Australia's administration of Papua New Guinea witnessed individual dedication and hard work."

"We, of course, have not been perfect."

"Indeed, it could hardly have been otherwise, for in 1966 the Australian nation itself had been in formal existence for just five years."

"We have done our best to provide an honest, even if at times inexperienced, administration."

"To say this is not to detract from the efforts of the thousands of Australians who have spent part, and in some cases all, of their working life in Papua New Guinea."

"To these people, on behalf of the Australian Government, I say thank you."

"It must be with a sense of deep satisfaction that many of these people are here today sharing in the formal birth of a new nation."

"Those who are here no longer but who have helped in the past will also be proud today."

"In the history of decolonisation it is almost unique for the metropolitan power to have worked so hard, over such a long period and in such close co-operation with its colony, to achieve an effective transfer of administration."

"It has been a conscious, serious, and I think successful, effort."

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THROUGHOUT PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The last day



● LEFT: Warrant Officer 2nd Class George Ibor presents the Governor-General, Sir John Guiso, with the Australian flag after it had been lowered yesterday.

● TOP: Prince Charles arrives with Brigadier General Ted Dero for the ceremony.

● RIGHT: Australian Prime Minister Mr Whitlam chats with Speaker, Barry Hallaway.

● BELOW: Highland dancers at the ceremony at the Sir Hubert Murray Stadium.



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TIME

4—Port Chester, Tuesday, September 16, 1975



SEARCH FOR BODIES

SURVIVORS of the earthquake that struck the township of Lice in Turkey September 6, search for bodies of relatives. More than 1700 are dead. In Lice, more than 700 are known to have survived. More than 1000 houses, mosques, schools and a hospital were destroyed — AAP photo.

GUNMAN KILLED

SAN JOSE, California, September 15 (AAP): Police shot and killed a gunman early today who took hostages aboard a parked Continental Airlines 727 and ordered a mechanic to start the plane's engines.

WORLD CRIME RATE GROWS

GENEVA, September 15 (AAP): Crime is growing in scale, seriousness and the amount of violence being used, the Fifth United Nations Conference on "Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Delinquents" has found.

The conference, which ended here this weekend, was attended by some 1000 judges, policemen, criminologists and psychologists representing many countries.

Even before it began, the conference posed problems when the Canadian Government refused to stage it in Toronto because of observers from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had been invited.

For the same reason, Israel refused to take part.

It was finally held in Geneva but, apart from condemning torture by police and soldiers, it took no decision over the last two weeks.

There were, however, numerous exchanges of ideas on the many forms of crime. Its prevention, the working of justice, the treatment of prisoners and new forms of punishment.

The conference first accused large international enterprises of systematically and, at times, leniently robbing poor countries and their own stockholders.

The subject was new but will come up for

discussion again at future international crime conferences.

The most widespread practice criticized appeared to be the arbitrary fixing of prices for the exchange of products between subsidiaries of the same enterprise — operating in different countries. The prices are fixed so that the enterprise will be able to benefit from better tax rates and salaries.

The conference later turned its attention to spectacular everyday crime.

As Brazilian conference delegate, Helena Fraga, said: "The number of victims grows with the brutality with which crimes are perpetrated."

He described violent behavior as being the "external manifestation of a crisis in social policy and social controls in the contemporary community," and spoke of those who constantly "open the doors of progress and success closing" before them.



porary community," and spoke of those who constantly "open the doors of progress and success closing" before them.

TIMOR TALKS LIKELY

CANBERRA, September 15 (AAP): The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Gough Whitlam, and the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr Adam Malik, may discuss the situation in Portuguese Timor during Independence celebrations in Papua New Guinea this week, it was learned here today.

Both are representing their countries at the celebrations.

Informed sources said it was likely any discussion between Mr Whitlam and Mr Malik would centre on attempts by the special Portuguese envoy, Dr Anotonio De Almeida Santos, to arrange peace talks between the three warring factions in East Timor.

The sources said Mr Whitlam would tell Mr Malik Australia's position remained one of support for the process of orderly decolonisation, leading to arrangements which would enable the people of Portuguese Timor to determine their own future.

Meanwhile, the Indonesian Military

Commander in West Timor said today that 25 members of the leftist Fretilin Independence Party in Portuguese Timor had been killed in fighting with forces of the pro-Indonesian Apodeti and UDT groups.

Brigadier General Ignatius Pranoto, told newsmen in Jakarta that the Apodeti and UDT Parties had now begun a guerrilla war against Fretilin forces around the capital Dili.

He said the Fretilin troops were killed in fighting last Thursday. The commander denied that Fretilin forces controlled most of the Portuguese colony.

"Most of the territory is occupied by Apodeti and UDT men," he said.

Brig Pranoto said that the Apodeti and UDT Parties had said they will only talk with Portuguese peace envoy Dr Almeida Santos on the integration of the colony with Indonesia.

Dr Santos returned to Lisbon two days

ago after talks with Indonesian officials in Jakarta.



● Mr MALIK

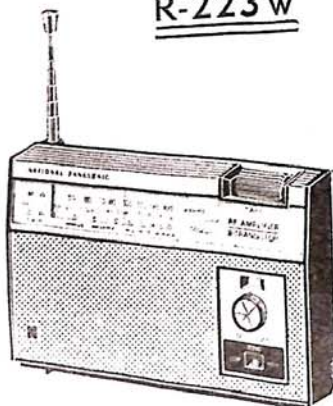


● Mr WHITLAM



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PLENTY OF LEGS OF PORK, HAM & VEAL JUST ARRIVED

LAE'S LEADING SUPERMARKET



● **LYNETTE Fromme** is pictured in Sacramento, California, on September 5 after being taken into custody when she pointed a gun at President Gerald Ford, who was on his way to the State Capital from his hotel — AAP photo.

Strike called off

BEIRUT, September 15 (AAP): Leftist leaders have called off a general strike planned for today to avoid the possibility of further bloodshed in Lebanon, where about 3000 people have already been killed recently in factional fighting.

Member Rashid Karami, after meeting leftist leaders yesterday said they had agreed to cancel the strike to avoid it being exploited by any faction or group to the

nation's disadvantage. The leftists, headed by progressive socialist leader Kamal Junblatt, had called for the strike last week to protest against Army intervention in the sectarian fighting around the northern port city of Tripoli.

Fighting flared up in two eastern suburbs of Beirut for one hour yesterday and two passengers were reported killed by stray machinegun bullets.

Cabinet reshuffle for Argentina?

BUENOS AIRES, September 15 (AAP): A weary Argentine President Maria Estela Peron today rested far from the spotlight while political sources predicted stand-in leader Italo Luder might make Cabinet changes and approve tough Army action against left-wing guerrillas.

Looking thin and strained from months of crises, Senora Peron, 44, flew last night to the Air Force-owned Es-

cochinga Country Club in the Cordoba hills 375 miles (600 km) north-west of here to start at least a month's holiday.

When Senor Luder, 58-year-old senate speaker, was sworn-in on Saturday night President Peron said: "This is nothing more than a temporary farewell."

Officials reported she would return in time for celebrations of the Peronist "Loyal Day" on October 17.

But speculation continued she might decide to quit permanently and observers rated three statements as significant:

● Foreign Minister Angel Robledo, a confidante of the President, said on Friday night that "if she does decide to resign it will be her own decision, based on advice from her doctors."

● Senora Peron said on Saturday night that any action Senor Luder took would have her full support.

● Senor Luder said he would call a press conference soon to discuss his plans.

The sources said today the armed forces were ready to step up action against both the Marxist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) and the disident Peronist Montoneros if they received

permission from the political rulers.

They said Senora Peron, recalling the view of her late husband General Juan Peron that guerrillas were a police problem, might have been reluctant to use the Army more.

Senor Luder, regarded as a pragmatic moderator, faces a country that is almost bankrupt with inflation soaring, real income falling and political violence claiming 50 lives in the past fortnight.

International today

CANBERRA, September 15 (AAP): Air services between Australia and Papua New Guinea become international today.

This was announced in a joint statement issued here by the Australian Transport Minister, Mr Charles Jones, and the PNG Minister for Transport and Civil Aviation, Mr Okuk.

The Ministers said that Qantas would become the Australian designated airline, while Air Niugini would become the designated airline of PNG.

They said the two airlines would take over the existing PNG-Australia services operated by TAA and Ansett and that Air Niugini and Qantas had reached a satisfactory agreement for the operation of air services linking Port Moresby with Cairns, Brisbane and Sydney.

PNG ART SHOW

CANBERRA, September 15 (AAP): Papua New Guinea's High Commissioner in Australia, Mr Oala Oalara, will this afternoon open an exhibition of contemporary art by nine Papua New Guinea artists at the Australian National University.

The exhibition is to mark the granting of independence to Papua New Guinea.

It includes 13 large paintings and appliques and 95 drawings and prints.

The exhibition will be open to September 25.

SOLO FLIGHT MISHAP

TOKYO, September 15 (AAP): Lone Australian round-the-world flier Hans Tholstrup was last reported making an emergency landing on the Kurile Islands.

At 323am on Saturday, he reported he would make an emergency landing on the Kurile Islands.

He did not say what island he was attempting to land.

If he did make an emergency landing, he should be in Soviet territory.

The 39-year-old Australian began the flight from Tennessee in the United States last April in his single-engine Grumman AA-1 "Yankee" flying to the east.

Tholstrup lost a vital portion of a propeller as he neared Papua New Guinea and was forced to make an emergency landing, send for the part from the United States, and find the landing without a permit on the island of Guam.

Tholstrup was the first man to circumnavigate Australia in a powerboat in 1970 and made a solo crossing of the Atlantic in a six-metre boat cabin boat the following year.



● **President PERON**

Training for PNG soldiers

CANBERRA, September 15 (AAP): About 20 Papua New Guinea soldiers of the 2nd Battalion, Pacific Island Regiment, based at Wewak, will spend three weeks at a training course at the Land Warfare, Canungra, Queensland, this month.

The soldiers arrived in Australia today and will return to PNG on October 10, a Defence Department Spokesman said.

Their visit will end with a 13-day exercise in the Levea Plateau near the New South Wales-Queensland border.

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KISSINGER HAS A FIGHT OVER ARMS

WASHINGTON, September 15 (AAP): Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, trying to win Congressional support for a controversial deal to sell missiles to Jordan, has offered new assurances that the weapons will not be used offensively against Israel.

Congressional aides said Dr Kissinger telephoned New Jersey Republican Senator Clifford Case and New York Democratic representative Jonathan Bingham this weekend to give his personal assurance that the 14 Hawk missile batteries

would only be used to defend Jordan.

The two are leading the fight in Congress to block the sale, arguing with the Israelis that unless strong safeguards are built in, Jordan could

use the missiles in an attack on Israel.

Members of Congress are demanding that the State Department provide guarantees that Jordan will not be able to mobilise the missiles quickly in case of another Middle East war.



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2-Post Courier, Tuesday, September 16, 1975

RAINMAKER IS CLAIMING VICTORY

Even the National Weather Service had to admit yesterday that Port Moresby's weather was "unusual".

But they're not admitting that the unusual rain is a result of the efforts of Mr O'onga Maung-alva, Papua Besena's rainmaker.

The official explanation is that an air trough formed off the northern coast and moved south, lifting moist air over the ranges.

