

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Southern H/lands

STATION: Tari

VOLUME No: 21

ACCESSION No: 496.

1969 - 1970

ISBN: 9980 - 910 - 76 - 3

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1992

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



Copyright: Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

Use: This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

Constraints: This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

Note on digitized version: A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).

PATROL REPORT OF: TARI - S/HOWL ACC. NO: 496
 VOL. NO: 21 1969 - 1970 NUMBERS OF REPORTS: 10

REPORT NO.	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
1 2 - 1969/70	1-24	G.R. PENNINGTON CP.O.	BENARIA CENSUS DIVISION	map	16/7/69 - 1/8/69
2 3 - 1969/70	1-16	PETER ANDREWS	HAIBUGA/MUNIMA / PART KUMB C/D	map	20/10/69 - 14/11/69
3 4 - 1969/70	1-13	S.R. PEARCE A.P.O.	BENARIA & EAST BASIN C.D'S	map	19/10/69 - 2/11/69
4 5 - 1969/70	1-13	D.M. GOLDTHORP C.P.O.	SOUTH BASIN C/D TARI SUB DISTRICT	.	20/10/69 - 14/11/69
5 6 - 1969/70	1-15	PETER H. ANDREWS A.P.O.	TARI S/D. STM BASIN & EAST NORTH/HIBUGA	map	21/11/69 - 26/11/69
6 7 - 1969/70	1-32	"	MT. BOSAYI AREA ^{OF HOWO PATROL DIST.} ADM. UNIT ^{STICU AREA}	map	19/11/70 - 20/2/70
7 8 - 1969/70	1-8	G.G. CHAPMAN P.O.	BENARIA CENSUS DIVISION, TARI L&C	map	29/1/70 - 4/2/70
8 9 - 1969/70	1-14	P.G. FAIRLEY A.P.O.	TIGIRI CENSUS DIVISION	-	19/2/70 - 13/3/70
9 10 - 1969/70	1-41	J.A. WILTSHIRE A.D.C.	EAST BASIN CENSUS DIVISION	map	2/4/70 - 20/4/70
10 11 - 1969/70	1-10	P.G. FAIRLEY A.P.O.	(A) IBANI (B) TIGIR	-	29/4/70 - 12/5/70

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1969-1970

TARI

<u>Report no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
2-69-70	S.R. Pearson	Benaria C.D.
3-69-70	P. Andrews	Haibuga/ Munima C.D. & part Iumu C.D.
4-69-70 5-69-70 6-69-70	S.R. Pears D.M. GOLDTHORP Peter H. Andrews	Benaria & East Basin C.D. SOUTHERN BASIN c/d TARI s/d. S. Basin, E. Basin, N. Basin & part Haibuga/ Mun
7-69-70	P.H. Andrews	Mt Bosavi area
8-69-70	G.G. Chapman	Beneria C.D.
9-69-70	P.G. Fairey	Tigibi C.D.
10-69-70	J.A. Wiltshire	E. Basin C.D.
11-69-70	P.G. Fairey	Idauwi Tigibi



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

40

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... **Tari Patrol No. 2/69-70**

Subdistrict..... **Tari.**

District..... **Southern Highlands**

Type of Patrol..... **Annual Census Revision and General Administration.**

Patrol Conducted by..... **S.R. Pearson C.P.O.**

Area Patrolled..... **Benaria Census Division**

(Council and/or

Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

Interpreter Legari Imbiaga..... **Const. Nup Kavan 2505**

Snr/Const. Gorua 1008..... **Leprosy Hospital (M.O.M.)**

Const. Tangira 1003..... **Orderly Hoipa.**

Duration of Patrol—from **16/7/69**..... To **1/8/69**

No. of Days..... **17 days (16 nights camped out)**

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... **Conducted by L. Hansen A.D.C.**

Date..... Duration..... **Unkown**

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... **1. To revise the Census Register**

..... **2. General Administration**

..... **3. To inspect and advise on roadwork.**

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... **2075**

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Mc Gray
~

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner.

49/2

67-15-15

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU. Papua

14th November, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

PATROL TARI NO. 2/69-70

Your reference is 67-3-5 of 31st October, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. S.R. Pearson, A.P.O., to Benaria Census Division.

I agree that there is a need for the Tari Council to get at least one project under way in the Benaria area. The establishment of a school, if possible, would be an excellent start.

The development of road communications into the area is essential to encourage economic development.

I am impressed with the detailed patrol instructions. They provide a sound guide to an officer conducting his first solo patrol.

His report is an informative submission. Mr. Pearson has done well.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

c.c. Mr. S.R. Pearson,
Sub-District Office, Department of the Administrator,
TARI. Southern Highlands District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.



Telephone

Telegrams

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

67-3-5



~~Department of District Administration.~~
Dept of the Administrator,
Division of District
Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

31st October, 1969.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

TARI PATROL NO 2 of 1969/70.

Enclosed please find the original and one copy of the above report submitted by Mr. S.R. Pearson, A.P.O., together with covering memorandum 67-1-1 dated 3rd October, 1969 from the Assistant District Commissioner, Tari.

2. My comments are:-

- (i) Under Education there seems to be a good opportunity for the Tari Council to offer assistance in subsidizing a school. An approach to the District Education Committee through the Council may be effective. Tambaruma appears to be a good site and may be suitable for development as a Community Centre. It is important that the Tari Council gets at least one project going in this area.
- (ii) Road communication from Uruma right through to at least Bakari, with a branch road into the Benaria River section, is essential if there is to be any kind of economic development. A submission for Rural Development funds should be made. Staff permitting, an officer from Tari could be well employed in the Benaria over an extended period.
- (iii) Mr. Pearson has written a good comprehensive report.

c/c.

Consensus ✓

D.J. Clancy

(D.J. Clancy)
District Commissioner.

67-1-1

JAM/VT

21

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration
Sub District Office,
TARI.

Southern Highlands District,

3rd October, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MERIDI.

TARI PATROL 2-69/70

Enclosed are three complete copies of the report on an Annual Census type patrol to the Benaria Census Division last Month. Mr. S. Pearson, on his first solo patrol of this type, conducted the patrol.

2. Detailed Patrol Instructions were given to supplement the information required on the Aria study. Mr. Pearson has no court powers but as a Police Officer he arrested the 15 persons mentioned in the Diary (29-30th July) for an offence against the Gaming (Playing Cards) Ordinance 1965 and sent the persons concerned to the Tari Local Court under escort. The term "Detainee" should only be applied to inmates of a Corrective Institution.

3. Previous reports on patrols to the Benaria have commented on its remoteness and feeling of neglect the people have. Despite the settlement of the Unevangelised Field Mission and airstrip there, this attitude still prevails. The area's biggest problem, is as Mr. Pearson suggests, a lack of communication with the remainder of the Sub District. The oft repeated Tari/Kutubu/Kikori road was once thought to be the answer but when this did not receive popularity a start was made, in Mr. Haywood's day I believe, on a road from Uruma to Tamide airstrip. The present position of this road is outlined in the report, under "Roads and Bridges" (page 5) and "Communications" (Page 6 Area Study). As an incentive to complete the road representations were made for an allocation of \$2500 on Minor New Works (Engineering) in 1968/69 but this was unsuccessful and I have once again included this in my 1969/70 M.N.W. submission which I hope will be successful, as I feel that some form on monetary payment, no matter how small, is now required to compensate for the hard work already done by this small group of undeveloped people. This would also stimulate a further desire to get the job over and done with.

4. It is too late to amend the Tari Council's constitution to include the Homa and Pau'a people in the Council before the general elections in October. The Tari Council is in favour of the inclusion of these two villages and amendment to the Constitution will be made. The attitude of the people towards a "Huri" Council is an interesting one that appears typical of the Tari area towards this concept. However, one must bear in mind that this was put to the people with no previous discussion or warning and I anticipate that this initial re-action will change if the matter is pressed further.

5. The remarks on the local policy to Highland Labour recruitment (page 6 of Report) is indicative of attitudes to the H.L.S. now prevailing in most of the Sub District.

6. It has been impossible to reconcile Census statistics with previous ones as an patrol in 1968 revised approximately one half of the Census Division but no figures were submitted. No comparison has been made with either natural or unnatural increases since the last census revision, but if required then these could be computed.

7. I am disappointed that so little information was obtained as to land

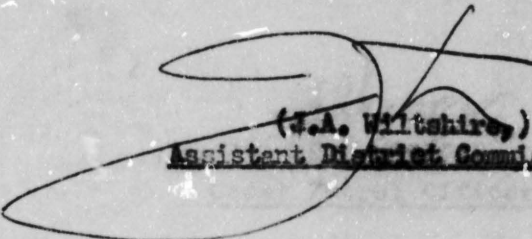
7. (continued)

himself, would be invaluable to other present and future officers in Tari.

8. I am unsure if the U.F.M. School at Tamide is a recognised one - perhaps this could be checked out with the District Inspector (Education). One of the biggest problems emerging in the field of Education throughout the Sub District is the large number of 13-15 year old school drop outs who are thrown out of the school for disciplinary reasons or because of the lack of adequate higher educational institutions e.g. those not able to be taken into High Schools. The children are not yet adults and are not accorded adult status by their parents but are left to their own devices which usually is to wander in a group of fellow youths engaging into all forms of petty law breaking and nuisance forms of entertainment. The Missions in the Sub District are concerned with this problem which so far has had no solution. Some Mission staff, any myself included feel that within the very near future a decision will have to be made as to whether this pattern should continue or whether existing Primary 'T' School be restricted and take only students who could be absorbed by the available High Schools. As the situation is at the moment there is an emphasis on education and expansion of these facilities at Primary 'T' level but no corresponding increase in Higher facilities in this Sub District or District.

9. In general the report covers the points raised in the patrol instructions and has been composed in accordance with standing Instructions. Mr. Pearson has continued with his interesting style of writing and good presentations of the information he obtained. At this stage it is planned that he will lead a patrol to the Benaria in late October to conduct Local Government elections - and at the same time it will be a follow up visit to this one.

10. Claims for Camping Allowance have been processed at this office.


(J.A. Wiltshire)
Assistant District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(19)

Telephone.....
Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-1-1
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
TARI,
Southern Highlands District.

14th. August 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
TARI,
Southern Highlands District.

Tari Patrol No. 2 of 1969/70

Please find attached the following documents relevant to the above Patrol:-

1. Original and three copies of Patrol Report including Area Study.
2. Four copies of Patrol Map.
3. Camping Allowance Claims for D.D.A. personnel S.R.Pearson and Interpreter Lagari Imbiaga.
4. Camping Allowance Claims for onforwarding to Police H.Q. (District) Mendi, for S/Const. Gorua, Const. Tangira and Const. Nup.

For your information and action.

S.R. Pearson
S.R. Pearson

Cadet Patrol Officer

WEST NEW BRITAIN

Headquarters



18

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67-2-1
If calling ask for
Mr. JAW/VT

Department of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
TARI,
Southern Highlands District,

3rd July, 1969.

Mr. S. R. Pearson,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Southern Highlands District,
TARI.

TARI PATROL 1-69/70

As previously discussed, please be prepared to commence on the 13th July an annual census type patrol, of about 25 days, to the Benaria Census Division.

2. The patrol is to be carried out in accordance with circular 67-1-0 of 21/6/68 and Departmental Standing Instructions Vol. I. Your report is to be compiled in accordance with these references.
3. Liaise with Mr. Andrews for suitable patrol Police and Interpreter.
4. The Census has to be revised and re-written on the new type of Census forms - these to be done in duplicate.
5. Before departing check with the Cash Office and take with you any C.S.B. Bank books and N.M.T.A. Receipts which may be finalised during the patrol.
6. Check also the file 67-3-7 for any matters held there pertaining to the Benaria Census Division.
7. Read through the report on the previous patrol No. 3-67/68) and follow up any instructions and orders given.
8. I would like you to follow up the road construction from Tambarumba to Tamide which was commenced 18 months ago. The route has been pegged and some shovels and picks distributed. Please give advice to the people where needed and inspect the Sections completed to date. The road is important as it provides ready access to the Benaria and with the increase in Council vehicles, the road will be of benefit to the people - this point should be impressed on the people.
9. The Highland Labour Scheme office in Mount Hagen is in urgent need of recruits for work in coastal areas. Would you please endeavour to recruit as many suitable persons as possible without taking out too many - not more than 20% of adult males.
10. All Trade Store and Shotgun licences should be inspected and I would like a list of such owners, place of residence and licence details to be incorporated in your report. I would also like you to compile a list of owners and locations of all wireless receivers in the census Division.
11. If any complaints requiring Court action are brought to your attention you should despatch these, with witnesses, to Tari for hearing. By all means endeavour to arbitrate disputes and resort to any court process only as a last resort. Be careful in this that you do not make a direct order which could place you in an embarrassing situation if such is not adhered to.
12. The Leprosy Hospital wishes to send two orderlies to accompany your patrol and they are to liaise with you in this. During your patrol use local Aid Post Orderlies, L.G. Councillors, Demarcation Committee and village agricultural leaders to assist you in your work.

../?..

(17)

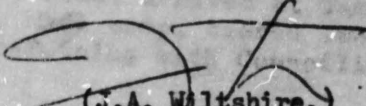
13. Towards the middle of your patrol you will probably be joined by Mr. Matiabe Yuwi M.H.A. who has asked to accompany you for part of your visit. Do not enter into any political discussions which the Member has with the people, but confine any talks to the House of Assembly, its role and purpose and development generally of the Tari, or Huri area.

14. Our role in political education still continues and I would like you to specifically include explanation of the House of Assembly, elections etc. in your village talks. Take with you the pamphlets and other propaganda leaflets which remain from the last House of Assembly education campaign and use those as a guide for your discussions. The Minister for Territories will be visiting Tari on September 1st so please include an explanation of his role, and the department of External Territories role in the overall Territory Administration.

15. The villages of Homa, and Pawa situated on the boundary between Nipa and Tari Sub-Districts have intimated in the past that they wish to join the Tari Local Government Council. Please ascertain the feelings of the people on this. Note that both groups are within the Tari Sub-District.

16. Of late there has been some discussion on the possible amalgamation of the Tari and Komo Local Government Councils to form a "Huri Council". Please discuss this with the Benaria people and gauge their re-action to such a move.

17. Your report is to be a comprehensive one and you should complete as much of the narrative as possible whilst on patrol and leave only the typing and statistics to complete in Tari. You will have two weeks to complete the report when the patrol is finished.


(J.A. Wiltshire,
Assistant District Commissioner.)

INTRODUCTION

16

The purposes of this patrol were to revise the Census and at the same time to make a detailed study of the Census Division for the preparation of an Area Study. The patrol was also to further assist the population in any way indicated, in particular to encourage the completion of the road link which is intended should reach Tari via Uruma in the South Basin Census Division. Until a road link is completed it will be difficult to greatly assist the people living in this mountainous area bounded by the Tageri River to the south west and Nipa Sub-District to the south east.

The patrol covered the entire Census Division and was able to spend at least two nights in every Rest House.

A more detailed description of the Benaria Census Division will be found in the Introduction to the Area Study.

DIARY

- Wednesday
16th. July Left Tari Station by vehicle for Uruma. Arrived at 0930 hrs. Carriers waiting. Made ready and departed on foot at 1025 hrs. Arrived Honaga after steady walk in continuous rain, at 1345 hrs. Made camp and held talks with village leaders from Honaga and Tambaruma. Continued talks during the evening. Two minor disputes heard. Slept at Honaga
- Thursday
17th. July 0645 hrs. Revised the Census for Honaga and Tambaruma. Gave a general talk to the assembled villagers. People inspected for leprosy. Departed at 1130 hrs. arriving at Yabagaru at 1250 hrs. Villagers were awaiting the patrol. Gave a general address followed by Census revision, which was completed by 1650 hrs. Evening heard three minor disputes and compiled census statistics. Slept at Yabagaru
- 2 Friday
18th. July Spent the morning holding discussions with village leaders and Councillor. 1115 hrs. departed. Arrived at Tamide at 1615 hrs. Met Matiabe Yuwi M.H.A. Made camp, heard two minor disputes. Evening held general talks with Councillor and village leaders. Slept at Tamide
- Saturday
19th. July Morning..general talk to villagers of Tamide and Daviravi followed by census revision, completed by 1210 hrs. Remainder of the day spent in compilation of new Census Register, interspersed with talks with individuals. A further two minor disputes heard..pig payments. Slept at Tamide
- Sunday
20th. July 0830 hrs. to 1130 hrs. Talks with village leaders. 1140 hrs. departed for Lau'u. Arrived at 1250 hrs. Made camp. Late afternoon and evening held talks with Councillors and village leaders from Lau'u and Dimu followed by general talks to a group of villagers.M.H.A. returned to Tari. Slept at Lau'u
- Monday
21st. July Village talk followed by Census revision of Lau'u and Dimu. Completed by 1330 hrs. Remainder of day spent on book work. Evening...one minor dispute heard. General discussion with a group of villagers. Slept at Lau'u
- Tuesday
22nd. July 0645 hrs. Departed Lau'u. Arrived at Homa 1425 hrs. Made camp followed by talks with village leaders of Homa and Pau'a. One minor dispute heard..land. Slept at Homa

(14)

15

DIARY (continued)

Wednesday
23rd, July Census revised and general talk delivered to villagers of Homa and Pau'a. Completed by 1315 hrs. Afternoon individual talks with villagers and headmen. Evening paperwork.
Slept at Homa

Thursday
24th, July Left Homa at 0730 hrs. Arrived Bakari Rest House at 1630 hrs.
Slept at Bakari

Friday
25th, July General talk followed by census revision for Hoi'a (Pai) and Bakari. Completed by 1200 hrs. Afternoon held talks with Councillor and village leaders. Two minor disputes heard (pig payments). Evening completed Population Register for Benaria.
Slept at Bakari

Saturday
26th, July Day spent in writing out new Census Register forms, together with some discussions with various villagers.
Slept at Bakari

Sunday
27th July 0800 hrs. Departed Bakari. Arrived Benaria River 1105 hrs. Patrol sent ahead. Continued in company of representatives of Dimu, Lau'u, Daviravi, Tamide and Bakari (Hoi'a). Made eleven marks through the forest along the proposed route of the road to Yabagaru. Five marks allotted to the represented villages for road work. Arrived Yabagaru at 1550 hrs.
Slept at Yabagaru

Monday
28th, July Morning spent writing out new Census forms. Afternoon supervised roadwork. Early evening heard three minor disputes (pig payments).
Slept at Yabagaru

Tuesday
29th, July Morning continued bookwork and supervised roadwork. Six natives detained for breach of the "Playing Cards Ordinance". 1400 hrs. Departed for Honaga, arriving at 1540 hrs. Made camp and continued bookwork. One pig payment dispute heard. Evening interviewed people involved in playing cards..fifteen in all.
Slept at Honaga

Wednesday
30th, July 0750 hrs. Detainees despatched to Tari Station under escort of Constable Nup. Day spent in writing out Census forms. Evening heard a further pig payment dispute.
Slept at Honaga

Thursday
31st, July 1000 hrs. Departed for Uruma. Inspected roadwork. Arrived at Uruma 1310 hrs. Continued writing reports. Evening held short talks with Councillors of Honaga and Bakari.
Slept at Uruma

Friday
1st, August Until 1330 hrs. spent in writing report. 1410 hrs. departed for Tari Station by vehicle. Arrived 1505 hrs. Patrol stood down.

=END OF DIARY=

disorders being are infections and cataracts. These latter conditions were most obvious in the Lau'u-Dima area. Skin ulcers and sores were in evidence but considering the large number of cuts and abrasions received in traversing dense bush country, their incidence was not high. Bronchial complaints, as exhibited by deep seated coughs, were in particular noted in Lau'u-Dima which is higher in altitude than the other villages. Incidence in U.B. could not be visually assessed but blood in sputum was noted on a number of occasions.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

14

One does not have to spend long in the Benaria to realise that the people feel neglected and remote from the happenings in the other Census Divisions. The area has been regularly patrolled since 1953 but largely due to it's somewhat inaccessible location there has been no economic development within these sixteen years. In the matter of obtaining court settlement of disputes, the people can and in many cases do walk into Tari Station but the distance and terrain deter many thus preventing a close contact in this regard.

On the other hand there is the situation where the Missions enjoy a heightened influence, in particular the United Field Mission. As this Mission now runs the only school in the area and also operates it's own airstrip, this situation is perhaps understandable.

There is now a safety valve for bottled up sentiments in the person of the elected Local Government Councillors. Furthermore it is hoped that a section of the road link with Tari will be ready for use within the coming twelve months, thus facilitating easier contact.

HEALTH AND AID-POSTS

a. There exist two staffed aid-posts within the area:

1. Tambaruma serves two other villages namely Honaga and Yabagaru. A compact area with a population of 633 all of whom are within one and a half hours walk.

2. Tamide 1442 people are dependant upon this post. The more scattered of Bakari, Hoi'a, Pau'a and Homa tend to receive less attention than the closer, larger villages. Homa and Pau'a are nine hours walk from Tamide but they are within two hours walk of Pagware Aid-Post in Nipa Sub-District.

Bakari and Hoi'a (which includes Pai) are in a climatically easier area that the colder more populated mountain valleys. There were once many small villages in the area but the population has dwindled due to the ever present problem of malaria.

b. Leprosy The patrol was accompanied by a medical orderly from the Leprosy Hospital (M.O.M.) Hoiebia. All people attending the Census Revision were inspected for signs of leprosy. Three new cases were noted, together with one sufferer who had not received attention for three years. The new cases were at Homa, Honaga and Tamide.

c. General Health

Health in general appeared to be quite good, the most obvious disorders being eye infections and cataracts (particularly in Yabagaru), and skin infections often fungal in appearance. These latter conditions were most obvious in the Lau'u-Dimu area.

Skin ulcers and sores were in evidence but considering the large number of cuts and abrasions received in traversing dense bush country, their incidence was not high.

Bronchial complaints, as exhibited by deep seated coughs, were in particular noted in Lau'u-Dimu which is higher in altitude than the other villages. Incidence if T.B. could not be visually assessed but blood in sputum was noted on a number of occasions.

13

HEALTH (continued)

d. Neo-Mortality Rate is approximately 8.71 deaths per 100 live births.

e. Summary of the Health Situation

There is a well known tendency for Huris to leave often acute cases without medical attention.

The onus for correction of this attitude must fall on everyone who has a responsible outlook or is in a position to educate the people in the need to obtain prompt medical aid in cases of sickness. Most of the burden for this educational work should fall on the shoulders of the man-on-the-spot, the Medical Orderly. Being with the people and of the people his opportunities for educational work are great.

The need for active solicitation on the part of the orderly is perhaps lacking in Benaria and this matter will be discussed with the Senior Medical Officer at Tari.

EDUCATION

Educationally the position in the area under discussion is bad. There are 534 children of school age, out of which six attend schools (Mission) outside the District, and a further 41 attend the only school in Benaria, that being the U.F.M. School at Tamide which has been operating for three months.

There are five centres of population in Benaria. For the sake of interest the centres and number of children of school age are set out below:

- 1. Honaga-Tambaruma-Yabagaru.....149 children
 - 2. Dimu-Lau'u.....133 "
 - 3. Tamide-Daviravi.....151 "
 - 4. Homa-Pau'a.....51 "
 - 5. Bakari-Hoi'a.....50 "
- Total.....534 children

OUTLINE OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Please refer to the AREA STUDY: INTRODUCTION para. g. for Attitude Towards the Administration.

Section 12 "Stage of Political Education".

Section 8 para. c. "Attitude towards Missions".

Tari Local Government

a. Benaria joined the Tari Local Government Council in August 1967. All but 9% of the people are represented by seven councillors. The area excluded includes the villages of Homa and Pau'a, which were taken over from Nipa Sub-District in 1968. The question of entry to the T.L.G.C. was fully discussed with the people of both villages and the general opinion was that they would like to be represented as soon as possible.

b. Huri Council. The possibility of forming a larger council to encompass Komo Patrol Post Administrative Area was fully discussed with all villages. The reaction was only lukewarm, which is surprising considering

POLITICAL SITUATION (continued)

(12)

that Komo area is adjacent to Benaria. There were no strong feelings either way but if anything reception was more negative than positive.

ROADS AND BRIDGES (See also Area Study 10 "Communications".)

For ease of definition the Uruma-Tamide road is broken into four stages which are set out below complete with individual report.

1. Uruma to Honaga. From Uruma the road has been made for about one mile, extending to the top of the hill. It has been damaged by pigs and there is regrowth but with little work the road would be traffic-able in dry weather. There then comes a long stretch of bush before meeting new work which extends for about one and a half to two miles to Honaga. Lines from Uruma have been detailed to work on the Uruma side, and Honaga and Tambarama on the Honaga side.

2. Honaga to Yabagaru. About three miles. This distance is about eighty percent complete but will need ~~but will need~~ further work to repair pig damage. It also requires drainage and shaping.

3. Yabagaru to Benaria River. This is the biggest hurdle. About five miles of dense bush. A quarter of a mile has been completed from Yabagaru and work was progressing whilst the patrol was in the area. Leaving the Benaria for Yabagaru, the patrol paced out eleven marks of about three hundred paces each. The first five were allocated as under:

- Number 0. Tamide
- 1. Lau'u
- 2. Dimu
- 3. Daviravi
- 4. Hoi'a and Bakari

At the Benaria River a bridge will be required with a span of about ninety feet.

4. Benaria River to Tamide. This stretch follows the river through what is mostly garden country. About eighty percent of this has been completed.

Summary. Much remains to be done. The people are keen to have the road and realise that much of their future progress depends upon it's completion, however, they are not so keen on the actual work. The councillors profess great difficulty in getting the people to exert themselves. The patrol spent much time in talking to the people in an attempt to encourage the people in their work. More picks and shovels are being distributed in an attempt to hasten the work. They have now been set specific tasks and an early follow up patrol will show to what extent the attempted revitalising of this project has succeeded.

Because of the distance and small populations of Homa and Pau'a they have been excused from work on the road. Their specific task is to clean up the bush tracks leading into Homa.

The villages of Hoi'a and Bakari are to commended for the excellent way they had prepared their bush tracks.

(11)

HIGHLANDS LABOUR SCHEME

Of the age grouping 16 years to 45 years there are 16% at present engaged in labour through the H.L.S. A further 2.9% are engaged in other work inside the District. Councillors are following a policy of sending one recruit as one is returned. They do not wish to increase the outflow as this would be detrimental to road work.

LICENCES

a. Trade Stores. There are at present no stores in Benaria. The U.F.M. at Tamide have erected a small building to be used as a native store but at present it is not stocked.

b. Shotguns. Licences are held by:

ANGOBE-MAWIRA of Homa	Licence No. 1879	Expiry 4/4/70
HAGAPUA-NAMIBE of Pau'a (lives in Tamide)	" " 1875	" 13/12/69
MINORE TABULAMA of Homa	" " 1886	" 10/7/70

A fourth gun was held by the Aid-Post Orderly at Tamide but he is in the process of being transferred to Tari area.

The patrol was swamped with requests for shotgun permits. The region contains much dense bush country and hold attractive bird life including the "Bird of Paradise". Talks were given on the need to preserve these birds and the people were reminded of the law relating to the sale of "Bird of Paradise" plumes. Applicants were interviewed but in the main they were hopelessly unqualified to hold a shotgun.

CENSUS

The Census Statistics were revised and a new Register was compiled. Attendance to the Census Revision was generally good although there was considerable absenteeism at Lau'u-Dimu....most absentees being at Margarima.

Attached to this report is a copy of the Village Population Register.

CONCLUSION

The patrol accomplished all it's stipulated purposes and it is felt good contact was made with the people. The writer was able to gain a fuller understanding of the thoughts and problems confronting the populace in this most interesting area of the Tari Sub-District.....Benaria.

S.R. Pearson
S.R. Pearson

Cadet Patrol Officer

AREA STUDY

1. INTRODUCTION

10

a. Geographically Benaria is divorced from the remaining seven Census Divisions of the Tari Administrative Area. It is the topographical factor that is the principal reason for the way of life in Benaria being, as will be shown in the following narrative, little removed from the way it was at the time of the patrols by Champion and Timperley. Yet this area includes seven percent of the population within the Tari Local Government area.

b. Leaving the South Basin C/D the country rises from the flat floor of the Tari Basin. From here on the mountains increase in height and steepness until they reach the Humphries Range to the south-east. At this point, some twelve miles from Lake Kutubu, the boundary of the two Sub-Districts of Tari and Nipa is located. To the north-east the mountains run into Mt. Kerewa and the Doma Peaks region. The ranges are broken by numerous streams and rivers, all of which flow approximately south-west to join the Tagari River which is the boundary between Benaria and Komo Patrol Post Administrative Area. The area contained herein is approximately 220 sq. miles.

c. The whole area is densely forested and contain many stands of excellent timber. Botanically and entomologically the area has much of interest. Most of the area receives a rainfall in excess of the one hundred inches per annum received by Tari Station.

d. Access is by foot there being two main points of entry--one from Uruma which is five miles by road from Tari. The second point is from the Tari-Margarima Road, thirteen miles by road from Tari.

e. There is a mountain locked airstrip attached to the United Field Mission at Tamide. It is operable only by special application to D.C.A. and is used for medical emergencies and occasional inspection visits by U.F.M. personnel.

f. The area was first contacted in the late thirties. Since about 1953 the area has been patrolled annually although the area to the south-east appears to have received more attention during the earlier days due to it's proximity to Lake Kutubu. However the population distribution in this section has changed considerably since then. The most southerly villages of Homa and Pau'a were taken over from Nipa Sub-District in 1968

g. The people appear to be quite content to accept the Administration's system of Law and Order. Indeed there is ample evidence that they would welcome an opportunity for greater contact with representatives of the Administration. This was shown by the many requests received by this patrol, that a Patrol Post or at least a Police Post be established in the area. As has been mentioned under "Observations and Comments" in the Situation Report, there is in Benaria a feeling of neglect. The people feel isolated from the steady progress that is taking place around them.

INTRODUCTION (cont.)

(9)

g. In other ways the attitude of the Benaria people is complacent. Vocal expression of eagerness for progress is not always carried into action, as in the case of the all important (to Benaria) road link to Tari.

2. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

a. Attached to this report is a copy of the Village Population Register as compiled during this patrol. It will be noted that the natural increase is 1.91 per hundred, this being down by .47 per hundred on 1967 figures. Some possible reasons for this are discussed under "Health" in the Situation Report.

Neo-natal mortality rate is 8.71 deaths per 100 live births. See Appendix 4.

b. Roads and Tracks. A road is under construction from Uruma (South Basin C/D) to Tamide. Much remains to done before this is complete. For a report on this subject see "Roads and Bridges" in the Situation Report.

Bush tracks link the following village centres:

- Uruma (S.B)-----Honaga
 - Honaga -----Tambaruma and Yabagaru
 - Yabagaru -----Tamide
 - Tamide -----Daviravi, Lau'u and Dimu
 - Dimu -----Tigibi (South Basin)
 - Lau'u -----Homa and Pau'a
 - Homa -----Hoi'a and Bakari
 - Bakari -----Tamide and Yabagaru.
- For more detail see attached map.

3. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

a. Social groupings are regional there being three main groupings.

b. Social unit is the extended family.

c. Monolingual...Huri Language.

d. and e. All groups are closely inter-related. The social groupings tend to be on a village basis, so we have Homa and Pau'a grouping mainly with Dimu and Lau'u, Tamide, Daviravi, Hoi'a, and Bakari together and finally Honaga, Tambaruma and Yabagaru. However, there is no hard and fast rule and it is found that there is free interchange between all parts of the area under discussion. There are also close ties with neighbouring South Basin C/D, Komo Area and the Margarima Area. In general it could safely be said that there is considerable unity within the whole Census Division.

8

4. LEADERSHIP

1. Set out below principal leaders under village groupings.

Honaga (includes Tambaruma)

- Taro'ali-Kowi Councillor
- Irawaga-Yawin Committee Member
- Andigi-Purugo " "
- Pibeja-Hagaria " "
- Alujia-Wano " "
- Kalimbu-Tagube Headman

Yabagaru

- Hoiabe-Andidia Councillor
- Uebuba-Fari Committee Member
- Yaga-Gelapa " "
- Koniapa-Nogobe " "
- Pagaja-Taliabe Headman

Tamide

- Tapidali-Tadora Councillor
- Mange-Purali Committee Member
- Parabe-Lapunda " "
- Idapi-Pedaragua " "
- Kjalagu-Yapala Headman
- Andabe-Tadara " "
- Wabera-Karamani " "

Daviravi

- Paragua-Tuli Councillor
- Tagila-Ngore Committee Member
- Aliewa-Perlabe " "
- Andagali-Wanga " "
- Mati-Libe " "

Lau'u

- Ebogo-Eliye Councillor
- Pibe-Liwa Committee Member
- Tero-Ewa " "
- Agobe-Parabe " "
- Pibe-Nali Headman
- Kiape-Mobe " "

Dimu

- Hamona-Matabe Councillor
- Pibe-Mundu Committee Member
- Elabe-Endogo " "
- Teje-Mobe " "
- Talipuali-Tanga Headman
- Pingi-Ungaga " "

LEADERSHIP (cont.)

7

Homa (includes Pau'a)

Kewa-Yabe	Village Constable
Ibirali-Lurago	Committee Member
Kutugu-Langabe	" "
Murungu-Yabe	" "
Ungawe-Langabe	" "

Bakari

Lande-Orada	Committee Member
Tege-Homogo	" "
Hunowana-Kobe	Headman

Hoi'a

Andoma-Lewabe	Councillor
Kilwa-Paga	Committee Member

b. It would perhaps be repetitive to list in detail the background of the foregoing people. They are all illiterate, aged between twenty-five years and fifty years. Apart from two men their background is that of subsistence farmers. The exceptions are, Taroali-Kowi who has been a labourer on the coast, and Mange-Purali who has been employed as a cook-boy in Port Moresby and Kutubu.

In the main they owe their positions for their ability to convince the populace of their leadership qualities. Lack of support could mean their replacement by others.

The attitude of all appears to be one of support for the Administration. They are the more progressive men of the community and as such realise that their future progress will depend upon their co-operation with Administration intents.

c. The pattern of leadership has changed. Hereditary leadership has died out. Selection now appears to be more on a basis of personality. Surprisingly in the Benaria there is, at present, no marked indication that returning Highland Labour Scheme workers are gaining positions of leadership due to their wider experience.

5. LAND TENURE AND USE

a. The system of land tenure and inheritance is both patrilineal and matrilineal

b. No individuals hold land from the Administration within the Benaria, infact no land has yet been alienated in the area.

c. There is no cash cropping of any description.

6. LITERACY

a. Schools. There is one school which is run by the United Field Mission. It was established in May of this year (1969). It is staffed by one indigenous teacher and at present has forty-one pupils. The standard is that of basic primary level. It is intended to teach English.

6

LITERACY (cont.)

B. There appear to be no literate adults of the area actually residing in Benaria. The Aid Post orderlies, teacher and one or two mission employees would appear to make the sum total. As will be noted in a. above prior to this year the only schools available to the people were outside of the area

c. No persons have received a higher education.

D. No students engaged on higher education.

e. Enquiries disclose that there is only one radio receiver within Benaria, that being at the U.F.M. mission and the property of the school teacher.

The more progressive members of the community express a desire to listen to radio broadcast if the opportunity became available.

7. STANDARD OF LIVING

a. The standard of living is that of the "subsistence farmer".

Housing is of the standard Huri pattern...small, squat and hugging the ground. Some larger and higher roofed houses can be seen attached to mission compounds and some councillors have built similar types. However, there is generally a Highland house close by.

Very few European artifacts are in evidence, which, considering the lack of earning power of the people, is not surprising. Returning labourers from the Coast tend to wear shirts and shorts together with a plastic shoulder bag, in preference to the traditional attire and string bag. These changes appear to last as long as the wearing properties of the items permit.

Steel axes, mirrors, plastic belts, cooking pots and a few hurricane lamps are the main items to be seen.

The dress would be about 95% traditional although many women in mission strong areas, wear filthy towels tied around their breasts.

Sanitation is again of traditional style. Some of the more progressive people dig pit latrines, but they are a small minority.

b. Staple diet is the sweet potato, taro, "pit-pit", native cabbage marita and bananas. Also to be seen to a lesser degree are leeks, pumpkins and peanuts. There are a few hens. Canned foodstuffs as a part of the diet can be excluded within this area, their consumption being negligible and restricted to only a few people.

c. There are no Community Centres or other organisations. In general the populace is not familiar with the playing of sports, although football is now being played at the U.F.M. School.

8. MISSIONS

There are three missions active within the area at "bush church" level. They are in order of influence, United Field Mission, Capuchin Order of the Catholic Church and the Seventh Day Adventists. The U.F.M. School is the only service provided apart from religious indoctrination, although some of the U.F.M. Bush Churches teach basic Huli writing.

MISSIONS (cont.)

5

Membership to a specific Mission is largely dependent upon what is available. There at present only three village groups with a choice, but even here the "lion's share" goes to the U.F.M. Some slight friction is found between rival denominations, that is between the adherents of each persuasion.

c. On the face of it the general attitude of the indigenous population to Christian teachings appears to be good. How far reaching is this attitude would necessitate a somewhat lengthier study than was possible on this patrol. Being basically primitive people the ritualistic and gregarious aspects of the Missions has no doubt much to offer to people who's life has been basic in form yet is undergoing irreversible change.

As mentioned above the U.F.M. Missions enjoys the greatest support, apparently because there are more Bush Churches, there appear to be more visits by European Missionaries, the influence of having an airstrip, and now the School plus a proposed store.

9. NON-INDIGENES

a. There are no non-indigenous enterprises in Benaria.

10. COMMUNICATIONS

a. Roads It could be said that the future economic and general development of this area is dependent upon accessibility being made available by a road or roads. The main reason for it's comparatively backward state, is that there is at present no road link.

In 1966 a road route was pegged from Tamide to Yabagaru, Honaga and thence to Uruma which is five miles by road from Tari. This road would give easy access to 59.2% of the population with a further 27.4% being within two and a half hours walk from the road. Extensions to such a road would, at a later date, be possible but even if no extension were to be made all but 9% of the population would be assisted by the presence of the road. The minority group live two narrow valleys deep in the Huaphries Range.. they are Homa and Pau'a.

Since 1966 work has been going ahead on a "self help" basis. Much of the country to be traversed is densely forested and construction work has been slow. About half the distance has been cleared and most of this has been formed. It was one of the facets of this patrol to re-organise and revitalise work on this project.

For further details see "Roads and Bridges" in the Situation Report.

b. Not applicable.

c. Airstrip at U.F.M. Mission Tamide. Restricted. Infrequently used for special purposes by U.F.M. personnel.

11. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

Only one persons fits this heading. An ex-housepainter who lives in Tamide.

