

Education Course (5-day) for new PIR Corporals

Introduction

This Course was probably written by Officers of the Royal Australian Army Educational Corps in the Port Moresby area during the late 1960s. The Course was also probably delivered by RAAEC Officers in TPNG to new Corporals attending their Corporals induction Course.

The 39-page document which follows has only a few missing pages. Some words have faded with time, so these have been enhanced manually for legibility. The document is part of Pacific Islands Regiment memorabilia donated by Colonel R. G. Lange AM, MID in October 2021 to the PIB-NGIB-HQ-PIR Association. Ron Lange was the CO of 1 PIR from 1970 to 1973. The original foolscap-page and Gestetner-duplicated document is now held in the Association's Archive with other historical PIR documents donated by Col. Lange.

[Some cultural terminology and attitudes expressed in the document reflect a limited cultural awareness by its authors and the lack of High School education among older Privates and Corporals in the 1960s.]

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DAY I
THE ARMY
TO FIND A PATH

History of FIR

The Soldiers and the Army

What is a Good Army?

How do we Make This a Good Army?

Is the NG Army a Good Army?

HISTORY OF PIR

Periods: 2.

Aim: To outline the history of PIR

Part I

Outline the history of WW2.

1. German invasion of Poland- England and Australia declare war.
2. Invasion of France- fall of Europe.
3. Three Aust divs raised and sent to Nth Africa. All best and available troops and equipment.
4. Japanese war threat- 1934 invasion of China. Aust div raised- 2 battalions Malaya, 3rd battalion one battalion each Darwin, Rabaul, Amban.
5. Dec 41, Pearl Harbour.
6. Dec- Feb, Japs overrun SE Asia to Rabaul.
7. 1st CMB Bde to Port Moresby.
8. Fear of Jap invasion of Port Moresby and Australia.
9. 1st Jap offensive-
10. 39 Bn and PIB Moresby to Buna, Gona.
11. 2nd Jap offensive- Landing Burma 21 Jun 42.
12. Fighting order to Imita Ridge- incredible stand of 39 Bn.
13. 3rd Jap offensive- Milne Bay- defeated.
14. AIF Divs return from Africa- 7 Div Imita.
15. Japs forced back to Buna, Gona, Sananda.
16. 4th Jap offensive- Lae, Salamau, to Wau. Guerillas role of PNGVR. AIF Bde flown in- close victory. End of First Year.
17. Destruction of Jap strongholds, Buna, Gona.
18. Allied offensive. US Marines Guadalcanal.
19. Drive up coast Buna to Salamau- Tambu and Nassau Bay.
20. Capture of Lae. Div airland in Markham Valley. Div sealand on Nth coast.
21. Capture of Finschhafen- Scarlet Beach.
22. Drive up Markham over Finisterre Ranges to Saidor.
23. Markham. Ramu to Madang.
24. Invasion of Sth New Britain. End of 2nd Year.
25. US invasion of Sth Bougainville.
26. US invasion Hollandia and Aitape .
27. Island hopping offensive Nth of NG.

28. 6 Div takes area at Aitape and drives East along coast and through Torricellies.
29. Continual push Nth in New Britain and Bougainville. End of 3rd Year.
30. Aust Divs land in Borneo. US invade Phillipines, Okinawa, Iwo Jima.
31. Wewak attacked May 45. , Offensive against remnants in Maprik area.
32. Aug 45. A bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Japan surrenders.

PART II

Relate PIR to war in NG

1. Jap war threat. PIB raised 19 Jun 40.
2. Cross Owen Stanleys with 39 Bn who stop at Kokoda. PIB meets Japs Buna 21 Jun 42.
3. Fighting wdr- those cut off in Buna area fight on as guerillas.
4. Back to Imita Ridge then fight fwd with 7 Div to Buna, Gona, Sananda.
5. B Coy flown into Wau stop Jap thrust on hidden track.
6. A Coy in destruction of Buna, Gona.
7. A Coy advance to Salanau, via Tambu and Nassau Bay.
8. C Coy invasion of Finschhafen, landing at Scarlet Beach.
9. Advance to Saidor via Markham Valley and Finnisterre Ranges.
10. Value of PIB apparent- Bn wdr to rest and reorg. PIB raised- PIB 1, 2, 3 NGIB. Dress- green lap lap, shirt and beret. Pay 50c per month.
11. 1 NGIB invasion and campaign in New Britain and Bougainville.
12. 2NGIB with 6 Div, operate in Maprik area.
13. 3NGIB guard PW at Rabaul after Jap surrender.
14. Value of PIR:
 - a. Killed 2209 Japs for loss of 63 (kill ratio 35/1)
 - b. fought in every battle other than Milne Bay.
 - c. Battle Honours for :
 - SW Pacific
 - Kokoda Trail
 - Kokoda Denikia
 - Nassau Bay
 - Tambu Bay
 - Finschhafen
 - Scarlet Beach
 - Liberation of NG
 - Sio Sepik
 - Bonis Portan
 - Kaboibus Kiarivu
 - d. Decorations, including those won by members att. to special forces:

DCM	4
GM	1
MM	15
MID	7
BEM	3

PART III

The qualities of the PIR soldier.

