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STATION: Pangia

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: PANGIA

ACC. NO: 496.

Volume No: 5

1965/66

Number of Reports

[illegible]

50-25

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1965/1966

PANGIA

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
3 - 1965/1966	P.N. Sisley	Sth Section of the Wiru Census Div.
4 - 1965/1966	P.N. Sisley	Eastern Section of Wiru Census Div.
5 - 1965/1966	P.R. Kerr	Part Wiru Census Div.
8 - 1965/1966	P.R. Kerr	Part Wiru Census Div.
9 - 1965/1966	P.R. Kerr	Wiru Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT



District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. PANGIA No. 3 of 1965/66.

Patrol Conducted by P.N. Sisley Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Southern section of the Wiru Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Station Clerk.

Natives 3 members R.P. & N.G.C.

2 interpreters.

Duration—From 9./8./1965 to 18./8./1965

Number of Days Ten (10)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services July / 1965

Medical July / 1965

Map Reference Sub-District 1" = 4 miles attached.

Objects of Patrol Local Govt. Council elections, General Administration.

Director of ~~Native~~ Affairs, DDA
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

14 / 9 / 1965

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

NATIVE AFFAIRS.1. Native Situation:

The situation in this part of the Census Division appears quite good. The patrol was favourably received at each village visited and the inhabitants showed an interest in the patrol's activities.

The people of the Kumien-Mele-Apenda-Pogari areas showed a keen interest in the proposed establishment of tea estates in their respective areas. In the past the people have often asked for the means of obtaining a income and they see this as an answer to their requests. At first they were a little dazzled at the size of the proposed blocks but after a careful explanation they were most co-operative. The younger generation were the most enthusiastic as from what they said they realised that they were the ones who would benefit in the future. Because of the people's enthusiasm the patrol was able to investigate and survey almost 2300 acres in two blocks with a strong possibility of obtaining another 1000 acres in the future.

A pleasing point arising from the tea venture was the request by a number of the land owners that the money forthcoming from the sale of their land be placed in savings accounts instead of being given directly to them. They gave their reasons for this as being that they realised that their money would be safer in the bank instead of in their own homes and also that there would be fewer cases of foolish spending if the money was in a bank account. This was a point that I had hoped to bring up to the people and I was quite pleased when I found that a number of them were thinking along these lines. It is good to see that the people's attitude to banks are improving.

PHYSICAL The sale of land also featured in a minor disturbance in the Pogari Census Unit. The disturbance has since been settled favourably but at one stage it appeared as though it would split the village of Wambi of the Pogari Census Unit. The trouble arose when the Seventh Day Adventists Mission, after being invited by a part of the Wambi people, applied for a Mission lease at Wambi. This brought up in arms the followers of another religious sect, the Evangelised Bible Mission, and feeling on the matter became very high. No evidence of actual physical violence was heard by myself but there were numerous occasions when people came to the patrol asking for a mediator in their complaint concerning the sale of the land at Wambi. In my opinion the two Missions were mainly to blame for the disturbance because of their behind the scenes activities to sway the people either to sell or not to sell.

However the dispute sorted itself out as quite suddenly all the owners of the land in question decided to sell the land. Their reasons for this being that they were quite sick and tired of all the discussion that was going on and decided to sell the land to obtain a bit of peace and quiet. At the present time the people are happily engaged with their day to day activities and all ill feeling has vanished.

Respect for law and order is held high in this area. Only two serious cases occurred- one of threatening behaviour and one of assault- and in both cases the accused appeared when called for and were sent without trouble to Pangia to appear before the Court for Native Matters. The patrol also mediated in a few minor disputes which were settled favourably in each case.

FIELD DIARY (Cont.)Monday 17/5/65.

At 0830 hrs. set out to return to Pondiabu arriving 1310 hrs. On the way inspected progress on the Pangia-Apanda road. Rest of afternoon spent on marking of road towards Apanda. Slept Pondiabu.

Tuesday 18/5/65.

Continued on with marking of road towards Apanda finally completing it at 1500 hrs. After a short talk with the people returned to Pondiabu arriving 1640 hrs.. Slept Pondiabu.

Wednesday 19/5/65.

At 0800 hrs. sent cargo ahead to Apanda while myself remained to survey the road from Moria to Apanda. Continued on with this all day finally arriving at Apanda at 1750 hrs.. Slept Apanda.

Thursday 20/5/65.

Cargo was sent ahead to Mele at 0800 hrs. while myself remained to erect a survey point on the top of Mt. Apanda for the Lands Surveyor who wishes to use it in his survey of the Apanda tea block. Completed this at 1200 hrs. then commenced the survey of the road to Mele. Arrived at Mele at 1445 hrs. and for the next hour spoke to the people on general topics and heard two disputes. Slept Mele.

Friday 21/5/65.

All day until 1505 hrs. spent re-marking section of Mele road plus the survey of the road from Mele to the Nama creek. Slept Mele.

Saturday 22/5/65.

Proceeded to the Mele land block and prepared a survey point similar to that at Apanda. This work continued until 1440 hrs. when heavy rain stopped further work. Slept Mele.

Sunday 23/5/65.

Sent cargo ahead to Pangia while myself remained to erect another survey point on the Mele land. Completed this at 1130 hrs. then set out for Pangia via Maia to inspect a possible road route. Arrived at Pangia at 1250 hrs. and the patrol was stood down.

END OF DIARY.

67-15-6

5th October, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
M.E.N.D.I.

PANGIA PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1965-66:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of an interesting patrol report by Mr. Sisley, covered by your memo 67-3-9 of 14th September, 1965.

2. Your comments and those of Messrs. Anderson and Barber have been noted.
3. Mr. Sisley apparently conducted his patrol efficiently and produced a fairly well documented report.
4. The development of a road system through this area will help the people advance economically and will be an asset to the country generally.
5. It is pleasing and commendable to hear of a forestry worker's effort at re-afforestation. The locals should be advised to follow in his footsteps once the scheme gets under way.
6. The introduction of the tea industry into this area will definitely open an avenue that has never been exploited before.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.

67-15-6 (2)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram
Telephone
Our Reference 67-3-9
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of District
Administration
Southern Highlands District
MENDI

14th September 1965

Director
Department of District
Administration
KONE DOBU

PANGIA PATROL REPORT NO 3 OF 1965/66

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol conducted by Mr P. Sisley, Cadet Patrol Officer together with comments of Assistant District Officer Pangia and Assistant District Commissioner Ialibu. Mr Sisley lead a polling team to conduct the first elections for the Pangia Council. A full report on the elections was submitted by Mr Barber, Assistant District Officer Pangia and this has been forwarded to the Regional Local Government Officer.

Remarks on the native situation reveal a more than satisfactory state and confirm the situation as reported by Mr Barber.

The development of a road system throughout the area will help the people in their desire for advancement. The probable introduction of tea planting and the proposed alienation of more land for that purpose will also help the people by giving them employment locally and also the chance of growing tea for sale at the nearby tea factories.

I agree with Mr Barber's remarks regarding the people changing their present way of life by moving into village groups. Apart from hazards of fire and health which can be usually overcome these folk are natural homestead dwellers and would gain nothing by moving into village groups.

Mr Sisley proceeds on leave on 1st October, 1965. During his term in the District he has performed good work and has proved himself a promising young officer.

(D. R. Marsh)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-2-3

Department of District
Administration,
Patrol Post,
IALIBU.

1st September, 1965

District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
M E A D I.

PANGIA PATROL No. 1 of 1965/66

Accompanying this covering memo, please find copies of the above Patrol Report, together with comment by Assist. District Officer, PANGIA.

Mr. Barber's instructions to Sisley to compile only a brief report followed consultations with me. It was decided that to make out two full reports for the election patrols would be a needless waste of time.

It is interesting to note, that at Ialibu, where village type settlements have been a reality for the past four years, only one epidemic has occurred, and only two houses have been burned down through being too close to each other. The epidemic occurred this year at a hamlet of MAGOP, and as the cause was dysentery from water polluted by pigs, and the water point had been used even before villages were formed, the result would have been the same anyway.

At Pangia, where temperatures are generally higher, sickness would probably spread more rapidly if illness of a contagious or fly-borne type did develop in one of the new settlements.

The fowls mentioned in the section on Agriculture represent one of the few contributions made in the area by D.A.S.F at Kaguz. Negotiations are under way to make the introduction of improved fowls and pigs a regular thing, both at Pangia and Ialibu.

Claim for Camping Allowance is also attached.

M. J. E. ANDERSON
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

(10)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PJB/uj

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference **67-2-1**

If calling ask for

Mr.

Sub-District Office,

PANGIA,

Southern Highlands District.

28th August, 1965.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Dept. of District Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
I A L I B U.

PANGIA PATROL NO. 3 OF 65/66

Please find attached hereto four copies of the above report submitted by Mr. P.N. Sisley, C.P.O. Also inclosed is his camping allowance claim.

No map accompanies this on my advice. The report is brief but again on my advice as the elections have been pretty thoroughly covered by my Patrol 2 of 65/66 and by the Election Report. Also we are pressed for time and Mr. Sisley will commence another patrol on 30/8/65 before which he has several clerical and agency matters to finalise.

Mr. Sisley's English Expression leaves one with the impression that more thought to composition of his reports would lead to a big improvement.

The patrol was conducted efficiently and achieved its purpose. The elections have been completed in a very satisfactory manner.

The Native Situation as reported by Mr. Sisley is also very satisfactory.

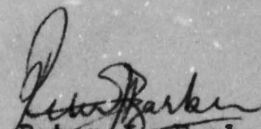
The village setups mentioned are, I think, partly a result of mission influence as missions prefer to have their followers in easily found groups. However, in some cases these village - type settlements are only used when a patrol or someone else visits. The rest of the time the traditional hamlet settlements of two or three houses are occupied.

I personally do not like these village settlements owing to fire and health risks and also as they tend to cause friction between households. They also take people further away from their gardens which means longer exposure to wet and cold thereby increasing the danger of pneumonia etc.

The pegging of the Wiru road will commence on 30/8/65. Reafforestation and other matters mentioned by Mr. Sisley will be attended to as opportunity presents itself.

The report is adequate giving good coverage of the matters which concerned the patrol.

For your information and comment, please.


(Peter S. Barber)
Assistant District Officer.

(9)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Sub-District Office,
PANGIA,
Southern Highlands District.

25th. August, 1965.

The Assistant District Officer,
SUB-District Office,
PANGIA.

PANGIA PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1965/66.

PART WIRU CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol conducted by:

P.N. Sisley (G.P.O.)

Patrol accompanied by:

**Nil Europeans
Station Clerk
3 members R.P. & N.G.C.
2 Interpreters**

Area patrolled:

**Southern section of the
Wiru Census Division.**

Duration of patrol:

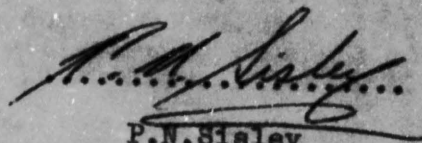
9/8/65 to 18/8/65.

Number of days:

Ten (10)

Objects of patrol:

**Initial Council elections
General Administration.**


P.N. Sisley
Cadet Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol conducted the initial elections for the Pangia Local Government Council in the southern section of the Wiru Census Division. This area lies between the Iaro river in the south and the Poru river in the north and stretches from about one to approximately twenty miles south of Pangia station. Lying beyond this twenty mile limit is a vast expanse of unpopulated timber country which extends further south to the Tua and Erave rivers, the Administrative border of the Pangia Sub-District.

The physical characteristics of the southern section of the Census Division contrasts sharply with the remainder. Instead of the undulating plateau of the environments of Pangia station this area consists of a series of lime stone ranges criss crossing the land. Numerous sink holes dot the landscape and white lime stone cliff faces scar many of the ridges. The area is the driest section of the Census Division and has no large creek system. At the time of the patrol's visit the place was particularly dry and the present drought is causing slight inconvenience to these people in regard to the growing of their food. The position is not yet drastic but will be watched to ensure that it does not become so.

Living in this region is approximately half of the total population of the Wiru Census Division. These people belong to the Wiru linguistic group and very few of them have any knowledge of the neighbouring languages. This proportion of the population is centered around seventeen census units each of which was visited by the patrol. The people have adopted a village style of living - which is not natural to them - and most of their villages have been built around their ceremonial grounds. With each of the main villages there are usually a number of hamlets scattered around populated by sub groups of the main village or by lines affiliated with them.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 9/8/65:

After completing a few clerical duties and after carriers had been gathered we departed Pangia at 1015 hrs. for Undiapu. En route spoke to several villagers on possible times for polling and finally reached Undiapu by 1650 hrs.. Had settled in by 1800 hrs.. Slept Undiapu.

Tuesday 10/8/65:

After the people had gathered commenced the elections for the Undiapu and Koia Wards. Continued with the elections until 1330 hrs. when they were completed. At 1400 hrs. conducted a general talk with the people and heard a few complaints until 1650 hrs.. Slept Undiapu.

Wednesday 11/8/65:

Departed Undiapu at 0820 hrs. after being held up by a heavy mist and walked to Timbari arriving 1000 hrs. At 1030 hrs. commenced the elections for this Ward and had them completed by 1540 hrs.. After the elections gave a general talk to the people and heard a few complaints. Slept Timbari.

PATROL DIARY (Cont.)Thursday 12/8/65:

Departed Timbari 0810 hrs. and arrived Pugi at 0910 hrs.. At 1000 hrs. had preparations for elections completed so started elections for the Pugi ward. On completion of this started the elections for the Laue-Wembu ward and had this completed at 1500 hrs.. Two hrs. of the afternoon spent on general talks and hearing complaints. Slept Pugi.

Friday 13/8/65:

Departed Pugi 0750 hrs. and walked to Tempikeni arriving 0920 hrs.. At 1000 hrs. commenced elections for this Ward and continued through until 1500 hrs. when the elections were completed. An hour and a half of general discussion and hearing of complaints followed this. Slept Tempikeni.

Saturday 14/8/65:

After an hours walk from Tempikeni arrived Tunda and commenced elections for this Ward at 0930 hrs. Continued until 1330 hrs. when had the elections completed then conducted the elections for the Kerabari Ward. This was completed at 1450 hrs. and this was followed by a hour and a half of general discussion. Slept Tunda.

Sunday 15/8/65:

During this day shifted camp from Tunda to Marabin and observed rest of day.

Monday 16/8/65:

At 0800 hrs. commenced elections for the Marabin Ward. Continued with this completing it by 1130 hrs. Packed cargo and set out for Maubin arriving 1245 hrs.. At 1300 hrs. commenced elections for this Ward and completed it at 1450 hrs.. After a short talk set out for Karue arriving 1610 hrs. Slept Karue.

Tuesday 17/8/65:

Commenced elections for the Karue ward at 0800 hrs. and had completed it at 1000 hrs.. At 1030 hrs. set out for Perege arriving 1140 hrs.. At 1200 hrs. commenced the elections for the Borona and Perege Wards. Both were uncontested wards and had everything completed by 1415 hrs.. At 1445 hrs. set out for Karani arriving 1550 hrs. Spent the next three quarters of an hour discussing elections details with the Village Constables from Karani and Iaro. A couple of local complaints heard. Slept Karani.

Wednesday 18/8/65:

Commenced elections for the Iaro Ward at 0800 hrs.. Continued on with elections until 1500 hrs. when we had the elections for the Iaro, Foweia and Karani Wards completed. At 1515 hrs. after carriers had been obtained departed Karani and walked to Pangia arriving 1630 hrs.. Stored patrol gear and patrol was stood down at 1700 hrs..

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

1. Native Situation:

The situation in this section of the Census Division is extremely good. To say that the people were co-operative would be an understatement. They were almost falling over themselves in their desire to help. Carriers were very easy to obtain and fresh foods, although a little short in their gardens, were always ready when the patrol arrived at a particular place. On their own initiative in many places the people had prepared cooked food for the patrol's personell. Little speeches of thanks for the work that is being done for them and some of their actions were very touching in their sincerity. To work with these people who are so willing to help themselves gives added zest to your approach.

The attitude to the Council elections was as good as could be wanted. There were no hitches and every aspect of the voting went off very smoothly indeed. An average attendance percentage of 93%, I feel, alone indicates the attitude of the people. The local's idea of the Council's functions was fairly good considering that it is an entirely new concept for them. The reason for paying taxes to the Council was appreciated by the people and as long as it is within their means I do not think that there will be any difficulty in collecting it.

In their speeches after being elected as Councillors every one asked for two things - a cash crop for the area and a road to link it with Pangia. These can no doubt be classed as a Territory wide cry but what I feel needs pointing out is the fact that they are not looking for a handout but on the contrary in each case they specifically asked for the means by which they themselves can obtain the money from their labour.

Of the two requests the latter will soon be realised. Within the next week a patrol will be in their area marking out and surveying a road to link the area with Pangia. Their former request may take longer to complete but a big point in their favour in this respect is that they are willing to sell land in order to have estates or plantations started. The Authorities can rest assured that if a cash crop is started in this area it will receive the maximum support from these people.

The law and order aspect is also good in this area. During the patrol three cases of assault were investigated and will be dealt with in the Court for Native Matters at Pangia. A number of smaller disputes, marriage difficulties and damage to gardens by pigs, were heard by the patrol and were settled favourably by both parties by discussion.

2. Elections:

This patrol made up the second polling team for the initial elections of the Pangia Local Government Council. The writer was accompanied by the Station Clerk and conducted the elections in the southern section of the Wiru Census Division. This area had eight polling places which were attended by the people of sixteen Wards. Of the sixteen Wards three are represented by two Councillors each while the remaining thirteen are represented by one Councillor. These Councillors represent a population of approximately 7407 people.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.2. Elections (Cont.)