About 23mm fell at Jackson's Airport between 1.30 and 2.30 pm.

But at the Hubert Murray Stadium, the

main venue for outdoor Independence celebrations yesterday afternoon, there was only a slight drizzle.

But the rainmaker's spokesman, Mr James Eke Mopia, a Papuan separatist leader, is already claiming some success.

He says the movement will know how successful their efforts were on Thursday.

But the figures are in their favor.

Last year only 2 mm fell on September 13 and no rain fell on September 16.

And 65mm have fallen in Port Moresby so far this month, well above the monthly average of 40mm.

A Weather Service spokesman said yesterday that it was unusual for rain to fall before about 5 pm at this time of the year.

The service forecasts generally cloudy weather with the chance of late afternoon showers drifting off the hills until about Thursday.

Mr Mopia said yesterday that the separatists were pleased with the efforts of the rainmaker, but would have preferred to keep the rain-making a secret.

He said the rainmaker was not a traditional maker of rain to prevent imitations and feasting out an agricultural rainmaker who assisted in crop planting.

He said it would rain in stops and starts until the rainmaker ceased—probably about Thursday.

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'Aust not serious on border issue'

The Justice Minister, Mr Olewale, has criticised the Australian Government for not taking the border issue seriously.

He said it was "regrettable" that Papua New Guinea was going into Independence without the border with Australia being settled.

Mr Olewale also attacked the "domineering" way in which the Queensland Premier, Mr Bjelke-Petersen, had treated the subject and for his attitude to Torres Strait Islanders.

Mr Olewale said PNG would not tolerate a

border drawn up by past colonial masters. "Torres Strait is both historically and ethnically part of Papua New Guinea," he said in a weekend statement.

The Government is believed to be concerned that the border be resolved because of the possibility of oil and other mineral discoveries in the shallow areas of the Strait.

It is feared that if settlement is not reached, Queensland mining companies might move in and reap the benefits of such discoveries on Papua New Guinea's doorstep.

Mr Olewale's electorate of South Fly is adjacent to the Australian PNG border.

Naive attitude

"Australia in the two or three years before Papua New Guinea's attaining Independence has been very naive in settling the border dispute between the coast of PNG which is in the Western District and the Australian mainland.

"It is very ironical that we have marked our border with Indonesia already, documents have been signed and agreements have been reached, whereas with Australia we have not completed our border marking or an agreement pertaining to the southern border," Mr Olewale said.

"The border dispute should have been settled long ago if the Australian Government had taken the matter seriously.

"However, it has not treated the matter as importantly as it should have, and it is regrettable that we are going into Independence without settling the border between Australia and Papua New Guinea," he said.

Mr Olewale said Mr Bjelke-Petersen had done nothing to solve the border problem.

Mr Olewale agreed with the Australian Prime Minister's description of Mr Bjelke-Petersen as being a "humbug".

He said the Queensland Premier's trip to the Torres Strait was "for no other reason than to intimidate the people of the islands".

"It is the old colonial philosophy of dominating the colonisers," Mr Olewale said.

Economy dominated

"The Premier of Queensland does not realise that from September 16 it will be the Independent Government of Papua New Guinea which will deal directly with the Government of Australia in settling this dispute.

"It is not good enough, it is not sufficient, it is not fitting just to give people hand-outs as they have been doing in the Torres Strait and thereby maintaining their control of the people," he said.

Mr Olewale said it was sad there had been no real development to benefit the people of Torres Strait.

"It is sad to see the economy of the area being dominated by the Australians.

"It is sad that the people have not been helped in the past to involve themselves in real development which they should be proud in saying they have achieved," he said.

Mr Olewale said he understood restrictions had been proposed to cover the area in dispute and said these would retard economic development of the area.

He said these restrictions should be discussed and agreed upon mutually before being applied, otherwise the Government would "effect economic development in the area as we ourselves see fit to do so".

Mr Olewale said he was not trying to force the people of Torres Strait into accepting PNG status, but to protect the economic interest for the people of Papua New Guinea.



• Mr OLEWALE

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Past Courier, Tuesday, September 16, 1975-9



It was the children's turn to do their Independence thing yesterday in Port Moresby.

Children anywhere, anytime can enjoy themselves singing and dancing, but add an audience... a royal one at that... and they are at their best.

Yesterday thousands of gaily dressed, high-spirited school children marched past Prince Charles and other visiting and resident dignitaries.

The first event was a school band performance by the Hainu National, and one little chap really stole the show.

While the band, dressed in yellow blazers and red

and yellow tops, belted out "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean" and rock numbers, six girls and one boy dancer provided the movement.

At which the little boy excelled, with traditional dancing one minute, then swinging into a rock-er style that would brighten any disco-que.

Then the official party, including Prince Charles, the Australian Governor-General, Sir John Kerr and Lady Kerr, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Whitlam, and the Education Minister, Dr Taureka, took their places, and the show really got going.

THE CHILDREN TAKE OVER....



The Governor-General of PNG, Sir John Guise, had been sitting up in the stands, due to what he later called "committee inefficiency" but then he joined the official party.

About 50 different groups of school children, mainly in traditional dress, marched past the official party.

Then the floats arrived, with the crocodile float, the windmill float, and the Boy's Brigade float in the shape of a head winning the biggest cheers.

Dr Taureka made the welcoming speech, and said it was his hope that through education the children would not only gain skills but make useful contributions to the country.

From now on everyone must work harder as they entered a new era, he said.

Nine dancing groups, in two sections, performed, magnificently colorful, and making up in enthusiasm for years of experience.

But the Chinese dragons, diving and writhing, got the biggest

reaction from the audience, coming back to an enthusiastic response twice.

Prince Charles presented 11 Duke of Edinburgh gold standard awards for fitness and said he was delighted to present them, although he had never reached gold standard.

He told the children he was impressed

by the dancing and thanked them.

He then met 10 gold medal winners from the South Pacific Games in Guam.

The children were led in a mass oath of allegiance by Miss Ono, from Gordon High School, and as they repeated the words "I respect my flag", hundreds of PNG flags were raised to the wind.

● LEFT: Prince Charles and Dr Taureka watch the children's pageant at Boroko yesterday.

● ABOVE: This young lad, the only male dancer at the pageant, almost stole the whole show.

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10-Post-Courier, Tuesday, September 16, 1975



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Post-Courier, Tuesday, September 16, 1975—11

They made our laws—and our history

Papua New Guinea has had a national legislature for only 24 years — since the inauguration of the first Legislative Council for Papua and New Guinea in 1951, after the Australian Parliament had passed the Papua and New Guinea Act of 1949 to bring the two territories of Papua and New Guinea together in an administrative union.

The country has had a national legislature in which elected Papua New Guineans have comprised a majority of the membership, for less than half of that time — since the establishment of the House of Assembly in 1964. Nevertheless, during the past 15 years Papua New Guineans have developed the parliamentary system to the point where the national legislature is now an active, hard working body of representatives, a number of whom have shown outstanding ability at parliamentarians.

During the years since the establishment of the last of the Legislative Councils (the Fifth) early in 1961, the pace of political and constitutional change, and the degree to which Papua New Guineans have participated in and finally taken control of the work of the legislative and executive branches of Government, steadily increased.

Three clear turning points in parliamentary and constitutional development can be seen during the period. The first was the establishment of the House of Assembly in 1964 and the second the transfer by Australia of substantial executive authority to the Ministerial and Assistant Members in the Second House of Assembly in 1970.

The third turning point was the formation of the National Coalition Government in April, 1972, which largely ended direct colonial rule by Australia.

Although political and constitutional change in Papua New Guinea has been fairly rapid in recent years, it can nevertheless be said that the development of the national legislature has generally been gradual, and although perhaps in keeping with, or even at times ahead of, the political consciousness and aspirations of the

mass of the people, it has often seemed unduly slow to better educated and progressive minded Papua New Guineans, and to some regional groups.

However, the political and electoral systems have to date been sufficiently effective to enable strong extra-parliamentary critics of the establishment at a particular point of time to be elected to parliament in due course, and then to be able to more effectively pursue their political goals.

During the life of the last Legislative Council, from 1961 to 1963, an important convention was established under which constitutional changes, including developments in the composition, powers and functions of the legislature are determined only after consultation with the people by a committee of parliamentarians.

• To Page 12

The history of Papua New Guinea's legislature.

By JOHN LEY

House of Assembly Counsel and former Legal Officer to the Constitutional Planning Committee.

DAY
1

• BELOW, Lord Casey, then Governor General of Australia, opens the Second PNG House of Assembly on June 4, 1968. Of the 84 elected members, 65 were Papua New Guineans and 19 were expatriates. On Lord Casey's right are the then Administrator, Mr David Hay, and the Speaker of the House, Sir John Guise (then Mr Guise).



• ABOVE, left: Meeting of the Administrator's Council. Clockwise from left, T. Ellis T. Abal, D. Buchanan, M. Toliman, Tom Leahy, Toua Kopena, S. Giregire, A. Bilas, J. Henderson, D. Hay, H. P. Ritchie, T. Lokoloko and L. Johnson. ABOVE, right: leaders of the present National Coalition Government: left to right, T. Kavoli (National Party), M. Somare (Pangu), J. Chan (People's Progress Party) and J. Guise (Independent). Mr Somare today becomes Prime Minister and Dr Guise (now Sir John Guise) becomes Governor-General.

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Legislative 'talk clubs'

• From Page 11

Though it is true that the earlier constitutional committees were to a significant degree limited by the Australian Government in the options from which they were able to choose in making their recommendations, important aspects of constitutional change seem to have been considerably influenced by the various committees.

This convention may well have made an important contribution to stimulating public awareness and participation in the process of political and constitutional development, including the evolution of the national legislature.

Before World War 2 the two territories of Papua and New Guinea were administered separately by Australia, and each territory had a Legislative Council dominated by officials. They were described by some critics as merely debating societies.

In 1951 the first combined Legislative Council for Papua and New Guinea was inaugurated. It comprised 29 members, namely the Administrator, 16 official members, nine appointed non-official members and three members elected on the basis of a narrow franchise.

First combined

Council

(a) The Administrator (President)

(b) 16 official members appointed by the Governor-General from public servants in the Territory Public Service on the nomination of the Administrator.

(c) Three non-official appointed members representing the interests of the Christian missions.

(d) Three non-official indigenous members.

(e) Three other non-official appointed

members to represent other interests, such as mining, commerce and planting.

(f) Three non-official members representing the three electorates of Papua, New Guinea Mainland and New Guinea Islands who were expatriates but satisfied certain residential qualifications. These members were elected by European residents of Papua and New Guinea.

To advise and assist

There was provision in the 1949 Act for an Executive Council for the country consisting of not fewer than nine public servants, appointed by the Government. The role of the Council was to advise and assist the Administrator in matters of administration policy.

In 1960 the Legislative Council was reconstituted by an amendment to the Papua and New Guinea Act, which increased its membership to 37. Its membership then consisted of:

(a) The Administrator (President).

(b) 14 official members appointed by the Governor-General from public servants in the Territory Public Service, nominated by the Administrator.

(c) 10 appointed members.

(d) Six elected members who were expatriates and satisfied the statutory residential qualifications. These members were elected by expatriate residents of the country.

(e) Six elected indigenous members.