4

12. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA (continued)

For a number of years the population have received talks on subjects such as The House of Assembly and National Unity. The younger people, many who have been to the coast, and natives of a more progressive mentality appear to have some realisation of the political structure of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea but only basically. Many of the older people may never grasp the whole picture. The job of educating the populace on these subjects is held to the fore whenever contact makes possible further education. The Member of The House also patrols the area and gives talks on the work of the House.

It is at the level of local government that people have the greatest understanding. As the Councillors gain confidence so the ability to transmit the thoughts of the villagers increases. There is at present no Council activity in Benaria but despite this participation in Council affairs is quite encouraging considering the unsophisticated standing of the community.

In summary it could be said that the seed of comprehension has been sown but there remains much cultivation to be done before there is real growth. The people appear to want to be guided forward, they have much to learn. There has been no participation by local leaders in outside Local Government Conferences or Co-Operative Conferences.

13. ECONOMY OF THE AREA

- a. There are no economic trees in the area other than natural forest.
- b. & c. Not applicable
- d. There are no market gardening activities.
- e. There is no opportunity for residents of this area to earn money within the area itself, apart from casual work such as carrying for patrols.

Currently there are sixty seven persons engaged through the Highland Labour Scheme. It appears that the average returning labourer returns with about \$60 in cash. For the past two years the number of recruits away has been fairly constant with a turn over of about thirty recruits per year. This gives an approximate income to Benaria, of \$1800 per annum from this source.

A further twelve persons are employed within the District, but unlike the H.L.S. labourers, they tend to stay away from their home area thus denying any cash inflow from this source.

Other income is derived from the sale of cassowary birds. They realise from \$40 to \$80 each, however it is not possible to estimate income for annual sales.

- f. There are no co-operatives operating within the area.
- g. There are no entrepreneurs.
- h. A search of the records shows that there are three C.S.B. accounts within the area. Two by residents at Homa and one of Honaga. A fourth who's home is Benaria lives away.
- i. Tax obligations have been met either wholly or partially without any untoward difficulty. The council tax is \$1.00 per adult male

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA (continued)

3

and 20 cents per female adult.

j. It is not possible to estimate the per capita income as there is no employment as such within the area. (see e. above).

14. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

a. This is an area of 220 sq. miles with a population of 2050 persons. Much of the country is rugged and mountainous with half the population living along the Benaria Valley. Not all the arable ground here is in use and as one descends towards the Tagari River the amount of arable land increases. The whole of the Hoi'a-Bakari area was once studded with villages but has been depopulated due to malaria. At a rough estimate about 15% of the area would be suitable for cultivation. Most of this is depopulated areas.

b. There is no sales outlet for market gardening.

c. It is difficult to envisage how wage earning could be increased until some form of enterprise offering employment is established within the Sub-District. At this stage about the only earning within the Census Division would probably come from Administration sources as if funds were available for road and bridge construction.

d. The timber potential in Benaria is great but currently precluded due to its inaccessibility.

When the road is more advanced it would be possible and perhaps highly desirable to introduce "chirchona" into the area. Coffee is another product which would be suitable, however, for either planting road access will be necessary so that adequate supervision can be given.

15. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Also Situation Report "Political Situation)

The only section of Benaria not already a member of the Tari Local Government Council, contains the Villages of HOMA and PAU'A. They have had the opportunity to see the Council in action through the seven elected councillors of the Benaria. The neighbouring village of Pagware is also a member of Local Government in Nipa Sub-District. Not unnaturally the people wish to join the T.L.G.C.

S.R. Pearson
S.R. Pearson

Cadet Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 1.

(2)

Rest Houses

<u>Village</u>	<u>Condition</u>
Honaga.....	Deteriorating due to age. To be renovated.
Yabagaru.....	Good. Quite adequate.
Tamide.....	Good. The people wish to build a new house near the Aid-Post.
Lau'u.....	Fair condition. Small but sufficient.
Homa.....	Good but very small. Facilities to be renewed.
Bakari.....	Very good. An unusually well appointed Rest House. Well maintained and containing flower gardens.

APPENDIX 2.

<u>Walking times</u>	<u>Approximate time...wet conditions</u>
Uruma to Honaga	3 hours
Honaga to Yabagaru	1 hour 30 minutes
Yabagaru to Benaria River	3 hours
Benaria River to Tamide	1 hour and 45 minutes
Tamide to Lau'u	1 hour 15 minutes
Lau'u to Homa	7 hours 10 minutes
Homa to Bakari	8 hours 30 minutes
Bakari to Benaria River	3 hours 15 minutes

APPENDIX 3

Personnel

Interpreter Lagari Imbiaga. Although not a Huri he appears to reach the people well and is a reliable officer on patrol.

R.P.&N.G.C.

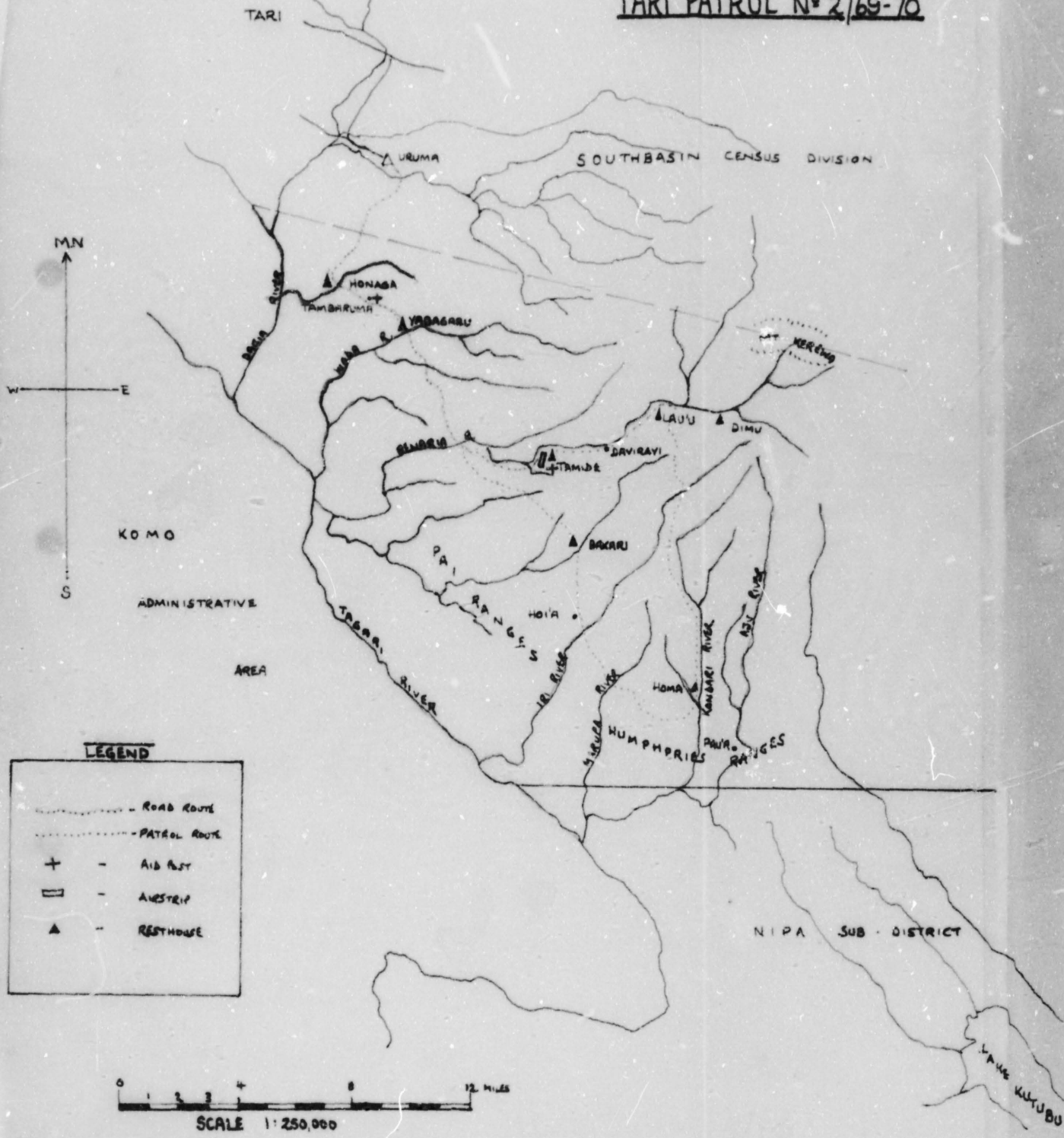
- S/Const.1008 Gorua. A good patrol policeman and is quite capable.
- Const.1003 Tangira. A pleasant member but of questionable value should a difficult situation arise.
- Const.2505 Nup. Keen and of good bearing. A good patrol policeman but exhibits an aggressive disposition towards natives which needs watching.

APPENDIX 4

<u>Neo-Mortality</u>	<u>Name of woman</u>	<u>Live birth</u>	<u>Still birth</u>	<u>Died within month</u>
Tambaruma	Padi-Alabe		1	
Yabagaru	Hiburru-Kungu		1	
"	Kandoma-Paliabe		1	
Daviravi	Tiuguli-Habo		1	
Tamide	Kapili-Kobodjia	1		1
Pau'a	Wai-Waiape		1	
	Totals	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>

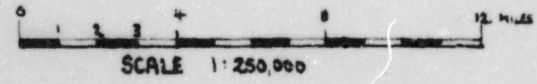
BENARIA CENSUS DIVISION

TARI PATROL N° 2/69-70



LEGEND

.....	- ROAD ROUTE
-----	- PATROL ROUTE
+	- AID POST
▭	- AIRSTRIIP
▲	- RESTHOUSE



MAP DRAWN BY S.R. PEARSON C.P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS..... Report No.....3-69-70.....

Patrol Conducted by.....PETER ANDREWS.....

Area Patrolled.....HAIRUGA/MUNIMA.....CENSUS DIVISION AND PART IUMU CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NIL.....

Natives.....AS PER ATTACHED FOLIO.....

Duration—From...20./10./1969...to...14./11/1969...

Number of Days.....24.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....YES.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...14/.....10/1968....

Medical -./...-/19...-

Map Reference.....AS PER ATTACHED.....

Objects of Patrol.....AS PER ATTACHED.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

.....

.....

.....

67-15-72

Division of District Administration,

KOHESODOBU. PAPUA.

18th May, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MREDI

PATROL TARI NO. 3/69-70

Your reference is 67-3-5 of 7th May, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. P.H. Andrews, Assistant District Officer of HAIBUGA/MUNINA and part IDMU Census Division.

This is a disappointing piece of work. The report does not follow the requirements of Circular 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968, and its meagre value is further reduced by the lengthy delay in submission.

I will look for a marked improvement in Mr. Andrews work in future.

In view of the delay in the preparation and submission of this report, please advise what is the present position regarding TARI Patrol No. 1 of 1969/70?

(T.W. ELLIS)

SecretaryDepartment of the Administrator

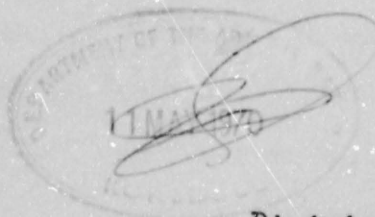
c.c.
Mr. P.H. Andrews,
Sub District Office,
TARI. Southern Highlands District



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-15-72 (14)

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference.....67-3-5
If calling ask for
Mr.....



In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

7th May, 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL NO TARI 3 OF 1969/70.

Attached are two copies of the report of
the above patrol conducted by Mr. P. Andrews, Assistant
District Officer.

Mr. Andrews has been taken to task over
the late submission of the report. Most of the information
in the report is now outdated and of academic interest
only.

ATT

D. J. Clancy
(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT COMMISSICNER.

WEST NEW BRITAIN

HOBART



(13)

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference.....67-2-1

If calling ask for

Mr.....JAW/DOB

In Reply

Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
TARI,
Southern Highlands District.

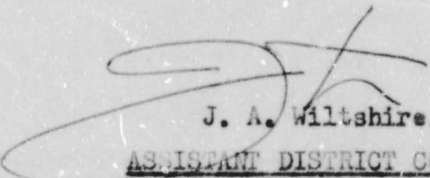
16th April, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

TARI SPECIAL PATROL NO. 3 OF 1969/70.

Enclosed is the complete original and two copies of the Report on the above Special Patrol led by Mr. P.A. Andrews, Assistant District Officer.

2. The patrol of 25 days commenced as a Council Election one to participate with other patrols, in the third Tari Council General Elections, however this had to be discontinued after five (5) days, because of the Influenza Epidemic and preparations for it. Mr. Andrews then moved his patrol to vaccination of people at central points. Immediately following this, the Services personnel (Army, Air Force and Navy) arrived to assist with the epidemic when it arrived from Margarima and Lake Kopiale - Pergera. Mr. Andrews patrol then, with Army personnel took on a watching and influenza treatment aspect which continued until the medical authorities agreed that the danger period had passed.
3. This patrol was charged with medical treatments and influenza detection in the Haibuga - Mumima Census Division and as with the other influenza patrols performed its activities most credibly.
4. Relations with the Army personnel and Administration staff and village people were excellent and reflects Mr. Andrews endeavours in this respect.
5. The Council Elections were completed by staff ~~often~~ making day visits after the intrusion of the influenza activities.
6. For the first five (5) days the patrol disseminated publicity on P.A. Applications 69(P) and 79(P) and in this my comments on Patrol No. 69/70 are pertinent here. Progress and reactions on this are contained in my past memoranda under my file reference 35-2-2.
7. The relevant Camping Allowance Claims and reports on Police have been attended to from this Office.


J. A. Wiltshire.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Department of the Administrator
Territory of Papua and New Guinea
Department of District Administration

REPORT NUMBER 3 /69-70 (SPECIAL)

SUB-DISTRICT TARI SUB-DISTRICT

DISTRICT SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

TYPE OF PATROL SPECIAL

PATROL CONDUCTED BY PETER HAMILTON ANDREWS

AREA PATROLLED HAIBUGA/MUNIMA census division and part
IUMU census division of Tari Local Government
Council area.

PERSONNEL

ACCOMPANYING PATROL

- 1 INTERPRETER
- 2 POLL CLERKS
- 1 CONSTABLE OF POLICE
- 2 ARMY MEDICAL ORDERLIES
- 1 AID POST ORDERLY, P.H.D.

DURATION OF PATROL from 20.10.69 to 14.11.69

NO OF DAYS 24

LAST D.D.A. PATROL TO AREA No. 2 of 1968/69 D. Mentish

Date 14.10.68 Duration 25 days

- OBJECTS OF PATROL
1. To conduct elections for the Tari Local Government Council at listed villages in Haibuga/Menima Census Division and Iumu Census Division.
 2. To publicize Kennecott application for a prospecting authority PA79.
 3. To vaccinate and treat persons in above area for influenza during period 26.10.69 to 14.11.69

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED

- 6,550 Haibuga/Munima Census Division
- 1,180 Iumu Census Division.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

11

Department of the Administrator,
Division
~~Department~~ of District Administration,
TARI.
Southern Highlands District.

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....

31st March, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-district Office,
TARI. S.H.D.

TARI SPECIAL PATROL NO. 3 - 69/70

Attached please find original and four copies of the above report together with map and claims for camping allowance.

As regards the publicity of Kennecott and C.R.A. applications for Prospecting Authorities, I have included in the report a copy of my memorandum 35-2-2 of 4th December, 1969.

Claims for camping allowance for patrol personnel have already been submitted and duplicate Record of Service in respect of Const. 0835 Kamgru has been noted and R.S. Form 1 forwarded to the District Inspector in Mendi.

P. H. ANDREWS
Assistant District Officer

(10)

- PATROL DIARY -

Monday, 20th October, 1969

Departed Tari Station at 0800 hours and proceeded by vehicle to Idauwi. Conducted Council Elections for Idauwi Ward. Departed Idauwi at 1500 hours and proceeded by vehicle to Kobelu. Council Elections conducted for Kobelu and Undobi to 1700 hours. Advised people at each place of impending prospecting authorities for CRA and Kennecott. Departed Kobelu and returned to Tari arriving at 1800 hours.

Tuesday, 21st October, 1969

Departed Tari Station at 0800 hours and proceeded to Hare. Conducted Elections for Hare Ward. Completed at 1100 hours. Proceeded by vehicle to Tauanda and conducted Council Elections to 1700 hours. At each place, people advised of applications by C.R.A. and Kennecott for Prospecting Authorities. Departed Tauanda at 1700 hours and proceeded to Tari Station by vehicle arriving at 1800 hours.

Wednesday, 22nd October, 1969

Departed Tari Station at 0800 hours and proceeded with Council polling team to Tauanda and completed elections for Tauanda Ward at 1200 hours. Departed Tauanda at 1215 hours and proceeded to Halimbu. Conducted Council Elections at Halimbu 1245 - 1600 hours. Advised people at each place of applications by C.R.A. and Kennecott for prospecting authorities. Completed Halimbu Ward Elections and returned to Tari arriving at 1645 hours.

Thursday, 23rd October, 1969

Departed Tari station at 0800 hours by vehicle and proceeded to Telabo, Wiwanda and Hambuari Wards conducting Council Elections. People at each place advised of prospecting authorities applied for by C.R.A. and Kennecott. Completed at 1745 hours and then proceeded to Tari Station arriving at 1830 hours.

Friday, 24th October, 1969

Departed Tari Station at 0800 hours and proceeded via Munima to Karida by vehicle. Polling booth set up and Council Elections conducted for Karida Ward. Departed Karida at 1130 hours and proceeded to Munima. Polling booth set up and elections for Munima Ward held. Completed at 1600 hours. Departed Munima at 1600 hours and proceeded by vehicle back to Tari Station. Advised people at both centres of applications for prospecting authorities by C.R.A. and Kennecott.

Saturday, 25th October, 1969

At Tari.

Sunday, 26th October, 1969

At 1000 hours departed Tari Station and proceeded to U.F.M. Station at Halenguali to assist in influenza vaccination. Completed at 1300 hours and returned to Tari Station.

Monday, 27th October, 1969

Departed Tari Station at 0800 hours and proceeded to Wabia ~~xxxx~~ with P.H.D. personnel and vaccinated Wabia and Pinnewanda people with influenza vaccine. Returned to Tari at 1600 hours.

Tuesday, 28th October, 1969

Departed Tari at 0800 hours and proceeded to Wabia with P.H.D. personnel and completed influenza vaccinations for remaining Wabia and Kuruma people. Returned to Tari at 1600 hours.

...2/

Wednesday, 29th October, 1969

Departed Tari Station at 0800 hours and proceeded to Tauri census centre with P.H.D. personnel. Vaccinated Tauri people completing vaccinations at 1400 hours. Returned to Tari Station.

Thursday, 30th October, 1969

At Tari Station assisting army personnel set up camp, etc.

Friday, 31st October, 1969

From 0800 - 1100 hours preparation for patrol with Army personnel. Departed Tari at 1300 hours and proceeded to Halimbu Rest House by vehicle. Camp set up. Four people treated at Halimbu for minor sicknesses. Proceeded with Army medical orderlies to Telabo and treated numerous persons at Aid Post for various sicknesses. No influenza cases so far. Contacted Tari at 1700 hours and advised day's treatments. Returned to Halimbu.

Saturday, 1st November, 1969

At Halimbu and environs checking on possible influenza cases. Proceeded to Telabo and Hiwanda checking on influenza cases. Several sick persons at Telabo Aid Post attended to by Army personnel. Returned to Halimbu at 1700 hours after completion of Hiwanda area. Overnight at Halimbu.

Sunday, 2nd November, 1969

Departed Halimbu at 0900 hours and proceeded to Telabo for further investigation of possible influenza cases. Several suspect cases attended to. Returned to Halimbu at 1700 hours after completion of Hiwanda area.

Monday, 3rd November, 1969

Departed Halimbu at 0930 hours and proceeded to Munima and camp set up. Checked with local Aid Post orderly on possible influenza and checked with each patient in his Aid Post. Spoke with local Councillor and advised Tari that possibility of influenza in this area existed but confirmation required. Overnight at Munima.

Tuesday, 4th November, 1969

At Munima - treated patients for various bronchial infections. Vehicle with one Army medical orderly proceeded back to Halimbu to give further treatment. Accompanied by Sgt. Rose, proceeded up to Karida and attended to a large number of persons in Karida Aid Post with possible influenza. Advised Tari that doctor required at Karida to confirm suspected influenza patients. Returned to Munima and then proceeded to Tari with medical emergency at 2000 hours. Returned to Munima at 2400 hours. Camped at Munima.

Wednesday, 5th November, 1969

At Munima. Met by Colonel Hogan (M.O) at 0830 and all proceeded to Karida by vehicle to confirm possible influenza cases. Large number of patients attended to. Returned to Munima 1400 hours. Small number of patients treated at Munima during afternoon. At 1700 hours proceeded to Tari with emergency cases. Returned to Munima at 1900 hours. Overnight at Munima.

Thursday, 6th November, 1969

Departed Munima at 0730 hours and proceeded to Wololo. Camp set up and accompanied by army medical orderlies, proceeded by vehicle to Hare, Tauanda, Telabo and Hiwanda for treatments. Returned to Wololo at 1600 hours. Overnight at Wololo.

Friday, 7th November, 1969

At Wololo. At 0800 hours proceeded to Hambuare, Telabo, Piribu, Hiwanda and Tindima for treatments to patients throughout the day. Proceeded to Tari at 1500 hours with urgent medical cases. Returned to Wololo at 1800 hours. Overnight at Wololo.

Saturday, 8th November, 1969

At Wololo base. Proceeded to Munima, Karida, Hare, Tauama and Halimbu for treatments throughout the day. Proceeded to Tari at 1700 hours with urgent medical cases. Overnight at Tari.

Sunday, 9th November, 1969

At 0900 hours proceeded to Wololo and environs for medical treatments. Few treatments given. Overnight at Wololo.

Monday, 10th November, 1969

Departed Wololo at 0800 hours and proceeded by vehicle to Munima, Karida Piribu, Hambuari and Telabo for possible influenza patients. No suspected influenza reported or seen but a large number of other illnesses attended to. Vehicle to Tari with urgent medical cases. Overnight at Wololo.

Tuesday, 11th November, 1969

Departed Wololo at 0830 hours and proceeded to Tari then to Wabia for land purchase of land known as Tobani. Purchase completed at 1940 hours and proceeded back to Tari. Returned to Wololo at 2100 hours. Overnight at Wololo.

Wednesday, 12th November, 1969

At 0800 hours proceeded to Hare, Tauanda, Telabo, Hiwanda, Tindima and Piribu looking for possible influenza patients. None found though several other ailments attended to. Overnight at Wololo.

Thursday, 13th November, 1969

Completion of treatments at Wololo and environs throughout day. Returned to Tari at 1400 hours and proceeded to Huruma to find se Land purchase. Overnight at Huruma.

Friday, 14th November, 1969

At Huruma completing land purchase document for Tobani land. Returned to Tari at 1830 hours. Patrol stood down.

- Patrol Ends -

(7)

ELECTIONS - TARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

Initially, the object of this patrol was to conduct Council Elections in the Haibuga/Munima Census Division and these were completed between 20 and 24th October, 1969.

In this particular area, a total of 28 persons sought nomination and stood for election in the various wards, and results showed that all previous councillors who stood for re-election, were in fact successful by overwhelming majorities in each case, except the Munima Ward, where the previous Councillor, Gorobugo, was elected by a casting vote.

In the area patrolled, the total population is 7,460 persons of whom 4283 enrolled in the respective wards. This shows that 57.4% of the population in the area is entitled to vote in Council Elections. At each polling centre, there was a good attendance by the local people, and absentees were not noticeably high. Statistics attached, indicate that 3193 persons, that is 42.8% of the total population did in fact, vote. In considering the number of electors actually enrolled, it is ascertained that 74.5% did vote, absentees being 25.5% of the enrolled electors.

Absentees totalled 661 males and 429 females. It would appear that the majority of male absentees are absent from the Tari area employed under the H.L.S., only a handful of aged men not appearing at the polling. Of the female absentees, the vast majority are aged and were not able to attend.

From the attached form 10 covering Voting Statistics, it may be seen that there were 13 informal ballot papers collected at the end of the count of votes and this appears to be a very reasonable figure. From a perusal of the ballot papers after the count, it seems that voters are tending more towards placing full or part preference on each ballot paper rather than voting for only one candidate.

As regards the polling team etc., the elections were conducted with one Presiding Officer and two Poll Clerks and though voting was spread out over a whole day in most centres, the polling team was able to complete the elections at each centre in the one day, except for Tauanda where polling is usually done over two days.

(6)

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Though this patrol was initially mounted for the purpose of conducting the Tari Local Government Council elections, the outbreak of the influenza epidemic in other areas of the Southern Highlands caused the patrol to be extended into a medical capacity to keep a close surveillance on the population in the Tari area.

It was noted that the vast majority did attend the elections in most centres. It did not appear at this initial stage that there was an epidemic or any increase in absentees due to illness. This is reflected by the high percentage of voters at the elections. Even so, on each polling day people were advised of the influenza epidemic in other areas of the Southern Highlands. At this initial stage vaccinations against influenza were commenced. Towards the end of October, however, according to P.H.D. the possibilities of influenza reaching the Tari area were increasing. Accordingly this patrol continued in the field and on 21st October, 1969, medical orderlies, Army, together with P.H.D. Aid Post orderlies joined the patrol and camped out in the Haibuga/Munima area to keep a close watch on the health of the people. To this end a vehicle was allocated and for every subsequent day the patrol moved around to all villages and outlying hamlets checking on all sick persons. Though a considerable number of other illnesses were discovered and treated and medical emergencies sent to Tari hospital daily no A2 type influenza was specifically confirmed by doctors even though diagnosis by patrol personnel suggested from time to time that there were isolated outbreaks of influenza.

There may have well been influenza in the area but fine weather together with prompt medical attention for all illnesses minimised the risk of influenza reaching epidemic proportions in this area.

Suspected influenza cases were reported to P.H.D. Tari by radio daily and certain cases were transported to the Tari hospital but all patients recovered so rapidly from their ailments, influenza was not confirmed.

Section 36

Form 10

Third Election
(As applicable)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
Local Government Ordinance 1963

VOTING STATISTICS
Local Government Council

District

Elections conducted:
From: 20th October, 1969
To: 24th October, 1969

1 Ward or Electorate	2 Total Population	3 No. of Electors Enrolled		4 No. of Electors Unavoidably Absent		5 No. of Electors who voted		6 Total Column 5	7 No. of Informal Votes	8 No. of Excluded 2nd Count	9 No. of Excluded 3rd Count	10 No. of Excluded 4th Count	11 Total Live Votes Final Count
		M	F	M	F	M	F						
IDAWMI	527	198	177	58	24	140	153	293	-	-	-	-	293
KORRELU	283	67	66	18	15	49	51	100	-	-	-	-	100
HAVE	470	162	148	73	53	89	95	184	-	-	-	-	184
katunda	901	247	261	88	35	159	226	385	1	-	-	-	384
HIMANDA	742	208	220	60	35	148	185	333	8	-	-	-	325
HAIIRBU	662	175	208	49	33	126	175	301	1	-	-	-	300
HAIIBUARI	943	238	241	51	32	187	209	396	-	-	-	-	396
TESARO	679	183	218	71	53	112	165	277	1	-	-	-	276
KATIMA	699	196	212	42	24	154	188	342	-	-	-	-	342
MUNIMA	655	175	213	60	42	115	171	286	1	-	-	-	285
WOLIO	799	218	252	91	83	127	169	296	1	-	-	-	295

Dated at TAWI this twenty-eighth day of November, 1969

Assistant Returning Officer
J. A. WILTSHIRE Returning Officer

IDAUWI	TAMETALI PUNGWA	IDAUWI	217	TAMETALI PUNGWA
	PAIDYELE WAJE	"	43	
	TOMBABE HOMABUGO	"	36	
KOBELU	PAIRIA TIMBABU	KOBELU	82	BAIRIA TIMBABU
	HEWABE KWOLA	"	15	
	PALIBE ETAPE	"	3	
HARE	HAIELE PEREIA	HARE	169	HAIELE PEREIA
	TAMBERA KWALIMA	"	15	
TAUANDA	MEGERIA AGIA	TAUANDA	95	PAREGWE MUNDOLI
	HARIGI PABERA	"	21	
	PAREGWE MUNDOLI	"	268	
HALIMBU	KENENI TEGE	HALIMBU	255	KUNENI TEGE
	HOMOGO IPAIA	"	11	
	MAGABE ANDIGI	"	34	
HAMBUARI	TANGIRIA HAIA	HAMBUARI	372	TANGIRIA HAIA
	WALJEBUKO WANDIBE	"	24	
TELABO	TELABO TOGORI KIBA	TELABO	169	TOGORI KIBA
W	WARIBI WALIBA	"	107	
KARIDA	HOGOGO MUNIBA	KARIDA	197	HOGOGO MUNIBA
	ERABO ORARA	"	145	
MUNIMA	OKABE YUREI	MUNIMA	142	GOROBUGA MARABE
	GOROBOGO MARABE	"	143	
WOLLOLO	MAGUBE URIABUBU	WOLLOLO	53	TADJABE TADJABE
	WANDIBE TOKOLA	"	8	
	TADJABE TADJABE	"	234	
HIWANDA	TOGORA TUDJEBI	HIWANDA	284	TOGORA TUDJEBI
	LEMOGO PADJA	"	29	
	KAMABUGO PAIA	"	12	

Dated at Tari this 28th day of November, 1969.

J.A.Wiltshire

WEST NEW BRITAIN

Hobart

35-2-2
PHA/ea

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Sub-district Office,
TARI,
Southern Highlands District.

4th December, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-district Office,
TARI.

PROSPECTING AUTHORITIES
TARI PATROLS NO. 4 and 5 - 69/70

I refer to the Director of Lands 67/142 of 10th April, 1967, to the Secretary's 35-1-1 of 29th April, 1969, and in particular, to the District Commissioner's 35-58-1 of 11th November, 1969.

Patrol No. 4, from 20th October, 1969 to 13th November, 1969, covered the major part of the Haibuga/Munima Census Division, primarily for the Council Elections and influenza campaign, and to a lesser extent, for the publicity of the proposed prospecting authority, whereas Patrol No. 5, which covered the period 21st November, 1969 to 26th November, 1969, was for the express purpose of publicizing the authorities in all census centres in the North Basin and Puijere Census Divisions and the major part of the East Basin Census Division, i.e. all villages in this region with the exception of Uruma and Tauri which had previously been covered by another patrol.

On each occasion, the six points raised in the District Commissioner's Memorandum, together with points from the Director of Lands' Circular were explained and were well received by the people present. At each census centre, there was a reasonably good attendance except at Hewere, despite ample advance warning. This centre was visited on two occasions due to poor attendance, but I attribute this to the fact that on each occasion adverse weather conditions prevented a good turn up, rather than any disinterest on the part of the people.

The talks given to the respective groups lasted between thirty to forty minutes, concluding with a summary of four major points:

1. That the Mining Warden will be visiting certain centres to record anything the people have to say in connection with the authorities, and that they would be advised in due course of the dates of such visits.
2. That under the Authority, the Companies have free access to prospect throughout the area.
3. That compensation will be made for damage to emblements of the land as a result of prospecting, claims to be made through the Mining Warden.
4. That benefits in the form of employment and training in various trades may result should the Companies commence mining operations in the future.

As regards point 1 above, I notice that only Nipa and Mendi will be having visits from the Mining Warden in the near future. I have advised the local people that if, and when, a date is set for a visit to Tari, they will be given ample notification.

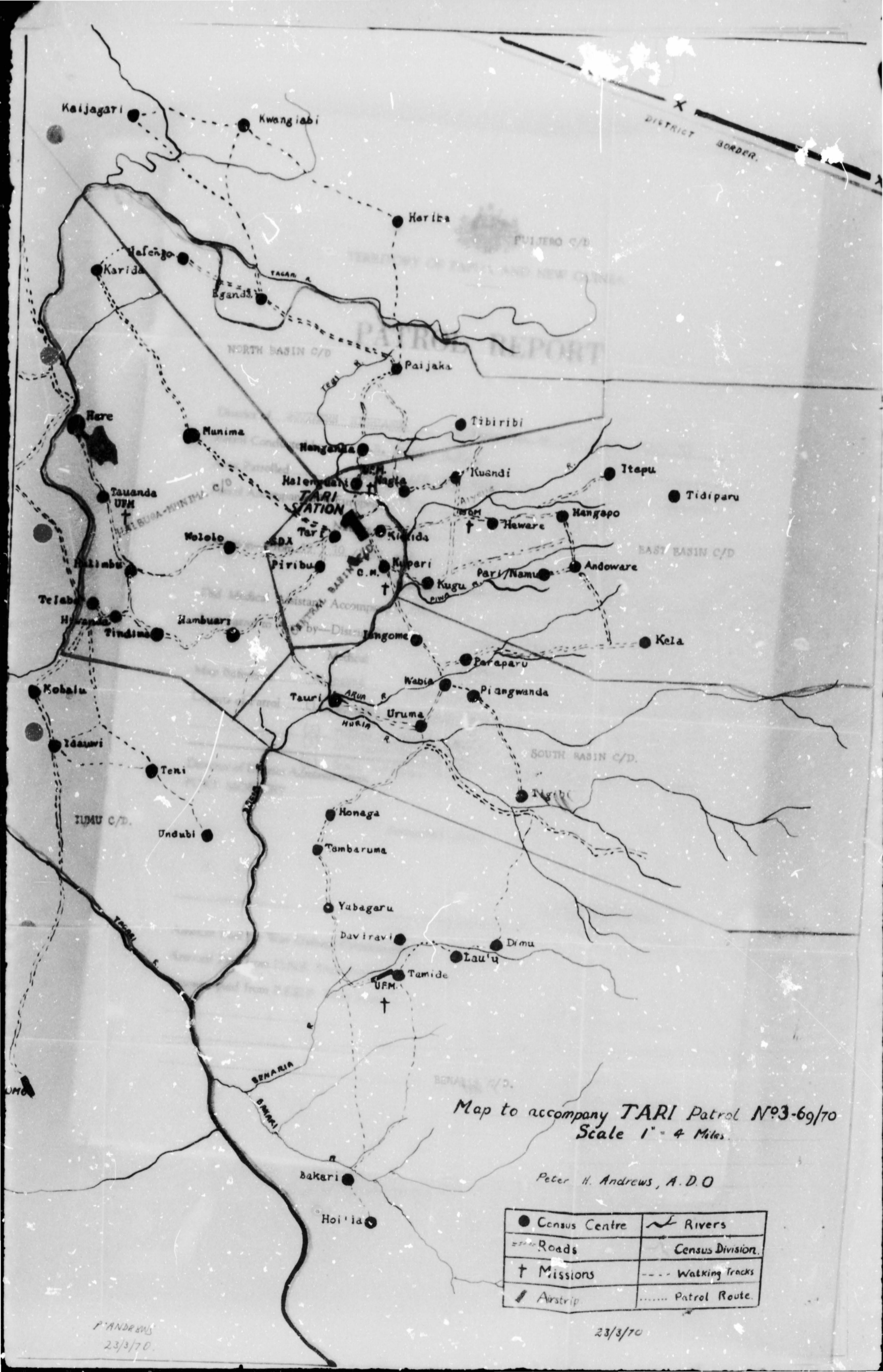
At each centre, two or three representatives of the people spoke, stating their support of, and co-operation with, any company prospecting in the area, and in short said they would render any assistance required by such a company. As far as I could judge, all appeared to understand what I had said and indicated their agreement with their spokesmen. Few queries were made by the people at the time as the contents of the District Commissioner's Memorandum covered all aspects most likely to raise any queries ~~that may arise~~ by land owners. I have encouraged the various groups to raise any queries they may have later to, subsequent patrols. I would envisage few queries - some may be raised should full scale mining activities commence as a result of the prospecting.

In conclusion, the two following suggestions are made:

1. As it is important the local people be properly informed, all mission bodies should be made aware of the Prospecting Authorities and the implications thereof so as to avoid confusion by the local people as a ~~result of~~ result of uninformed statements that could be made to them by mission staff.
2. That where possible, the above prospecting authorities be raised in Council Meetings as an agenda item to ensure that Councillors are fully aware of all aspects of the prospecting and have the opportunity of discussing the matter together and are sufficiently informed to answer queries and advise the people in their respective wards. It may be possible for the Mining Warden to attend certain Council Meetings.

Patrol Reports covering the above two patrols will be forwarded in due course.

P. H. Andrews
Assistant District Officer



DISTRICT BORDER.

PATROL REPORT

Map to accompany TARI Patrol No 3-69/70
Scale 1" = 4 Miles.

Peter H. Andrews, A.D.O

● Census Centre	~ Rivers
== Roads	--- Census Division.
† Missions	--- Walking Tracks
✈ Airstrip Patrol Route.

P. ANDREWS
23/3/70

23/3/70



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 4 of TARI 1969/70

Patrol Conducted by S.R. FEARS A.P.O.

Area Patrolled BERARIA AND EAST BASIN C.D's

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives SIX

Duration—From 19./10./1969 to 5./11./1969

Number of Days 13

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2-69/70

Medical/...../19.....

Map Reference Attached

Objects of Patrol (1) Conduct L.G. Council Elections

(2) Follow up Patrol 2-69/70

(3) Influenza Vaccinations

(4) Treat Influenza Cases

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

 / / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

.....

.....

.....

GFB:IT

67-15-81

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, PAFUA.

11th June, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

PATROL TARI NO. 4/69-70.

Your reference is 67-3-5 of 1st June,
1970.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of
Special Report by Mr. S.R. Pearson, A.P.O. of parts
Benaria and East Basin Census Divisions.

3. The covering comments provide an
adequate summary of this informative report.

4. Notwithstanding Mr. Pearson's transfer
from Tari to Margarima, I fail to understand why
there was a delay of over six months in the submission
of the report.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary
Department of the Administrator.

cc: Mr. S.R. Pearson,
Patrol Post,
MARGARIMA
Southern Highlands District.

cc:
Assistant District Commissioner
Sub-District Office,
KARU



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-15-81

10

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-3-5
If calling ask for
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

1st June, 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL NUMBER TARI NO 4 of 1969/70.

Attached please find two copies of a report of the above patrol carried out by MR. S. Pearson, Assistant Patrol Officer.

The Assistant District Commissioner has commented fully on the various aspects of this patrol and most items have been the subject of subsequent correspondence.

D. J. Clancy
(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

ATT..

c.c.
Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
TARI.

WEST NEW BRITAIN

Hoskins

67-1-1

JAW/VT

Division of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
TARI.
Southern Highlands District,

5th May, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
MENDI.
Southern Highlands District.