Sgt EPIAIA DCM	teamwork
Cpl GERARI DCM	Courage
Sgt MATPI DCM	determination
Cpl UNGEGA MM	leadership
Cpl BORASI MM	speed
WO2 BENGARI MM	self discipline
Sgt ROYAI MM	stealth
WO2 TAPIOLI MM	initiative
Cpl UMBUTU MM	weapon handling

Conclusion

1. Tradition to live up to and be proud of.
2. An example to us now.

The Soldier and The Army

Periods: 1.

Aim: To outline the qualities of a good soldier.

Introduction

1. What are the qualities that make a soldier stand out as a good soldier?
2. We are given a lot- food, etc, clo, barracks- what do we do to earn it?

Qualities of a good soldier

1. Loyalty

- a. loyalty of soldiers to leader.
- b. loyalty of leader to soldiers.
- c. loyalty to the sect, Pl, coy, bn .
- d. loyalty to the traditions.

2. Discipline

- a. without discipline an army is a rabble.
- b. elected to obey army discipline on enlistment.
- c. obey two laws- army and civilian.
- d. self discipline- unless having self discipline a leader cannot lead his soldiers in battle.

3. Bearing

- a. more than just good dress and appearance.
- b. our behaviour.
- c. our attitude to the people whose support we must have in war.

4. Hardwork

- a. hard training to be unbeatable.
- b. physically tough and enduring.
- c. education so that we can learn more to work harder.

5. Teamwork

- a. teamwork in sport, teamwork in battle.
- b. teamwork in the barracks and on leave.
- c. teamwork to unite the people to build the nation.

Conclusion

1. We must become the best not just to repay the people but to help them and protect them.
2. Not all of us have the qualities yet- we must build them.

WHAT IS A GOOD ARMY

Periods: 1.

Aim: To relate the qualities of the good soldier to the army.

Introduction

1. What qualities make a good soldier?
2. The same qualities make a good army- army is only as good as its soldiers- good soldiers good army. (Ask students for Armies they consider good and list on board).

Qualities of a good army

1. Loyalty of the army to the government, the people, the nation.
2. Disciplined force working together obeying the orders of the government and the wishes of the people.
3. Behaving, gaining by its attitude and behaviour, the support and trust of the people.
4. Hardworking to fulfill its responsibilities of guarding the government;
protecting the people
defending the nation.
5. Teamwork as an army to deter aggression.

Good armies- bad armies

Which are good armies? Why?

Which are bad armies? Why?

Conclusion

1. Is the NG Army a good army?
It could be- we must make it so.

How do we make this a Good Army?

Periods: 3.

Aim: To consider problems of the NG Army.

1. How can we improve our training?

Is there some training now that we shouldn't do or some that we don't do that we should?

Are there some parts of training that should be given more emphasis?

2. How can we improve our organization?

Is the sect, the pl, the bn, the NG Army organized correctly for its role?

3. How do we improve the pride of the soldiers in their army?

Is the NG Army a Good Army?

Periods: 1.

Aim: To point out our shortcomings.

Introduction

1. We know what is a good soldier and good army- Recapitulate.
2. Is our army a good army? No! Why?

The faults of the NG Army

1. Too much dependance on the Australian NCOs and officers. Soldiers will not accept responsibility.
2. NCOs too weak- want to be friendly and fair and not firm. Little faults overlooked become big faults. If you are scared to use your authority as an NCO, become a soldiers.
3. We have NCOs who work 8 hours a day and work well, but only act as NCO from 7-30 to 4-30. NCO is an NCO 24 hrs a day and in the canteen as well as on the parade ground.
4. The motto of the NG Army is "Maski". The high standard and punctuality is not demanded. The second best is not good enough.

Conclusion

1. Are you one of the NCOs with these faults?
2. NG is developing to nationhood- it must have a good Army. We must make it good.
3. NG must have the best army. It can be- you can make it the best. We must be ANTAP LONG AL.

WHY HAVE AN ARMY?

Periods: 1.

Aim: To explain why NG needs an Army.

Introduction

NG does not need an Army because:

1. Aust. will always protect NG.
2. NG too insignificant for another country to invade.
3. Army is too expensive- money better spent on education.
4. Waste of manpower- men better employed in other work for the nation.
5. Army is too small anyway and would be quickly defeated.

Is this true? No! Why?

Why have an Army?

1. Guard the government.
protect the people
defend the nation
2. to stand against internal subversion- external aggression.
3. by its concentrated manpower and acquired skills to help the people.
4. by a token of national self defence providing the basis of alliances with larger nations who will help if the country is attacked.
5. by its existence show that regardless how small the army or the nation may be that it cannot be attacked without war.

Conclusion

1. NG Army is small- therefore must be good.
2. Summarize.

DAY 2

THE GOVERNMENT

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

The Soldier Citizen
Democracy
Government
Threats to Democracy
A Political Party

Films: Invisible Keystone

NG Election Story

The Soldier Citizen

Periods: 1.

Aim: To discuss the responsibilities of the soldier as a citizen and the role of the army in the community.

Introduction

1. Why do we have an army- recapitulate.
2. Are we soldiers only? No! We are also citizens of NG.
3. The NG Army is the army of the people- the People's Army.
4. Hitler rose to power in Germany because of his thugs and the apathy of the German Army which stood apart from the people. Once in power, he was able to quickly control the army which became his army- not the army of the German people.

Responsibilities of the Citizen

Are you a responsible citizen?