• To Page 13

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DAY 1

• From Page 12

The 1960 amending Act also abolished the Executive Council and replaced it with the "Administrator's Council", consisting of the Administrator, three official members and, for the first time, three non-official members who were members of the Legislative Council. At least two of the three members were required to be elected members.

The Papua New Guinea members were elected on an electoral college system. Local Government Councils and groups of people in a number of urban and other areas with long contact with the Administration chose representatives to attend electoral colleges. These representatives elected the members of the Legislative Council by simple majority of votes. Expatriate members were elected by secret ballot among expatriates.

At the time, the Australian Minister for Territories saw the establishment of the new Legislative Council as the first major constitutional change in the history of the Territory, but envisaged that a further review structure would be necessary for five or six years.

'A reformed house would produce unity'

Of the members of that Legislative Council, three were elected to the House of Assembly in 1972, namely Dr John Gulise (who is now Sir John Gulise and today becomes Papua New Guinea's first Governor-General), Dr Reuben Taurika and Mr Ronald Slaughter. However, only Sir John has been a member of the First and Second Houses of Assembly as well.

In March 1962 on the motion of a non-official member, Mr Lloyd Hurrell, a Select Committee on Political Development was established. It consisted of two official members, two elected indigenous members and two elected expatriate members. On Mr Hurrell's nomination, the then Assistant Administrator (Services) Dr John Gunther (now Sir John Gunther) became Chairman.

Very shortly after the Committee commenced its deliberations a Visiting Mission from the United Nations, led by Sir Hugh Foot (who has since become Lord Caradon), arrived in the country and after a tour of five weeks' duration, made recommendations for sweeping changes in the composition of the national legislature.

The most radical of these was that the legislature be reconstituted as a "House of Representatives" with its membership enlarged to one hundred,

of whom all but a few would be elected on the basis of a common roll. The Mission said it believed that such a reformed House of Representatives would produce a national sentiment and a sense of unity.

It said that the existing constituencies were too big to give the people a clear idea of representation, but that if each sub-district or part of a large sub-district elected its own representative, the national legislature would then become a political reality in the minds of the people and a true centre of political opinion and political activity.



• Sir HUGH FOOT

The Mission did not recommend the immediate introduction of a

multilateral system, but said this should be considered by the new parliament.

At the time this, and a number of proposals of the Mission, such as its call for the early establishment of a national university, were greeted with concern and considerable scepticism by many Australian residents and Australian newspapers, and it was not until 10 years later, in 1972, that the 100 member House became a reality.

However, there seems little doubt that the Australian Government and the Select Committee on Constitutional Development were influenced by the Foot Mission's recommendations. The Select Committee proposed the establishment of a new legislative body, to be called the "House of Assembly", the majority of whose members were to be elected on the basis of a common roll.

The Committee said that from its interviews of witnesses around the country it had formed the view that 100 members were too many; that special provision should be made to ensure that Europeans were elected, and that there should be 10 official members.

The Report of the Committee was accepted unanimously by the Legislative Council and subsequently by the Australian Government.

Accepted unanimously

In June 1963 when the Committee's final report was being debated in the Legislative Council, Mr John Gulise (as he then was) one of the members of the Committee, made a suggestion based on the experience of Western Samoa. He called for the setting up of a body of Papua New Guinea means to prepare a Constitution for self-government.

He said that members should be selected from the district and local government levels, and include some Australian residents. The body should be assisted by an international constitutional lawyer, and be free from the direction and control of the government, answering only to the legislature.

It should take evidence throughout the Territory, and draw up a Constitution which would determine the structure of government, contain a bill of rights, provide for the judiciary and the pub-

lic service, and for finance, land and land titles, together with transitional matters. Mr Gulise said that such a document would dispel the prevailing feeling of insecurity.

At the time, this speech was generally ignored, but nine years later an all-Papua-New-Guinea committee was established to carry out just such a task. It was known as the Constitutional Planning Committee.

Amendments to the Papua and New Guinea Act in 1963 repealed the provisions setting up the Legislative Council, and established the House of Assembly. It consisted of 61 members, namely:

(a) 10 official members appointed by the Governor-General from public servants of the Territory nominated by the Administrator;

(b) 41 members elected by electors of the Territory on a common roll, representing Open Electorates. These electorates were open to candidates of all nationalities and races provided they fulfilled the residential qualifications;

(c) 10 members, not being indigenous inhabitants of the Territory, elected by electors on the common roll, representing "Special" electorates. The "Special" electorates were superimposed over a number of Open electorates.



• Sir JOHN GUNTHER

The Administrator was not a member or present ex-officio in the House of Assembly.

The first national elections based on universal suffrage and using an optional preferential voting system were held in early 1964. In the Open electorates 38 indigenous and six expatriate candidates were successful, so that for the first time Papua New Guinea held the majority of the seats in parliament.

However, the numerical strength of the indigenous members was more than outweighed by the authority, experience, expertise and cohesiveness of the official members and most of the expatriate elected members. The official members had all had many years of departmental experience and most of them had been members of the Legislative Council, while the majority of the elected expatriate members were former officers of the Department of Native Affairs.

• To Page 14

AN INDEPENDENCE DAY GIFT



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THESE SEWING MACHINES WILL BE CARED FOR BY WELFARE OFFICERS IN THE SETTLEMENT AREAS OF PORT MORESBY FOR USE BY THE PEOPLE.



Pangu Pati—for home rule

From Page 13

Of the Papua New Guineans only Mr John Guise had had previous parliamentary experience. Most of the indigenous members were not English speakers, which put them at a disadvantage with having to come with legislation, reports and parliamentary procedures, all of which were in English only.

When the House met for the first time in June 1964, it elected a Speaker from among its own members and also a Chairman of Committees. The first Speaker was Mr Horrie Niall, an elected member who had previously been a District Commissioner.

Provision was made for a system of Under-Secretaries, who were to work with departmental heads, but were given no responsibility for decision making. This system was not successful. The Under-Secretaries met with considerable frustration, since they were unable to play any meaningful role in the administration of departments to which they were attached.

In May 1965 the first House of Assembly appointed a Select Committee on Constitutional Development which was chaired by Mr John Guise. This committee was to consider ways and means of preparing and presenting a draft for the

consideration of the House setting out constitutional proposals to serve as a guide for future constitutional development for Papua and New Guinea.

Increase from 64 to 94

In the second of three reports the Select Committee recommended an increase in the representation in the House of Assembly from 64 to 94 members. These were to be made up as follows:

(a) 10 official members appointed by the Governor-General on the nomination of the Administrator.

(b) 60 members representing Open electorates. These electorates were to be open to candidates of all races, and no educational bars were to be imposed.

(c) 15 members representing Regional electorates, which were to replace the Special standard of minimum standard of education of "Territory Intermediate Certificate" was to be required for candidates contesting these electorates. There was to be no racial or nationality bar for candidates standing for the Regional electorates.

The House of Assembly and the Australian Government accepted these recommendations and the Papua and New Guinea Act was amended again. As a result the number of Open electorates was increased by more than half and the Special electorates were replaced by Regional electorates, and also increased in number, so that almost all the administrative districts of the country constituted a separate Regional electorate.

The Select Committee in its Final Report also recommended an increase in the size and functions of the Administrator's Executive Council, and its rational integration with a system of Ministers and Assistant Ministers, to be chosen from elected members after consultation with the House.

These recommendations were accepted by the House without debate, and implemented by the Australian Parliament except for the title, "Ministers", which was changed to "Ministerial Members" as the Minister for Territories said these officers would not be exercising the full executive responsibility and authority.

DAY 1

In 1967 a major development took place when the Pangu Pati was formed. It was the first political party to establish support in most major regions of the country, and it rapidly gained the support of a significant proportion of the bet-

ter educated Papua New Guinean public servants. The main plank of its platform was immediate home rule and eventual independence.

During the last year of the second House fifteen MHAs joined the party and it began to exercise influence in proceedings of the House. The parliamentary leader of the party at that time was Mr (now Sir) Paul Lapun, the Member for Bougainville.

The 1968 general election resulted in a substantial increase in the proportion of Papua New Guinean members, not only through Open elector-

ates. In four of the Regional seats also Papua New Guineans were elected. One of these Papua New Guinean Regional members was Mr Michael Somare, who today becomes Papua New Guinea's first Prime Minister.

Though Pangu was the only party to field candidates in most regions of the country in that general election, many electors were suspicious of political parties, the nature of which was not widely understood, and only eleven Pangu candidates won seats. Nevertheless the party formed a reasonably

effective Opposition, and probably stimulated the formation of at least two other parties towards the end of the life of the House, namely the Peoples Progress Party, comprising 10 MHAs, headed by Mr Julius Chan (Namatanab), and the Highlands-based Congress party, which was later renamed the United Party, led by Mr Tel Abal (Wabani). The latter party comprised 45 members, did not try to control the House by always voting in a concerted way.

To Page 17



● FOUNDATION members of the Pangu Pati in 1967: Left to right, Sir Moori Kiki, Tony Voules, Pita Lus, Barry Holloway, Sir Paul Lapun, Ccc Abel, Michael Somare, Oola Oola-Rorua.

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"Employers' Federation em i wanpela National grup em i laik halvim ino memba bilong em tasol, olgeta man bilong dispela Kantri. Mipela laik kisim na bai mipela i hamamas moa long ol nupela Kampani na bisnes man i kamap memba long Federation. Mipela i tok aut long ol na askim ol i kam bung wantaim mipela long wok kamapim gut National bung wantaim."

The Federation is proud of its association with the government and the people of Papua New Guinea. We represent the private businesses of the country and we feel we have helped in Papua New Guinea's growth to nationhood. We pledge our support to the Papua New Guinean government, now and in the future. We will help it to realise its national goals in whatever way we can.

W—Post Courier, Tuesday, September 16, 1975

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DAY
1

From Page 14

The Peoples Progress Party stated that it stood for "strong stable and progressive government", while the United Party was in favor of gradual constitutional change and strongly opposed the idea of immediate self-government.

The Speaker of the Second House was Dr John Guise, who was largely responsible for the establishment of a Research and Information service for members of the House, and subsequently of the office of House of Assembly Council. These institutions have provided services to members which have enabled them to carry out their role as legislators and representatives of their people in a more effective way than had been possible previously.

All but one

were nationals

In the Second House the ministerial member system recommended by the Guise Committee was established, under which seven elected members of the House were chosen by the Ministerial Nominations Committee of the House, and an additional group of up to ten Assistant Ministerial members, could also be chosen by this Committee.

The seven Ministerial Members, of whom all but one were Papua New Guinean, sat with the Administrator, three official members and an additional elected member nominated by the Administrator (Mr Tom Leahy, who was later chosen as the Spokesman), as the Administrator's Executive Council.

The Council was initially simply a consultative body, as had been the Administrator's Council before it, but from March 1970 the Australian Government transferred to the A.E.C. responsibility for an increasingly wide range of departmental functions.

The Administrator was instructed that he was to act on the advice of the Ministerial Members in all matters in respect of which they had been given responsibility, and the official members of the Council were ordered not to use their vote in the Council on these matters.

Day-to-day

responsibility

Individual Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members were given day-to-day responsibility for many of the functions of departments over which they had authority.

Thus by the end of the Second House the Administrator's Executive Council was beginning to function as

a Cabinet and Papua New Guinea had progressed quite considerably along the way towards achieving self-government.