Of the sixteen Wards all bar three were contested seats. All the candidates were men and although no women nominated they showed a keen interest in the elections. Only 4.5% of the women eligible to vote did not do so. The overall attendance both male and female, at the polls was 93% and those absent were mainly young. Nearly 200, who were away working on plantations on the coast or in other districts. All the remaining who were absent had valid reasons for being away.

The voting showed that the people knew before hand who they wished to vote for and when they were marking their papers there was little hesitation over preferences. Of the 2000 odd votes cast there were only three informal votes. These informal votes occurred at the Kola and Tempikeni Wards and two of them resulted from the incorrect placing of Candidates names on the voting slips and the other from undecipherable marking.

As the people are all illiterate they needed maximum assistance in recording their votes. This took the form of the people individually and in private speaking their preferences to the Presiding Officer who recorded them on the ballot paper. The voters then received back their ballot paper and placed it in a locked ballot box which had been displayed empty before the election began. None of the Candidates nominated Scrutineers.

Of the nineteen Councillor positions fifteen were won by previous Village Officials - ten wards by Village Constables and five by previous Village Councillors. The remaining four were won by villagers who have not held either of the mentioned positions. The greater proportion of the successful Candidates are in the 35 to 45 year age group and although a number of the younger generation stood only a couple were successful. These results appear to indicate that the people are satisfied with their previous Officials and do not wish to try any new faces. All the Candidates appear to be competent men and should live up to the trust that has been given to them by their electors.

The whole election went off very smoothly indeed and no incidents occurred at any of the Wards. The people assisted the patrol in every way possible and this was why the elections were completed in ten polling days.

This report should be read in conjunction with Pangia Patrol Report No. 2 of 1965/66 which covered the elections in the remainder of the Wiru Census Division. A full statistical report on the elections is covered in a separate Election Report.

3. Roads and Bridges:

The people's request for a vehicular road through this area should soon be a reality. A patrol will be in the area next week doing a chain and compass survey of a possible road route which should be completed in about four weeks. The enthusiasm of the people indicates that once the road is marked, and the necessary equipment - spades, picks etc. - is obtained, it will not take long for the road to be completed.

During this patrol the people were told to investigate their land in order that they will be able to inform the next Officer in there of possible road routes. This the people have agreed to do and should be of assistance to the following Officer.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.3. Roads and Bridges (Cont.):

While in this area I carried out a quick survey of possible road routes. A road linking the majority of census units should be feasible but a few of them may have to be missed out or have only connecting roads to the main thoroughfare. The biggest problem will be grading the road from Pangia up to the first line of ridges in the Porogo-Karani area. To reach this the road will have to cross a fairly large gorge about half a mile from the station. This gorge is actually a line of sink holes through which the Wiwi creek flows underground. However the sides of this gorge are not excessively steep and it should be possible to grade a road in and out of it. From this point there should not be any more large obstacles to overcome in order to have the road service a majority of the villages. A few minor problems should be able to be avoided. Blasting of lime stone outcrops may be required in the future but this can not be foretold as yet.

This road is very important to the whole area's future development. Although this area might not develop any cash crop in the immediate future it will supply a large proportion of the labour force for possible tea estates in the north east Wiru region. With this road operational it will allow quick transportation of labourers to the estates as well as improving Administration of the area by allowing regular trips to this section of the Census Division by car.

4. Health:

The elections allowed the patrol to see nearly all the inhabitants of the area. Although it is the view of a layman, the health of the people appears quite good. This is substantiated by the excellent attendance figures at each Ward on polling days. The number of people reported absent through sickness was very small indeed.

The patrol was not accompanied by either a Medical Assistant or a Aid Post Orderly as time did not allow lengthy stays at each centre.

The area however is fairly well covered with Aid Posts and none of the A.P.Os. reported any large scale sickness prior to the patrol's arrival. The present sites of Aid Posts are at Timbari, Tunda, Porogo and Tunda villages. Each of these has a number of villages associated with them and these are all within two hours walk of their respective Aid Post. In some cases less than two hours.

Although this area has four Aid Posts I think that there is need for at least one more. This I would site at Undiapu. At present the Undiapu, Koia and Wembu people have to walk to either Noiya or Timbari for Aid. Noiya is anything from three to four hours away while Timbari although closer has sufficient population to keep it operating at Timbari alone - The Timbari and Laue centres alone adding up to nearly 1300 people.

An Aid Post at Undiapu then I feel is warranted. If established it would serve approximately 1100 people from the centres of Undiapu, Koia and Wembu. If the staff is available then this centre should be considered.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.5. Agriculture:

At the present time in this area there is a shortage of sweet potatoes. This has been caused by an irregular dry spell over the last few months. The rainfall this year over the period June, July and August has been 531, 272 and 593 points respectively as against 560, 1009 and 2340 points for the same period last year. This has caused a slight failure in the kau-kau crop as the roots of the plants are not forming correctly. Although the shortage is being felt it has not yet reached critical proportions. The situation will be watched but I do not think that it will become worse.

The area has not a large quantity of introduced crops - eg. potatoes, pumpkin, corn etc. - available. These crops when grown are being introduced into the local's diet to supplement their customary meals. As time goes on and as the amount of seed becomes more readily available these introduced crops should play a more important role in the local people's diet.

A number of coffee trees have been planted in this area over the last few years. These trees have been inspected by Agricultural Workers from Kagua who have spent some time pruning and transplanting a number of them. Too much hope, I feel, should not be placed in coffee as a cash crop in this area because of the transportation problems involved. Future growers will have to compete with Mt. Hagen planters who will not suffer from the problem of being thirty air miles from the factory. This plus the fact that the Western Highlands has a large number of coffee growers seems to give the impression that coffee would not be an economical crop for the south Wiru.

At present the live stock of the area consists mainly of pigs and fowls. The pig still plays the role of the basis of a man's wealth and is only eaten on ceremonial occasions or when it dies. A plan to improve the strain of the native pigs is about to get underway in the Census Division. Imported pigs will be brought in from outside the District with the idea of cross breeding these pigs with the local ones. It is also planned to have these pigs kept in stys which will be able to be built from local materials. During the patrol a number of people expressed interest in this idea and interest should grow once some of the pigs have arrived at Pangia.

The same type of idea with fowls is at present under way. Two batches of Rhode Island Reds have been sold to the local people from the Census Division.

The south Wiru is slowly being denuded of timber cover by the local people making way for virgin garden land. Large areas have already been cleared and if the process is continued the people may find themselves short of timber in the future. A project of reforestation would not go astray in this region. A forestry worker is at present working at Pangia and is waiting for his trees to grow a bit before he starts transplanting. He will need many trees though as the whole Census Division is in the same boat in regard to timber. Once the road is open in the south Wiru he should be able to start small schemes and gradually build them up thus safeguarding the area's timber future.

6. Villages:

The people of this area have adopted a village style of living in recent years. This is not customary ~~with~~ them and is thought to have resulted from the *INFLUENCE OF*

NATIVE AFFAIRS.6 Villages (Cont.):

the Ialibu area where it is thought to have been started by previous Missionaries and Government Officers who wanted the people gathered together for easier contact. Whatever the cause the idea has caught on. Now most of these villages are situated around the ceremonial grounds of the different lines.

The people have also changed their style of house. Most houses now are rectangular in shape about fifteen feet by eight and stand between eight and twelve feet high at the ridge pole. They are now constructed of woven pit-pit blinds over a wooden frame with kunai grass roof. The sub division of the house is usually a communal living and eating room in the centre of the house with sleeping quarters on either side. The fire occupies the central position in the living room.

Some families have retained the old "U" shape house ~~house~~. This consists of an open faced living room with the sleeping quarters behind this at the base of the U. These are usually constructed of kunai grass roof with wood and natural pit-pit walls.

This village style of living has the advantage of having the people centrally situated and therefore easy to contact. There are however a few disadvantages - fire risk and disease danger. All kunai houses are fire risks and a cluster of them just increases the danger. The disease danger speaks for itself - the greater number of people close together the greater the risk of an epidemic.

In the main the villages of this area have been kept clean. Toilets have been built by each family and are being used. During my time in this area I have not yet seen a blow fly. The environments of the houses are also kept clean in most cases. The people have responded to the talks on hygiene and only the individuals need occasional reminders.

The people seem to have adopted the village style of living and with care may be able to avoid the disadvantages of ~~this~~ style of living.

6. Police:

The patrol was accompanied by three members of the R.P. & N.G.C., Const. 7668 MONDO, Const. 9268 GATAU and Const. 10429 ~~SMITH~~ KOTUME. All members conducted themselves well and are a credit to the Force. Further comments on their conduct will be entered in their Records of Service and RS Form 1s.

8. Conclusion:

The smooth conduct of the ~~collections~~ reflects the desire of these people to improve their lot. From nothing to a Council in four years speaks for itself. Given the assistance and these people will advance to a position of esteem in their new country.

P.N. Sisley
P.N. Sisley
Cadet Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS... Report No... FANGIA No. 4 of 1965/66.

Patrol Conducted by... P.N. Sisley... Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled... Eastern section of Wiru Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... Nil.

5 members of R.P. & N.G.C.

Natives... 1 Interpreter

1 Labourer

Duration—From... 30/8/1965... to... 17/9/1965.

Number of Days... Nineteen (19)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?... No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... August/1965.

Medical ... July/1965.

Map Reference... Sub-District 1" = 4 miles attached.

Objects of Patrol... As per patrol instructions.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-15-15

10th November, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
NERDI.

Pangia Patrol Report B04/1965-66

1. Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a patrol report by Mr. Sisley, covered by your memorandum 67-3-9 of 29th October, 1965.
2. Your comments and those of Mr. O'Neill were noted.
3. Mr. Sisley has concluded a good patrol and has spent a lot of time in preparing a very informative report. He is to be congratulated on this effort. He seems to be a conscientious officer and is very interested in native affairs field work. He has submitted a most interesting anthropological study of the Wiru people, and should be encouraged to do more observations in the field.
4. It is a pity that the more people are not willing to sell their land at present. But I do think Mr. Sisley's estimate of 8,000 acres is realistic. The introduction of Tea and Pyrethrum into this area will definitely make it boom.
5. Stores operated by illiterate people are always a risky venture. I hope there is guidance available for these people.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.



67-15-15 ✓ (28)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram

Telephone

Our Reference 67-3-9

If calling ask for

Mr.



Department of District
Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI

29th October, 1965.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

PANGIA PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1965/66

Report of a patrol conducted by Mr. P. Sisley,
Cadet Patrol Officer, together with comments of Assistant
District Commissioner, Pangia forwarded herewith for your
information please.

1. As the area is now settling down it may be necessary
in the future to amend the constitution of the Pangia
Council. There appears no immediate need to do this.
2. Stores operated by illiterate people are always a risky
venture unless there is guidance available.
3. Purchase of the land at APENDA and WIOWEI has been com-
pleted. Reports on the other two blocks mentioned have
already been forwarded.
4. The airstrip proposed by the Mission would appear to have
no commercial value.
5. The comment on the Wesleyan Methodist Mission school at
ARIA has been forwarded to the District Inspector.

Mr. Sisley is at present on leave. During his term in
the District he has proved a promising, energetic young officer
who will be most welcome on his return. At this stage it is not
possible to predict his posting.

D. R. Marsh

(D. R. Marsh)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

PJB/aj

Sub-District Office,
PANGIA,
Southern Highlands District.

28th September, 1965.

67-2-1

The District Commissioner,
Dept. of District Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
M E N D I.

PANGIA PATROL NO. 4 OF 1965/66

1. Please find attached hereto three (3) copies of Mr. Sisley's report of the above patrol together with his camping allowance claim. Mr. Sisley is proceeding on leave on 1/10/65 so perhaps his cheque could be forwarded to his leave address please.
2. The two major purposes of this patrol - as per Mr. A.D.O. Barber's Patrol Instructions, 67-1-2 of 26/8/65 - were the investigation of three teablocks and reorganisation of roadwork.
3. Mr. Sisley followed his instruction most satisfactorily. It was a pity there was some confusion over the More block but I doubt this will last or, even if it does, that it will matter very much as several other blocks will be available for investigation shortly. I think Mr. Sisley's estimate of 8000 acres is realistic.
4. The road to these blocks is obviously very important. Unfortunately the cost factor rules out the suspension bridge over the Poru near Pondi at this time - it may well be considered necessary in the future. We shall endeavour to locate a way out of the Poru River valley next week suitable for tractor/trailer.
5. Mr. Sisley perhaps is a little harsh in turning the Moria younger set "hooligans". However, these younger men may expect some attention in the near future.
6. It is a natural movement back to original groups and land being a part of the settling down process and will cause no concern so long as they are welcomed back and have land available.

There appears little need for the creation of new census units. I consider the present ones give satisfactory coverage of the area.
7. Whilst one is pleased to see local people participating in business enterprises one may be forgiven for feeling a bit doubtful of their future. Theft, organisation, ordering, costing are a few of the many problems not really considered by these men. It is certain that we cannot spare the time to help them. We are more in favour of starting a properly organised Buyers Society next year. This appears to be the best plan for Pangia.
8. Mr. Sisley has improved his spelling somewhat but he may find a little practice in composition of benefit. However, his enthusiasm and energy whilst at Pangia has made him a valuable member of the staff. This patrol concludes his first term in the Territory on a very satisfactory and successful note and indicates his interest in his work.

We hope to see him back here after his leave.

.....2/.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

2.

Sub-District Office,
PANGIA:
Southern Highlands District.

Mr. Sisley has included a short Anthropological Study in his report - see Appendix A - which you may find interesting.

For your information, comment and onforwarding, please.
B. M. O'Neill,
Sub-District Officer,
PANGIA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - PANGIA PATROL - 1965

Please be ready to depart on patrol on Monday 14th September, 1965.

The purpose of your (B. M. O'NEILL) patrol will be to carry out full land investigations, including Assistant District Commissioner three possible sub-blocks.

The people from Moria, Aria and Moro have approached me requesting to purchase some of their land. I believe the three blocks to be approximately 1200 acres each, and expect that the Aria and Moro blocks may be heavily timbered so please take this into account in your report.

The Moria people have built accommodation for the patrol party near the land to be surveyed.

Another purpose of this patrol will be to re-survey the roadwork on the Pangia - Apanda - Moro road and complete the chain and compass survey of this road.

You will take five members of the S.M.S. as an interpreter and also a labourer if you require him. Please see me in regard to their selection.

I anticipate your return to Pangia after completion of this patrol no later than 17th September, 1965, and look forward to progress reports at each week's end. At the end of your patrol you will have 10 clear days in which to complete all reports up to your departure on leave. Please ensure all reports are complete and satisfactory in every way as your failure to do so may result in a further officer reviewing your work.

For your information and attention, please.

[Signature]
B. M. O'Neill
Sub-District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-1-2

If calling ask for

Mr.

Sub-District Office,

PANGIA,

Southern Highlands District.

26th August, 1965.

Mr. P.N. Sisley,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
PANGIA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - PANGIA PATROL 4 OF 65/66.

Please be ready to depart on patrol on Monday 30th August, 1965.

The purpose of your patrol will be to carry out full land investigations, including chain and compass survey, of three possible teablocks.

The people from Moria, Aria and Moro have approached me requesting we purchase some of their land. I believe the three blocks to be approximately 1200 acres each, and expect that the Aria and Moro blocks may be heavily timbered so please take the timber into account in your report.

The Moria people have built accommodation for the patrol party near the land to be surveyed.

Another purpose of this patrol will be to reorganise the roadwork on the Pangia - Apenda - Moro road and complete the chain and compass survey of this road.

You will take five members of the R.P.N.G.C., an Interpreter and also a labourer if you require him. Please see me in regard to their selection.

I anticipate your return to Pangia after completion of this patrol no later than 17th September, 1965, and look forward to progress reports at each week's end. At the end of your patrol you will have 10 clear days in which to complete all reports prior to your departure on leave. Please ensure all reports are complete and satisfactory in every way as your failure to do so may necessitate another officer re-doing your work.

For your information and attention, please.

(Peter Barber)
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

24

Telegram
Telephone

On Return 67 - 2 - 1.
If calling ask for
No.

Sub-District Office,
PANGIA,
Southern Highlands District.

21st. September, 1965.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
PANGIA.

PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 1965/66.

PART WIRU CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol conducted by:

P.N.Sisley (C.P.O.)

Patrol accompanied by:

Nil Europeans
5 members R.P. & N.G.C.
1 Interpreter.
1 Labourer.

Area patrolled:

The eastern section of the
Wiru Census Division.

Duration of patrol:

30/8/65 to 17/9/65.

Number of days:

19 days

Objects of patrol:

As per patrol instructions.

Patrol map:

Sub-District 1" = 4 miles
attached.

P.N. Sisley
.....

P.N.Sisley
Cadet Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol returned to the Eastern section of the Wiru Census Division to continue the work started by Pangia Patrol No. 4 of 1964/65. This patrol's objectives were the surveying of further potential tea blocks and the organisation and supervision of work gangs on the Pangia - Apenda - Moro road. 8

The area visited lies to the east and north east of Pangia and comprises almost half of the census divisions area. This region is bounded by the physical features of Mt. Ialibu in the west, the Kaugel River in the north, the Tua River in the east and the Poru River in the south. The land between the Poru and Ibei Rivers is undulating in nature and is covered with scattered timber, pit-pit cane and kunai grass. The impact of man on the timber resources of this particular area is clearly seen because of the fact that between these two Rivers the timber stands have almost been eradicated leaving only isolated young trees in vast areas of kunai and pit-pit. Forrests have held their own on the perimeter of this section of the Census Division and here it is both primary growth and thick. This region unlike the pit-pit expanses is unpopulated.