TARI SPECIAL PATROL 4-69/70

Enclosed is the original and two copies of the Report on the above patrol to the Benaria and East Basin Census Divisions of this Sub District.

2. Mr. Pearson originally set off to conduct the Tari Local Government Council's General elections in the Benaria wards and by good luck he was able to complete these before becoming involved in the Influenza Vaccination campaign which preceded the intensive influenza surveillance patrols by the Administration and Service personnel in this Sub District.

3. The patrol to the Benaria requires little reporting as Mr. Pearson had completed an Area Study of the area only two months previously (Report on patrol No. 2-69/70). Upon completion of Vaccinations Mr. Pearson spent four days introducing Mr. Chapman P.O to the East Basin area and then transferred to Margarima as officer in charge. This report was completed at Margarima.

4. Attendances at the Council elections were in keeping with turnouts throughout the Council area. The reason that this was only the second in the Benaria was that these wards were only included in the Tari Council in 1967. Preparations to amend the Council's Constitution to include Roma and Paia villages (handed over from Nipa Sub District in 1969) is now in hand.

5. The Tari Council has recently completed an Aid Post at Daviravi - the first Council project in the area (see also my comments on Tari Patrol 8-69/70.)

6. Efforts to secure Rural Development on Minor New Works Funds for the road from Uruma to Benaria Airstrip have been unsuccessful and the project has been given a low priority in the 1970/71 R.D. funds estimates. However there is a Surveyor currently working in the Sub District who will, within two weeks, begin a route survey of the unmade sections. This will give an indication to the people that the Administration is interested in the project. See also my comments on Patrol 8-69/70.

7. Reports and comments on the Anti-Influenza work and patrols has been covered under previous Memoranda.

8. Mr. Pearson has once again completed a neat and concise report of a patrol made in an emergency period which necessitated rapid changes of objectives and days spent on patrol.

9. Reports on Police and Camping Allowance claims have been finalised from this office.

(J. A. Wiltshire.)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

3

PATROL REPORT

GRAT

F

Report Number TARI PATROL NO. 4/69-70

SubDistrict TARI

District SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS

Type of Patrol SPECIAL PURPOSES

Patrol Conducted by S. R. PEARSON A.P.O.

Area Patrolled BENARIA CENSUS DIVISION

(Council and/or EAST BASIN C/D

Census Division/s.)

N. YALON COUNCIL CLERK (5 1/2 days) CONST. 2505 NUP

INTERPRETER LAGARI I'BIAGA CONST. 2522 TOL

.....

CONST. 2732 GUNDU S/CONST. 1000 AULA

.....

2 ARMY MEDICAL ORDERLIES

.....

Duration of Patrol--from .19./10./69.. To 5/11/69 (BROKEN PERIOD)

No. of Days (7 nights actually camped out)

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: No. 2/69-70

Date 16/7/69 to 1/8/69 Duration 17 Days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) 1. TO CONDUCT LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS

2. TO FOLLOW UP WORK DONE ON TARI PATROL NO. 2/69-70

3. TO ARRANGE FOR THE VACCINATION OF ALL PEOPLE AGAINST INFLUENZA

4. SEEK OUT AND TREAT CASES OF INFLUENZA IN THE EAST BASIN C/D.

Total Population of Area Patrolled 8496 INFLUENZA IN THE EAST BASIN C/D

7

INTRODUCTION.

The original intention was for this patrol to conduct the Tari Local Government Elections, within the Benaria Census Division, and to consolidate and follow-up work done by Tari Patrol No. 2/69-70. However, the influenza epidemic introduced a third important aspect to the patrol, that was to investigate the health situation within the Census Division and to talk to the people about influenza and to give primary influenza vaccinations to the total population. As will be seen from the body of the report, all these facets were covered.

The geographical and topographical details of the Benaria were discussed, in detail, in the above mentioned Report. Briefly it is an isolated, mainly mountainous area of 220 square miles, to the south-east of the Tari Basin. The lower lands towards the Tegari Valley are at an altitude of about four thousand feet whilst the mountains rise close to nine thousand feet. The average population per square mile, is one person.

Following its return to Tari, the patrol continued health work by patrolling the East Basin Census Division, accompanied by two Army Medical Orderlies, where a tight watch was kept on the Influenza situation. East Basin is in close proximity to Tari Station and has excellent road access.

The reader is invited to refer to the report on Tari Patrol No. 2/69-70 for a detailed description of the situation within the Benaria C/D.

DIARY.

Sunday 19th October. 1969.	1500hrs. Departed Tari Station by vehicle. Arrived Tigibi at 1600 hrs. Made camp. Slept Tigibi.
Monday 20th October. 1969.	0730 hrs. Departed Tigibi on foot for Dimu. Arrived Dimu 1310 hrs. Made camp and engaged in discussions with village leaders. Report of 'flu at Homa/Pau'a. Message sent to A.D.C. Two pig payment disputes heard during the evening. Slept at Dimu.
Tuesday 21st October. 1969.	0380 hrs. Election held at Dimu. Hamona returned unopposed. Talk to assembled people regarding 'flu. All to assemble at Tamide on Sunday 26th October. 0945 hrs. Walked to Lau'u. Arrived 10.30 hrs. Villagers assembled. Talk given as for Dimu. Election held. Ebogo-Matiabe returned. Departed Lau'u at noon. Arrived Tamide 13.30 hrs. Made camp. Discussions held with village leaders. Compiled election statistics. Slept at Tamide.
Wednesday 22nd October. 1969.	0830 hrs. Talk given to assembled people of Tamide regarding the Influenza Epidemic. To be vaccinated on 26th October. Election held.

DIARY Continued.

1000 hrs. Airdrop received from ADC by Cessna. Details of Influenza Campaign received. Talk to Daviravi people followed by election. Coast. 1/c. Aula sent to Lau'u to enforce closure of the track to Homa. Homa Pau'a area sealed off. 1225 hrs. Encountered Coast. Tol. Sent him to assist in the policing of the closure of Homa. Arrived Bakari at 1535 hrs. Election.

Wednesday 22nd October, 1969.

Election for Bakari and Hoi'a held and a talk on influenza given. All to assemble at Tamide on 26th October, 1969. Evening. Election statistics compiled.

Slept at Bakari.

Thursday 23rd October, 1969.

0745 hrs. Departed Bakari. Arrived Yabagaru at 1400 hrs. Checked on road works between Benaria R. and Yabagaru. Held talks with village leaders.

Slept at Yabagaru.

Friday 24th October, 1969.

0830 hrs. Talk to villagers of Tabagaru. All to assemble for vaccination at Tambaruma on 25th October. Election held and patrol moved to Honaga arriving at 1200 hrs. Talk to all followed by election.

Remainder of afternoon supervised construction of a "helipad" at Tambaruma. Returned Honaga at 1715 hrs.

Slept at Honaga.

Saturday 25th October, 1969.

0945 hrs. Helicopter shuttles from Tari bringing medical orderlies and serum. 1030 hrs. Dr. Geisechek arrived to carry out studies. People of Tambaruma and Honaga vaccinated by 1230 hrs. Over 94% attendance. Patrol moved by helicopter to Tamide by 1530 hrs.

Slept at Tamide.

Sunday 26th October, 1969.

0730 hrs. Organized villagers from Dimu, Lau'u, Bakari, Daviravi and Tamide ready for vaccination. 0915 hrs. Vaccines arrived. Commenced vaccinations. 1155 hrs. Completed. 1203 persons vaccinated. All people to beware of the symptoms of 'flu and word to be sent to Tari immediately any signs occur. 1530 hrs. Helicopter arrived and evacuated part of the patrol. Remainder to return on foot on 27th October. Coast. Tol despatched to Homa to accompany a village leader back to Tari for questioning regarding reported outbreak of influenza in Homa. 1540 hrs. Arrived at Tari.

Slept at Tari.

1st November, 1969.

Completed preparations to Patrol East Basin C/D. Departed by 0900 hrs. accompanied by two Army Medical Orderlies. Set up Camp at Hungapo and went

(5)

DIARY Continued.

around the roads by vehicle. Talker to Councillors about the patrol. Returned Tari 1700 hrs.

Slept Tari.

2nd November, 1969.

0700 hrs. To Hungapo. Whole day patrolling on foot and by vehicle. Visited Hungapo, Andowae, Pai, Namu and Kela. Ten people treated. 1700 hrs. Returned to Tari.

Slept Tari.

3rd November, 1969.

0715 hrs. Accompanied by Patrol Officer Chapman, patrolled Hapir, Herveae, Tidipari, and Kuandi. Returned to Tari and reported to field Hospital by 1715 hrs.

Slept Tari.

4th November, 1969.

Accompanied by Dr. Berry and Patrol Officer Chapman left Tari 0700 hrs. Patrolled Hungapo, Andowave, Pai Namu and Kela. Nine pneumonias treated. Returned Tari. 1715 hrs. Flew over Benaria to pinpoint Homa village and returned Tari by 1800 hrs.

Slept Tari.

5th November, 1969.

0710 hrs. Whole day foot and vehicle patrol of Hapir, Tidiparu, Hungapo, Heware, Kuandi. No influenza observed.

Slept Tari.

END OF DIARY

(4)

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS.

Elections were held in all seven wards of the Benaria Census Division. With a total population of 1,888 within the Division the average population of each ward is thus close to 270. With such a comparatively small ward population it is perhaps not surprising that the number of nominations was not great, there being two nominations in each ward with the exception of Dima which was uncontested.

There still remains a small population, within the Benaria, that is not yet represented in the Tari Local Government Council - this includes the villages of Homa and Pau'a. Although they have recently voiced their desire to join the Council, there was insufficient time to include them in this election.

Attendance to this election, the second, the first having been in 1967, was generally good. However, it would possibly be presumptuous to assume that this good attendance indicated keen interest in the Council. This somewhat isolated area has seen no Council activity within its boundaries since it joined Tari Local Government Council in 1967 and full awareness of the purposes of Local Government is lacking.

The percentage of eligible voters, who attended the election was 81%.

Below is a list of candidates and results of poll:-

VILLAGE	CANDIDATES	VOTES	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.
DIMU	HAMONA-MATIABE	Uncontested	HAMONA-MATIABE
LAU'U	AGOBE-PARABE EBOGO-ELAI	38 67	EBOGO-ELAI
TAMIDE	MANCE-MAMBARI YAGABURA-LAMIBE	91 48	MANCE-MAMBARI
DAVIRAVI	PARAGUA-TULAI TONLOL-PABONA	72 49	PARAGUA-TULAI
BAKARI	ANDAMA-LUABE MARA-KONDO	35 32	ANDAMA-LUABE
YA ACARU	WAIEBE-ANDIDA IBURA-PARI	61 99	IBURA-PARI
HONAGA	FAVOLI-KAUI PIBE-ROY	47 58	PIBE-ROY.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Reference is made above to one possible reason why great enthusiasm is not apparent when the populace as a whole is considered in relationship to Local Government. The time may well be right for some Council project to be undertaken in the Benaria Area. Continual Political Education will no doubt assist the people but theory alone may well be insufficient to educate the people in the role of Local Government in the development of the region.

The general Political Situation was discussed in detail, by the writer of this report, in Tari Patrol Report No. 2/69-70, carried out only two months previously.

(3)

ECONOMIC.

One of the objects of this Patrol was to follow-up on Patrol No. 2/69-70. As can be seen from the facts brought to light by this patrol (No. 2.) there is no Economic Development within the area and of great importance to any future such development is the construction of a road to give access to the rest of the Sub-District.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Progress in road building within the past two months has not been very impressive. Work has continued on several sections, as was detailed by the last Patrol, but the amount of work completed is not in proportion to the great verbal enthusiasm which has been shown by the populace.

The extent of the project is not inconsiderable with stretches of heavily timbered and mountainous country to be crossed. There is an understandable tendency for the people to construct road through the easier country, thus leaving the more difficult sections to be done.

It would appear to the writer that the following measures would assist in accelerating this project:-

1. Concentrate on completing the Uruma - Honaga - Yabagari section. Apart from a section of bush country between Uruma and Honaga most of this road has been out. Drainage, shaping and a few bridges are the main works remaining between Honaga and Yabagari.
Apart from giving some immediate easy access into part of The Benaria, the completion of this section would no doubt give a psychological boost to the populace. Further Council tractors could then assist where required.
2. Financial assistance to this very low income area. The magnitude of this work warrants assistance of this nature.
3. Practical assistance in the form of a competent Road Supervisor who can direct and advise on the work.

BENEFITS FROM COMPLETION OF THIS ROAD.

Apart from the obvious benefit of a road link in it's assistance to the populace, this road would give access to heavily timbered areas and land which could well be suitable for large scale cattle raising - that is the Tamde to Tagari Valley area.

SOCIAL SITUATION.

Health - Influenza - Benaria.

- (a) Whilst the patrol was engaged in carrying out the Elections the tempo of the campaign against the "Influenza Epidemic"

(2)

was increased with the decision to vaccinate the population. Two deaths at Homa had been reported to the patrol when it was at Dima. There did not appear to be any noticeable incidence of influenza in the remainder of the area. The Homa - Pau'a area was sealed off and no traffic of persons into and out of the area was permitted.

Upon conclusion of the Elections at Honaga the patrol organized the vaccination of the population, starting at Honaga and going back to Tamide. A helicopter brought in medical supplies and orderlies.

A total of 1,913 adults and children were vaccinated which gave a 100% cover.

At this point the patrol was flown back to Tari from where vaccinations were carried out in other areas. The second phase of the patrol then commenced.

(b)

Influenza - East Basin Census Division.

- 1.) The object of this second phase was to seek out any possible cases of influenza in the South Basin Census Division. For this purpose two Army Medical Orderlies were attached to the patrol.
- 2.) The whole of the East Basin was regularly patrolled both on foot and by vehicle, treating cases of sickness and reporting back to Base daily. Despite a thorough combing of the area very few cases of influenza were found whilst pneumonia was not uncommon.
- 3.) Cooperation from the populace was good, once the purpose and schedule of the patrol were known.

CONCLUSION.

The patrol was successfully able to conclude it's original purposes, together with those introduced at a later date.

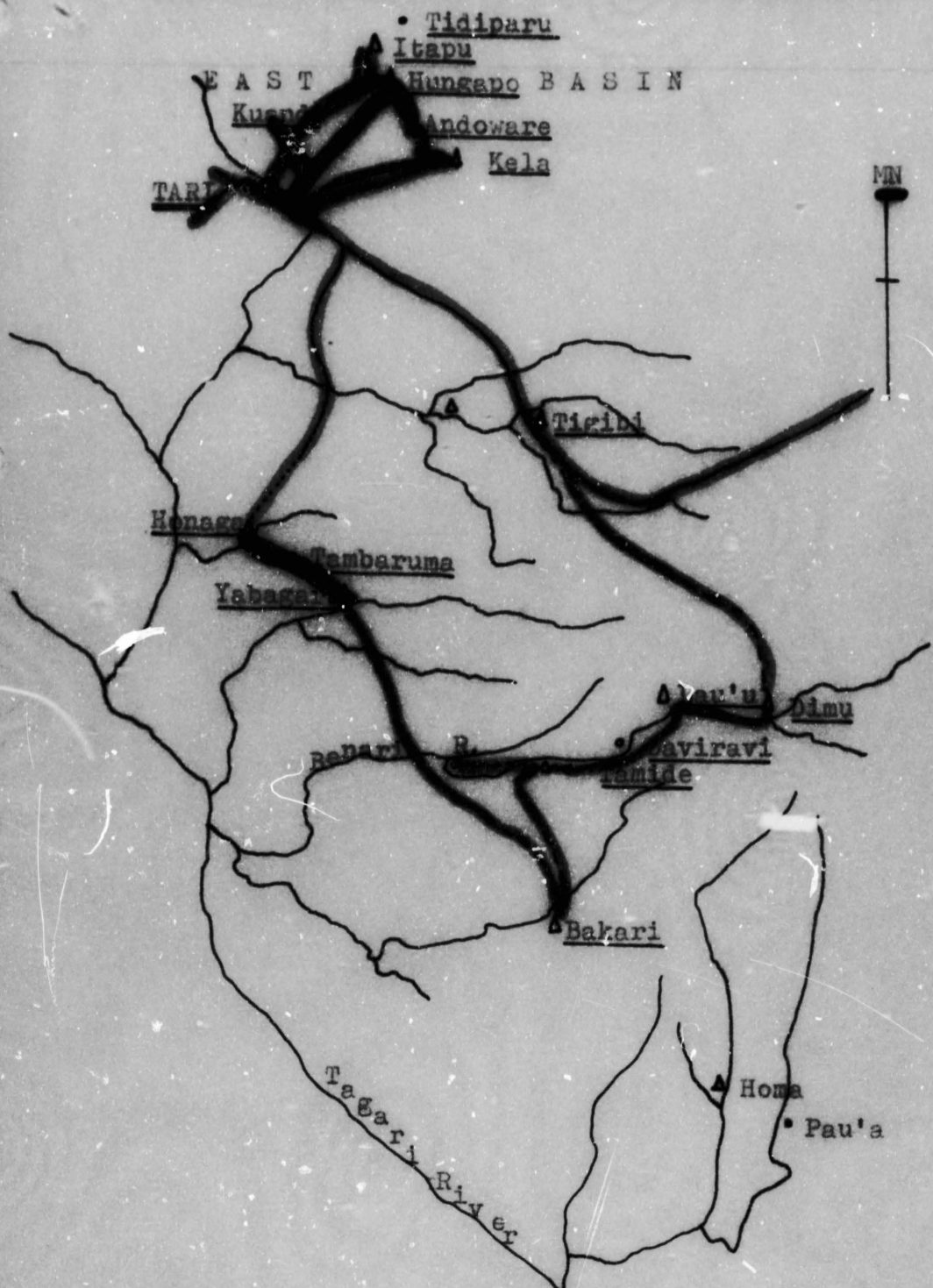
S. R. Pearson.

G. R. PEARSON.






Assistant Patrol Officer.

MAP TO ACCOMPANY TARI PATROL REPORT No. 3/69-70

1



Legend

-  Road
-  Road under construction
-  Rest House
-  Other Centres
-  Patrol Route

NIPA SUB-DISTRICT

Scale : 1 inch = 4 mile



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... **SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS** Report No. **5/69/70**

Patrol Conducted by... **MR. D. M. GOLDTHORP C.P.O.**

Area Patrolled... **SOUTH BASIN C/D TARI SUB DISTRICT**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... **TWO ARMY PERSONNEL**

Natives... **FIVE**

Duration—From... **20./10./19.69** to... **14./11./1969**

Number of Days... **24**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?... **YES**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... **APRIL** /19.66...

Medical ... **MARCH** /...../19.66

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol... **TO CONDUCT COUNCIL ELECTIONS AND VACCINATE PEOPLE DURING THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.**

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

.....
.....
.....

KJH:LB

67-15-113

KONEDOBU...PAFUA.

2nd August, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

TARI PATROL NO.5 of 1969/70

Your reference 67-3-5 of 23rd June, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special
Report by Mr. D. Goldthorp of South Basin Census Division.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-15-113

11

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 57-3-5
If calling ask for
Mr.



L. Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
District Office,
MOENDI

23rd June, 1971

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEBOBU

REPORT: TARI PATROL NO. 5 OF 1969/70

Please find enclosed two copies of the report on the above patrol submitted by Mr. D. Goldthorpe, A.P.O.

The A.D.C. Tari has commented quite fully on this patrol and the subsequent report and further comment by myself is not justified at this stage.

Mr. Goldthorpe's subsequent reporting has improved.

D.J. France
D.J. FRANCE
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. A.D.C. Tari

c.c. Mr. D. Goldthorpe, Tangia

67-1-1

CW/VT

Division of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
TARI.
Southern Highlands District,

2nd November, 1970.

District Commissioner,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
MENDI.
Southern Highlands District.

TARI PATROL NUMBER 5 OF 1969-70
SOUTH BASIN CENSUS DIVISION
PATROL REPORT

Enclosed are the original and two copies of the above report submitted by Mr. Goldthorpe, Assistant Patrol Officer.

The report was written during the few days this officer spent at Tari ex-leave before taking up his Kagua posting.

Mr. Goldthorpe's report is harshly critical of many aspects of the influenza epidemic vaccination campaign. It may be very easy to be critical in retrospect, but it is obviously difficult for Mr. Goldthorpe to make constructive criticism and useful assessments for the assistance of future tasks of this nature, judging by the late submission and contents of the report. This does not impress me. The officer advised me verbally that he did not consider his period in the South Basin a patrol. He is obviously not familiar with his standing instructions and in particular with Headquarters 67-1-0 of the 21st June, 1968 at paragraph 5.

Should Mr. Goldthorpe have any solution for the lack of staff and facilities in the Mendi Sub District and indeed many other parts of the Territory, then I would be pleased if he would make it known and as to how he would finance increased medical services.

I am sure that Service personnel did their best under rather difficult conditions to which they were unfamiliar. Much of the work done was of a nature that required no real medical qualification. Mr. Goldthorpe admits that the people felt we did our best, even if he himself thinks otherwise. With regard to Aid Post Orderlies, the officer is obviously unaware that many were paid on a part time basis and are not therefore expected to be "constantly patrolling the houses of the sick".

I trust that the ^{former} other Returning Officer for the Tari Local Government Council Election was able to submit his Report called for under Division 21 of the Directives issued by the Chief Electoral Officer without Mr. Goldthorpe's assistance in the way of a report on the sixteen wards for which he conducted polls.

It is also obvious that this officer's attention should be directed to the Director of Lands 67/142 of the 10th April, 1967, our Secretary's 35-1-1 of 29th April, 1969 and your 35-58-1 of the 11th November, 1969. His report on his publicity campaign in respect of the Prospecting Authorities should have been done immediately after his patrol with copy to Lands, the Mining Warden and Our Departmental Head.

...../2

Mr. Goldthorpe is a junior officer and naturally has much to learn. However, I would suggest that he takes a critical look at his own efforts, before condensing those of others.

This report leaves only one outstanding for 1969/70, that of Mr. Wiltshire's report on his patrol number 1 of 1969/70.

As Mr. Goldthorpe is no longer at Tari, perhaps you would care to take up with him the points I have raised. A copy of my comments will be forwarded to the officer direct.

- 1 Interpreter
- 2 Post Clerk
- 3 Constable of Police
- 2 Army Medical Orderlies



(G. Warrilow)
Assistant District Commissioner

Division of Patrol

...

...

...

...

1. To conduct elections for the first Local Government Council at the listed villages in the Central Basin Census Division.

2. To participate in the Kapriote's application for a prospecting authority 200-70.

3. To vaccinate and treat persons in the Central Basin during the influenza epidemic.

...

...

8

Report Number 5/69-70 (Special)

Sub District Tari Sub District

District Southern Highlands District

Type of Patrol Special

Patrol Conducted by David Michael Goldthorp

Area Patrolled Central Basin

Personnel

Accompanying Patrol

- 1 Interpreter
- 2 Poll Clerks
- 1 Constable of Police
- 2 Army Medical Orderlies

Duration of Patrol 20/10/69 to 14/11/69

No of Days 24

Last D.D.A Patrol to area No. 16 of 1965/66 J. Hunter

Date 6/5/1966 Duration 8 days

Objects of the Patrol

1. To conduct elections for the Tari Local Government Council at the listed villages in the Central Basin Census Division.
2. To publicize the Kennicott application for a prospecting authority P.A.70.
3. To vaccinate and treat persons in the Central Basin during the influenza epidemic.

Total Population

of area patrolled

Monday 20th October 1969
 Proceeded to Malinda with P.M.O. personnel and vaccinated people with influenza vaccine. Returned to Tari at 12:30 hours.

Tuesday 21st October 1969
 Proceeded to Malinda and Tari and vaccinated people. Transported three people to Tari hospital as they were in the early stages of influenza. Arrived Tari 10:30 hours.

Wednesday 22nd October 1969
 Proceeded to Malinda and Tari with P.M.O. personnel, vaccinated the local population and carried out regular medical treatments for ailments other than the flu. Returned Tari 10:30 hours.

Thursday 23rd October 1969
 Helped Tari set up base hospital in Tari section and arranged accommodation of army personnel.

Friday 24th October 1969
 Last part of the day spent at Tari hospital and vaccination of people for malaria. 12:30 hours departure with army personnel. Arrived at

PATROL DIARY

Monday 20th October 1969

Departed Tari station at 0800 hours and proceeded to Kela. Conducted Council elections and advised the population of the Kenecoot P.A.70. Departed Kela at 1100 hours by vehicle for Urma. Started Urma election at 1300 hours and this was followed by a mining talk.

Tuesday 21st October 1969

Departed station at 0800 hours and proceeded by vehicle to Tari where an election was held and a talk given on the Mining P.A.s. Also the population warned to stand by in the near future in case they were needed for vaccination. This completed by 1430 hours and returned to station.

Wednesday 22nd October 1969

Departed Tari at 0800 hours and proceeded by vehicle to Plangwanda where election held and usual talks given to the populace. Returned to the station at 1530 hours.

Thursday 23rd October 1969

Departed station 0800 hours and proceeded to Tighi and Habla wards where elections were conducted. People advised of prospecting authorities applied for by D.R.A. and Kenecoot and also the possible vaccination program.

Friday 24th October 1969

Departed station 0800 hours and proceeded to Langome were elections and routine talks given to the assembled natives. Returned station 1330 hours.

Saturday 25th October 1969

At Tari

Sunday 26th October 1969

Proceeded to Hoielbia to help the United Church Mission with the vaccination programme.

Monday 27th October 1969

Proceed to Halimbu with P.H.D personnel and injected populace with influenza vaccine. Returned to Tari at 1530 hours.

Tuesday 28th October 1969

Proceeded to Munina and Karida and vaccinated populace. Transported three people to Tari station on the assumption that they were in the early stages of influenza. Arrived Tari 1730 hours.

Wednesday 29th October 1969

Proceeded to Andaware and together with P.H.D personnel vaccinated the local populace and carried out routine medical treatments for ailments other than the flu. Returned Tari 1630 hours.

Thursday 30th October 1969

Helped Army set up base hospital on Tari station and arranged accommodation of army personnel.

Friday 31st October 1969

First part of the day spent receiving briefings and collecting equipment for patrol. 1200 hours together with Army personnel proceed ed

Friday 31st October 1969 (Continued)

to Uruwa and established Camp and set up radio link. Slept Uruwa.

Saturday 1st November 1969

Proceeded to the area allotted to the patrol, namely Wabia, Piangwanda, Tauri, Iangome, and Uruwa and instructed the local people, on the symptoms of influenza and advised them that a clinic would be held twice a day in each of the centres. Slept Uruwa.

Sunday 2nd November 1969

Held morning clinic at Uruwa at 0800 and proceed on the rounds of the other points this was again repeated in the afternoon.

Several suspect cases discovered and numerous other ailments treated. Slept Uruwa.

Monday 3rd November 1969

Again held clinics morning and afternoon in all centres and treated numerous bronchial cases. Transported two suspect cases to Tari hospital. Returned Uruwa at 1700 hours.

Tuesday 4th November 1969

Continued the rounds accompanied by Colonel Hogan and discovered numerous interesting ailments but no influenza. Proceed to Tari with Col. Hogan and returned Uruwa at 1630 hours.

Wednesday 5th November 1969

All centres crowded and treatments distributed however as yet no definite cases of influenza. Slept Uruwa.

Thursday 6th November 1969

Similar to yesterday with still no cases of influenza. Called in an army helicopter to transport a pregnant woman with complications to Tari. People responding very well to the presence of the Army.

Friday 7th November 1969

Accompanied an Army Medic into the bush in the Tauri area to investigate reports of an out break of influenza. Only two pneumonia cases discovered and these were carried back to Tauri and then to Tari for treatment. Returned Uruwa 1830 hours.

Saturday 8th November 1969

Moved camp to Tauri as it is in this area that the most cases are occurring. Held clinics in all centres. Transported five serious cases to Tari. Returned Uruwa 1930.

Sunday 9th November 1969

A lessening of attendances at all clinics due to the healing of other ailments, as yet no definite cases of influenza.

Monday 10th November, 1970

Held clinics in all centres but no new patients are appearing which is a hopeful sign however treatment for previous patients continues.

Tuesday 11th November 1969

Again no influenza cases however clinics held in all places as a check. Weather exceptionally fine making case of communications. Army radio link virtually useless due to badly trained P.I.R. operators. Slept Uruwa.

Wednesday 12th November 1969

Final day of clinics in all places and no signs of influenza in the Central Basin. Proceed to Tari to pick up rations for the Army personnel. Returned Uruma 1730.

Thursday 13th November 1969

Packing up of Army personnel's equipment and proceeded with them to Tari station. Returned with Mr. Andrews A.D.O to Uruma to finalise land purchase.

Friday 14th November 1969

At Uruma completing Tobani land purchase. Returned Tari 1830. Patrol stood down.

It is a great shame that basic facilities did not exist in the Mandi District where they were desperately needed however Mandi's loss was undoubtedly Tari's gain. When the need arose for patients to be transferred to Tari the medical facilities were exceptional and a helicopter was on call in the house of delight to evacuate patients and return the team with penicillin. Furthermore when expert medical opinion was needed it was relatively close at hand, which made up for the limited medical knowledge of the administration officers and the almost total lack of knowledge by the Army personnel with the patrols.

The influenza patrols in the Tari area did bring to light the gross inadequacy of the existing medical cover provided in the area and it was quite evident that if the influenza had spread, the Mandi establishment would have been totally swamped in the first few days. The average Mandi doctor would have been expected to stay in his shop and let his patients come to him instead of constantly patrolling the houses of the sick. One incident in the Central Basin which indicates the people's response to the influenza campaign was the fact that the Tigris people were to be allowed to contract influenza thus enabling P.K.D to conduct a detailed study. The local people obviously were not depressed with the idea and will be more anxious to receive their injections. Overall as has been already stated the great impression made on the local people by the anti-influenza effort and this was evident in the gifts of food and other things

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

After the disastrous influenza outbreaks in other parts of the Southern Highlands the general concensus of medical opinion was that Tari would be the next place to be hit in epidemic proportions. Consequently the original Election patrol was prolonged to deal with such an emergency. After the appalling lack of staff and facilities in such places as the Mendi Sub District, Tari appeared to be lavishly equipped with personnel and equipment. Each patrol comprised of one Administration officer, two or more Australian Army soldiers were in many cases cooks and clerks with no medical background whatsoever however they did their best under the circumstances. In this patrol area clinics were set up at the main centres and these were visited twice a day and patients treated. The local population responded extremely well and there is no doubt that the presence of the Soldiers created a very high degree of goodwill. A great many patients were treated although not for influenza and certainly a back log of medical treatments were wiped out by the patrols. The major contributing factor to the lack of influenza was undoubtedly the incredible dry spell which lasted throughout the patrol. This not only facilitated road, transport and helicopter use but also had the obvious effect of containing the influenza. The patrol had great mobility and was able to check on 95% of reported cases and if necessary transport them to Tari hospital. The majority of the facilities in Tari such as the Army base hospital remained unused. However the efforts made by all sections involved obviously had a marked impression on the Huli people.

It is a great shame that these facilities did not exist in the Mendi Sub District where they were desperately needed however Mendi's loss was undoubtedly Tari's gain. When the need arose for patients to be transferred to Tari the medical facilities were exceptional and a helicopter was on call in the hours of daylight to evacuate patients and resupply the teams with penicillin. Furthermore when expert medical opinion was needed it was relatively close at hand, which made up for the limited medical knowledge of the Administration officers and the almost total lack of knowledge by the Army personnel with the patrols.

The influenza patrols in the Tari area did bring to light the gross inadequacy of the existing medical cover provided in the area and it was quite evident that if the influenza had struck, the P.H.D establishment would have been totally swamped in the first few days. The average Aid Post Orderly still seems content to stay in his aid-post and let his patients come to him instead of constantly patrolling the houses of the sick. One incident in the Central Basin which indicates the people's response to the influenza campaign was the fact that the Tigibi people were to be allowed to contract influenza thus enabling P.H.D to conduct a detailed study. The local people obviously were not impressed with the idea and walk to other centres to receive their injections. Overall as has been already stated was the great impression made on the local people by the combined effort and this was evident in the gifts of food and artifacts which

MEDICAL AND HEALTH (Continued)

were constantly pressed on the teams.

In conclusion it must be said that although the entire effort was slightly theatrical, for example giving one vaccination instead of the required two or preferably three and the mass invasion of the Services who were for the most part untrained, Tari was a favoured location in comparison to other parts of the Southern Highlands.

all of the seven wards visited by this patrol the weather was clear and usually by quite a considerable amount. This appears to indicate that the voters had given more thought to the election.

The elections were conducted in a very orderly manner and the polling clerks. The fact that the central basis is fairly highly populated and the added time taken to explain such things as the C.R.A. and Kenneth J. Lee and the possible vaccination campaign, limited the progress to one or two elections per day.

D. C. Colclough

With regard to the C.R.A. and Kenneth J. Lee's Prospecting applications the local people showed very enthusiastic about any degree of interest shown by outside firms.

Some of the better informed natives obviously knew the benefits of such an operation and brought up the point that any chance of establishing a cash economy would be welcomed. There were no objections raised about water and soil samples being taken and the young men offered to supply local knowledge.

The subject of the possible influenza vaccination campaign received popular support far in excess of the death toll in the South East District had obviously reached that. As it later turned out in the campaign the turnout was over 95% for the vaccinations and the absentees were reported as they could later be called in.

The one danger of holding the elections at this time was that they might facilitate the spread of the influenza. However these fears later proved groundless and the elections did provide a convenient gathering to explain to the population the dangers of the epidemic, the necessity of vaccination and the danger of not reporting contracted cases.

The smoothness of the elections on this patrol is a direct credit to Mr. Lane who was seconded from Shell for the occasion.

It is unfortunate however that the majority of the Council members elected appeared to be rather weak men and chosen by the majority were not expressly this quality. This is far an obvious reason, namely the lack of forceful supervision of Council projects and credit to a significant extent for the local population.

It still appears that the people's impression of the Council is that of a Administration agency and the elections a local-sanitary vote decision.

ELECTIONS - TARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

2

The initial intention was for this patrol to conduct Council Elections in seven wards in the Central Basin Census Division and this was achieved from October 20th-24th.

These elections went relatively smoothly with only four informed votes being registered out of a total of 3,040 votes cast in the seven wards. These 3,040 votes cast was out of a possible 3,771 enrolled voters, thus giving a 80.6% attendance. This is certainly a reasonable figure considering the H.I.S. and the absence of the aged and infirm. In all of the seven wards visited by this patrol the winner was clear cut and usually by quite a considerable margin and this appears to indicate that the voters had given some thought to the election.

The elections were conducted by a Presiding officer and two polling clerks. The fact that the central basin is fairly highly populated and the added time taken to explain such things as the C.R.A. and Kenecott P.A.s and the possible vaccination campaign, limited the progress to one or two elections per day.

With regard to the C.R.A and Kenecott Prospecting applications the local people seemed very enthusiastic about any degree of interest shown by outside firms.

Some of the better informed natives obviously knew the benefits of such an operation and brought up the point that any chance of establishing a cash economy would be welcomed. There were no objections raised about water and soil samples being taken and the young men offered to supply local knowledge.

The subject of the possible influenza vaccination campaign received popular support for tales of the death toll in the Hendi Sub District had obviously reached Tari. As it later turned out in the campaign the turnout was over 95% for the vaccinations and the absentees were reported so that they could later be called in.

The one danger of holding the elections at this time was that they might facilitate the spread of the influenza. However these fears later proved groundless and the elections did provide a convenient gathering to explain to the population the dangers of the epidemic, the necessity of vaccination and the danger of not reporting contracted cases.

The smoothness of the elections on this patrol is a direct credit to Mr. Gasso who was recorded from Hendi for the occasion.

It is unfortunate however that the majority of the Councillors elected appeared to be rather weak men and chosen by the majority vote for expressly this quality. This is far an obvious reason, namely the lack of forceful supervision on Council projects and roads is a convenient thing for the local population.

It still appears that the peoples' impression of the Council is that of a Administration agency and the elections a semi-mandatory social occasion.

Local Government Ordinance 1963

VOTING STATISTICS
Local Government Council

Elections conducted:-

From:

To:

District

Ward or Electorate	Total Population	No. of Electors Enrolled		No. of Electors Unavoidably		No. of Electors who voted		Total column 5	No. of Informal Votes	No. of Excluded 2nd Count	No. of Excluded 3rd Count	No. of Excluded 4th Count	Total live Votes Final Count
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
HALENGUALI	472	126	160	44	47	82	113	195	-	-	-	-	195
HENGANDA	997	247	289	61	45	186	244	430	-	1	35	-	394
PAIJAKA	514	149	150	33	18	117	131	248	-	-	-	-	248
HARIBA	171	144	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIGIBI	1519	415	410	95	61	320	349	670	1	-	-	-	669
PIANGWANDA	887	243	262	73	29	170	233	403	-	-	-	-	403
WABIA	610	161	194	31	30	130	164	295	1	-	-	-	294
URUMA	988	224	304	35	52	189	252	441	-	-	-	-	441
TAURI	918	276	313	66	53	210	260	470	-	-	-	-	470
KELA	782	222	233	64	33	158	200	358	1	-	-	-	357
IANJOME	868	234	280	60	51	174	229	403	1	-	-	-	402
HALENGO	251	69	73	7	8	62	65	127	NIL	-	-	-	127
EGANDA	288	77	101	10	13	67	88	160	1	-	-	-	159
KIKIDA NO.1	497	126	139					UNOPPOSED					
HANGAPO	596	157	182	64	50	93	132	225	-	-	-	-	225
PARI/NAMU	559	148	166	57	40	90	127	217	-	-	-	-	217

Dated at
day of

, 19

this

Assistant Returning Officer
Returning Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 6/-69-70 SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by PETER H. ANDREWS ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Area Patrolled TARI SUB-DISTRICT South Basin, East Basin, North Basin and part HAIBUGA/MUNIMA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 MEMBER R.P.N.G.C. 1 INTERPRETER

Duration—From 21./11/1969 to 26./11/1969

Number of Days Six

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1./11/1969

Medical ... /19

Map Reference AS PER ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol ADVISE AND PUBLICIZE KENNEDY PROSPECTING AUTHORITY

No. PA79 AT LISTED VILLAGES AS PER ATTACHED

Director of District Administration, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

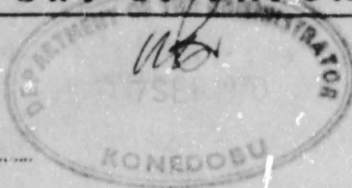
/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... \$

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ... \$

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund



Telegram

Telephone

Our Reference 67-3-5

If calling ask for

Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator.

Division of District Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

2nd September, 1970.

The Secretary,
Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONE DOBU.