In June 1969 a new Select Committee on Constitutional Development was established. Its Chairman was the late Mr Paulus Arek, Member for Ijiviri Open. The Committee made two tours of Papua New Guinea to gauge the views of the people on further steps towards self-government and ultimate independence. It also visited India, Ceylon, Pacific and African countries to obtain first-hand information on the functioning of

their constitutions and in particular, their systems of government.

Early in 1971 the Select Committee on Constitutional Development presented its Final Report which, except for a recommendation that the name of the country be changed to Niugini, was adopted by the House.

The Committee recommended that although in its view the majority of the people of Papua New Guinea did not want to see self-government achieved until after 1976, nevertheless preparations should be made for the step to

be taken to internal self-government towards the end of the term of the Third House of Assembly if the people were then ready for it.

The Committee said it believed in "the planned gradual development of Papua and New Guinea for internal self-government" and believed that the attainment of internal self-government should merely be a further step in an orderly process of development.

The Committee also recommended an increase in the membership of the House of Assembly to a maximum of 107 members,

comprising 13 Regional electorates, an increase of three, making one for each district of the country, be based on a common and 82 Open electorates, an increase of 13. It recommended that there be a maximum number of three nominated members, nominated for special purposes, if the new House considered them necessary, and a reduction in the number of official members from 10 to four. Papua New Guinea's national flag and emblem were also recommended by the Committee.

A record 611 candidates nominated for the elections for the

1972 House of Assembly. The elections, which were held from February 19 to March 11, 1972, were the third national elections to roll.

Seventy-four of the 84 sitting members offered themselves for re-election. Four candidates were women, but only one, Miss Josephine Abilish (Central Regional), who soon after her election became the leader of the Papua Besea Movement, which seeks independent statehood for Papua, was successful.

For the first time party politics played a significant part in the general elections. Four main political parties contested the election — the United Party, the Pangu Pati, the Peoples Progress Party and the New Guinea National Party — but it was not compulsory for a candidate. It was therefore difficult to assess accurately party affiliations. Many candidates apparently still felt that they stood a better chance of success on their own rather than as a member of a party.

The United Party claimed to have had 315 candidates in 94 electorates, but it did not publish a list of these candidates. The number of candidates with known party affiliations were: United Party 44, Pangu Pati 48, the Peoples Progress Party 29, and the New National Party Four.

To Page 18

Then—two more Parties



SELECT Committee on Constitutional Development, Canberra, February 2, 1970. Left to right, Mr Mariabe Yuwi, Matthias To Liman (back of head to camera), Tei Abal (leaning forward), Geoff Littler, Donatus Mola, Ebua Olewale, Les Johnson, Paulus Arek (chairman), Oala Oala-Rarua, Tom Leahy (obscured), Michael Somare.

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**DAY
1**

Politics plays a major part

● From Page 17

The United Party was represented in all areas, the Pangu Pati principally in Papua and the New Guinea coastal region, the People's Progress Party in all areas except the Highlands and the New Guinea National Party, in the Highlands districts only. The Matangian Association had one candidate in each of four of the five East New Britain electorates.

Separate followings

The Second House of Assembly had lowered the voting age to 18 so that in the elections for the Third House young people between the ages of 18 and 21 were able to vote for first time. The electoral roll had increased to 1,500,000.

His Excellency, the Governor-General of Australia, Sir Paul Hasluck, officially opened the Third House of Assembly on April 20, 1972. Mr Perry Kwan, member for Kavieng Open electorate, was elected Speaker of the House and Father John Mommis member for Bougainville Regional, elected Chairman of Committees. Mr Kwan later resigned, during the second meeting.

and Mr Barry Holloway, member for Eastern Highlands Regional, was elected as the new Speaker.

A Coalition Group emerged on the first day of the first meeting of the new House, made up of the Pangu Pati, the People's Progress Party, the National Party, the Matangian Association and a number of independent members, including the former Speaker of the Second House of Assembly, Dr John Guise. The Coalition chose as its leader Mr Michael Somare, the parliamentary leader of the Pangu Pati and member for East Sepik Regional.

Mr Somare was officially known at that time as the Deputy Chairman of the Administrator's Executive Council but his position was immediately known unofficially as that of Chief Minister. This change in designation was formalised some months later.

With the parties that make up the National Coalition, Mr Somare formed a 17-man Ministry, 10 of whom were members of the Administrator's Executive Council. Dr Guise became Deputy Chief Minister, and Mr Julius Chan, the parliamentary leader of the People's Progress Party,

became the Leader of Government Business in the House of Assembly. The fourth member of the group known as the "Coalition leaders" was Mr Thomas Kavall, leader of the National Party.

The late Mr Matthias Toliman, who was the member for Gazelle Open, and parliamentary leader of the United Party, became Leader of the Opposition and Mr Tei Abal, the present Leader, his Deputy.

The Coalition Government formed the first elected government of the country and quickly began to implement the major policies in its platform.

The role of the Administrator and the other official members became advisory only, from the outset, and the Australian Government readily accepted the substantial advance towards complete internal self-government which this change of role in the Administrator's Executive Council represented.

The official representation in the Administrator's Executive Council was reduced during 1983 when three of the four official members other than the Administrator retired or resigned before Self-Government

Day.

Soon after the formation of the Coalition Government, it was clear to the Government and members of the House that the task of the next Committee of parliamentarians concerned with constitutional development would be the major one of proposing a constitution for Papua New Guinea when it attained self-government.

On this occasion, instead of establishing a select committee of parliament, as had been the practice in earlier years, the Government proposed, and the House accepted, that the new committee be a Government-appointed one known as the Constitutional Planning Committee, which would nevertheless comprise parliamentarians only and have its composition and functions endorsed by the House.

The major reason for this change was stated to be to allow the committee maximum flexibility, so that it could submit draft sections of its reports to the Administrator's Executive Council and to the Australian Government for comment, also seek public reaction to sections of its draft proposals before completion of the final

report.

There was initially some disagreement between the Government and the Opposition as to the composition of the Committee, but when the Government conceded an additional position in the Committee for an Opposition member, the House approved the establishment and terms of reference of the committee in September 1972.

The Chief Minister, Mr Michael Somare, was Chairman ex-officio of the Committee, and Father John Mommis, the Chairman of Committees and member for Bougainville Regional, was Deputy Chairman. The former Chairman of the House of Assembly Select Committees on Constitutional Development,

Dr John Guise, and the late Mr Paulus Arck, then Minister for Information, were both members of the committee, together with 12 backbenchers, six of whom were members of the Coalition and six members of the United Party Opposition.

All major parties and groups which were represented in the House at that time had at least one member in the committee.

The task set for the committee (which was to become known as the CPC) in its terms of reference, was to recommend a Constitution for internal self-government in a united Papua New Guinea, with a view to eventual independence. In addition the committee was to recom-

mend on the way in which the Constitution was to be implemented.

During the following 18 months, the committee consulted the people on the basis of a number of discussion papers it prepared. These raised major issues such as:

● Who would be a citizen of Papua New Guinea?

● What should be the relations between the central government, possible regional or district level governments, and local governments?

● What should be the composition and role of the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary?

● Whether Papua New Guinea should have a "Bill of Rights" entrenched in the Constitution.



● Mr Chan



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MEMBERS of the first National Coalition Government: Left to right, Kavali, Aureka, Poe, Jephcott, Somara, Arek, Lus, Rea, Soli, Olewale, Kiki, Mola, Guise, Diria, Sasakila, Okuk.

DAY 1

- What kind of pub-service Papua New Guinea should have;
 - Whether it should have an Ombudsman; and
 - What should be the limits of emergency powers which the Government of the day should have available to it in times of crisis?
- With the assistance

of the Government Liaison Branch, discussion groups were established in most parts of the country for the purpose of discussing the issues raised by the committee.

More than 200 groups were established, comprising local opinion leaders, some of whom were Councillors, but many belonging to social or other interest groups. A number of the groups comprised schoolchildren — some in primary schools and some in secondary schools. Many of the tertiary institutions, including both of the universities, also participated.

These groups discussed the matters raised in the papers circulated by the committee and sent direct to the committee their views on them. When the committee later toured the country, many of the discussion group leaders were present at the public meetings, which were held in all districts in well over 100 different centres.

Meetings in all districts

These leaders expressed orally the views which their groups had formed, whilst other members of the public took the opportunity to express their

CPC's work

opinions. In all, well over 2000 group and individual submissions were received by the Committee and these, together with the expressions of opinion given at the public meetings (which were recorded by stenographers), provided the basis for many of the Committee's major decisions.

The Committee submitted two interim reports to the House of Assembly, but these were not debated; it was the Final Report around which much controversy and protracted debate centred.

Towards the end of the CPC's work, full internal self-government was attained after the House had endorsed the December 1, 1973 as the date for this historic event.

Despite the forebodings of many expatriates and some people in less developed areas, the transition to self-government was achieved quietly and smoothly.

The major constitutional change which occurred at that time was the complete withdrawal of the Administrator (who now became High Commissioner) and the remaining official member, from the Administrator's Executive Council, which was renamed the "Executive Council".

Before the committee completed its report, discussions were held between Cabinet Ministers and the Committee Members in or-

der to try to reach agreement on as many issues as possible. In the event, although agreement was reached on a number of matters, there were a significant number of important issues on which no consensus was achieved.

Thus in June 1974, when a draft of the committee's report was tabled in the House of Assembly, the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister tabled a Minority Report in which they expressed disagreement with a number of the recommendations of the Committee.

Of these, probably the most important were those concerning citizenship; the composition and role of Parliament; the powers and degree of constitutional entrenchment of the proposed new district level governments to be known as provincial governments; the need for a separate head of state; the extent to which the Constitution should be entrenched and the degree to which it should contain detailed provisions as well as statements of general principle.

During the week following the tabling of the Draft Report its contents were discussed informally at meetings of the various parties, and as a result of these discussions the CPC made some changes to its draft recommendations.

• To Page 20

Post-Courier, Tuesday, September 16, 1975—19



• THE SPEAKER of the House of Assembly, Mr Barry Holloway. He has declined to wear the Speaker's wig, until today, when he is expected to put it on to mark the first meeting of the National Parliament.

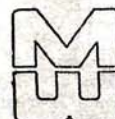


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22—Post-Courier, Thursday, September 16, 1975

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DAY 1

From Page 19

When the Committee's Final Report was tabled in August 1974, the Government tabled its own set of constitutional proposals in the form of a Government Paper. In this document, the Government indicated the recommendations of the CPC which it supported and also set out the alternative proposals which it was putting forward on points where it disagreed with particular recommendations of the CPC.

These two documents, together with a third, presented by the United Party, were thoroughly debated by the House of Assembly between March 1975 and March 1975, and final instructions were set by resolution of the House for the First Legislative Council to prepare the Draft Constitution.

In general, the Government Paper followed the lines of the Minority Report, though it included significant changes such as the proposal that foreign citizens be eligible for provisional citizenship rather than full citizenship during the eight years immediately following Independence Day.

The CPC proposed that foreign citizens be required to wait for up to eight years after Independence before

being eligible for citizenship. It emphasised, however, that once naturalised, a person would have the same rights and responsibilities as those who obtained their citizenship automatically.