Draining the East Wiru is a particularly good system of creeks and rivers. Besides those already mentioned above are the Luna and Nama both of which are large creeks. None of streams are trafficable to water transport as their depth varies continuously from a few inches to several feet. The great bulk of Mt. Ialibu, 11,100 feet, effects the drainage of this area. All the creeks and rivers, except the Kaugel and Tua Rivers, either rise on this mountain or its foot hills. From here they all flow in a general easterly direction with most of the smaller streams entering either the Poru or Ibei Rivers. The Poru and Ibei eventually join before entering the Tua which flows into the Erave, a tributary of the Kikori.

The altitude of this region varies from round 5300 feet to about 4000 feet. The height above sea level dropping the further east you go. The general climate of the area is a mild one and very easy to live with. Occasionally the morning are cold but once the day progresses the temperature rises. Although no records have been kept I would say that the average daily temperature varies between 50 and 80 degrees centigrade.

Rainfall over the last few years has been rather high but shows a yearly drop in totals. The recorded falls for the years 1962, 1963 and 1964 being 26321, 27775 and 18338 points respectively. The unusual dry spell of this year has greatly effected the total figure as the total fall for the eight months ending August is only 9971 points. Unless heavy rain falls in the next few months this year will go down as an all time low.

FIELD DIARY.

Monday 30/8/65

At 0930 hrs. departed Pangia and walked to Tengai village (Moria C/U.). En route spoke to the people of Pondi, Kumien, Mele and Apenda villages and organised work gangs and work days. Finally arrived Tengai at 1410 hrs. During the remainder of the afternoon discussed the boundaries of the proposed block of land with the locals. Slept Tengai.

Tuesday 31/8/65:

At 0600 hrs. commenced the survey of the Tengai block. Continued through until 1515 hrs. when rain forced a stop in work. By this time had surveyed 132 chains of the boundary. Returned to Tengai arriving 1610 hrs.. Slept Tengai.

FIELD DIARY (Cont.)Wednesday 1/9/65:

Commenced survey at 0800 hrs and continued through until 1710 hrs.. Country heavily timbered and going very slow. In all 63 chains surveyed this day. On return to the rest house heard one complaint which was sent to Pangia for court action. Slept Tengai.

Thursday 2/9/65:

Again at 0800 hrs. commenced survey of Tengai land. Continued through until 1610 hrs. when had a further 60 chains completed. Going still through bush and slow. Arrived back at Tengai at 1650 hrs. and heard two complaints. Slept Tengai.

Friday 3/9/65:

Recommenced survey at 0800 hrs and continued through until 1645 hrs.. Good progress with 150 chains completed by end of day. Arrived back at Tengai at 1740 hrs. and heard one complaint. Slept Tengai.

Saturday 4/9/65:

At 0800 hrs. returned to survey and continued through until 1210 hrs. when had it completed. From 1210 hrs. to 1710 hrs. spent placing corner marks on bottom portion of block. Two hours of the night spent drawing plan of the survey and calculating its area. Slept Tengai.

Sunday 5/9/65:

From 0900 hrs. to 1240 hrs. spent on the investigation of the land owned by the Tengai, Moria and Pogari people. Afternoon and one and a half hours of the night spent on compiling land investigation report. Slept Tengai.

Monday 6/9/65:

Cargo dispatched to Moria at 0900 hrs. after being delayed by rain. From 0900 hrs. until 1610 hrs. spent completing the placing of corner marks on the Tengai block. Soaking rain for most of day made work uncomfortable. Remainder of afternoon and two hours of night spent on investigation report completing it at 2130 hrs.. Slept Moria.

Tuesday 7/9/65:

Commenced work on the survey of the Moria-Aria block at 0800 hrs. and continued through until 1605 hrs. by which time had 110 chains completed. Arrived back at Moria at 1650 hrs. and heard one complaint. Slept Moria.

Wednesday 8/9/65:

At 0800 hrs. departed Moria and walked to the end of yesterday's survey. Continued on with the survey completing a further 96 chains at the end of day. Returned to Moria arriving 1730 hrs.. Slept Moria.

Thursday 9/9/65:

Continued on with survey at 0800 hrs. and worked through until 1610 hrs. by which time had a further 128 chains completed. Returned to Moria arriving 1705 hrs.. Slept Moria.

FIELD DIARY (Cont.)Friday 10/9/65:

Returned to land survey at 0800 hrs. and completed the final 127 chains thus closing the it at 1650 hrs.. Returned to Moria arriving 1800 hrs.. Two and a quarter hours of the night spent drawing the plan of survey and calculating its area. Slept Moria.

Saturday 11/9/65:

All day from 0800 hrs. until 1710 hrs. spent placing corner posts on the boundaries of the land. During the day 23 posts and stone cairns completed leaving five to be done. Slept Moria.

Sunday 12/9/65:

At 0900 hrs. commenced the investigation of the land surveyed this last week. Continued on with this until 1200 hrs. when had it completed. Afternoon from 1300 hrs until 1900 hrs. spent on writing land investigation report. Bulk of report completed at 1900 hrs.. Slept Moria.

Monday 13/9/65:

At 0800 hrs. dispatched cargo from Moria to Moro while myself remained to complete the placing of boundary marks. Completed this at 1100 hrs. thence set out for Moro arriving 1210 hrs.. From 1245 hrs. to 1500 hrs. spoke to people on possible boundaries of a block of land in this area and heard two complaints. Next two hours of day spent completing the Ponba land investigation report. Slept Moro.

Tuesday 14/9/65:

Most of morning spent in discussion with local people of possible land to be surveyed. Inspected possible boundaries but found that one group of people did not want to sell any land. Despite discussion these people would not alter their opinion so called off the survey of this block. Rain around mid-day stopped any work but a few hours of the afternoon spent in general talks with the local people. Slept Moro.

Wednesday 15/9/65:

Departed Moro at 0800 hrs. and walked to Mele arriving 1115 hrs.. Next two hours of day spent assisting a Lands Department surveyor in the survey of the Evangelical Bible Mission's lease at Mele. Remainder of afternoon until 1520 hrs. at which time rain interrupted work, spent supervising road work in the Mele area. Slept Mele.

Thursday 16/9/65:

First part of morning until 1000 hrs. spent assisting the surveyor on the Mele Mission block. From 1000 hrs. until 1140 hrs. rain stopped further work. Remainder of day spent supervising road work in the Apenda area. Slept Mele.

Friday 17/9/65:

At 0800 hrs. sent cargo to Pangia while myself followed carrying out a chain and compass survey of the road. Continued on with this finally arriving at Pangia at 1305 hrs.. At 1330 hrs. the patrol was stood down.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.1. Native Situation:

The situation in this section of the Census Division remains good. The area has received constant attention over the last few months and the people have responded well to all aspects of Administration in the area.

However the attitude of a group of people of the Moria census unit could improve. The group at fault are the young men of this census unit. These men, the age group of between seventeen and twenty-five, have adopted a negative outlook on life and are ~~leaving~~ slowing down progress in their particular area. They are leaving all the work on the road and other duties to the older men while they roam around skylarking and making a nuisance of themselves. These youths would be expendable but for the fact that the majority of people at Moria are keen to advance and do not hold the attitude of these hooligans. The young men of this centre were given a dressing down by this patrol but they will have to be watched to ensure that they change their attitude. It is not possible to allow a minority group such as these youths to continue to hamper the progress of the rest of the people and if they do not want to work because of laziness they will just have to be convinced that their attitude will not be tolerated.

A result of the recent Council elections was brought to the patrol's attention on numerous occasions while in this area. The elections have revived interest in the people's clan feelings and many have expressed the desire of wanting to return to their correct Groups. The requests have come from refugees of wars of bygone days who had to flee their original clan areas and live with friends in other parts. During the elections I noticed that many people had returned to their correct areas and now in this area a number have asked to be allowed to return. These requests seem reasonable to me and, although they may cause a little more work for the next census patrol, it should help to stabilise inter group movements in the future. I interpret this attitude not as a desire of the people to start up individual clan feelings again but as a wish to be numbered in the ranks of their own family group rather than that of their benefactors now that the Council has started. The present feelings indicate that the people are starting to loose their previous enmity of each other and are beginning to come together and work as a unified group.

Another request along these lines came from the inhabitants of the Tengai section of the Moria census unit. These people have asked if they can be separated from Moria and be their own census unit and Council Ward. Their reasons for this being that they say that Moria is too far away from them and that they do not have any close ties with that centre. They propose that the people at Tengai now would be joined by the inhabitants of this particular group who are living at Moria and the Noiya census unit. This would give this proposed new centre a population of about 350 people. Their reasons for wanting the change are not very substantial as the two villages are only about a mile apart and the both belong to the one group, LERI. The spokesman of the Tengai group was told to put this request to his Councillor who can bring up the matter at the next meeting of the Council. If the Council is in favour of adding another ward then consideration can be given to the idea during the next Council elections.

A few of the local people have or are about to enter into the field of Commerce. Their intentions are to start small village trade stores. At present one has been started and two more are about to get under way. The store which has been started is located at Apenda and is run by a local man, WAIRIMI.

1. Native Situation (Cont.)

Wairimi started his store from a capital of £200 of which he himself raised one hundred and the balance he received from friends. He intends to repay the borrowed money as soon as possible so that he can become the sole owner of the store. With this money he has built a small store and has stocked it with a small array of goods. These include such things as tinned meat, fish, material and clothes, pots and pans and lamps. Wairimi is being assisted in his venture by Mr. K. Ridgway of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission who is supplying him with goods from his own store at a rate to cover the cost of landing the goods at Pangia plus a small profit.

The other two concerns have not yet started but should soon get under way. One is being undertaken by one TUA - PIA ~~group~~ and coming young inhabitant of Mele. With a capital of £400 he intends starting a store at Maia near the Pangia station. He has received a block of land here and is about to start building. He has already, with the help of the Evangelical Bible Mission, ordered nearly £400 worth of goods from Mt. Hagen.

The third store is proposed to be started at Pondiabu village (Moria C/U.) by one TAMAU-BAI. Tamau a native of Tindua works as a catechist for the Capuchin Mission. He intends starting his store with a capital of £100. He will no doubt receive help from the Capuchin Mission.

These proposed stores will have to compete with the already established Mission stores at Aria, Mele and the Lutheran store near Pangia. Takings of around £500 a month at the Lutheran store indicates that these native-owned stores can prosper if run in a proper manner. It is good to see the local people taking the initiative in this field but I doubt if the stores will be a success. Help from the staff at Pangia will only be able to be given if the staff situation improves. At present there is ample work for at least three Officers here and time would not be able to be given to these private individuals because of the press of duties for the area as a whole.

2. Law and Order:

Only one serious complaint was brought to the patrol's attention. This was a case of stealing at Apenda. Twenty pounds in cash and three savings bank pass books were stolen from a house in Apenda village. On hearing of this I ordered a spot check on all the houses in the village. This check uncovered the three pass books and on questioning the owner of the house admitted stealing them. The £20 was not recovered. The thief was sent to Pangia and was convicted in the Court for Native Matters.

The only other complaints brought to the patrol's attention were minor ones and all were settled by the people themselves with the patrol acting as mediator. The people have a strong respect for the law and bring all matters to a patrol's notice even if it has been settled favourably by themselves. They work on the idea of that even though the dispute has been settled the patrol must hear about it to ensure that it is in agreement. This is a very favourable situation and even though it means more work it is heartening to see that the people have trust in the process of law.

An evil which is beginning to spread throughout the area is the renewed interest in card playing. Numerous reports were received about this and all Village Officials have been told bringing all offenders to Pangia for court action. Quick action is the only way to stop the spread of this gambling craze which can result in an increase in other serious crimes such as stealing and

*have these
run on
idea of
principles*

2. Law and Order (Cont.)

offensive behaviour. The craze is also spreading to teenage children who are gambling with soap when they do not have any money. The centre of gambling appears to be the villages of Apenda and Mele. An instigator of the craze is the Aid Post Orderly at Apenda. He is rumored to have started many games at Apenda and a severe dressing down of him will no doubt help to stop further gambling. A close watch on the young men of the area and strong enforcement of the law will quickly stop the spread of this present craze and nip in the bud any further trouble.

3. Village Officials:

The advent of the Pangia Local Government Council has brought a change in many of the Village Officials of the area. Of the eight wards of this area previous Officials were returned in only two. These two men both were Village Constables and reside in the Wards of Pondi and Moro. In the other six wards men who have held no previous position were elected. Following are brief comments on the new Officials of the villages in the area visited.

MAMBU - OMBOLO of Pondi:

Has been a Village Constable of his village for a number of years previous to his present position. Is about 46 years old and is married with one wife and five children. He is a loyal supporter of the Administration and is well respected by his group. He speaks only Wiru.

YABI - ALAIYE of Xumien:

This Councillor is only a young fellow aged about 25, and has not held any previous Government position. Despite his young age he appears to be a level headed chap and has the respect of his group. His ideas are progressive and he has a keen desire to help his section of the community develop.

WAGI - YANDA of Mele:

This Councillor is also only a young man, age about 19, but he has not yet achieved a mature train of thought. He appears not to have grasped the full import of his position and I feel that he will not be advantageous for his group. He has a little knowledge of Pidgin English and may with training improve himself.

WERU - TUBAI of Apenda:

A 40 year old previous minor village Official who receives great respect from his group. Although only previously a minor Official he always played a major part in village affairs and acted as spokesman. He is co-operative and willing to assist the Administration. His influence is an advantage in dealings with his group.

KIBOI - TIRI of Apenda:

A younger Councillor than Weru, about 27 years old, and although overshadowed by his counterpart still has influence with a proportion of the people. Has previously supported Weru in village affairs and is still doing so. He also is helpful and co-operative.

Village Officials (Cont.)WABIA - KAILA of Moria:

Was a minor Official before attaining his present position. Aged about 47 years he is married with two wives and six children. He finds his present position a little strange and is not yet playing a leading roll in village affairs. This situation will no doubt change once he has grasped the meaning of his work and is a little more clear on it. Despite this he is willing to assist and loyal.

POGEIABU - KEWA of Aria:

Another middle aged Councillor, aged about 39, and although he has held no Government position is a recognised leader of his group. Is married with three wives and fifteen children. He also is not too sure of his duties but still plays a prominent part in local affairs. He has more of a tendency to speech making than physical work but appears loyal and helpful. Has the respect of the group to a certain degree but mainly in his own particular line.

WINDI - NABU of Moro:

This man is an ex Village Constable and has proved his worth in this position. Aged about 35 years he is married with two wives and three children. He has a forceful character and is keen to advance his group. He is respected by his group who willingly follow his instructions.

It is noticeable that nearly all of these Councillors have not a clear picture of their duties. A couple of them actually admitted this and asked me for some information on what they were required to do. This is an understandable state of affairs as the Council is a new concept in their life. The present lack of knowledge can easily be overcome by conducting short courses on the duties of Councillors and possibly by allowing some or all of the Councillors to visit Councils in other areas so that they can see Council meetings in progress and view the work programmes. Once they understand their duties the present situation will quickly vanish and this will allow the respective Councillors to go about their work in a better state of mind.

4. Land Alienation:

The survey and investigation of two more proposed tea blocks occupied most of the patrol's time in the field. Two more blocks were surveyed one of approximately 1200 acres and the other of about 1006 acres. This brings the total area of land now surveyed in this area to approximately 4500 acres. Of the two blocks surveyed during Patrol No. 4 of 1964/65 one, Apenda, Lands reference 65/501, has been purchased and the second, Wiwei, should be purchased in the near future.

The first block surveyed by this patrol consists of an area of 1201 acres and is situated near Tengai village of the Moria census unit. This piece of land consists of equal proportions of timber, and pit-pit, kunai and lies within the area described by the soil expert, Mr. A. Hartley, as being ideal for tea. The second block consists of an area of approximately 1006 acres and is situated between the census units of Moria and Aria. This block is also within the boundary of the tea area and is also partially covered with timber. The western corner of the latter block lies within one hundred yards of the eastern corner of the land already purchased at Apenda. The Ibei River forms the boundary between the two blocks. The land at Tengai is situated about half a mile from the Aria-Moria block and about three miles east of Apenda.

4. Land Alienation (Cont.)

The survey of these two blocks was the expected result of the purchase of the land at Apenda. When the land surveyed by Patrol No. 4 of 1964/65 was being carried out the people of Aria and Moria were on the brink of following suit and the purchase of Apenda brought about their assent. The patrol also hoped to survey a block of land at Moro but a few of the local people are still as yet not in favour of this. All hope of obtaining a block here is not lost as I feel certain that before long the people here will all be in favour of selling land. Their reason for not selling is not shortage of land - they have plenty of land in this area - but mainly just the age old belief of retaining all their land intact. Further education on this matter should help to dispel this idea.

It should be possible to alienate a further 3500 acres in the east Wiru area. A 1000 acre block should be able to be alienated in the Moro area and a further 2500 acres in the Apenda region. With this surveyed it will give an area of 8000 acres which can be offered for leasing as tea estates. This further land can be purchased without the fear of causing any population pressure. The people own vast areas of land much of which is lying idle or only used for the occasional grazing of pigs. Also they still have large areas of timber country which has not yet been tapped.

Investigation reports for the two blocks have been completed and are now being typed. Plans of the survey and locality sketches will be attended to on completion of this report and will be submitted directly.

5. Roads and Bridges:

A second task attended to by this patrol was the completion of the compass and chain survey of the Pangia - Apenda - Moro road. Reorganisation and supervision of road work was also carried out at all villages associated with the road.