7

PATROL REPORTS : TARI.

10-11

My 67-3-5/67-3-6 of 29th June, 1970 and your
67-1-3/67-15-73 of 11th August, 1970 refers.

I still await patrol report No 1/1969/70 from
Mr. L. Hart and expect to receive it within the next few
days. Enclosed is a photostat copy of his P2 undated outlining
the reasons for late submissions.

With regard to patrol No 5 of 1969/70 Mr.
Goldthorp intended travelling to England when he proceeded
on leave and could leave no forwarding address. Submission
of this report will have to await his return.

For your information.

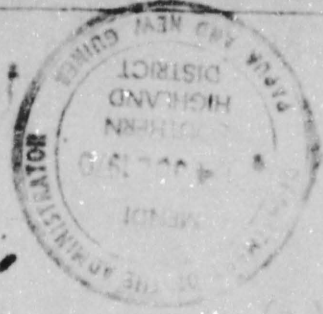
H. S. Pegg

(H.S. PEGG)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

KONE

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.



In Reply
Please Quote

No. p.2.

Department of the Administrator,
Koro District Office,
TARI,
P.N.G.

District Commissioner,
Dept. of the Administrator,
Div. of District Administration,
KORORUA.

REPORT KORO PATROL NO 1 of 1969/70

Your 67-3-5/67-3-6 of 26th June 1970 refers.

The above patrol was completed on the 3rd October, 1969.

As you are aware Koro is manned by only one field officer with no clerical assistance. On my return from patrol I attempted to clear up outstanding correspondence accruing during my absence. This included Treasury and Council letters and returns.

A Police investigation and C.I.P. investigation re excessive drinking further frustrated attempts to complete the report.

With the outbreak of the influenza epidemic it was impossible to spend time on the report (10-10-69 to 3-11-69).

A transfer to Tari on 1-12-69 and thence to Rabaul for ten weeks further delayed the report.

The Political Education Course and a subsequent Course in Port Moresby, caused the report to be overlooked.

Whilst I admit that the report is outstanding the above factors will I hope show that the circumstances in this instance are unusual.

The report should be typed within the next week and forwarded through the Assistant District Commissioner, TARI, to you.

David G. Hall

67-1-0
67-15-73

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAPIA.

11th August, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

TARI PATROL REPORTS

Your 67-3-5/67-3-6 of 29th June, 1970 refers.

Thank you for this helpful information; however, would you please advise the position regarding Tari Patrol No. 1/69-70.

Advice would also be appreciated on the submission of the report of Tari Patrol No. 5 of 1969/70.

(T.W. Ellis)
Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.

11

.. 2 ..

TO: [Faint text]
FROM: [Faint text]
SUBJECT: [Faint text]

Department of the Administrator

- No 7 of 1969/70 - P.A. Andrews - not yet submitted,
- No 8 - G.G. Chapman
- No 9 - P.G. Fairey
- No 10 - J.A. Wiltshire
- No 11 - P.G. FAIREY

I will advise you further when advice is received from Tari.

D. J. Clancy

(D.J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

The Administrator
Department of the Administrator
Division of District Administration
PORT MORSBY

[Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

- No 1 of 1969/70 - [Faint text]
- No 2 of 1969/70 - [Faint text]
- No 3 of 1969/70 - [Faint text]
- No 4 of 1969/70 - [Faint text]
- No 5 of 1969/70 - [Faint text]



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

55467115/73

10

Telegrams
Telephone

Our Reference 67-3-5 / 67-3-6

If calling ask for

Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote

No.



Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU. Mendi

29th June, 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORTS : TARI.

I have been advised by the Assistant District Commissioner, Tari that the following reports are still outstanding.

- TARI : P/R No 5 of 1969/70 : Special Council Elections, Influenza - Mr. D. Goldthorp.
- : P/R No 7 of 1969/70 : Special P.A. Publicity Bosavi - Mr. P.A. Andrews
- KOKO : P/R No 1 of 1969/70 : Area Study Mananda C.D. Mr. L.A. Hart.

Mr. Goldthorp had proceeded on leave before it was brought to my attention that patrol No 5 was still outstanding.

Mr. P. Andrews and Mr. L. Hart have been individually asked by memo to explain why the Patrol Reports have not been done.

In your memo 67-15-73 of 20th May, 1970 you requested the confusion over numbering to be sorted out. I have requested the Assistant District Commissioner, Tari to advise me on this.

Our records currently show:-

- No 1 of 1969/70 - not held Mendi records
- No 2 of 1969/70 - S.R. Pearson
- No 3 - P.A. ANDREWS
- No 4 - S.R. Pearson
- No 6 of 1969/70 - P.A. Andrews : This consists of a diary for the period of P/R No 6 and a brief report on patrols 4 and 5.

9

67-15-73

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

20th May, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

PATROL NO. TARI 6/60-70

Your reference 67-3-5 of 7th May, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. P. H. Andrews, Assistant District Officer of EAST BASIN, NORTH BASIN and parts SOUTH BASIN and HAIBUGA/MUNINA Census Divisions.

This report, if it can be so termed, consists of a diary and a memorandum by Mr. Andrews concerning Tari Patrols Nos. 4 and 5. These reports have not been received at this Headquarters, but it does seem as though Tari Patrol No.4 is in fact Tari No.3 - your 67-3-5 of 7th May and my 67-15-72 of 18th May, refer; and Tari No. 5 does appear to be this report.

Would you please endeavour to sort out this confusion. Also, please again draw Mr. Andrews' attention to the requirements of my Circular 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968.

I will await your further advice.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,Department of the Administrator.

c.c.

Mr. P. H. Andrews,
Sub-District Office,
TARI. Southern Highlands District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-18-73 (8)

Telephone

Telegrams

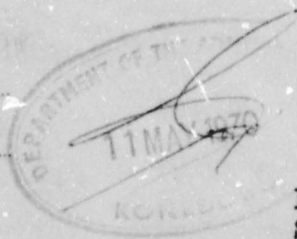
Our Reference..... 67-3-5

If calling ask for

Mr.....

In Reply
Please Quote

No.



Department of the Administrator,

Division of District Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

7th May, 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL NO TARI 6 of 1969/70.

Attached is a report on the above special patrol conducted by Mr. P. Andrews, Assistant District Officer.

The object of the patrol was to inform the people of prospecting authority applications and as a result of the patrol the people were unanimously in favour of the granting of the application at the Wardens Hearing.

The report is late and Mr. Andrews has been spoken to about this.

D. J. Clancy

(D.J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

7

Telegrams
Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-1

If calling ask for

Mr. JAW/DGB

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
TARI,
Southern Highlands.

16th April, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

TARI SPECIAL PATROL NO. 6 OF 1969/1970.

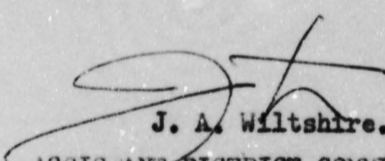
Enclosed is the complete original and two copies of the Report on the above patrol.

2. The sole object of the patrol was to inform the people of prospecting Authority Applications 69(P) and 79 (P) and visit villages not covered by previous patrols. Reactions were notified to you under cover of my file 35-2-2.

3. The suggestions made in Mr. Andrews memorandum were implemented before this patrol; all Mission Stations and Schools were circularised of the Com zinc Riotiate of Australia application (copy to you), and the Council advised, formally, at two of it's meetings.

4. At the subsequent Wardens Hearing, a large group of Councillors and villagers spoke unanimously in favour of the Application being granted.

5. Camping Allowance Claims and Report on accompanying Police have been finalised from this Office.


J. A. Wiltshire.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Encl.

REPORT NUMBER 6/1969-70 SPECIAL

SUB-DISTRICT TARI SUB-DISTRICT

DISTRICT SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

TYPE OF PATROL SPECIAL

PATROL CONDUCTED BY PETER HAMILTON ANDREWS

AREA PATROLLED Part South Basin Census Division, East Basin Census Division, North Basin Census Division and Part Haibuga/Munima Census Division of Tari Sub-District.

PERSONNEL

ACCOMPANYING PATROL 1 INTERPRETER
1 CONSTABLE OF POLICE

DURATION OF PATROL 21.11.69 to 27.11.69

NO. OF DAYS 7 days

LAST D.D.A. PATROL TO AREA HAIBUGA/MUNIMA by self, South Basin by D. Goldthorp. All in October - November for Influenza campaign. East Basin February, 1967 by B. Munn.

OBJECTS OF PATROL To publicize Kennecott and C.R.A. Applications for prospecting authorities.



5

Department of the Administrator,
Division
Department of District Administration,
Sub-district Office,
TARI.
Southern Highlands District.

Telephone.....
Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-2-1
If calling ask for.....
Mr.....

17th March, 1970.

Assistant District Commissioner,
TARI.
Southern Highlands District.

Tari Special Patrol No. 6 69/70

Herewith please find patrol report for the abovementioned special patrol with claims for camping allowance, together with R.S. Form 1 in respect of Constable TANGIRA.

Claims for camping allowance in respect to police and interpreter have already been processed.

As this was a special patrol of short duration, mounted specifically for publicizing the application by Kennecot, little comment is required. I have attached a copy of the original memorandum reference 35-2-2 of 4th December, 1969, forwarded through you, together with patrol diary.

P. H. Andrews

P. H. Andrews
Assistant District Officer

Patrol Diary

4

Friday 21st November, 1969

From 1300 hours to - 1500 hours, preparation for patrol. At 1500 hours proceeded to Wabia rest house on patrol. Camp set up - Spoke with local people from Wabia - Uruma and Pangwanda assembled at Wabia and advised them of C.R.A. and Kennecott Prospecting Authorities. Overnight at Wabia.

Saturday 22nd November 1969

Departed Wabia at 0815 hours and proceeded to Iangome, Paraparu and Andoware and spoke with local people on Kennecott and C.R.A. prospecting authorities. People from Andoware advised that talk would be given again, at Andoware for Pari/Namu people. Returned to Wabia at 1700 hours. Overnight at Wabia.

Sunday 23rd November, 1969

Departed Wabia at 0800 hours and proceeded to Andoware and spoke with people from Andoware and Pari/Namu and advised them of Kennecott and C.R.A. prospecting authorities. Departed Andoware at 1100 hours and proceeded to Itapu and advised local people of prospecting authorities. Proceeded to Hungapo thence to Hewere but few people from Hewere present and local people informed that a second visit would be made the following day. Rained heavily all afternoon. Returned to Wabia and camped.

Monday 24th November, 1969.

Departed Wabia at 0800 hours and proceeded to Henganda. Camp set up at Henganda. Proceeded to Hewere and spoke with relatively small number of people assembled, from Hewere and Kuandi advising them, of prospecting authorities. At 1130 hours returned to Henganda and spoke with local people there on prospecting authorities. Proceeded to Paijska and advised people that patrol would be proceeding to them on following day. Returned to Henganda. Overnight at Henganda.

Tuesday 25th November, 1969

Departed Henganda at 0800 and proceeded to Paijaka. Local people from Paijaka and Hariba assembled and advised all of prospecting authorities. Proceeded to Eganda in hearing rain arriving at 1500 hours. Camp set up. Overnight at Eganda.

Wednesday 26th November, 1969

Departed Eganda at 0800 hours and proceeded to Kaijagari and Kwangiebi and spoke with local people assembled on prospecting authorities. Returned to Eganda at 1100 hours and spoke with local people from Eganda and Halengo advising them of prospecting authorities. Departed Eganda at 1200 hours and patrol moved to Halenguali. Spoke with local people from Halenguali and advised them of prospecting authorities. Received word to proceed to Tari whilst ADC absent at conference. Overnight at Tari.

Thursday 27th November, 1969

Departed Tari at 0800 hours and proceeded to Nagia and spoke with local people from Nagia and Tibiribi advising them of prospecting authorities. At 1000 hours departed Nagia and proceeded to Munima and Karida advising local people of proposed prospecting authorities. Returned to Tari at 1500 hours. Patrol stood down.

Patrol Ends.

- COPY -

3

35-2-2
PHA/ea

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Sub-district Office,
TARI.
Southern Highlands District.

4th December, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-district Office,
TARI.

PROSPECTING AUTHORITIES
TARI PATROLS NO. 4 and 5 - 69/70

I refer to the Director of Lands 67/142 of 10th April, 1967, to the Secretary's 35-1-1 of 29th April, 1969, and in particular, to the District Commissioner's 35-58-1 of 11th November, 1969.

Patrol No. 4, from 20th October, 1969 to 13th November, 1969, covered the major part of the Jaibuga/ Munima Census Division, primarily for the Council Elections and influenza campaign, and to a lesser extent, for the publicity of the proposed prospecting authority, whereas Patrol No. 5, which covered the period 21st November, 1969 to 26th November, 1969, was for the express purpose of publicizing the authorities in all census centres in the North Basin and Puijere Census Divisions and the major part of the East Basin Census Division, ie. all villages in this region with the exception of Uruma and Tauri which had previously been covered by another patrol.

On each occasion, the six points raised in the District Commissioner's Memorandum, together with points from the Director of Lands' Circular were explained and were well received by the people present. At each census centre, there was a reasonably good attendance except at Hewere, despite ample advance warning. This centre was visited on two occasions due to poor attendance, but I attribute this to the fact that on each occasion adverse weather conditions prevented a good turn up, rather than any disinterest on the part of the people.

The talks given to the respective groups lasted between thirty to forty minutes, concluding with a summary of four major points:

- 1.. That the Mining Warden will be visiting certain centres to record anything the people have to say in connection with the authorities, and that they would be advised in due course of the dates of such visits.
2. That under the Authority, the Companies have free access to prospect throughout the area.
3. That compensation will be made for damage to emblements of the land as a result of prospecting, claims to be made through the Mining Warden.
4. That benefits in the form of employment and training in various trades may result should the Companies commence mining operations in the future.

As regards point 1 above, I notice that only Nipa and Mendi will be having visits from the Mining Warden in the near future. I have advised the local people that if, and when, a date is set for a visit to Tari, they will be given ample notification.

...2/

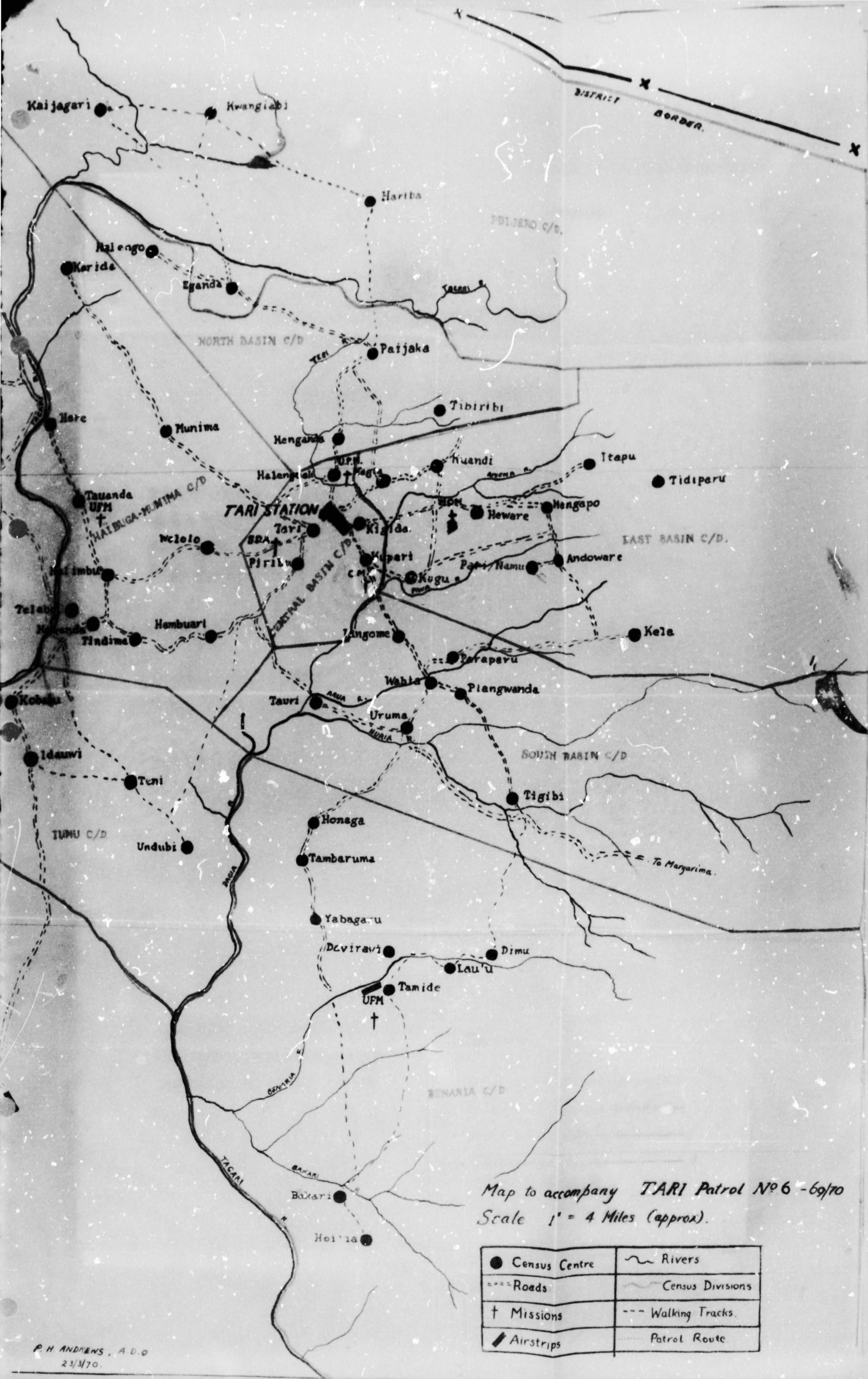
At each centre, two or three representatives of the people spoke, stating their support of, and co-operation with, any company prospecting in the area, and in short said they would render any assistance required by such a company. As far as I could judge, all appeared to understand what I had said and indicated their agreement with their spokesmen. Few queries were made by the people at the time as the contents of the District Commissioner's Memorandum covered all aspects most likely to raise queries by land owners. I have encouraged the various groups to raise any queries they may have later to subsequent patrols.. I would envisage few queries - some may be raised should full scale mining activities commence as a result of the prospecting.

In conclusion, the two following suggestions are made:

1. As it is important the local people be properly informed, all mission bodies should be made aware of the Prospecting Authorities and the implications thereof so as to avoid confusion by the local people as a result of uninformed statements that could be made to them by mission staff.
2. That where possible, the above prospecting authorities be raised in Council Meetings as an agenda item to ensure that Councils are fully aware of all aspects of the prospecting and have the opportunity of discussing the matter together and are sufficiently informed to answer queries and advise the people in their respective wards. It may be possible for the Mining Warden to attend certain Council Meetings.

Patrol Reports covering the above two patrols will be forwarded in due course.

P. H. Andrews
Assistant District Officer



Map to accompany *TARI Patrol No 6 - 69/70*
 Scale 1" = 4 Miles (approx).

● Census Centre	~ Rivers
== Roads	--- Census Divisions
† Missions	--- Walking Tracks
▬ Airstrips	--- Patrol Route



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Southern Highlands Report No. ^{TARI} 7 of 1969-70

Patrol Conducted by Peter Hamilton Andrews Assistant District Officer

Area Patrolled Mount Bosavi area of Komo Patrol Post Administrative Area

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans D. Goldthorn Assistant Patrol Officer and OIC Komo

Natives 4 Members R.P.N.G.C
1 Interpreter 1 Aid Post Orderly

Duration—From 19/1/1970 to 20/2/1970

Number of Days P. Andrews 25 patrol days
D. Goldthorn 33 patrol days TOTAL 58

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 14/4/1969 Komo Patrol No. 2 of 1968/69

Medical .../.../19...

Map Reference Sketch map as attached Army Overlay 1" to 4 Miles

Objects of Patrol Publicity of Keenecott Application for Prospecting Authority
Routine Administration. Assessment of possible airstrip sites
Patrol instructions attached

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

.....

.....

.....

GFB:EMB

67-15-106

Division of District Administration,

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ - Papua.

17th August, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

TARI PATROL NO. 7/62-70

Your reference 67-3-5 of 6th August, 1970.

I acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of Situation Report by Mr. P.H. Andrews, Assistant District Officer, of the Mount Rosavi area.

An informative report spoilt by the delayed submission. Your comments and those of the Assistant District Commissioner adequately cover the points of interest raised by the report.

Please find attached twelve copies of the patrol map, as requested.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.

C.C.
Mr. P.H. Andrews,
Sub-District Office,
TARI.
Southern Highlands District.

TARI.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-15-106

34

Telegrams

Telephone

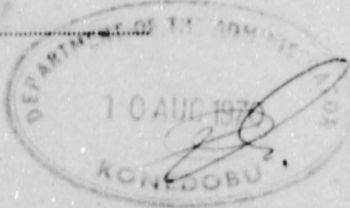
Our Reference... 67-3-5

If calling ask for

Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote

No.



Department of the Administrator,

Division of District Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

6th August, 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL NUMBER TARI 7 of 1969/70.

Attached please find two copies of a report of the above patrol conducted by Mr. P.H. Andrews, Assistant District Officer, together with the Assistant District Commissioners comments.

It is an informative report narred by its late submission. This matter has already been taken yp with Mr. Andrews.

The Assistant District Commissioners detailed comments cover the situation. We cannot commit the Administ-ration at this stage to involvement in an area that we cannot keep staffed. A false start would be worse than none at all.

Please let me have 12 copies of the enclosed map.

D.J. Clancy
(D.J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c.
Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
TARI.

Mr. P.H. Andrews,
Sub-District Office,
TARI.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

33

Telephone

Telegrams

Our Reference 67-2-1

If calling ask for JAW/VT

Mr.

Department of the Administrator,
Division
~~Department~~ of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
TARI,
Southern Highlands District,

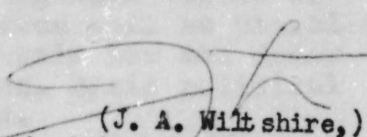
15th January, 1970.

Mr. P. H. Andrews,
Assistant District Officer,
TARI,
Southern Highlands District.

TARI PATROL NO. 5 - 69/70

As already discussed and planned you are to proceed to Komo on Friday 16th January and together with Mr. Goldthorp A.P.O. commence a patrol of the Etoro, Waragu and Orogo Census Divisions.

2. The objects of your patrol are:-
 - (a) To inform the people of Prospecting Authority application No. 79 (P) made by Kennecott Explorations (Aust) Pty Ltd. and
 - (b) Routine Administration
3. You are aware of the boundaries of the P.A. Application and you should advise the people at village Meetings of the contents of Memorandum 35-58-1 of 11th November from the District Commissioner Mendi. You should also read Lands Department "Revised Notes on Mining Legislation and Prospecting Operations" dated 3/11/69 for back-ground material on this subject.
3. I believe that Kennecott Exploration, if their application is successful, wish to enter the Lake Kutubu and Bosavi areas as soon as possible.
4. If any objections are raised, please advise me immediately by runner.
5. Whilst in the area be on the look out for any possible Airstrip Sites - refer to Mr. Hart's report on the last patrol to the Bosavi area.
6. The whole 3 Census Divisions are sparsely populated and you may have problems of obtaining sufficient carriers, so keep your patrol party small and carry plenty of food, if necessary store some at a Central point, as with a large party for 2-3 weeks the people will be straining their resources. There have been reports of a food shortage in the Etoro Census Division. This occurs several times a year and the people revert to sago eating, but don't even rely on sago supplies.
7. Restrict yourself to no more than 4 Police, taking at least one from the ~~Komo~~ Detachment.
8. It should take between 2 and 3 weeks to accomplish this work.


(J. A. Wiltshire,
Assistant District Commissioner

(3)

TERRITORY OF PAFUA AND NEW GUINEA.

67 - -

CW

Sub-District Office,
TARI,
Southern Highlands District,

20th July, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
MENDI.

TARI PATROL NUMBER 7/1969-70 - REPORT.

Enclosed, please find the original and two copies of the above report on a patrol to the Bosavi Census Divisions of the Komo Administrative Area, conducted by Mr. P. H. Andrews, Assistant District Officer. This report was handed to me on Saturday the 18th July, 1970.

2. The main object of the patrol, which was a Social Type, was to publicize Kennecott's Application for a Prospecting Authority over part of the area to the South of Komo. Mr. Andrews has however gone to some detail and submitted a comprehensive Situation Report which makes interesting and informative reading. However, there is no excuse for his tardiness in completing same. I will not tolerate future delays such as this and intend specifying in Patrol Instructions the time in which officers will submit their reports after completing a patrol. I consider three days sufficient for a routine patrol and a maximum of two weeks for a report on an Annual Census/Area Study type patrol. Lengthy delays in submitting a report detract considerably from its value, particularly in the case of areas of frequent contact. Even in this case, where the area patrolled is isolated and seldom visited, it is imperative that reports be submitted promptly in view of the fact we require immediate assessments of attitudes before Permits to Enter are granted to prospecting companies.

3. The following comments are offered for your consideration:-

(a) Local Government: With present limited resources, we must abandon any thoughts of introducing a Council to this area for some years to come. The Officer in Charge, Komo has enough problems keeping the present Komo Council running smoothly.

(b) Political Education and House of Assembly: I am in agreement with Mr. Andrews' thoughts on these matters. As regards to more frequent patrolling, we must use our limited staff and resources to consolidate administration in the Tari and Komo areas already in Council and having some degree of political awareness. The isolated Bosavi area will be patrolled only once or twice a year in order to maintain Law and Order and to consolidate administration influence. Basic political education will be carried out as suggested.

(c) Economic: We will continue to distribute vegetable seeds to improve the diet of these people. However, the area does not warrant an agricultural patrol at this stage of its development - it would be purely academic. Alienation now would only frustrate any false hopes the locals might entertain when

when blocks are not taken up by Government or the private sector and put to good use. If land is still required in years to come, I have no doubt that it will still be available and offered by the people of an area such as the Bosevi.

(d) Social: A situation common to the few remaining areas such as this. Mission presence in the area will probably do more to improve the situation than any infrequent patrols we are able to conduct.

(e) Base Camp: This area, whether we like it or not, is not yet worthy of a patrol post. Even if an extra officer was made available to Komo, I would only favour a base camp into which an officer could fly and then patrol the area from such base for no more than six months of the year.

However, should mineral and/or oil exploration activity increase, it will be necessary to have an officer in the area on a full-time basis. Should initial exploration prove encouraging and large scale feasibility tests follow, then I am sure we could justify extra staff and obtain same.

If the people are willing to construct another airstrip in the area on a voluntary basis, I would be prepared to give whatever assistance I could with present staff, but for the moment, I feel we should state quite categorically to the people we cannot afford an officer to man, full-time, any new station. I would not make any decision on an airstrip site with the scanty information we have at this time.

(f) Missions: Always a stabilizing influence in an area such as this and an asset to people who can expect little in the way of health and education services from Government.

(g) Kennecott P.A.: This information should have been passed to you, the Secretary, the Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines and the Mining Warden immediately on completion of the patrol. The first Permit to Enter, if it was granted, will by now have little more than a month to run.

(h) Appendices: Each contain interesting information. Apart from maintenance of Law and Order, the only immediate benefit we can offer the people is some basic health service. However, I believe that Aid Post Orderly schools have now been abandoned and we must rely on present staff. Could you please advise on this?

4. I am about to depart for the U.G.C. Bosevi camp in order to liaise with the Company and check on present attitudes to oil and mineral exploration work. This, and similar companies will look to the Huri for labour supply and it is important that we establish some link between Sub-District Headquarters and the exploration camps. Due to current and future commitments, the Officer in Charge, Komo will not be in a position to conduct a patrol covering the three Bosevi Census Divisions for at least another three months.

5. Komo has no D.D.A. clerk and no Local Government clerical staff. At least a D.D.A. clerk is necessary to enable the O.I.C. Komo to keep up with his field work. It is ludicrous to have a relatively highly paid field officer tied to his office with mundane tasks such as inward and outward correspondence registers

3.

R.T.O. and airstrip reporting schedules et cetera.

6. Mr. Andrews has obviously conducted a good patrol and submitted a worthy report, however a report five months old is an extremely poor follow-up.

7. Camping Allowance claims have not, to my knowledge, been submitted.

(G. WARRILLOW).
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. P. H. Andrews,
Assistant District Officer,
T A B I.
Officer in Charge,
Patrol Post,
K O H O.

P. H. Andrews
Assistant District Officer

(A)

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
TARI. Southern Highlands District.

13th June, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-district Office,
TARI. Southern Highlands District.

Tari Patrol No. 7 of 1969/70 (Bosavi)

Attached herewith, patrol report covering patrol into the Bosavi area for the purpose of publicizing an application by Kennecott for a prospecting authority.

Mr. D. Goldthorp, Assistant Patrol Officer, accompanied this patrol, and his contribution to its success should be noted.

Much of the anthropological section of this report was obtained by Mr. Goldthorp whilst the patrol was in progress and reflects favourably on his interest and efficiency.

I apologise for the late submission of this report but this in one way reflects on Mr. Goldthorp and his endeavours.

Camping Allowance claims and R S Form 1 covering Police have already been attended to.

P. H. Andrews

P. H. Andrews
Assistant District Officer

(28)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Report No. 7 of 1969/70

Sub-district TARI

District SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS

Council or
non Council NON COUNCIL

Patrol
Conducted by PETER H. ANDREWS

Designation ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Area Patrolled MOUNT BOSAVI AREA of KOMO PATROL POST
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

Personnel Accompanying Patrol D. GOLDTHORP A.P.O.
4 MEMBERS of R.P.N.G.C.
1 PATROL INTERPRETER
1 AID POST ORDERLY

Duration of Patrol 19/1/70 to 20/2/70

Number of days P. ANDREWS 25

D. GOLDTHORP 33 TOTAL 58

DATE AND DURATION
of LAST D.E.A. PATROL 14/4/1969 Komo Patrol No. 2 of 1969/69

Objects of Patrol AS ATTACHED

1. Routine Administration
2. Publicity of Kennecott Prospecting
Authority
3. Investigation of Possible Airstrip
Sites

Total Population of area patrolled 2600 persons

Map Reference Army overlay as attached

Village Population Register Not Attached

(24) (25)

PATROL DIARY

Monday, 19th January, 1970.

0745-1200 hours preparation for patrol, checking equipment and employment of 60 carriers. Departed Komo Patrol Post at 1225 hours and proceeded along partially completed road to Aijegaibe Rest House south of Komo, arriving at 1620 hours. Walking time 3 hours 55 minutes. Camp set up, local people provided food for patrol personnel. Patrol personnel advised of objects of patrol and what would be requested from them. Overnight at Aijegaibe.

Tuesday, 20th January, 1970.

Camp broken at 0730 hours and patrol departed Aijegaibe at 0810 hours and proceeded along walking track over Karius Range and made camp at camp site on Kora Creek arriving at 1535 hours. Walking time 7 hours 25 minutes. Walking particularly difficult due nature of terrain. Camp set up and carriers provided with patrol rations. Overnight at first camp site.

Wednesday, 21st January, 1970.

Camp broken at 0730 hours and at 0810 hours proceeded to village of Kuresa, crossing waterfall and Fwulabe Creek. Arrived at Kuresa, first Bosavi Village at 1030 hours. Walking time 2 hours 20 minutes. Walking track had been cleared but rain made progress slow. Good attendance from local people. Camp set up and Medical Orderly attended to sick persons from village. Local people assembled and advised of Kennecott prospecting authority and routine administration talks given to people. Mount Bosavi in view for first time on bearing of 180° from Kuresa. Overnight at Kuresa.

Thursday, 22nd January, 1970.

Broke camp at 0730 hours and 0757 hours departed Kuresa and proceeded to Waragu arriving at 1330 hours. Walking time 5 hours 33 minutes. Track in relatively good condition and local people had constructed log bridges over streams for benefit of carriers. On arrival at Waragu, patrol met by Village Constables from Waragu, Swagisa and Yuese. A good turn up of local people from these villages. Mr. T. Ernst, Anthropologist, and his wife, present. Camp set up and local people advised of Kennecott prospecting authority. Following talk, sick persons attended to by Medical Orderly. One complaint attended to. Rest house and barracks in good order and ample food provided for carriers by local people. All food purchased. Overnight at Waragu.

Friday, 23rd January, 1970.

Broke camp at Waragu after discussion with Mr. T. Ernst on his anthropological studies and observations. Departed Waragu at 0922 hours and proceeded to Wabisi No. 1 Rest House arriving at 1213 hours. Walking time 2 hours 51 minutes. Met by Village Constable and local people. All assembled and advised of impending prospecting authority together with general administration talks. Inspected clean and tidy Rest House complex then departed at 1400 hours for Ludesa arriving at 1615 hours. Walking time 2 hours 15 minutes over difficult track due heavy rain. Inspected Bosavi airstrip at 1620 hours and contacted U.F.M. Mission, Tari, per Ludesa radio for messages for A.D.C., Tari. Camp set up at Ludesa approximately ten minutes walk from airstrip. Abundance of food purchased for patrol carriers. Overnight at Ludesa.

Saturday, 24th January, 1970.

Spoke with village Constables until 0940 hours, then proceeded to radio again to contact A.D.C., Tari. A.D.C. not in Tari but message received to expect runner from Komo. Returned to Rest House and local people from Ludesa, Wabimisi and Wasu assembled and advised of Kennecott prospecting authority PA 79 and all given general administration talks. Local people instructed to build separate latrines and refuse pits and use them. Rest House area in good order. Overnight at Ludesa.

26 25

Sunday, 25th January, 1970.

Sunday observed and carriers and patrol personnel rested. Patrol equipment overhauled and cleaned. Waiting for runner from Komo. Overnight at Ludesa.

Monday, 26th January, 1970.

Australia Day. At Ludesa awaiting runner from Komo. Overnight at Ludesa.

Tuesday, 27th January, 1970.

Broke camp at Ludesa at 0745 hours and departed at 0820 hours proceeding over good walking track to Soabasili Rest House arriving at 1230 hours. Walking time 4 hours 10 minutes. Laiye River in flood between two Rest Houses necessitating 35 minutes delay. Future patrols must be equipped for river crossings. Camp set up and food purchased for carriers. Local people from Soabasili assembled together with remnants of Kasumisi village on the southern side of Mount Bosavi. All advised of impending Kennecott prospecting authority and given talk on aims and objectives of Administration. No complaints heard. Sick persons attended to by Medical Orderly. Runner from Komo finally arrived. Overnight at Soabasili.

Wednesday 28th January, 1970.

At Soabasili. Endeavoured to contact A.D.C., Tari on 510 radio set between 0700-0730 hours without success as radio not working properly. Departed Soabasili at 0825 hours and proceed to camp on river below deserted village of Sesani arriving at 1400 hours. Walking time 5 hours 35 minutes. Track poor and walking difficult. Leaches caused a lot of discomfort in this area. Snakes present along track. Overnight at camp on Wenago River.

Thursday, 29th January, 1970.

Endeavoured to contact A.D.C., Tari on 510 radio without success from 0700-0730 hours. Departed camp at 0900 hours and proceeded across foothills of Mount Bosavi crossing numerous rivers arriving at Wanwabi Village at 1330 hours. Walking time 4 hours 30 minutes. Track very bad and 35 minutes delay occasioned in building bridge across large river. At Wanwabi, met by Village Constables from Wanwabi, Seiasi and Katibaiu together with local people from each village. Enquiries from Seiasi and Katibaiu people revealed that Iwetebu people had gone to Kikori area and that no people left on the south side of Mount Bosavi in listed villages. Wanwabi Rest House and barracks in excellent order and village neat and tidy. During afternoon patrol gear overhauled. Overnight at Wanwabi.

Friday, 30th January, 1970.

At Wanwabi. Spoke with local people from Wanwabi, Seiasi and Katibaiu and all advised of Kennecott prospecting authority, PA 79. General Administration talks given to local people. Reception at the village exceptionally good. One Local Court convened. Patrol gear overhauled and cleaned. Received advice from A.D.C., Tari per runner that P. Andrews required in Mendi as witness in Supreme Court.

Saturday, 31st January, 1970.

Broke camp at Wanwabi at 0745 hours and departed at 0840 hours proceeding back to camp on Wenago Creek arriving at 1240 hours. Walking time 4 hours. Camp set up in heavy rain. Overnight at camp.

Sunday, 1st February, 1970.

Broke camp on Wenago Creek at 0800 hours and departed at 0845 proceeding to Soabasili arriving at 1310 hours. Walking time 4 hours 25 minutes. Walking track again very difficult to negotiate, particularly for carriers. Overnight at Soabasili.

25

Monday, 2nd February, 1970.

Departed Soabasili at 0845 and proceeded to Ludesa via Wasu arriving at 1245 hours. Walking time 4 hours relatively good track except river crossing necessitating 40 minutes delay. Camp set up and food purchased for carriers and patrol personnel. Helicopter pad cleared at Ludesa Rest House for pick up of P. Andrews at 1500 hours. Helicopter failed to appear. Proceeded to U.F.M. radio at Ludesa and passed message to A.D.C., Tari. Advised that helicopter not available returned to Ludesa. Overnight at Ludesa.

Tuesday, 3rd February, 1970.

At Ludesa awaiting uplift by helicopter to Supreme Court at Mendi. No success and overnight at Ludesa.

Wednesday, 4th February, 1970.

At Ludesa awaiting uplift by aircraft. Advised via radio that fixed wing aircraft would pick up at Ludesa airstrip. Overnight at Ludesa.

Thursday, 5th February, 1970.

P. Andrews remained at Ludesa awaiting aircraft pick up. Mr. A.P.O. D. Goldthorp departed 0920 hours and proceeded to Bona via Kasumisi No. 2 arriving at 1210 hours. Walking time 2 hours 50 minutes. Track in good condition and walking not difficult. Local people from Kasumisi and Bona assembled and advised of Kennecott prospecting authority together with general talks on Administration aims and objectives. Place neat and tidy and Rest House, police barracks, etc. in good order. Fresh food provided by local people - all purchased. Aid Post inspected and revealed that Aid Post Orderly out of medicines. Overnight at Bona.

Friday, 6th February, 1970.

Departed Bona and walked to Orabia. Walking time approximately one and a half hours. No watch available so time only approximate. Track very bad and an abundance of leaches along route. Local people from Kokonesi, Wanagesa, Wabisi No. 3, Kabana and Ferisa already assembled. Advised local ~~people~~ people of Kennecott prospecting authority. Following talks, local persons with any sickness attended to by patrol. Place neat and tidy with Rest House and barracks in good order. Overnight at Orabia.

Saturday, 7th February, 1970.