1. Do you take an active interest in the committees and organizations of your community?
2. Are you interested in the problems and development of the community and the nation?
3. Do you support your Council and your MHA member and understand their work? Do you bother to vote?
4. Are you considerate of the other people of the community?
5. Do you help and assist your neighbours?

The Soldier Citizen

1. **We are soldiers and obey army law, citizens and obey civil law.**
2. We are soldiers of the peoples' army and as such, defenders of the peoples' government. We cannot stand back and watch, we must learn to understand the government and become involved in the community.

Conclusion

1. Citizenship is the small things such as clearing a broken bottle from the road to the big things such as standing for councillor.
2. Citizenship is having pride and interest in the community- and more, it is doing something for the community.

Democracy

Periods: 1.

Aim: To outline the principles of democracy.

Introduction

1. You have heard a lot of talk about democracy, democracy and communism, NG becoming a democratic nation, etc.
2. What is democracy?

What is democracy?

1. An ancient idea of the Greeks to give the people the right to rule themselves rather than being ruled by a dictator.
2. Democracy as we know it now is a system that has evolved in Europe over thousands of years. Kings, barons, Magna Carta, parliament: only in the form we know now for the last 300 years. Still developing.
3. What does democracy give us?
 - a. freedom of choice religion
political views
occupation
 - b. freedom from fear- rule of law
a man arrested must
be charged and tried
 - c. freedom of speech- elections
opinion
association
 - d. freedom from want-
4. The wishes of the majority represented by their elected member, selected at free elections offering a choice of candidates.
5. Laws to protect the rights of the individuals, not suppress them.
6. Another fundamental of democracy- the separation of powers.

Head of State

Legislative (Parliament)	Executive (Administration)	Judiciary (Courts)
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People

- a. the people elect their representatives to the parliament.
- b. the parliament makes the laws which are approved by the courts and the head of state.
- c. the administration executes the laws and the courts protect them.
- d. the parliament may be responsible for the administration (Westminster system) or not (as in USA) but cannot control the courts.

Government

Periods: 2.

Aim: To show the evolvement of government within NG.

Introduction

1. Who is the government of NG?
The Administrator? The H of A?
The Administration? The Kiaps? The Councils?
2. We must understand the system of government in NG and particularly its development to when it is the government of independant NG.

Australian Government

1. 70 years ago, Australia was a series of colonies of England as NG is now a colony of Australia. Aust over one hundred years developed their government through the same levels as NG has till it was advanced enough to become an independant country with its own government.
2. Aust when it became independant selected the form of government that best suited it by borrowing ideas from England, USA and other countries. The system we have is:

GG (representing the Queen of Aust)

Government	PM	Public Service
Opposition	_____ Cabinet _____	

Parliament

Representatives

Departments

People

- a. the people elect their representatives to parliament.
- b. the representatives belong to a political party.
- c. the party with the greatest number of representatives in parliament forms the government.
- d. the government selects a Prime Minister from its members who is head of the Government.
- e. The PM in turn selects his cabinet and ministers, one each to look after a department of the Public Service.
- f. the cabinet and minsiters are responsible to the government and the people for the correct running of their departments.
- g. the minority party, the Opposition watches that the government carries out its job properly and protest when it doesn't, drawing the attention of the people to its shortcomings.
- h. the basic functions and responsibilities of the departments are laid down in the Constitution of Australia and cannot be altered by the ministers without the agreement of the people in a referendum. The ministers' job is to supervise the work of his department.

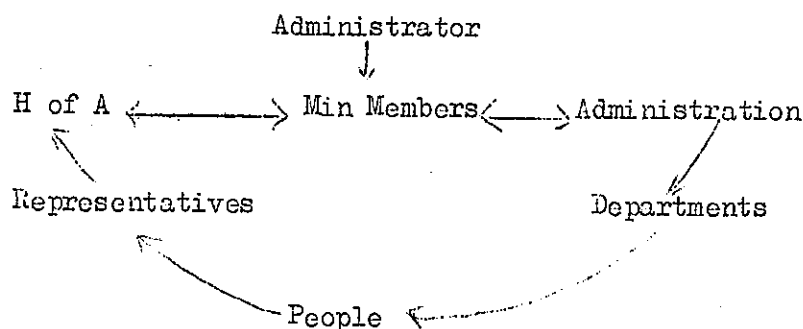
i. Should the people be dissatisfied with the way the government handles its task, they can vote in representatives of another party in the next election.

3. As can be seen, the Australian people are governed by the people through the representatives they elect. The laws are made through their representatives. The Public Service is controlled by their wishes.

NG Government

1. The government in NG has not yet developed to this stage, just as in Aust it took over a hundred years to develop.

2. How is NG governed; At this stage, it is a joint government of the people through their representatives and the Administration.



a. the people elect their representatives to the House of Assembly(69).

b. the Administrator selects certain of these men to act as ministers (15) supervising departments of the Administration.

c. The Administrator also selects ten men as MHA who by their experience can guide the H of A. These men are not elected by the people.

d. therefore, NG is governed by the Administrator appointed by the Aust government, the men he selects as ministers and the heads of the Administration departments.

e. one of the departments of the Aust Public Service is the Department of External Territories headed by a Minister of Territories who is responsible to the Australian Government and the people for the supervision of the proper governing of NG.

f. Gradually NG will develop in political skill, political parties will evolve until eventually a party with a majority in the House will be asked to form a government. Then the Administration will fill the function it currently does in Aust.