The initial survey of the road was carried out by Patrol No. 4 of 1964/65. Since then the people of the respective villages have been working on their particular sections of the road for three days each week - Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Progress so far is satisfactory but has been hampered until now by the lack of equipment. Despite continuous requests for spades etc. over the last two months substantial supplies have only now started to arrive. Had the Department of Public Works expedited the issue of road making materials the distance of road completed would have been more than it is now.

However the people have laboured well with what equipment we have been able to supply and nearly every group has, or is about to, reach the half way mark of their sections. By early December the initial cutting of the road should be finished as far as Apenda. Once this has been done stoning of the road and the building of bridges will be undertaken. The initial work on the road past Apenda should be close to completion by late January next year.

Although a route has now been completed in regard to the survey there is still some doubt about the route over the Poru River. The present proposed plan is to bridge this river just to the north of Pangia. A road will be able to be built to the bridge site but the controversy is whether the bridge will be built or not. The nature of the gorge makes the building of the bridge from local materials impossible and the Department of Public Works have stated that they think that the building of a bridge over the river will be too expensive. An estimate for the bridge being £20000. An alternate to this site is below the Station where the river will be able to be bridged with local materials but the difficulty here is building an approach to the bridge site.

5. Roads and Bridges (Cont.)

Of the two sites the route above the Station is by far the best. Once tea estates are operating in the east Wiru the amount of traffic on the road will be relatively high. For this a solid road is required and as the site to the north of the Station will need only a third of the cutting required for a road below the Station then it is logical to choose the former site. A £20,000 bridge is not cheap but if that is the price of the best route then it must be met. Once a good road is assured then prospective tea planters will enter the area and this will produce unlimited potential for the area.

Following are completed details of the road.

Width of road: 30 feet.

Proposed surface: Large stone base with a covering of smaller stone and clay with gravel covering this.

Distances:

Pangia to Pondi	1.6 mls.
Pondi to Mele (@)	2.9 "
Mele to Apenda	2.2 "
Apenda to Moria	7.1 "
Moria to Aria	2.5 "
Aria to Moro	3.5 "
Pangia-Apenda-Moro Total	19.8 "

(@) The road does not go through the census ~~unit~~ unit of Kumien but passes about one quarter of a mile to the east.

Bridge Details:

Section.	Creek Names.	Width of Bridge.
Pondi C/U.	Kuntza Cr.	6 feet
	Poru River (@)	120 "
Kumien C/U.	Luna Cr.	20 "
	Lome "	12 "
	Pondialibu Cr.	10 "
	Moro "	10 "
Mele C/U.	Nama Cr.	30 "
	Nomoni Cr.	10 "
	Kangue "	14 "
Apenda C/U.	Palalua Cr.	20 "
	Tu'ia Cr.	15 "
	Fakara "	27 "
	Luwa "	25 "

5. Roads and Bridges (Cont.)

Bridge Details (Cont.)

<u>Section.</u>	<u>Creek Names.</u>	<u>Width of Bridge.</u>
Moria C/U.	Tole No.1	26 feet.
	Tole No. 2	23 "
	Tiga Cr.	14 "
	Alimbarini Cr.	10 "
	Ibei River	90 "
	Tungabin No.1	12 "
	Tungabin No.2	17 "
Aria C/U.	Nil.	
Moro C/U.	Lora Cr.	26 "
	Ambunabiku Cr.	18 "

The construction and maintenance of the bridges over these two rivers will have to be carried out by a combined force of all neighbouring groups.

Areas of Responsibilities:

<u>Work Force.</u>	<u>Distance.</u>	<u>Boundaries.</u>
Pondi C/U.	2.2 mls.	From Pangia to Luna Cr.
Kumien C/U.	1.4 "	From Luna Cr. to Nama Cr.
Lele C/U.	2.4 "	From Nama Cr. to Palalua Cr.
Apenda C/U.	3.8 "	From Palalua Cr. to Koi'lorin Cr.
Moria C/U.	5.2 "	From Koi'lorin Cr. to 1.2 mls. east of Moria.
Aria C/U.	2.3 "	From 1.2 mls. east of Moria to .8 mls east of the W.M.M.
Moro C/U.	2.5 "	From .8 mls east of the W.M.M. to Moro.

6. Airstrips:

At present the only operational airstrip in the Census Division is at Pangia itself. This strip is open to Category C aircraft at the moment and is being improved and lengthened in order to allow it to be used by Caribou type aircraft. This work is nearing completion and only fill has to be carted to complete the camber of the strip. Once a roller becomes available work can be started on stoning the strip. A road has been built to the stone supply but it is only the non availability of a roller that is delaying work in this field.

Just recently the Wesleyan Methodist Mission at Aria have started work on an airstrip. They originally planned to build the strip at Moro, about three and a half miles east of Aria, but have now decided against this site. The strip they are now trying to build will be a miracle if they complete it satisfactorily. Its planned completion demensions are 1500 feet by

6. Airstrips (Cont.)

100 feet and will be operational to aircraft of the Mission Aviation Fellowship only. Even to reach these specifications a great deal of work will be required. The site is an undulating sloping ridge and to obtain an even surface three humps about 10 to 15 feet high will have to be removed and two ditches filled in. The sides of the site fall away sharply and three creeks have their headwaters on the ridge. The Mission's original finance was £500 and the Superintendent of the Mission now realises that this will not be enough. He is working on a shoe string budget and the local people have declared that they are not happy with 1/6d. for a day's work. Unless he increases his rate of pay he could find himself without any work force. The approaches to the strip are good but will be of little value unless the strip can be operational.

The site they abandoned is far better than this one both in approaches and in the nature of the site. At a little expense a 2000 foot by 150 foot strip could be built. This site is situated about 300 yards below the village of Moro and the direction of a strip here would be North, North East-East, South East. There are no large humps to be removed or ditches to be filled and a strip open to Category C Commercial aircraft could be built.

The remainder of the east Wiru area shows little promise for airstrips. Any other strip sites that could be found would be operational for Cessna type aircraft only.

7. Education:

The area itself boasts no Administration school although a few children do attend the Government school at Pangia and various Mission schools. The 1964 census figures reveal that from the eight census units of the area 7 male children and no female children attend the school at Pangia and 55 boys and 25 girls attend various Mission schools. This gives a percentage of 6.9% for boys and 3.7% for girls of a total population of this area of 898 boys and 672 girls.

These figures therefore present a strong case for the establishment of a Government school in the area. The choice of a site would be at the census unit of Apenda. This unit is centrally situated to the four other centres of Moro, Aria, Moria and Pogari all of which could supply children for the school. These five centres have a child population of 647 boys and 475 girls. From this figure a school at Apenda starting next year could expect 133 boys and 129 girls between the ages of four years and seven. This gives a total of 262 children from which a class could be started. There would be no worry about interest lacking from the parents. Given the opportunity and most of the parents would be only too happy their children. I have not included the children of Mele, Kumien and Pondi in these figures as it would be easier to educate them from an enlarged school at Pangia. These three centres have a child population of 251 boys and 197 girls.

The children attending Mission schools are being educated by the schools of the Capuchin, Lutheran and Evangelical Bible Missions. The Capuchin and Lutheran schools are situated near Pangia while the Bible Mission school is located at Mele. At Mele Miss E. Troupe and Mrs. G. Lytle conduct classes for standard 1 and 2 on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday and on Friday for Prep class. The children attending these classes are from the villages which follow this Mission's teachings. Besides these English classes this Mission also runs classes in Pidgin for children too old to attend the other classes. In these classes they learn to read and write Pidgin with the emphasis on religious reading.

Education (Cont.)

The Wesleyan Methodist Mission at Aria also has a Pidgin school run by a qualified teacher, Mr. R. Gladwin. Limited staff and funds have prevented this Mission from starting an English school. Mr. Gladwin at present conducts classes with the aim of teaching the older children to read and write Pidgin and the local language, Wiru. Besides his own school he has two other classes at Moro and Moria where native helpers trained by Mr. Gladwin conduct the classes. The Superintendent of the Mission, Mr. K. Ridgway, mentioned that he expects a married couple to assist him in the near future. Both of these people are teachers and he said that his plans are for them to start a school in the south Wiru area near Taguru.

8 Police:

The patrol was accompanied by five members of the R.F. & N.G.C., Const. 9708 MALEVA, Const. 8244 KAMA, Const. 8295 MAKU, Const. 8754 GUNUA and Const. 10548 KEMURI. Constable MALEVA acted as N.C.O. of the patrol and carried out his duties efficiently. The conduct of all the members of the patrol was very good and all attended to their duties well.

Comments on the conduct and ~~efficiency~~ efficiency will be entered in their respective Records of Service and RS Form 1s.

9. Conclusion:

The surveying of these two blocks of land have helped to improve the economic potential of the whole Census Division. With 4500 acres of land now available and another 3500 acres likely to come the chances of one or more tea companies coming to the area appears favourable. Once a company gets started in the area the employment of the people of the Wiru area will be assured and a number of sidelines will be able to be started. The Council will benefit by being able to increase its tax rate and thus have a workable capital for its work programmes. Also the local people will be able to start their own small businesses.

With a firm economic situation this area will go ahead to an assured future.

P.N. Sisley
P.N. Sisley
Cadet Patrol Officer.

ATTACHED.

APPENDIX A6

Anthropological study of the Wiru People.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY - WIRU PEOPLE.INTRODUCTION:

The following report is the result of impressions of the Wiru people and with conversations with them over the last eight months. It has been written with the view of recording the way of life of the people and their ideas before the arrival of the Administration and Missions. In some of the sub headings results of present day influences will be recorded. The report will not be technical in nature because of the writers limited knowledge of the subject of Anthropology and also because the shortage of time did not allow the writer to probe deeply into the different subjects discussed. It will ~~though~~ give a general view of a people who have not yet been studied. *Amf*

(a) Area Description:

This particular linguistic group resides in the eastern corner of the Southern Highlands District. The portion of land bordering on the Western Highlands District and the Gulf District being located around the Government Station of Pangia and known as the Wiru Census Division, of the Pangia Sub-District. Pangia itself is approximately 33 air miles south of Mt. Hagen and is also connected with this centre by road. Pangia also lies about 45 miles to the east of the District's headquarters, Mendi. At present the only means of access between these two Stations is by air.

The Wiru area is situated to the East and South East of the 11,100 foot Mt. Ialibu. The area can be described as that land within the following physical boundaries - the Iaro River in the south, the Tua River in the east, the Kaugel River in the north and the Andawe River and Mt. Ialibu in the west. Within these boundaries the land is of two distinct geographical categories which contrast sharply. In the north eastern section of the area, i.e. the land to the north of the Poru River, the land undulates over kunai and pit-pit covered ridges in the area from the Poru River to the villages of Moro, Aria and Moria but to the west, north and east of these centres the country is heavily timbered and unpopulated. South of the Poru River is the heavily populated limestone region. In this area between the Poru and Iaro Rivers limestone ridges criss cross the country side, sink holes dot the landscape and most streams flow underground. Here, like its northern counterpart, the populated areas are denoted by the expanses of pit-pit and kunai while the extremities of the area are also heavily timbered and unpopulated.

Of the two sections the northern is the better watered and drained. Mt. Ialibu greatly effects this as most major rivers and creeks rise here and drain in a easterly direction first entering the Erave River, thence the Kikori and subsequently the Gulf of Papua. The major streams of this area being the Poru, Ibel, Kaugel, Luna and Nama. In contrast to this the southern section has no large creek system. The Poru bars all streams from entering the area from the north and the limestone nature of the country forces any streams that are there, underground. Of the two sections the south is by far the driest but strangely enough supports the bulk of the population.

(b) People in General - PHYSIQUE AND DRESS:

The people belong to the Wiru linguistic group. The language has little similarity with the neighbouring tongues, eg. Kewa and Imbonggu, and most of the people have little or no knowledge of these neighbouring languages.

The physique of the people is the typical highland short, stocky type. They are relatively short, the male being on an average five foot six inches tall and the woman a little shorter. The men when young have well developed bodies and when they become old they are still relatively strong although their outward physical condition does not always appear so. This is particularly noticeable with women who although they appear to be fragile are often quite strong and capable. The people are brown eyed and have tough close cropped black curly hair. In most cases the health of their teeth is quite good and it is not out of the ordinary to see a person of forty with a good set of teeth. The skin colouring is more dark brown than black and a number have a tannish coloured skin. Only a minority have this skin colouring and it appears more prevalent in females.

The customary dress was certainly designed for convenience rather than for fashion. The basis of a male's dress is a four or five inch wide bark belt worn around the waist. From this are hung the front and back coverings of the male. The front garment consists of a knitted bush string pul-pul which is doubled over to hang down to knee height. The width varies but is usually about eight inches wide or enough to cover the genitals. The string is made from bark of certain trees which has been broken down into shreds and rolled into string about the width of wool. The rear covering is much simpler being tannet leaves held between the belt and the body. This is the basis of the male's dress, the remainder being mainly only decorations. Besides paint, shells make up most of the decorations. This shell decoration being either pearl shell or large and small cowrie shells. The large cowrie shells are worn on the chest while the smaller as a necklace. His hair is shaped into a wig which angles out from his head and is flat and oval on top. This is covered with a net which is made from the same materials as the pul-pul and which helps to keep the wig in shape. It also doubles as a base from which decorations can be attached.

The female's dress also only consists of essentials. Covering the private parts of her body is a small skirt made from the swamp rushes. These reeds are flattened out and attached to a string belt worn around the waist. The front section covers the necessary parts and extends from hip to hip and hangs down to just above the knees. The rear section is smaller being about four inches wide and extending down to calf height. Between these two sections of the skirt the body is bare as is the rest of the body. The women also wear shell decorations but mainly when young and in the marriagable age group. The hair of the female is close cropped and from her head is worn a large string bag. In this is carried the day's food, odds and ends and small children.

Children are usually small scale replicas of the adults. Male children up to the age of about three usually roam about naked except for the bark belt. Above this age they adopt the fashion of their fathers. Female children wear the same, although scanty, versions of the female adults.

As more and more money becomes available and Mission influence extends this customary dress will no doubt vanish. At the present time new styles of dress are appearing. Shirts shorts and lava-lavas are gradually being adopted by the men but many appear to consider a shirt or pullover plus the customary dress satisfactory. Both these new styles however have been adopted by only a minority and have a long way to go yet. Women are also changing. Loose blouses covering their upper half are becoming more and more evident but the adoption of dresses is only prevalent where Mission people think that a naked breast is obscene.

(c) LEADERSHIP:

There is no definite system of hereditary leadership amongst these people. Each small group has its own leaders usually two or three but possibly more depending on the size of the group. A man can attain this position by one of two methods - either by his capabilities as a fighter or because of his wealth. A man who

has killed a number of his enemies and is renowned as a fighter can reach the position of a leader. Most leaders obtained their position though because of their wealth. An example of the wealth required is as follows - 20 pigs, five wives, a number of gardens and a substantial quantity of shell decorations. This would be classed as a minimum show of wealth and in most cases a leader's wealth would be in excess of this.

Once a man had reached this position he is accepted and received the respect and attention of his group. This man then decided many of the major decisions of the group's life. Who and when they would fight, land holdings and the times of festivals were decided by the head men of the respective groups. Despite this individualism was still a strong point in the local's life. Family matters and associated smaller matters were still dealt with by the senior male of the family who was powerful in his family. The leader of the group took over when the matters affected the group as a whole or a number of families.

The sons of a deceased leader have the opportunity of stepping into their fathers' footsteps. This is usually the eldest son who would inherit his father's wealth and thus by virtue of this have the opportunity of becoming a leader. This is not always the case as the son of a "commoner" has the chance of taking over the leadership of the group if he proves to be worthy of it. If he is a good fighter then he can obtain the necessary wealth from the spoils of his victories.

(d) DESCENT:

The exact origin of these people is not definitely known by them. Most groups questioned on this subject admitted that they had lost the knowledge of the link between their particular group and the founder of the linguistic group. The elders of the respective clans can trace back their history to one or two well known men but beyond this they are hazy. They do not know from where the originators of their groups came from but work from the basis of that they were there and start from that. From what I have been told it appears that the Wiru peoples have been in existence for at least 200 years and no doubt longer than this.

An example of the history of one group of these people is as follows. This story was told to me by a member of the LERI clan living at Tengai (Moria C/U.). His story is this,

"Years and years ago there were six men who founded his group. Where they came from he did not know but as far as he was concerned they were there. These six men, PUBU, TUGI, WALO, BUNA, ANGUENAMANA and TENGAIMA, lived with their wives around three ceremonial grounds, TENGAI, WEMIAMI and TUNDIBA. Gradually the line grew in numbers and despite continuous fighting was at one time quite a large clan. As they were now a big group the leaders decided that they would extend their land holdings so they declared war on a neighbouring group of Apenda. However the plan backfired and they were defeated. The Apenda people then attacked and penetrated the Tengai defences and slaughtered and carried most of the inhabitants of the Tengai area. The survivors retreated into the unpopulated bush where many more died. Other survivors sought shelter with friendly groups, eg. Moria and Noiya, and settled down with them. Gradually the Tengai people returned to their original land and bought back their lands from the Apenda people. Slowly the line grew again but was harassed by stronger lines until the arrival of the Administration."

Even to this day this group is spread out with members living in other places. This story could be adopted by all the groups of the Wiru area the main difference being that some groups were victorious and thus are now big clans with large land holdings.