Departed Orabia at 0745 hours and proceeded to Walisa over track in very poor condition due heavy rain, arriving at 1020 hours. Walking time 2 hours 35 minutes. Camp set up but as Hasif people not present talk re Kennecott not given during afternoon. Place in bad shape with several unsanitary buildings. Medical clinic held for any sick persons. Overnight at Walisa.

Sunday, 8th February, 1970.

Assembled local people and advised them of Kennecott prospecting authority. Hasif people reported to be deep in Western District area hunting! Overnight at Walisa.

Monday, 9th February, 1970.

Departed Walisa at 0810 hours and proceeded back to Bona arriving at 1305 hours. Kennecott helicopter arrived with two geologists at Orabia at this time. Stated that they were merely inspecting the area. Walking time 4 hours 55 minutes. As A.D.C. P. Andrews had not returned, runner sent to U.F.M. radio for clarification on matter. Overnight at Bona.

...4/

(H)

Tuesday, 10th February, 1970.

Mr. A.P.O. D. Goldthorp left Bona at 0730 hours and proceeded to U.F.M. radio at Ludesa arriving at 0930 hours. A.D.C., Tari instructed patrol to remain at Ludesa until arrival of A.D.O. P. Andrews. Runner sent back to Bona to advise all patrol personnel to proceed to Ludesa. Patrol arrived at Ludesa at 1430 hours. Camp set up. Overnight at Ludesa.

Wednesday, 11th February, 1970.

At Ludesa awaiting return of P. Andrews.

Thursday, 12th February, 1970.

At Ludesa. Heavy rain and high winds all day due to cyclone. Contact by radio with U.F.M. Tari in morning impossible as aeriels blown down. New aerial system rigged for U.F.M. radio at Ludesa and at 1200 hours contact made with U.F.M., Tari. Ludesa airstrip closed all operations due weather. Overnight at Ludesa.

Friday, 13th February, 1970.

At Ludesa. A.D.O. P. Andrews returned to Bosavi at 1335 hours. Overnight at Ludesa.

Saturday, 14th February, 1970.

At 0700 hours endeavoured to contact A.D.C. Tari per 510 radio without success. Departed Ludesa at 0840 hours and patrol proceeded to Waragu Rest House arriving at 1425 hours. Walking time 5 hours 45 minutes over easy track. Overnight at Waragu.

Sunday, 15th February, 1970.

At 0700 hours endeavoured to contact A.D.C. Tari per 510 radio. Received message from Tari, but unable to transmit on this set. At Waragu all day.

Monday, 16th February, 1970.

Local Court convened at Waragu, until 0930 hours. Patrol proceeded to Gunigamo at 1005 hours over good track arriving at 1430 hours. Walking time 4 hours 25 minutes. Met by Village Constable - camp set up. After camp set up, local people assembled and advised of Kennecott application for prospecting authority over this area. Following general discussion on topic all sick persons attended to by A.P.O. D. Goldthorp. Food purchased for carriers. Overnight at Gunigamo.

Tuesday, 17th February, 1970.

0800-1000 hours spoke with local people on general Administration policy. Settled one dispute. Departed Gunigamo at 1000 hours and proceeded to Sarodo arriving at 1500 hours - walking time 5 hours over heavy track due to rain. Camp set up and food purchased for carriers. Unable to give talks due to heavy downpour of rain until 1730 hours. A number of sick persons attended to by Mr. A.P.O. D. Goldthorp. Overnight at Sarodo.

Wednesday, 18th February, 1970.

Spoke with local people 0800-1030 hours, advising them of Kennecott application for prospecting authority and attended to sick persons in village. Departed Sarodo at 1045 hours and proceeded over very rough walking track to Kuburusado arriving at 1245 hours. Walking time 1 hour 50 minutes. Local people from Misado, Sesimado, Urubura, Wasemu and Filisado assembled here as well. All assembled and advised of Kennecott application for prospecting authority. Local people here were much more alert and aware of what the prospecting authority was about. Very pleasing response from these people. Overnight at Kuburusado.

23

Thursday, 19th February, 1970.

Departed Kuburusado at 0830 hours in heavy rain, and proceeded to Pobolei No. 2 arriving at 1020 hours. Track had been cleared fairly well by local people from Kuburusado. People assembled and advised of Kennecott application for prospecting authority. People from old village of Igirabisado live here permanently now. Departed Pobolei No. 2 at 1230 hours and proceeded over rough walking track to Pobolei No. 1 arriving at 1530 hours. Walking time 7 hours. Camp set up and local people from Pobolei No. 1 and Nemisado present and all assembled and advised of Kennecott prospecting authority. One local Court convened. Overnight at Pobolei No. 1.

Friday, 20th February, 1970.

Departed Pobolei No. 1 at 0645 hours and proceeded over Karius Range (The Whale Back) to Egauwi Village and thence to Komo Patrol Post arriving at 1545 hours. Walking time 9 hours over relatively good track. Carriers fed and housed on Komo Station. After return of patrol gear to store, patrol stood down at 1700 hours.

- Ends Patrol -

3. To the east of the Mount Koroivi area lies the Lake Koroivi area from which emanated the earlier patrols conducted into Koroivi. To the west lies the Koroivi area, still largely uncontrolled and where the people of the Koroivi seldom venture.
4. The area has no access other than difficult walking tracks over the Karius Range and from Koroivi in the south and this situation will most probably exist for many years.
5. Within the Koroivi area, there is one airstrip at least, a marginal airstrip for the Alaska Pacific Christian Mission.
6. This report has been compiled as a Situation Report, but of necessity has more information attached in the form of appendices due to the special nature of the patrol and the degree of control exercised by the Administration in the Mount Koroivi area.
7. In general, the patrol was received well at all villages and food supplied as far as was practicable to the patrol.

27
77

INTRODUCTION

1. The Mount Bosavi Census area of the Tari Sub-district, lies due south of Komo Patrol Post over the Karius Range and embraces the Waragu, Etoro, Orogo Divisions and the Sonia speaking area to the west of the Waragu Census Division and embraces five different linguistic groups, the population of which is approximately 2600 persons.
2. The people in this area are a totally different type to the usual Highlander, being of slim build and light skin indicative of a closer relationship with coastal people rather than Highlanders in origin, even though other groups in the Western District and Gulf District are a considerable distance away.
3. To the east of the Mount Bosavi area lies the Lake Kutubu area from which emanated the earlier patrols conducted into Bosavi. To the west lies the Biami area, still largely uncontrolled and where the people of the Bosavi seldom venture.
4. The area has no access other than difficult walking tracks over the Karius Range and from Kikori in the south east and this situation will most probably exist for many years.
5. Within the Bosavi area, there is one airstrip at Ludesa, a marginal airstrip for the Asian Pacific Christian Mission.
6. This report has been compiled as a Situation Report, but of necessity has more information attached in the form of appendices due to the special nature of the patrol and the degree of control exercised by the Administration in the Mount Bosavi area.
7. In general, the patrol was received well at all villages and food supplied as far as was practical to the patrol.

SITUATION REPORT(a) POLITICAL1. Local Government

8. The Mount Bosavi area has no Council at all. At present, the area is served by the traditional form of administration through Village Constables but in certain parts, even Village Constables do not exist due mainly to the small isolated pockets of people numbering no more than twenty or thirty.

9. The majority of the people in the area would have little or no idea of the functions of a Council, and establishment of a Council in this area would, of necessity, have to be delayed until a much more effective form of control was established. Maintenance of Law and Order is still of paramount importance and consideration of this is the obvious step before establishment of Local Government could be contemplated.

10. Bosavi is under the immediate control of Komo Patrol Post where a Local Government Council has been established, but the Bosavi people and the people in the immediate area of Komo served by the Council are totally different, and hence extension of the Council to embrace the Bosavi would not be feasible. Should Local Government ultimately become possible for the Bosavi area, it will have to be a Council established entirely for these people in its own right.

2. House of Assembly and Members

11. The people of this area, though attached to the Koroba Electorate, have little concept of the House of Assembly and have never been visited by their respective member, and understandably so due to the location of the Bosavi.

12. On perusing village books for the various villages, one finds that virtually all adults did vote in the 1968 House of Assembly Elections but according to comments in these books, it was obvious that few had any real idea of what they were doing. Explanations were given in each village on the House of Assembly and its functions but comprehension, as indicated in the village books, was understandably low.

3. Political Education

13. Political Education in this area has not been carried out to date in the current manner being adopted in the Southern Highlands District. As regards this particular patrol, talks and discussions had to be held at a very basic level with emphasis on law and order rather than references to the House of Assembly and Local Government.

Previous patrols have been sporadic and until patrolling of the area is established on a firmer footing, political education would have to be left at a very basic level. With an increase of patrolling, there would be an increase in awareness amongst these people of what is going on outside their area. I do not advocate shelving political education, but emphasize that it should be at a basic level to begin, with a corresponding increase and diversification as the area becomes more and more under control.

14. It seems obvious that patrolling to date has been far from satisfactory in a place where patrolling is of the utmost importance.

(b) ECONOMY

General Rural Development

15. As a relatively inaccessible area, only under recent Administration influence, economic development has not begun. The current situation as regards agriculture in the area, is set down in the form of an appendix to this report.

16. The Department of Agriculture has not to date considered any possibilities in this area but I consider that the area does warrant some investigation into its potential. The main reason I offer for this suggestion, is that there is not a high population in the area and it would seem from casual observance, that there is ample land available in the area for alienation. Such alienation could be over relatively large areas and there is a distinct enthusiasm manifested by these people to have any form of economic development at all and they have asserted their willingness to make land available for development.

17. The main drawback here of course is the relative inaccessibility of the area. There are no roads in the area as such, but existing tracks in most of the more central areas i.e. Ludesa and Waragu, could be upgraded with very little effort. Access, however, from the Komo area would be virtually impossible and it may be more feasible when thinking of future access out of the place, to think in terms of access to the Kikori area to the south-east.

(c) SOCIAL

(1) Health

As listed.

(2) Law and Order

18. During this patrol, routine administration was carried out in each village and revealed most places to be in a most satisfactory condition. Rest houses were neat and tidy, and at Ludesa, a new rest house had been constructed.

19. Village houses, comprising the large community living unit, were also clean, though I imagine that there was a last minute clean up a few days prior to the patrol's arrival. At certain villages people were instructed to build separate latrines and refuse pits and other directions as listed in the village books.

20. As mentioned above, the maintenance of law and order has become the responsibility of the Village Constables and in the main most would seem to be doing a reasonably good job.

21. Complaints during this period were few, and only two Local Courts were convened - one at Wanwabi, one of the villages on the southern side of Mount Bosavi and one at Pobolet No. 1, the last village reached before returning to the Komo area.

22. I am not of the opinion that the low number of court proceedings is indicative of firm establishment of law and order in this area. I would consider that there is a significant amount of crime that goes on from assault to stealing but it is either solved by the people themselves, or they are reluctant to bring the matter before the patrol. More patrolling would possibly reduce the people's fear that harm might come to them and through Court proceedings and arbitration by patrols over problems see the benefit to be derived from the Administration.

23. Murder still takes place in the Bosavi, and is one of the contributing reasons why patrols in fact go into this area. As far as I can ascertain murders do not quite follow the usual Highland pattern, most occurring due to witchcraft, something these people use to a fairly frequent degree. "Poison" and "puripuri" figure highly in the indigene's mind.

24. Cannibalism occurs in this area, the last having occurred in the Etoro Census Division some twelve to eighteen months ago. Cannibalism is not confined to any one part of the area, and according to Mr. T. Ernst, the Anthropologist at Waragu, cases of cannibalism were quite frequent a few years back.

25. To the west of Ludesa one moves closer to the Biami territory an area where Administration influence hardly exists. At Hasif, people as yet are not entirely under Administration control, and previous patrols have not been particularly successful in seeing these people and in one of Patrol Officer Eggleton's earlier reports it was noted that he had to post guards one one occasion he visited this area.

Tari Patrol No. 7-1969/70
Mount Bosavi area.

26. From general observation, it would seem that the villages of Ludesa and the villages north of Mount Bosavi are much more under Administration control than the areas west and north west, including the Etoro Census Division.
27. Hasif, though in the Bosavi area, as far as maintenance of law and order is concerned, could be grouped with the Biame people. More frequently patrolling is required in this area.
28. Komo itself does not exercise that great a control over the Bosavi area, despite the patrols made into the area by Mr. Eggleton whilst he was posted at Komo. This is borne out by apparent shyness and hesitancy manifested by these people when the patrol visited the area and by the reluctance of these people to bring disputes and complaints to Komo itself. Visits for other reasons to Komo Station are few and far between.
29. Komo itself employs one Bosavi speaking interpreter, and even he is not familiar with a couple of the linguistic groups in the Mount Bosavi area.
30. According to Mr. T. Ernst, who resides at Waragu village from where this interpreter comes, this interpreter does not have the confidence of these people as yet, and it is said that certain groups actually distrust him. In light of the above statements indicating a low number of complaints brought before this patrol and to Komo Patrol Post, he could be part of the reason and it is recommended in order to consolidate law and order in the Bosavi area that attempts be made to procure the services of an additional two interpreters, preferably one from the eastern slopes of Mount Bosavi in the Orogo Census Division and one from the Etoro Census Division in the north west area.

(2) Consolidating Administration Influence - Establishment of Patrol Post in Bosavi or Base Camp in the Area

31. Bosavi itself is remote from the Huri area to the north and the people in the area form a separate group entirely. It would seem obvious that for effective Administration and the continuance or consolidation of law and order in the area, a patrol post would seem highly desirable.
32. The argument against the establishment of a patrol post is the low population and the fact that it is scattered over a relatively wide area, but it would be more practical than endeavouring to administrate from Komo Patrol Post.
33. It has been suggested that Obeme Patrol Post in the Western District be responsible for the effective control of the area and this solution is not entirely without merit.

34. However, when considering the above, it is important to note that between Obeme and the Bosavi area lies the Biame territory, not as yet under the control of the Administration even to the same degree as the people in the Bosavi. It is also important to note that if the Bosavi were to be controlled by Obeme, patrolling would be relatively difficult and it should be borne in mind that the Bosavi people are exceptionally frightened of Biame people and would be most reluctant to communicate with a western District station through this Territory and hence administration would not be adequate.

35. It is my suggestion that a balance be achieved by establishing a patrol post in the Bosavi area, either at Ludesa or Bona and that the Biame area itself also be included in its administration. In this way administration would be more centralized for both Bosavi and Biame as well as the area south east of Mount Bosavi near the Kikori area. As far as I can judge, the people on the south east slopes of Mount Bosavi, at Wanwabi, Katibaiu and Iwetebu are included in the Gulf District Census figures but according to the local people, a Kikori officer has not visited this portion of the Bosavi for many years.

36. The people in the villages visited by the patrol were desirous of having a station established in the Bosavi and at Ludesa, signifying their willingness to have a patrol post established there with the guarantee that land would be available.

37. This idea is not without merit, as ample land does seem to be available, though the final choice of a site would, I think, be more effective at Bona. The determining factor would be (i) centre of population and (ii) a good airstrip site.

(3) AIRSTRIP

38. One of this patrol's objectives was to note suitable places for airstrips and observations revealed a good site near Bona, some one hour's walk from Ludesa.

39. The site for an airstrip here would deserve a much closer inspection than that which could be given on this patrol.

40. Ludesa airstrip is perhaps too short for future requirements. I envisage that approximately 300 feet could be added at either end but the substandard drop in this airstrip would restrict its use to Category D operations only. In short, though the airstrip could be substantially improved, its rating would not change.

41. Bona, however, is virtually in the centre of population, and the airstrip site as reported on by Mr. L. Hart, Assistant District Officer, in Komo Patrol No. 2 68/69 is exceptionally good, lying along a ridge, with adequate length ~~gating~~ giving relatively good approaches.

Tari Patrol No. 7-1969/70
Mount Bosavi Area

42. Mr. D. Goldthrop, A.P.O., visited this site in my absence and was favourably impressed. Mr. Goldtherp was of the opinion that an airstrip of considerable length could be established, and he indicated that apart from being relatively level, the distance would be very nearly twice that of Ludesa airstrip. The area was well covered in scrub and a closer inspection was not possible at the time. This site, however, should be closely examined should the possibility of a Patrol Post or Base Camp be desirable.

43. The only other site or a possible airstrip is the area on the north western side of Waragu. Walking into this village, it was noted that there was an extremely long flat section for perhaps one mile but due to the closeness of scrub to the back, it was not possible to ascertain if there was any obstruction to the approaches. Of the tree sites this would undoubtedly be the best as there is sufficient level land available for establishment of a station as well. The only disadvantage is that it is not in the centre of population although it is four hours walk from Ludesa airstrip.

(4) MISSIONS

44. In the Bosavi area, mission influence is in its infancy, with only native field workers at Pobolet No. 1 in the Etoro Census Division and at Waragu and Ludesa in the Waragu Census Division. The only mission which has entered the area to date is the Asian Pacific Christian Mission.

45. On arrival at Ludesa in the first stage of the patrol, two foreign indigenes were conducting intermittent services among a very small group of persons from the main village. The mission lease itself covers Ludesa airstrip, and though no permanent buildings have been established, it was obvious that the Asian Pacific Christian Mission did intend to expand in the area. The mission centre at Ludesa boasts a trade store and two way radio for mission contact with both Southern Highlands Stations and the Western District headquarters at Balimo.

46. When the patrol returned from the Walisa area and camped for the second time at Ludesa en route to the Etoro Census Division a European missionary and his wife had just arrived from the Western District to further establish the Asian Pacific Christian Mission, and it is expected that both will be in the area for some time. They envisage establishing a school for local children but only at a very basic level, and at the time of the patrol's departure for the Etoro Census Division, work had already been sent to other villages in close proximity to Ludesa, to ascertain what number of children could be expected for classes.

47. Ludesa is one of the most central points in the Bosavi area, though the size of Ludesa village is relatively small to warrant a European missionary, and I would envisage that a greater number of indigenous missionary workers will be posted to outlying villages to allow the mission a much broader coverage of the area.

(5) MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Application for Prospecting Authority - KENNECOTT

48. The primary purpose of this patrol was to patrol the three census divisions as quickly as possible to publicize the Kennecott Prospecting Authority Application, and during this patrol, nearly all persons were covered except those to the west at Hasif where it was reported these people were in the Biami area.

49. As regards the area to the south of Mount Bosavi, persons reported that the villages previously listed were now abandoned and some of these villagers had moved up to the northern side of Bosavi at villages visited by the patrol, whereas others were reported to have gone south west and south east into the Gulf and Western Districts.

50. In reference to the Director of Lands 67/142 of 10th April, 1970 and the District Commissioner's 35-58-1 of 11th November, 1969, the people in the areas visited were informed at length of the application made for a prospecting authority by Kennecott.

51. In each village visited, the six points as referred to in the District Commissioner's Memorandum together with points from the Director of Lands' Circular were raised and explained to both men and women.

52. All in all, the talks given to the local people were well received, though being primitive persons, it was obvious that they had a tendency to accept everything said. Following each talk, a discussion of the topics raised was attempted, but response by the people was far from satisfactory. At each centre, it was usually the Village Constable together with one or two other men, who bothered to reply. Despite this, however, no objections were raised to the prospecting authority, and at each centre where a few persons did reply, they evidenced their keen interest in having the Company enter the area and voiced their enthusiasm that they would assist mining personnel as much as they possibly could. It was said that the people of the area were aware of their isolation and their lack of economic development and would assist the company as much as possible in the hope of having the company find worthwhile mineral deposits. To this end, villagers asserted that they would themselves carry out a search with Kennecott personnel when they did in fact enter their respective areas.

53. The talks given to the various groups lasted between twenty and thirty minutes and was summarised at the end into these major points:

1. That under the Authority, Kennecott would have free access to enter the area.
2. That mining personnel were not coming into the area to damage their gardens etc., but would be merely sampling, initially.
3. That should for any reason, damage occur to any property, then compensation would be paid.
4. That Mining personnel would make use of helicopters (one of Kennecott's helicopters landed at Orabia whilst Mr. Goldthorp was there).
5. That whilst prospecting, mining personnel had the right to remove samples, but not to commence operations.
6. That there was the possibility that Kennecott may not wish to commence operations in the area following their initial prospecting.
7. That if Kennecott were desirous of entering the area following favourable reports by geologists then benefits in the form of employment and training in various trades could result.
8. That the people in the Bosavi must not restrict geologists during their search in the area.

54. As far as I could judge, the people may not be fully conversant with the implications of a mining venture in their area, but all would seem to understand the points listed above.

55. I envisage no complications for mining personnel.

56. At Waragu, where Mr. Ernst the anthropologist is working, he showed interest in the matter and stated that should he be approached by the local people on certain points then he would co-operate as much as possible to ensure the local people obtained as complete an understanding as possible in connection with the application by Kennecott.

57. As mentioned above, whilst Mr. D. Goldthorp was at Orabia, a Kennecott helicopter landed with the pilot and two geologists who it seems were merely visiting the area. As far as I can ascertain, the application for the Prospecting Authority had not been granted at this time (9th February, 1970).

58. From one point raised about helicopter operations in the area, it seems that helicopters apart from those on official business had visited the area before, but this rumour has not been confirmed.

59. Though it was particularly advantageous to have the patrol talks manifested with such good timing, it would be preferable in areas like Bosavi, for mining companies to wait until District

Tari Patrol No. 7-1969/70
Mount Bosavi Area

Administration patrols of this nature had seen every person in the area first and had the required information given to the local people before entering the area.

Traditional Tari i.e. shifting cultivation of crops such as "tapioca" and banana was the harvesting of wild eggs. The growing of... relative to planting plantains and in the... However, these are of secondary importance to the people... Figs are... they... the... however, the... of the people's diet is supplemented by a... of... with... in the... In... particularly... of... than...

2. The only attempts at... have been made by patrol officers in a... to... They have tried to introduce... together, but... although... are... in various... they...

3. It is recommended that an... officer patrol the area... to assess the potential of the area for... crops and... to consolidate and improve the... work done by the... patrols.

4. The area in terms of... and an agricultural survey would help... to improve the... of the people and... the potential for... which is of... importance in bringing the area... and....

APPENDIX AThe Agricultural Situation in Bosavi

1. Agriculture in the Bosavi is still in its most basic and traditional form i.e. shifting cultivation of such crops as "abiga" and bananas and the harvesting of wild sago. The climate is conducive to planting pineapples and in the Storo, tomatoes, however, these are of secondary importance to the staple diet of sago. Pigs are few as they do not have the social significance that they do in the Highlands, namely bride-price, however, the protein quota of the people's diet is supplemented by a type of fresh water crayfish quite abundant in the rivers. Sweet potato, an introduced crop, is not particularly popular and the most basic techniques of cultivation, such as mounding, have been ignored.
2. The only attempts at rudimentary agricultural education have been made by patrol officers in a secondary capacity to the main patrol objectives. They have tried to introduce such crops as beans, tomatoes, cabbages and pumpkins, however, although some of these are now growing in various places they are not widespread.
3. It is recommended that an agricultural officer patrol the area firstly to assess the potential of the area for semi-tropical crops and secondly to consolidate and improve the agricultural work done by the D.D.A. patrols.
4. The area in terms of usable land is vast and an agricultural survey would help firstly to improve the rather monotonous diet of the people and secondly assess the potential for cash crops which is of primary importance in bringing the area out of its social and economic malaise.

APPENDIX BAid Post Situation in the Bosavi

1. There is at present only one aid post orderly in the Bosavi area and he is currently stationed at Bona. When the patrol visited Bona the situation with regard to the aid post was lamentable. The aid post orderly was almost entirely out of medicine and in the villages in the vicinity of Bona numerous tropical ulcers and assorted illnesses were discovered and treated by the patrol. It appears the the aid post orderly does not venture outside Bona and has never been on any patrol, a ridiculous situation in an area where the population is in isolated pockets. In all fairness to the aid post orderly, the fault is not entirely his as firstly he is a Huli and therefore neither understand the language nor can he stomach the sago diet of the area. He claims he has made repeated appeals to Komo for both medicine and food but the Hospital Assistant there has ignored him hence he feels understandably neglected.
2. The situation in the Bosavi area with regard to aid post and medical facilities in general is extremely poor and the people have repeatedly asked for them to be improved.
3. The area is composed of rugged terrain which makes stretcher carrying difficult and after a patient had been carried for four or five days over such terrain to Komo, he would probably be dead anyway.
4. It would seem imperative that two or three other aid posts be established in the Bosavi area to serve (a) the Etoro Census Division, (b) the Waragu Census Division, and (c) the southern Bosavi area as it was quite apparent by the number of p cases treated by this patrol that the area is far from fully covered. It would seem a solution to the ease the problem would be to recruit and train as aid post orderlies several Bosavi men, for Huli aid post orderlies seem to be unhappy and hence relatively inefficient in a completely different environment from their own.
5. It would also be desirable for a qualified doctor to visit the area as there are some diseases quite prevalent in the area that require more than a patrol officer's diagnosis.

APPENDIX CPatrolling Generally - Carriers and Equipment

1. It is considered relevant to the patrolling in this area, that comments should be made for the assistance of officers proceeding to the area at a later date.
2. Firstly, the Bosavi area lying to the extreme south of Komo over the Karius range ~~is~~ constitutes relatively hard patrolling considering the terrain and is difficult for carriers. This applies particularly to the Eboro Census Division, and frequent rests are required to spell carriers and patrol personnel in day to day walking. Accordingly, carrier volunteering should be chosen with care and attention to health and strength.
3. Carriers, though readily available to this patrol, cannot be recruited to carry on a village to village basis for lengthy patrols as there is insufficient able bodied men in each village to carry an abundance of patrol equipment. Carriers have to be arranged for well before leaving the station if the patrol is going to take more than ten days. For short patrols, one may be able to recruit from village to village, however, it would seem far more preferable to recruit the same carriers for the entire patrol.
4. The Bosavi area does not have inexhaustible supplies of food to be made available to patrol personnel and though during this patrol each village made a good effort to provide food, rations had to be distributed to patrol personnel from time to time. In short, patrols should avoid spending more than one day in each place and should take the reasonable precaution of preparing for emergencies by carrying a supply of rations.
5. Once past the first village of Kuresa, within the Bosavi area it will become apparent that a heavy rainfall is quite frequent in the area and one will cross numerous streams and rivers which flood very quickly and virtually prohibit crossing for perhaps one to two days. A plentiful supply of rope is imperative to cross any river that does not have a can bridge constructed over it. Patrolling officers in this area should bear in mind that some of these streams require but a few minutes to flood but may take hours or even days to subside, resulting in frustrating delays.
6. It will be noted from the patrol diary and the attached appendix on walking times, that the average walking time between villages is approximately 4½ to 5 hours. Care should be taken to ensure that if the patrol intends to proceed past Ludesa and

(3)
(9)

Tari Patrol No. 7-1969/70
Mount Bosavi Area

Soabalili that tents are included as a part of patrol equipment as there is no rest house available between Soabalili and Warvadi and tents are required at rest centres anyway to house patrol carriers - in short, a necessary item.

7. In conclusion it is considered necessary that any officer moving from Komo to the Bosavi should carefully plan his patrol in light of the above and to thoroughly check patrol equipment for serviceability prior to leaving the station.

8. There is a custom whereby when the death of an individual occurs, the spirit house is destroyed and a person's grave is dug eventually reaching the ground.

9. In a village in the Bosavi area divided by hills a few spirit houses, the boys would be sent out for all the young boys to assemble at the spirit house. The boys would be between 10 and 13 years of age, all virgins who had never seen the private parts of a woman. They would not be allowed to go out to find material and houses would be built for the spirit house. The spirit house would be divided into two parts, one for the young initiates and the other for slightly older boys who had already been through the ceremony. A leader would be appointed and controlled the activities and goings of the boys and this man would usually be the fight leader. The initiates were then sent out and collected meat, fish, parrots and birds and pig and these would be hung up and cooked in the spirit house.

10. The young initiates were lived in the house for 18 months where they indulged in homosexual relations with the older boys in the spirit house. Food was sent down by the women and left at a distance to be picked up by the boys later.

11. The boys would go out to kill and cook it outside the spirit house. If the meat of one initiate was underdone when it was taken out of the pot then this was taken as a sign that the boy had previously been with a woman and he was sent back to his village.

12. When the 18 months period was up the young men would dress up in all their finery and would gather round the post which they had previously hung up to be cooked. This meat was by now so cooked and if it touched the ground then this proved that the ceremony had been a success.

13. The young men would then go back to their villages to be considered men.

APPENDIX DSonye Ceremony

1. The Sonye ceremony is the initiation ceremony of young men at the building of a new spirit house.
2. This ceremony is common throughout the Bosavi area and the Eto-o Census Division although with the advent of Government patrols, the ceremony is now almost defunct.
3. There is a common belief that the basis of all life is human sperm and in receiving this a person grows in body eventually reaching manhood.
4. If a village in the Bosavi area decided to build a new spirit house, the word would be sent out for all the young boys to assemble at the required place. The boys would be between 11 and 13 years of age, all virgins who had never seen the private parts of a woman. They would then be striped naked and sent out to find material and hence build the spirit house. The spirit house would be divided into two parts, one for the young initiates and the other for slightly older boys who had already been through the ceremony. A leader would be appointed who controlled the comings and goings of the boys and this man would usually be the fight-leader. The initiates were then set out and collected meat i.e. possums and birds but not muruks or pigs and these would be hung up and smoked in the spirit house.
5. The young initiates then lived in the house for 18 months where they indulged in homosexual relations with the elder boys in the spirit house. Food was sent down by the women and left at a discreet distance to be picked up by the boys later.
6. The boys would go and kill meat and cook it outside the spirit house, if the meat of one initiate was underdone when it was taken out of the pit then this was taken as a sign that the boy had previously been with a woman and he was sent back to his village.
7. When the 18 months period was up the young men would dress up in all their finery and would gather round the meat which they had previously hung up to be smoked. This meat was by now 18 months old and if it crumbled to the touch then this proved that the ceremony had been a success.
8. The young men would then go back to their villages to be considered men.

Methods of Detecting Witchcraft

1. Throughout the Bosavi area the most heinous of crimes and the most common point of friction between groups is "sanguma" or witchcraft.
2. Witches are not appointed or trained, they are born and remain anonymous until finally accused. The belief in the Bosavi is that this power is contained in the body and not as in most cases in the mind.
3. If a man is sick and dying he might accuse a particular person of witchcraft against him. When he finally dies he is laid out for the general wake and mourning. If the accused arrives to pay his final respects to the dead man, the relatives will not accuse him, they will merely watch the corpse and if blood appears at the nose or ears, this signifies that the accused is guilty. If, however, nothing happens then after the accused has left the relatives of the deceased will kill a pig by hitting it on the head with a club, if the pig does not die quickly then this is a further sign of the accused's guilt. There is, however, a further test and this is if the liver of the slaughtered pig is black this is a further sign of guilt. There are, in short, three tests carried out and any one of these can condemn the accused. Hence it would seem that the accusers' minds are already made up, i.e. the dying man's word is enough, the rest is merely justifying it.
4. A short cut is after the man has died, the accused will simply be killed and his liver will be examined and if it is black, he is guilty, if not, the relatives will merely compensate with a large payment.

APPENDIX EList of Village Officials

<u>Appointed Village Constables</u>		<u>Unappointed Village Officials</u>	
<u>Place</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Name</u>
KURISA	HOWO	SEIASI	SESEGELI
WARAGU	HONA'GIA	SOABISILI	AMEI
LUDESA	PEI'WEI	KOKONESI	AI'BA
YUESE	SATALE	WARISI No. 2	E HEI'NA
SWAGISA	ALULU	FERISA	WOIA
WABAMISI	DEBA	GONIGANO	SAGALI
WASU	SALO	GIMISADO	HONOGEIA
WANWABI	OU'BO	SARADO	HEI'OLE
KASUMISI	TELEBIA	KUEBUSADO	NOGORE
BONA	IEBIE	NEMISADO	HALAWI
ORABIA	PUGANIA	POBOLEI No. 1	KAWALI
KABISI	WEJU	POBOLEI No. 2	WABIAGA
KABANA	ULIO	FILISADO	POGEIA
WANAGESA HANUNO		SEGIMADO	HABALE
WALISA	SOUSOU	UBURA	YABUA
AMINEI	SIGO	HASIF	YALE
BANISA	KOROBIA	MISADO	KOGOBOA

The above walking times are conservative times with a large patrol. Smaller patrols can speed up. Always be aware of road conditions which are included in the walking times.

Tari Patrol No. 7-1969/70
Mount Bosavi Area

APPENDIX GWalking Times

Kono to Aijegabe	3 hours 55 minutes
Aijegabe to Kora Creek Camp	7 hours 25 minutes
Kora Creek to Kuresa	2 hours 20 minutes
Kuresa to Waragu	5 hours 33 minutes
Waragu to Wabisi No. 1	2 hours 51 minutes
Wabisi No. 1 to Ludesa	2 hours 15 minutes
Ludesa to Sebasili (Sebasili)	4 hours 10 minutes
Sebasili to Wenago Creek Camp	5 hours 35 minutes
Wenago Creek to Wanwabi	4 hours 30 minutes

Return to Ludesa same track

Ludesa to Bona (via Kasumisi No. 2)	2 hours 50 minutes
Bona to Orabia	1 hour 30 minutes
Orabia to Walisa	2 hours 35 minutes

Return same track to Ludesa

Ludesa to Waragu	5 hours 45 minutes
Waragu to Gunigamo	4 hours 25 minutes
Gunigamo to Sarode	5 hours
Sarode to Kuburusado	1 hour 50 minutes
Kuburusado to Fobolei No.2	1 hour 50 minutes
Fobolei No.2 to Fobolei No.1	3 hours
Fobolei No.1 to Kono	9 hours

The above walking times are conservative times with a large patrol. Smaller patrols may speed up. Rivers in flood cause delays which are included in walking times.

4

WARACH KINSHIP TERMINOLOGY

- Father nku
 Mother nai
 Father's brother nau, nau wadino (wadino means "little")
 Father's Sister nauⁱ
 Mother's Brother babo
 Father's Brother's Son nero:
 Father's Brother's Daughter nano
 Mother's Sister's Son nero:
 Mother's Sister's Daughter nano
 Brother nero
 Sister nano
 Mother's Sister nai, nai wadino
 Father's Sister's Children nago
 Mother's Brother's Children sago
 Brother's Children ne (means "my") pfaibe
 Sister's Children babo
 Mother's Mother nafie
 Father's mother nafie
 Father's Father naua
 Mother's Father naua
 FaSiSoDa nafie
 FaSisoSo naua
- (I think that nafie and naua are terms for any relatives 2 generations above or below the speaker.)
- Wife ido (same word as woman, but preceded by ne when talking of wife)
 Husband inoro
 Wife's Brother basi
 Wife's Sister basi
 Wife's Father namoro
 Wife's Mother namoro
 Wife's Sister's Children. basinepfaibe
 Children ne pfaibe. Also, there is a distinction between first second and third sons, being called respectively: oraibo, orofa, and tsia.)

All kin terms are for a male speaker referring to his own kinsmen. A number of changes take place when a female speaks. The terms also change when talking of "your" instead of "my" relatives. In this case, all terms beginning in "n" replace this consonant with a "k". The terminology system in the speaker's generation and that above it is a simple "Iroquois"; that is, mother's brother is distinguished from both father and father's brother, and cross cousins are distinguished from parallel cousins. Parallel cousins are of the same term as siblings, father the same as father's brother. This type of terminology is relatively common in Papua-New Guinea.

There are at least two levels of kin groupings, both patrilineal, in the Waragu C/D. They are 1) the narat: tabine sunia, or the group of "all relatives who are brothers". It is a shallow set of living brothers and their descendants, is not localized, and is not named. Such groups share meat, and members are entitled to produce from each others gardens. In the past, these were vengeance groups and shared in eating a dead enemy killed by any one member. As sometimes happened, if a member of your narat: tabine sunia was killed by a resident of your village, you lived in the bush until after he was eaten. Apparently in this case you were not bound to exact vengeance on a fellow village resident.

2. The mosomu, or patrilineal clan is an exogamous, named, clan. These are ideally localized, longhouse communities; but in fact they are not. There are, for instance, at least five clans represented by adult males in the village of Waragu, but by all means not all of the male members of the waragu mosomu live there. Other than the regulation of marriage and possible ceremonial functions, the functions of the mosomu have not yet been ascertained. The ideal marriage is an exchange of sisters between male members of two different mosomu. They may be real or classificatory sisters. In addition, rules state that the closest relatives who may marry are third cross cousins, or children of children of two people who call each other "ne sago".

Upon death in the Waragu area, a man's property passes to his children, and is shared by all of them including female. Upon the death of a female, however, her real property reverts to her brothers. Other than a little sak sak, no wealth items are put on or in the grave in the Waragu area at the present time (but the Kaluli do make grave offerings). Certain items, such as war clubs and bows and arrows can be owned only by males.

CONCLUSION

The patrol carried out all objectives of patrol instructions.

To conclude this report it is necessary to point out the need for much more active patrolling in the area and the following points are suggested:

1. More frequent patrols.
2. Village books to be made out for villages not currently holding one.
3. Next patrol to ensure payment and issues made to Village Constables as on record at Komo Patrol Post.
4. Next patrol to endeavour to find another interpreter from the Bosavi area preferably from the area south of Ludesa.
5. A decision be reached as to the future status of the Bosavi area with emphasis on establishing a patrol post or base camp.
6. A much closer appraisal be made of the airstrip sites listed in this report.
7. Public Health Department to consider training Bosavi persons for use as Aid Post Orderlys in the area.
8. The Department of Agriculture to consider a patrol with the objective of assessing future economic prospects of area and suitability of land for alienation.



P. H. ANDREWS

Assistant District Officer

original



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS..... Report No..... TARI 2...69/70.....
TARI, Sub-District

Patrol Conducted by.....G.G. CHAPMAN PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....BENERIA CENSUS DIVISION TARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NIL.....

Natives..... 1 Health Education Officer 2 Members R.P.&N. G.C.
1 Interpreter

Duration—From 29./...../19..70 to 4.../.....2/19..70.

Number of Days.....7.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 16.../..7.../19.69..

Medical 16.../..7.../19..69

Map Reference.....MILINCH KARIUS - POURMIL - WABAG.....

Objects of Patrol.....Publicity of Prospecting Authorities.....

POPULATION 2057.....Familiarisation of area.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund
.....
.....

(7)

67-15-66

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOU.

26th May, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.PATROL NO. TARI 2/62-70Your reference 67-3-5 of 7th April, 1970,
refers.I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special
Report by Mr. G.C. Chapman, Patrol Officer of part BEHARIA
Census Division.The patrol appears to have achieved its
objects effectively.Mr. Chapman's report is quite informative, but
it does not follow the requirements of Circular 67-1-3 of
21st June, 1968. Whilst this report does give a reasonably
clear view of the people's attitudes and hopes, a situation
report should have been submitted.The Assistant District Commissioner's comments
were not forwarded with the report. Please let me have
a copy as soon as possible.(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary
Department of the Administratorc.c. Mr. G.C. Chapman,
Sub-District Office,
TARI
Southern Highlands District.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-15-66

6

Telegrams
Telephones
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

67-3-5



In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,

Division of District Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

7th April, 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

TARI PATROL NO 8 of 1969/70.