DEPUTY Chairman of the CPC, Father John Momis.

The same differences over other major issues re-emerged, with the CPC recommending a strong constitutionally entrenched committee system of Parliament and the entrenchment of important powers and functions of the proposed new provincial governments, whereas the Government sought to keep to a minimum the constitutional requirements regarding parliamentary committees and provincial governments.

The United Party's

Controversy and debate...

months since its foundation, four former CPC members emerged as the leaders, namely Father John Momis (Bougainville), Mr John Kaupa (Chuave), Mr John Kapulin (Rabaul) and Mr McKenzie Daugli (Northern).

Shortly after its foundation, the Nationalist Pressure Group and the then recently established Country Party comprising 10 members under the leadership of Mr Sinake Giregire (Dauro) formed an informal alliance in the constitutional debates, and this grouping formed the "third force" in the grueling controversy over the Constitution, both inside and outside the House, which lasted until the eve of Independence.

Over that period compromises were reached between the three groups in informal discussions in relation to many matters of contention, but on some questions no compromise proved possible, and these were determined by divisions in the House.

Although the Government won most of these votes it lost (nearly lost) sufficient of them against the combined forces of the United Party and the Country Party Nationalist Pressure Group to ensure that there was usually an air of uncertainty about the outcome of a particular trial of strength.

To Page 22

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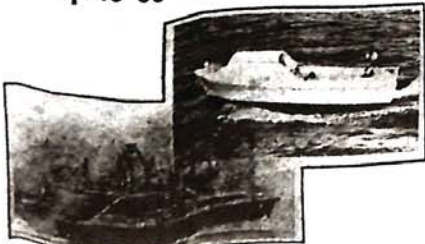
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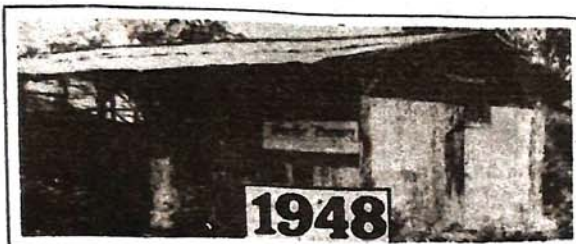
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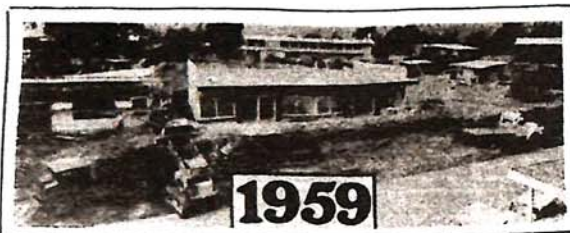
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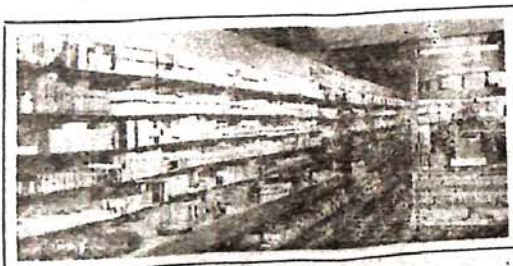
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1948 The original initiator of Morobe Pharmacies was one John McKeon in Lae at a time of complete annihilation. The Pharmacy was situated opposite the junction of Huon and Markham Roads at the bottom of the hill and was in operation for about six years. The Army hospital which was then situated where the present Morobe Pharmacy, Fourth Street, Lae is today, was very helpful in the supply of stock which enabled it to get underway.



1975



1975

1975 — Morobe Pharmacies is still actively trading in Fourth Street and among its thirteen Papua New Guinean Staff members is Mr Iru Lua, who commenced work in 1955 and Mr Daniel Kavangis who commenced work in 1964; and now both shareholders in the Company.

CONGRATULATIONS PAPUA NEW GUINEA ON THE EVENT OF YOUR INDEPENDENCE

1953 — Mr John McKeon moved into another shop situated on the top of the hill within a series of shops within the present picture theatre building erected by Mr Harry Starr.

1955 — Mr K. N. Worrall negotiated with Mr John McKeon to purchase his business — stock £350, Goodwill £50, Rent £6 and takings were approximately £50 per week. At this point, much help was forthcoming in terms of stock and support from Mr E. D. Clarke in Rabaul.

Shortly after the new hospital was erected and with the closing down of the old Army hospital, new land for the commercial centre of Lae was provided. On part of this land the present Morobe Pharmacy was erected. It was designed by Mr John Myles with the help of Mr Gordon Richards and built by Mr Seeto Kin Sun, and business commenced operation in 1959.

1961 — Mr K. N. Worrall formed a company K. N. Worrall & Co. Pty. Ltd. The shareholders being primarily clients and friends of Mr Worrall.

1965 — The Company opened a pharmacy in Madang. This proved successful and resulted in the formation of a wholly-owned subsidiary, the Madang Pharmacy Pty. Ltd. in July 1968. In 1965 a further pharmacy was opened in Lae called the Lae Pharmacy.

1967 — The Company moved to Mt. Hagen and the Mt. Hagen Pharmacy was opened for business on the 24th April of that year.

1968 — The Wewak Pharmacy was opened for business January of that year.

1969 — New Guinea Wholesale Drug Company Pty. Ltd. was incorporated on the 27th September and commenced trading on the 1st July, 1970.

1970 — The Company acquired a major shareholding in Morobe Newsagency in Lae.

1971 — The Company, together with E. D. Clarke (Rabaul) Pty. Ltd. and T. W. Johnston & Co. Pty. Ltd. of Port Moresby, both pharmaceutical companies, initiated Bougainville Pharmacies Pty. Ltd. Trading commenced in October of that year.

1972 — The Company changed its name from the well known K. N. Worrall & Co. Pty. Ltd. to the now Morobe Pharmacies Pty. Ltd.



By Paul Connor, Tuesday, September 16, 1975

Constitution makes major changes

From Page 20

The method which was unanimously chosen by the House for the adoption of the Constitution was for the MHAs to sit as a Constituent Assembly in their capacity as elected representatives of the people and to debate and adopt the Constitution, together with associated laws, without any formal legal authority to do so.

This was done in order to make the Constitution "autochthonous" (home-grown), owing nothing to Australian law for its validity and legitimacy.

Discussions on early drafts of the Constitution were protracted by disagreements between the three main political groups about the extent to which the instructions set by the House of Assembly. However, eventually a fourth draft of the Constitution commenced in May of this year.

The Constitution was finally adopted by the Assembly on August 15 — one month before Independence Day. In the meantime, the House of Assembly, on a division agreed to the date for Independence proposed by the Chief Minister, Mr. Somare.

The making of Papua New Guinea's Constitution has been a good demonstration of the effectiveness of the country's recently developed democratic process. The people were, at an early stage, fully consulted and a parliament, playing a central role, provided the focus for the issues which were raised.

Debate on the draft Constitution and associated organic laws (constitutional laws which are separate from the Constitution itself, but form part of the constitutional framework) took place over the next three months.

Unlike the pre-Independence situation in most other territories which have become independent during the past two decades, in Papua New Guinea the great issues about the kind of society and the

type of development which Papua New Guineans want after Independence, have been widely discussed and explored before Independence. Instead of being left for consideration after independence, nationhood has been achieved.

As a result it would seem that the political consciousness of at least the better educated people and many of the local leaders of the country, has been significantly raised, and the degree of the participation in the political process increased.

The one major issue which has not been satisfactorily resolved during the constitution making process is the call by the people of Bougainville for substantial provincial autonomy. This is despite the foresight of the Government in establishing the CPC and choosing Father John Momis of Bougainville as its deputy chairman, and despite the effort of the CPC in evolving, after consulting the people, a system of political and administrative decentralisation for the whole of PNG (including Bougainville).

The resolution of the future relationship between the people of Papua New Guinea, other than Bougainville, and of the people of Bougainville therefore remains to be worked out after Independence.

The new National Parliament which comes into being on Independence Day, initially has the same composition as the House of Assembly immediately before Independence.

However, a new Boundaries Commission established under the Constitution is already considering changes to the present electoral boundaries to meet the requirements of the Constitution concerning the General Election for the second National Parliament due to be held in May and June 1977.

Instead of the present 82 open electorates con-

taining widely varying populations, the Commission is to make recommendations for a redistribution of seats so that these variations in population (for example, one electorate comprised 17,000 people while another was made up of 44,000 people at the time of the 1972 General Election) is reduced to a 20% difference from the average.

Because of the difficulties in achieving this, the Boundaries Commission has been given some flexibility in the number of electorates it proposes. It is empowered to recommend the establishment of between 61 and 87 seats.

The number of Regional electorates which are renamed "Provincial electorates" to follow the new name given to districts named "provinces" will, however, be increased by two as from Independence Day, because two new districts have been created since the 1972 elections. These are the Enga District in the Highlands, and the National Capital District.

The qualifications for these provincial seats have been liberalised compared with those for the present Regional seats in that the educational qualification of Territory Intermediate Certificate has been dropped.

The provision for three nominated members has also been retained, although the CPC had recommended their abolition.

The qualifications for candidates for election have been changed, the age limit having been raised to 25 years and the requirement that each candidate must be a citizen, having been established. Also a candidate may stand in the electorate in which he was born, irrespective of whether he has lived there for any length of time since his birth.

The method of voting and qualifications for voters have also been altered. The optional preferential sys-

tem is now replaced by the "first past the post" system, and only citizens will be able to vote.

Under the new Constitution there will be a Public Accounts Committee and a number of other permanent parliamentary committees, the work of which should cover all major fields of the activities of the National Government.

In recommending the establishment of these committees, the CPC said that it was concerned to ensure that the National Parliament would be a truly effective body. It said that its members felt that Parliament should be able to play a more constructive role than is usually provided for in other countries, particularly in a Westminster type system of government and its variations.

The Committee's conviction that a strong system of committees is the most effective way of giving Parliament that constructive role was endorsed by the Constituent Assembly, and the Constitution allows for the development of such a system. The Constitution says that the establishment of these committees is "in order to ensure full and active participation by backbenchers in the work of the Parliament and of the Government."

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of these committees are, in principle, to come from different sides of the Parliament and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of each committee are to be granted full access to each Minister having responsibilities relevant to the jurisdiction and functions of the particular committee.

By arrangement with the Minister concerned, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman are to have access to the Head of the Minister's Department and to be entitled to be briefed and consulted on major policy issues.

The Constitution also provides that the business in Parliament is



SIR John Guise and Mr Somare drink a toast to the House just ended — and the National Parliament soon to take its place.

to be so arranged as to allow reasonable time for committees of the Parliament to perform their functions adequately. The Standing Orders of Parliament are to make provision to ensure that such time is allowed either within or outside the sitting hours of the Parliament.

These provisions stem from dissatisfaction expressed by members of the CPC and by many other members of Parliament in relation to the functioning of committees in the House of Assembly.

Whilst it is true that some of these committees have at times been effective, the Public Accounts Committee and Subordinate Legislation Committee, generally there has not been an effective committee system, and in the 1972 House of Assembly there have been no committees to which particular major bills or reports could be referred for detailed considerations to be made to the House as a whole.

The Constitution, therefore, provides an opportunity for the great majority of Members of Parliament to become much more actively involved in parliamentary and government business than they have been to date.