(e) DAILY LIFE:

The daily life of these people was particularly hard. Compared to our society it would seem unbearable. The work was split up between the male and female. The male's tasks consisted of the heavier duties of life. The initial preparation of the gardens, the clearing of the land and the building of fences, and the construction of houses were his duties. This was interspersed with continual fighting and the defence of his home.

The woman carried on with much of the work started by the man. Once the land was cleared the female was responsible for the growing of the food. The planting of the food crops and their care took up most of the female's day. Besides this the care of the pigs fell within the realm of the woman's work. Most of the day the pigs roamed the bush for food but were also fed morning and night by the women. To assist her round up the pigs the women devised a call which when it was heard by the pigs brought them to the caller to be fed. This call is produced by blowing the breath through loosely closed lips. Besides these duties the woman also prepared the food for the family and gathered light fire wood and water. All of this was carried out while bearing and caring for children.

Young children stayed with the mother and carried out a number of small tasks around the house and garden. They continued with these tasks until they were either old enough to assist their fathers in the case of boys or when they were old enough for marriage in the case of girls.

The days work started early, just before dawn. The male was up in case there was a sudden dawn attack while the woman was up preparing the days food. After breakfast the female was out in the garden for the bulk of the day while the male if he had no definite tasks to attend to would be out gossiping with his friends. The woman's average day would be the harder of the two sexes. First off preparing the days food then feeding the pigs, then out in the garden for the bulk of the day. This being followed by a repeat performance of the morning duties. First back from the garden gathering firewood, then the rounding up and feeding of the pigs and then preparing the families food for the night. In the case of mothers the caring for their children had to be fitted into the days programme. Once night fell there was little movement and the days work ended soon after dark.

(f) DIET:

The people's diet is largely a vegetarian one. The bulk of their food is made up of sweet potatoe which is consumed at all meals. To supplement this the locals have a number of indigenous foods. Examples of these being sugar cane, taro, pit-pit cane shoots, mushrooms, bananas, Pandanus nuts, Marita, edible leaves and the soft heart of the head of Limbom Palms. With the advent of the Europeans a number of introduced crops have been added to their meals, eg. cabbage, pumpkin, corn and peanuts. At the present time these introduced crops are not playing an important part in their diet as they are grown mainly with the aim of selling them to the Mission and Government personnel.

Meat does play a small part in the local's meals. However this is mainly from sources other than from the pig. The pig is still regarded as the basis of a man's wealth and is only eaten on ceremonial occasions or when the pig dies. When looking at this part of the people's diet we find that different sources supply the meat portion of their diet to two categories of the people. These two categories being (a) the age group between three and thirteen and from about forty until death and (b) the age group from thirteen to forty.

Taking the latter group first we find that they eat the meat of birds, Kapuls, large snakes - pythons -, fish

and cassowaries. The fish being eels and catfish. The eels grow to about four feet long while the catfish to about one foot. The other category, the children and the old people, also eat the meat consumed by the people or the second category but also add other small animals to their diet. Examples of these small animals being rats, frogs, flying foxes, wood grubs and ant's eggs. Apparently the eating of these animals is considered as below the dignity of the thirteen to forty age group.

Now that these people can earn money and also since stores have started up their diet is receiving more additional substances. Tinned meat and fish, rice and flour are avidly sought at the stores. A noticeable fact though is that even though they might be receiving fairly good supplies of these store foods if their quantity of kau kau is cut they quickly bemoan the loss whereas they would not if other parts of their diet was reduced.

(g) STYLE OF LIVING:

Since the arrival of the Administration and Missions the style of living of the people has greatly changed. The people now live in villages which have been built around their old ceremonial grounds. This innovation is thought to have resulted from the influence of the people of the Ialibu area. It is thought to have started there as a result of the Missions and a few Administration people who wanted to have the people grouped together for easier contact. Whatever the cause, the idea has caught on in the Wiru area and now the old way of living has nearly died out.

In the old way of living the ceremonial ground was the focal point. This area was usually prepared on a ridge and consisted of a cleared, cared for space of grass surrounded by Yar trees. Tanket bushes and other shrubs also denoted the area. Living on this ceremonial ground were the leaders of the group which owned the ground. The remainder of the members of the clan lived in small family groups scattered around the clan's land. These houses were concealed in the bush to give protection from their enemies. The only time the people ever gathered together and actually lived in village groups was during ceremonies. When this happened long houses were built on each side of the sing-sing ground and the people lived in these. These houses were anything up to 300 yards long and each family occupied a section of it. Once the festival was over the long houses were demolished and the people returned to their own separate homes.

The method of building their houses has also changed. Now the people mainly live in rectangular shaped houses about 15 feet long and 8 feet wide. The height to the ridge pole of most is about 8 feet. The roof is still made from thatched kunai grass but the walls now consist of woven pit-pit blinds attached to wooden frames. The interior of the house differs with the imagination of the owner but are basically a living and eating room in the centre of the house with sleeping quarters at each end. The fire is situated in the centre of the building.

The customary house differs greatly from this. The old type can best be described as a "U" shaped arrangement. These would be anything up to twenty feet long and about eight feet wide at the mouth of the "U". The height at the ridge pole would be about five feet. The materials used in its construction were wood, pit-pit and kunai grass. The roof is the same as today's house being kunai thatched onto a wooden frame but the walls were different. Instead of woven pit-pit the walls consisted of either strips of bark and/or pit-pit stalks wedged between pieces of wood forced into the ground. The sub-division of the house was as follows. At the mouth of the "U" was a open verandah type of area. This was roofed and had walls on either sides but was open to the front. A wall separated this from the remainder of the house. Behind this wall was the eating and sleeping area. This room extended from the base of the "U" to about three quarters of the length of the house.

i In the verandah area was stored firewood and this was also used as the day room. Behind this was the sleeping quarters for the family and the pigs. Each afternoon the pigs were rounded up and spent the night in stalls built around the inside of the sleeping quarters. Beside them but closer to the fire slept the man his wife and children.

All the people spoken to agreed that before no care was taken to keep the environments of the house clean. Food refuse and pig excreta covered the ground around and inside the house. The people met nature's call by just nipping into the nearest convenient clump of bush. The refuse in the house was only cleaned up when it became unbearable to live in the house.

(h) FOCAL POINTS OF LIFE:

BIRTH:

There was no great ceremony attached to the birth of a child. When a woman's time came she left her home and went into the bush and with the help of her female friends built a small house in which she gave birth to her child. No males were allowed to be present at the birth of a child. The presence of a male was thought to lengthen the time of delivery and to increase the pain. Once a child was born and the father informed he then discarded all other work and set about collecting food for the mother. Besides the normal food he would trap small animals - rats, wood grubs etc. - and give them to his wife. This continued for a couple of weeks but gradually died out and things returned to normal again.

The price of human life was considered cheap by these people. It was not uncommon for the women to kill their children as soon as they were born. This usually happened only if the father did not see the child but as he was not present at the birth of the child it was easy for the woman ~~that~~ to say that the child was dead at birth. This point of view was more prevalent amongst young mothers having their first child. These young mothers considered that they would lose favour with their husband if they were burdened with a child so to stop him marrying again they would kill their child. This did not always happen but it was the cause of the death of many children.

Abortion was also not uncommon. If a woman found that she was pregnant and did not want the child she had the opportunity of killing it before it was born. Certain women about the place knew which herbs were successful and if the pregnant woman could contact one of them she had a good chance of a successful abortion. These women were few in number though and charged high prices for their work so it was only a few women who could have the opportunity of taking advantage of their knowledge.

DEATH:

On the other hand the death of a member of a clan caused great disruption to everyday life. When a person is found dead great mourning takes place. The formalities take on the image of a well run wake.[^]

First the deceased is tied hand and foot and hung from poles. For the next couple of days all his friends and relatives gather and bewail the loss of the deceased. Once the relations have all gathered an exchange of "pay" is made between them. Once the pay has been given out the deceased is taken away and buried. A hole is dug in the ground and next a layer of tanket and banana leaves are put in on which is placed the dead body. Leaves are placed on top of the body and then the ground is replaced on top. For the next ten weeks the inhabitants of the deceased's group stay fairly close to their homes and do not wander around at night.

After this period is over the young men of the clan go out and trap young animals and prepare pigs for killing. While these preparations are going on the close female relations of the deceased cover themselves with clay and don large reed skirts. In addition to this they cover the top half of their bodies with beed necklaces. Once all preparations are finished and the food is being cooked both men and women gather and again bewail the loss of the deceased. This continues until the food has been cooked when all present then partake of the food.

Once the deceased's body has ~~been~~ decomposed the bones are dug up and placed in a small house near the ceremonial grounds. Often some of the bones are kept by relatives and worn around the neck and wrist as mementoes. The final phase is acted out by the female relations of the deceased. As they disrobe their beeds and change their large skirt they do so gradually and for each something taken off a small payment must be made to some of the friends of the deceased.

MARRIAGE:

Marriage of these people often occurs at an early age, both for men and women. Child brides were common in early days but this practice has died out now. It is not uncommon now to find youths and girls aged about seventeen or eighteen being married and on the whole the marriages seem to work out.

The actual marriage ceremony is a long and involved affair. After boy meets girl and they feel that they were made for each other the boy tells his father who if agreeable commences to prepare the bride price. Negotiations are begun with the bride's parents and if the bride price is sufficient the bride's parents agree and then the collection of the bride price is begun in earnest. Depending on the ideas of the parents and the beauty of the bride is the amount to be paid. An example of a usual bride price in this area is 20 pigs, 10 pearl shell, plus quantities of native salt, axes and knives and in recent times money and trade store goods. The father of the groom supplies as much of the bride price as he can but he is helped also by his relations. On the other hand the parents of the bride receive the choicest parts of the payment and the remainder is distributed amongst their relations.

While these negotiations are going on the groom and his friends supply the bride's parents with food. This includes a few pigs, fish, cassowaries and other edible bush animals plus sweet potatoe and other vegetables. This continues from the start of negotiations to just after the couple are married.

Once the bride price has been collected both parties come together and a feast is held at which the bride price is exchanged for the bride. The distribution of the bride price amongst the bride's relations often occurs then. Although the payment has been made the couple are still not deemed married. On the first night of their marriage the bride sleeps with her mother in the groom's house while he sleeps in the village men's house. In the morning the bridegroom goes to his house with part of a pig and gives it to his mother in law. When she accepts and leaves for her own house the couple are finally married.

Even though they are married the final payment has not been paid. The final payment comes after the birth of the first child. In particular if the first born is a girl then the father pays the mother's group a previously agreed upon amount. This final payment is usually only if the first born is a girl but sometimes happens if it is a boy. In some cases bride price is paid for a few years after marriage but this is because the bridegroom's group was not able to pay the full amount first off and do so in instalments over a number of years.

DIVORCE:

.....8/.

DIVORCE:

In previous time divorce was very easy to obtain especially for a male. If a man was sick of his wife and had seen what he thinks a better type he simply told his wife what he thought of her and tells her to go. In most cases the woman's pride would be hurt and she would return to her group but only a proportion of the bride price would be returned. The amount returned would depend on how long they had been married and how many children resulted from the marriage. The bride price was often returned to the satisfaction of all but the Wiru's history tells tales of numerous fights when bride price was not paid back.

The woman's chances of divorcing her husband were not too good. Some times it would be possible with a full return of bride price but on many occasions trouble resulted. The jolt to the male's pride was often too much for him and he would express his feelings by killing his insolent wife or by inflicting severe injury on her.

(1) WEAPONS AND WAR:

The usual armaments of the warriors were spears, bows and arrows, axes and luhs. The spears were about twelve feet long and made from a black hardwood. The tips of these weapons were made from the sharpened bones of humans and animals. This was the same for the arrows. Attached to the pit-pit shaft was a sharpened bone but these were designed to break from the shaft once it had entered its target. The arrows were used clean and no poison was used on them. On the arrows without the bone tip barbs were placed so as to make their removal difficult. The axe used by these people resembles the Hagen or Jimmy axe the main difference being that there is not the ornate weaving above the blade. In place of this is merely a sharpened piece of wood which is the extension of the wood holding the blade in place.

Besides these weapons shields were often carried. Those who preferred to use the spear carried a long shield which stood as high and as wide as a man. Its thickness was enough to stop the penetration of the foe's spear. The archers carried a much smaller ~~square~~ shield because of the necessity to use both hands on their weapons. Their shield was about two feet long and not as strong as the long shield. It was however strong enough to stop arrows and to slow down spears.

Their methods of fighting were of three kinds, defending or attacking villages, ambushes and lone vendettas. When large scale attacks were launched the attackers approached their targets without any attempt to conceal their approach. Yelling ~~of~~ battle cries and insults herald an attack and this was often used to work up courage. Large scale attacks were launched against the enemies ceremonial grounds. These were built so that there was only one easy approach to it. Across this approach a palisade was built behind which the defenders would wait. The protection of the ceremonial ground depended on the strength of the palisade and the determination of the defenders. If the barrier was breached it usually followed with the destruction of the ceremonial grounds and the people's homes as well as their slaughter, as there was usually no second line of defence.

The second method of fighting was from ambush. This meant the surprising and killing of a party of the enemy going about their everyday work. The planned ambush was also often used. This type of ambush resulted when a attacking force concealed most of their force around a track and sent a small party off to disturb the enemy. Often when the small force of attackers were seen by the intended victims they would, if their numbers were greater, chase their enemy and thus be led into the ambush. A variation of this was when a strong party of warriors would chase a small group into a previously set up ambush.

(9)

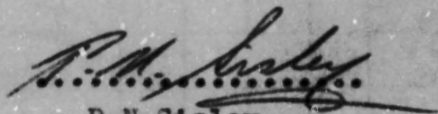
③

The third method of fighting was by lone vendettas. This consisted of a man creeping up on his victim and secretly killing him or her. This usually resulted when a particular person set out to pay back a particular enemy for some injustice. Persons suspected of ~~magic~~ often fell victim to this form of attack.

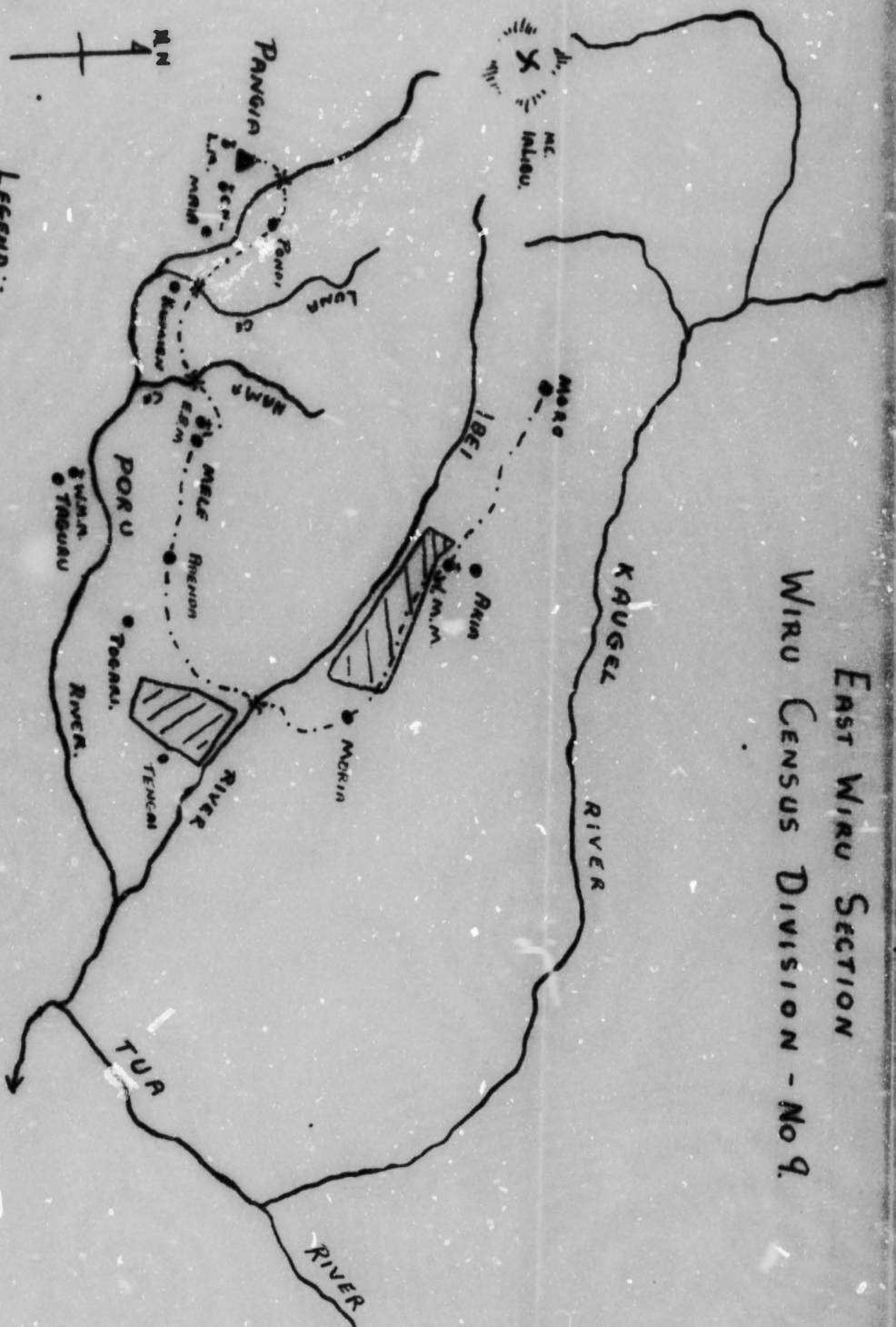
Sorcery

(1) CONCLUSION:

Many aspects of the people's life have not been dealt with mainly because of the lack of time. The report is designed to give brief information on the people who have not before had this information recorded.


