

GOUVERNEMENT VAN NEDERLANDS - NIEUW - GUINEA  
GOUVERNEMENTSSECRETAIRE

JV.

Hollandia, 28 juli 1960.

No. : XXX/60/861/VERTROUWELIJK

Bijlage(r) : 1

Onderwerp : Petitie aan Minister Hasluck  
van Papua/New Guinea Workers'  
Association.Origineel in doss., G. 35124.  
(Carr. No. 953039)Aan: Zijne Excellentie de Minister  
van Binnenlandse Zaken  
Directie Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea  
Plein 1  
te 's-GR A V E N H A G E.

Met verwijzing naar Uw bericht langs andere weg heb ik de eer Uwer Excellentie hierbij de volledige tekst aan te bieden van de petitie, die de bovengenoemde organisatie aan de Minister for Territories aanbood bij zijn recente bezoek aan Port Moresby met het ook op de voorgenomen hervorming van de Legislative Council.

Het document werd ontvangen van de Liaison Officer te Port Moresby, die hierbij o.m. het volgende opmerkte:

"Met betrekking tot punt 3 sub b van bedoelde petitie (de eenheid van het "gehele land) moge opgemerkt worden, dat het daarin gestelde niet alleen "de mening van de onderhavige organisatie is, maar ook van andere invloedrijke figuren, zoals Makuru Harua Rarua, lid van de Legislative Council, "en Maore Chitri, President van de Cherema Welfare Association, waarmede "een dezer dagen een gesprek gevoerd werd over het belang van de wederzijdse "uitwisseling van autochtonen voor de toekomst van het eiland Nieuw-Guinea."

Kennisneming van deze activiteiten van de Papua/Nwe Guinea Workers' Association doet de vraag rijzen, waarom men van Australische zijde steeds heeft gesteld dat men in de Territory geen autochtonen kan aanwijzen die op vergelijkbaar niveau staan als een Kaisiepo in dit gebiedsdeel. Naar het voorkomt zou er bijv. weinig twijfel aan hebben hoeven te bestaan, dat een Reuben Taureka, de President van de P.N.G.W.A., de 2e Conferentie inzake Australisch-Nederlandse samenwerking met vrucht als waarnemer had kunnen bijwonen.

(Nadere bijzonderheden omtrent de figuur van Reuben Taureka worden thans ingewacht van de Liaison Officer in Port Moresby; zij zullen U na ontvangst worden toegezonden).

De veronderstelling dringt zich op, dat men van Australische zijde liever niet ziet dat deze figuren, die de toekomstige leiders van een nationale beweging zouden kunnen zijn, aan deze zijde van de grens komen. Zo deze veronderstelling juist mocht zijn, dan kan het haast niet anders of zulk een instelling van de Australische autoriteiten zou een niet gering struikelblok kunnen worden bij de verdere ontwikkeling van de samenwerking.

Overigens acht ik de inhoud van de onderhavige petitie belangwekkend genoeg om haar door de RONG en andere voorlichtingsmedia nadere bekendheid te doen geven, waartoe het nodige reeds werd gedaan.

De Gouverneur van Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea,  
Voor de Gouverneur:  
De Gouvernementssecretaris,w.g. A.Loosjes  
Mr.A.Loosjes.

The Papuan New Guinean Workers Association submission to  
 The Right Honourable  
 The Minister for Territories,  
 Mr. Paul Hasluck.

Thursday,  
 14th July, 1960.

Dear Sir,

The Papuan New Guinea Workers Association assure you of their loyalty to the Crown, to the Australian Government and to the Administration of Papua-New Guinea, and we have much pleasure in presenting for your personal consideration our Association's view points on the following matters which are of such great importance to us all.

LEGCO REFORM PRINCIPLES.

1. Government majority.
2. Elected representatives with no racial discrimination of Electors or Candidates and a combination of Legco and Local Government Councils electors into one roll for each district.
  - a. This will unite Papua-New Guinea people into a political unity.
  - b. It will prevent United Nations charges of discrimination and delay in self-government.
  - c. It will stop Papuan and New Guinean resentment of preference to Europeans and Mixed Race people.
3. Adequate representation of Commercial and Plantation interests to encourage and safeguard investments from overseas, by having their own elected representatives.
4. Mission Representation.
5. No Mixed Race representatives, so that they will be treated normally, and so that they can be integrated with either European or Papuan interests. This is in accordance with the Mixed Race Association constitution aims.
6. Public servants must be allowed to stand as electoral representatives. This may be contrary to normal British parliamentary procedure, but so are the Government representatives. Many educated Papuan-New Guinean peoples leaders are public servants. They should be allowed to represent their districts electorates.
7. Legco reforms should be based on present conditions and future needs, not merely on past conditions or past recommendations.
8. No racial discrimination in financial allowances for elected members.