District Government

1. In Australia each State has its own government that looks after the things that effect the state alone. What do we have in NG?

2. The government of each district is handled the same as for the country. The elected councils, the District Commissioner and the selected representatives of the District Advisory Council working together.

3. This also will develop with time with more and more responsibility being taken by the councils.

Threats to Democracy

Periods: 1.

Aim: To show other bad forms of government

Introduction:

1. People get the government they deserve. Unless you are interested in your government and support it you will get a bad government that will take away the freedom of democracy.
2. What are these threats to democracy?

Dictatorship

1. A strong man grasping power and ruling the country for his own benefit.
2. Not government of the people, for the people, by the people, but of the dictator, for the dictator, by the dictator.

Coup-Army Rule

1. Has happened in many newly independent countries where the army thought it could govern better than the people's representatives.
2. In a young country:
 - a. the government is inexperienced.
 - b. it makes mistakes.
 - c. wastes money.
 - d. the condition of the country deteriorates,
 - e. the people become angry.
 - f. some groups think they would do better.
 - g. they grab power by coup.
 - h. they are inexperienced.
 - i. they make mistakes, etc, etc, etc.
3. The men of our government are inexperienced but they are being trained in their work and learning. Soldiers know nothing about government, it is not our job. If you think you could do better leave the army and become a politician elected by the people.
4. The armies' job is to protect the government, not run it.

Communism

1. Communism is the opposite to democracy, In the communist state there is:
 - a. No freedom of choice of religion
politics
occupation
 - b. no freedom from fear- a man may be arrested at any time.

A Political Party

Periods: 4.

Aim: To consider the problems facing a political party in NG.

You have decided to raise a political party in NG to stand at the next elections.

1. How will you get the people to vote for your party?
2. What will be your platform on independence?
3. What will be your policy on education? (1 in 5 attend primary school, 1 in 20 attend high school in TPNG).
4. What will be your policy towards foreign businesses making money in NG? Towards foreign companies mining and towards foreign companies manufacturing goods in NG?

DAY 3

THE PEOPLE

UNITY IS STRENGTH

Culture and Traditions of the People

Culture and Traditions of SEA

The Problems

The Man Between

Films:

The Builders

Traditions and Culture of the People

Periods: 1.

Aim: To discuss the good aspects of NG tradition and culture.

Introduction

1. Tradition and culture are the ways of doing things from the past that we still do, things of the past of which we are proud, things that make us remember the past, things that are good or maybe bad, but because our fathers did them their fathers before them, we do them.
2. Aust is a new, young country, it has very little of its own custom and tradition- Aust has borrowed its customs and traditions from Europe, eg., Xmas cake, the mace
3. NG is an old country, over thousands of years, traditions and customs have developed. Some of these traditions are bad, some are good.
4. The people should be proud of their good traditions and customs. Pride of the past can unify the people in the present and the future.

Traditions and Customs

1. What are the traditions and customs of NG?
 - a. land tenure.
 - b. marriage ceremony.
 - c. initiation.
 - d. farming methods
 - e. hunting and fishing methods.
 - f. tambaran ritual.
 - g. village life.
 - h. sing-sing.
 - i. etc.
2. The traditions and customs of NG are not exactly the same all over NG, there are differences in the sing-sings and marriage and initiation ceremonies, etc, but basically there is a general pattern of traditions and customs common to NG.
3. Some are good, some are bad, the bad are dying rapidly. Unfortunately so are a lot of the good.

Culture

1. Culture are the arts, the accumulated evidence of a people. Aust has no culture of its own-Aust has borrowed European culture. European culture- the music, painting, literature, ballet, architecture.
2. What is the culture of NG made up of?
 - a. dances of the sing-sing.
 - b. stories.
 - c. artifacts and carvings.
 - d. tambaran houses.

3. Many people of NG are now ashamed of their culture- samthing bilong kanaka. They think the only good music is European music, the only good art is European art.
4. The culture of NG is different than the culture of any other country. It is something that belongs to NG only. NG should be proud of it.
5. People all over the world are becoming aware of NG art. In Aust or US, a Sepik carving that costs only a few shillings in Wewak can cost \$50.00 or more. All over the world, people are realising that NG art is different and also very beautiful. Do the people of NG?
6. We are losing our art. The young people are not interested and the old people are not teaching them. Soon it will be lost. How many of the old stories of your place do you know? Do you tell these stories to your children.
7. In the past some of the art has been destroyed by ignorant Australians. The art of the Fly River has been lost because the missionaries thought it was wrong and burned the carvings. Now there is no carvings on the Fly, the people have forgotten how to carve.

Conclusion

1. Some of the customs and traditions were bad.
 - a. sometimes, there would be sing-sings lasting for weeks, with no work done.
 - b. there was cruelty.
 - c. there was dirt.
 - d. there was fear.
2. But much more was good. There was much the people of NG could be proud of. We are losing the bad things. Let us keep the good.
3. A nation is people working together and having pride in themselves. We can have and help their pride by our customs, traditions and culture. When NG becomes independant we will be looking for the past to help us build the future- it would be too bad if by then we had lost the meaning and things of the Tambuna.

