

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Southern H/lands

STATION: Mendi

VOLUME No: 24

ACCESSION No: 496.

1971 - 1972

ISBN: 9980 - 910 - 72 - 0

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 19 92

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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H.A.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... **MENDI No. 2 of 1971/72**

Subdistrict..... **MENDI**

District..... **SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS**

Type of Patrol..... **CENSUS REVISION**

Patrol Conducted by..... **N.J. SPENCE Patrol Officer.**

Area Patrolled..... **UPPER MENDI CENSUS DIVISION**

(Council and/or.....)

Census Division/s.).....

Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....

..... **SUPENDI PEANDI (L.G.C. Interpreter)**

..... **TUBINI WAGAP (Councillor)**

Duration of Patrol—from **1/9 / 71** to **8/10 / 71.**

No. of Days..... **33 DAYS.**

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area:..... **CENSUS REVISION**

Date..... **AUGUST 1969** Duration..... **ONE MONTH**

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... **To revise the Census figures and prepare an**

..... **Area Study of the Upper Mendi Census Division. To discuss**

..... **Local Government in general and the political education side**

..... **in particular. To inspect Council Projects in the area.**

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... **8641**

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

*Nice Sunny D...
_____*

Forwarded, please.

31/7/1973

*D. Clancy
_____*
District Commissioner.

PI

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1971 - 72

MENDI

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
Nos. 1,5,8,10, & 11 have either not been submitted or are held at District Headquarters.		
2-71-72	N.J. Spence	UPPER MENDI C.D. - AREA STUDY
3-71-72	A.J. Halstead	KA BIRI C.D. - AREA STUDY & SITUATION REPORT.
4-71-72	A.J. Halstead	LAI VALLEY C.D.
6-71-72	A.J. Halstead	LAI VALLEY C.D.
7-71-72	F. Leibfried	KAMBIRI C.D.
9-71-72	A.S. Burke	LAI VALLEY C.D. - jacket only.
12-71-72	A.S. Burke	Jacket only.
13-71-72	G. Setchell	Jacket only.

NIPA

Nos. 3,4,5, 7,8, 10,11, have not been submitted or are held at District Headquarters.		
1-71-72	M. Davies	Part of NIPA BASIN C.D.
2-71-72	A. Smedley	NEMBI PLATEAU C.D.
6-71-72	D.C. Ekins	MIPA BASIN, NEMBI PLATEAU C.D.
9-71-72	N.J. Ryan	Part FOI'I and FASU C.D.
12-71-72	M.F.D. Davies	Part NEMBI PLATEAU C.D.

POROMO

1-71-72	M. Veri	FOI'I and FASU C.D.
2-71-72	J. Kabisch	NEMBI VALLEY C.D.
3-71-72	A. Smedley	Part NEMBI VALLEY C.D.
4-71-72	M. Veri	FOI'I and FASU C.D.
5-71-72	M. Veri	FOI'I and FASU C.D.
6-71-72	P.J. Puana	NEMBI VALLEY C.D. - jacket only
7-71-72	P.J. Puana	" " " " "
8-71-72	J. Kabisch	" " " " "

POROMO Continued:-

~~9-71-72~~

~~P.J. Ruana~~

~~NEMBI VALLEY C.D.~~

MARGARIMA

~~1-71-72~~

~~B. Mann~~

~~MARGARIMA C.D.~~

~~2 to 4-71-72~~

~~Not submitted or at District Headquarters.~~

~~5-71-72~~

~~G. Elimo~~

~~MARGARIMA C.D.~~

~~6-71-72~~

~~Missing.~~

~~7-71-72~~

~~G. Elimo~~

~~MARGARIMA C.D.~~

~~8-71-72~~

~~P.D. Tozer~~

~~Part WAGE C.D.~~

.....

AREA STUDY

UPPER MENDI

CENSUS DIVISION

SEPTEMBER -

OCTOBER 1971

A. INTRODUCTION

The area contained in this area study is that of the Upper Mendi Census Division, containing some nineteen village groups, speaking two distinct dialects namely MENDIGAL and IMBONGU.

This area is situated approximately north-east of Mendi and is bounded on the north-east by the Papua New Guinea border and the Western Highlands - Southern Highlands border, on the south-east by the lower slopes of Mt. Giluwe el. approximately 14,400 feet and on the south-west by Mendi Town and environs. The north-western boundary consists of the Mendi River.

The most notable geographical feature is located in the north-eastern sector and consists of a large area of lowland locally referred to as the Birop swamps. The remainder of the area is rolling hill country, heavily wooded in some areas and the remainder is heavily covered with native grasses, kunai and pipit.

The elevation of the populated regions varies from approximately 5,200 feet to 7,800 feet as previously mentioned the region includes the slopes of Mt. Giluwe however this is not inhabited due to the cold conditions even occasional snow being reported on the upper areas. The northern sector being the higher part of the habited area has a higher rainfall, approximately 150 inches per year and lower average temperatures caused by the effect of Mt. Giluwe, whilst the lower areas experience rainfall between 100 to 120 inches per year and much more agreeable temperatures.

Access to the area is mainly by four-wheel drive vehicle into all but three village groups. The main artery through the area is the Mendi-Mount Hagen road which is a road of good standard maintained to main road standards and is usually navigable in all weather. The remaining roads are locally built and maintained by the people.

The nearest airstrip is located at Mendi, it is of D.C.3 standard and is also the main air supplier for the remainder of the district. Two charter companies, Macair and T.A.L. operate from Mendi as well as scheduled flights by T.A.A. and Ansett.

The town of Mendi is not only the Sub District headquarters but also District Headquarters and previously mentioned lies adjacent to the area in question.

This part of the Mendi Valley was originally contacted in early 1950 and a settlement began in 1951. All of the area is under administration influence and as is explained later on has also been one of the foundation areas to come under local government influence in the District.

The people themselves are generally law-abiding and consistent serious crimes are not common in the area, usually lawlessness consists of drinking or minor domestic disputes which get out of hand. There is no evidence of cultism except for traditional sorcery which although is almost impossible to pin down is undoubtedly prevalent in the region. Perhaps the only form of cargo cult experienced would be in connection with Trade Stores, these people have developed a fetish regarding this subject and is exemplified in the farcical situation in one village where two trade stores operate under the same roof in competition for a market than can hardly support one store. There are approximately 60 "recognised" stores serving a population of 8,000 which gives a coverage rate of 1 store per 130 people with an average income of \$1.50 per head which is in fact a completely ludicrous situation. Still there are even more applications for licences being lodged.

This however may only be a stage in the evolution of business as the economy has reached saturation level and many of these stores must eventually fail leaving room for development in other fields.

However the majority of the people are and will remain for a long time typical highland subsistence farmers with little or no ambition.

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

Attached is a copy of the population figures set out as laid down in the Secretary's Instruction of 25/11/71.

The only main trends which came to life during the census affected the groups at Birop and Angamanda.

At Birop which is in close proximity to the Western Highlands District border at Kandep, where the border seemingly encroaches into the Southern Highlands, several large clans have been divided by this political border. Consequently for several years there has been a shifting population partially residing in the Western Highlands District and partially in the Southern Highlands District. At the time of the census a number of people had moved to Kandep and had indeed been residing there for up to two years. These people are seemingly in a state of mild confusion because they reside and pay their council tax to the Western Highlands yet most of their relatives and friends live in the Southern Highlands.

I feel that the only solution to this problem is for those who do reside and pay tax in their respective areas to be censused in that area, and refused admission to the other census book unless they can prove residency and tax payment to that particular area, and indeed I followed this process during the current census.

The other trend noticed during the census was at Angananda, a small clan located in the Egari area. There appears to have been a dispute amongst these people over a death in the clan. Consequently several smaller family groups apparently felt that discretion was the better part of valour and headed for safer pastures. Of a total population of 340 it was found that some 45 had moved out and settled in other areas mostly within the Census Division. The split in clans occurred shortly after the last census, i.e. 1969. Since then the splinter groups have been absorbed into other clans and apparently have no desire to return to their former homes.

Apart from these two instances there has been very little change in the overall population trend, working from the "old system" population registers, it was impossible to obtain a balance between the former and the present census. This occurs mainly because during the time between censuses two tax collections had been made in the area as well as new births entered into the census books. When it came to deciphering the books it was difficult to determine which entries had been made between the censuses, thus a balance was not possible.

See also Appendix C. Page 33

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

BIROP

Major Clans

IANGOLUGA
PANGIEMBO
KULUNGO
KAGAGOME

Sub Clans

OBUGA
IABO
IANA
WAMI
MUNDIGA
IAMAREBA
UNJIBA
IBUGA
KUNJIF
OBETOL
PALA
MUNDIGAL

NENE

Major Clan

MUNDIP

Sub Clans

WAP
KABIL
KAIF
KEROBAUL

ABUA

KELTA

MUNDIP

(cessionist group from Nene)

EGARI

Major Clans

IANA
WAIGUGA

Minor Clans

MONDIK
KAINYEMPA
SUGIAGA

ANGAMANDA

Major Clan

KAGUA

Minor Clans

MIYOM
KABUMP
PERAUA
KILLIABUGA
TOMBUMA
KUFU
PADIMUMBU

KOMIA

Major Clan

IAGORA

Minor Clans

KAGOLIAGOBA
MANDIAGOBA
KOMIAGOBA
MANUMBU
KOROGO
PERAGA

KUMA

Major Clans

MOLTOBA
KURIGA
MARUBA

Minor Clans

IANO
KAGAPURIGA
KOMOKANA
KUGUMOGOME
OGOM
MONDIGA

KLAREG

Major Clan

PEREGA

Minor Clans

MARBOGOMA
IANACOME
KEBAGAGOME
WABIAGOME

KUNDAGA

Major Clan

WAGOMA

Minor Clans

ROBA
AGO

DIMIFA/KORN

Major Clans

NUGUJIP

Minor Clans

EMBLA
AMANGI

TENTE

Major Clans

- A. PUM
- Z. SEMP
- G. EMCI
- D. PERIGILI

Minor Clans

- A. MOGIABI, OKOLUP, KAPEREGILI
- B. -
- C. ENDAMON, WAIMOL, MIADAMOL
- D. TOROL, WIJUL.

OUTSIDE RELATIONSHIPS

BIROP

Friendly

ABUA
PERAGA (KARINT)

both traditional allies

Unfriendly

KOMIA
ANGAMANDA
KELTA

traditional enemies

NENE

Friendly

KELTA

Unfriendly

ABUA
SEMP-MAREMP
MULIM
KANDI
BIROP

Situation existed where grievances were easily forgotten. Often former enemies would join together to fight a common foe or make a new conquest.

EGARI

Friendly

KUNDAGA

Unfriendly

ANGAMANDA
KLAREG
KOMIA
KUMA
ABUA
BIROP

ANGAMANDA

Friendly

KOMIA
WABARATA
KUMA

Unfriendly

EGARI
KELTA
KLAREG
KOMIA
KUMA
ABUA
BIROP

KOLIA

Friendly

KUMA
KLAREG

Unfriendly

KLAREG
BIROP

KUMA

Friendly

KOMIA

Unfriendly

KUNDAGA
KLAREG
EGARI

KLAREG/KUNDAGA

Friendly

DIMIFA
BIROP

Unfriendly

KOMIA
EGARI

plus infighting between the
two.

DIMIFA/KORN

Friendly

TENTE
EGARI
LUMBI

Unfriendly

ANGAMANDA
WAS
UMBIMI
TETA
LONK
MAP
BELA
TUTAM
YEBI
KLAREG

Definitely the most aggressive and successful group
in the area - although at time Administration entered
did not control much land.

D. LEADERSHIP

BIROP

KISAGOP: Traditional leader of all clans
No education
Never been out of District
Aged but unimpressive although has final
say in everything.

TOMBO: Son of Kisagop
Obviously groomed to take over.
Appears to be pro Administration and Local
Government.
At present commands a great deal of respect
from people.
Has been to Hagen although not educated.

EF: Present Local Government Councillor.
Unimpressive.
Suspect has little power, more of a frontman.
Although his father was the traditional
Councillor, i.e. settler of disputes (minor).

PAIE:)
AIYE:) All minor clan leaders little influence
MBBOGO:) over affairs of the group as a whole.
MERIBA:)

NINE

IARMP-KARFP: Traditional leader
Extremely influential although rules from
the background.
Uses front men very well.

PENAN UMAS: Old village Constable now "committee"
Appears to be influential.
Pro Administration and Local Government
although not happy with present Councillor
from Kelta.

SOWAL KANT: Sing sing leader.
Very wealthy (traditionally) although
probably front man.

OLOMBO-EGANAIK: } Sub Clan leaders.
WAL-WIN: }

WARE KUBEN: 2nd Committee
Minor influence only.

EGARI

MARANDA: Present L.G. Councillor
Traditional clan leader
Quite intelligent, married.
Visited Western Highlands District.
Pro Administration and Local Government.

ANGAMANDA

ALIPILI OWOL: Traditional leader of clan.
Married.
Never been outside District.
Influential in own clan - not much outside

KOMIA

KUMANGA-KUJWAGA: Present councillor.
Traditional leader of ALL clans
Very influential, married.
Pro Administration and Local Government.

ALA KAPU }
TAI'IA WAIKA } Sub Clan leasers
UGJABE KIM } Mainly act as committees.
TOMBA EREME }
WENDO KOKOPU } All governed by KUMANGA.

KUMA

WABIU WINGHEMEL: Traditional Clan leader
Committee
Pro Administration and Local Government

XWIB SA BOMO: Same as above.

KLAREG

IANGUN PUNI: Traditional leader
Wields most power in the clan
Visited Western Highlands District.
Married.

KONOL TANGAIYA: Sub Clan leader
No. 2 in clan, influential - not as
much as above.

KUNDAGA

IUNUNGU SIKIFI Clan leader
Little influence in Klareg
Committee
Married

DIMIFA/KOPN

Although named separately this is one homogenous group,
consisting of two Clans:

ONGE MULIF: Overall headman of both groups.
Illiterate, travelled to W.H.D.
Married, pro Administration and Local
Government.