P.N. Sisley
Cadet Patrol Officer.

East Wiru Section Wiru Census Division - No 9.



- Legend:-
- ▲ : Sub-District Office
 - : Villages
 - ▨ : Ten-Block
 - - - : Proposed Road.

Scale 1" = 4 miles (approx)

To accompany Patrol Report No 4 of
1965/66.

P.M. Kelly CRO

W.M.A. Wesleyan Methodist Mission
E.B.M. Evangelical Bible
L.M. Lutheran Mission
C.M. Capuchin



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Southern Highlands..... Report No. 5 of 1965/1966 Pangia.....

Patrol Conducted by..... Peter E. Kerr..... Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled..... Part WIRU Census Division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... Nil.....

3 Members of R.P. & N.G.C.

Natives..... 1 Interpreter.....

1 General Labourer.....

Duration—From 1...../8...../1965 to 25...../9...../1965.....

Number of Days..... 26.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../8...../1965.....

Medical/7...../1965.....

Map Reference..... District Map..... Southern Highlands.....

Objects of Patrol..... Peg road route from Pangia Administrative Centre to.....
the Wiru Census Division.
Routine Administration.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner.

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

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

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

67-15-16

9th November, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

Pangia Patrol Report W05/1965-66

1. Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a patrol report by Mr. Kerr, covered by your memorandum 67-3-9 of 29th October, 1965.
2. Your comments and those of Mr. O'Neill have been noted. I agree with Mr. O'Neill's comments found in paragraph two. Please advise Mr. Kerr to study carefully Chapter 4 as found in the Departmental Standing Instructions handbook.
3. Mr. Kerr has apparently accomplished the task set him quite ably.
4. The Wiru people seem to realise that this road into their Census division will benefit them a lot and they are willing to do a lot of hard work towards it. I am pleased to note the people's feelings in this regard. The road link is vital especially as there appears to be an excellent potential for tea and pyrethrum culture in this area.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.

67-15-16. ✓ 10



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram
Telephone
Our Reference 67-3-9
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of District
Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI

29th October, 1965.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

PANGIA PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1965/66

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol conducted by Mr. P. Kerr, Patrol Officer, together with comments of Assistant District Commissioner, Pangia.

The report calls for little comment and is adequately covered by the memo of Assistant District Commissioner, Pangia.

Mr. Kerr has been in Australia on Leave without pay and is expected back on 9th November, 1965. He will be returning to Pangia.

(D. R. Marsh)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

PJB/aj

67-2-1

Sub-District Office,
PANGIA,
Southern Highlands District.

28th September, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Dept. of District Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
M E E D I.

PANGIA PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 65/66

Please find attached three (3) copies of the above report submitted by Mr. P. Kerr, P.O., together with his camping allowance claim for costing.

2. I am not satisfied with the lay out of this report but as it does contain all relevant details I recommend it be accepted - especially as Mr. Kerr is proceeding to Sydney on 1/10/65 for personal reasons and may not be back for some time.

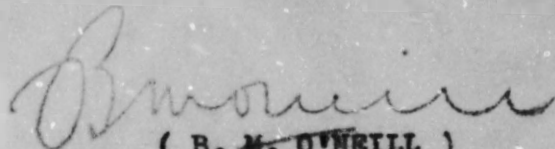
3. The road is not an easy one to construct owing to the broken nature of the country especially between Pangia and Karue. As stated it is a most important part in the development of this area and we hope the remainder will be pegged very shortly.

It is a little early to state precisely whether or not the route pegged by Mr. Kerr will prove satisfactory and final but present indications are that this should be the case.

4. As Mr. Kerr is new to the area it is pleasing to note his remarks about the Native Situation as it confirms earlier situation reports.

It is also pleasing to note Mr. Kerr's remarks concerning his own feelings about working with the Pangia people. This is important for our present progress and confidence to be maintained.

For your information, comment and onforwarding,
please.



(B. M. O'NEILL)
Assistant District Commissioner

PJB/uj

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
PANGIA,
Southern Highlands District.

26th August, 1965.

Mr. P. Kerr,
Patrol Officer,
PANGIA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - PANGIA PATROL 5 OF 65/66.

Please be ready to depart on patrol on Monday 30th August, 1965.

The purpose of your patrol is to peg a road route from Pangia to the Wiru. I must stress the importance of this road. The majority of our population lives to the south of the station and unless the road goes in these people will have severely limited access to economic opportunities.

The road is long overdue but lack of staff has not allowed us to go ahead with this project up to date but your arrival here gives us that opportunity.

The people are exceptionally keen - your main problem will not be to get workers for the road but to subdue them a bit and ensure they follow your marks. The native situation in the area is excellent at this time so I would advise you to confine your activity to marking the road. Organising work gangs and general familiarisation. Routine Administration is always necessary.

I expect this may take over a month to complete but even if it takes two or three it will be well worth while so long as it is marked correctly with no need for re-routing later on. Please ensure that all gradeable are reasonable - nothing ensures the loss of interest or enthusiasm more than having to do a job three or four times because of poor initial routing. The road will have to be chain and compassed but that can wait until you have completed the initial pegging.

Please see me in regard to this as I have been over it several times by foot and once by helicopter so can give you a fair indication of where to go - or where not to go.

Welcome to Pangia and good luck on your first patrol in this area. I think you will enjoy the work here and find the people most cooperative.

Please see me in regard to the selection of 3 members of the R.P.N.G.C., one Interpreter and one labourer to accompany you.

For your information and attention, please.


(Peter J. Barber)
Assistant District Officer.

PATROL REPORT

Pangia Patrol No. 5 of 1965/1966.

Area Patrolled: WIRU Census Division.
Patrol Conducted by: Peter R. Kerr Patrol Officer.
Accompanied by: 3 Members of R.P. & N.G.C.
1 Interpreter.
1 General Labourer.
Duration of Patrol: 31st August 1965 to 25th September 1965.
(24 nights actually camped out)
Objects of Patrol: Peg Road route from Pangia Administrative
Centre to the Wiru Census Division.
Routine Administration.
(Instructions Attached)
Map Reference: District Map Southern Highlands.

INTRODUCTION:

1. The WIRU Census Division lies approximately South and South West of Pangia Administrative Centre. The patrol visited only part of the Wiru and the purposes were:

to peg out a road link from
Pangia and
to conduct Routine Administration
where necessary.

2. The area has had many patrols visiting it over the past few years and the people are extremely pro - Administration and anxious to please and progress. The Pangia Local Government Elections have been held including the whole of the Wiru Census Division, and the people now merely await the word and necessary equipment before commencing work on a large scale.

Reception at all Rest Houses visited was good and adequate food supplies were given to the patrol for purchase. Accommodation was on the whole fairly good and the people were always on hand to oblige the needs of the patrol.

4. The road link is vital especially as there is an excellent potential for tea growing in the Pangia area and if the road was neglected the people's economic development would suffer.

Patrol Diary:

31st August	Departed Pangia at 0930 and walked to Kauwo Ceremonial ground, viewing possible road en route, then proceeded to Karani Rest House arriving 1235. Patrol settled in and general discussions held. 1330 to 1530 began pegging Karani/Kauwo road. 1630 to 1715 minor disputes settled. Slept Karani
1st September	0730 organised Karani and Iaro into clearing and marking gangs. 0800 continued pegging road till 1600. 1630 to 1730 general discussions and disputes settled. Slept Karani
2nd September	0745 to 1700 worked on road marking to Karne. Slept Karani
3rd September	0800 to 1230 marked road towards Kauwo. 1330 to 1745 worked on road at Karani.
4th September	0800 to 1630 walked around Kauwo area to find route to Pangia. Slept Karani

- 5th September Observed at Karani
- 6th September 0815 departed Karani and walked to Porogo Rest House arriving 0940. General discussions with people re road and settled in till 1200. 1330 to 1600 began plotting road to Karani. 1630 to 1750 more discussions and minor disputes settled.
Slept Porogo
- 7th September 0745 to 1600 clearing and preliminary marking of road to Karani.
Slept Porogo
- 8th September 0800 to 1230 pegged road to Karani border. 1330 walked over Karani/Karue section till 1530. 1650 to 1730 clearing of Porogo/Karani road link.
Slept Porogo
- 9th September 0800 departed Porogo and walked to Karue Rest House, arriving 0930. 1030 to 1430 preliminary viewing of terrain for Karani/Karue link. 1500 to 1700 pegged road to Maubin border.
Slept Karue
- 10th September 0800 to 1230 marking and clearing of Karue/Maubin road. 1330 to 1600 more marking of Karani/Karue road.
Slept Karue
- 11th September 0800 to 1500 cleared road to Maubin. 1600 to 1730 discussions and disputes.
Slept Karue.
- 12th September Observed at Karue
- 13th September 0800 departed Karue and plotted route to Maubin Rest House arriving 0845. Settled in and held discussions till 1000. 1030 to 1530 finished marking to Karue border. 1600 to 1730 minor disputes settled.
Slept Maubin
- 14th September 0800 to 1500 worked on Maubin/Karue road clearing. Heavy rain stopped work.
Slept Maubin
- 15th September 0800 to 1430 marked and cleared road towards Tunda then rain stopped work. 1600 to 1730 general discussions with V.O.'s.
Slept Maubin
- 16th September 0800 despatched cargo to Marabin and self supervised Maubin/Tunda clearing till 1000. Walked to Marabin via Tunda arriving 1130 in heavy rain. 1400 to 1530 marking road to Tunda.
Slept Marabin
- 17th September 0800 to 1700 marked road to Tunda border and then walked to Timbari border to find road link. Returned Marabin at 1900.
Slept Marabin
- 18th September 0800 departed Marabin and arrived Tunda at 0840. Talks with people re road till 0945. 1000 to 1540 marked and cleared road to Marabin/Tunda border. All well no disputes.
Slept Tunda
- 19th September Observed at Tunda

3.

- 20th September 0815 to 1530 cleared road to Maubin border, completing Karue, Maubin, Tunda, Marabin link. 1600 to 1630 minor dispute settled at Kerabari. Slept Tunda
- 21st September Departed Tunda at 0900 and walked to Porogo via Kerabari, and Karue and arrived 1125. Heavy rain. Slept Porogo
- 22nd September 0830 departed Porogo and arrived Karani at 0930. 1000 to 1750 marked portion of Karani/Karue road. Slept Karani
- 23rd September Heavy rain till 1200 then walked to Karue and pegged remainder of road link. Returned 1700 in heavy rain. Slept Karani
- 24th September 0800 to 1130 marked rest of Karani/ Porogo road. Malaria attack forced self to return Rest House. Slept Karani
- 25th September 0830 departed Karani and walked to Kauwo and then to Pangia arriving 1130, observing possible road link to Ialibu Road or Capuchian Mission at Pangia.
- END OF PATROL

NATIVE SITUATION AND GENERAL COMMENTS

5. Due to the many patrols which have visited the Wiru Census Division since the establishment of the Pangia Administrative Centre, the people have ceased all tribal fighting and no major complaints were brought to the patrol's notice, indicating stability and end to old animosities.

6. Naturally at all points of call there were the usual minor disputes brought forward about pigs, women and debts but this fact in itself indicates complete trust in the Administration by the people to settle their troubles peacefully and all arbitrations were dealt with satisfactorily.

7. The inclusion of the Wiru Census Division in the Pangia Local Government Council has really made the people feel the rapid move forward and they are anticipating hard work and ultimate progress. The Councillors all appeared to be capable men and show initiative and are prepared to accept advice and guidance and with the help of old Village Officials have the full support of the people. Thus providing a valuable link between the Administration and the people at Village level.

8. Land disputes, previously reported upon, were not brought up indicating a state of status quo while awaiting decisions by the Land Commission.

9. The Wiru is adequately manned by Native Medical Orderlies and the general health of the population is good. Minor ailments were commonly reported during the patrol but only one death occurred at Timbari where a young lad of about ten died from pneumonia. The N.M.O.'s reported good attendances daily, at their Aid Posts and all said the people co-operated with food, garden land and firewood.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

10. The patrol met a triple antigen patrol several times and all was reported to be going well with the parents bringing their children when called upon to do so.

11. Housing and sanitation were well up to Highland standards and at many places the newly elected Councillors were constructing separate cook houses and sleeping quarters. This was encouraged and I feel confident that this will set a precedent for the rest of the people to follow in the next few months.

12. Subsistence farming provides the basic needs for the Wiru and crops grown include sweet potato, taro, bananas and corn. A few villages had cabbages, tomatoes and potatoes growing but these were never mature when offered to the patrol. These crops could possibly form the basis of a reasonable cash income as the station expands and the Council may be able to organise a means of transportation to Mendi where there is nearly always a shortage of good vegetables.

13. The people have heard a great deal about tea and pyrethrum and often asked when it would be possible for them to begin plantings. The situation was explained about the necessity for factories etc and the necessity for a road link, this made them more enthusiastic than ever to get underway with the Wiru road.

THE WIRU ROAD:

14. As per Patrol Instructions, the main purpose was to peg out a road route through the Wiru Census Division which will eventually link all major groups by road to Pangia. Also the patrol was to familiarise myself with the general terrain, customs and habits of the area.

15. As of now the road link is pegged from Kauwo Census Unit, just off Pangia to Karani and Porogo, being one leg of the road. The road also is pegged from Karani to Karue to Maubin to Tunda and Marabin.

16. Eventually the road will proceed to Kerabari, Tespikeni, Pugi, Timbari, Undiapu, Noiya and Tagura but as yet this section has merely observed from a distance and no portion has been marked or cleared.

17. The terrain from Pangia to Karani and Porogo is quite irregular and difficulty was encountered in reaching the different levels of the ridges. However at the moment the places as cleared or marked are satisfactory and will need only minor alterations, these have already been shown to the people and explained, so difficulty should not be encountered.

18. The section from Karani to Karue is marked running down the side of a ridge and from all indications should not prove difficult to construct. All neighbouring groups ie. Karani, Porogo, Borona, Karue and Maubin have stated that they will work together on this section thus providing access to the rest of the Wiru.

19. The Karue to Marabin section is pegged and completely cleared ready for construction, few gardens will hold up work and enthusiasm is running high.

20. The Karani and Porogo people have already commenced construction on their respective sections and this is proceeding at a steady rate. The task will be a long one, due to food production but the people's enthusiasm is high and should remain so.

21. Due to scarcity of food at Kauwo and the absence of villagers at Pangia working, the section from Kauwo to Pangia was

not marked although the area was observed offering two possible alternatives:

to run from the ceremonial ground direct to the Pangia/Ialibu Road
or to run down the ridge running ~~N~~ N/S of Pangia below the Capuchian Mission Station, this route being longer and more difficult to construct. Both will need further observing before a definite route is decided upon.

22. I tried to consider the possibility that larger vehicles may be used on the road when marking, and the grades and benches are placed, where possible on the gentler sloping sides of the ridges rather than on the steep sides which would sometimes appear to be the shortest and easiest path to follow. An example is at Porogo where the road has been cleared of the more heavier vegetation for marking. This portion of the road after preliminary marking was found to be too high up on the ridge and when actual building commences it will need lowering a little to bring it out to the Karani section, many feet below the level of Porogo Rest House.

23. As already stated, the road through the Wiru will play an integral part in the economic, social and political advancement and the people are fully aware of this and displayed keenness and staunch co-operation at all Rest Houses visited.

CONCLUSION

24. All personnel who accompanied the patrol were a great asset with their knowledge of the terrain and people and all are to be commended for their help and behaviour. Records of Service have been entered up and Reports for the three members of R.P. & N.G.C. have been forwarded to Police Headquarters Konedobu.

25. Attached please find map of Wiru Census Division showing pegged roads and suggested routes and also Claim for Camping Allowance for myself.