Tradition and Culture of Other People

Periods: 1.

Aim: To compare the tradition and culture of other nations.

Introduction

1. Other countries with long histories, great traditions and cultures have been colonies of European countries. These countries have kept the best of their customs and culture and taken the best of the colonial powers and blended them together into a new and better culture.
2. Some of these countries also have problems that may affect EG when it becomes independant.

Malaysia

3.
 - a. Independant since 1957.
 - b. Sultan- the King of each State (District) take it in turns as the King of Malaysia.
 - c. Parliament that has taken some ideas of Westminster system, some of ideas of traditional Malay government.
 - d. Old Malay culture retained. The dress- sarong and sarong kabaya. The classical Malay music and dance,
 - e. Racial problems. Population 50% Malay, 40% Chinese, 10% Indian. Racial riots. Malays jealous of industrious Chinese.
 - f. Blend of European, Malay, Chinese and Indian culture and tradition.

Cambodia

4.
 - a. French colony until 1954.
 - b. Glorious history-Ankov-Khmer Empire dominated SE Asia 900-1200AD. Ankor Wat built at same time as Westminster Abbey (1067), but 10 times as big.
 - c. Proud people- very proud of culture and tradition.

Vietnam

5.
 - a. French colony till 1954.
 - b. Blend of Vietnamese and French culture and traditions.
 - c. Montagnard minority- very primitive hill people but also proud of culture.

Philippines

6.
 - a. Spanish explorers discovered in 1500s. Spanish colony until 1905- then US colony till WW II.
 - b. Blend of Spanish, US and Philippino culture.

Thailand

7.
 - a. Never a colony- always an independent nation. Why? Strong government (King) strong loyalty of people to King.
 - b. Now democratic King, but military dictatorship.
 - c. Not colony so own strong Thai culture.

Indonesia

8.
 - a. Dutch colony until 1949.
 - b. Great history- legend of Majaphabit Empire. Temple of Bodspur.
 - c. Strong Indonesian culture with little Dutch legacy.

Conclusion

9. Countries selected the best of their old cultures and the best of the European and blended together.
10. The traditions and culture used as help towards national unity and strength.
11. NG must not lose its traditions and culture, we will need them to build the nation. If we lose them, we shall not be able to find them again.

Problems of NG

Periods: 1

Aim: To discuss some cultural problems of NG.

The loss of Village Culture

1. Since the Admin and the Missionaries have come to the villages, the people have lost a lot of their old tradition, custom and culture. This has not been replaced by new things in their lives. They have lost a lot that was important to them in the past.

Discuss

The Drift to the Urban Slums

2. With the growth of towns there has been a drift of the people from the villages to slum areas around the towns.
 - a. what has caused this?
 - b. is it harmful?
 - c. discuss the aspects of:
 - (1) drink
 - (2) sexual promiscuity
 - (3) theft

The New Intellectual

3. A small number of the people are gaining high levels of education at the university and high schools.
 - a. are they becoming isolated from the people and their culture?
 - b. are they becoming too full of their own importance?
 - c. is their critical attitude a benefit to the development of the nation?

The Man Between

Periods: 4

Aim: To discuss social problems facing the soldier.

Pay

1. Should there be equal pay for equal work- should a PI Sgt be paid the same amount as an Aust, Sgt?

Racial Prejudice

2. Does racial prejudice exist in NG? Do Australians treat New Guineans as equals? Do New Guineans treat Chinese and mixed races as equals? If not, what can we do about it?

Tribal Prejudices

3. Does tribal prejudice still exist in the Army? How can we get rid of it?

DAY 4

THE NATION

STRIVE FOR THE NATION

History of NG

Development to Independence

Nationalism

Problems of Independence

Relations with Other Countries

Films:

The Trusteeship Council

Towards Unity in TENG

Three Faces of NG

History of New Guinea

Periods: 1

Aim: To outline the history of NG with accent on racial origins and pre history.

Introduction

To understand and appreciate the present and the future we should have an idea of the past- our history. It can explain our development and help show us the path to the future.

Pre History

1. Ice Age 65,000 BC to 10,000 BC.
2. During this time, the sea was lower and a land bridge stretched most (but not all of the way) from Asia to Australia.
3. Some people passed down this land bridge during this time. The journey took thousands of years and hundreds of generations.
4. Towards the end of the Ice Age, came a tribe of hunters and fishers with crude stone tools who settled in NG.
5. They settled in all parts of NG even on the Highlands (NIGRITOS). Some time before 5000 BC there came another tribe with polished stone tools, there were subsistence farmers and brought with them pigs, fowls, dogs, bananas, taros and yams.
7. They settled on the coast while the others moved back inland, (AUSTRONESIAN).
8. Since then the coasts have been settled by small groups of Malays and Polynesians.
9. The kau kau is a very recent arrival in NG.

Land and its effect

1. NG was too far East to be involved in the early civilization that grew out of the trade between China and India.
2. NG missed out on the first rush of European colonization because of the other more available and easier markets.
3. The mountains, valleys, swamps and jungle had split the people into small tribal groups, which because of their isolation, were antagonistic to each other.
4. Tropical disease weakened the people and accounted for a very high death rate.
5. By its low population NG has avoided some of the major problems of other newly emerging countries.
6. NG has no native animals which could be domesticated or used as beasts of burden.
7. The ease with which the people are able to produce food has been responsible for only the most primitive form of trade.
8. The perishable nature of the food has made the building of a centralized city or cargo town impossible.
9. Lack of safe harbours of mainland resulted in first European development in islands.
10. Discovery of gold led to exploration of interior.