The term of each Parliament, under the new Constitution, is to be five years, instead of four under the Papua and New Guinea Act. The Constitutional Planning Committee had recommended the retention of the four year term, but the Government successfully proposed that

this be extended to five years.

The new National Executive Council is to be known as the National Executive Council. It will be headed by the Prime Minister, and will be a parliamentary executive, all members of it having to be Members of Parliament. It is to have collective responsibility to the people through Parliament, for the proper carrying out of the executive government of Papua New Guinea.

To ensure fair elections

The National Executive will consist of the Head of State, acting in accordance with the advice of the National Executive Council (which comprises all the Ministers); of a Minister; or of some other body specified in a constitutional law, such as the new Judicial and Legal Services Commission (which will be responsible for choosing judges and magistrates, the Public Prosecutor and the Public Solicitor).

The Prime Minister who heads the National Executive Council, will be appointed by the Head of State after being chosen by Parliament at the first meeting of the Parliament after a General Election, or at other times when the occasion for appointment of a Prime Minister arises (for example, death or incapacity of a Prime Minister).

Under the Constitution, Mr Michael So-



mare and the other ministers in his Government, automatically become members of the first National Executive Council on Independence Day.

These provisions in the Constitution concerning the Executive were the subject of much controversy during the year preceding Independence, particularly in relation to the question of the Head of State. The CPC had recommended that there be no Head of State, but when the Committee's report was debated in the House of Assembly most members of the House supported a Government counter-proposal that there be a separate Head of State, who would, however, exercise no discretion in carrying out his functions.

Subsequently, the Draft Constitution was submitted to the Constituent Assembly for consideration. The Government modified its original proposal by seeking the Constituent Assembly's endorsement of the proposition that the Queen of England be Head of State and a Papua New Guinean be Governor-General.

To Page 24

The surprisingly slim ball pen for such a big-hearted refill.



This is one of the Parker International Classic ball pens designed to look lean and feel light, but be far from light on the ink supply. Up to 80,000 words is what you can expect from one refill, and clear, clean writing to the last word. The Parker ball point is made

from tungsten carbide, which is the third-hardest substance there is, and it's machined so accurately that we can offer it in extra fine, fine, medium or broad point sizes. This is the sterling silver model, K19.00. Brushed stainless steel, K7.50. 12ct gold-filled,

K20.00. 14ct gold-filled, K27.00. Vermeil, gold/sterling, K32.00. Matching pencils for each. (Recommended retail prices.)

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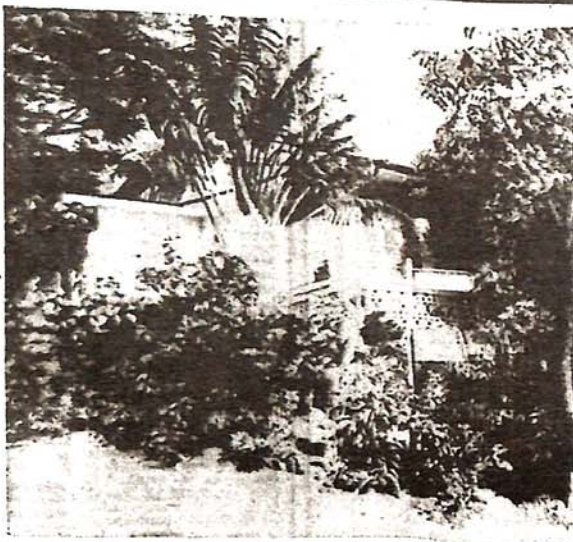
Post-Courier, Tuesday, September 16, 1975-23



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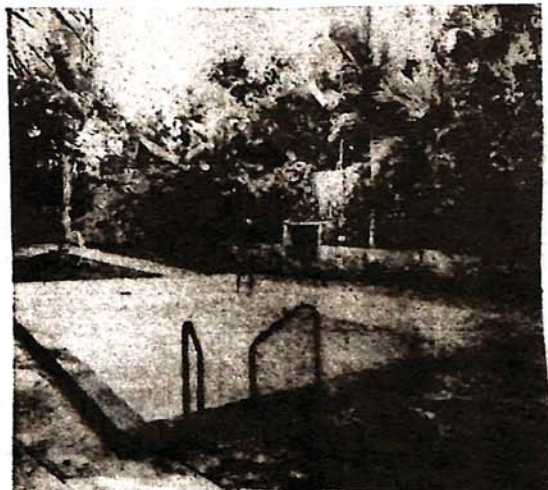
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In short, your stay at the "OUTRIGGER MOTEL" enables you to keep in touch with the life of the city and yet to totally relax in a quiet, relaxed atmosphere.

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PHONE PM 24 2841

26—Post Courier, Tuesday, September 24, 1975

Japan Air Lines
congratulates the people
of Papua New Guinea on
achieving independence

We never forget how important you are.
JAPAN AIR LINES



It was long, arduous but creative

• From Page 22

After some public debate of the issue and spirited speeches in the Constituent Assembly the Constituent Assembly endorsed the proposal and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth today becomes Papua New Guinea's Head of State.

The first Governor-General of Papua New Guinea was chosen by the Constituent Assembly on July 29 of this year by secret ballot. Our first Governor-General, Dr. John Guise, who has been described as the father figure in Papua New Guinea politics, becomes Governor-General today.

A number of private members' bills have been passed over the years, some of the more notable of which have been Dr. Percy Chatterton's Human Rights Act of 1971, Sir Paul Lapun's Sorcery Act of 1971, Mr. Naipuri Malina's Crocodile Protection Act of 1974 and Mr. William Eichhorn's Legal Representation Acts of 1975.

Some major motions have also been passed by the House which have greatly influenced Government policy. One example of these is the motion introduced by Father Momis on mining ventures in providing the basis for a new government policy in regard to future mining ventures. The policy which the Government later announced followed closely the provisions of the House's resolution.

However, as has already been indicated, the most important role played by Parliament in recent years has been in the field of constitutional development and constitution making. The Select Committees established during the first and second Houses of Assembly prepared the way for the tasks which the third House faced and carried out — the framing of a "home-grown" Constitution for Independence, and the timing of self-government and Independence.

The work of the CPC and of Members of the House of Assembly, sitting first as members of the House, and later as members of the



• Dr. PERCY CHATTERTON . . . Human Rights Act, 1971



• Mr. NAIPURI MALINA . . . Crocodile Protection Act, 1974.

National Constituent Assembly, was long and arduous, but at the same time creative, and of the greatest importance to the future of Papua New Guinea.

The Constitution Planning Committee in its Final Report summed up the role of Papua New Guinea's new National Parliament in these words:

"If government is to be truly responsible to the people it is vital that those whom the people elect should be able to contribute actively and effectively to the government of the nation."

"The legislature should not be seen as a rival of the executive arm of government, but rather as a full and constructive partner. It can then help to ensure the overall effectiveness of government by keeping the executive accountable to the people."

This view would seem to reflect that of most members of Parliament and probably also of the people of Papua New Guinea.



• Mr. WILLIAM EICHHORN . . . Legal Representation Act, 1975



• Sir PAUL LAPUN . . . Sorcery Act, 1971.



26—Post-Courier, Tuesday, September 16, 1975

In commemoration of independence,
the Bank of Papua New Guinea
announces
the first gold coin in our history



COIN SHOWN 1/10 TIMES ITS ACTUAL SIZE

THE 100 KINA GOLD COIN

Content: 900/1000 fine gold. Weight: 9.57 grams

Orders for PROOFS must be postmarked by September 30, 1975

ON SEPTEMBER 16, 1975, Papua New Guinea will become an independent sovereign nation. In commemoration of this historic event, the Bank of Papua New Guinea is proud to announce the issuance of the 100 Kina gold coin. This will be the first gold coin in our history. It will be an official monetary coin, and will circulate as legal tender in Papua New Guinea.

On one side, the coin will bear the portrait of our first Prime Minister, the Honourable Michael Somare. The other side will bear the Bird of Paradise—our national symbol—together with the five stars of the Southern Cross, just as they appear on our national flag.

Orders are now being accepted for individual Proof coins as well as for Brilliant Uncirculated Specimens. The coins will be minted for Papua New Guinea by The Franklin Mint, the world's largest private mint. Orders may be entered in accordance with the following instructions.

BRILLIANT UNCIRCULATED SPECIMENS: Selected coins of very high quality, minted with a fully polished surface and free of minting defects. Brilliant Uncirculated Specimens of the 100 Kina gold coin are available at face value, plus a handling charge of 3 Kina. There is no limit on the number of coins that may be ordered. However, orders can be accepted only until the authorized limit has been reached. The Bank of Papua New Guinea must therefore reserve the right to limit quantities, or even to refuse orders as necessary.

PROOF COINS: The first striking of the 100 Kina gold coin will be flawless Proofs, on which the finely sculptured design stands out in bold, frosted relief against a brilliant mirror-like background. Proofs are traditionally the form most highly valued by coin collectors. There is an absolute limit of one Proof coin per order, and all orders for Proofs must be postmarked by September 25, 1975. The official issue price is 140 Kina per Proof plus a 3 Kina per coin handling charge.

OFFICIAL ORDER FORM

THE 100 KINA GOLD COIN OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Proof orders must be postmarked by September 30, 1975

Bank of Papua New Guinea
Box 121 P.O., Port Moresby

Please enter my order for the 1975 100 Kina Gold Coin of Papua New Guinea, as follows:

☐ ONE PROOF COIN, at the official issue price of 140K plus 3K for handling K _____

☐ BRILLIANT UNCIRCULATED SPECIMENS, at face value of 100K plus 3K per coin for handling K _____

Total of order: K _____

Remittance enclosed: K _____

Mr. _____
Mrs. _____
Miss _____

Address _____

ALL ORDERS SUBJECT TO ACCEPTANCE. Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery.

Post-Courier, Tuesday, September 16, 1975-27

special
offer

Medals for Independence



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You'll find one on every 20's pack of
Paradise Gold King Size filter cigarettes.
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colours—red, black and yellow.
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friends!

This offer is for a limited period only.
And remember—

Paradise Gold belongs to
Papua New Guinea.

28—Post-Courier Tuesday, September 16, 1975

Thousands celebrate all over country

The New Guinea islands were well and truly prepared for Independence Day yesterday, with an exciting festive atmosphere in all main centres.

Rabaul, its population mushroomed with hundreds of visitors, was heavily decorated with streamers, flags and traditional carvings.

All businesses in town made an effort to decorate for the celebrations.

The Tolai people in particular put considerable effort into having all main roads with gaily-painted sticks and carvings.

In Kavieng and Lorengau preparations were well in hand and the people of both centres looked forward to almost a week of festivities.

On Bougainville there is every indication that bigger crowds will take part in celebrations today than for the previous year on September 1.

Crowds packed the mining township of Arawa yesterday bringing a boom to business. One shopkeeper described the atmosphere

as electrically exciting and happy.

For the past few days, the Arawa town area has reverberated with the sound of Kundu drums as tribal groups practise for the many organised singings.

Despite statements of boycott threats, huge celebrations are planned in all Bougainville main centres.

Meanwhile, in Lae six men yesterday performed a dance to pre-empt war-chimes for Independence celebrations.