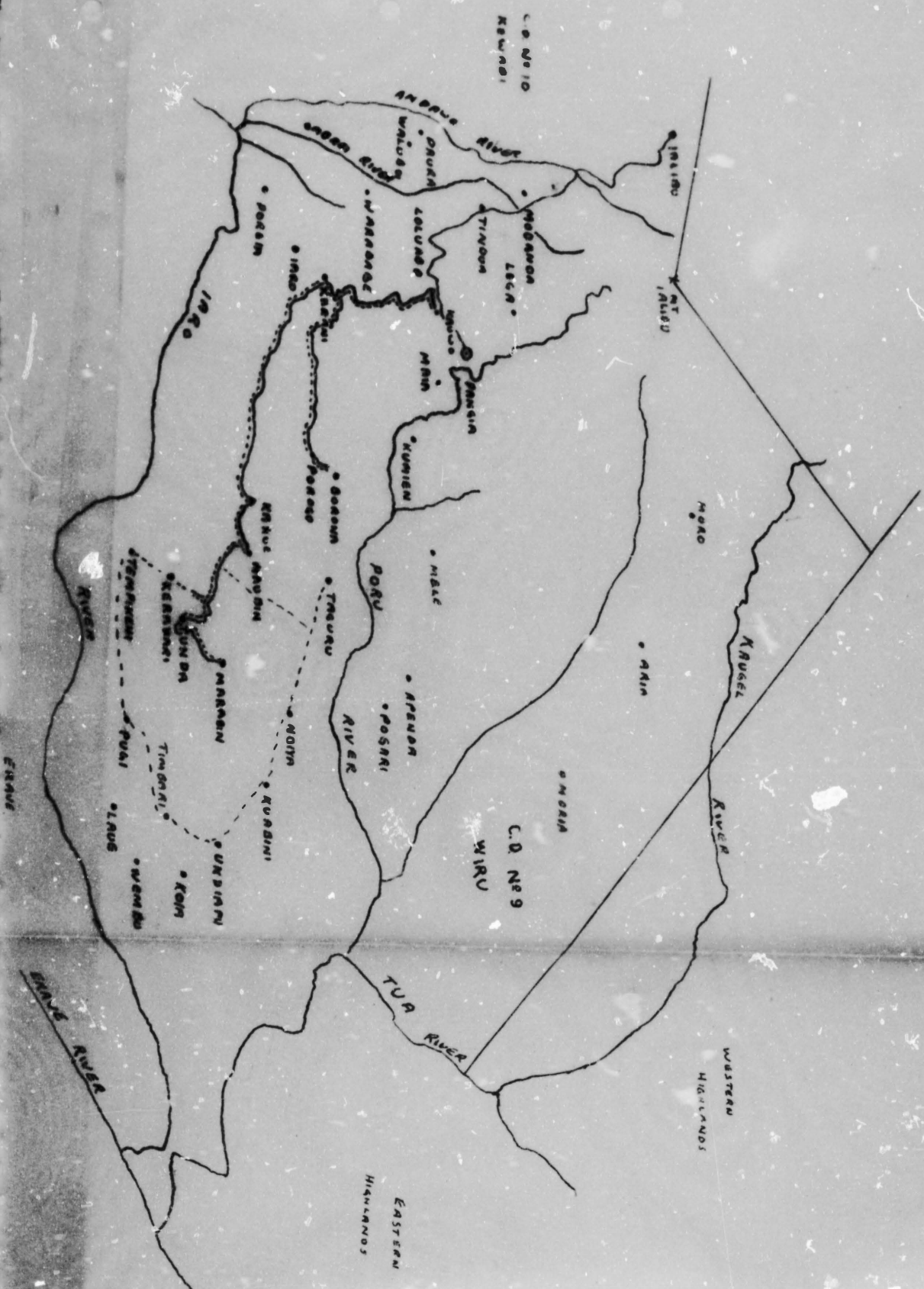
26. The patrol was enjoyable, the people enthusiastic and my only regret is that there was not more time available to spend on the road work and other Administration duties.

Peter Kerr
Peter Kerr
Patrol Officer.

WIND CENSUS DIVISION
FRANCIS PATTER NO 5/1960-1966

~~SECRET~~ PAGES FIVE.

PAPOHAWA ROAD.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

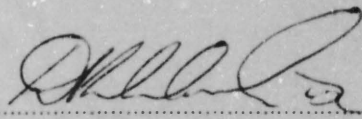
PATROL REPORT

District of.....SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.....PANGIA
Report No. 8 of 1965/66.....
Patrol Conducted by.....Paton R. Kern.....Patrol Officer.....
Area Patrolled.....Part WILU Gannan Division.....
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Nil.....
3 Members of R.P. & N.G.O.
Natives.....1 Patrol Interpreter.....
Duration—From 18/1/1966 to 21/1/1966.....
Number of Days 4 Days (3 nights).....
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....Negative.....
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../10/1965.....
Medical/19.....
Map Reference.....District Map.....Southern Highlands.....
Objects of Patrol.....As per Patrol Instructions attached.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10/6/1966


District Commissioner

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

67-15-58

25th July, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
M E N D I.

PANGIA PATROL REPORT NO. 8/1965-66:

Thank you for your memorandum 67-3-9 of 10th June 1966, together with Mr. Kerr's Patrol Report.

2. Your comments and those of Mr. C'Neill have been noted. I agree whole-heartedly with your statements on the Highland Labour Scheme. It does indeed broaden generally the people's outlook, aids the introduction of Pidgin English and ensures that a considerable amount of money is injected into the economy.

3. Mr. Kerr has presented his report in a satisfactory manner. With a little bit more conscious effort on his part he could have improved it.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 15. 58 (10)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Our Reference 67-3-9
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of District Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.
10th June, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KOMEDOBU. Papua.

Pangia Patrol Report No.8/1965-66
Part Wiru Census Division
Mr. P.R. Kerr, P.O.

Abovementioned report with covering comments
from the Assistant District Commissioner, Pangia refer.

This report is over four months old and , as such,
is hardly worthy of comment.

I cannot follow Mr. Kerr's reasoning for talking
the people out of joining the Highland Labour Scheme.
Coastal labour is broadening of outlook, aids the intro-
duction of pidgin-English and with the system of deferred
wages used ensures that a considerable amount of money is
brought into the economy. By the last census only 8% of the
able bodied males were absent at the coast. Not a large
figure and the absence of this small group should not
seriously effect public works in the Sub-District.

Again too I do not consider cash cropping is just
around the corner. It is four months since this statement
was made and even now the tea lands have not even been
advertised for lease. Plantations will not in the first
instance require enormous numbers of labour. Some three
years after commencing operations far more will be required
for picking, if mechanical means are not used, but these will
mainly be women.

There is an urgent necessity for labour on the
coast and if the Pangia people wish to go they will not be
deterred.

For your information please.

(D.R. MARSH)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Encls.

c.c.
Assistant District Commissioner,
PANGIA.

PJB/uj

67-2-1

9
Sub-District Office,
PANGIA,
Southern Highlands District.

28th May, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
Dept. of District Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
M E N D I.

PANGIA PATROL NO. 8 OF 1965/66.

Mr. Kerr has carried out this patrol effectively completing all matters as per his patrol instructions.

2. The stability of the Wira people mentioned by Mr. Kerr is, and will be, directly proportional to the guidance received by our Officers. One should never forget that these people were fighters and it is not such a long time since they were very unstable indeed.

3. The market mentioned is good thinking. I hear that the Council will take this over and supply Kaukau and firewood by contract thereby provide a small but important service to the community as a whole.

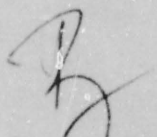
4. I think it inadvisable to make firm statements about who will or will not grow tea, provide labour for teablocks etc. I would rather point out that if they have any such desire to participate in any future ventures that roads etc. are vital to encourage any investment in the first place.

5. Now that we know site 3 (Maia) is to be used temporarily as the Poru River crossing (Site 2 I believe is considered the final one but will have to go on the works programme) we will proceed with the road from Poudi to it. However, I do think the road-work involved will take rather more than one month.

6. In the face of local works (roads, council, buildings etc) and the possible appearance of a tea company requiring much labour I believe the use of Pangia people as coastal labour (via the Highlands Labour Scheme) out of the question. It is also true that after each batch of HLS men depart we are inundated with sociomatrimonial complaints. We all have enough to do here.

7. Mr. Kerr has presented his report in a satisfactory manner although perhaps he should take more trouble with his grammar and spelling. With his knowledge of the area and the people he is now becoming a valuable member of the staff and I look forward to hearing much more from him.

For your information, comment and onforwarding please.


(B. M. O'NEILL)
Assistant District Commissioner

67/1/2.

Sub-district Office,
Southern Highlands District,
PANGIA.

12th January, 1966.

Mr. P.R. Kerr,
Patrol Officer,
PANGIA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - PANGIA PATROL No. 3 of 1965/66.

The main purpose of your patrol will be to complete the outstanding Land work in the Pangia area. I consider the patrol need only be brief and that the Land work be completed as soon as possible.

Please carry out purchases of the Coral Sea Union Mission Lease at WAMBI, refer file 35 - 3 - 14 "ABABIGO" and also the WESLEYAN Methodist Mission Lease at MARABIN, refer file 35 - 3 - 8 "WENGE".

As verbally discussed, Land Applications 35 - 3 - 7 and 35 - 3 - 10 are incomplete due to absentee owners at the time of the original investigation. Declarations of Custom are required for the blocks "TERINI" and "LOPENIPINI" respectively. If you can locate the missing signatories well and good, a Declaration of Custom will not be required, and a supplementary Agency Agreement will suffice.

It is also desirable to have the boundaries as surveyed for the "TENGAI" Tea Block extended to their natural boundaries ie rivers and creeks - refer the map on file 35 - 3 - 18. If this is acceptable to the owners it will merely mean altering the Certificate of Alienation held at Mendi.

Work should be progressing on the Tealands road and the Wiru road, check and advise on construction etc as is required en route.

Conduct routine Administration as per standing instructions and deal with any matters that crop up on the Patrol. Take one Interpreter and three members of R.P.&N.G.C. and see me re their selection.

The Patrol will be short, tackle the tasks as outlined and submit a report accordingly, a full report is not necessary.

For your information and action please.

A.D.C.

PATROL REPORT

PANGIA DISTRICT NO. 3 1965/66

Area Patrolled:

Part WIRU Census Division.

Patrol Conducted By:

Patrol Officer.

Accompanied By:

1 Member of R.P.M.S.C.
1 Interpreter.

Duration:

18th January, 1966 to 21st January, 1966
(4 days)

Object of Patrol:

1. Purchase Coral Sea Union Mission Lease at WAKI "KABIKU" 15 - 3 - 14.
2. Purchase Tealaga Methodist Mission Lease "KABIKU" 15 - 3 - 8.
3. Amend Documents of the following Investigation Reports:
(a) Wankaran Methodist Mission Lease at WAKI 15 - 3 - 7.
(b) Capuchin Mission Lease "LOPENIPINI" 15 - 3 - 10.
4. Endeavour to have the Certificate of Alteration applied for TENGAI Tea Block Investigation 15 - 3 - 18.
5. Advice on Tealaga road and Wiru road construction where necessary.
6. Routine Administration.

Map References:

District Map - Southern Highlands.

Introduction:

1. The patrol was only a short one, 4 days in all, conducted mainly as a land patrol to the Southern portion of the Wiru Census Division. I was very surprised at the enthusiasm conveyed to the patrol which was well received at all points of call.

2. This can be attributed to the stable conditions which are apparent in all areas of the Pangia Administrative Area, the people want progress, they realise they are well behind other Highland peoples economically and they fully appreciate that the best way of catching up is by co-operation and hard work. - An attitude to be encouraged.

3. As the whole of the Wiru Census Division is incorporated in the Pangia Multi-Racial Council, the people feel that tribal animosities and bickerings will only hinder progress and at all stops during this patrol, I found the people willing to listen to instructions and advice and then to XI diligently put their new found knowledge into practice.

PATROL DIARY

18th January:

Departed Pangia with patrol at 0830 and inspected and advised on road work to PORU river bridge site. 1015 inspected Pondi Houseline and observed work on Pondi Male road. 1200 arrived Apenda Rest House and settled in. 1315 held discussions with Apenda groups re "TENGAI" and extension. 1430 walked to Ibei river and showed owners the new boundaries and returned Apenda at 1600. Completed New supplementary Agency Agreement for Capuchin Mission Lease "LOPENIPINI". 1700 to 1850 Local Court convened for Riote's behaviour. Evening spent with Village officials discussing road work. Slept Apenda.

19th January

0730 to 0830 completed documents for LOPEHININI and discussions on FENGAI. 0900 to 1030 inspected Apenda portion of Tea lands road and 1045 departed Apenda and inspected and advised on roadwork to Pogari and then walked to Taguru, arriving 1215. 1255 to 1340 settled in and heard minor disputes and convened Local Court for Offensive Behaviour Contra Reg. 71(c) of the N.R.O.'s.

1430 to 1500 purchased Coral Sea Union Mission Lease at ABABIGO 1500 to 1700 located absentee owners of Wesleyan Methodist Mission Lease TERINI, and drew up supplementary Agency Agreement. Heavy rain stopped further work. Police completed inspection of Taguru Houselines. Evening spent discussing road work, and on book work.

Slept Taguru

20th January

0730 to 0900 completed Agency Agreement for TERINI and departed Taguru at 0930. Inspected Maubin houseline and then walked along new Wiru road and advised on construction and arrived Marabin at 1250. 1330 proceeded to WENGE and purchased same. 1630 returned Maubin and completed documents till 1900. Evening spent on book work and general discussions with officials.

Slept Maubin.

21st January

Departed Maubin at 0830 and arrived Kalue at 0900. Advised on road construction and inspected houseline. Walked to Porogo and Borona and inspected work on Karani Porogo road link. Departed Porogo at 1200 and arrived Pangia at 1330.

END OF PATROL

ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE ADMINISTRATION, AND NATIVE SITUATION

4. The patrol at all times was welcomed with good Rest House accommodation, complete turn up by all people and abundant food supplies and a plentiful supply of helpers and carriers.

5. The villages visited, all appeared to be progressing well and displayed complete trust in the Administration and men and women repeatedly remained at the Rest House after work had been completed to talk over problems etc. Many ideas as to development were brought up and all basically amounted to the same thing, i.e. we want the plantation as soon as possible. This of course was encouraged and enthusiasm now runs very high.

6. The Pangia Tea lands road is almost completed, small bridges and culverts will be constructed as soon as the bridge over the Foru River has been built. A site for this bridge has yet to be decided, some confusion seems to exist... however this will only delay things and the people will make up for this by having the rest of the road almost built within a month or so.

7. The Taguru people live in a complex system of ridges and gullies thus making a road link almost unfeasible, resulting in a slight feeling of neglect. The people want to be able to grow tea and fear that not having a road will prevent prosperity and tea reaching them. I made a point of telling them that a road survey would be conducted when my next patrol passes through and even if a road could not reach the area they would still be able to plant tea as their land is quite good. In any case the plantations will require labour so that's another avenue for them to consider.

AND EASILY REACHED

8. Instructions re housing, cemeteries and sanitation issued by previous patrols had been carried out and this again emphasises the trust and acceptance of guidance dealt out by Administration patrols in the area.

9. Repeated requests were received for a market to be established at Pangia as the people grow excellent vegetables and had abundant supplies of sweet potatoes for sale. The people wanted stable prices and a chance to get a bit of ready cash for their efforts. Since the completion of the patrol, a new market has been established at Pangia and there appears to be a ready market available so its proving to be a success.

10. Another point brought up was the desire for work on the coast or at Pangia. This is not unusual and I've struck it in all areas of the Highlands I have ~~XXXX~~ visited, a good idea to broaden ones outlook on the coast, however I again stressed that it is far better to remain in the home area, especially with cash cropping just around the corner, rather than fill the pockets of plantations on the coast. A steady exodus is not cable because the men want cash now, not in three or four months time.

LAND

11. The main purpose of the patrol was to complete outstanding Pangia land work, all of which were so done and forwarded under separate cover to avoid too much delay.

12. Purchases made for the Administration were:-

- a) The Coral Sea Union Mission Lease at Taguru, known as ABABIGO, our reference 35 - 3 - 14 and
- b) The Wesleyan Methodist Mission Lease at Karabin known as WENGE, our reference 35 - 3 - 8.

13. Both these sites are being used by their respective missions, and catechists and teachers move among the people teaching the rudiments of the gospel and basic English to interested parties. The Missions are accepted by the people who appear to be conducting their activities satisfactorily.

14. Two areas of land needed their Investigation Reports amended as the previous Officer failed to complete Agency Agreements and Declarations of Custom so the purchase documents could not be completed. The Agency Agreements didn't cater for absentee owners and no Declaration of Custom could be found, *in their stead*.

15. These areas were:-

- a) The Wesleyan Methodist Mission Lease at Taguru, known as TERINI, our reference 35 - 3 - 7 and
- ~~XX~~ b) The Capuchin Mission Lease at Apenda known as LOFENIPINI our reference 35 - 3 - 10.

16. It was thought that Declarations of Custom documents would have to be compiled but the missing signatories were all located so supplementary Agreements of Agency ~~XXX~~ were completed. This cuts out the rather dubious Declarations of Custom, *document*.

17. A further task was to extend the boundaries of TENGAI tealands to join up with the rivers and creeks, ie natural boundaries. This was done and all owners realised the value of having these known rivers and creeks as the boundary. The patrol walked to Ibei creek and explained the extent of the changes and all doubts and indecision were dispelled.

4

18. As a result the boundaries have been extended on the Certificate of Alienation and the people now await the pay and commencement of development in the area. No opposition was encountered at all. This block, coupled with other blocks in the immediate vicinity, POMBA, would constitute an excellent site for a tea plantation and factory and I feel that both these blocks should be put up for tender, as one, which would give about 2,000 acres of excellent land and attract a large company with a guaranteed capital rather than smaller mediocre companies with limited resources.

19. Few land disputes are recorded at Pangia so no tenure rights should crop up to foul this areas progress. The people are excellent workers and I'm sure will completely satisfy any prospective tenderer for POMBA and TENGAT.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

20. The Pangia / Apanda road or Tea Lands road is progressing favourably and will only take a month or so of solid work to finish once the Poru River bridge is built. The people want the road as quickly as possible so that "their plantation" can be started and hence prosperity and development will follow. Their eagerness is only hampered by lack of spades at the moment but this situation is in hand.

21. All walking tracks were in good order and had been cleaned by the people prior to the patrol, and as the patrol followed some obvious routes to visit hamlets etc en route, it was pleasing to note that even these little used tracks were in reasonable condition.

22. The Wiru road, now under construction is proceeding at a steady pace and the Marabins, Maubins, Tundas, Kalues, and Porogo/Borona groups were all hard at work while the patrol was in the area and work is still being carried out. This will mean a complete link up of all the Wiru people when the road is completed thus enabling more concentrated Administration in the area.

COMPLAINTS

23. Complaints were numerous, probably due to the change-over to the Council system, resulting in all petty matters formerly settled by the Village Policeman now being brought to the Administration's attention while on the spot. All minor disputes, the usual type, were settled satisfactorily by the people and the mediating patrol.

24. The Local Court was convened only twice to deal with two assault charges contra Reg. 71(a) of the N.R.O.'s as amended to date. These were not serious and does not reflect badly on the Wiru people who are now a very stable and peaceful group.