ANK MARUPA: Leader of lesser AMANGI clan
Influence in that clan only very little
over whole group
Illiterate, married, visited W.H.D.

TENTE

EPANGI PURI: Traditional leader - influential
Pro Administration and Local Government.
No pidgin - never travelled.

NOM IPUNGI: lesser leader of smaller clans - has
little influence
Visited Hagen and speaks Pidgin.

MENT SENGE: Minor clan leader - little influence
outside clan.

E. LAND TENURE

a. INHERITANCE

ALL LAND HELD BY THE MALES.
DISTRIBUTED EVENLY TO ALL SONS.

IF NO SONS SURVIVING:-

BIROP: Held for daughters and heirs.

NENE: distributed to nephews - then brothers.

However the situation as it stands in Birop tends to be more the rule as applicable to all other areas visited.

It is interesting to note that the majority of the people also retain land usage rights in their mothers area. That is if their mother is from a different group. This usage right extends to making gardens and grazing livestock, however at no time can they get ownership to this land.

b. CASH CROPS

BIROP: Coffee; tried but unsuccessful
Pyrethrum; growing but people not happy with returns, i.e. 1500 flowers per lb.-16¢
Cattle; One banis built partially - never stocked.

NENE: Coffee - as above
Pyrethrum - as above
Cattle - non existant.

- KEITA
- ABUA
- EGARI
- KOMIA
- KUMA
- KIANG
- AGALANDA
- KUNDAGA
- DIMIFA

KORN

Cattle project stocked, reasonably successful.

In general the majority of the population (work force) is engaged in the marketing of their labour and show very little enthusiasm towards developing their own land.

It is a pity that there is so much readily available work in the Mendi area, as I feel that this is a major contribution to the lack of rural development.

Departments such as Public Works who are at present engaged in two major projects, i.e. Mendi-lalibu Road and the Mendi-Poroma Road, both of which employ labourers in large numbers, and as well employ a considerable labour force in normal activities. These contribute considerably to the delinquency of the area by:-

- 1) employing large masses of labour
- 2) not showing discretion as to where this labour is recruited.

This of course creates an attitude whereby most of the younger men do not worry about developing their own land because if they require money it is simply a matter of going to work for a few weeks until they accrue sufficient for their purposes.

However this will be dealt with in more detail in section (M) of this study.

The census division boundaries there are quite clear. Primary schools in the High school within a reasonable travelling distance from the parts of the area.

The western area is served by a primary school located at Lalibu. This school provides a complete education through the primary syllabus.

The western part of the area is served by a primary school and a primary school, both of which are located in Mendi town.

The High school is in Mendi also and is well attended by the area and normal students are attending.

Further there are public schools in the area. Although the area has no public schools.

If the area is served by a primary school, the better equipped of the public schools and the public schools for the area.

F. LITERACY

Literacy in the area patrolled is not of a high standard, although present education endeavours are making inroads on the area as a whole.

There are only two schools actually located in this census division and of these only one is recognised as being of acceptable standard.

This one is the Council maintained Primary 'T' School located at Mogol. The school has 4 teachers for 128 pupils located in 4 standards, i.e. 1,3,5 and 6.

The remaining school is located at Abua and is conducted by the Evangelical Bible Mission. This school is concerned more with the teachings of their particular religious dogma although they do conduct regular syllabus lessons for standard one and also have, what was described as a "prep" class.

Any pupils who are interested enough to want to pursue their studies beyond standard one are encouraged to do it by correspondence and are supervised by the mission staff.

Outside of the census division boundaries there are three other Primary schools and one High school within a reasonable travelling distance from some parts of the area.

The western area is served by a Primary 'T' school located at Bela. This school provides a complete education through the Primary Syllabus.

The southern end of the area is served by a Primary 'A' School and a Primary 'T' School, both of which are located in Mendi Town.

The High School is in Mendi also and is adjacent to the area and several students are attending classes there.

However these are mainly concerned with the future literacy of the area and do not include present standards.

It was found during the patrol that the better educated of the people were those who are working for the Administration, Council or Missions, and only comprise a small

minority of the total population. Of these, only 7 people could read and write in English, these being the school teachers and the European Missionaries.

However several people were literate in Pidgin, i.e., Aid Post Orderlies and Mission workers.

The remainder of the population are limited to a handful of ex labourers who have usually worked either on plantations or in other highland areas and have learned to speak Pidgin although they cannot read or write it.

(See Appendix B Page 32 , for figures)

G. STANDARD OF LIVING

The people of this area still maintain most of their traditional practices, this includes their standard of living.

a. HOUSING:

Once again in this sphere tradition dominates with most people engaging in communal living. This usually consists of the elongated variety of low roofed houses built around or close to the traditional "sing sing ground". These houses are built from bush materials and usually consist of pit pit or bark walls with kuni grass roofs.

In some hamlets the tradition of segregating the sexes persists, i.e., "haus man" and "haus wera", although this practice is definitely waning and being replaced by "family" houses for intergrated living.

A few individuals are beginning to build more "Europeanised" houses, although still of bush materials are constructed with high walls of pit pit matting and with separate interior walls. These usually house only an immediate family, i.e. wives and children.

b. FOOD:

Even with the influence of trade stores and the larger stores in Mendi, traditional foodstuffs continue to dominate. The most prolific of these is undoubtedly "kaukau" (sweet potato) which is still the staple diet of the people. To this is added sugar cane and introduced vegetables such as cabbages, beans and carrots.

The only meat eaten in the area is pig, which is not an everyday occurrence. This is only consumed during a traditional "pig kill" which are not infrequent through this and neighbouring areas.

The other main items consumed are those purchased from stores, the bulk of this consisting of white rice and canned mackerel pike. Although the consumers of this require money to purchase the goods, several people use it to vary their main food of kau kau. The most prolific eaters of fish

and rice are the younger people who earn wages and have usually worked on projects where such rations have been issued to the workers. Whilst the older people still doggedly adhere to the traditional foods.

c. DRESS:

The situation for dress is similar to that of food where the older people tend towards the traditional, whilst the younger generations are influenced by European standards.

Traditional dress for males consists of a strip of bark around the midriff which supports, at the back "tanget" leaves and at the front a hand woven "bilum" or cloth made from handspun string.

The female garb is traditionally a "pul-pul" or grass "modesty" panel at both the front and rear.

However as mentioned before "European" influence in dress is becoming quite obvious, with shorts and shirts for the males and "meri" blouses and skirts for females.

In the more northerly parts of the area "kolsirts" are not only popular but extremely necessary as the temperature can drop several degrees in a short time.

d. RESOURCES:

The area itself produces very little and the major influences tend to come from outside. The only cash in the area is circulated through the trade stores and this accounts for almost 90% of the bank balances in the vicinity.

The majority of cash incomes emanate from labourers wages earned on projects conducted by P.S.D. and Mendi Council.

A summary of bank balances can be seen in Appendix D on page 34.

I feel that the bank balances would account for no more than 25% of the money in the area but this is only an assumption as no accurate survey can be made. However on this basis a figure of \$1.50 per head of population can be gauged for area.

Total banksavings	\$3433
x 75%	4
	\$13732

Total Pop. 8641 or approx. \$1.50 per head.

H. MISSIONS

Mission representation in the area is quite considerable although most of it is conducted by local catechists or pastors.

The only exception to this is at Abua where an American Evangelist and his wife run a station for the Evangelical Bible Mission. The Evangelist Mr. Gerard Buston conducts the normal mission business and in addition he also maintains a trade store and has a serious interest in rural development. The mission has contributed a great deal to the immediate area in not only knowledge but also cash, most of which was paid out to have an access road built to his station from the Abua Road. The mission has also tried to interest the people in cash cropping the main one being potatoes which are ideally suited to the area, however as with most other similar situations the local people show interest in projects only to the point where they stop receiving "hand outs" or are required to put something into the project themselves.

Mr. Buston's wife also an American, is a qualified nurse and runs a clinic to treat the local populace as well as supervising the mission "school" located on the property.

The remaining mission influence is effected by the Capuchin Mission and the Lutheran Mission groups with a small "sphere of influence" being maintained by the United Church.

The former two maintain small "stations" which usually consist of a bush materials "church" and a house for the "caretaker" usually referred to as a pastor or catechist. These stations are frequently visited by either priests or ministers, the former being based at the Capuchin Mission in Mendi and the latter coming from the Lutheran Mission based at Tambul in the Western Highlands District.

The United Church, formerly the Methodist Overseas Mission, has extended its "influence" into a small section of the southern part of the area.

Superficially it appears as though mission influence is quite substantial throughout the area, however in actual fact the people are only "influenced" to the point of getting as much as they can for nothing, and indeed indulge in the practice of playing one mission against another, in order to improve their prospects.

However most of the people still actively and openly practice their traditional forms of ancestor and "tambaran" worship. This although practised openly does involve a certain amount of deception when missionaries are present or in the area.

1. NON INDIGENES

The only non indigenes living in the area patrolled were the Evangelists from the E.B.M. at Abua - Gerald Euston and his wife and small daughter, who are United States citizens.

Others who visit the area are confined to government departments and visiting missionaries.

J. COMMUNICATIONS

- a. **ROADS:** Most of the area patrolled is accessible via reasonably well kept roads, which includes the main road from Mendi to Mount Hagen. The secondary roads encompass all villages except Kambal, Wabarata, Sol and Mungura and at present the people are working on a road to link these villages with existing roads at Pangal and Nene.
- b. **AIRSTRIPS:** The only airstrip in the area is the main strip at Mendi which is of D.C. 3 standard and adjacent to the area patrolled. There are no suitable sites for further airstrips in the area, in fact there is no foreseeable need for one there.
- c. **RIVERS:** There is only one navigable river, that is the Mendi, which forms the western border of the census division. This is navigable only for small craft, i.e. canoes, as there are innumerable rapids and shallows.

7. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

There are no persons experienced and using either technical or clerical skills in the area. The only possible exceptions to this are the ex standard 6 dropouts who don't usually work after finishing school and a scattering of ex I.I.R. members throughout this area. These would be the only possibilities as the vast majority of the masses are uneducated.

However several of the persons in the area described as working outside the District during the census are employed in positions where clerical or technical skills are taught. Still it is extremely doubtful even if these people do return to their home area whether their acquired skills could be put to use in their own environs.

It is noted that the majority of the people in the entire District, according to the census, are uneducated and therefore the situation is very bleak in the District.

It is also noted that there have been some persons in the past who have been employed in the process of gathering intelligence and therefore the situation is very bleak in the District.

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It is noted that the majority of the people in the entire District, according to the census, are uneducated and therefore the situation is very bleak in the District.

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The Upper Mendi Census Division is probably the most frequently visited area in the Mendi Sub District, this is brought about by the fact that the road communications are very good, with approximately 80% of the villages accessible by vehicle.

Frequent visits by Administration personnel has enabled a reasonable comprehensive Political Education campaign to be carried out. Also the close proximity to Mendi of several village groups has encouraged perhaps a greater awareness amongst the people.

However it is quite apparent that like the majority of peoples in not only the Mendi area but the entire District, these people are not able to fully comprehend and therefore appreciate the need for a solid understanding of the political situation and how it will directly affect them.

It is true to say that there have been some changes in their attitudes and indeed there understanding of some of the processes of government, however these tend to be only amongst the younger people and concern only the basic concepts of government.

In general it could be said that the ultra conservatism so often attributed to the Highlands is personified in these people. The older generations appear to find the whole business too confusing and consequently dismiss it from their minds, taking the attitude that everything is quite reasonable as it is and is indeed much better than it used to be so why change it.

With an attitude like this prevalent throughout the ruling classes, i.e. older generation, it has been found that the task of preparing these people for the eventual handover of government is almost an insurmountable problem. There is no foreseeable way in which the process could be speeded up as it is impossible to force knowledge on a mind that is not seeking it, and what is more is not in the least interested.

The only possible hope for the future is that the seeds implanted in the minds of the younger generation will develop into a situation of political awareness .

re
no
or

M. ECONOMY

The economy of the area in question is still based on a subsistence farming and will indeed remain so, unless the people themselves find some way of overcoming their reticence regarding land.

There have been several viable proposals put forward for development of these and other lands, however all ideas are instantly quashed because of the problem of obtaining land.

The people either singularly or en masse have a "dog in the manger" attitude to land, and consequently refuse to part with even small tracts which are virtually useless to them but could be developed with the proper capital.

Thus the area remains in a state of advanced stagnation.

The main crops of the area are the basic need type such as sweet potato, taro, sugar cane and a few vegetables.

The larger part of the economy is still based on traditional values and goods such as pigs, cassowaries and shells, although money is making quite an impression on their ideals.

As in most cases there are exceptions to the rule, there are some entrepreneurial types in the area, most of whom have set their sights on cattle projects, which if managed properly have a good return for their initial investment.

In other isolated pockets some people are doggedly persisting in trying to grow pyrethrum flowers which is a project introduced by D.A.S.F. This area is supposed to be suitable for the cultivation of the pyrethrum flower and over the past few years several "pushes" have been mounted by D.A.S.F. in order to interest the people in growing them. However the initial propaganda for this crop was either misleading or misunderstood by the people, as the majority were under the impression that this would be the BIG cash crop. Unfortunately small holder blocks of no more than one acre are definitely not an economic proposition and this has led to the disillusionment of the people. As was explained to the writer

by one such person who said that he had looked after the garden, picked and dried the flowers over a period of several months and received less than \$1.20 in payment.

The only other aspect of economic development is the Trade Store, these are becoming almost an institution in the area, and most of those inspected by the writer were hardly covering their costs and in general the owners had very little idea of running a business. To all outward appearances a Trade Store is simply a status symbol, although they are providing a service to the community. See Appendix A Page 30 for details.

Another economic facet of the area, which is being developed is the labour force, although this does not directly develop the area it does tend to channel cash into the area which would not normally circulate.