LEGCO REFORM PLAN.

1. 15 Elected Peoples Representatives, each Administration District to be an Electorate.
2. 2 Planters representatives - elected by planters. (1 Papua and 1 New Guinea if so desired.)
3. 2 Chambers of Commerce elected representatives. (1 Papua and 1 New Guinea if desired.)

NOTE A. (2) and (3) preserve balance between town interests (business) and rural planters interests.

4. 1 Roman Catholic representative selected by R.C. Church.
  5. 1 Protestant representative selected by Christian Council of Papua-New Guinea.
  6. 22 Government representatives. This gives a working majority without the Administrator having to vote and thus being a target for political attack.
- Suggested increased representation as follows:-

1. Assistant Administrator.
2. Director of Civil Affairs.
3. Director of Native Affairs. (National Affairs.)
4. Chief, (Native) Lands Commissioner.
5. Treasurer.
6. Director of Education.
7. Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.
8. Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines.
9. Director of Forests.
10. Secretary of Law.
11. Chief Collector of Customs.
12. Director of Public Works.
13. Director of Public Health.
14. District Commissioner.
15. District Commissioner.
16. Executive Officer (Economic Advisory)
17. " " (Policy and Planning)
18. " " (District Services)
19. " " (International and Public Relations.)
20. Chief, Division of Extension Services.
21. Head of Public Service Institute.
22. Director, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, or Chairman, Employment Board, or Another District Commissioner.

NOTE B. 20 gives importance to Adult Education.

21 gives importance to Tertiary Education.

These two matters are vital for self-government.

NOTE C. Government to have right of appointing substitutes in cases of emergency so as always to have a working majority without Administrator having to vote.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT:

POLITICAL POLICY.

1. International.
  - (a) Communism and Christianity are the two major conflicting ideologies in the world today.
  - (b) The Western Christian nations are engaged in a political-economic - ideological defensive warfare, in which the emerging Afro-Asian nations are being fought for.
  - (c) Each emerging Afro-Asian nation must decide with whom it will be allied or into which camp it will eventually go.
  - (d) The emerging Papua-New Guinea nation will likewise determine whether or not it is to be a member of the Western Christian bloc.
  - (e) The Papua-New Guinea Workers Association believes that it will be to the advantage of both the Papua-New Guinea peoples and the people of Australia for the emerging Papua-New Guinea nation to be Christian, and to be economically and politically allied to the Western Christian nations and the emerging Christian nations of the South-West Pacific (Fiji, Samoa, etc.)
  - (f) Any Australian Government policy which will drive the emerging Papua-New Guinea nation into the Communist or Non-Christian Asiatic blocs must be avoided at all costs.
  - (g) We believe the above policy to be best for the people of Papua-New Guinea, best for friendly Australian relationships and best

for Christian global strategy. We wish to be among the sheep on the right hand and not among the goats on the left, but we wish to be a fully grown sheep and not a political lamb.

2. AUSTRALIAN RELATIONSHIPS

- (a) We gratefully acknowledge the help given to us by Australia and admit our need of future help without which we cannot achieve nationhood.
- (b) Any thought of Australia walking out of this country in the near future is dangerous and absurd. We need Australian help and guidance.
- (c) A policy of mutual trust and friendship should be vigorously carried out.
- (d) The White Australia policy will prevent Papua-New Guinea ever being satisfactorily included as a true seventh state in the Australian Federation.

Therefore we must realistically face the fact that Papua-New Guinea will eventually become an independent nation.