Attached are two copies of the report on
the above patrol conducted by Mr. G.C. Chapman, Patrol
Officer.

The patrol was straight forward and has
been adequately commented on by the Assistant District
Commissioner, Tari.

A report of this length could have been
presented sooner.

D. J. Clancy
(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

G.C.
Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
TARI.

Mr. G.C. Chapman,
Sub-District Office,
TARI.

5

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
TARI.
Southern Highlands District,
10th March 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office
TARI.

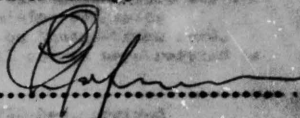
Patrol Report No. 8, 1969/70.
Publicity of Prospecting Authorities.

Please find attached 5 copies of the above Patrol Report.

I must emphasize the need for a road into the Beneria area. The most feasible path is the partially cut road from Uruwa to Tawide. This covers all villages on one side of the Bagia river except Bakari and Hoi'ia. The road from Idawai can be extended to Indubi to make the other side of the Bagia accessible.

The Aid post building should be completed by the end of the month.

For your information, comments and on forwarding.



.....
(G.G. CHAPMAN)
Patrol Officer.

PATROL DIARY, REPORT No. 2, 1969/70

Thursday 29th January

Departed Tari 1430 hrs, arrived Idauwi 1530 hrs. Held discussions with Councillor concerning Tari-Komo Road. Overnight Idauwi.

Friday 30th January

Discussions held on Prospecting Authorities, Health Education, Tari Komo Road. Everyone anxious to have mining start in the area. Also anxious to have the Tari Komo Road surveyed, so work can be resumed.

Departed Idauwi 1400 hrs, arrived Teni 1430 hrs. Discussion held with Councillor on Prospecting Authority, Roads and Agricultural Schemes. Overnight Teni.

Saturday 31st January

Discussions held on Mining Proposal. Teni people also anxious to have industry in the area. Health Education given. People told to recommence work on the Idauwi Teni Road. Only 100 yds of uncut road is stopping cars from reaching Teni.

Departed Teni 1300 hrs, arrived Indubi 1500 hrs. People already gathered thus discussions were then carried out. Prospecting Authority was explained and discussed. Quite anxious to see the mining start. Indubi people told to continue work on the Teni Road though 1 mile of undergrowth is still untouched. Minor disputes heard and all courts referred to Tari.

Sunday 1st February

Departed Indubi 0700 hrs, arrived Honaga 0930 hrs. People waiting thus discussions were carried out. All in favour of having mining companies in the area. Discussions held on Honaga-Uruua road. Minor disputes heard whilst all courts were referred to Tari. Overnight Honaga.

Monday 2nd February

Departed Honaga 0730 hrs, arrived Yabagaru 1000 hrs. People assembled, discussions held on Mining prospect. All in favour of having company in the area. Health Education given. Discussion on Road to Uruua. Comments Patrol Report. Disputes heard whilst all courts were referred to Tari. Overnight Yabagaru.

Tuesday 3rd February

Departed Yabagaru 0700 hrs, arrived Tamide 1230 hrs. People from Daviravi; Dimu; Lau'u; Bakari; Hoi'ia and Tamide all assembled. Approximately 450 people. Discussions held on mining prospect. All in favour of having company in the area. Health Education given. Discussions held on Uruua Tamide road link. Inspection of Aid Post site (Council Project). Disputes heard whilst all courts were referred to Tari. Overnight Tamide.

Wednesday 4th February

Rose 0430 hrs only to find all carriers gone. Hunted around until 0700 hrs before departing. Arrived Tigibi 1500 hrs. Hired Council Tractor to Tari.

PATROL END.

3

The patrol was mounted for the purpose of publicising proposed Prospecting Authorities and to obtain the attitude of the people in concern with this. The area patrolled was that of the Beneria Census Division, of the Tari Sub-District.

It was planned to visit all Census points in the Census Division though on arrival at Yabageru and Tamide it was found that other groups had gathered. Thus plans were changed.

I refer to the Directors of Lands 67/142 of the 10th April 1967; the Secretarys 35.1.1. of the 29th April, 1969; and to the District Commissioners 35.58.1. of the 11th November, 1969. All points made in these memorandums were conveyed to the people at the discussions and in particular the 6 points raised by the District Commissioner. Practical examples were given when possible to ensure that all said was fully understood.

The people were encouraged to ask questions about Mining Companies and Mining operations. Question time was rather disappointing to say the least. This was expected as this patrol is the first of this nature in the area.

The talks given lasted about 1 1/2 hrs, and concluded with several major points.

1. That under the Authority the Companies have free access to prospect throughout the area.

2. That compensation will be made for damage to land (crops etc.) as a result of prospecting, and claims to be made through the Mining Warden.

3. That benefits in the form of employment and training in various trades, may result if the companies commence mining operations.

4. That the Mining Warden will be visiting Tari to record the attitudes of the people in connection with the Authorities.

The "whats in it for me attitude" seemed to be the basis to all questions. As usual these questions were asked by the two or three noted spokesman in each group. A few of the more sensible questions are listed below.

1. Will the Company build a road into the area or will they fly the minerals out?

2. Will the Company employ us and teach us how to work the machines?

3. Is the company going to buy the land or is the Government?

4. What other developments is the Company going to make if they start prospecting here?

The overall attitude in the Beneria is that the people have nothing as far as industry is concerned, no link such as roads and are generally the forgotten Census Division of the Tari area. A Company to these people means development, employment and most of all money.

2

I In conclusion the following suggestions are made.

1. That further Publicity Patrols be mounted for the purpose of educating and keeping the people up to date on the latest developments on the Prospecting Authority for the area.

2. That all developments be referred to the Tari Local Government Council for their Knowledge and information. This enables the Councilors to instruct the people in their wards.

meeting 3. On a visit from the Mining Warden a special be called of the Council solely for the purpose of educating the Councilors and answering any queries they may have.

GENERAL COMMENTS ON AREA.

Being my first patro to the area several points were noted as far as development is concerned.

Roads. For a start there are no completed roads in the Beneria area. The supposed road marked on the map going from Uruma to Tamide doesn't exist. There are patches of uncompleted or uncut areas which hinder the development of the whole area. Apparently funds were once allocated to the building of this road. They were not enough. Unless more money is allocated for the building of this road, the Beneria C.D. may as be in another district as to all the good it is going to get out of Tari. Once upon a time roads could be built for practically nothing but these days are gone. If the Beneria is going to develop along with the rest of the Tari area it must have some sort of road link.

Council Projects. At last the Council are building an Aid Post at Tamide. Though being on the Estimates for the last three years nothing or practically nothing has been done to erect the Aid post. This is the only project in the whole Census Division. No wonder the people of the Beneria think the Patrol Officer is lying when they hear him saying that the Council is going well. They have no evidence of this.

Missions and Mission Projects. At Tamide the U.F.M. have an Airstrip capable of taking only Cat. D. Aircraft. Also at Tamide they have a school of standard 6. Apart from this development doesn't exist. The S.D.A. mission and the Catholic Mission have catechists posted to the Beneria but these are only frequented by Europeans once in 3 months.

Though only having 2100 people in the Census Division the area should not be neglected. As mentioned before the area firstly needs a road and then it needs assistance to establish some sort of project, preferably Agriculture. If the area does not get a road then it is useless to even consider Beneria as part of Tari.

P. P. P.
7.0.

ation Register

AGENCY FROM ...											
AT ...											
Out	Inside	Outside									
Station	Distance	Distance									

MAP REFERENCE. #

DRAWN BY. *Gupt*

----- PROPOSED BANDA
ROAD

~~~~~ RIVER WAYS.

----- PERMANENT ROADS

- - - - - WALKING PATH.

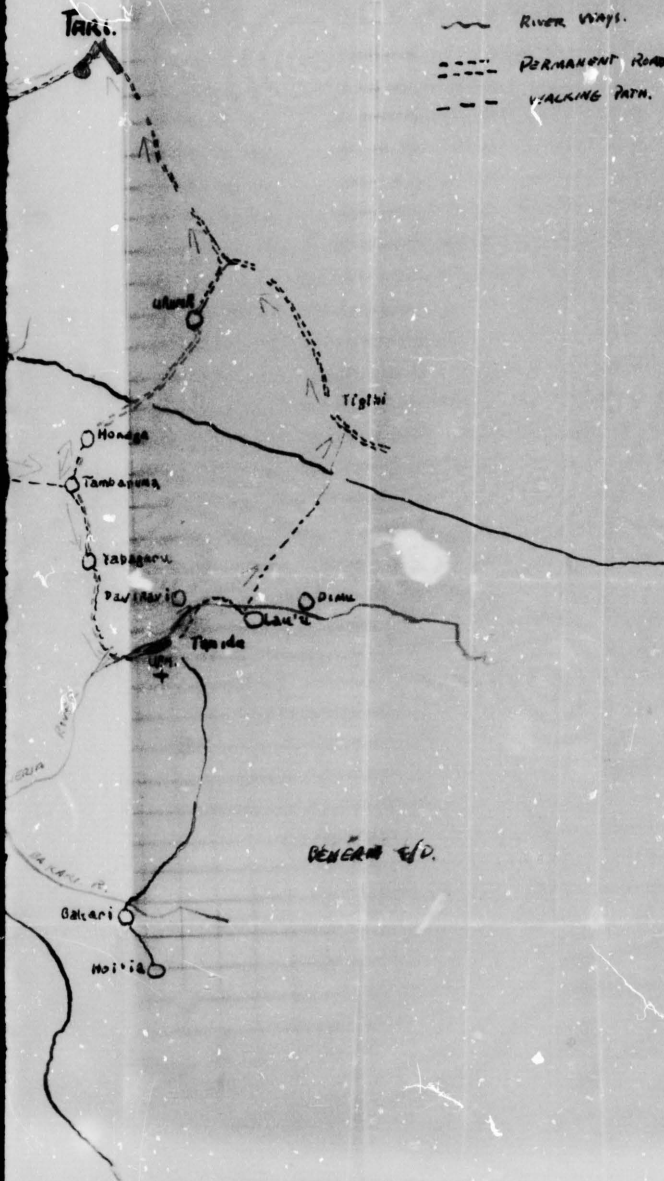


BANDA R.D.

MAP REFERENCE. MILNEB - KARUIS  
FOUR - VABAL

DRAWN BY. Chap

- PROPOSED BOMBAY ROAD
- ~~~~~ RIVER WAYS.
- PERMANENT ROADS
- WALKING PATH.





67-15-96. 11a



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ADSEC  
Korodobu



# PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. TARI. 9. 69/70

Patrol Conducted by P.C. FAIREY. ASST. PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled TIGIBI CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives 1 POLICE CONSTABLE. 1 INTERPRETER.

Duration—From 19/2/1970 to 13/3/1970

Number of Days 23 DAYS.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 30/10/1969

Medical 30/10/1969

Map Reference MILINCH KARIUS - FOURMIL - WABAG.

Objects of Patrol TO SUPERVISE WORK ON THE TARI/MARGARIMA ROAD  
TO ORGANISE LABOUR FORCE AND LOOK FOR POSSIBLE  
SOURCES OF STONE OR OTHER SURFACING MATERIALS.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

26/4/1970

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... \$.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund .....

.....  
.....  
.....

67-15-96

Division of District Administration,

KOMODU. PAPUA.

7th August, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

PATROL NO. TARI 9/69-70

Your reference 67-3-5 of 22nd April, 1970  
and 31st July, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special  
Report by Mr. P.G. Fairley, A.P.O., of Part South  
Basia Census Division.

The covering comments are noted with interest.  
Mr. Fairley's patrol appears to have been quite  
worthwhile, and the report gives a clear picture of  
the work undertaken.

(T.W. Ellis)  
Secretary,

Department of the Administrator.

c.c. Mr. P.G. Fairley,  
Patrol Post,  
KOMU.  
Southern Highlands.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DA. 67.15.96 (11)

Telephone  
Telegrams  
Our Reference 67-3-5  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.



31st July, 1970.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEBOBU.

*see folio 9*

PATROL NO TARI 9 of 1969/70.

Your radiogram 1454 of 27th July, 1970 refers.  
Attached please find two copies of the  
comments.

*D.J. Clancy*  
(D.J. CLANCY)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

ATT..

REPUBLIC OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

FILE : 67-3-

Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
Southern Highlands District,  
BUNA.

22nd April, 1970.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
BOMBOREL.

PATROL REPORT TARI NO 9 of 1969/70.

Attached is the report of the above mentioned patrol conducted by Mr. F.G. Faircy, Assistant Patrol Officer, together with the Assistant District Commissioner's covering comments.

The problem of adequate supervision of works such as this is not confined to this area. Councillors are incapable of this work and indeed, if they are to truly represent the people, should not be used. The difficulty lies in getting suitable supervisors to be employed by contract or by the Council. Until then the Administration will have to provide the expertise required.

That heavily loaded tractors are breaking up the surface is unfortunate but a good test of the road. However where damage occurs through tractors engaging a lower gear this can often be stopped by training the drivers to change before they attempt the increased slope.

Mr. Faircy's report gives a good description of the various sections of the road.

(F. G. FAIRCY)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

C.C.  
Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
BUNA.

Mr. F.G. FAIRCY  
Assistant Patrol Officer,  
BUNA.

ADSEC PNG136

27 JULY 1973 9.7 NR 587

DISCOM  
MENDI

1454 YOUR COMMENTS NOT RECEIVED WITH TARI PATROL NUMBER 9 OF 69/73  
PLEASE FORWARD COPY EARLIEST  
ADSEC

(1454 9 69/73)

FILE 67-15-96 G F BOOTH

PGM 1 MSBY

(numbering 1,520) and their attitude is difficult to understand, particularly as the workers receive remuneration from the Tari Council for work on the road. The two elected Councillors have virtually no standing with the people and in any dealings the people must be directly approached if anything is to be achieved. Administration departments (as mentioned in the Report), Missions the Councils and other indigenous groups encounter difficulty when trying to work with these people.

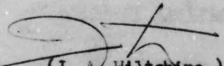
3. The problem of people not working when without direct supervision is not new - our problem here is to find an adequate supervisor and not rely on field staff whom we cannot afford to have full time on the road project. The Council has tried several supervisors but all fall short of the standard set by Overseer Pungwa who is committed to the top of the gap section of the road. Mr. Fairey's supervision produced results and I hope that this will continue for a while until we can either recruit a Supervisor or put one of our Officers down there for a week or so.

4. Two additional crews of thirty men each have been recruited since the patrol and are currently working in the upper sections exposing and breaking up stone deposits in preparation for the arrival of the rock crusher in May.

5. The shortage of hand tools has been relieved a little but there is still a shortage which will continue until tools ordered on Rural Development funds allocations are received.

6. Sweet potato is not issued by the Council or the Administration. The workers are victualled by their families and relatives in their villages and is transported to the workers each week by Council tractors.

7. This is Mr. Fairey's first report and it adequately covers the work he carried out. Reports on Police and claims for Camping Allowance have been processed through this office.

  
(J. A. Wiltshire,  
Assistant District Commissioner

**Correction**

9

ADSEC PNG136

27 JULY 1970 9.7 NR 587

DISCOM  
MENDI

1454 YOUR COMMENTS NOT RECEIVED WITH TARI PATROL NUMBER 9 OF 69/70  
PLEASE FORWARD COPY EARLIEST  
ADSEC

(1454 9: 69/70)

FILE 67-15-96 G F BOOTH

PGM 1 MSBY

67-1-1 (Pt. 3)

JAW/vt

Department of the Administrator,  
Division  
xxxxxxxxxx  
Sub District Office,  
TARI,  
Southern Highlands District,  
26th March, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
MENAPI.

REPORT ON TARI S.D  
PATROL 9-69/70

Enclosed is the original and 2 copies of the report on the above patrol undertaken by Mr. P. Fairey A.P.O to supervise construction work on the Tari/Margarima Road.

The people of Tigibe have always been an apathetic group (numbering 1,520) and their attitude is difficult to understand, particularly as the workers receive remuneration from the Tari Council for work on the road. The two elected Councillors have virtually no standing with the people and in any dealings the people must be directly approached if anything is to be achieved. Administration departments (as mentioned in the report), Missions the Councils and other indigenous groups encounter difficulty when trying to work with these people.

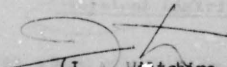
3. The problem of people not working when without direct supervision is not new - our problem here is to find an adequate supervisor and not rely on field staff whom we cannot afford to have full time on the road project. The Council has tried several supervisors but all fall short of the standard set by Overseer Pungwa who is committed to the top of the gap section of the road. Mr. Fairey's supervision produced results and I hope that this will continue for a while until we can either recruit a Supervisor or put one of our Officers down there for a week or so.

4. Two additional crews of thirty men each have been recruited since the patrol and are currently working in the upper sections exposing and breaking up stone deposits in preparation for the arrival of the rock crusher in May.

5. The shortage of hand tools has been relieved a little but there is still a shortage which will continue until tools ordered on Rural Development funds allocations are received.

6. Sweet potato is not issued by the Council or the Administration. The workers are victualled by their families and relatives in their villages and is transported to the workers each week by Council tractors.

7. This is Mr. Fairey's first report and it adequately covers the work he carried out. Reports on Police and claims for Camping Allowance have been processed through this office.

  
(J. A. Wiltshire,  
Assistant District Commissioner



67-1-1 (Part 3)

JAN/VT

Department of the Administrator,  
Division  
XXXXXXXXXX  
Sub District Office,  
TARI.  
Southern Highlands District,  
23rd March, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
N.S.W.  
Southern Highlands District.

TARI S/D PATROL 6 of 1969/70

Enclosed is the original and two copies of the report on the above patrol which was led by Mr. G. G. Chapman Patrol Officer.

2. Mr. Chapman is the newly appointed Adviser to the Tari Local Government Council and this patrol was primarily to enable him to become familiar with the outer lying sections of the Council area. ~~Completed~~ with this he completed the Sub District publicity of Prospecting Authority Application 79(P) Kennecott Exploration (Australia) Pty Ltd. The results and reactions of this have already been notified under cover of my report file reference 35-2-2.

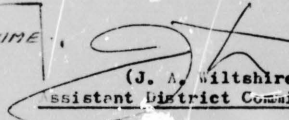
3. The road into Tamide has once again been submitted for Rural Development funding but as it has a low priority rating for the District it is doubtful whether any assistance from this source will be forthcoming in 1970/71. In the meantime we will continue to have the people press on with the project with possible assistance in the form of tools from the Tari Local Government Council.

4. The Tamide Aid Post has appeared on the Council's estimates for the past three years but has never reached any finality in construction. As one can gather from reading the short report the greatest problem in the Benaria is that of communications and the Council has experienced considerable difficulty in getting building materials into Tamide. This has now been solved by the co-operation of the people who have carried materials from Urume and by the Missionary Aviation Fellowship and Asian Pacific Christian Mission who have carried cement etc. to the Tamide airstrip by air, gratis. The Aid Post construction is important to the Tari Council as it is their only project in the Benaria with a population of two thousand and fifty-seven (2,057).

5. The report itself is not comprehensive because of the short duration but adequately covers the objects of the patrol. Mr. Chapman has been instructed to make greater use of a Dictionary in future reports and so lessen the number of spelling errors in his reports - this one is a good example of this.

6. Reports on accompanying Police have been forwarding to the Commissioner and Camping Allowance claims finalised from this office.

MISSING - COPY FROM DUPLICATE B/VOLUME  
#13/87.

  
(J. A. Wiltshire,  
Assistant District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
TARU.  
Southern Highlands District.

17th March 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
TARU.

Patrol Report No. 6. 1969/70  
Construction of Road Tigibi/  
Margarima.

Please find attached five (5) copies of the above Patrol Report.

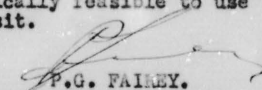
Whilst work on the upper part of the road is progressing very well under the supervision of PUNGWA Tiria, the stoning work at the Tigibi end of the road is making slow progress mainly, I believe, as the result of a lack of full-time supervision over the two tractors which are hauling stone from the Tigibi river, and supervision of the local labour force who are engaged in extracting stone from the river bed.

Of the total of ninety (90) men engaged in this work at Tigibi, eighty are actually involved in the collection of stone and gravel whilst ten (10) are employed in the stoning of the road. There appears to be a general air of apathy on the part of the Tigibi people towards work of any kind and I found it extremely difficult to obtain sufficient labour to carry out repairs and strengthening of the bridge over the Tigibi river in spite of the fact that there is a high population density in the area. In this connection the local Councillors appeared to be almost totally ineffective and were continually complaining that the local people ignored their instructions.

During my stay at Tigibi the stoning of the road progressed at approximately 25/30 yards a day and I feel that this is as much as could reasonably be expected having regard to the distance over which the stone has to be hauled, the necessity of having to repair those parts of the road which have been torn-up by the heavily loaded tractors, and the unavoidable contingencies which occur from time to time such as break-downs, use of tractors on other projects etc. It was however quite a parent that, before my arrival, the labour force, left to their own devices, had taken some three weeks to stone fifty yards of road!

It would seem that the only solution to this problem lies in having a reliable full-time supervisor at Tigibi to ensure that both the tractor drivers and labourers complete a full day's work.

A large deposit of rock-shale has been located on the mountain pass approximately seven miles from Tigibi and it should prove relatively easy to utilise this material for road surfacing. Work is already in progress to clear the undergrowth covering this deposit and to begin work on the extraction of the material. It will, however, be necessary to continue carting stone from Tigibi in order to stone about three miles of road before it become economically feasible to use the tractors to take shale from the new deposit.

  
P.G. FAIRLEY.  
A/PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

6

PATROL REPORT  
=====

REPORT NUMBER. TARI. 4. of 1969/70  
SUB-DISTRICT. TARI.  
DISTRICT. SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.  
COUNCIL AREA. TARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.  
PATROL CONDUCTED BY. P.G. FAIREY. ASST/PATROL OFFICER.  
AREA PATROLLED. TIGIBI CENSUS DIVISION.  
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

1 POLICE CONSTABLE.  
1 INTERPRETER.

DURATION OF PATROL. 19.FEB.70. to 13.MAR.70. 23 DAYS.

DATE & DURATION OF LAST D.D.A. PATROL.  
30.OCT.69. to 19.NOV.69. 20 DAYS.

OBJECTS OF PATROL.

TO ORGANISE LABOUR FORCE AND TO  
SUPERVISE CONSTRUCTION WORK ON THE  
TARI/MARGARIMA ROAD AND TO LOOK FOR  
AND INVESTIGATE POSSIBLE SOURCES OF  
STONE AND/OR SUITABLE ROAD SURFACING  
MATERIALS.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED. 1519 PERSONS.

MAP REFERENCE. MILITCH KARIUS - FOURMIL - WABAG.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER. NOT ENCLOSED.

TERITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PAGE ONE

PATROL REPORT No. 6. 1969/1970

PATROL DIARY

- Thursday 19th February. Departed Tari 1030 hrs. Arrived Tigibi 1120 hrs. Deposited kit and materials at Tigibi Rest House and thence to top of road pass to inspect progress of work. Returned Tigibi 1650 hrs.
- Friday 20th February. Departed Tigibi 0750 hrs for top of road pass and thence walked to Margarima road boundary due to land-slide and unpassable road conditions. Inspected corduroying on new section of road and location of rock shale deposit for road surfacing. On return to Tigibi at 1545 hrs visited stone quarrying area and inspected road bridge with a view to carrying out repairs and strengthening.
- Saturday 21st February. 0850 hrs To supervise work with stone-laying gang and inspect drainage ditches and gradients on earth section of road. 1420 hrs received visit by Director of Public Works, District Commissioner, A.D.C. and P.W.D. representatives. 1630 hrs Departed Tigibi for Tari.
- Sunday 22nd February. Off duty.
- Monday 23rd February. 0800 hrs Departed Tari. Arrived Tigibi and thence with Pungwa Taria (Road Supervisor) to road construction site at top of road pass. 1040 hrs returned Tigibi and held discussion with Local Councillors regarding projected repairs to road bridge over Tigibi River. General supervision of stone quarrying and stone laying activities.
- Tuesday 24th February. 0750 hrs Supervision of repair work on road bridge, quarrying and road building. 1240 hrs arrested three local women for fighting and conveyed same to Tari for Court action. 1450 hrs returned Tigibi. Repair work on tractor and meeting with Local Councillors regarding labour for bridge repairs.
- Wednesday 25th February. General supervision of bridge repairs, stone quarrying and road work. Rendered first-aid to local child suffering from broken left forearm and broken left thigh. Conveyed child to District Hospital, Tari, and thence returned Tigibi to continue road work.
- Thursday 26th February. 0750 hrs To top of road pass to visit construction camp and supervise ditching and corduroying operations. 1320 hrs returned Tigibi. Bridge repairs and general road work.
- Friday 27th February. Supervision of stone-laying and general road work. 1600 hrs tractors and trailers sent to Tari for maintenance and repairs.
- Saturday 28th February. Off Duty.
- Sunday 1st March. Off Duty.

- Monday 2nd March No construction work on road due to local labour force attending Sing-sing at Tari Catholic Mission opening of new Community Hall.
- Tuesday 3rd March. As above.
- Wednesday 4th March. Supervision of placement of new piles on Tigibi River bridge, construction of new stone abutment and placing of "A" frame on bridge to accommodate weight of loaded tractors.
- Thursday 5th March. Supervision of bridge construction, stone laying and minor repairs to older section of road which has been damaged by loaded tractors passing over it. Meeting with Local Councillors and Committee members regarding lack of assistance by local people. Visited by A.D.C. during day.
- Friday 6th March. 0750 hrs To new section of road to supervise stone laying gang. 1230 hrs to top of road pass to meet road gang supervisor and convey him to Tigibi. Inspection of corduroying and ditching. 1530 hrs tractors despatched to Tari for maintenance and repairs. 1620 hrs returned Tari.
- Saturday 7th March. Off Duty.
- Sunday 8th March. Off Duty.
- Monday 9th March. 0800 hrs To Tigibi and thence to top of road pass with road gang supervisor. Supervision of food supplies for road gang and transportation of food and workers to construction site. On return to Tigibi visited stone quarrying area and stoned section of road. Meeting with Local Councillors regarding payment of school fees by local children.
- Tuesday 10th March. Supervision of stone-laying on new section of road and minor repairs to old section. 1430 hrs to Tari to convey man injured in fight to District Hospital. 1835 hrs returned Tigibi.
- Wednesday 11th March. To top of road pass to inspect work on clearing of undergrowth on rock-shale deposit and general road construction work. Returned new section of road to operate grading machine and supervise stone laying gang.
- Thursday 12th March. General supervision of stone quarry, bridge repairs and road work. 1300 hrs to Tari with sick woman requiring hospital treatment and to collect fuel oil for tractors. 1445 hrs returned Tigibi and thence to new area of road to inspect stone work and grading.
- Friday 13th March. To new section of road to supervise work of stone laying gang and thence to top of road pass to visit construction camp and inspect road site and rock-shale quarry area. 1340 hrs returned Tigibi. Repairs to older section of road and laying of new stone. 1545 hrs tractors despatched to Tari for weekly maintenance and repairs. 1620 hrs returned Tari.

PATROL END.

SITUATION REPORTPOLITICAL.

Nothing to report.

ECONOMIC.

There is little evidence of Rural Development in the Tigibi area. D.A.S.F. have a coffee growing project operating in the area and have 17 producers currently growing coffee on small-holdings. Of these only two are actually producing mature coffee and the remainder are not expected to come into production until 1974/75. A total of 17,640 coffee trees have been supplied by D.A.S.F. to nurseries owned by the 17 producers mentioned above. The two small-holdings which are currently in production have a total of 4,016 fruit-bearing trees.

As mentioned in the first page of this report a total of 90 local men are also engaged in extracting stone from the Tigibi River for use on the Tari/Margarima Road and on general road work. It was stated to me that the money obtained from these activities is the main source of economic income in the area.

The general air of apathy amongst the local people and their apparent reluctance to engage in any sort of manual work has been commented on by D.A.S.F. who were contemplating the establishment of a Chincona Nursery at Tigibi but have shelved the idea owing to the lack of interest on the part of the local people. It is also understood that parts of the Tigibi area are considered to be suitable for cattle raising projects but that this too has been shelved owing to general lack of interest.

SOCIAL

The Government Aid Post at Tigibi appears to be functioning well and to fulfill a definite need. The local people are quick to make use of the facilities provided by the Aid Post.

There is no Government school in the area but the Catholic Mission operate a Primary School at their station there. The school currently caters for 42 pupils, of whom about one third are girls, and is staffed by three female European lay-teachers who live on the station.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To date approximately 3½ miles of the road from the Tigibi River bridge has been surfaced. An initial bed of river stone averaging about six inches in depth has been laid and this has then been covered with a layer of gravel and river sand to a further depth of about 4 inches. The surface is generally good over this stretch of road and is adequate for any vehicles currently in use. From the point where the surfaced section of the road finishes the road begins to ascend towards the mountain pass about seven miles distant. This section consists almost entirely of soft red-clay and can be roughly divided into three sections. The first, consisting of approximately 1¼ miles has been cut and drained and has become sufficiently hardened to permit stoning operations to be carried out immediately. From the end of this section there is a further stretch of approximately

2

two miles most of which has been corduroyed with split tree trunks. This portion of the road is reasonably well graded but requires further drainage ditches to be constructed on either side. It will also be necessary to cover the existing corduroying with earth before stone or other hard surfacing material can be placed on top of it.

The third section of the road, over a distance of approximately 4 miles, was surfaced some time ago and is generally in good condition although somewhat rough owing to the fact that large pieces of broken rock were used for the surfacing material. In places where the surfacing has broken up as a result of heavy rainfall small sections of corduroying have been laid but it is planned to lift these as soon as suitable surfacing material is available. In general the road is easily passable to vehicles of the Land-Rover or Toyota Land-Cruiser type in all except the most inclement of weather. The grades on the road are acceptable and drainage is generally good except in a few isolated places. A number of bridges have been constructed towards the upper portion of the road and these are well-built and adequate for light and medium traffic.


The present position as regards surfacing material is that there will be sufficient stone available from the Tigibi River site to enable surfacing to be carried out for a distance of about two miles. A large deposit of shale-type rock has been located some five miles from Tigibi on the mountain pass and action has already been taken to clear the undergrowth from this deposit and for a team of twenty men to begin operations to extract this material. Initial examinations indicate that it should be possible to remove large quantities of the material without the use of anything more sophisticated than picks and shovels. Once a sufficient amount of shale has been removed it will be advantageous to move the two tractors from the river site at Tigibi and put them to work in carting shale to join up with that section of the road that has been surfaced with river stone.

A major problem encountered was that of the surfaced portions of the road breaking-up under the stress of heavily loaded tractors passing over it on their frequent trips up and down the road with loads of river stone and gravel. This could possibly be overcome if a heavy roller were available to compact the road surface before the tractors were allowed to use it. Under present circumstances a considerable amount of time and energy is expended in going back and repairing sections which have started to disintegrate. This is particularly noticeable on those sections of the road where the grade makes it necessary for the tractors to engage low gear.

As stated in another part of this report it would appear that some form of full-time supervision would be desirable at the Tigibi end of the road as it appears that neither the Council tractors, nor the local labour force, work to capacity unless there is some over-all supervision. In this connection I would like to stress the amount and the quality of the work that has been carried out on the upper portion of the road under the supervision of Pungwa Tiria. If another supervisor of his calibre could be found to oversee the Tigibi operations I have little doubt that the work on the road would progress at a much more satisfactory rate.

The estimated distance of the road from the Government Rest House at Tigibi to the Margarima boundary is approximately 11 miles. Of this ~~some~~ some six miles has been surfaced with either river stones or broken rock whilst approximately three miles consists of a red-clay surface and a further two miles of corduroying. The discovery of a source of surfacing material near the top of the mountain pass should facilitate rapid surfacing of those sections which have not yet been done and this should be more easily accomplished than by the laborious and slow process of gathering river stones by hand from the bed of the Tigibi River. An additional advantage is that the rock-shale material now available contains some binding properties and will possibly not require an additional covering of sand and gravel as is currently the case on the section which has been surfaced with river stones.

There is a general shortage of road-making tools including such items as shovels, picks, crow-bars, wire rope and half-drums for carrying earth. This is particularly noticeable at the upper end of the road where there are 150 men employed and where a total of about three dozen shovels, six pick-axes and four crow-bars are available for use. In view of the heavy work that is necessary to clear the overhang of undergrowth covering the rock-shale deposit it would be preferable if the number of tools could be increased to ensure that each man had some sort of implement with which to work. The men also complained to me regarding the quantity of sweet-potato issued to them. They stated that it was not enough to sustain them when they are engaged in hard physical effort and requested that additional supplies be made available for them whilst they are engaged on this work.

  
F.G. FAIREY.  
ASST. PATROL OFFICER.

19th MARCH 1970.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Sub-District of TARI Report No. 10.69/70 AREA STUDY

Patrol Conducted by J. A. WILTSHIRE A.D.G.

Area Patrolled East Basin Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. P. Fairay A.P.O.

Natives 3 R.P.S.N.G.C. 1 Interpreter, 1 H.E.O.

Duration—From 2/4/1970 to 20/4/1970

Number of Days 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

January

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 1967

Medical / / 19

Map Reference Fourmil Wabag Milnech Karius

Objects of Patrol (i) Area Study

(ii) Census Division

(iii) Routine Administration

Director of District Administration,  
PORT Moresby

*Mr. Sunny Dield*

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... \$.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ....

.....

.....

.....

67-15-80

Division of District Administration,

KONEDORJ. PAFUA.

25th May, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

PATROL NO. TARI 10/69-70

Your reference 67-3-5 of 15th May, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. J. A. Wiltshire, Assistant District Commissioner of East Basin Census Division.

The Situation Report should have been compiled in full. It should not contain frequent references to the Area Study as it is a complete report in itself.

The Area Study is a well presented, informative submission. It is pleasing to note that it contains not only clearly documented facts and figures but also a valuable assessment of the Huli people, their attitudes and reactions, together with a frank review of the problems and needs of the area.

A first class report.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,Department of the Administrator.

C.C.C.

Mr. J. A. Wiltshire,  
Sub-District Office,  
TARI. Southern Highlands District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 15. 80

39

Telegram  
Telephone  
Our Reference..... 67-3-5  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator.

Division of District Administration,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.



15th May, 1970.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONE DOBU.

PATROL NO TARI 10 of 1969/70.

Attached please find two copies of a report of a patrol conducted by Mr. J.A. Wiltshire, Assistant District Commissioner, accompanied by Mr. P. Fairey, Assistant Patrol Officer.

The remarks concerning the quality of the paper and printing of the Census Tax Roll, Roll of Electors is pertinent. The paper is too thin, and a larger form of at least 30 names would have been preferable. However, a little study by the officers concerned would show that the little extra inconvenience now will be recompressed later during the compilation of any common roll provided the census is kept up to date.

Para. 17 shows that the area requires further education into the purposes of census etc..

Para's 18 and 19. There is no doubt that the various factors contributed to make Tari very favoured no serious mortality rate from flu.

The social organisation of the Huli, combined with his policy of land fragmentation makes it difficult to plan development. While progress is being made in education it is not commensurate with local aspirations. Couple this with the problems of expanding the economy and the fact that it will be at least seven years before the Hagen-Tari Highway is a practical reality and one can appreciate the comments in para. 56 to 59 of the area study. To find the middle road between extremes is difficult and this area presents problems. Currently a programme is underway to try to have the people made aware of what is outside their area, and break down their traditional insularism. That cracks are appearing is noted in para. 11 of the Area Study.

A well documented and informative report.

*D. B. Clancy*  
(D. B. CLANCY) A  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

(28)

PATROL NUMBER 10 of 1969/70 (Area Study)

SUB-DISTRICT Tari

DISTRICT Southern Highlands

COUNCIL AREA Tari Local Government Council

PATROL CONDUCTED BY J. A. Wiltshire

DESIGNATION A.D.C.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING Mr. P. Fairey A.P.O.  
3 Members R.P. & N.G.C.  
1 Interpreter  
1 Health Education Orderly

AREA PATROLLED East Basin Census Division

DURATION OF PATROL 2nd April to 18th April and 20th April - 18 days

DATE AND DURATION OF LAST D.D.A. PATROL January, 1967 24 days

OBJECTS OF PATROL (i) Completion of Area Study  
(ii) Census Revision  
(iii) Routine Administration

TOTAL POPULATION 6,426

MAP REFERENCE Four mil Wabag  
Mil inch Earius

V.P.R. ENCLOSED.

|                                      | <u>PAGES</u> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| <u>PATROL DIARY</u>                  | 1            |
| <u>SITUATION REPORT</u>              |              |
| (1) Political                        | 1            |
| (2) Economic                         | 1            |
| (3) Social                           | 1            |
| (4) Health                           | 1            |
| (5) Services                         | 1            |
| (6) Missions                         | 1            |
| (7) Community Education              | 2            |
| (8) Census                           | 2            |
| (9) Influenza Epidemic               | 2            |
| (10) Roads                           | 3            |
| (11) Land                            | 3            |
| (12) Carriers                        | 3            |
| <u>ANAL. STUDY</u>                   |              |
| Topography                           | 1            |
| Population                           | 2            |
| Social Groupings                     | 3            |
| Leadership                           | 5            |
| and Tenure                           | 6            |
| Literacy                             | 7            |
| Adult Literacy                       | 9            |
| Higher Education                     | 9            |
| High School Students                 | 9            |
| Newspapers Radio                     | 9            |
| Standard of Living                   | 10           |
| Voluntary Organisations              | 11           |
| Missions                             | 11           |
| Missions Services                    | 12           |
| Indigenous Attitudes                 | 12           |
| Communications                       | 13           |
| Technical Skills                     | 13           |
| Political Development                | 14           |
| Economy (i)                          | 16           |
| Expansion of Economy                 | 16           |
| Land                                 | 17           |
| Market Outlets                       | 17           |
| Attitudes                            | 18           |
| Economy (ii)                         | 19           |
| Attitude to Local Government         | 23           |
| Attitude to Government               | 25           |
| Accommodation, Services              | 25           |
| Appendix 1 degree of Wealth          | 27           |
| Appendix 2 Money Estimates of Wealth | 28           |
| Appendix 3 statistics                | 29           |
| Map                                  | 30           |

DIARY.

36

WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL.