Regarding the potential for export of raw silk, the writer was told that there is a market for this type of silk in the United States. However, the people who are interested in this type of silk are not interested in the raw silk, they are interested in the finished product. It was explained to the writer that this product would be sold in the United States and that the people who are interested in this type of silk are not interested in the raw silk.

The only serious possibility for development in this area is in the production of raw silk. However, the people who are interested in this type of silk are not interested in the raw silk, they are interested in the finished product. It was explained to the writer that this product would be sold in the United States and that the people who are interested in this type of silk are not interested in the raw silk.

Unfortunately this is not the only possibility for development in this area. There are other possibilities, but they are not as serious as the possibility of raw silk production.

N. EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

As explained in the preceding section the greatest deterrent to economic development is the fanaticism with which the people hold onto their land.

The area patrolled has immense possibilities for economic development in a variety of spheres. Some of the best cattle grazing land in the Sub District is located in this area - the potential for development of a large scale cattle industry is available. However the people will not part with this ground as they graze their pigs on it.

Another proposal recently put forward by an expert in the field, was that of farming trout in the Birop swamps. This is a large area of low level watershed which, with little capital outlay could be developed into a large scale fish farming industry.

Including the potential for export of not only canned fish meat, but also live spawn for which there is an inexhaustible overseas market. Once again discussions with the people met with the same results, they agreed that the ground was useless for growing anything, they still grazed their pigs on it. It was explained to them that this practice would be encouraged if a fish industry was established, as their pigs could graze above the high water mark still the answer was no.

The only obvious possibility for development for this area is to concentrate on small holder development where an individual or a small group is able to obtain a customary title to land. There are several possibilities for this type of development, including cattle projects and poultry farming and market gardening. Some experimental crops have been tried and perhaps the one with the greatest potential is that of potatoes. It has been found that in the higher areas potatoes grow not only in good quantities but also of a high quality and as a marketable produce would sell very well in Kendi and even has possibilities to be transported to Mount Hagen.

Unfortunately this as with other proposals have met with a cool reception from the people. There appears to be no interest whatsoever in development of the area.

C. APTITUDE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The area patrolled has been under the influence of local government since 1962 when the original Upper Mendi Local Government Council was established at Bela. Later when the Council was expanded and moved to Mendi, this area became the oldest in the Councils sphere.

Consequently this census division has gained considerably both directly and indirectly. This has all contributed to what could be described as a favourable attitude to local government on the whole.

In this area the Council has established two Aid Posts, one Primary 'T' School and a water supply project which although not wholly successful has shown the people that there has been interest in their area, and this is appreciated.

Even though old prejudices have prevented some of the better men to contest the Councillors positions, some of the present serving members are keen and conscientious.

The people are beginning to realize that local government is a strong force in the community and instances of intense lobbying are coming to the fore. Even though most cases are somewhat misdirected the people are beginning to grasp the realities of the situation.

Only in some isolated instances has there been any organised opposition to local government. These can mainly be attributed to either human error or misunderstanding by the masses as to limits on the Councils influence with government departments.

However it could be said that the people do take an active interest in local government particularly when they can obtain direct benefits for themselves. It is hoped however that this will eventually lead them to a wider sphere of interest and perhaps a better group of all forms of government.

P. ATTITUDE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The people of the area do not have what one could describe as any particular attitude to the Central Government. They realize that it exists to administer the country and employs the public servants through whom they deal when the occasion arises.

These people are more concerned with their own particular circumstances and if anything occurs to upset their personal equilibrium then they make use of the services that the government provides, whether its the kiap or the doctor or didiman.

It is obvious that very few give any thought to the government itself. They consider that it is a group in Moresby who make laws and generally run the country like a large council, which it is how it's often described.

However it always remains to them something intangible and as such they are convinced that they will never fully understand it, no matter how much they are told about it.

C. SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The only services provided in this area are those of various government departments. Particularly P.E.O. and the Education Department, who provide supplies and skills for aid posts and schools.

The local government council is also concerned with these particular services as it is usually expected to provide buildings and other facilities.

The only non government services provided in the area are limited to commercial suppliers or truckers who at varying times visit the trade stores in the area selling trade goods on a semi-wholesale basis.

APPENDIX A

STORE LICENCES

BIDOZ

77688
77720
77687
77684/5
77708
77689
77686

TASIO PERO
PETER MEL
TOMBA EMBA
EP LUMAS
NIP YABI
ANDI KAMBIE
KENO MAKUL

NENE

77732
56008 (Ex)

SCHABA RAMP
PERAN URASI

KELTA

A22328 (Ex 68)

WAP FINSIRIP

ABUA

77694
77693
60622 (Ex)
56039 (Ex)

KUPINI KIKOTOM
MANIBEL BERA
JOSEPH TOANK
PAUL MINI

EGARI

77703
39478 (Ex 67)
60744 (Ex)
77712

NININGI FIGIBU
KABANDA NIKERA
MEGASIL IBU
MALIC KIBUGA

ANGAMANDA

A60608 (Ex)
77656
60770 (Ex)
77713
77730

NUME OGAME
KURUK KELINDE
WA ELAWE PIPOK
NURUBI NAPH
MOLU KAWA

KOMIA

77666
77707
77698
77680

PEBENA KARI
ARURU KOTARU
WALE TAIYE
SUWA KANAMBO

77691
77683
77711
77675

KUMUNGA ENA
dope walimbu
BABAMA MABO
PONDO KOLJU

KUMA

77718
77571
56066 (Ex)
77659
77652
77653
77657

KU ONC
WAL TEMBEL
KEWAN KOKU
WAPIU WANGADEL
YOSI YANGO
POBU PINJA
NAGIL RUP

KIAREG

77655
77672
77737
77665
77661
77654
77731
77658
77664

ANDI WERE
YANGEN RONE
ARURU RINGEL
OROMIL PINEL
KISOMBO TERO
ZORI SIKIPI
NASIL KOLA
WANDI KMAKO
UNJURAMO MIYUPUREL
SIPENDI PRANDI

KUNDAGA

77668
77679

KURUM SIKIP
ANDREW HUNDURAL

DIMITA

77669

LEMO TIEBU

KORU

77724
77667

KOL PALUMP
LAIYA TEMO

TENTE

60698

KOWI SANDALA

APPENDIX B

LANGUAGES

Natural: MENDIGL - K.W. MENDI
 IMBONGU - N.E. MENDI

VILLAGE	ENGLISH				FIDGIN			
	MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child
BINOP	2	4	1	3	28	12	10	7
NEHE	2	4	-	5	20	13	12	6
KETA	2	-	-	-	12	5	5	3
ABUA	2	1	1	3	16	9	7	4
EGARI	2	6	-	1	11	4	2	5
ANGAMANDA	1	2	-	1	13	8	7	9
KONJA	1	3	1	1	18	9	3	3
KURA	-	5	1	2	21	5	5	2
LIARIG	1	4	-	3	17	8	4	6
KUDAGA	-	7	2	2	12	10	6	4
DIMIFA	2	3	-	1	23	8	6	2
KORN	1	7	-	7	19	6	9	3
TNETE	2	6	-	3	16	10	4	3
WOGIA	2	1	-	2	12	5	7	3
PANGAL	-	3	1	-	11	11	5	4
KAMPAL	-	4	1	4	13	13	6	3
WABHATA	1	2	2	-	8	9	3	6
EOL	2	2	1	2	13	5	1	2
MUNGCKA	-	3	-	1	11	8	4	2

APPENDIX C

PREGNANCIES

<u>Village</u>	<u>Number</u>
BIROP	12
WENE	5
KEITA	5
ABUA	7
EGARI	4
ANGAMANDA	2
KONIA	7
KUMA	1
TIAREG	6
KUNDAGA	1
DIMIPA	4
KORN	2
TENTE	3
WOGIA	2
PANGAL	5
KAMBAL	2
GABATATA	2
ECL	4
KUEGURA	3

APPENDIX D

PAVING ACCOUNTS

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
BIRCP	NIL
KINIB	869
KIITA	NIL
ABUA	887
AGARI	8414
ANCAMANDA	835
FOBIA	8283
KUBA	8380
KIAREG	8695
KUEBAGA	857
DIMIFA	NIL
EORS	8281
TINTX	8427
SCDIA	865
PANGAL	NIL
KAMBAL	818
WABAN/TA	8137
BOL	8202
MUNGUSA	8183
	<hr/>
	83433



Original HQ

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number MENDI PATROL NO. 3 of 1971/72.
 Subdistrict MENDI.
 District SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.
 Type of Patrol CENSUS.
 Patrol Conducted by A.J. BALSTEAD - Assistant Patrol Officer.
 Area Patrolled Kambiri Census Division
 (Council and/or Mendi Local Government Council.
 Census Division/s.)
 Personnel Accompanying Patrol
Mr. N. Clements (Leprosy Control)
Thomas Maia - Interpreter...
Constable Kvanol
Zebedee (A.P.O. Mendi Hospital)
 Duration of Patrol—from 9 / 8 / 71 to 21 / 8 / 71.
 No. of Days 12 days.
 Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: Mendi Patrol No. 15 of 1970/71.
 Date JULY. Duration
 Objects of Patrol (Briefly) 1. Conduct Census.
2. Undertake Area Study.
3. Talks on Political, Social and Economic Development.
4. Assist Leprosy Mission.
 Total Population of Area Patrolled 5,105.

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner.

*Area study part
on file*

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

67-15-4

16th December, 1971

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI

MENDI PATROL NO. 3 of 1971/72

Your reference 67-3-2 dated 2nd November, 1971.

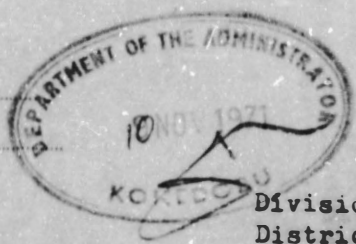
I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. A.J. Halstead of Kambiri Census Division.

With reference sections (O) and (P) on Page 6 of the Area Study Mr. Halstead should be made aware of the instruction that area studies, being filed separately, are to be complete in themselves. Duplication of the exact information in the relevant section of the Situation Report would have been quite acceptable.

(S.J. PEARSALL)
s/Secretary.



Telegram
Telephone
Our Reference 67-3-2
If calling ask for
Mr.



In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator.

Division of District Administration,
District Office,
MENDI

2nd November, 1971

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

MENDI PATROL. NO. 3. of 1971/72

Please find enclosed the original and one copy of the above report submitted by Mr. A.J. Halstead, APO. There is no covering memorandum from the ADC Mendi - who has departed on leave.

Comments.

1. A neat and tidy report which gives a fair appreciation of the area, however far more detail is required to make a full assessment of what is required.
2. The next area study must not be restricted to only twelve days.
3. The people in this division have an excellent opportunity to develop cash crops and take advantage of the excellent road communication with Mendi and later Mt. Hagen.
4. The CYB at IEBI have clearly indicated what can be done with a rather unattractive piece of ground, and I am inclined to believe the Kambiri people have failed to benefit from this example as they are not in favour of the hard work involved. There is also the counter attraction of working for wages and at the present time work is readily available.

D.J. Clancy

D.J. CLANCY
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

8:8: A.D.C. Mendi
Mr. A. Halstead,
APO.Mendi.

67-3-2

Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
MENDI.

13th October, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
MENDI.

MENDI PATROL NO. 3 OF 1971/72

Please find attached Patrol Report submitted by Mr. A.J. Halstead, Assistant Patrol Officer, as per instructions.

Unfortunately the Report is not as detailed as I would have liked but because of interruptions, namely the Mt. Hagen Show, and a new appointment as Council Adviser to the Lai Valley Council the Report has had to be delayed and limited in information. I apologise for the inconvenience caused.

The Census figures do not balance with the figures from the previous Census. This is due to entries made by Mendi Local Government Council Clerks when undertaking Council Tax Patrols.

Report No. 3 of 1971/72.

Sub-District - Mendi.

District: Southern Highlands.

COUNCIL: Mendi Local Government Council.

Patrol Conducted by:

A.J. Halstead (Assistant Patrol Officer)

Area Patrolled:

Kambiri Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying:

Mr. N. Clements (Leprosy Control)
Thomas Maia - Interpreter.
Constable Kwamoi.
Zebedee (A.P.O. Mendi Hospital)

Duration of Patrol:

12 days.

Last Patrol to the Area:

Patrol No. 15 of 1970/71.

Objects of Patrol:

Conduct Census.
Revise Area Study.
Assist Leprosy Survey.

Total Population of Area Patrolled:

5,104.

Map Reference:

Map is attached.

Village Population Register:

Enclosed.

For your information and onwarding please.


(A.J. Halstead)
Assistant Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

178

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

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District
Administration,
Sub-District Office,
MENDI.

28th July, 1971.

Mr. A.J. Halstead,
Assistant Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
MENDI.

MENDI PATROL NO 3 of 1971/72 : KARINTS
AND KAMBIRI CENSUS DIVISION.

Please be prepared to depart next week for a patrol to the Karints and Kambiri Census Divisions. You are to do the Karints first, and then at the conclusion you are to do the Kambiri when the Leprosy Survey Team is ready, which will probably be about a week after you finish the Karints.

OBJECT OF PATROL.

1. Census Revision of both divisions,
2. Compile an area study of both divisions.
3. Inspect all agricultural projects in both divisions. Try to generate enthusiasm for agricultural development. Give advice and assistance to owners of projects. Talk to the owners of projects about their projects.
4. Inspect all roads and bridges carefully. See that all groups are maintaining them.
5. Assist the Leprosy Survey Team as much as possible. Be firm and persistent regarding census particularly with the Leprosy team. If people are absent stop until they turn up @ within reason of course.
6. Inspect schools and discuss education with them, check on maintenance of teacher's residences and adequacy of issue furniture.
7. Have political education discussions with the people and at the schools.
8. Be on the lookout for tracts of land the people would be willing to sell to the administration which would be suitable for resettlement projects.
9. General administration when and where necessary.

On no account is the patrol to be rushed. Spend enough time on patrol to do a good area study. Do your census figures for each village immediately after the census of that village.