European Discovery

1. America discovered in 1492, sudden impetus to sea exploration.
2. In early 1500s, trade established between Portugal and Indonesian islands in spice necessary to preserve European food in winter.
3. 1512 D'Abreu blown off course- from Indonesia discovered NG.
4. During 1550s various Portuguese and Spanish traders accidentally blown to NG.
5. During 1600s Dutch explorers including Tasman charted much of the coast.
6. 1800-1873 British naval expeditions including Moresby and Stanley map southern coast.

European Settlement

1. In early 1800s growth of missions, traders and planters in Pacific.
2. Dutch from Indonesia establish settlement at Tritan Bay in West Irian in 1828. Fails.
3. German traders, Goddeffroy and Sons commence trade of copra with NG in 1845.
4. McFarlane and Murray of the LMS establish mission at Redscaw Bay in 1872, then move to Port Moresby in 1873.
5. Queen Emma established plantation and settlement in Duke of York islands in 1878.
6. 1884 NG annexed by Germany. German NG company established administration with police force to protect trading and plantation interests.
7. 1884 French settlement in New Ireland fails.
8. Blackbirding- the recruiting of NG labour for the sugar plantations of Queensland flourishes from 1847 to its prohibition in 1884.
9. Papua declared British protectorate in 1884.

Recent History

1. 1899 German NG Company disbanded and German Govt takes over colony.
2. 1914 Australians capture German NG. Germans continue in plantations until 1921.
3. World Depression limits economic development.
4. Gold discovery opens up Highlands in 1930s.
5. Feb '42. Japs capture Rabaul. War in NG. ANGAU administration.

6. NG becomes UN trusteeship under Aust in 1946.
7. Papua and New Guinea Act of 1949 combines administration.

Conclusion

1. Important to understand our racial origins.
2. Important to see our history in perspective of other countries in area.

Development to Independence

Periods: 2.

Aim: To consider the problems and choices facing the country in its development to independence.

Introduction

1. Since WW2, there has been an increasing surge in development in NG that is leading towards independence.
2. Aust has not laid down when independence will occur, it could be anytime in the next 5 to 50 years. When it does arrive, it will be sooner than expected or wanted by many people.
3. We must actively prepare ourselves and the country and must understand the phases and problems that will occur in the remaining years.

Political development

1. NG is developing towards democratic government but still the entire government of the country is not in the hands of the men elected by the people. The government of NG is a combination of the efforts of the H of A and the Admin.
2. Shortly (maybe the next H of A in 1972) we shall see:
 - a. the end of the appointed members.
 - b. a change from the Administration Council to a Cabinet.
 - c. Ministerial Members assuming complete responsibility for their respective departments.
 - d. the evolving of a distinct party system with opposition in the H of A.
3. Political development will depend upon the interest and support of the people. Strong political parties will guarantee faster political development.

Trade Unions and Workers Associations

1. A feature of most democratic countries is the protection of the workers by organizations established by themselves.
2. A union is a group of workers engaged in a like trade, (eg., waterside workers, bricklayers, clerks) who form an organization to ensure that they receive a fair and reasonable return for their work in wages, holidays, conditions, etc.
3. Unions that protect the worker against a greedy employer are good but if the union committee elected by the workers is bad it can cause the workers and the people unnecessary hardship through unreasonable use of strikes. Communists gained control of many Aust unions after WW2 and using them as a means to further their political ambitions hurt the Aust people and workers.
4. The first trade unions have been formed in NG (The Port Moresby Waterside Workers Union) and larger groups with men of many trades (Workers Associations). The Associations will gradually break down into Unions as their strength develops.

5. Unions could play an important role in the development of NG. It is important that their purpose and limitations are understood.

Local Government Councils

1. Councils have for hundreds of years played an important part in the system of democratic government developed in England and copied by Aust.
2. Since their start in 1950, Councils have developed to cover nearly all the people of NG.
3. The aim of the council is:
 - a. To teach the village people to work together in larger groups than the single village and to widen the outlook of the individuals.
 - b. to instruct the people in the process of democratic government.
 - c. to encourage the villagers to take a major part in finding out their problems, finding out the answers to their problems, working out the priorities and then allocating the work to essential services such as roads, water supplies, education, health services and the establishment of local welfare groups such as youth or women's clubs.
 - d. To help the villagers to take an active interest in providing through their councils, such things as are needed to help in the economic progress of the area.
 - e. to encourage the traditional arts and skills of the various villagers under council control. The aim is to retain the best facets of the old culture.
 - f. to advise the Admin in the best ways to help the people.
 - g. to pass those laws (by laws) that are necessary for the council to do its work.
4. To raise the money to do all this work, councils can impose a tax on the people in its area. The amount of tax is approved by the Admin to prevent the people being charged too much.
5. Anyone over 18 years of age can vote in his council elections. The councils do good work and should be encouraged by the support and interest of the people.