The men, from the Goroka area, performed to combat rain because Port Moresby's O'onga Maughiva was dancing for rain at the weekend.

The group's performance showed that they were doing the real thing.

On Monday night, 33.2 mm of rain was recorded in Lae city.

The District Commissioner, Mr Joseph Nomabri, opened the Morobe District Cultural Centre near Bulibum Village. About 500 people attended the opening.

TEI ABAL'S MESSAGE ON INDEPENDENCE

A day to be treasured by all of us

Today is a great day for the people of Papua New Guinea. It is a day we will all remember and our future sons and daughters will treasure.

It has been through the warm generous efforts of the people of Australia that we have come out of the dark to see this bright new day — September 16, 1975.

I wish to thank you for all you have done and, on behalf of the people of this nation, express their most sincere thanks.

I hope that our friendship with Australia will not only endure, but grow ever stronger.

To our friends in other countries too, I would like to express the very real appreciation of the help that you are giving and hope that you will continue to help us build this nation so that its potential will be realised, not only for our own happiness and welfare but also so that we can help others in our turn.



As the Leader of the Opposition United Party, I hereby wish to warmly welcome our distinguished visitors who are here to share with the people of this country, this most historic moment.

I would particularly like to express my pleasure and appreciation at your presence.

We people of Papua and New Guinea can be very happy on this great day for our country and especially for the fact that we are achieving our sovereign status without blood, sweat or tears — unlike those many others who have struggled long and bitterly for their sovereign independence.

Our progress to this happy day has been made very easy for us because of our relationship with Australia and its enlightened help.

From the very beginning, when the Opposition was officially recognised by Parliament, its leaders had decided that a stable Government was the only real way to achieve the happy future we all wanted for our people.

The United Party leader, decided that there would be no Opposition merely for the sake of Opposition, nor would we exploit political crises to bring down the Government.

We felt that if our first self-governing and independent Government was to be brought down before the next election, then it would be very difficult to have a strong and stable Government, which any developing country needs.

We decided that to grasp Government and power for ourselves, by no matter what means, might be what other Governments in other countries would do, but that we would not do this in the best interests of Papua New Guinea.

The reason I am making this statement

tribute and thanks to those loyal United Party members who have steadfastly supported me and the party leaders in this policy, from which we have never deviated.

They have played a very real, constructive and substantial part in stable Government for Papua New Guinea.

Today, September 16, 1975, is Independence Day for Papua New Guinea. It is a day that my party and I have looked forward to — our only doubts being whether we had taken sufficient time in preparing a strong and solid foundation on which to build the nation.

Let there be no misunderstanding on our reasons for opposing the Government's original intention to have Independence on December 1, 1974.

It was to prepare this foundation — this Constitution which now we have,

and which we would not have had, had Independence been in December, 1974.

Our happiness on this day, therefore, is due not only today and its implications, but the fact that a properly adopted and sound Constitution is established to guarantee the future rights and happiness of our citizens.

Today is not the end but the beginning of our long road to full development and maturity as a nation.

It is my most heartfelt hope that all the people of this nation, and this Government, will work together not only for the good and welfare of Papua New Guinea but to contribute to the development and happiness of all mankind.

I am sure that if we all do this we will continue to have the blessing of God, and under Him Papua New Guinea will be a truly Christian sovereign state.

South Pacific Machinery
extends
Congratulations
to the
People and Government
of Papua New Guinea
on this great occasion,
Independence Day

Papua New Guinea is developing in many areas, and more and more attention is being paid to the field of Agriculture. For this reason, we import and locally-produce top quality farming machinery, selected to suit the requirements particular to agriculture in this country.

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Bulibum Mkt St. Boroko Monday-Thursday 8am-6pm.

Post-Courier, Tuesday, September 16, 1973—29

CHART

NEW GUINIA TOWN		
Tuesday, September 16		
H	7.23pm	1.0m
L	1.29am	2.23m
		0.6m
Wednesday, September 17		
H	7.23pm	1.2m
L	1.29am	2.23m
		0.7m
Thursday, September 18		
H	7.27pm	0.6m
L	0.82am	1.2m
		2.2m
Friday, September 19		
H	7.27pm	0.7m
L	0.81pm	2.1m
		0.2m
Saturday, September 20		
H	8.44am	1.9m
L	2.46pm	2.1m
		0.4m
Sunday, September 21		
H	9.07am	1.2m
L	3.25am	2.0m
		0.2m
Monday, September 22		
H	8.15pm	1.3m
L	3.25pm	1.0m
		0.2m
Tuesday, September 23		
H	9.20am	1.2m
L	3.41am	1.0m
		1.1m
HUSMARK ARCHIPLAGO (Including Niue Island)		
Tuesday, September 16		
H	7.16pm	1.0m
L	10.02am	1.2m
		0.8m
Wednesday, September 17		
H	4.67pm	1.3m
L	9.55am	0.7m
		1.7m
Thursday, September 18		
H	5.27pm	1.2m

		4.20pm	1.30m
L		9.20pm	1.30m
Friday, September 19		9.20pm	1.20m
H		2.30pm	1.20m
		4.15pm	1.20m
		9.15pm	1.20m
Saturday, September 20		4.15pm	1.1m
L		4.12pm	1.40m
		9.12pm	1.40m
		10.14pm	0.9m
Sunday, September 21		4.15pm	1.50m
H		2.75m	1.70m
		4.45m	1.40m
		9.20pm	1.40m
Monday, September 22		4.15pm	1.50m
H		3.55pm	1.2m
		4.15pm	1.2m
		9.40pm	0.9m
Tuesday, September 23		4.15pm	1.6m
H		4.16pm	1.2m
		9.15pm	1.3m
		9.15pm	1.3m
		11.33pm	1.0m
PAPA'S COAST			
(Terminating Port)			
Tuesday, September 16		4.15pm	1.2m
H		5.22pm	0.7m
		9.52pm	0.2m
Wednesday, September 17		4.15pm	0.9m
H		2.55pm	0.7m
		2.55pm	0.7m
		10.25pm	0.2m
Thursday, September 18		4.15pm	0.9m
H		3.30pm	0.7m
		4.15pm	0.6m
		10.45pm	0.2m
Friday, September 19		4.15pm	0.9m
H		4.04pm	0.6m
		5.40pm	0.6m
		11.25pm	0.2m
Saturday, September 20		4.15pm	0.9m
H		5.22pm	0.6m
		4.15pm	0.4m
Sunday, September 21		4.15pm	0.9m
H		4.30pm	0.4m
Monday, September 22		4.15pm	0.9m
H		4.20pm	0.4m
Tuesday, September 23		4.15pm	0.9m
H		2.34pm	0.6m

[illegible]

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FINALLY TONIGHT

One of these men
is working for the C.I.A.

Company's effort

Employees of the Seeto Kul Group in Papua New Guinea have contributed K2638.10 towards the Independence Day celebrations.

The chief organiser and chairman of Lae's Independence Day Committee, Mr Werner Knoll, said the contribution was "very unique".

"It is a terrific effort that such a company could contribute this amount towards Papua New Guinea's Independence," Mr Knoll said.

FINALLY

TONIGHT 7.30

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LAE. PH. 424746

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KENYA
THE
SYNDICATE
NRC

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WORLD
AT THEIR
FEET**


MEXICO 1970

ON THE
CINEMA SCREEN
IN COLOUR
THE WORLD CUP
REUNION 1970




ON THE
CINEMA SCREEN
IN COLOUR
THE WORLD CUP

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MICHAEL LATIER

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Music by ARTHUR FREEDMAN (1942-1971)
Presented by Columbia Pictures A Division of Columbia Pictures Industries, Inc.

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“THE CHINESE

**JOHN WAYNE'S
BLOODIEST**

**BLOODIEST
WESTERN
SUMMER**

John Wayne

Richard B.
"Big"

36—Post Courier, Tuesday, September 16, 1975

- ACROSS**
- Part of a car
 - Women's quarters (Malam)
 - Snapnet, Japan
 - Of recent origin
 - Once more
 - Arrested
 - Mill
 - City, Italy
 - Mark of infamy
 - Mass of unwrought metal
 - Picture puzzle
 - Try a little of
 - Run away privately
 - Bridge of gravel (good)
 - Unaccompanied
 - Division of a meal
 - Attack
 - Impression
 - Wreckage at bottom of the sea
 - Stop
 - Surprising animal (USA)
- DOWN**
- Pepper
 - Gracious
 - Parrot
 - Saltpetre
 - Land chelonian
 - Countenance
 - Fully employed
 - Anything organic
 - Four young (Shaka)
 - Head of an abbey
 - Speedy horses
 - River (Sa)
 - Sauce for a salad
 - Merchandise
 - Chore of small bird
 - Foss
 - Earth
 - Stay long
 - Make glad
 - Kawa (Scot)
 - Minder (law)
 - Having no worms
 - Go up
 - A single time



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Post-Courier, Tuesday, September 16, 1975-31

The Papua New Guinea Banking Corporation has opened a sub-branch at Koinantu in the Eastern Highlands.

The new sub-branch, which was opened by the Minister for Finance, Mr. Chan, will initially be staffed by two Papua New Guinea officers and will be fully equipped to handle all banking transactions.

The manager is Mr. Joseph Helle, from Goroka in the

Bank opens a new sub-branch

Eastern Highlands. He is 27 and was educated at De La Salle High School, Berne.

He has worked for the corporation for eight years.

His assistant is Mr. Tolivita Haromajiri, from Kukipi village in the Malakula Sub-District.

The corporation now has 14 branches and 13 sub-branches spread throughout most districts of the country.

Mr. W. H. Clark, the corporation managing director, said that he was pleased the bank was able to appoint an experienced Papua New

Guinean officer to manage the sub-branch as it was the bank's policy to advance these officers to responsible positions wherever possible.

"The establishment is also in line with the bank's policy of expanding the corporation's representation into areas—particularly rural areas—where there is clear evidence of a need to upgrade existing banking facilities", Mr. Clark said.

Share prices from Sydney

MINING

Aberfoyle	53
Bougainville	89
BH South	158
Cons Gold	275
CRA	193
Great Boulder	70
Highlands Gold	2
Hammersley	163
Kathleen	95
Metals Ex	39
MM	220
NBH	136
NG Gold	31
North Kalgurl	9
Peko	330
Poseidon	207
Queensland Mines	92
Reulon	370
Robe River	70
Selcast	24
Southland	19
Triako	25
Woodsreef	107
Western Mining	413

OIL

AAR	125
Ampol Ex	70
AOD	60

Beach

Endeavour	13
Magellan	55
Oil Search	26
Oil Min	24
Reef	4
Woodside-Burmah	92

INDUSTRIAL

18 Dunlop	78
13 EZ Ind	255
F & T	62
Glass Cont	49
Hanliff	115
Herald & WT	163
Hooker	119
David Jones	169
Lifesavers	149
K. Lord	305
Marrickville	49
Myers	197
National Bank	235
PNG Ass Ind	89
Phillip Morris	600
Pioneer Sugar	445
Petersville	24
Reeco	104
Rothmans	169
San Mig-Swan	19
H. C. Sleigh	41
Swan Brewery	149
Steamships	96
TNT	107
Tooth & Co	108
Travelodge	28
Tutt Bryant	49
Watkins	51
Woolworths	302

SPENDING IS INCREASING

Consumer spending in Australia was continuing to increase at a moderate rate and dwelling investment was picking up, the latest Treasury round-up of the economy shows.