You will have difficulty balancing census figures because of several factors, this is understood.

K.A. Bond

(K.A. BOND)

Assistant District Commissioner.

MENDI PATROL NO. 3 OF 1971/72

Patrol Diary.

- 9-8-71 0745: Reported Sub-District Office. Prepared supplies for Patrol. Proceeded to Aisaia Road Camp by car. Camped night at Aisaia.
- 10/8/71 0700: Walked to Pundia. About two hours walk along bush track - fair condition. Inspected economic development en route. Talked to villagers about Social, Economic and Political development. Inspected gardens, school at Pundia. Camped night at Pundia.
- 11/8/71 0800: Conducted Census at Pundia, Limbiali. Villagers also attended. Talks with village people. Walked to Limbiali and inspected village. Returned to Pundia. Camped night at Pundia.
- 12/8/71 0800: Walked to Aisaia - about two hours walk. Conducted Census at Aisaia. Talks on Political, Social and Economic development. Camped night at Aisaia.
- 13/8/71 Moved effects to Omi. Proceeded to Mendi by car for discussions with Assistant District Commissioner. Camped night at Mendi.
- 14/8/71 Observed at Mendi. Camped night at Mendi.
- 15/8/71 Observed at Mendi. Camped night at Mendi.
- 16/8/71 0745: Reported Sub-District Office. Organised supplies. Proceeded to Omi by car. Conducted Census at Omi. Talks on Social, Political and economic development. Camped night at Omi.
- 17/8/71 Proceeded to Iebi. Conducted census at Iebi. Talks on Social, economic and Political development. Camped night at Iebi.
- 18/8/71 0800: Completed census at Iebi. Proceeded to Lumbi. No rest house at Lumbi. Proceeded to Mendi by car and camped night at Mendi.
- 19/8/71 0800: Proceeded to Lumbi and conducted census at Lumbi. Talks on social, political and economic development. Proceeded to Tutama. Camped night at Tutama.
- 20/8/71 Conducted census at Tutama. Talks on social, political and economic development. 1400 hours. Proceeded to Mendi. Camped night at Mendi.
- 21/8/71 Patrol completed by Mr. N.J. Spence, Patrol Officer while I attended Mt. Hagen Show on duty.

Patrol Completed.

No. of Patrol Days: 12 days.
Nights camped out : 7

SITUATION REPORT

A. POLITICAL

Talks were given at each of the seven villages visited on the eleven topics listed in the Political Education handbook.

On the whole people had a fairly good understanding of the various subjects compared to the other areas previously visited. This is probably due to the constant patrolling and supervision of labour on the Mendi-Lalibu road by Departmental Officers.

(a) National Unity.

People, generally, seem to be frightened of the consequences of Independence and self-government. The local people think that the coastal people and other Highlanders will come and try to make trouble. Reassurance was given along the lines that if the country is to progress the people of the Southern Highlands District must use and respect the ideas and assistance of experts from other Districts. Pictures of the new flag were shown to all people. They were also told that the House of Assembly had decided on the name Papua New Guinea as the name of their country.

(b) Elections.

Because of the approaching House of Assembly Elections many questions were asked by the people concerning the type of person they should nominate, how a person is nominated to the House of Assembly and when the elections will eventuate. Answers were given to the questions supplemented by talks on preferential voting and the importance of a secret ballot. The system of preferential voting still presented a problem.

(c) Local Government.

Because of the proximity of the Mendi Local Government Council election talks were given to the people on the functions of Councillors and the important role they play in the implementation of economic, social and political development of the area.

The choice of a suitable Councillor was stressed. Usually some ineffectual member of the village is elected and is unable to manage the affairs of the village let alone fight for the rights of his particular area.

(d) Taxation.

Information regarding the use of personal tax and how money is used to develop an area through Council Administration was given.

Talks were given on the method of using a Savings Bank Account. People generally were very hazy about it and more or less inferred that it was easier to keep money hidden near the house than walk into Mendi and put it into the bank.

(e) House of Assembly and Members of the House of Assembly.

Information was given concerning the present activities in the House and how their Member is fighting for their District in regards to funds and development.

It was explained that not only is it the Members task to represent their District but also the role of the people to push ahead by themselves on a self-help basis.

It was impossible to discuss all the topics in the section because of its magnitude.

(f) Public Service.

This section was not explained at length but was interrelated with the other topics.

(g) Courts and Law.

Because the section on Government was concentrated on, the aspects of law and order were not dealt with.

(h) Political Parties and (i) Independence and Self Government.

These two sections were correlated with Sections (a) and (b). The functions of a political party was simply explained. People generally had little concept in this step of political advancement.

However, the achievement of self-government and Independence was stressed and efforts were made to reassure people of its implication.

B. ECONOMIC.

Section (M) and (N) of the Area Study deal satisfactorily with economic development.

However, the impact of the Mendi-Ialibu Road is particularly relevant to this Census Division. Because of the availability of wages from contract labour, people have neglected their gardens and projects. The general standard of gardens throughout was poor and I feel a local shortage will eventuate very shortly.

There is relatively no significant economic development of an agricultural extension nature in the area except at the Iebi Corrective Institution.

This project, I feel, is a perfect example to the surrounding villages on how to make the best use of the land. The soil is particularly non-fertile throughout the area, but with careful draining and tilling of the soil an economic crop can be produced. The new Corrective Institution was pointed out to the people as an excellent example.

C. SOCIAL.

The greater part of the area is satisfactorily served by schools although there is need of one at Aisaia. This would serve the villages of OMAI, AISAISA, PUNDIA and LIMBIALI.

(b) Health.

The various Aid Posts scattered along the Mendi-Ialibu Road provided essential clinical services to all the villages.

Other community services are discussed in the Area Study sections of the Report.

D. MISCELLANEOUS.

The whole area patrolled is governed by the construction of the Mendi-Ialibu Road.

Although this road provides an income for many people adjacent to the work area the long term implications are debatable. The people

have received more contact politically and socially than most in the Mendi Sub-District and yet I think will suffer more economically in the long run.

There is no doubt that the Highway is a necessity and will benefit the whole Southern Highlands District enormously but the actual agricultural economy of the nearby people is lacking.

E. SUMMARY.

I am disappointed that not enough time was spent in the area. However, due to duty at the Mount Hagen Show and other Administration duties afterwards, I was not able to study the area as fully as I would have liked.

The people have had plenty of contact during the last two years compared to other parts of the Sub-District.

The Leprosy Mission completed their duties satisfactorily and will submit a report to the Department of Public Health to be forwarded.

(A.J. HALSTEAD)
Assistant Patrol Officer.

AREA STUDY

A. INTRODUCTION

(a) Geographical Description.

The Kambiri Census Division extends from Mendi township to the South slopes of Mt. Giluwe. It is joined to the North by the Upper Mendi Census Division, the West by the Kambiri Census Division and the Southern portion extends to the Kagua and Ialibu Sub-Districts.

It has typical Highlands topography. The kumai and pit-pit covered low-lying areas extend from Mendi to Limbiali, broken by steep gorges containing fast flowing rivers with dense tropical vegetation.

The area borders the slopes of Mt. Giluwe which contains vast quantities of high standard timber, the altitude varying from about 5,500 feet in Mendi to about 6,500 feet at Pundia. The annual rainfall of Mendi recorded for the year 1970 is 150" giving a fair average for the remainder of the area.

The soil is suitable for growing local products such as kau-kau and taro but is unsuitable for any type of intensive agriculture due to constant leaching of the ground.

(b) Accessibility.

The area is serviced by the Mendi-Ialibu road as far as Aissisa. This is the proposed Southern Highlands Highway to be linked to Mt. Hagen. The villages of Pundia and Limbiali are only accessible by rough walking tracks.

The Tutama area is serviced by a rough bush road needing extensive road maintenance.

The Mendi aerodrome provides adequate air service facilities to all parts of Papua New Guinea.

(c) Influence of Administration Contact.

The consolidation of Administration contact of the area began after the 1950's when the Station of Mendi was opened. Continuous patrolling since then has brought the people completely under the influence of the Administration. There is no evidence of cargo cults or other movements in the area.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) Village Population Register is attached. The migrations, births and deaths do not correspond with the 1969 census figures because of incorrect alterations made at times other than Census. Therefore it is impossible to correlate the neo-mortality rate. Many of the deaths recorded, especially in the older and younger age groups were caused by the Influenza epidemic.

(b) All villages except Pundia and Limbiali are linked by road. Pundia is accessible by walking track only, approximately two hours walk from Aissisa and Limbiali is approximately one hours walk from Pundia. See attached Map for reference.

(c) The majority of absentees are employed by Department of Public Works on the Mendi-Ialibu Road. Those people close to Mendi are employed by local businesses in the town and general town agencies.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) The Social groupings in the area are clans and sub-clans. See Appendix "A" for details of each village.

(b) The functional social unit is the clan which in turn is divided into various sub-clans. The clans are patrilineal.

When discussing the beliefs and ancestry of the Tutama line the following story evolved.

These people believe that many thousands of years ago there was an old woman named EBINU who lived on the earth. Ebinu first produced snakes, pigs, flies and all kinds of animals and placed them round and about.

When this was completed she gave to the ground, grass, kumai, plus all the natural vegetations except trees. The various types of trees then followed.

Then she carried a type of bird similar to a bat. This bat had the facial features of a man.

According to all legends passed down by generation to generation this bat carried a man to live on the earth.

The first man's name was MOLUP. He then decided to go to Poroma where he married a woman by the name of WOWAMI. They then settled at UMBIMI near where the Transport Depot now stands. Apparently some pine trees are now standing at the exact spot.

MOLUP had two children WEBEL DOLU and OBIAM who are known as the "TUMBUMA".

Dolu had many wives and many children. One clan went to settle at TETA and TUTAM. This was called the Andiap clan. They migrated to Tutam because there was not enough ground for all at Teta.

From then on many generations evolved and the present children of Tutam were able to be traced right through their father's line.

(c) There is one local dialect prominent in the Census Division namely MENDENGAL. This dialect is prominent among the majority of clans in the Mendi Sub-District.

(d) The relationship between social groups seem to be harmonious throughout the area, both inside and outside the Mendi Sub-District.

However, one particular clan known as the Ambia clan are not accepted anywhere in the area. The members of this clan are widely scattered over the Mendi Sub-District. The clan first originated near Omai. In 1969, the Lands Title Commission ordered the clan off the Omai ground because they had no right to use it. Since then they have dispersed to Pundia, Limbiali, Aisaisa, Iebi, and Umbimu. Apparently in the past their men were unable to secure land by conquest because of their inferiority and so now do not own any land.

D. LEADERSHIP.

(a) Due to the patrol being cut short I was only able to investigate three village leaders. See Appendix "B" for details.

It is particularly difficult to find the traditional leaders, because "Councillors" and "Committers" are usually "front" men elected by the hidden leaders.

(b) See Appendix "B" for details.

(c) Traditional leadership was inherited if the son was able to live up to his father otherwise it was acquired. He was the person who was able to talk out strongly to both his own people and to clans who were friendly associated with him but leaders to a lesser extent were the old headmen of the clans. Persons who acquired great wealth also had some influence. This pattern still seems to exist. However, when choosing Councillors the people tend to choose a younger, more educated person.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) Large areas of land were obtained initially by a clan or tribe through purchase, conquest or merely by the fact that the group was first to settle on the ground.

A member of the clan would then plant and have full rights over a certain portion of his choice which became, in time, an area of ground used by his extended family.

The user had full rights of disposal etc., and normally it was handed down to the sons.

Women did not usually inherit land but the right of ownership could be passed through the female line. A single woman can own ground until she marries. When married the land goes to her father or her brother.

(b) See Appendix "C".

The people have acquired a small degree of knowledge concerning the system of tenure conversion.

Land for the Gmai and Limbiali quarries, the new Corrective Institute Branch area at Iebi and several small areas for schools has in the past been purchased by the Administration.

At Iebi the people were asked to sell more land in order that the Corrective Institute Branch could be extended. They stated that they would not sell anymore land because they were afraid that they would not have room enough for gardens etc.

They also stated that the Administration did not pay adequate sums for the areas already purchased.

(c) There was no evidence of cash cropping on an extensive scale.

F. LITERACY.

(a) See Appendix "D".

(b) Very few people are literate in the English language. In occasional two or three in each village who have previously attended a school can speak English. The effect of the schools at KIBURU, OIARIP and MENDI have not sufficient impact on the local population as yet.

The majority of people between ten years and twenty-five years can speak Pidgin English.

(c) The majority of these people who have received higher education are at present attending High School, University and Teacher's College.

There are a few young people who have completed Standard 6 scattered around the villages.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| (d) BEDE MAPUN | Kambegibu | University | Port Moresby. |
| FRANCIS AWES | Kiburu | University | Port Moresby. |
| JOSEPH KEPIAM | Kioruru | University | Port Moresby. |

DOMINIC DEA
PATRICK OSEF
TIMON OMBIORU

Kambegibu
Kambegibu
Oiarip

Goroka Teacher's College
Goroka Teacher's College
Administration College
Port Moresby.

No people are receiving higher education in Australia.

(e) Except for the schoolteachers in the area only a few people even read a newspaper or news itez. There were ten radios in the whole Census Division owned by individual people.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) The general construction and neatness of the houses is very good and all are typical Highland houses built low to the ground and well-sealed. The frame is usually made of wood and covered with either matted kunai or pit-pit grass. The houses are scattered in groups of three, together with an occasional 'long' house used for ceremonies at the sing-sing ground. Each group usually consists of a 'haus-man', 'Haus-meri and haus-pig', and a 'haus-moon 'sik' house. One is for the men, one for the women, pigs and children, and the other for when the women is either pregnant or menstruating. Very few men sleep with their wives on a simply family basis.

Each group of houses usually has a bush-toilet which is not always used. General rubbish is usually burned leaving a remarkably clean country-side.

Clothing is usually the basic string-net lap-lap type covering around the waist with leaves in the rear. Women use a reedy material instead and usually have a cloth covering of some description. There is an assortment of European clothing on certain individuals - usually those who have worked on the Coast or in the town.