Phases of Development

1. Before full independence NG will go through phases of development.
2. As more and more of the responsibility of Government is accepted by the H of A, NG will develop towards Self Government. In Self Government, the people's government will be responsible for the internal running of the country, while Australia will continue to help with the more difficult aspects of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Civil Aviation and those aspects of government that require great amounts of money or high skills.
3. Eventually when the skills and knowledge of the people are advanced far enough these tasks will be handed over to the Government and NG will become completely independent of Aust-an independent nation.

4. Undoubtedly, Aust will continue to help and support NG even after independence with skilled manpower and money for as long as NG wants this help.

What form of Government?

1. Will NG copy Aust as Aust copied Britain with the Westminster form of government? Or will NG evolve its own form of democracy as many African nations have done?
2. Will NG have a federal form of government like Aust with District governments looking after the interests of matters that concern the district with a central government that looks after those matters concerning the nation as a whole? Or will there be a central form of government as in England where one government controls all aspects?
3. What type of Head of State will NG have?
 - a. a monarchy with the Queen of England and Australia as Queen of NG?
 - b. a republic with a President?
 - c. a dictatorship?

Conclusion

1. There are many questions to be answered, many alternatives to be worked out in the years that remain.
2. There is a lack of skill, knowledge and experience that must be overcome.
3. The people must be aware of the problems and difficulties that lie ahead. They must understand many strange things, they must be interested in and support their elected councillor, and assist in working out the problems.

Nationalism

Periods: 2.

Aim: To consider the 'props' of a nation.

Introduction

1. There are many problems facing the future nation. The major one being that the people do not think of themselves as belonging to one nation. Their loyalties lie with the place, the tribal group, the district but not with NG as a nation.
2. Many new young nations have failed because of this problem. We shall have to work hard in NG to develop the spirit of national unity. Unless the people can work together as a nation, to build a nation and to be willing to sacrifice themselves for the nation NG can also fail.
3. There are many ways to build a feeling of national unity- the major one talking about it and understanding the problems as we have done in this course. There are other simpler, more obvious ways of building national feeling.

Flag

What should be the flag of NG?

Name

What should be the name of NG?

- a. Nuigini?
- b. Pangu?
- c. Paradise?
- d. Upang?
- e. etc.

National Anthem

What national song for NG?

National Symbol

What symbol to represent NG?

- a. bird of paradise?
- b. muruk?
- c. crocodile?
- d. kundu?
- e. garamut?
- f. Highland Axe?
- g. etc.

Conclusion

1. Nationalism, a pride in the nation is an important thing for a young nation. A love of country that can unite the people to work for their country.
2. Nationalism can also cause harm, badly used by unscrupulous leaders, it can generate hate and intolerance towards minority peoples. In Africa, nationalism has been an excuse for savage massacres of many thousands of people.

Problems of Independence

Periods: 2.

Aim: To consider the problems facing NG after independence.

Introduction

1. Many young countries approaching independence have felt that when the day arrived all their problems would be over, that independence means suddenly coming to a paradise on earth. It has normally been a sudden shock when the excitement were off. No longer is there a big country holding their hand, wiping their nose and looking after them as a parent looks after a child. Suddenly, they have grown up and are facing all the problems of an adult nation in an adult world.
2. We have seen many of the problems facing NG in its advances to independence. Many of these problems will continue to exist after independence and even more will appear.

What are the Problems of Independence?

1. Lack of knowledge, experience, skill.
2. Political
 - a. threat of communist subversion.
 - b. secession.
 - c. lack of national unity.
 - d. coup.
3. Lack of education
4. Economic
 - a. low national income.
 - b. lack of secondary industry.
 - c. fluctuating prices of primary products.
 - d. limited range of primary products competing on flooded world market.
 - e. climbing standard of living with higher wages and costs.
5. Social
 - a. breakdown of traditional culture.
 - b. creation of urban slums.
 - c. racial minorities.
 - d. development of urban slums.
 - e. racial/tribal tensions.
 - f. contrast of affluent and subsistence.

Conclusion

1. The people of NG must face up to many problems. They must understand these problems exist before independence so that they can approach them sensibly after.
2. Independence is not easy. NG can only become a great nation by the people working hard together to make it great.

3. NG is a Christian country and will become a Christian nation- a blend of nationalism, love of country and Christianity, love of our fellow man should mean that NG will avoid the pitfalls faced by many new countries in the excitement of independence.

DAY 5

CONCLUSION

MI INAP

Leadership

Christian Leadership

Reserve

Quiz

Mi Inap?

LEADERSHIP

Periods: 2.

What is it? (Ask the Class)

1. Sir William Slim said, "Leadership is a mixture of example, persuasion and compulsion. It is using your knowledge and ability so that you get men to do what you want them to do even if they are not very keen on doing it. It is the most intensely personal thing in the world! No one else can do it for you.
2. Before looking any further at leadership, let us be sure we know the difference between COMMAND and LEADERSHIP. (Ask class what is the difference?, after discussing answers ask if a commander and a leader are the same).

COMMAND

3. The Commander has authority to issue lawful orders to all members of his unit because of his RANK. BUT rank does not make you a leader or a man men will follow (Give examples).
4. MAN is the most important weapon the Army has !!! He never changes and ultimate success in battle depends on him. He takes a long time to train and he is not easy to replace.
5. You look after your weapons and you must even more so look after your men. This brings us to the qualities demanded of a leader. WHAT ARE THEY? (Ask the class. Write the answers on the blackboard. Then compare with the following qualities):

COURAGE

6. 2 KINDS (Ask class what they are).