The Treasury said that business investment while rising in late 1974-75 remained comparatively low.

Monetary conditions, Treasury said, remained easy and financial institutions were generally expanding their

balance sheets quite rapidly.

Trading bank liquidity in particular remained at a comparatively high level, despite the payment of an instalment of company tax in mid-August and a call to trading banks' statutory reserve deposit accounts of 1% on August 5.

In 1974-75 Government current expenditure at constant prices, increased by 5.3% and capital expenditure increased by 10%.

The balance of payments was in deficit in August as a result of a turn around in private capital inflow.

Treasury estimate that there was an overall balance of payments deficit of about \$A150 million in August compared with an average monthly surplus of about \$A60 million in the previous three months.

Preliminary figures suggested that there was an outflow of private capital of about

\$A160 million in August compared with an average monthly inflow of about \$A90 million in the previous three months.

After a very rapid growth in Government spending in the first three quarters of 1974-75, there was little growth in Government current expenditure in the recent June quarter.

The Treasury said that there was however, further strong growth in capital expenditure.

Sept. 17 - The Grand Premiere of THE TOWERING INFERNO screening simultaneously at WARDS CINEMA, PORT MORESBY AND HUON THEATRE, LAE

ONE TINY SPARK BECOMES A NIGHT OF BLAZING SUSPENSE

The Fire Chief

The Architect

The Fire Chief

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34 POST COURIER 1975

Post-Courier September 18, 1975

FIND THE BALL No. 32



POST - COURIER
FIND - THE - BALL No. 32

AGASSON:
and the
Treaders P.
Treaders Lee

FOR SHOPS:
and the
Treaders P.
Treaders Lee

MOTOR VEHICLES:
and the
Treaders P.
Treaders Lee

CHARTER J. & B. Co:
and the
Treaders P.
Treaders Lee

guarantee that the maximum prize will be \$100 per entrant.

HOW TO ENTER:

- Place a cross in the where you think the ball is. The intersection of the lines of the cross will indicate the centre of the ball.
- Make lines as thin as possible. Put in the entry form and the picture in our page and send it to:

Post-Courier,
1 Indoh-Ball No. 32
Box 2875,
KORORUA, PNG.

Letters can also be left in the boxes provided at various centres throughout Papua New Guinea.

- You must sign entry and each entry must have your full name and address. Don't forget to put each entry.
- No correspondence will be entered into about the contest.
- Entrants of the Post-Courier and their families are not eligible to enter the contest.
- Only one entry may be marked on each ball.
- There must be a coupon form and picture with each entry.
- Altered or illegible entries will be disqualified.

Prizes will be awarded out by the Post-Courier and a Prize Committee representative.

- The winner of the contest will receive a cash prize of the total entry money received.
- Entry fee will be 10c per coupon. Stamp or photograph must be attached to each entry.
- The winner will be announced on the Friday following the closing of entries. The Post-Courier will

K3000 needed to get W Indies

The Papua New Guinea tour by the West Indies Test side is in danger unless the Cricket Board of Control can raise K3000 by Friday.

Last minute changes in the flight plan of the team have added thousands of kina to the overall cost of the visit.

With a kina for kina Government subsidy and their own contributions, the Board of Control has promised K7000.

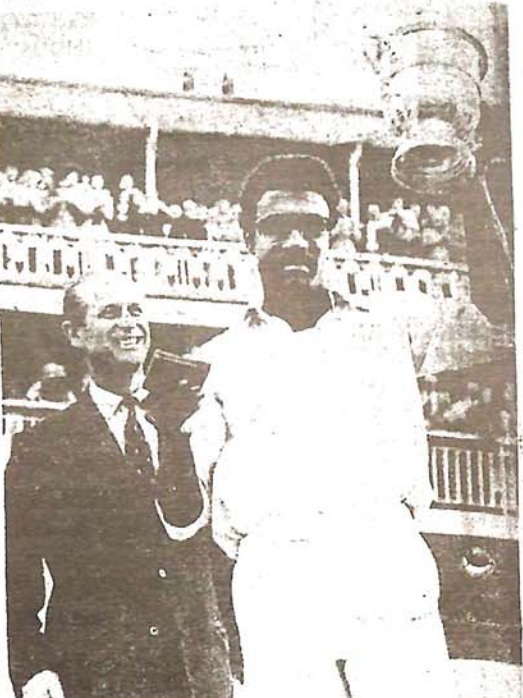
The total cost of the tour is K10,000.

Tentative arrangements by the Board of Control were that the team arrive in Port Moresby on October 22, play a one day test match against a PNG side and leave for South Australia the next day.

A board spokesman said that the only hope of raising the money depended on gifts by the public and business bodies.

"This will be decided by the Board on Friday at 5pm," the spokesman said.

Money can be sent to Mr Don Fox, P.O. Box 912, Port Moresby.



WEST Indies Test captain, Clive Lloyd holds aloft the Prudential World Cup after receiving it from the Duke of Edinburgh. They beat Australia in the finals to take out the cup and could be here next month if K3000 can be raised.

Bowlers help children

The Cheshire homes in Port Moresby are K2350 better off... thanks to the people of Wau and Bulolo.

The money was raised by the bowling club and the people of Wau and Bulolo.

The appeal is run every year to help the less fortunate children in the homes, the chairman of the Cheshire foundation, Mr Sir P. Tol said.

Beni to give bull at Madang singing competition

Boxer Martin Beni will fly to Madang on Thursday to present a prize steer to the best singing group at a function arranged for passengers from the MV Fairstar.

When Beni returns to Madang on Thursday, promoter days, Phil Harris will announce details of the prize. Harris said that the prize might set down Beni, who will tentatively go to Madang to spar with Joe Fraser in preparation for the world title fight against Muhammad Ali on October 1.

Papua Guinea Australia Line Pty. Ltd.

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PAPUA		Rabaul, Kieta, Gizo AND CHIEF		Rabaul, Madang, Kavieng NEW GUINEA CHIEF		PAPUAN CHIEF	
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INDE	17/9	13/10	Soils:	20/9	16/10	TO OWNERS	
	19/9	15/10	Sydney	24/2	21/16		
	24/9	20/10	Brisbane			TO OWNERS	
	27/9	23/10	Arrives:	29/9	26/10		
	28/9	27/10	Rabaul	1/10	-	TO OWNERS	
	1	-	Kavieng	-	-		
	8/	-	Wewak	3/10	1/11	TO OWNERS	
		30/11	Madang	-	-		
			Lae	10/10	8/11	TO OWNERS	
			Sydney	-	-		

CANAL

LAKE. PHONE: 4115

TENDER

PUBLIC WORKS (N.G.) SUPPLY AND TENDERS COMMITTEE
Tenders, closing at 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 21st October, 1975 are invited for:
Tender TC-23-10-003.
Construction of a 5000 cubic metre reinforced concrete reservoir. Alternative types of construction such as prestressed concrete may be considered. Location - city of Lae, Morobe District, Papua New Guinea.
Documents are available from The Chairman, P.O. Box 1102, BOROKO, P.N.G. Envelopes containing tenders must bear number and closing date of the tender.

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Jan to July
Luxury residence
4 bedroom
study, large swimming pool, expansive harbor views, fully airconditioned, spacious entertaining areas, fully furnished including appliances.
Phone PM 24 2053.

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REPLY TO P.O. BOX 90. BULOLO.

PUBLIC NOTICE

REGISTERED VALUER

Available Port Moresby from 23rd September for advance arrangements, valuations & information:-
Phone Port Moresby 25 7417.
Tcewombu Q. 32 5278.
Write 28 Herries St., Tcewombu, Q. 4350.

PUBLIC NOTICES

LIFELINE - Port Moresby

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY

This exhibition is being presented as a joint project to the Creative Arts Centre and the P.N.G. Museum and Art Gallery as part of the Nation's Independence Celebrations.

The exhibition will run from the 15th September-10th October and will be open from 10 a.m.-6 p.m. daily (except Sunday).

The exhibition will be on show at the Creative Arts Centre Gallery which is situated in 15th Street, Walgan.

(The first street on the left past the University).

PUBLIC NOTICE

AUSTRALIA FOR CHRISTMAS BY SEA

M.V. FEDOR SHALYAPIN

4th. December, 1975

The FEDOR SHALYAPIN sails from Port Moresby for Sydney

4th December, 1975 arriving the 8th December, 1975,

followed by a SOUTH PACIFIC CRUISE for 14 days,

departing 9th December, 1975.

FARES:- TO SYDNEY, from K140.00.

TO SYDNEY and 14-Day CRUISE, from K445.00

Relax before Christmas with an Ocean Cruise.

All Cabins with Private Facilities.

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OR SEND THIS COUPON TODAY.

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P.O. Box 75, Port Moresby.

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P.N.G. CHINESE ASSOCIATION OF PORT MORESBY

WISHES TO GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGE THE FOLLOWING DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS.

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A crowd of about 1000 people, including players, gathered in the position drive from Hoge Hame. The highlight of the match was the friendly rivalry between the two sides. The P.N.G. side capitalised on the goal.

The Cessna 182 from Lae pulled out of the second race when it had engine trouble over Australia's Cape York Peninsula. It was forced to land on a station property where it has been left and is being repaired.
No one was hurt. A Cessna also made a forced landing near Milne Bay in the Gulf District.
Again no-one was hurt. The aircraft was able to continue to Port Moresby after being checked.

TOP: The COP fly-ers, Vern Aberle (right) the chief pilot for the South Australian Police Force with Tony Schwerdt, the chief pilot of a commercial air service in Adelaide. The plane, a twin engine Piper, is the SA police entry and won the IFR section.

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38 Post Courier Tuesday, September 16, 1975

Happy Prince



● HERE to help us celebrate Independence is Prince Charles. And he has been really enjoying himself as this picture shows. The Prince was at the children's pageant at Boroko.

Printed and published by Douglas Wright Lockwood, at Goro-be BP, Moresby, at the Registered Office of South Pacific Post Pty Limited, Lower Road, Port Moresby.

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To All Our Customers
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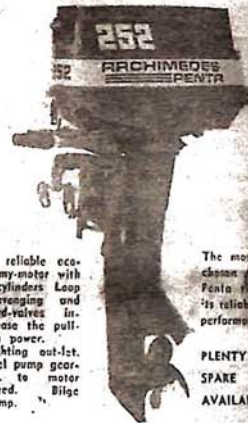


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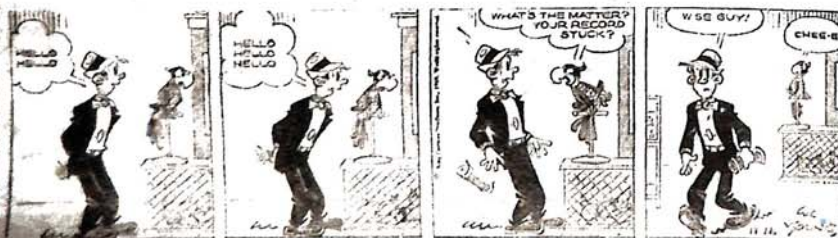


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SEPTEMBER 16, 1975

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Post Courier



INDEPENDENCE

SOUVENIR ISSUE