3. NATIONAL POLICY

- (a) The Territory of Papua will require the same rights of independence as the Trust Territory of New Guinea.  
It would be intolerable for Papuans to be denied the same freedom and independence as New Guineans. A united Papua-New Guinea is essential.
- (b) West New Guinea is by geography, blood, and Christianity truly a part of a United Papua-New Guinea nation, and not a part of Indonesia. The Australian Government should take all possible action towards such a national unity of the three territories.
- (c) Any premature independence leading to a non-viable nation, in which chaos and poverty occur, would play right into the hands of Communist agitators and Communist global strategy. We must beware of Communists using United Nations pressure to force a premature and chaotic independence.  
Australia must not adopt a "walk-out" policy.
- (d) But, on the other hand, undue delay in granting favourable conditions for independence would create dissatisfaction among the people, which would also be exploited by foreign agitators favouring Communist global strategy.
- (e) Therefore the Australian Government must choose a middle course which will produce an independent but viable nation at the earliest possible moment. Unless this policy is firmly pursued by the Australian Government, the chances of producing a friendly Christian nation will be hindered.
- (f) Communist-dominated Australian trade-unions have already tried to infiltrate the Papua-New Guinea trade-union movement. The Australian Administration should take firm action to exclude Communist influence and to keep our trade-union movement independent from Australia's. We greatly appreciate the opportunity and help given in forming our own movement.
- (g) True political independence is impossible without a large number of university graduates to staff the public service and a national income to pay for government services.
- (h) A sound target date for political independence depends upon the supply of university graduates and national wealth.
- (i) Although the masses of Papua-New Guinean people are not asking for independence now, they will in the future, and we must prepare for it now.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

1. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES AND TERTIARY EDUCATION.

- (a) No viable independent nation will be possible without sufficient Papua-New Guinea university graduates to take over the public service. We must have university students as soon as possible.
- (b) The Minister should start, by policy direction, an intensive campaign of national inspiration to inspire all students to study hard and to proceed as far as they possibly can. This inspiration must come from all sections of the community, that is Administration, Missions, Commerce and the Papua-New Guinea people. In the past there has not been a very positive policy to inspire students to go on to University. This problem must be solved.
- (c) This campaign be called the "Graduates for Government" campaign and the Administration should offer a prize of £1,000 to the first full-blood Papuan or New Guinean to pass Third Year Examinations in a recognized University.
- (d) Educational Target Dates should be based upon a high percentage take-over of public service positions by Papua-New Guinea University graduates.

2. ADULT EDUCATION.

- (a) A vigorous programme of adult leadership education should be pursued by the newly-formed EXTENSION SERVICES DIVISION, and have the backing of Administration, Mission and Business interests.
- (b) This should be aimed at industrial, community, and social leadership, starting upon the already emerging peoples' leaders.

3. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

- (a) We recognise the basic necessity of the universal primary education policy, and agree with it entirely.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Proper social development will be greatly assisted by educational development and will be impossible without it.

2. Elimination of Discrimination.

- (a) Social equality of all races must be firm policy.
- (b) A campaign through all sections of the community is needed to eliminate the "Black Bastard" or "Bush Kanaka" attitude which a minority of Europeans adopt towards the Papua-New Guinea people. This attitude does much harm and favours Communist agitation.
- (c) Pinpricking racial discrimination should be urgently remove from all Government Ordinances, and from all restaurant, hotel and picture-theatre management etc. Discrimination should only be based on matters of hygiene, dress and soberness.
- (d) Liquor for Papua-New Guinea people should be investigated by Legco subcommittee in accordance with Administration promises to re-investigate the matter.
- (e) A scheme should be made to enable Papua-New Guinean people to borrow finance from the Government to build houses on their own land. No such provision exists at present.

3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

- (a) No nation can be viable without national industries to provide enough income and revenue to pay for the cost of Government and social services.

- (b) Immediate independence is impossible because Australia supplies two-thirds of our national income.
- (c) Therefore a policy of rapid development of national industries and wealth is vital to early independence.
- (d) This Association realises that the Papua-New Guinea people must work to develop national wealth.
- (e) The Papua-New Guinea Workers Association also recognises the need for overseas capital and management, to assist Papuan-New Guinean labour to build a strong national economy.
- (f) A policy of maximum development of existing and new industries is essential.
- (g) We recognise the impossibility of developing large primary industries under the old system of various tribal land ownership rights, and we welcome the recent change of landtitles' policy instituted by the Minister this year, to foster the development of primary industries and cashcropping for the Papua-New Guinean People.

The Papua-New Guinea Workers Association greatly appreciated the Minister's interest in the welfare and the development of our country, and we thank him for this opportunity of discussing our problems with him.

SIGNED : Dr. Reuben Taureka  
Samson To Patiliu  
Sinaka Goava  
Dr. Kahu Sugoho

President of P-Ng. W.A. (Papua)  
Vice President. (N.G. Islands.)  
Secretary. (Papua)  
Committee Member (N.G. Mainland.)