Pots, pans and tin plates are used indifferently from village to village together with the occasional cup and spoon. The axe still seems to be the main tool for all manner of tasks.

(b) Kau-kau is cooked in it's basic form together with an assortment of local 'greens'. Occasionally there is a meal with tinned fish and rice and sometimes sugar and locally grown vegetables are consumed. Pig is only eaten at ceremonial occasions.

(c) The only Community project is the regular visit of the Infant Welfare Clinic. There is no other community activities or sport in the area.

H. MISSIONS.

(a) The Missions in the area are the United Church, Capuchin and Lutheran Missions.

There seems to be no conflict between the different groups.

See Appendix "G" for details.

(b) See Appendix "G" for details.

(c) The Capuchin Mission would be the most influential in the area. Most people attach themselves to a denomination and have a favourable attitude towards their Church.

I. NON-INDIGINES.

(a) There are no non-indigenous plantations or factories in the area.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Not applicable.

J. COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Roads.

The area is serviced by the new Mendi-Ialibu Road as far as Aisaia. This is the proposed Southern Highlands Highway. For details of this road see Mendi Patrol Reports 1969/71 - Labour supervision on Mendi-Ialibu Road.

Tutam is provided for by a small bush track. This should be upgraded and extended to service all the people in the area.

At a later date thought could be given to constructing a road from Aisaia to Limbiali and Pundia. This will probably eventuate when the Mendi-Ialibu Road reaches the Aknua Gorge. Above average stands of timber are available in this area and a road would provide an avenue for marketing.

(b) SEA. Not applicable.

(c) AIR. The Mendi aerodrome provides adequate facilities for air transport. It is 4,000' in length and is classified as Category "A". Air Services - see Ansett Airlines and T.A.A. Airlines for schedules.

(d) Rivers. This section is not applicable as the rivers in the area are not navigable by small craft.

K. TECHNICAL - CLERICAL SKILLS.

Any qualified tradesmen or people with clerical skills are employed by Government Departments in Mendi or by private enterprise. There was no evidence of these people wasting time in villages because of the availability of this type of work in the town.

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

This section is discussed fully in the Situation Report section.

M. ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) The number of economic trees is difficult to estimate in this area. The villages in general have few trees in this regard. People obtain their timber from the ridges adjacent to the pit-pit covered valleys. Ample supplies of timber for future use are present in these areas.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) No coffee or pyrethrum was noticed in the area. Timber for firewood is the only usable material.

(d) There is no organised market gardening on a large scale in the area. However, families bring small amounts of kau-kau and European vegetables to the market in Mendi. This income is difficult to estimate in monetary terms.

(e) Many local people are employed by the Department of Public Works on the Mendi-Ialibu Road, both as salary earners and contract workers.

The average contract worker would earn about \$4 a week plus food, while the Salary workers are paid rates as stated below.

1st Year	\$8.00	a fortnight.
2nd Year	\$8.25	a fortnight.
3rd Year	\$8.50	a fortnight.

If rations are issued in lieu of wages then \$2.50 is deducted from their wages per fortnight.

People living close to the town are employed in various capacities as domestics, labourers, casual workers etc., by private enterprise, Department of Public Works and European people.

Wages vary according to the ability of the person concerned.

(f) There are no Cooperatives, Rural Progress Societies or Marketing Societies in the area.

(g) There is only one entrepreneur in the area, Tom Salle. See Appendix for details.

(h) People were not willing to divulge the amounts in their pass-books. The Local bank agencies do not have records of amounts in Pass-books.

(i) There is little difficulty in people meeting their tax obligations.

(j) This figure is practically impossible to obtain because there is no check made of income derived from the sale of market produce, pigs, kina shells etc.

(k) At present marketing facilities are limited because of the high rate of road and air freight. However, when the Mendi-Ialibu road is completed a ready avenue for cheap freight will eventuate.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a)b. In areas around Iebi and Tutam people could undertake market gardening or cattle projects on a large scale. However, to accomplish this the land would have to be drained and properly tilled. The Iebi Corrective Institution Branch should be an example to all villages nearby for agricultural extension methods.

(c) I doubt whether wage earning could be increased. This is due to maximum employment by Department of Public Works on Mendi-Ialibu road at present.

(d) It is unlikely that a fishing industry could be introduced.

Timber Industry investigations are at present being conducted by the Forestry Department.

Commercial pig and cattle projects are possible in this area if the people can be convinced to sub-divide the land accordingly or learn the business of rearing their animals on a commercial basis.

O. ATTITUDES TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

See Section A (c) of the Situation Report.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

See Section A of the Situation Report for details.

APPENDIX 'A'

VILLAGE	CLAN	SUB-CLAN
PUNDIA	MOI	Pereri, Pundia, Moi, Ambia, Yoteraba, Nerola, Perepi, Naburup.
LIMBIAJI	MOI	Perebea, Pererat, Arabia, Walimoburu, Tanduanda, Timarabe.
AISAISA		Marep, Parambi, Uniariba, Nemola, Tamru, Yotoroba.
OMAI	UNIARIP	Musiniariy, Melep, Imarip, Vagitarip, Marebo, Ulv, Nemola, Koniniariba, Troi uniarip.
IEBI	OINAIRIP	Peru - oinairip, Pinolul - Oinairip, Koininiarip, Yamburen-oinairip, Ate, Biol-oinairip, Alat-oinairip, Ulibinki-abe.
TUTAM	ANDIAP	Tegibu, Enge, Moitegibu, Iamiegibu, Mutuberi, Karabasoit, Lapangarip, Aiyap, Arniberi. Sikap.
LUMBI	MOITEKIBU	Pipal, Subi, Kala, Kalabimat, Kibu, Sombia, Kalu, Kambegibu, Lebarip, Paic, Pikparo, Maupabe, Mukayokan, Munba, Tengerip, Tubip.
UMBIMI	ANDIAP SURUP	Sikabo, Jabala, Endep, Some, Pobe.
LONK	LONGO	Ulape, Yalome, Tunju.
TETA		Murus, Rose, Yet, Alu, Tunju.
KIBURU	OLU	Indialu, Rotuberi, Embiala, Undirial, Lowe, Puribal, Kiwaperi.
OIYARIP	PURIBA	Pundiripere, Alapiri, Komba puliba, Peregeniniuane.
MOISA	IMBARU	Ibundutup, Wabalipa, Gae, Ibimia.
KAMBEGIBU	WABI	Soliame, Tundayame, Tregibu.

APPENDIX "B"

LUMBI

TOM SALLE.

Owms Tradestore. Wholesale and retail.
Small mixed farm - Cows, pigs, fowls,
geese.

Age about 22 years. One wife.
Averages about \$22 a week in store.
No convictions. Pro Administration.

PUNDIA

IAINI KARA.

Has one wife and two children.
Travelled extensively through the Territory,
to Hagen, Chimbu, Goroka, Port Moresby.
Previously a Village Constable.

Attends Lutheran Church.
No convictions. Pro Administration.

PUNDIA

PUI K'IBU

Has six wives and twelve children.
Headman of Pundia.

Has not travelled anywhere but Mendi.
One of the few 'big-men' left in Mendi.
No convictions. Pro Administration.

APPENDIX " C "

NAME OF LAND	S.D.O. FILE	AREA (HECTARES)	OWNER
KANNAREA (Onda)	15-5-70	19.60	P.W.D. (Quarry)
KIMIGIA (LUNDI)	35-5- 5	10.5	P.W.D. (Quarry)
BUI	35-5-11	93.0	C.I.B.
BUI NO.1	35-5-12	89.0	D.A.S.F.
PUNDADA	35-5-3	5.0	Education.
PUNDURAL	35-5-10	74.2	D.A.S.F.
AKUBIA	35-5-75	1.21	Mr. S. Morgan BUSINESS

N.B.

CAPUCHIN MISSION, (MENDI) LAND NOT INCLUDED IN THIS APPENDIX.

APPENDIX "D"

SCHOOLS	MISSION OR ADMINISTRATION	NO. OF TEACHERS			CLASSES	
		B.	G.	T.		
IEBI	MISSION	27	6	33	2	Prep. Standard 1
		18	18	36		
OIYARIP	ADMIN.	25	10	35	3	Standard 1 Standard 2 Standard 5
		18	16	34		
		13	-	13		
KIBURU	ADMIN.	16	6	22	4	Standard 1 Standard 2 Standard 3 Standard 5 Standard 6
		14	6	20		
		13	15	28		
		8	1	9		
		10	2	12		
NORTH MENDI	ADMIN.	29	15	44	12	Prep. Standard 1 Standard 2 Standard 3 Standard 4 Standard 5 Standard 6
		26	12	38		
		43	24	67		
		43	30	73		
		39	11	50		
		48	13	61		
KUMIN	MISSION	35	19	54	7	Prep. Standard 1 Standard 2 Standard 3 Standard 4 Standard 5 Standard 6
		23	17	40		
		25	11	36		
		20	12	32		
		18	18	36		
		19	18	37		
		19	13	32		
13	12	25				

APPENDIX "G"

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>MISSION</u>	<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>PERSONNEL</u>
PUNDIA	LUTHERAN	Sunday 10 a.m.	Evangelist
AISAISA	LUTHERAN	Sunday 7 p.m.	Evangelist
OMAI	LUTHERAN	Daily 7 p.m.	Evangelist
IEBI	R.C.	Sunday 12 p.m. Wednesday "	Priest
LUMBI	U/Church LUTHERAN	Building but no service. Daily 6 p.m.	Evangelist.
TUTAM	R/C.	Sunday 10 a.m. Friday 10 a.m.	Priest.
OIARIP	R/C.	Sunday 9 a.m.	Priest.

N.B. All the other villages are close to Mendi and attend the Services conducted by the Capuchin Mission, Mendi and the United Church, Mendi.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number Mendi Patrol No.4 of 1971/72

Subdistrict Mendi

District Southern Highlands

Type of Patrol Special

Patrol Conducted by A.J.Halstead - Assistant Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled
(Council and/or
Census Division/s.) Lai Valley Local Government Council.
Lai Valley Census Division

Personnel Accompanying Patrol
Mr. Kingston Isari-Local Government Assistant, Mendi.
Constable Komba - First Class No. 0862
Constable Kumo - First Class No. 1777
Four Mendi High School Students.

Duration of Patrol—from 31/8/71 to 15/9/71

No. of Days 10 - 7 nights camped out.

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: June 1971

Date June 1971 Duration

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) Conduct the Lai Valley Local Government Council elections.

Total Population of Area Patrolled 6,663

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

OR:SP

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOUJ.

67-15-10

16th December, 1971

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI

MENDI PATROL NO. 4 of 1971/72

Your reference 67-3-2 of 15th November, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special
Report by Mr. A. Halstead of Lal Valley Census
Division.

(S.J. PEARSALL)
a/Secretary



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-15-10

(11)

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

67-3-2



In Reply
Please Quote

No.

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

15th November, 1971

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

MENDI PATROL NO. 4 of 1971/72

Please find enclosed the original and one copy of the above report submitted by Mr. T. Halstead APO, together with covering memorandum 40-6-2 dated 9th November 1971 from the DLGO Mendi.

Comments.

1. The matter of Malsala Village refusing to vote because they pay tax to the Kandep Council is noted and the ADC Mendi will be directed to confer with the OIC Kandep.

2. The Lai Valley Council is well established now and the people have shown a good degree of interest and co-operation. It may be possible to post an officer permanently to Munihu to look after this Council as well as carrying out general field duties.

D.J. Clancy
D.J. CLANCY
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. A.D.C. Mendi

c.c. Mr. T. Halstead, APO, Mendi

c.c. DLGO, Mendi



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

9

In Reply

40-6-2

10

Office of Local Government,
Southern Highlands District,
P.O. BOX 101,
MENDI.

9th November, 1971.

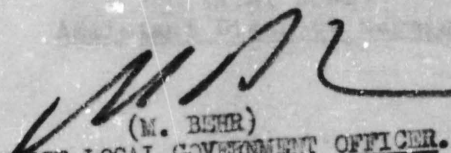
District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

MENDI PATROL REPORT NO 4 of 1971/72.

I attach three copies of the above report for your information and forwarding to the Secretary.

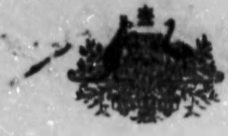
As the patrol was purely carried out for the election of Councillors to the Lai Valley Local Government Council, little comment is required.

Page 3 of the report is pertinent, however as the people living in border villages, will have to be told emphatically which council they reside in and therefore to which council their obligations lie.


(M. BEHR)
DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICER.

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

Mr. A.J. Halstead,
P.O. Box 73,
MENDI.



Telegram
Telephone
Our Reference 67-3-2
If calling ask for
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration.

Sub-District Office,
MENDI.

30th August, 1971.

Mr. A.J. Halstead,
Sub-District Office,
MENDI.

MENDI SPECIAL PATROL NO.4 of 1971/72

Please prepare tomorrow to commence the Local Government Elections in the Lai Valley.

I have appointed yourself and Mr. Kingston Asari, Assistant Returning Officers for these Elections.

Both yourself and Mr. Asari have publicised the coming elections.

Of course you are to carry out general Administrative duties if time permits and the situation requires it.

However, you do not have much time to spare at all and are to concentrate in getting the Elections done in the time allowed.

Should you have any enquiries or uncertainties please approach me.

K.A. Bond
(K.A. BOND)

Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

8

Telex
Telephone
Our Reference: 67-2-2
If calling ask for
M.

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District
Administration,
Sub-District Office,
MENDI,
Southern Highlands District,

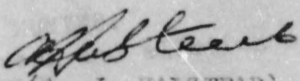
17th September, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
MENDI.