Patrol departed Tari at 9.00a.m. and proceeded to Kela Rest House. Camp made. Commenced census revision of Kela group, completed at 3.30p.m. Discussions with people. Group are concerned with any possible volcanic activity from Doma Peaks area. New type Census Tax Roll, Roll of Electors written up during evening. Rain. Night at Rest House.

THURSDAY 2nd APRIL.

Commenced census and new type register for Paraparu group who are now included with Kela. Completed 4.00p.m. Thirty men absent working for Tari Council on Tari - Margarina road. District Court convened to hear two charges of stealing - two convictions. One child to Tari Hospital. Most people living in heavy bush to the East of Kela, harvesting pandanus nuts which will last for another two months. Walked to end of vehicular road near old Rest House at 6.00p.m. Night at Rest House.

FRIDAY 3rd APRIL.

Departed at 8.30a.m. and moved to Andowawe Rest House following a road now under construction (requires another 1 mile of road bed) checking grades and route on the way. Arrived Andowawe 9.50a.m. and made camp. Const. Duman to Tari with two C.I. Detainees. People assembled and addressed. Census revised and new register compiled. District Court case of avoiding census. Conviction recorded. Medical examination by A.P.O. Hongo (also Councillor for Kela). Census stopped at 4.00p.m. because of rain. Visited Aid Post 5.30p.m. Post gives an average of 121 treatments per month. Six outpatients Hensens disease treated. A.P.O. Honono complained that people will not release sufficient gardening land for him - discussed with people. People together with Kela group are to concentrate on completing the Andowawe - Kela loop road. Night at Rest House.

SATURDAY 4th APRIL.

People assembled 9.00a.m. and census continued with Undi, Kende and Komia parish groups. Completed 3.00p.m. Cattle project being developed with 2 head purchased to date. Remainder of afternoon on census statistics and discussions. Night at Rest House.

SUNDAY 5th APRIL.

Departed at 9.30a.m. for Pari Rest House. Arrived 10.00a.m. Camp made. Left at 10.30a.m. with Councillors Lema of Pari/Nama and Farago of Kugu and walked along Pari/Nama - Piwa D.A.S.F. Station road, inspecting route and grades. Road requires only one months work to make it trafficable. Arrived Piwa 11.30a.m. and walked on to Tari Station, arriving at 12.30p.m. Returned Piwa at 4.00p.m. Inspected bridge over Tebe River and walked to Pari/Nama in rail. Final road route selection made. Night at Rest House.

MONDAY 6th APRIL.

People assembled, addressed and census commenced of Namu group at 9.00a.m. Completed 1.00p.m. Thirty men absent working on Tari-Margarima road. Mr. Matlake Yuwi M.H.A. joined patrol and spoke with people using a recorder with a pre-recorded tape on the Select Committee on Constitutional Development. Medical check by A.F.O. Homogo - two patients to Tari Hospital. Discussions - people want Primary T School, pay for road work, equipment for road work, and wish to work 4 days per week. Weather perfect, first starlight night seen for months. Night at rest house.

TUESDAY 7th APRIL.

Assembled people addressed by Mr. Yuwi M.H.A. on matters he had taken up on behalf of Tari people - specifically mentioned a fine penalty, magistrate for Tari, Tari-Margarima road funds, Mendi-Tari road funds, stone crusher, Tari-Koroba road maintenance road contract, Tari-Kono road funds, Tari-Benaria road, Tari Airstrip, Tari Hospital reconstruction, A.F.O.M. Teachers Collect, Catholic Mission High School, Paijaka "T" School. People requested him to return later. Census of Tari completed at 12.30p.m. Large number of pregnant women noted (13). Medical check - 1 to Tari Hospital.

Departed at 1.15p.m. and moved to Hanagapo Rest House, inspecting road work en-route. Arrived Hanagapo 2.30p.m. Camp established. Night at Rest House.

WEDNESDAY 8th APRIL.

People assembled and addressed by Mr. M. Yuwi M.H.A. Census commenced 10.30a.m. and completed 5.30p.m. Large number of children at School. Many people of Ura parish have moved out to Kugu. Health Education Orderly Paidjabe joined patrol. Medical check - 15 treatments. People requested that Council establish a Rural Police Post in area. Discussions on general development of area. Night at Rest house.

THURSDAY 9th APRIL.

Departed 8.30a.m. and moved along vehicular road to Itama Rest House arriving at 9.30a.m. Camp made. People assembled and census commenced 11.00a.m. Completed by 9.00p.m. Visit by M.O. Tari, Dr. Bolger in afternoon. Talk given by Health Education Orderly. Discussions with people. Ten men currently in gaol for fighting. Many men away working at Porgera. 152 medical treatments given. Report on oil seepage in hills two days walk from the Tagari River. Visited Administration Primary "T" School in afternoon and had discussions with teachers for two hours. Night at Rest House.

FRIDAY 10th APRIL.

Census commenced of Tidiperu at 8.30a.m. and completed at 12 noon. Group of seven Kandepe men in village - much intermarriage between here and the Kandepe area which is three days walk away. Medical treatments 211. Discussions with people until 3.00p.m. Census statistics compilations. Night at Rest House.

.5.

SATURDAY 11th APRIL, 1972.

Departed at 8.20a.m. and walked along road towards Tari to Heware Rest House, arriving at 9.20a.m. Camp made. Kore parish people assembled and addressed by Health Education Orderly. Census revised and completed at 12.30p.m. Medical treatments 42. Patrol returned to Tari by vehicle at 1.30p.m.

34

SUNDAY 12th APRIL.

In Tari.

MONDAY 13th APRIL.

Returned Heware 9.00a.m. Waited for people to assemble. Addressed, and census completed 3.00p.m. Again many families at Forgera area. Discussions with Councillor and people. Census Statistics compilations. Medical treatments 72. Night at Rest House.

TUESDAY 14th APRIL.

Departed at 8.30a.m. and proceeded to Kuandi Rest House via Hoiyevia United Church Settlement, arriving at 9.10a.m. People addressed, and talk given by Health Education Orderly. Census of Amburu parish group commenced 11.00a.m. and completed 2.00p.m. Many people at Forgera. Medical treatments 17. Rain in afternoon. Census statistics. Night at Rest House.

WEDNESDAY 15th APRIL.

Commenced Census of Tuguro and Tuanda groups at 9.00a.m. and completed by 4.00p.m. Many men working at Forgera and many United Church Catechists drawn from these groups. Medical check of all people - 12 treatments given. Discussions with Councillor and Committeemen. Inspection of road from Rest House to primary bush line. People request that D.A.S.F. establish a cinchona nursery at Kuandi and not, as now planned, in conjunction with Nagia people. Nagia of Tuanda group appears to be a leading entrepreneur with coffee and cinchona holdings and a cattle project. Night at Rest House.

THURSDAY 16th APRIL.

Departed at 8.20a.m. and walked to Nagia Rest House arriving at 9.10a.m. Camp established and people assembled. Addressed by Health Education Orderly. Commenced census revision at 10.30a.m. and Matarpa group completed by 2.00p.m. Medical check - 32 treatments, and one to Hospital. Two land disputes brought up and investigation commenced. Visit by Dr. Bolger of P.H.D., Tari in afternoon. Night at Rest House.

FRIDAY 17th APRIL.

Further investigation of land dispute "Ugiriba" Local Court convened and decision on usage given. People of Pi group assembled and talk given by Health Education Orderly. Census commenced 9.00a.m. and completed by 1.30p.m. This group the dirtiest and most exasperating met to date. 27 medical treatments given. 2.00p.m.-3.00p.m. to land dispute area on Nagia-Kuandi boundary to view land. Returned Rest House and convened District Court to hear one case of



avoiding census. One Conviction. Noted that Pi has a large number of old men with young wives (there are twice as many women as men currently living in the village). Night at Rest House.

33

SATURDAY 18th APRIL.

Departed Rest House at 9.00a.m. and walked to Tari arriving at 10.00a.m., investigating road en route. Patrol baggage and Police returned by vehicle.

.....0000.....

32

SITUATION REPORT  
TARI PATROL 10-65/70

POLITICAL

1. See pages 14-16, 23-25, 3-6 of the Area Study.

ECONOMIC

2. See pages 16-23, 6-7, 26 Appendix 1 and 2 of the accompanying Area Study.

SOCIAL

3. Education - See pages 7-9, 12, of the accompanying Area Study.

HEALTH

4. An Administration Aid Post is established at Andoware and the people of the East Basin make use of services given by Medical establishments in Tari and the United Church Hoiyevia. During this patrol a total of 580 treatments were given (the greatest number being in the Itapu area) by the accompanying Orderly and A.P.O. from Andoware. Six people were sent to Tari Hospital for treatment.

5. The United Church provides regular Infant and Maternal Health Clinics in all villages and 90% of pregnant women go to the Hoiyevia Hospital for confinement.

6. The whole Census Division has reasonable access to Medical treatment except in the Hangapo-Itapu-Midiparu areas, which contain a population of 1,500, who are in need of a medical centre at a central point to all 3 groups. This will be taken up later with the Medical Officer Tari and the Tari L. G. Council.

7. The area is no different to other parts of the Sub-District which contain an emotional violence - prone population. During this patrol two District Court cases were heard and two land cases were brought forward. During the year there were no serious offences committed by people from the area. The Division is in close proximity to Tari and most problems are brought into Tari when required.

8. At Hangapo the people requested the establishment of a Police Post in that area. This is similar to requests being made by five other areas in the Sub-District and at this stage it is unlikely that a Post will be constructed in 1970/71 because of a shortage of Police within the R.F. & M.S.C. and the restricted finance available from the Tari L.G. Council. There are other areas with a greater need for a Police Post and at this stage the Hangapo area has a low priority, both from the point of view of the Administration and the Tari Council. Politically there is a good chance that an Aid Post may be established in the Hangapo - Itapu area in 1970/71 and so the people will see some development in their area.

SERVICES PROVIDED

9. See pages 11-12, 25-26, of the accompanying Area Study.

MISSIONS

10. See pages 11 and 12 of the accompanying Area Study.

(31)

COMMUNITY EDUCATION

11. There are no Women's Clubs or similar organisations in the Census Division. See page 11 of Area Study.

MISCELLANEOUS

12. Village population Registers are attached. See Appendix 3, P.29 of Area Study.

13. During this patrol the village known as Faruparu which was previously censused in the South Basin C.D was incorporated into Kela C.U and will be censused at that point in the future. The principal reason for this is that both Kela and Faruparu form the one Council Ward and the people have requested an amalgamation for some years now.

14. It is a little over 3 years since the last Census was revised and during this period six census registers from the Division were misplaced and as a result this patrol had to recompile new forms for these. This has meant that no comparisons between statistics are possible and no natural increases can be calculated.

15. During this patrol the new type of Census - Tax Roll - Roll of Electors registers were written up in duplicate - 1 copy for the Tari L.C. Council and one to remain locked in the Sub District Office as a patrol copy. The new type of Census form is a most unsatisfactory one because of the two page arrangement, it has to be rewritten after only four years use, the pages cannot be securely bound together (the paper is not of a heavy, durable material) and some of the green forms (form 1) are numbered 1-25, some numbered 1-24 and some unnumbered. It is far more time consuming to compile statistics when having to turn pages to check on comments and to have only 25 spaces available per page to enter up names. Altogether, it is a disappointing upgrading of the previous type of form.

16. Census accuracy is difficult to obtain with the Hali people who at times are deliberately recorded in several census units and commonly have families divided between one or more Units. There appears to be the belief that if a person has his name recorded in the Census for particular villages then this will add weight to possible claims to land where the title is in doubt. It would also add weight to rights to land if this were ever questioned. See further in page 17 of the accompany Area Study. This practice is quite common and will not cease in the immediate future.

17. Taking into account the addition of 442 people from FaruParu, the statistics obtained on this patrol show an increase of 265 or 4.1% since January 1967. This, with the loss of previous registers would be a minimum figure and in fact we suspect the increase to be at least 30% more.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

18. During November 1969 the East Basin received vaccinations for Influenza and was then intensively patrolled by field staff and Service Medical personnel for three weeks. During this period there were only spasmodic occurrences of the 'flue and no deaths were attributed to this. At the same time the infamous Tari weather was exceptional in that little rain or cold conditions existed and this coupled with vaccinations and intensive patrolling were the reasons for the ease with which the situation was controlled.

30

19. The operation gained an enormous amount of prestige for both the Administration and the Army and since then the people have been most co-operative in similar inoculation campaigns e.g. poliomyelitis vaccinations in April .

ROADS

20. The Division contains 30 miles of formed roads with just a little less than half surfaced with river stone. Two constructions are under way at the moment; (a) completion of the link-road between Kela and Andoware where just on one mile of road is required and (b) completion of the Piwa D.A.S.F station - Pari/Mamu - Andoware road which should be completed in 2 months time. Both these sections are important as they will provide through access to the present road system - see accompanying map.

21. Road Maintenance is carried out at spasmodic intervals and the usual problems are encountered however all roads have remained passable during the past 12 months. The Tari L.G. Council supervises most of the maintenance work and has tractor/trailer units working on the road network on an average of two days of each week. No payments are made for statutory maintenance but replacement of bridges and surfacing of roads are paid for by the Administration.

LAND

22. Land areas so far alienated in the East Basin are:-

|                           |             |          |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Piwa D.A.S.F Station      | Kugu        | 29 acres |
| Catholic Mission Nagia    | Nagia C.U   | 8 acres  |
| Catholic Mission          | Hangapo C.u | 9 acres  |
| S.D.A. Mission Hangapo    | Hangapo C.u | 1 acre   |
| United Church             | Itapu C.U   | 35 acres |
| United Church Kuandi C.U. | Kuandi C.U. | 85 acres |

23. The area is closely settled towards Tari station but on the N.E. Section there are vast areas of timbered uninhabited except for hunting purposes. There are no land/population problems.

21. For further descriptions, see pages 6-7 of the accompanying Area Study.

CARRIERS

22. During this patrol a total of \$58.70 was expended on payment to carriers recruited on a village to village basis.

(2)

AREA STUDY REPORT - EAST BASIN  
TARI SUB-DISTRICT, S.M.D.

TOPOGRAPHY.

1. The East Basin Census Division of Tari Sub-District contains an area of 80 square miles and is situated due East of the Government Station on the foothills of the Doma Peaks, dominated by Mount Doma (11,200 feet) and Mount Ne' (12,000 feet). The general topography of the area varies between undulating slopes containing native gardens and fallow areas of kumai grass, flat valley-bottom areas of swampland, and steep re-entrants of secondary jungle growth extending upwards to primary forest on the higher slopes of the ranges. The climate of the area is temperate with average temperatures ranging between 76 degrees Fahrenheit and 98 degrees Fahrenheit. Rainfall shows an average of between 75 inches and 110 inches per year with an average of about 300 wet days per annum.
2. Vegetation in the Basin consists of small to medium sized native gardens interspersed with areas of fallow land in the immediate vicinity of population centres and areas of kumai grass and secondary forest on the lower slopes of the foothills. The higher slopes, which are uninhabited and seldom visited by the local people, contain large sections of primary jungle and have no application for agricultural purposes owing to the altitude and cold climatic conditions which deter the local people from establishing gardens there. During the pandanus nut bearing season from March to May, many families move to the highlands to harvest nuts. In the lower reaches of the basin small stands of planted fallow crop casuarina trees are fairly common and there are also sufficient quantities of other commercial timber to supply local needs.
3. The soil in the Basin is of volcanic origin and gives the impression of being generally fertile although it would appear that some 20% of available land is unuseable for agricultural purposes. These portions consist of swamp and outcrops of sterile red-clay interspersed with large rocks of volcanic origin. As already noted, the basin is dominated by Mount Doma which is recognised to be once volcanic and contains numerous, active, gas-vents and hot sulphur springs. Local legends recount that Mount Doma was, at one time, a crater lake but that some four or five generations ago the western wall of the crater collapsed, and that the resultant flooding inundated the East Basin portion of the Tari Valley destroying a large number of gardens and houses and killing numerous people. Such stories appear to have some foundation in fact, since the rivers in

the area contain vast quantities of rock, of volcanic origin, which have obviously been deposited in the valley bottom as a result of volcanic and water action at some time in the historical past. Glasse (1) mentions that Dona was an active volcano some 100 years ago - his authority being local informants, but he makes no mention of the crater lake mentioned above.

4. The inhabited portions of the area are situated in the close proximity of the Government Station at Tari and distances range from a maximum of approximately 7 miles (Tari/Kela) to a minimum of  $\frac{1}{4}$  miles (Hagia). The ten population centres contain a total of some 6,500 persons giving a population density of 81 persons per square mile. All are readily accessible by vehicular road and the area contains some 30 miles of formed roads, suitable to all weather 4 wheel drive vehicles, of which approximately 15 miles have been surfaced. A number of footpaths, frequently used by the local people, also connect the area with the Government Station. The main air-strip of DC3 standard, situated at the Government Station, supplies the only air link between the East Basin and the outside world.

POPULATION.

5. (a) Population Register forms showing population figures taken during the census carried out by this patrol are attached.
- (b) A map of the area is also attached.
- (c) Labour absenteeism in the East Basin (as throughout the Tari Sub-District) is relatively high and shows an overall average of 30% of all adult males of working age as being absent from the District, either as members of the Highland Labour Scheme, or, as casual labourers on the Tea Estates at Mount Hagen.

6. The causes of such a high rate of absenteeism are undoubtedly connected with the current lack of economic development and scarcity of job opportunities in the Sub-District which make it necessary for the younger men to seek employment outside. Men of working age are on record as having told both the local and regional Member of the House of Assembly that they have no intention of returning to the Sub-District until:-

- (a) Some form of economic development is started in the area which will guarantee them job opportunities.
- and/or (b) The older men of the Clans/Families will release their grip on available land and apportion it out to the younger men.

(1) R.M. Glasse "Hull of Papua" Routledge and Co. Paris 1963.

This situation is likely to become further aggravated as more and more young men leave for the coast and as more males are graduated from the Government and Mission Schools in the area.

7. The effects of labour absenteeism are everywhere evident, particularly in relation to large-scale communal activities such as land-clearing, road building and maintenance, and general economic development. Labour absenteeism may also account for the high proportion of men of advanced years with very young wives and the relatively large number of unattached women of marriageable age.

A table shows the numbers of absentee workers.

| POPULATION CENTRE | NO OF ADULT MALES OF WORKING AGE | NO WORKING OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT | TOTAL % WORKING AWAY FROM HOME. |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| KEIA              | 235                              | 69                              | 30%                             |
| ANDOWARE          | 130                              | 62                              | 34%                             |
| PARI/MANU         | 159                              | 40                              | 25%                             |
| HANCAPO           | 159                              | 50                              | 32%                             |
| IDIPU             | 153                              | 30                              | 20%                             |
| RITIPARU          | 89                               | 33                              | 32%                             |
| HEWANE            | 207                              | 55                              | 27%                             |
| KUANDI            | 252                              | 52                              | 21%                             |
| NA IA             | 213                              | 64                              | 33%                             |
| KUGU              | 164                              | 55                              | 34%                             |

TABLE 1.

8. It has also been noted that a number of local men who return from the Coast do not stay in the area for very long but re-engage for a further period of employment and are frequently absent for periods of six years or more. Since there is little in Tari for these men to spend their money on it would also appear that very little of the Cash which they earn finds its way back into the local economy. Some return with \$40 others with hundreds but for purposes of this study the average earnings returned to the East Basin has been taken as \$70.00.

#### SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

9. (a) The people form part of the 70,000 Hali speaking group.  
 (b) Social units consist of a number of Clans or parishes (ii) which are, in turn, broken down into individual simple

(ii) R.M. Glasse "Hali of Papua" Mouton and Co. Paris 1968

. . .

(26)

families normally consisting of a man, his wife (or wives) and children. Huli families never form a unitary household, though the members of these families do, occasionally, live in close proximity to each other. Men and women are strictly segregated and live in separate houses. The distance between these may vary from a few yards to several miles, and, because of magical-religious beliefs, a man usually never sleeps in the same house as his wife, or wives. When a male child reaches the age of about eight years, he leaves his mother and takes up residence in a men's house, either with his father or some other male relative. Most girls continue to live with their mother in the woman's house until they are married and a woman's house is normally occupied by a wife, her children and one, or more, female relatives of the man who owns the house.

10. Huli men are completely independent of women as far as domestic life is concerned and they prepare and cook their own food. Except on festive occasions, when a group of men may get together to cook collectively, Huli families do not eat together as a unit.

11. It was noticeable in the East Basin that this tradition is being broken down by the younger generation who prefer to live together.

12. Normally, the male head of a Huli family directs the gardening activities of his particular group, the heavy work, such as felling of trees, clearing and ditching, is man's work whilst women and children are permitted to clear the undergrowth, till the soil, and plant crops. For eating purposes men harvest their own crops whilst women harvest those for their own use and any surplus that may be available for sale.

13. The Hulis are characterised by their extreme individualism. Villages, as such, do not exist, and each individual family leads its own life only coming together with other members of the Clan group for communal activities demanding a limited period of exerted effort by large numbers of people. There are no recognised leaders of society in the form of village headmen or chiefs and most work is carried out by individual effort each man choosing what he considers to be the best way of doing the job in hand. On such occasions a great deal of talking and arguing takes place, since no particular person is recognised as having the power or authority to supervise the work of his fellows. Fight Leaders (Waijeli) and Rich Men (Homogo) are considered as being worthy of a certain amount of respect, but the will of the individual remains paramount and the views of these two types of leaders are therefore not always accepted or followed.



25

LANGUAGE.

14. The Huli language is spoken throughout the entire Sub-District and is one of the major Highland languages. Pidgin English is spoken by those men who have had experience of working on the Coast, but these would constitute only a small minority, possibly about 10% of the entire resident population. A number of the smaller children, who have, or are, attending either Government or Mission schools are able to converse in English, but these again would constitute a very small minority. It is interesting to note that such children cannot speak pidgin English. A large majority of the older members of the population speak no other language except Huli and it is only possible to communicate with these people through the medium of an interpreter. Police Motu is not spoken.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN GROUPS.

15. Not Applicable.

LEADERSHIP.

16. As already stated in paragraph 13, it is difficult, if not impossible to list influential leaders, either real or potential, since the very nature of Huli society runs contrary to the generally accepted ideas of leadership. The list of men of Wajjeli status in Table 2, is representative of each population centre visited and names are located under those areas in which they are resident. However, except in isolated instances, it is doubtful if any of these men could be considered as having any great influence in as far as matters affecting political and/or economic development.

TRADITIONAL FIGHTING LEADERS.

| <u>REST HOUSE AREA</u> | <u>LEADER</u> | <u>CLAN</u> |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| KELA                   | WET'AKA       | KANGURA     |
|                        | APARA         | WORABANI    |
|                        | PACANA        | TIGIBI      |
|                        | TAMICA        | KELIYA      |
|                        | TIER          | HUNGWILBYA  |
| ANDOWANE               | KONO          | TABUTA      |
|                        | PUNGHAGE      |             |
|                        | GAI           |             |
|                        | YAGARI        |             |
| PARIMAMU               | MANDABI       |             |
|                        | IAPE          |             |
|                        | TABA          |             |
| HANGAPO                | PAROPE        |             |

(74)

TRADITIONAL FIGHTING LEADERS CONTINUED.

| <u>HOST HOUSE AREA</u> | <u>LEADER</u> | <u>CLAN</u>   |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| ITAFU                  | NDIA          | MATABO        |
|                        | YABE          | KORANI        |
|                        | IBAMA         | DIJURA        |
|                        | GOMLI         | MAWA          |
|                        | TAGIABU       | TOBE          |
|                        | MANGOBE       | TUGWA         |
| KUGU                   | MAGIA         | TWANDA        |
|                        | TANO          | TUGWA         |
|                        | TERWALI       | AMBURO        |
|                        | PACTA         | "             |
|                        | HANDABE       | " (EX M.H.A.) |
| KUGU                   | PATUDIE       | TANDA         |
|                        | PIABE         | TUMARIA       |
|                        | PANUNO        | "             |
| NAGIA                  | KOMABU        | HEREBE        |
|                        | MINABE        | PI            |
|                        | MINABI        | MATABA        |

TABLE 2.

LAND TENURE.

17(A) Land tenure among the Huli is based on genealogical descent from a common ancestor and is passed on through descendants, both male and female. Title to a piece of land may be held exclusively by an individual or may be shared with other members of the same Clan. In the latter case the consent of the majority is required before title rights may be disposed of to another person or the land sold. Should one of the title holders die his rights pass on to his heirs both male and female.

"Huli recognise that rights of title may be divided unequally between two parties. One party, whom I call the 'provisional title-holder', obtains use and possession of the land. The other, the 'residual' title holder, retains the rights of disposal, which include the power to repossess the property. If a provisional title holder voluntarily relinquishes his rights, they revert automatically to the residual title holder." (iii)

18. Although, as stated, land may be inherited by women, their rights in the land are limited and they do not normally hold full title i.e. women usually hold land as provisional title holders, the residual rights remaining in the hands of her brother or some other male relative.

"In Huli society then, men control the disposal of land regardless of the form of title (individual, joint or common) in which it is held, and regardless of how the title may be divided." (iv)

19. There are no written records of land ownership but before a boy reaches puberty he is taken by his parents and shown those portions of land over which he has a claim of right. Boundaries and landmarks are pointed out to him and he is told of how his ancestors came into possession of the land, of what trees were planted by them and of the places in which they were buried. The

23

boy's mother also tells him of the boundaries of her land and of what rights have been passed down to her.

"A man's strongest claims are to the gardens, on any parish territory, that his father cultivates and holds in full title. His matrilineal claims are not quite as strong, for he needs the consent of his maternal kinsmen in order to acquire full title." (v)

(B) No land in the Sub-District is held in lease from the Government by local people.

(C) Cash cropping within the Sub-District is currently confined to a handful of individuals who sell coffee to the Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries. There is, as yet, no group or communal cash cropping, although projects to foster this are under way, i.e. cattle projects and cinchona plantings.

LITERACY.

20. (i) GOVERNMENT AND MISSION SCHOOLS.

United Church Mission School, Axaj. (Kela).

|                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>Denomination</u>          | Primary School.          |
| <u>Grades</u>                | Stds. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. |
| <u>No. of Classes.</u>       | Five                     |
| <u>No. of Pupils.</u>        | Boys - 47                |
|                              | Girls- 25.               |
| <u>Total Pupils.</u>         | 82                       |
| <u>No. of Teachers.</u>      | 3                        |
| <u>Medium of Instruction</u> | English.                 |

GOVERNMENT "A" SCHOOL, ITAFU.

|                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <u>Denomination</u>          | Government Primary School |
| <u>Grades</u>                | 1 to 6                    |
| <u>No. of classes.</u>       | Six                       |
| <u>No. of Pupils.</u>        | Boys - 93                 |
|                              | Girls - 10                |
| <u>Total Pupils.</u>         | 103                       |
| <u>No. of Teachers.</u>      | 4                         |
| <u>Medium of Instruction</u> | English.                  |

UNITED CHURCH MISSION SCHOOL, HOLEBIA.

|                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>Denomination</u>          | Primary School           |
| <u>Grades</u>                | 1 to 6                   |
| <u>No. of Classes</u>        | Six                      |
| <u>No. of Pupils</u>         | Boys - 114<br>Girls - 73 |
| <u>Total Pupils</u>          | 187                      |
| <u>No. of Teachers</u>       | 4                        |
| <u>Medium of Instruction</u> | English                  |

21. The following table (3) sets out the split-up of Mission and Government Schools attended by children in this Division:-

| <u>REST HOUSE AREA</u> | <u>UNITED CHURCH</u> | <u>S.D.A.</u> | <u>CATHOLIC MISSION</u> | <u>GOVT.</u> | <u>A.F.C.M.</u> |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| KEBA                   | 5                    | 2             | -                       | 3            | -               |
| PARINANG               | 5                    | -             | 3                       | 1            | -               |
| HAGAPO                 | 1                    | -             | 5                       | 27           | -               |
| ITAPU                  | 3                    | -             | 2                       | 18           | -               |
| ITDIPARU               | -                    | 1             | -                       | 9            | -               |
| HEWARE                 | 38                   | -             | 3                       | 6            | 2               |
| KUANDI                 | 76                   | 1             | 6                       | 12           | -               |
| MARIA                  | 10                   | -             | 42                      | 24           | 3               |
| KUGU                   | 5                    | -             | 13                      | 8            | -               |

TABLE 2.

22. Of an eligible population of 1,328 male and female children only 28.5% are currently attending primary school.

23. A graphical representation of numbers of children attending Primary Schools in the past 12 years is found in Table 4. It is of interest to note the spasmodic advance from 1958 to 1964 and then the sudden increase to 1967 followed by a gradual lessening of the increase. There is a vast difference but similar increase in the number of male and female children.

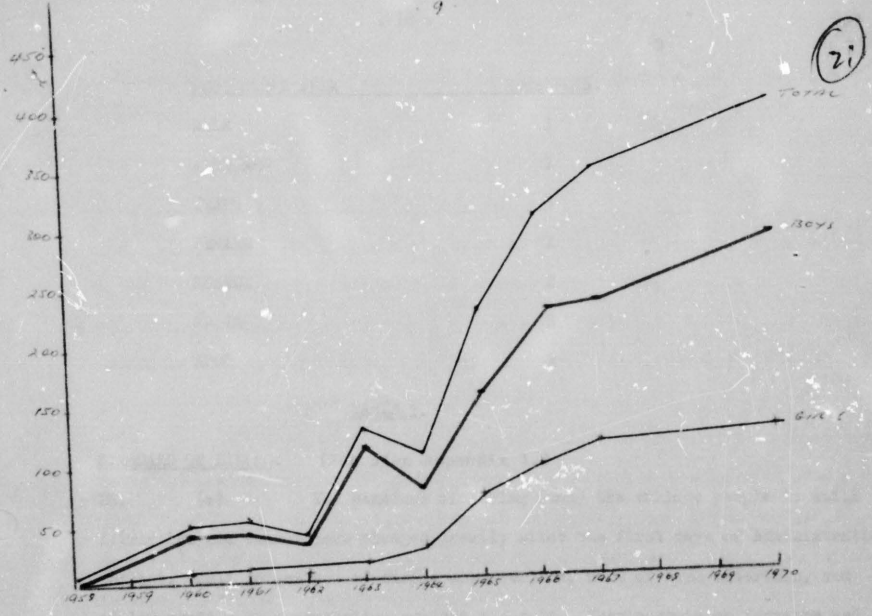


TABLE 1

(B) ADULT LITERACY

24. On the basis of enquiries made during the patrol it is estimated that about 5% of the adult population are literate, or semi literate in the lingua franca (Pidgin) and vernacular.

(C) HIGHER EDUCATION

25. There are two nurses currently in training and two graduate primary teachers, together with two Teacher Trainees, from this Census Division.

(D) STUDENTS RECEIVING HIGHER EDUCATION

26. At High School:-

|    |          |                            |
|----|----------|----------------------------|
| a) | Parinamo | 1                          |
| b) | Hangapo  | 2                          |
| c) | Heware   | 1                          |
| d) | Kuandi   | 2                          |
| e) | Nagia    | 5 <u>Total 11 students</u> |

(E) NEWSPAPERS, BULLETINS

27. None of the persons resident in the area are acquainted with newspapers or bulletins. A total of 12 radio receivers are distributed throughout the area, (See table 6) but of these nine are owned by school-teachers, one by the Local Government Council President, and one by the local Member of the House of Assembly (Mr. Matiahe Yuwi) who resides at Nagia.

(20)

| <u>REST HOUSE AREA</u> | <u>RESIDUES.</u> |
|------------------------|------------------|
| KELA                   | 1                |
| PAREMANG               | 1                |
| ITAPU                  | 3                |
| HENARE                 | 1                |
| KUANDI                 | 2                |
| MAGIA                  | 2                |
| KUGU                   | 2                |

TABLE 5.

STANDARD OF LIVING. (See also Appendix 1.)

28. (a) The standard of living among the village people is still fairly low and cannot have changed greatly since the first days of Administration contact. Huli houses are of simple construction, made of bush materials, and of low profile as a protection against the cold. They contain no furniture and the inhabitants normally sleep on the floor or on rough beds made of planks. A house normally lasts about five years before it begins to become too dilapidated for human use. At this stage the better timber is salvaged for re-use and a new house is constructed. Sanitation is primitive in the extreme and there is still great fear of faeces being used as a instrument of sorcery as a result of which defecation is carried out in nearby streams or rivers. Axes and bush-knives and spades of imported manufacture are in everyday use but most other artifacts of European origin are outside the reach of the average villager being either too expensive, or having no practical application to normal domestic life.

29. A minimum of clothing suffices the average Huli family. Men wear only a simple pubic apron plaited from string obtained from the bark of trees, readily obtainable from the bush. Married women normally wear only a grass skirt and go bare breasted whilst unmarried women and girls cover their breasts, usually with a piece of trade-store material, or occasionally with a European-style blouse or jumper. In those areas close to, and under strong Mission influence, it is not uncommon to see both men and women wearing European type clothing but these would constitute only a small minority of the total.

30. (b) The staple diet of the area is sweet potato and it is estimated that this would account for about 80% of the average daily intake of food. Other vegetables such as pumpkin, pit-pit, and edible leaves constitute the remainder of the average daily diet. Fresh pork is consumed on festive occasions

19

and imported tinned fish (mackerel in oil) is also popular but is relatively expensive (average 30¢ for a 15oz tin) and is therefore not frequently part of the diet.

COMMUNITY CENTRES/VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS.

31. (c) There are no Community Centres or Voluntary Organisations operating in the area. Because of the present mode of Huli life it is difficult to see how such organisations could function and it is felt that any attempt to introduce these would probably meet with a poor response from the local people. (See SOCIAL GROUPINGS, paragraph 13.)

32. Except for activities organised for school children at the Government and Mission Schools sport is not played and the local people appear to show no great interest in the subject, although it is possible that, if an organised Association and sports equipment were available, a degree of interest might be awakened, particularly among the younger people.

MISSIONS.

33. Missions operating in the East Basia area are:-

- (i) United Church.
- (ii) Catholic Mission (Capuchin Order)
- (iii) Seventh Day Adventists.

34. The above missions all maintain churches and/or Mission Stations at each one of the population centres visited during this survey. (See Table 6). In general it may be said that the entire area is under the greatest influence from the United Church and the main majority of the population identify themselves with this body, although at each centre there were minorities from the Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist Churches.

35. The United Church maintains a major Mission Station at Hoiibia and the Catholic Church a Mission Station at Hangapo. There was no evidence of any conflict or friction between these groups or between any of the local people who identified themselves with the Missions mentioned above.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS REPRESENTED.

| RESIDENT AREA | UNITED CHURCH | S.D.A. | CATHOLIC |
|---------------|---------------|--------|----------|
| KUGU          | X             | X      | X        |
| WAGIA         |               | X      | X        |
| KUANDI        |               |        | X        |
| HEWANG        | X             |        | X        |
| ITAPU         | X             | X      | X        |
| HANGAPO       |               |        | X        |

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS REPRESENTED CONTINUED.

| <u>REST HOUSE AREA</u> | <u>UNITED CHURCH</u> | <u>S.D.A.</u> | <u>CATHOLIC.</u> |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------|
| PANINAMU               | X                    | X             |                  |
| ANDOWANG               | X                    | X             | X                |
| KELA                   | X                    | X             | X                |

TABLE 6.MISSION SERVICES.36. UNITED CHURCH.

- (a) Churches at each location (indigenous Catechists).
- (b) Major Mission Station at Hoiebia (Nagia) European Vicar in charge.
- (c) Primary (English) School. European headmaster, European female lay-teacher, three Indigenous teachers,
- (d) Leprosarium at Hoiebia. European Sister in charge, four Indigenous nurse-aides, one male nurse.
- (e) Child Welfare/Maternity Clinic, Hoiebia, European Sister in charge, four Indigenous nurses.
- (f) Trade Store at Hoiebia.

37. CATHOLIC CHURCH.

- (a) Churches at each location (indigenous Catechists).
- (b) Mission Station at Hangapo. European priest in attendance on part-time basis.
- (c) Saw-mill at Hangapo operated by Catholic Mission. 14 Indigenous workers employed on part-time basis.

38. SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

- (a) Churches at each location (Indigenous Pastors)
- (b) Major Mission Station is located in Central Basin Census Division. No other services in area under survey.

INDIGENOUS ATTITUDES.

39. (c) The general attitude of the village people towards the Christian Missions would appear to be one of friendly tolerance and of a willingness to accept any services which might be offered by the Missions. It is difficult to gauge the depth of sincerity in Christian religious beliefs expressed by the majority but there is little doubt that Church services of all denominations are well attended and are an accepted part of the survey, and employed locally, are as follows:-



17

the way of life. As stated earlier in this report the East Basin is, without doubt, a strong hold of the United Church and this body exerts a strong influence throughout the area.

NON INDIGENES.

- 40. (a) Not applicable
- (b) Not applicable
- (c) Not applicable
- (d) Not applicable.

COMMUNICATIONS.

41. (a) The area under survey contains some 30 miles of formed, secondary roads, linking the main population centres with each other and with Sub-District H.Q. via the projected Tari/Margarima/Mendi road and the Tari/Paijaka road. The whole system constituting a loop being accessible from both ends. (See attached map). Of the 30 miles of road approximately 15 miles are surfaced with river stone and these sections may be described as being passable to light traffic in all weathers. The unsurfaced portions of the road consist generally of red clay and are easily passable to vehicle in good weather and to four-wheel drive vehicles in wet weather.

42. In general the area is adequately covered by road communication and there is no part which is without road access. The current road maintenance programme in the area is aimed at improving the general condition of the road and of surfacing those portions which are, as yet, unmetalled. Work is also currently in progress to link Heware village with the Government Agricultural Station at Piva to give additional access, and with completing the Kela - Andoware link up.

- (b) Not applicable
- 43. (c) The main air-strip at the Government Station, Tari is the only airfield in the area and caters for aircraft up to, and including, category "A". In view of its close proximity to the Government Station the area under survey may be considered to be adequately serviced by air transportation, which is vital to this Division and indeed to the whole Tari Sub-District which is wholly dependant upon aircraft for freighting stores and equipment from other centres.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

44. Persons with technical and clerical skills located during the survey, and employed locally, are as follows:-

16

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Carpenters  | 4 |
| Painters    | 2 |
| Drivers     | 3 |
| Clerks      | 1 |
| Saw-Millers | 2 |

It should be pointed out that the local people with clerical and technical skills who may be employed outside the Sub-District are not included in these figures since it did not prove possible to elicit information regarding the skills of those people who were absent from the area at the time of the census.

STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

45. Although the area under survey is covered by the Tari Local Government Council it appears that the activities of the Council have had very little political impact on the local people who are fully preoccupied with ordinary day to day matters of a domestic nature and show little, if any, active interest in politics. Any dissatisfaction that may be felt is directed purely towards matters affecting the immediate and personal interests of the individual i.e., requests for additional schools, establishment of a new Police Post or Government Aid Post and so forth. Political awareness, as such, would appear to be of a very elementary nature and it is considered doubtful if more than a very minute proportion of the population comprehend the machinery of government, either local or national.

46. Mr. Matiabe Yowi's M.H.A. addressed to village people have been outlined in the Diary and one will see from the subjects mentioned that all concerned the local people, there was no mention of matters of a District or Territory wide nature. It is felt that this form of "campaigning" really reflects the interest the people have at this time. The tape recording mentioned was a speech by Matiabe Yowi, interspersed with local singing and a comment on the Work of the Select Committee on Political Development. There was more interest in the singing and identity of the singers, than in the tape.

47. As mentioned earlier in this report (paragraph 13) Huli society is based on the individual and the present mode of life does not lend itself to the formation of political parties or of large communal

15

gatherings at which the subject of politics might come under discussion. There are no natural, accepted, leaders who can command more than token support outside their own Clan or family group and the "Government" is still looked upon as a sort of "father provider" who will, in due course, supply the needs of the people and provide the final arbitrator when parties cannot agree. The Administration, as represented by the Kiap is part of this pattern, since, it is only through the Administration that any cohesion can exist.

48. Many of the older generation can vividly remember the days before Administration contact when tribal fighting and raids were the order of the day. They are genuinely thankful to the Administration for bringing peace and law and order to the area and can see no reason to change the present situation. The Huli's are, by nature, very conservative and suspicious of change. There is no acute shortage of land, food is plentiful and most of their needs can easily be satisfied from available sources.

49. A major factor in the apparent political apathy of the area is the isolated position of Tari in relation to other parts of the Territory. Tari has no road communication with any other centre and transportation in and out of the area is made by air. This, coupled with the geographical situation, engenders a feeling of isolation and remoteness, even from such relatively nearby centres as Mendi (3 days walk) and Mount Hagen (5 days walk). There is little doubt that this feeling of apartness, added to the insular nature of the Huli people, has done nothing to stir any latent feelings of national identity, or of belonging to a larger group. With the exception of those of the younger generation, who have accepted employment in the Highland Labour Scheme, the vast majority of the local population have never been outside the Tari Basin and have no conception of any other way of life than that which they, themselves are living. As mentioned in Paragraph 14, only a very small minority of the local population are able to speak any other language than the Huli dialect, and since there are no Huli language newspapers, bulletins, or radio programmes, the amount of information coverage by government agencies is indeed small. If one adds to this the fact that the majority

14

of such information is passed on in translation from Pidgin English, by interpreters of limited intelligence, who, themselves have a garbled idea of the subject, it becomes clear that the problem of communication must be solved before the people are able to grasp the significance of such complex problems as national politics and economic development.

50. In summary, except for isolated instances, the average Nuli is perfectly satisfied with the status quo at this time. In most cases he has enough land to satisfy his immediate needs and is fully pre-occupied with important day to day matters such as pig exchange, bride-price, and other domestic matters. The Administration are there to settle disputes of a more serious nature and to maintain peace, law, and order. If, as occasionally happens, one is made to do road maintenance or bridge construction work, this is a necessary evil and part of the price to be paid for the greater advantage of having the Administration. The people are prepared to respond only if a strong hand is evident on the part of the Administration. This is a reflexion of tribal attitudes which were present only 18 years ago.

51.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

Economic development within the area under survey is in the first stages of infancy, and, with the exception of the production of a small quantity of coffee, sold locally through the D.A.S.F. there is little to report under this heading. Current D.A.S.F. efforts are aimed at future large-scale production of chincona, but, for a variety of complex reasons, the programme is making difficult progress and there is, as yet, no commercial production of this crop. The economy of the area is based on subsistence farming and shows every sign of being so for some time to come unless a radical change takes place. For a fuller understanding of the problems involved in this connection please see the following paragraphs.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

52.

As stated above there are a number of complex problems involved in lifting the economy of the area out of the subsistence level. For clarity and ease of reference these problems are sub-headed and given in detail as follows:-

(13)

LAND.

53. Although, as stated elsewhere in this report, there is no acute shortage of land in the area, the nature of Huli society is such that there is a great deal of land fragmentation and it is extremely rare to find a person who owns a single large area of land. Many men have areas of land situated at various points throughout the basin but these are normally well separated from each other and constitute small plots extending to about half an acre in size. So that, although a man may claim that he owns five acres it will be found that these are located at widely scattered points. In order to obtain a sufficiently large area of ground to make cash cropping of such crops as cinchona a feasible enterprise it may prove necessary to find anything up to thirty or forty people who are willing to pool their land resources in order to obtain the requisite sized piece of ground. So far this has proved to be virtually impossible and the individualistic attitude of the Huli people does nothing to help solve the problem.

MARKET OUTLETS.

54. Assuming that the local people could be persuaded to overcome the problems connected with the use of communal land and engage in cash-cropping a further major problem would be encountered in finding outlets for the crops so produced. Since Tari has no road communication with any of the major centres in the Territory it would be necessary to export all local produce by air. Tari airstrip is currently classified as being suitable for category "A" type aircraft which have a limited lift capacity and would, in any case, be completely unsuitable as well as exorbitantly expensive. Current air-freight rates between Mount Hagen and Tari are in the region of 10 cents per pound (from Madang and by road from Lae to Hagen), and this alone would be sufficient to make the export of crops from this area an uneconomical proposition.

55. The projected road linking Tari with Mendi, via Margarima is currently under construction but it will be some years before it is passable in all weathers, to even light vehicles of the Land-Rover or Land-Cruiser type. Under present circumstances, it is reasonable to assume that it will be several years before this road is constructed to take heavy vehicles of the type required for freight purposes and even then the nearest outlet port will be situated at Lae

12

some 600 miles or more distant. It is difficult to see how, under the circumstances, it would be economically feasible to export produce of the cash-crop variety, unless there were some large population centre in the near vicinity which could act as a market outlet. Even assuming the complete success of a really large-scale cinchona project it is understood that the current world market price for this product is quoted at around 20 cents per pound which would appear to be too low to make the enterprise sufficiently profitable once the cost of freight has been taken into account.

ATTITUDES OF THE LOCAL PEOPLE.

56. The attitude of the local people must take a large part in the success, or otherwise, of any scheme to boost the economy and standard of living. As stated elsewhere in this report the average Huli has a sufficiency of all he requires to fulfill his daily needs. He is following a way of life which remained virtually unchanged for centuries until 18 years ago, his needs are not great as long as he follows the old, accepted pattern of his ancestors. He has had little, if any prolonged contact with outsiders against whom he can measure his own deficiencies and he can, at present, see little to encourage him to change his way of living. Even if he were to take up market gardening or some other form of agricultural cash-cropping, there would be no outlet for his goods, or, the profit margin, after paying high freight rates, would be so small that it would not be worth his labour.

57. It has been suggested that a possible solution to the current economic problems of the Sub-District would be the encouragement of large-scale European private enterprise, in the form of tea-estates, or some other similar agricultural project, but this presupposes the availability of huge areas of land, which, as already pointed out, are not easily obtainable. If, to this is added the extremely high costs of housing, transportation and maintenance, it would seem highly unlikely that such enterprise could be encouraged to enter the area, unless, and until, the problem of cheaper communication has been solved and the question of land availability for supplementary native development is resolved. For expatriate economic development the Tari basin can offer land and a vast untapped daily labour potential, which are essential prerequisites now disappearing from the older areas

(11)

of large scale economic development.

58. The area is thus in a vicious circle, involving the question of whether economic development is to come first and communications will follow, or, whether the communications must come first and economic development take place as a natural result of this. The writer is of the opinion that the latter course is the only answer to this problem. The inflow of people, ideas, and cheaper, more attractive consumer goods might act as a trigger to lift the Huli people out of their present self-satisfied and insular way of life and encourage them to play a fuller part in the political and social life of the country.

59. Against this background it is only fair to ask whether current Administration policy in regard to economic development in this area is correct, and if so, whether the local people should be encouraged, or cajoled, into moving into a cash-crop economy until such time as there is a reliable and assured market for their produce? At the moment it would seem that this is not so and that it is likely to be some considerable time before this situation has been reached. Under the circumstances it would seem folly to encourage the establishment of an agricultural economy for which there are no outlets. Being, by nature a conservative people, a great deal of time and effort must be expended on the Huli in order to encourage them to change their way of life. If this is done, and they then find that there is no return for their efforts, a situation will have been created which may take years to repair and which would destroy any faith that the people might have in the Administration or Government.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

Table 7 gives details of actual economic projects currently under way in the areas represented by the Government Rest Houses

ANDOWARI

- Cinchona Three gardens planted.
- Coffee Nil
- Cattle Two cows
- Timber Nil

HANGAPO

- Cinchona 15 gardens in process of planting.
- Coffee 11 gardens producing

10

HANGAPO CONTINUED.

|                  |                 |                                                                                                                      |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                  | <u>Cattle</u>   | One grazing area prepared and fenced. Four cows to be purchased from D.A.S.F.                                        |
|                  | <u>Timber</u>   | Catholic Mission saw-mill located in area. Employs 14 men part-time. Majority of timber produced is for Mission use. |
| <u>HEWARE</u>    | <u>Cinchona</u> | One nursery. Two gardens ready for planting.                                                                         |
|                  | <u>Coffee</u>   | 9 gardens in production                                                                                              |
|                  | <u>Cattle</u>   | One small paddock under construction for 3/4 cows.                                                                   |
|                  | <u>Timber</u>   | Nil                                                                                                                  |
| <u>ITAFU</u>     | <u>Cinchona</u> | Nil                                                                                                                  |
|                  | <u>Coffee</u>   | 11 gardens producing                                                                                                 |
|                  | <u>Cattle</u>   | Nil                                                                                                                  |
|                  | <u>Timber</u>   | Nil                                                                                                                  |
| <u>KELA</u>      | <u>Cinchona</u> | Nil                                                                                                                  |
|                  | <u>Coffee</u>   | 3 gardens in preparation                                                                                             |
|                  | <u>Cattle</u>   | Nil                                                                                                                  |
|                  | <u>Timber</u>   | Nil                                                                                                                  |
| <u>KUANDI</u>    | <u>Cinchona</u> | 1 garden planted. 3 nurseries.                                                                                       |
|                  | <u>Coffee</u>   | 8 gardens producing                                                                                                  |
|                  | <u>Cattle</u>   | 2 cows. 1 calf                                                                                                       |
|                  | <u>Timber</u>   | Occasional sale of timber to Mission saw-mill.                                                                       |
| <u>KUGU</u>      | <u>Cinchona</u> | 4 gardens in preparation                                                                                             |
|                  | <u>Coffee</u>   | 8 gardens producing                                                                                                  |
|                  | <u>Cattle</u>   | Nil                                                                                                                  |
|                  | <u>Timber</u>   | Nil                                                                                                                  |
| <u>KAGIA</u>     | <u>Cinchona</u> | 4 gardens planted                                                                                                    |
|                  | <u>Coffee</u>   | 7 gardens in production                                                                                              |
|                  | <u>Cattle</u>   | 8 cows                                                                                                               |
|                  | <u>Timber</u>   | Nil                                                                                                                  |
| <u>PARI/NAMU</u> | <u>Cinchona</u> | 9 gardens prepared, not yet planted                                                                                  |
|                  | <u>Coffee</u>   | 1 garden in preparation                                                                                              |
|                  | <u>Cattle</u>   | Nil                                                                                                                  |
|                  | <u>Timber</u>   | Nil                                                                                                                  |
| <u>TIDIPARU</u>  | <u>Cinchona</u> | Nil                                                                                                                  |
|                  | <u>Coffee</u>   | Nil                                                                                                                  |
|                  | <u>Cattle</u>   | Nil                                                                                                                  |
|                  | <u>Timber</u>   | Nil                                                                                                                  |

TABLE 7.



(9)

58. In addition to the major items mentioned above all centres produce local vegetables for sale in Tari market on Thursdays and Saturdays. Enquiries in the area would appear to indicate that a major proportion of the population attend the market. It was, however, impossible to elicit any accurate information on the amount of produce sold, or the amount of cash turn-over generated through the sale of local vegetables but in view of the large number of people involved and the relatively small size of the demand by the non-local population of Tari, it is not considered that any significant income would be derived from these activities.

59. All centres also reported the sale of miscellaneous items of bush materials, fire-wood etc., but in no case would these sales be sufficiently large to make any significant contribution to the economy of the area and would, perhaps best be described as a source of pin-money.

60. Table 8 gives details of the number of trees and approximate size of gardens producing coffee at the Government Rest House centres covered by this survey. As noted, there are no cinchona gardens currently in production, and it is expected that a further period of two years will be required before present plantings will be mature enough to permit commercial cropping.

COFFEE PRODUCTION STATISTICS.

| <u>Location</u> | <u>Seedlings</u> | <u>Young Trees</u> | <u>Mature Trees</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| MANGAPO         | 112              | 466                | 733                 | 1,311        |
| ITAPU           | 612              | 806                | 612                 | 2,050        |
| KUANDI          | 95               | -                  | 362                 | 457          |
| NAGIA           | 116              | 259                | 611                 | 936          |
| KUGU            | 521              | 98                 | 860                 | 1,479        |
| HEWARE          | <u>284</u>       | <u>744</u>         | <u>1,795</u>        | <u>2,823</u> |
|                 | 1,740            | 2,373              | 4,973               | 9,086        |

TABLE 8.

61. Because of problems involved in land fragmentation the average size of coffee gardens in the East Basin is estimated at approximately one third of an acre per producer. Information supplied by D.A.S.F., Tari, indicates that a density of some 600 trees per acre is required in order to make the production of coffee a commercially viable

8

proposition, and that a minimum of one acre per producer is necessary to ensure an income commensurate with the effort involved in producing this crop. Present figures would indicate that the average producer is content to cultivate a small area of coffee in order to obtain a supplementary source of cash income. There is, as yet, no indication of any move by the local people to group together for the purpose of pooling land resources and engaging in largescale coffee production. This problem, is, of course, not confined to coffee but extends into all spheres of agricultural activity.

62. In viewing the situation in general, and that of economic progress in particular, it becomes patently obvious that no advancement is going to take place until the Huli people, themselves, are confronted with a situation which will convince them of the necessity of changing their present way of life. In short, what is required is a change-agent, or, some form of catalyst, which will bring about this change as rapidly and as painlessly as possible. In the writer's opinion it is both wrong and dangerous to expect officers of the Administration to act in this capacity. Wrong because no officer is allowed to remain in the area for a sufficiently long period of time for him to follow such a programme through from beginning to end. Because of this there is no incentive to encourage any officer of the Administration to accept the challenge in the certain knowledge that he will be permitted to see the thing through. Additionally, and as a corollary of this, there is no officer in the Sub-District who is capable of speaking the Huli language - an essential qualification in any programme directed at the Huli people.

63 Present policy is also dangerous since an officer of the Administration is accepted as being a representative of the Government, and as such, to be obeyed. As outlined earlier in this section, there are cogent reasons for questioning whether current policy aimed at economic development is correct. This being the case it is open to question whether an officer of the Administration should be identified with schemes which might, very possibly, be proved to be unsuitable to local conditions and which might, in fact, cause the local people to wonder whether they had sold their heritage for a mess of pottage. Nothing succeeds like success, and at this stage of development in the Sub-District, it is vitally important that there

should be no failure since such an event would be catastrophe both for the local people and the Administration.

64.

ATTITUDE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The area under survey is covered by the Tari Local Government Council and each population centre is represented on the Council by a Councillor and one, or more committee-men as listed under Table 9. In general the activities of the Council appear to have been accepted as an adjunct to every day life and the people seem to have grasped the fundamental idea that the Council exists for their benefit since they are quick to put in demands for additional facilities, such as schools, aid-posts and the use of Council tractors for road-building activities and so forth.

65.

In some areas it is quite noticeable that Councillors, have not obviously been appointed because of their powers of leadership, but have been elected because they are weak-willed and therefore amenable to the powers of persuasion of other, more strong minded members of the community. There is no indication at present that such Councillors are being used for political purposes but rather that they serve as convenient tools for a particular family line or Clan in order to avoid the more onerous tasks connected in dealing with the Administration.

66.

Few people show any real understanding of the mechanics of local government or of the political or financial potential of such a body. The present Council Tax rate of \$2.00 per adult male and 50 cents per adult female appears to be accepted as being reasonable.

67.

The nine Councillors were elected during the Tari Council general elections in November, 1969 and will remain in office for a three year period.

6

| <u>REST HOUSE</u> | <u>COUNCILLOR</u>            | <u>COMMITTEE MEN.</u>                                                                           |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| KELA              | HOMOGO<br>(Aid post Orderly) | JAGADJU )<br>KANE )<br>MUGI ) PARI/NAME<br>AGUMA )<br><br>TIGABE )<br>HAMAGA ) KELA<br>TAGIMA ) |
| HANDOWARE         | KATI-HANDARA                 | HEIERA<br>TAMITAU<br>TINGAU<br>MANDABI                                                          |
| PARI/NAME         | LEMA                         | LAUI<br>NINABE<br>MANGOBE<br>BOTOGO<br>HAILELA                                                  |
| HANGAPO           | POKAREIDJA-LUPE              | TARADJA<br>OKADJE<br>TIGI<br>HANDABE<br>AGIWA                                                   |
| ITAPU             | HANGO                        | IBARE<br>TAMBALE<br>YABE                                                                        |
| HEWARE            | TAGIABU                      | IUATAMA<br>ANGO<br>KWITAWINI<br>ARAURU<br>ANGO<br>KAWA                                          |
| KUANDI            | TABAGUA                      | TANGIRIA<br>TABA<br>URUBU<br>AGIRU<br>JEBURE                                                    |
| NAGIA             | ALEMBO                       | IRAPE<br>PALIABE<br>GIBE<br>MOKE<br>MEGENIA                                                     |
| KUGU              | PARUGO                       | KAUI<br>MERIA<br>TOMEBE<br>MODJINI<br>PAMUNO<br>AGOBE.                                          |

TABLE 9.

5

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

68. This has been covered under the previous headings. It is sufficient to state that the people are very pro-Administration, from the Member of the House of Assembly, down to the elderly villager, reminiscing of days 18 years ago when the Administration and Missions first settled in the Tari Basin.

70. As mentioned in paragraphs 47 and 48, the people expect the Administration to take the initiative for development of the area, and in keeping with still vividly remembered traditional practices, wait for the Administration to pressure them into participating in all aspects of development. This is like a game with participants lining the field, realising they are going to be involved, but being indifferent until the clamouring public force them to enter the field and join the game. This is the attitude and the Administration is expected to play a role in the game. If we do not take this forceful role then we are regarded as weak. The situation is difficult to reconcile with a policy of self-help and self-inspired participation by the people.

ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES, FACILITIES.

71. The Catholic Mission at Hangapo operate a small Meadows Saw-Mill for Mission projects. The United Church at Hoiyeuia operate a similar unit but only on a part time basis.

72. There are no indigenous owned vehicles in the Division but such may be hired at times from the Catholic Mission, United Church, and Tari Council and Supiri Trading Company in Tari. Local people hire only very occasionally to transport goods from Tari to Trade Stores.

73. Workshops are non-existent, any mechanical repairs are made by visiting technicians.

74. There are no Hotels, Guest Houses, Service Stations in the Division. Trade Stores are listed under Table 10.

4

| <u>REST HOUSE AREA</u>  | <u>NUMBER OF STORES.</u> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| KELA                    | NIL                      |
| ANDOWAIRE               | NIL                      |
| PARI/NAMU               | ONE                      |
| HANGAPO                 | NIL                      |
| ITAPU                   | NIL                      |
| TITIPARU                | NIL                      |
| HEWARE                  | TWO                      |
| HUANDI                  | TWO                      |
| NAGIA                   | ONE                      |
| KUGU                    | NIL                      |
| UNITED CHURCH, HOIYEUIA | ONE                      |

TABLE 10.

75. The seven stores listed are simple, disorganised and have negligible profits (See Appendix 2). Retail goods are purchased from Stores in Tari or from the United Church at Hoiyeuia although, at times, some entrepreneurs have attempted to order in bulk from Mt. Hagen, Supplies, but this has lapsed mainly because of the organisation ability required to make the system work. Some six months ago it was suggested that the Tari Council should offer some assistance in setting up a process whereby the Council buys in bulk after receiving store orders, clears freight and sells to the store owner with the only charges made to meet costs. So far the matter has advanced slowly and no actual decision has been made by the Council.

.....

3

APPENDIX 1.

The following table gives details of articles of economic value owned by native people in the population centres, represented by Government Rest Houses at these locations, and indicates the degree of wealth and development, and now is the East Basin.

| LOCATION  | CYCLES | SEWING MACHINES | RADIOS | SHOT-GUNS | TRADE STORES | PERMANENT MATERIAL HOUSES |
|-----------|--------|-----------------|--------|-----------|--------------|---------------------------|
| ANDOWARI  | NIL    | NIL             | NIL    | NIL       | NIL          | NIL                       |
| HANGAPO   | NIL    | NIL             | NIL    | NIL       | NIL          | 1 MISSION HOUSE           |
| HEWARE    | 1      | 1               | 1      | NIL       | 2            | NIL                       |
| ITAPU     | NIL    | NIL             | 3      | NIL       | NIL          | 1                         |
| KEIA      | 1      | NIL             | 1      | NIL       | NIL          | NIL                       |
| KUANDI    | NIL    | 2               | 2      | 1         | 2            | 2                         |
| KUGU      | NIL    | NIL             | 2      | NIL       | NIL          | NIL                       |
| NAGIA     | 1      | 1               | 2      | 1         | 1            | 1                         |
| PARI/NAME | NIL    | NIL             | 1      | NIL       | 1            | 1                         |
| TITIPARU  | NIL    | NIL             | NIL    | NIL       | NIL          | NIL                       |

(2)

APPENDIX 2.MINIMUM ESTIMATES OF MONEY ENTERING CENSUS DIVISION 1969/1970.

| RUST HOUSE<br>AREA     | CASH<br>CROPS | MARKET<br>FOODS | TIMBER<br>FINWOOD | PANDANUS<br>NUTS | LABOUR | CONTRACTS<br>STORES. |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------|----------------------|
| KEIA                   | 60            | 400             | 600               | 80               | 2,200  | 150                  |
| ANDOWARE               | 20            | 250             | 60                | 40               | 2,000  | 250                  |
| PARI/NAMU              | 20            | 400             | 30                | 40               | 1,300  | 400                  |
| HANGAPO                | 100           | 450             | 400               | 60               | 1,400  | 500                  |
| ITAPU )<br>TITDIPARU ) | 100           | 150             | 100               | 50               | 1,700  | 300                  |
| HEWARE                 | 80            | 500             | 400               | 50               | 1,400  | 500                  |
| KUANDI                 | 50            | 600             | 600               | 30               | 1,800  | 400                  |
| NAGIA                  | 100           | 700             | 300               | 10               | 1,300  | 500                  |
| KUGU                   | 50            | 500             | 250               | -                | 1,750  | 600                  |
| TOTALS                 | 580           | 3,950           | 2,740             | 360              | 14,850 | 3,600                |

grand total                      \$26,080.

ESTIMATED PER CAPITA INCOME (TOTAL MALE ADULTS)                      \$14.30.







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of TARI Report No. 11 of 1969/70

Patrol Conducted by P.G. FAIREY. ASST. PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled (a) IDAUWI (b) TIGIBI.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. R. LINNETT. SURVEYOR.

Natives 2 R.P. & N.G.C. 1 INTERPRETER.

Duration—From 29/4/1970 to 12/5/1970

Number of Days 12 DAYS.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3/1970

Medical 30/4/1970

Map Reference FOURMIL WABAG. MILLINCH KARIUS.

Objects of Patrol ROAD SURVEY.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... \$.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund .....

.....

.....

.....

67-15-88

Division of District Administration,

KOMEDOBU. PAPUA.

15th July, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

PATROL NO. TARI 11/69-70

Your reference 67-3-5 of 25th June, 1970.

I acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of Special Report  
by Mr. P.G. Fairey, Assistant Patrol Officer of parts IUMU and SOUTH  
BASIN Census Divisions.

This is a well presented, informative report of an  
effective patrol.

Matters arising from the patrol have been fully covered  
by the Assistant District Commissioner's comments.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,Department of the Administrator.

cc: Mr. P.G. Fairey,  
Patrol Post,  
ECMO,  
Southern Highlands District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-15-88.1  
6

Telephone  
Telegrams  
Our Reference... 67-3-5  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator.



District Office,  
MENDI,  
Southern Highlands District.

25th. June, 1970.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

TARI PATROL No. 11 of 1969/70.

Please find attached two copies of the above-mentioned road survey report written by Mr. P.G. Fairley, Assistant Patrol Officer, together with covering comments by the Assistant District Commissioner, Tari.

2. The aim of this short patrol was to accompany and assist a surveyor, Mr. Linnett, in re-locating certain sections of the Tari feeder roads. This would appear to have been successfully carried out.

*D. J. Clancy*  
(D. J. Clancy)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

19

Department of the Administrator,  
Division  
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Sub District Office,  
TARI.  
Southern Highlands District,

19th May, 1970.

67-1-1

JAN/VT

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

TARI SPECIAL PATROL 11-69/70

Enclosed is the original and two copies of the above patrol led by Mr. P. G. Fairey A.P.O.

2. Mr. Fairey accompanied Mr. R. Linnett, Surveyor of McKerras and Frase, Port Moresby to undertake survey work on the Rural Development funded road from Tari to Komo and to re-locate sections of the Tari-Margarima road.

3. The comments under "political" are pertinent for the part however, while Mr. Fairey was in the area the Department of Agriculture spent some weeks surveying and making out 15 acres of land for cinchona plantings. The construction of the road, the route of which was surveyed by this patrol, will give several thousand dollars this year to the Idawli-Kobalu people who work on it's construction. In all they are going to be a very busy group of people in the next twelve months and with the start of cinchona plantings they will be well ahead of most other Tari groups economically.

4. The peoples' criticism of Mr. Natiabe Yusi M.H.A is a little unfair, he has visited the Idawli area once in the past twelve months (on patrol with myself) but his commitments with the Select Committee on Constitutional Development has made it impossible for him to be in his electorate, for other than several days at a time, since Christmas. It is about time the people realised that if they have something of importance for their Member then they can contact him in Tari with little trouble or go through their Councillor who attends Council Meetings with the M.H.A.

5. The comments made of the Aid Post have been passed on to the Medical Officer.

6. Construction work has now commenced on the new alignment.

7. Reports on Police and Claims for Camping Allowance have been finalised from this Office.

*J. A. Wiltshire*

(J. A. Wiltshire,  
Assistant District Commissioner)

PATROL NUMBER. 11 of 1969/70. Special Patrol - Road Surveys. (6)

SUB-DISTRICT. Tari.

DISTRICT. Southern Highlands.

COUNCIL AREA. Tari Local Government Council.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY; P.G. Fairey.

DESIGNATION. Asst. Patrol Officer.

PERSONNEL

ACCOMPANYING. Mr. R. Linnett. Surveyor.  
2 members R.P. & N.G.C. 1 Interpreter.

AREAS PATROLLED.

- (a) Tugari River - Idauwi Census Division.
- (b) Tari/Margarima Road - Tigibi Census Division.

DURATION OF PATROL.

- (a) 29. April. 70. to 8. May. 70. - 10 days.
- (b) 10. May. 70. to 12. May. 70. - 2 days.

DATE & DURATION OF LAST P.D.A. PATROLS.

- (a) February 1970 - 3 days.
- (b) March 1970 - 3 weeks.

OBJECTS OF PATROL.

- (a) To survey and mark a new section of road from Idauwi, through the Tugari valley, with the object of bridging the Tugari River at a suitable point and thereby by-passing the present unsatisfactory suspension bridge at Idauwi. Also to by-pass existing sections of the Idauwi/Komo road on which the gradients are too steep to permit the use of motor vehicles.
- (b) To survey, re-mark and re-locate those sections of the existing Tari/Margarima road where the corners are too sharp and where gradients are too steep for motor vehicles.

TOTAL POPULATION. Not applicable.

MAP REFERENCES. FOURMIL WABAG.  
MILINCH KARIUS.

PATROL REPORT No.11 of 1969/70

PATROL DIARY

Wednesday 29th April.

Departed Tari at approximately 1020 hrs. Arrived Idauwi Govt Rest House at 1125 hrs. Saw local Councillor and explained reasons for visit and requested supply of local men to act as carriers and cutting party for survey line. Departed Idauwi at approx. 1200 hrs with carriers and cutting party and walked to NOGOLI bridge site arriving at 1445 hrs. Set up camp-site and made cursory inspection of immediate area. Heavy rain during late afternoon and all night.

Thursday 30th April.

0730 hrs left camp and commenced survey of new road route. 1435 hrs heavy rain set in and necessitated return to camp. Number of carriers and local people treated for cuts, abrasions and sores. Heavy rain until late evening.

Friday 1st May.

0730 hrs left camp and continued survey of new road trace. Returned camp at 1620 hrs. Heavy rain set in at about 1800 hrs and continued throughout the night.

Saturday 2nd May.

0730 hrs. Left camp and crossed the Tugari river by the existing foot-bridge. Commenced survey of road route Nogoli/Komo and completed approximately 1½ miles of trace before heavy rain set in at about 1610 hrs necessitating return to camp. Tugari river swollen by flood water. Several local people reported to camp-site for treatment of cuts and abrasions. 3 cases of Yaws noticed.

Sunday 3rd May.

0730 hrs. Party split into two sections. First section with surveyor continued to cut road trace to Idauwi. Second section moved camp and set up new camp site about three miles inland in open area of kunai grass at top of valley. Survey party returned camp at 1630 hrs. Heavy rain during afternoon and until late hours of night.

Monday 4th May.

0720 hrs. Left camp-site and continued survey of new road trace. Heavy rain at about 1430 hrs. Party returned camp. At about 1515 hrs rain stopped and party returned to survey area finally returning to camp at 1810 hrs. Heavy rain throughout the evening.

Tuesday 5th May.

0800 hrs. Moved camp to Taubi, approx two miles distance. Set up camp and then continued survey of new road trace. Returned camp at 1610 hrs in heavy rain which continued all night.

Wednesday 6th May.

0745 hrs. Broke camp and split into two parties. First party continued road survey. Second party moved equipment to Idauwi Govt. Rest House arriving there at 1100 hrs. Survey party returned at 1640 hrs. Number of complaints of trivial nature heard from local people.

Thursday 7th May.

0800 hrs. Continued survey of new road trace. Met existing road at a point about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the Govt. Rest House at Idauwi. Continued new road trace across existing road in order to by-pass steep hill at this point and thence followed contour line of hill to link up with existing road. Heavy rain set in at about 1520 hrs and continued all night.

Friday 8th May.

0745 hrs. Completed survey of new road trace. 1320 hrs returned Tari.

Monday 11th May.

0930 hrs. Departed Tari for Tigibi. Arrived Govt. Rest House, Tigibi 1015 hrs. Reposited patrol kit at Rest House and then drove to top of road pass to examine road surface, corners and gradients. Commenced work on re-alignment of sharp bends and pegged those sections which are to be altered. Heavy rain at about 1515 hrs forced return to Tigibi.

Tuesday 12th May.

0730 hrs. Left Tigibi and drove to top of road pass stopping en-route to re-align and mark those sections of the road which require alteration. Party of labourers put to work on uncovering large deposit of volcanic rock discovered approximately 5 miles from Tigibi. 1530 hrs completed work on road and returned Tari.



3

SITUATION REPORT.POLITICAL.

During the evening of Thursday, 7th May 1970 the local Councillor, a committee-man and a village elder from Idauwi came to the Government Rest House and indicated that they would like to talk to me. During the course of a conversation lasting for about one hour they made the following points:-

Local Member of the House of Assembly.

The people of Idauwi are very dissatisfied with the way in which the local Member is handling his duties. He appears to take no interest in the out-lying villages such as Idauwi and Kobalu and concentrates only on his own people in the immediate vicinity of the Government Station at Tari and at Nagia. He has visited Idauwi on only one occasion since his election to the House and has done nothing for the advancement of the Idauwi area. He is too busy feathering his own nest by establishing his own cattle project etc etc and has no interest in people outside his own line.

Lack of Economic Development.

The people of Idauwi are anxious to get ahead in the economic field but are being prevented from doing so by lack of interest both from the local Member and by the Administration. The people are willing to work and are willing to use their land for economic development but feel that they are being neglected because of their isolated position.

Tari Local Government Council.

The Local Government Council is concentrating too much of its time, efforts and money on the areas close to the Government Station, and as a result of this the people of Idauwi are not getting any benefit from the taxes which they pay towards the Council.

SOCIAL.

The Government Aid Post at Idauwi was inspected and appears to be clean and well kept. However, medical supplies in the Post appeared to be lacking and the local people complained that there was a shortage of medicines, and dressings. In this connection it was noted that a large number of people came to me for treatment of minor injuries rather than go to the Government Aid Post. From my short observations I gathered the impression that the Aid Post Orderly at Idauwi is somewhat apathetic to his job.

There is no school at Idauwi and those children who are receiving any education attend the Catholic Mission school at HIWANDA which necessitates a two hour walk. The people asked for a Government school to be established at Idauwi and stated that they would be prepared to find land for this project as well as labour to help in the construction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new road trace from Idauwi to the Nogoli bridge site over the Tugari River covers a distance of approximately 7 miles and was necessitated because of the excessive gradients on the existing road which leads down to the suspension bridge. The gradient on this section of the road averages some 30% and is totally

unsuitable for motor vehicles except on the rare occasions when the road surface is dry. The existing road was built by the local people, on their own initiative, and no thought was given to the question of acceptable gradients.

On our first arrival at Idauwi to carry out the survey of the new road trace we met a degree of hostility from the local people who could see no reason for re-locating the road and scrapping the section which they had so labouriously made over a long period of time. However, after some argument and discussion they agreed that the approach to the suspension bridge was somewhat steep, and that a new road via the Nogoli bridge-site would help in opening up communications between Idauwi and Komo. Having accepted this idea they tackled the job with a certain amount of enthusiasm and, once it was made known to them that they would be paid for working on the road, there were no further complaints.

The descent from Idauwi to the Nogoli bridge-site involves an elevation of approximately 2,000 feet. The intervening country is rugged and consists of numerous ridges, spurs, and re-entrants mainly covered with secondary jungle, but with open areas of kunai grass and abandoned native gardens interspersed. In marking out the new road trace consideration was given to the fact that the Tugari River at the Nogoli bridge-site runs through a rock chasm measuring only some 35 feet across as compared with 135 feet at the existing suspension bridge. Specifications for the new road also called for a gradient not exceeding 8% and this factor played a large part in the actual location of the road.

A preliminary inspection of the area from the air indicated that it might be possible to follow the main ridges down from Idauwi to the bridge site by constructing a reasonably straight road over a distance of approximately four miles. However, experience on the ground soon proved this assumption to be wrong since the country is very rugged and, in order to keep within the 8% grade limit, it was found necessary to locate the road along the sides of numerous ridges. In view of this the actual length of the new road from Idauwi to the Nogoli bridge is approximately seven miles.

It was found possible to keep within the grade limit at all points on the new road and, in general, no great difficulty should be encountered in constructing the road because no areas of rock were encountered and no large rivers will have to be bridged. Major work will involve the clearing of trees and undergrowth in those areas covered with secondary jungle and in constructing suitable drainage ditches since the ground over most of the area is very soft. A further problem will also be found in procuring suitable surfacing material since the only stone to be found is in the immediate vicinity of the Tugari River. The road was marked with wooden stakes at intervals not exceeding one hundred feet and a track averaging about four feet in width was made in order to mark the course of the centre of the proposed road.

An immediate start has been made on clearing the road trace and a group of fifty men from Idauwi are currently engaged on this project. Work has commenced from the existing road near the Seventh Day Adventist Mission at Idauwi and it was agreed with the Local Government Councillors that three groups of fifty men from Idauwi, Kobalu and Koruma will undertake this work on a monthly shift basis.

The Councillors asked that a suitable Supervisor be found to organise and control the work on the road and specifically asked for Pungwa Iria to be sent to Idauwi for this purpose. They also requested that sufficient picks, shovels, crow-bars and half-drums be made available for this work.


After completing the survey of the Idauwi/Nogoli bridge road the Surveyor, Mr. R. Linnett and myself spent two days on the Tari/Margarina road re-marking and re-locating five sections of the road where the existing corners and/or gradients are too steep. During this work we were accompanied by the road work supervisor, Pungwa Tiria. The portions of the road which are to be altered were marked with wooden stakes and Pungwa was instructed in what work was required at these sections.

During this period a large outcrop of volcanic rock was located some five miles from Tigibi. This outcrop is located immediately alongside the road and, although it was covered with undergrowth, preliminary investigations indicate that there is a considerable amount of material which would be eminently suitable for use as surfacing. I accordingly organised a group of fifty men to start work on uncovering this material and breaking it up into suitable sizes to be used on the road as soon as transport is available to take it to unsurfaced sections. It was noted that there is a general shortage of sledge-hammers among the men working on the road and if more of these can be made available it would facilitate the production of large quantities of broken stone.

Near the top of the road pass a deposit of shale-type rock, found during my previous patrol in the area, has been completely uncovered and a large quantity (estimated at about 400 cubic yards) has been removed and placed at the side of the road ready for use when transport is available to put it down on top of the corduroyed sections of the road. This particular piece of work is highly commendable since it was all carried out in a period of about three weeks and represents a considerable amount of effort on the part of the men engaged there.

It was noted that the red-clay section of the road about three miles from Tigibi is in a very bad state, mainly I think, because of the excessive rain which has been falling in the area during the past few weeks. The drainage ditches at this point are totally inadequate and because of this there is a lot of scouring in the centre of the road. When funds are again available for work I would strongly suggest that some priority be given to this section of the road and that deep drainage ditches be constructed on both sides in order to overcome the problem of run-off. Currently the road here is almost impassable, even to four-wheel drive vehicles, and if tractors are sent up the road the condition of the surface will become even worse.

On the Tari side of Tigibi Government Rest House, about two hundred yards from the bridge, somebody has removed the culvert which used to be there and the road has started to subside. The overflow from the water at the side of the road has washed away all the stone surfacing and exposed the bare clay underneath. Part of the side table has started to crumble away and, unless repairs are effected within a few days, the entire road surface over a distance of about twenty feet will collapse. The local Councillor was told to make sure that repairs are carried out.

  
P.G. FAIREY,  
ASST. PATROL OFFICER.