MORAL and PHYSICAL

a. MORAL- Harder to come by. Must always complete the job- an NCO is an NCO 24 hours per day. He must at all times correct wrongs. He must be responsible to Pl Comd and to his men. Ensure any job given to him is done quickly and properly. Ensure the men know reasons why. He must be loyal to his commander and to his men. He must accept responsibility for hard decisions and not say it is something belong Pl Comd. He must not grumble to the men. He must protect the men and not be afraid to speak up to his commander when this is required. He must be prepared to take action which is unpopular but for the good of the men and the unit. He must ensure that all orders are carried out. If you do not know something, say so and ask for the correct answers.

b. PHYSICAL. All men are frightened in danger. The ability to overcome this natural fear in the presence of danger. Fear may cause men to run away, fight, collapse, stand still and not be able to move. A frightened man cannot think. The leader must show by example that fear can be overcome. He must not look afraid. He should always have his men informed about what is going on and why, keep them busy and keep them thinking.

INITIATIVE

7. You must be able to act on your own without detailed orders. You are given a job to do. You work out how to do it. Before NCOs were told how to do the job. This is not right.
8. You must be able to look ahead. To see that next week, men will need new boots and ask for them on time. To foresee what the men will need. To look at the tactical situation and work out what may happen next, pick out good fire positions as you go, likely ambush spots and what you will do. You must make decisions and be responsible.

WILLPOWER

9. You must have the strength to continue and complete your task, even when you and everyone else is tired. See that things which must be done are done. You must be able to withstand pain, tiredness, hunger, disappointment and hardship better than your men.

KNOWLEDGE

10. 3 kinds: a. The Men
b. Yourself
c. The Job

a. The Men. All different, yet all need food, drink, rest and shelter, to be well thought of, to feel secure and feel part of a team- all doing a good job. Without these, they will not be happy. You must know their strong points and weak points. Who can swim, who is a good machine gunner, who is a bad rifle shot, who never tires. They all want to know the reasons why they do things and for orders. Tell them. Strengthen their weak points and use and develop their strong points.

b. Yourself. You are a man- you too have strong points and weak points. Admit them and see that your men do not suffer because of your weak points. Strive to strengthen them.

c. The Job. You must know your job thoroughly. Always be prepared and able to do any job yourself and better than the men. Sometimes a man may have a special skill for a special job and you must use this. KNOWLEDGE IS POWER. It attracts confidence and respect more quickly.

SELF SACRIFICE

11. The same as Christian love. You must put the men's interests first. See they get fed first and yourself last. Be available at all times, share their praise and troubles and always see they are well cared for.
12. These then are the qualities of a leader.
- a. Courage- both Physical and Moral.
 - b. Initiative.
 - c. Willpower.
 - d. Knowledge.
 - e. Self Sacrifice.

DO YOU MEASURE UP?

13. In conclusion, remember your actions earn the respect and confidence and loyalty of your men. Bullying is no good. The man counts, not the machine. Be firm with sound judgement and study the human factors. Develop the weak soldier's good points rather than criticise his bad points. He will improve and so will the section. Think well of a man and you will help him improve. Think ill of him and you make him worse.

Finally-

Know Your Job
Know Yourself
Know Your Men

Lesson 2: STUDENT PRESENTATIONS

Periods: 3.

Form: Individual presentation and discussions.

Aim: To confirm aspects of the course and to ensure the students can give satisfactory answers to questions that may be asked by the soldiers.

Introduction

Explain that the instructor is taking the part of a soldier asking his section commander (the students) various questions. As each student is asked a question in turn and gives his answer as he would to a soldier in his section. Other students can comment on or add to the answer and the instructor should sum up each answer.

Questions:

- Q1. I think NG should become a state of Australia, not an independant country. What do you think Corporal?
- Q2. Why aren't PI and Australian sergeants doing the same work paid the same money?
- Q3. A white man at the hotel called me a black kanaka bastard. What should I have done?
- Q4. Why do I have to waste my time going to education classes?
- Q5. Why is it that some members of the House of Assembly are not elected and are appointed by the Administration?
- Q6. I think the old stories of my place are rubbish. Do you agree corporal?
- Q7. I don't think political parties are any good. A member should only worry about the people in his electorate.
- Q8. Why do we have to help bush kanakas with civic action when it is the job of the Administration?
- Q9. What is wrong with us having a Communist Government?
- Q10. I don't think girls should be allowed to go to school. Do you?
- Q11. I can't be bothered voting. Do I have to?
- Q12. I was talking to a man in the hotel, who said that the army is a waste of the people's money. Is this true?
- Q13. Does the DC rule the Sepik District?
- Q14. Why do the sergeants get different food to the soldiers?
- Q15. Corporal, why did they write the names of places on the regimental colours?
- Q16. All Chimbus are bastards.
- Q17. After independence, the army should take over the government. We could do a better job than the politicians.
- Q18. Have there always been people living in New Guinea?
- Q19. Why do I have to pay council tax and also government tax?
- Q20. I heard a man say that trade unions are a bad thing. What do you think?

Note: Use examples the men understand. The action of animals etc.
Ask them and make them think all the time. Do not just lecture.
They must be involved. Draw the knowledge from them.