MENDI PATROL NO. 4 of 1971/72

Patrol Conducted by:	A.J. Halstead (Assistant Patrol Officer)
Area Patrolled:	Lai Valley Census Division.
Personnel Accompanying:	Kingston Isari. (Local Government Assistant) Constable Komba No. 0862. Constable Kuamoi No. 1777 Four Mendi High School Students.
Duration of Patrol:	31/8/71 to 15/9/71. 10 Patrol days. 7 Nights camped out.
Last Patrol to the Area:	June, 1971.
Objects of Patrol:	Conduct Lai Valley Local Government Council Elections.
Map Reference:	Map is attached.
Situation Report:	Not enclosed as per instructions.

For your information and onforwarding please,


(A. J. HALSTEAD)
Assistant Patrol Officer.

1

PATROL DIARY

- 31/8/71 1500. Departed for MUNIHU by car. Prepared for elections at MUNIHU. Camped night at MUNIHU.
- 1/9/71 0745. Conducted elections of TUMIA and KUIANDEO Wards at MUNIHU.
Completed election returns.
Camped night at MUNIHU.
- 2/9/71 0700. Proceeded to KAMB.
Conducted elections at KAMB.
Completed returns.
Returned to MUNIHU.
Camped night at MUNIHU.
- 3/9/71 0700. Proceeded to Kip.
Undertook elections at KIP.
Completed returns.
Returned to Mendi.
Camped night at Mendi.
- 4/9/71 Observed at Mendi.
- 5/9/71 1600. Proceeded to MUNIHU.
Camped night at MUNIHU.
- 6/9/71 0730. Conducted elections of MAPKEPOL and NENGEA at Munihu.
Completed returns.
Camped night at MUNIHU.
- 7/9/71 0700. Proceeded to SOBA.
Conducted elections at SOBA.
1400 hours. Returned to MUNIHU.
Camped night at MUNIHU.
- 8/9/71 0730. Walked to INJEDL.
Conducted elections at Injedl.
Completed returns.
Returned to Mendi.
Camped night at Mendi.
- 9/9/71 Observed at Mendi.
- 10/9/71 Observed at Mendi.
- 11/9/71)
12/9/71) National Day Weekend.
13/9/71)
- 14/9/71 0800. Proceeded to MUNIHU.
Attended to office work and election returns.
Camped night at MUNIHU.
- 15/9/71 0700. Walked to Manda.
Conducted elections at MANDA.
Completed returns.
Returned to Mendi.

Patrol Completed.

No. of Patrol Days 10 days.
No. of Nights Camped Out: 7 nights.

PATROL DIARY.
ELECTION PATROL - LAI VALLEY COUNCIL.

- 5/9/71. Departed Mendi at 4.30pm and spent over night at Munhui.
- 6/9/71. Departed Munhui at 745 am and walked to Kema Village. Conducted election at Kema. Afternoon walked to Tubip Village and conducted elections at Tubip. Slept at Tubip.
- 7/9/71. Departed Tubip at 7.45am and walked to Imilihama Village. spent 1 hour as, every had agreed to have Posu-Ank, the previous councillor to be their councillor again. Walked to Wap village and conducted an election at Wap. Afternoon walked to Marisete village. slept at Marisete.
- 8/9/71. Morning conducted an election at Marisete. Walked to Warib Village. Every had agreed to have the previous councillor to be their councillor for Warib village. Slept at Warib village.
- 9/9/71. Walked to Honda village and conducted election at Honda village. Walked back to Tubip village and slept at Tubip.
- 10/9/71. Departed Tubip at 800am and walked to Munhui. Afternoon returned to Mendi.

K. Is...
LGA. 1

5

Lai Valley Local Government Council,

17th September, 1971.

ELECTION REPORT

Forwarded is the report of the second election of the Lai Valley Local Government Council together with the Statistical returns.

1. TYPE AND DURATION OF PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

The previous Council Adviser undertook meetings concerning the conduct of Council Elections during his normal patrolling routine. By observation I could see that people understood voting procedures, methods of nominations, general rules of Council Administration and the purpose of paying taxes. Because of my appointment as Council Administrative Adviser one week after the Writ had been issued I had no time to conduct any pre-election activities.

2. MANNER OF ELECTIONS.

The Wards were divided into two sections. Mr. KINGSTON ASARI, Local Government Assistant, undertook elections at seven polling places while I completed the remaining twelve wards at six polling places. Four Mendi High School students were employed as Poll Clerks to assist in writing out ballot papers and recording votes. They completed their duties satisfactorily.

Nominations closed one hour after arrival in the village and the Council Roll of Electors was called out.

As each voter presented himself to the Poll Clerk, his vote was recorded by the 'whisper system'.

The ballot paper was then deposited in the ballot box by the voter.

The Assistant Returning Officer counted the votes immediately after the close of the poll in order that all people could see the result for themselves.

Scrutineers were nominated by the candidates to ensure that all was in order.

3. FEMININE INTEREST IN ELECTIONS.

There was not one female nomination for any ward in the whole electorate, 47% of the total votes recorded were those of women.

4. INCIDENTS. Nil.

5. ABSENTEEISM.

A low percentage of people were absent due to employment in Mendi, Nipa and the Highland Labour Scheme.

Other absentees were either wandering about the countryside or not interested in coming to the polling place. Therefore it would be hard to judge whether or not these people were interested in the Elections.

6. ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS.

The percentage of voters from each village is as follows:-

VILLAGE	% Male Votes		% Female Votes	
	1971/72	1970/71	1971/72	1970/71
HONDA	91.1%	(77.6%)	83.5%	(57.6%)
WARIBA	Non/Cont	(83.3%)	Non/Cont	(74.7%)
MONDA	69.2%	(67.6%)	78.2%	(72.3%)
MARISITE	73.2%	(92.5%)	75.2%	(75%)
HAP	91.4%	(88.2%)	81.9%	(97.1%)
IMILHAMA	Non/Cont	(83.3%)	Non/Cont	(97.2%)
SOBA	78.6%	(85.1%)	90.6%	(83.4%)
INJEDL	76.5%	(87.7%)	73.5%	(84.7%)
TUBIP	68.4%	(88.1%)	91.7%	(95.1%)
KEMA	56.2%	(91.2%)	75.0%	(81.5%)
MAPKEPOL	73.9%	(88.1%)	73.7%	(82.4%)
KUIANDA	79.6%	(76.8%)	64.8%	(70.0%)
NENGIA	67.2%	(81.5%)	56.8%	(93.6%)
TUMIA	68.3%	(82.6%)	60.7%	(86.2%)
KIP	Non/Cont	(78.5%)	Non/Cont	(88.8%)
KAMB	64.9%	(85.3%)	67.3%	(80.5%)
TUGUP	Non/Cont	(78.5%)	Non/Cont	(93.8%)
Average	73.7%	(82.8%)	69.6%	(82.6%)

Overall average 72% - 1971/72, and 82.7% - 1970/71.

The total average percentage of voters was notably less than last year.

Three informal votes were recorded. The Poll Clerks apparently missed recording these votes. In each case the poll would not have been affected.

It was observed in all wards that people tended to give one preference only. Second and third preferences had to be counted in the TUMIA ward. In all other wards the results were clear cut.

7. SUMMARY.

This was the second election of the Lai Valley Local Government Council and the results were quite satisfactory. 72% of the electors enrolled voted. Although the percentage is lower than the initial election the interest was still quite high.

Four of the wards were non-contested, namely IMILHAMA, TUGUP, KIP and WARIBA. The previous Councillors in these wards are popular as well as being hard workers for the Councils.

In the wards of SOBA, TUMIA and KAMB the old Councillors were defeated. They were defeated because they had taken their job very seriously insisting that people work on roads, projects etc., hence they were replaced by men who the people presume will be averse to work.

The whole village of MALALA did not vote because they refused to be regarded as part of the Lai Valley. They have paid tax to the Kandep Council even though they reside in the Lai Valley Council area. Next month the Assistant District Commissioner and the Council will attempt to rectify the situation.

Similarly one group at NOL, an area in the SOBA ward, refused to attend the Poll at SOBA. This group consists of approximately one hundred voters. They stated emphatically that they wanted a ward of their own. However they were informed that the matter would have to be discussed by the Council at the next Meeting.

In the remaining Wards the respective candidates had virtually easy wins and the election was merely a matter of formal procedure.

For your perusal and onforwarding please.

(A.J. HALSTEAD)
Assistant Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'A'

NEW COUNCILLORS ELECTED

<u>NAME</u>	<u>WARD</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>	<u>CLAN</u>	<u>SUBCLAN</u>	<u>REL.</u>
1. <u>MEMGAL KONGO</u>	TUMIA	30	Married Wife's Name IOMP/KEL	5	NOMAL	HEP	U.C.

COMMENTS: In the past was a village constable. Has spent two months in Mendi gaol for roadwork and eight months in Nipa gaol for fighting. Has only travelled within the Mendi Sub-District. Not a natural leader - "Front-man." Speaks local language only.

2. <u>JEFFREY BIAL</u>	SOBA	25	Married Wife's Name MARIA OBAS	None	KOMBOROP	KAISOMP	R.C.
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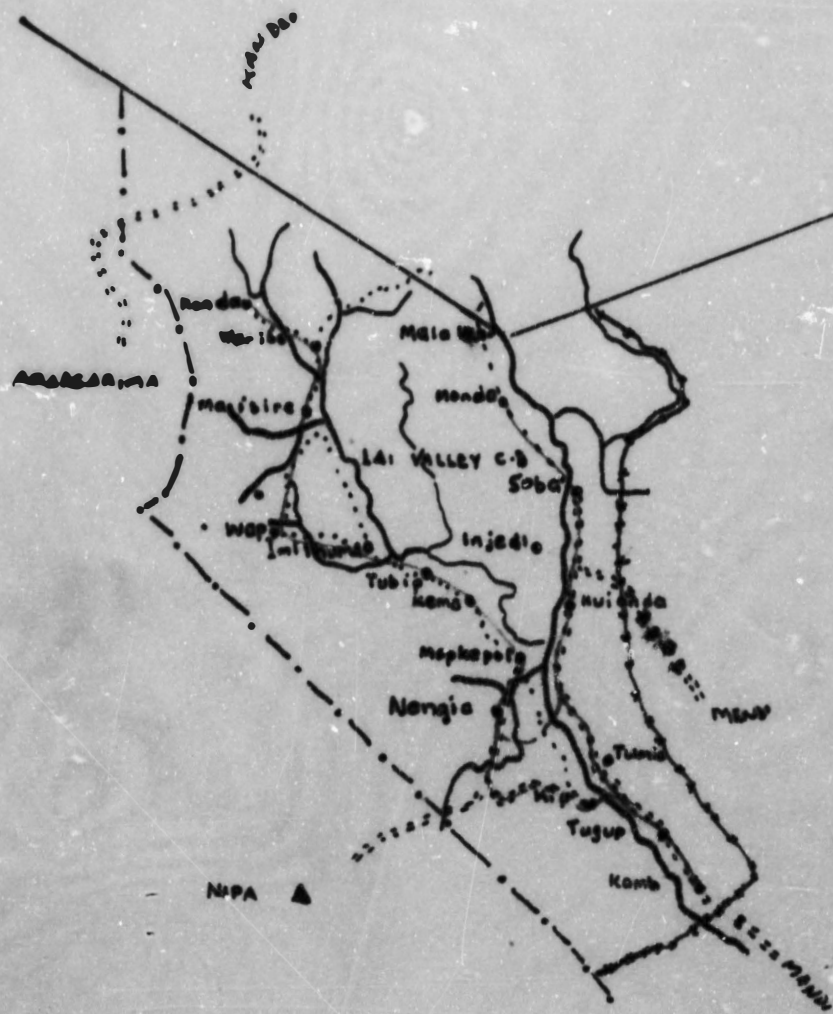
COMMENTS: Has spent two months in gaol for clan fighting. Has worked in Mt. Hagen and Erave on Mission Stations. Speaks English and Pidgin.

3. <u>SOMGOME MINDIPIA</u>	KOMB	25	Married Wife's Name TIBULIN	None	WABIAP	PA	U.C.
----------------------------	------	----	-----------------------------------	------	--------	----	------

COMMENTS: Has no criminal record. Has worked as a cargo boy at NIPA and KUNDIAWA. Does not seem to have much initiative.

4. <u>NANDIS LABON</u>	KEMA	50	Married Has two wives.	3			
------------------------	------	----	------------------------------	---	--	--	--

COMMENTS: Worked as a labourer at BEALA Plantation near MADANG for two years. Speaks Pidgin. Has been a Village Councillor. Served in gaol, sentenced for three months in 1970. Influential leader in his Village.



LEGEND

SCALE 1:250,000

- CENSUS CENTER
- CENSUS BORDER
- - - SUB-DISTRICT BORDER
- - - VEHICULAR ROAD
- WALKING TRACK

Surveyed by Joseph R. ...



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... MENDI PATROL NO. 6 of 1971/72

Sub-district..... MENDI

District..... SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS

Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by..... A.J. HALSTEAD

Area Patrolled..... LAI VALLEY CENSUS DIVISION

(Council and/or..... LAI VALLEY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

Duration of Patrol—from 27/9/71 to 8/12/71

No. of Days..... 38 (Broken) 2425 nights camped out.

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: PATROL NO. 6 1971/72

Date 5/10/70 - 3/8/71 Duration..... 68 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES

1. LAI VALLEY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

2. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION - LAI VALLEY CENSUS DIVISION

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 7,063

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

OA:MG

P.O. Box 2396,
KUNEDUBU.

57-15-27

2nd February, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

MENDI PATROL NO. 6 OF 1971-72.

Your reference 67-3-2 of 25/1/72.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report
by Mr. A. Halstead, A.P.O. of the Lal Valley Census Division.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DBA-67-15-27

13

Telegram
Telephone
Our Reference 67-3-2
If calling ask for
Mr.



In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
District Office,
MENDI S.H.D.

25th January, 1972.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU

MENDI PATROL NO. 6 OF 1971/72

Attached please find two copies of the above patrol report submitted by Mr. A.J. Halstead, Assistant Patrol Officer, together with covering comments by the Assistant District Commissioner, Mendi, and the District Local Government Officer.

Although the map submitted is of poor quality, on the whole Mr. Halstead has submitted a good report.

M.R. Haywood

M.R. HAYWOOD

a/ District Commissioner

40-C-2

12

Sub-District Office,
Office of Local Government
P.O. Box 101

ME I.

20th January, 1972.

The District Commissioner

MENDI.

MENDI PATROL NO 6 OF 1971/72

I attach three copies of the report for your information, comment and forwarding to the secretary.

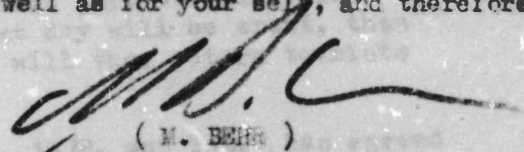
I am unsure as to what exactly is meant by Mr. Halstead in his statement that, "Tax Review patrols and Tax prosecution must be commenced early in the new year." Under the Local Government Ordinance, Sect 60(4) states,

" An Application for relief.....shall not, unless the Tax Review Committee otherwise for any special reason determines, be made after the expiration of a period of three months from the date on which the rule imposing the tax rate was made or after the date on which the tax or rate became payable, whichever is the later."

As the council tax rule was gazetted on the 7th June 1971, and its Tax Review Committee had been appointed by the Council on the 21st July, it would appear that those persons who have not yet paid their tax, should be summoned to court and not be given access to a Tax Review Committee.

I tend to disagree with Mr. Halstead that the Council is in "dire need" of a Council Clerk (paragraph (f) page 2) At present the Council is only a relatively small Council, with low revenue and the money spent on wages for a clerk can best be used elsewhere.

Mr. Halstead's final paragraph on page 4 is irrelevant. Whether or not I am aware of "....The situation as it stands," is immaterial, as the report is for the information of the Secretary as well as for your self, and therefore the situation must be reported upon.



(M. BEHR)

DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICER

c.c.

Mr. A. Halstead

c/- Sub-District Office

MENDI.

Assistant District Commissioner

MENDI.

67-3-2

Sub District Office,
MENDI. S.H.D.

17th January, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
District Office,
MENDI. S.H.D.

Subject: PATROL REPORT No.6 of 1971/72 -
A.J. HALSTEAD, A.P.O.

Please find attached the above-mentioned Patrol Report.

2. Mr HALSTEAD has carried out his patrol as instructed.

3. I have the following comments in reference to the Political Section of his situation report:

(f) A Local Government assistant has been temporarily posted to the Lai Council to help with the clerical work there. Mr Setshell Patrol Officer, has also taken up residence in the Lai and will be able to cope with this work. Because of the small size of the Council, and the shortage of available trained Council Clerks, I do not think anything can be done at this stage in order to employ such a unit.

(g) Since the beginning of November, 1971, the LAI Valley has been visited at least once a fortnight by myself and on all visits, all court cases have been heard. There no longer exists a back-log of cases to be heard, that are more than a week old.

4. With regard to Section B - ECONOMIC.

(f) Tourism.

A Tourist Company has been formed by two ex teachers from MENDI. A Mr JOLLY and Mr FURLONG. This venture has started and a local materials house is being built near MUNIEU at the cost of \$1,200.

Tours will be a four day jaunt worth \$159 per head, the tour being driven from Hagen to Mendi on the first day, overnight at MENDI, second day to the LAI where the next day will be spent, then return to MENDI on the 3rd day. Vehicles will then return tourists to Hagen on the 4th day.

The first tour is expected in June, 1972, and TALCO has agreed to have 10% of their tourists visit the LAI. This should mean about forty people visiting the valley each week.

5. For your information and onforwarding, please.


J.L. WELLINGTON.

Assistant District Commissioner.

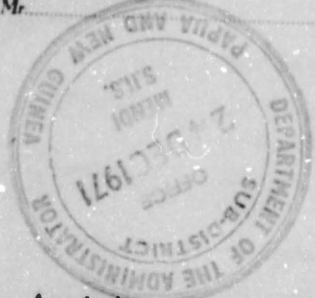


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

10

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-3-2
If calling ask for
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote
No.



Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
MENDI.

17th December, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
MENDI.

MENDI PATROL NO. 6 of 1971/72

Patrol Conducted by: A.J. Halstead A.P.O.
Area Patrolled: Lai Valley Census Division.
Personnel Accompanying Patrol: Nil.
Duration of Patrol: 27th September, 1971 -
8th December, 1971.
25 nights camped out.
Last Patrol To Area: Mendi Patrol No.6 of 1970/71.
Mr. P.D. Tozer A.P.O.
Objects of Patrol: 1. Council Administrative Duties for
Lai Valley Local Government Council.
2. General Administration - Lai Valley.
Attached.

Map Reference:

For your information, comments and onforwarding please.

A.J. Halstead
(A.J. HALSTEAD)
Assistant Patrol Officer.

2/11/71 Camped night at munnui.
 Council Meeting all day.
 Camped night at Munhui.
 3/11/71 - Returned to Mendi.
 6/11/71 General duties at Sub-District Office.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-3-2
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
MENDI.

20th September, 1971.

Mr. A.J. Halstead,
Assistant Patrol Officer,
MENDI.

PARBOL NO. 6 of 1971/72
MENDI - INSTRUCTIONS

1. I require you to prepare yourself to commence a patrol about the 27th of the month.
2. General administrative duties will be required of you in the Lai Valley, where you will take over the Lai Valley Council.
3. You will liaise with this Office from time to time with regard further duties and to keep me advised with your activities.

Trusting that you have an enjoyable patrol.

K.A. Bond

(K.A. BOND)
Assistant District Commissioner.

8

PATROL DIARY

- 27/9/71 Proceeded to Munhui. General duties - Road Maintenance.
Council Office.
Camped night at Munhui.
- 28/9/71 Proceeded to NIPA Border. Settled border problems.
Camped night at Munhui.
- 29/9/71 General Council clerical duties.
Camped night at Munhui.
- 1/10/71 Proceeded to Mendi.
- 2/10/71 General duties in Mendi.
- 3/10/71 Proceeded to Lai Valley.
Camped night at Munhui.
- 4/10/71 Executive Finance Meeting - Agenda for Council Meetings.
Camped night at Munhui.
- 5/10/71 Council Meeting and business.
Camped night at Munhui.
- 6/10/71 Council Correspondence.
Camped night at Munhui.
- 7/10/71 Council Correspondence.
Camped night at Munhui.
- 8/10/71- Proceeded to Mendi.
- 10/10/71 General duties Sub-District Office.
- 11/10/71 Proceeded to Munhui.
General duties for Council - Road Supervision -
Inspected cattle projects.
Camped night at Munhui.
- 12/10/71- General Administrative duties Sub-District Office.
17/10/71
- 18/10/71 Proceeded to Lai Valley. Checked all roadwork and
Contracts. Returned to Mendi.
- 19/10/71 Handover/Takeover Sub-District Office.
- 20/10/71 Proceeded to Lai Valley. General Supervision of projects.
- 21/10/71- General Administration duties in Sub-District
28/10/71 Office.
- 29/10/71 Proceeded to Lai Valley.
Clerical duties at Council.
Camped night at Munhui.
- 30/10/71 General Council Administrative duties- Lai Valley.
Camped night at Munhui.
- 31/10/71 General Council Administrative duties.
Camped night at Munhui.
- 1/11/71 Supervised Roadwork. Repaired Agenda Items -
Executive Finance Committee.
Camped night at Munhui.
- 2/11/71 Council Meeting all day.
Camped night at Munhui.
- 3/11/71 - Returned to Mendi.
- 6/11/71 General duties at Sub-District Office.

PATROL DIARY (CONTINUED)

7/11/71 Proceeded to Lai Valley.
Camped Night at Munhui.

8/11/71 Supervised roadwork - Surveyed school site at Soba. Returned to Mendi.

9/11/71 General Administration duties - Sub-District Office.

10/11/71 Proceeded to Lai Valley.
General Clerical duties for Council.
Camped night at Munhui.

11/11/71 Inspected school site at Soba. Supervised roadworks on Hum Gap. Returned to Mendi.

12/11/71-
14/11/71 General Administration duties Sub-District Office.

15/11/71 Proceeded to Lai Valley.
Walked to Imilhama. Advised on all roadwork and Agricultural Extension work.
Camped night at Imilhama.

16/11/71 Walked to Wariba. Advised on all Council projects.
Walked back to Imilhama. Camped night at Imilhama.

17/11/71 Walked to Munhui.
Advised on projects en route.
Camped night at Munhui.

18/11/71 Walked to Hum Gap Road.
Supervised roadworks.
Returned to Munhui - general clerical duties.
Camped night at Munhui.

19/11/71-
22/11/71 Returned to Mendi.
General Administration, Mendi.

23/11/71 Proceeded to Lai Valley. Checked all roadwork.
Returned to Mendi.

24/11/71-
28/11/71 General Administration duties Sub-District Office.

29/11/71 Proceeded to Lai Valley.
Supervised roadworks and projects.
Returned to Mendi.

30/11/71 Proceeded to Lai Valley.
General Council duties.
Camped night at Munhui.

2/12/71 Returned to Mendi. General Administration duties,
Sub-District Office.

3/12/71 Proceeded to Munhui. General Office Correspondence.
Camped night at Munhui.

4/12/71-
5/12/71 Assisted with Council celebrations.
Returned to Mendi.

6/12/71 Proceeded to Munhui. Executive Finance Committee Meeting - Agenda items.
Camped night at Munhui.

7/12/71 Council Meeting all day.
Camped night at Munhui.

8/12/71 Proceeded to Kip. Road payments. Returned to Sub-District Office. General Administration duties.

No. of patrol days (Broken) - 38
Nights actually camped out - 25.
24

(6)

INTRODUCTION

This patrol report deals specifically with the Administration Local Government Council and general duties in the Lai Valley Census Division.

Due to other commitments in the Mendi Sub-District during this period the patrol was interspersed by other activities.

SITUATION REPORT

A. POLITICAL.

- (a) National Unity: People in the Lai Valley are not able to envisage Papua New Guinea as a whole. Being isolated the people have little or no knowledge of other parts of the country and tend to be parochial in their interests.

However, the Council President, who is aware of the implications of the impending self government and Independence for his country is attempting to convince the people that it is a time to progress and not pursue their old narrow ways of life.

If the Council can promote this awareness of nationhood then it has achieved solidarity in the whole valley. Being a compact group I feel this can be achieved.

- (b) Elections: The people are all very much aware of the ensuing House of Assembly elections. They have assembled at many centres to discuss who they want to stand for the electorate.

However, when nominating candidates for the elections they are thinking along clan lines and not considering the Valley as a whole. It seems fruitless to nominate three people to represent such a small area.

(For conduct of elections comments see Mendi Patrol No. 4 of 1971/72), to avoid duplication.

- (c) Local Government: On the whole people are aware of the importance of their Local Government Council. They understand that their grievances and problems can be discussed at the Council by their representative.

It is observed by all appearances that the Council is now taking the leading role in political, social and economic development.

- (d) Taxation: The local people do not understand our method of taxation.

However, they are aware of the business of paying tax to the Local Government Council, and therefore usually pay the amounts due.

They can see individually where their money is being spent due to the rapid development in the area.

Tax Review patrols and Tax prosecutions must be commenced early in the new year.

- (e) House of Assembly and Members of the House of Assembly: Because of the frequent visits by Mr. Momei Pangiel knowledge concerning the workings and functions of the House of Assembly and it's Members is becoming widespread.

Every opportunity has been made at Council Meetings and informal gatherings to discuss legislation and happenings in the House of Assembly.

- (f) Public Service: The local people are aware that there is a Public Service and duly make heavy demands on the Council Adviser. To handle the situation effectively duties have been purposely delegated to the Council President in order to create a 'self-help' atmosphere.

However there is a dire need for the employment of a Council Clerk to handle the clerical side of the Council.

It was difficult to find sufficient time to teach the local people further knowledge of the Public Service.

- (g) Courts and Law: Generally there is an adequate understanding of Courts, Police, Laws and their function to the extent that sometimes enquiries and complaints are quite superfluous.

There is an urgent need for a weekly visit to Munhui by a Local Court Magistrate from Mendi because of a considerable back-log of cases. The Local Court Magistrates visit Wambip regularly but seem to dislike travelling the extra distance to the Lai Valley.

- (h) Political Parties: There is virtually no comprehension concerning the formation of political parties. No talks given in this sphere except in informal discussions.
- (i) Independence and Self-Government: The local people, generally, fear the consequences due to general distrust of other clans and inhabitants of the coast.

However talks were given frequently advising the local people to develop their area as quickly as possible so as not to be left behind other Districts. Furthermore it has been impressed on these people that if they are to progress towards self-government and eventually independence they must forge ahead and not be left unprepared for the consequences, if any.

B. ECONOMIC.

- (a) Coffee: The five coffee nurseries in the Lower Lai Valley at Kamb, Kip, Tugup, Munhui and Kuiuanda are growing satisfactorily. In approximately four months time seedlings should be available for starting in the villages.

People tend to leave all the work to the D.A.S.F. Assistants in the area thus losing a fair amount of production from the old established gardens.

The owners seem disgruntled at the low price of coffee thus do not continue with picking, working and drying the seeds for market.

However, I feel this is just an excuse for not working. Constant pressure must be applied to routine plantings in the whole valley adjacent to the Lai River to develop the present industry to an economic proposition.

- (b) Cattle: The one cattle project owned by Cr. Ebi Wari is functioning effectively.

Fourteen new cattle projects are now ready. However, the relevant Bank loans have been very slow in coming forward and the promised seventy head of cattle have not yet arrived. The local people are becoming disgruntled because of this.

The Bull Paddock at Munhui is now completed.

- (c) Pyrethrum: When the road system for the Upper Lai Valley is constructed the pyrethrum industry can be developed. The present distance from existing roads is a limiting factor in the development of this crop.

The existing crop at IMILHAMA has grown exceedingly well and is nearly ready for production.

- (d) Market Gardening: The whole area is suitable for market gardening. However, people are unable to sell their produce in Mendi because of the distance to travel. Goods are traded at the weekly market in Munhui but little income is derived from sales.
- (e) Trade Stores: Licences have been issued to thirty (30) owners up until December, 1971. Practically all of these stores make little profit due to "hand-outs" to friends and relatives.

The Andel Traders Store has closed due to mis-management. Far too much credit was allowed to the local people who know little of the implications of the "buy-on-credit" system.

- (f) Tourism: A tourist company is hoping to commence building native-material rest-houses at Munhui to supply accommodation for tourists. At a recent meeting of the Lai Valley Council a Mr. Jollie and Mr. Furlong received permission to go ahead with the venture; they hope to introduce a 'bush four wheel drive' tour for overseas tourists early in 1972. This business, no doubt will bring income both to the local people and the Council. The Lai Valley was chosen by the company for the site because of the magnificent scenery and natural surroundings.
- (g) Road and Bridges: Work has commenced on improving the Hum Gap Road, through allocation of Rural Development Funds.

Small sections have been up-graded but an insufficient number of competent people for supervision has delayed progress. The purchase of a tractor and trailer by the Council would speed-up all road maintenance repairs and up-grading.

Work has commenced on the Soba-Winja road but Rural Development Funds are needed to bridge the Lai River at Soba and Winja.

Rural Development Funds have also been applied for to construct the road from Munhui to Imilhama and Honda. Work has started on a self help basis but extra funds are needed to hasten earthworks and bridge-making.

The completion of this road would open up a vast amount of country, holding about 3,500 inhabitants. A link from Imilhama to Margarima would provide an essential route for collection of pyrethrum and market vegetables.

C. SOCIAL.

- (a) Health: The Aid Posts at Kip, Munhui, Nanda, Imilhama and Wap

cater sufficiently for the area.

With the establishment of a new Aid Post at Wariba the whole area will be covered satisfactorily.

The Mission Hospital at Kip caters for the more serious cases and is under the enthusiastic care of Sister Thornburn.

- (b) Education: The Kip School under the tuition of Miss C. Lowe has progressed forward in the latter part of the year. The year 1972 should see the addition of two more classrooms to cater for Standards V and VI, plus a new intake of Standard I. The appointments of three new teachers is assured for 1972.

The Government school at Munhui has completed a satisfactory year. The construction of a third classroom and a permanent materials storeroom will provide facilities for an extra teacher to cater for additional students.

Permission has been given to construct a new school at SOBA (Nol) to cater for this end of the valley. Work has started clearing the area and constructing a native material house and classroom.

- (c) Law and Order: Two first class Constables are stationed permanently at Munhui providing the necessary supervision of the Police. There have been no serious violations of the law in the past three months so their work is confined primarily to the less serious cases of police work.

The weekly visit of a Local Court Magistrate needs to be organized as the present system is unsatisfactory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lai Valley Local Government: I was appointed Adviser following the transfer of Mr. P. Tozer, and have subsequently handed over to Mr. G. Setchell, after a period of three months.

Due to Mr. Tozer's comments on the role of the Administrative Adviser in his report I have tried to maintain an impersonal relationship with the people in an endeavour to let the Council shoulder all responsibility and decisions.

The President, Posu Ank, and a few others have taken advantage of this and are readily accepting responsibilities such as making money payments to road contracts, interviewing important Departmental Heads in Mendi concerning problems and organizing projects.

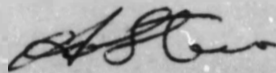
Because of lack of staff during this period and the non-availability of a Council Clerk I was unable to supervise all projects and field work to the best advantage. Considerable time has been spent on Council paper work as well as general duties in Mendi at Sub-District Office.

Now that the Council has a full time Adviser stationed at Munhui I feel that constant progress should be made and more contact with the people should eventuate.

To avoid repetition following the report of Mr. Tozer it is futile to comment on the situation in the Lai Valley furthermore. I am sure that the District Local Government Officer is aware of the situation as it stands.

CONCLUSION.

This has been a successful patrol having provided essential experience and training in the Administering and workings of a Local Government Council. Unfortunately, I was not able to undertake all the projects I had envisaged due to the short period of time appointed there.



(A.J. HALSTEAD)
Assistant Patrol Officer.



Legend
--- CID
- - - Walking track
... Village boundary
- - - 50. boundary
o Villages

LAI VALLEY
CID

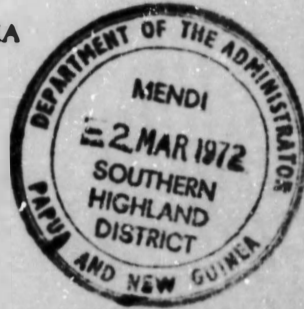
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1:250,000



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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT



MENDI No 7 - 71/72

Report Number.....

Subdistrict MENDI

District SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS

Type of Patrol ROAD CONSTRUCTION — SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by FRANK LEIBFRIED DISTRICT OFFICER

Area Patrolled

(Council and/or

Census Division/s.)

Mendi L.G. Council
KAMBIRI C/D.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

1 member of
R.P.N.G. Constabulary.

Duration of Patrol from 6, 12/72 to 22, 2, 72

No. of Days 72 days

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: Continuation of P. Hazelton's Road Patrol

Date K71 Duration Continuing Patrol

Object of Patrol (Briefly)

Supervision of local Contractors in
Constructing Mendi-Talibon Road.

Total Population of Area Patrolled 1500

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396,
KORONDI.

1st April, 1972.

67-15-42

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MEEDI.

MEEDI PATROL NO. 7-1971/72.

Reference year 67-3-2 of 30th March, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of notification of the above patrol of F. Liebfried, District Officer.

Mr. Liebfried should have been informed in his Patrol Instructions that he would have to submit Situation Reports at the end of his 72 day patrol.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

AVERAGE
BELOW AVERAGE

DATE: 31/7/1973.

.....
District Commissioner

PT-

DWA 67-15.42.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
KONEDOBU

Telegrams
Telephone 67.3-2
Our Reference
If calling ask for FM/GMcK
No.

In Reply
Please Quote

Division of District
Administration,
District Office,
MENDI. S.H.D.

30th March, 1972.

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

MENDI REPORT NO. 7 OF 1971/72

This report covers road construction work carried out by Mr. F. Leibfried D.O. during his period of posting here during the University vacation.

Mr. Leibfried submitted the report just prior to leaving for Tasmania and it contains only matters of local interest and no situation reports were submitted.

D.J. Clancy
.....
D. J. CLANCY
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Jacket Colour Blue

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER: 9 of 71/72 OBJECTIONS OF PATROL: Road repair
DISTRICT: S.H.D. STATION: Mendi
PATROL CONDUCTED BY: A.S. Dicks. SUB-DISTRICT: Mendi
AREA PATROLLED: Lodi Valley DESIGNATION: A.P.O.
DURATION OF PATROL: 14-17 Feb. 72 PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Interpreter
LAST D.D.A. PATROL: 6 of 71/72 NUMBER OF DAYS: 4 Police Constable
LAST O.L.G. PATROL: TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: 6,663
MAP REFERENCE: Mendi Millinch COUNCIL AREA: Lodi Valley
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE: S.H. Regional
Lodi Valley Open

The District Commissioner,
District,

MENDI.

In respect of this patrol, I attach
FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, FOLIOS 8 to 10 (✓)
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS, (✓)
THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS, (✓)
AREA STUDY, ()
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY, ()
SITUATION REPORTS NOS. 1- ()
PATROL MAP, (✓)
.....
.....

DATE: 1/13/1972

..... H.A. Bond
Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol I attach
AREA STUDY, ()
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY, ()
SITUATION REPORTS NOS 1 - ()
..... JACK & T. (X)
..... ()

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF
PATROL AND REPORT ABOVE AVERAGE
..... AVERAGE
..... BELOW AVERAGE

DATE: 31/7/1973

..... W. Clancy
District Commissioner PT-



D. C.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT



Report Number 9
 Subdistrict MENDI
 District SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS
 Type of Patrol ROAD MAINTENANCE
 Patrol Conducted by A.P.O. A.S. BURKE

Area Patrolled } LAI VALLEY COUNCIL
 (Council and/or } AREA
 Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol
INTERPRETER THOMAS MAIRA

Duration of Patrol—from N 12/72 to 17/21/72

No. of Days 3

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area:

Date..... Duration.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) CALLU KIP TO NIARA
BORDER ROAD - REPAIR BAD
SECTIONS OF ROAD.

Total Population of Area Patrolled.....

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 KONE DOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
 District Commissioner.



67-15-76

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams

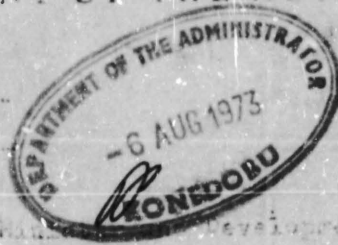
Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

67-3-1



In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,
MEPDI.

July 31, 1973.

Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
KONDORU.

Enclosed herewith are the following patrol reports:

Yoruba Patrol No.	4	of	1972/73
Jalaba Patrol No.	3	of	1972/73
"	7	"	"
"	8	"	"
"	9	"	"
"	10	"	"
Koino	9	"	"
"	10	"	"
Surf	24	"	"
Magua	15	"	"
"	17	"	"
Hika	9	of	1972/73
"	9	of	1972/73
Magarima	9	of	1972/73
"	2	"	"
"	11	of	1972/73
"	11	"	"
"	14	"	"
"	15	"	"
Wewak	2	of	1971/72
"	3	"	"
"	4	of	1972/73
"	5	"	"
"	6	"	"
"	7	"	"
"	8	"	"
"	9	"	"

For your information and attention please.

[Signature]
District Commissioner

PATROL REPORT

Station: MENDI
 Subdistrict: MENDI
 District: SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS
 Report No: 12 OF 71/72
 Conducted by: A.S. BURKE
 Designation: A.P.O.
 Duration: 6-29 APRIL '72
 No. of Days: 20
 Census Division: KARINT

Population: 2000
 Council Area: MENDI
 House of Assembly Electorate: MENDI OPEN
 Map Reference: —
 Last Patrol: JAN - APRIL '71
 Objects of Patrol: ROAD MAINTENANCE
 LAND DISPUTE

The District Commissioner,
 Southern Highlands District,
 MENDI

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios (A Table) (X)
 - Patrol Instructions, (X)
 - The Report and my comments, (X)
 - Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports Nos 1—, ()
 - Patrol map, ()

DATE: 8/5/72

W.A. BOND,
 Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
 Konedobu, Papua New Guinea.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports Nos 1—, ()
 - Patrol Jacket (X)
 - ()
- District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report.....
- Above average
 Average
 Below average

Date: 11/7/73

McLean,
 District Commissioner

67-15-67



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephons 67-3-1
Our Reference
If calling ask for PT/PP
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote
No.

Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,
MENDI.

July 11, 1973.

Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORTS

... Forwarded herewith the following Reports.

- MENDI PATROL NO. 13 OF 1971/72 - SITREPS 1 TO 3 - 2 COPIES
- IALIBU PATROL NO. 4 OF 1972/73 - SITREPS 1 TO 7 - 2 COPIES
- KAGUA PATROL NO. 25 OF 1972/73 - SITREPS NO 1. - 2 COPIES
- TARI PATROL NO. 25 OF 1972/73 - SITREPS 1 TO 2 - 2 COPIES

... For your records only, the following Patrol Report Jackets are forwarded.

- KOROBA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1971/72
- ✗ MENDI PATROL NO. 12 OF 1971/72
- KOMO PATROL NO. 11 OF 1972/73
- KOROHA PATROL NO. 8 OF 1972/73
- KOROBA PATROL NO. 7 OF 1972/73

The delay in submission of these reports is regretted.

For your information, please.

D. J. Clancy

D. J. CLANCY
District Commissioner

(11)

PATROL REPORT

Report number: MENDI No 134/1971/72 Objects of patrol: COUNCIL ANNUAL DUTIES
 District: SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Station: MUNHUI COUNCIL CENTRE
 Patrol conducted by: G. SKETCHELL Subdistrict: MENDI
 Area patrolled: LAI VALLEY COUNCIL AREA Designation: PATROL OFFICER
 Duration of patrol: 1/1/72 - 30/6/72 Personnel accompanying: 2 RANGC
 Last D.D.A. patrol: CONTINUOUS Number of days: 60
 Last O.L.G. patrol: Total population of area: 7307
 Map reference: Council area: LAI VALLEY
 House of Assembly Electorate: MENDI

The District Commissioner,
SH District,
MENDI

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios To ,
- Patrol Instructions,
- The Report and my comments,
- Area study,
- Updating of area study,
- Situation Reports No's 1-3,
- Patrol map,

DATE: 14 19 1972.

K. A. Bond
 Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study,
- Updating of area study,
- Situation Report No's. 1-3
-
-

District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report..... Above average

Average

~~Below average~~

McClancy

District Commissioner

Date: 10 / 7 / 1973.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Reference No. 107-100
Date of Report 10/7/73
Date of Issue 10/7/73

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION,
MENDI.

July 11, 1973.

SECURITY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER
AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION,
KONEDORO.

PATROL REPORTS

... Forwarded herewith the following Reports:

- * - MENDI PATROL NO. 13 OF 1971/72 - 1 TO 2 COPIES
- IALIBU PATROL NO. 1 OF 1970/71 - 1 TO 2 COPIES
- KASUA PATROL NO. 25 OF 1972/73 - 1 TO 2 COPIES
- TARI PATROL NO. 25 OF 1972/73 - 1 TO 2 COPIES

... For your records only, the following Patrol Report Jackets are forwarded:

- KORGBA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1971/72
- MENDI PATROL NO. 12 OF 1971/72
- KONO PATROL NO. 11 OF 1972/73
- KORGBA PATROL NO. 8 OF 1972/73
- KORGBA PATROL NO. 7 OF 1972/73

The delay in submission of these reports is due to...

For your information, please,

D. J. Clancy
D.J. CLANCY
District Commissioner