HEALTH

25. The general health pattern of the Wiru is quite good and living conditions and sanitation were excellent, however I feel that more A.P.O.'s could be used to provide the Wiru people with complete coverage by P.H.D. At times a single A.P.O. has to look after 3,000 people at a single Aid Post when staff shortages necessitate the closing down of some Aid Posts.

26. No cases of malnutrition were seen by the patrol and the food supply in all Villages visited was good, no effect of the Pangia food shortage reached the lower Wiru people who quite sensibly planted extra crops to tide them over the dry season.

PERSONNEL

27. The patrol comprised of three members of R.P. & N.G.C. and one patrol Interpreter. All behaved as befitting Administration personnel throughout the patrol and were well received by the people. Records of Service for the Police have been adjusted and reports have gone to Police Headquarters.

CONCLUSION

28. The patrol was short but any contact by the Administration at this particular stage of development is welcomed by the people and enthusiastically received at all Rest Houses. It was enjoyable and satisfying to myself to see the co-operation and attitude of the people.

29. Please find attached Camping Allowance Claim and one copy of Patrol map, showing route taken, relative Villages and Rest Houses, roads observed and and advised on, and areas of land dealt with during the patrol.



Peter H. Kern.
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.....Report No. Pangia No. 9 of 1965/1966

Patrol Conducted by.....Peter R. Kerr.....Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....WIRU Census Division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Nil.....

4 Members of R.P. & N.G.C.

Natives.....1 Interpreter.....

13/ /66 to 15/4/66

Duration—From 10/ /5/1966 to 12/ /5/1966..

31 /5 /66 to 7/ 6 / 66

Number of Days.....14 days.....(10 nights).....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?.....No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../..3.../19..66.

Medical /..5.../1966...

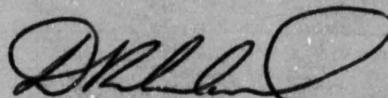
Map Reference.....Southern Highlands District Map.....

Objects of Patrol.....As per Patrol Instructions in Report.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/6/1966


District Commissioner

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

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

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

41-42-5

18th August, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
M E N D I.

PANGIA PATROL REPORT NO.9/1965-66:

Further to my 67-15-63 of the 4th August, 1966, the proposal that selected individuals should visit other Council areas should be given serious consideration.

The introduction of "wrong ideas", by which it is assumed you meant advanced ideas, will not be confined to touring elected leaders. It is inevitable that they will find their way into the area, most likely being introduced by uncomprehending labourers who have not had the benefit of an organised tour with adequate explanation.

2. It is moved that road construction is a significant factor in area development. Would it not be worthwhile arranging for a representative group to go outside to witness, not just be told about, the long term benefits that should result from sustained effort.

3. The need for concentration by the villagers on basic development at this stage is appreciated but there is a danger that their work will become meaningless to them if they are not given the opportunity to see the broader aspects of development and visible examples of the end result.

4. A planned tour by carefully selected Councillors to a more advanced area with similar characteristics as their home area would be worthwhile.

(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67-15-63

4th August, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
N E E D I.

PANGYA PATROL REPORT NO. 9/1965-66:

Receipt of the above-named patrol report by Mr. Kerr, which is covered by your memo 67-3-9 of 21st June, 1966, is acknowledged with thanks.

2. Mr. Kerr has evidently carried out all matters required of him and submitted a lengthy and informative report.

3. I do agree that it is a great leap forward these Wira people have taken when one considers that only a few years ago there was incessant tribal fighting in their area, but now a multi-racial council system is in existence.

4. If the people do realize that hard work applied to different tasks will get them somewhere, then they are well on the road to progress.

5. Mr. O'Neill's comments are very enlightening.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 15. 63



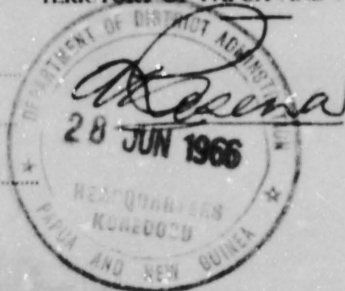
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Refers. 67-3-9

If calling ask for

Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

21st June 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU Papua.

PANGIA PATROL REPORT NO.9 OF 1965/66
PART WIRU CENSUS DIVISION
MR. P.H. KERR, P.O.

Abovementioned report with covering comments by the
Assistant District Commissioner Pangia, attached, refer.

I do not believe that much good will result from
sending Councillors to Mt. Hagen. The Council there is so far
removed from that at Pangia that the Councillors may very
easily come back with the wrong idea. Because of the low tax
rate at Pangia the people must, if they wish to advance, provide
voluntary labour and materials when possible for some time to
come. This council requires much closer supervision than it
has had to date.

Tengai and Pomba, tea land investigations have been
in the hands of Department of Lands for over eight months.
However permission to purchase has not yet been received. Lands
have been asked to advise the reason for delay.

The construction of the road has not kept up to
schedule and it is apparent that more direct supervision is
required. It is estimated that the Tealande road will be
completely out in the next few months.

The commencement of coffee cash cropping by the
Department of Agriculture in the Wiru area is a move in the
right direction.

More frequent patrolling is necessary for the overall
development of the area.

For your information please.

(D. R. MARSH)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

PJB.

67-2-1

Sub-district Office,
PANGIA,

Southern Highlands.

16th. June, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

Pangia Patrol No. No. 9 of 1965/66.

Please find herewith the required number of copies of the above report submitted by Mr. P. Kerr, Patrol Officer, together with his camping allowance claim. Records of Service and R.S. Form 1's have been completed in respect of patrol police.

2. Mr. Kerr has brought to account his earlier unreported patrol days as required. He has reported satisfactorily on the matters for his attention as per his patrol instructions. As he was already on the job two newly arrived sets of purchase documents were sent him and these purchases also made.

3. Mr. Kerr indicates that the Native Situation is still good but I am not satisfied with some aspects of it: the Aria/Moria group need closer attention and this will be given in the near future; plans are in the offing for councillors to visit Hagen but I believe this to be more a matter for negotiation between the two councils than for officers to arrange it at another level; political awareness is a matter of time - I really feel that these people have grasped the basics of free elections etc. very well considering their comparative isolation and that too-rapid advancement in this field would leave them extremely discontented with their economic situation. Council elections and the setting up of ward committees should assist here very considerably. The very fact that some of the councillors are a bit worried about the outcome of the next election indicates to me that they are beginning to understand the processes.

4. I, too, would like to know when the Tengai and Ponba tea-blocks are to be purchased. The investigations were completed early October, 1965.

5. The Pangia-Apenda-Moro road was chained by Mr. Sisley last year at 33 miles in length. Mr. Kerr has overestimated length here but proportions completed are a fair, but not a good, result.

6. The Council is about to commence various capital works projects and this should stir considerable interest and support amongst the people. The Council also intends applying for a grazing lease near Pangia to promote a local cattle industry.

7. Mr. Kerr has evidently carried out all matters required of him. His report is satisfactory except for a few minor spelling errors. At this time of Pangia's development all officers will have to devote much time and energy to keep up with local demands and we may expect to hear much more from Mr. Kerr who is indicating that his interest in the area and his experience in it are starting to pay dividends.

Submitted for your comment and attention, please.

B. H. O'Neill
B. H. O'Neill,
Assistant District Commissioner.

cc. Mr. Kerr, P.O., Pangia.

PATROL REPORT

PANGIA PATROL No. 9 of 1965-1966

PJB/aj

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
PANGIA,
Southern Highlands District.

28th May, 1966.

Mr. P. R. Kerr,
Patrol Officer,
PANGIA.

PATROL INSTRUCTION - PANGIA PATROL NO. 9 OF 1965/66

Please be ready to move out on patrol by 31st May, 1966.
The patrol may last up to 10 days but no longer as you must submit
your report prior to departing Hundi for Territory Census training
on the 12th June, 1966.

Male

Days

The purposes of this patrol are:

- (1) Purchase land known as "HAIYO" (LA5363(P))
- (2) Carry out preliminary Territory Census education at
Aria, Taguru, Moro and Hule Mission Stations.
- (3) Check and direct roadwork through the tealands and
then check on progress on the Wiru Road. Mark out
section Timbari to Tempikeni via Fugi to Funda.
Redirect activity along this road and on all roads
present a mileage - completed report.
- (4) Routine Administration as per standing instructions.

In your report please take the opportunity to bring all
your previously unreported patrol days to account. No accompanying map
will be required so I expect your report to be in my hands 3 days after
your return.

Please take one Interpreter and four members of the
R.P & N.G.C. - two of whom will be newly posted here and two who know
the area. See me in regard to their selection.

For your information and attention, please.

(B. M. O'NEILL)

Assistant District Commissioner

PATROL REPORT

PANGIA PATROL No. 2 of 1965-1966

Area Patrolled

WINU Census Division

PATROL CONDUCTED BY

Peter R. Kerr. Patrol Officer

ACCOMPANIED BY

**4 Members of R.F.&N.G.C.
1 Interpreter.**

DURATION OF PATROL

**13th April 1966 to 15th April 1966
16th May 1966 to 18th May 1966
31st May 1966 to 7th June 1966
14 days (10 nights)**

OBJECTS OF PATROL

**Carry out Summary Census Enumeration
at Mission Stations - Tagara, Hare, Mole
and Numa (if named)**

Bring to account outstanding Patrol Days

Purchase Land known as:
MAITO LA 536P
LEMO LP 64/267 P
TONGAMABINI LA5312 P
WITU LP 62/600 P
TAIYA LP 63/1307 P

**Check and direct roadwork on Tealandia
Road and check progress on Viru Road.**

**Mark out new Road Timbari to Tempikeni
via Fagi to Tunda**

**Present a mileage - completed report on
the above roads**

Routine Administration

MAF REFERENCE

District Map

Southern Highlands

INTRODUCTION

The WIRU Census Division, lying South and South-East of Pangia, varies from undulating grasslands to fairly rugged and heavily timbered slopes and gorges. It is between 5,200 feet and 7000 odd feet above sea - level.

The Patrol, over three periods, was pleasant in most aspects and while the patrol was at each host House Area the people conveyed enthusiasm and welcome to it. Supplies of food, firewood and good accommodation made the Patrol feel "wanted and respected" and liaison between all parties was excellent.

The Wira people have only been contacted for a few years but their progress has been remarkable. From the cessation of tribal fighting to a multi-racial Council system in a little over five years is a great leap forward.

In the body of the report, exceptions will be mentioned but a general feeling of anticipation, good will and stability throughout the area, far outweighs minor setbacks and disappointments encountered.

Realization that hard work is the answer to progress is now prevalent and this attitude is beginning to extend to the women of the Wira who are now coming to the fore in village activities like road work, more than ever before.

○ outweighs

**PATROL DIARY - 13th April to 15th April
10th May to 12th May
31st May to 7th June 1966**

- 13th April** Departed Pangia at 0830 and arrived Moro at 1235. Going hard due to heavy rain. Road work on Pondi Kumion and Mele sections of Tealands road inspected en route- progressing well. 1315 to 1400 inspected Moro section of road towards Aria. 1400 to 1600 inspected houselines and gardens and settled minor disputes. 1600 purchased Witu Mission Lease and improvements. 1645 discussions with people re road work, development and cattle projects. Road work extended to three days per week.
Slept Moro
- 14th April** 0800 to 0930 discussions with Witu Mission Staff about Advisory Council and Moro peoples progress. Departed Moro at 1000 and arrived Apenda, via Mele, at 1330. Inspected road work and settled minor disputes for rest of afternoon.
Slept Apenda
- 15th April** Departed Apenda at 0800 and arrived Mele at 0915, discussions with Councillors about road work till 1100. Departed Mele at 1115 and arrived Pangia 1330. Afternoon completed land documents.
- 10th May** Departed Pangia at 0900 and arrived Apenda at 1135. 1200 to Undiapu boundary and purchased TAIYA land and returned Apenda at 1800.
Slept Apenda.
- 11th May** Departed Apenda at 0800 and arrived Taguru at 1250. 1345 purchased Terini and improvements. 1450 inspected houselines and gardens etc. 1630 to 1750 minor disputes settled. Mission at Taguru advised of Territory Census.
Slept Taguru.
- 12th May** Departed Taguru at 0830 and arrived Pangia 1215. Afternoon spent on documents etc.
- 31st May** Departed Pangia at 1000 and arrived Pondi 1020. Inspected road work and checked mileage completed. Walked over to Kumion section of road and progress noted and advice given. Arrived Mele and patrol cent on to Moro while self advised Mele Mission personnel about Territory Census. Roadwork inspected almost completed. Departed Mele at 1315 and arrived Moro at 1500. Pop talks given re road work and work towards Aria inspected. 1630 police inspected houselines and gardens.
Slept Moro
- 1st June** 0730 to 0830 talks given and work allocated and then supervised road work till 0930 thence to Aria arriving 1030. 1200 Maiye and improvements purchased. 1300 inspected roadwork till 1630 then advised Methodist Missionaries of Territory Census.
Slept Aria

2nd June

0800 work allocated and pep talk given to Aria people. Patrol departed for Kuabini at 0810. Self inspected airstrip work at Aria and departed Aria at 0915 and inspected progress on on Aria Moria Tengai sections of road, all going well. Crossed Ibei and Poru Rivers and arrived Nuiya at 1415. Inspected Nuiya area all okay and arrived Kuabini with cargo at 1500. Inspected Hauselines and then settled minor disputes and back work completed then held discussions with Village Officials.
Slept Kuabini

3rd June

Departed Kuabini at 0800 and Arrived Timbari at 1030. Noted possible road link to Marabin from Timbari en route. Police despatched to Pugi and Tempikeni then road marking began in earnest from between Timbari Rest House and Aid Post towards Pugi. 1600 inspected two of Timbari's houselines and returned Rest House at 1830. Evening held discussions with Village Officials and work programme decided upon.
Slept Timbari

4th June

0730 to 0800 talks re road work given, then road marking continued till 1550. Progressed to about 1/2 way to Pugi. Arrived back at Timbari 1700 and compensation court settled satisfactorily. Reports from Pugi and Tunda and Tempikeni received, people abiding by routes decided on for road marking.
Slept Timbari

5th June

Departed Timbari at 0700 and sent carriers direct to Tunda while self walked to Pugi and thence to Mamuni and confirmed road markers and route. Work allocated to these lines. Arrived Tunda at 1500 Inspected road work towards Marabin- disappointing and marks not adhered to. Talks given to Officials and head men, told to smarten up. Returned Tunda and inspected new coffee nursery till 1800.
Slept Tunda

6th June

0715 patrol departed and inspected road work to Marabin arriving 0835. Redirected road work and put people back to original markers where they had strayed from. Thence to Karue where road work supervised and directed. Departed Karue at 1030 and arrived Perego section of road 1100, activity observed thence proceeded to Pangia arriving 1230. Afternoon paid carriers and checked in patrol gear etc.

At Pangia

7th June

0815 to Warababe where road work observed and Lembo and improvements purchased. Thence to Tindua where Tongawabini and improvements purchased. Returned Pangia at 1115. To Yara, orei to inform Catholic Missionaries and staff of Territory Census. 1330 to Tiripini to inform Lutheran Mission of Territory Census. Afternoon patrol report commenced.
At Pangia.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

The Wiru people, are generally, on the verge of a great change and if all their efforts can be correctly guided and channeled into the constructive work, then their feeling of being left behind other Highlands people, will quickly disappear.

This point was brought up several times by Pangia Local Government Councillors, who expressed desire to visit areas like Goroka and Mt. Hagen to see exactly what work can be done effectively by a Local Government Council. I agree entirely with this line of thinking, which I feel, stems from returned Highland labourers who have observed the activities of longer established Councils.

Operating on a limited budget, the Pangia Council has to rely a great deal on voluntary labour and hard physical work by its constituents. However with the realisation spreading that material wealth and progress does not come from trees, the Wiru people are knocking down to open up their area by a large system of roads.

I consider that after the Council Elections in August this year, perhaps teams could visit other areas and see that it is not merely money that provides the answer but hard work by everybody, also new lines of thought will emerge - even to the point that there are more people in T.P.N.G. than the Wiru people and that tribal animosities must be abolished otherwise unity of thought and work will not become a reality for the Pangia Local Government Council.

The people are keen but will require constant supervision and guidance if they are to keep up their rapid rate of progress.

Lethargy is not apparent anywhere, although a few of the outlying villages, eg. Iane and Undiapu were a bit disappointed that the patrol was not going to mark the road to their villages. However when explained that the existing road must be completed as soon as possible and that then the road would be extended, they quickly offered their manpower to help in the road construction to Timbari.

Political awareness, beyond what the Administration and law and order are, is almost nil and any knowledge of the House of Assembly or its functions that the people may have acquired during the Elections in 1964, has vanished as our Local Member from Iambui has not once visited any of the Wiru people, a poor show to say the least. It makes them wonder if the Administration did provide them with a spokesman in the "Big Council".

For most, the only source of income stems from the sale of sweet potatoes and small quantities of vegetables to the Administration and Missions and at many places the people were beginning to wonder if they would ever receive a cash crop, however with coffee nurseries being established and the Wiru and Tealands roads penetrating to the villages, it should not be too long before economic possibilities - tea, coffee and timber - will be realised.

Political awareness and knowledge of outside activities would do much to show the people that work and co-operation will further their development therefore I consider that radios should be provided at key points

throughout the Wiru, perhaps at Aid Posts, so that the people may hear for themselves what is going on.

Now that Radio Hagen is operating, radios would provide a medium for contacting the people, giving constructive talks and broadcasting Council and other news items. Perhaps the Pangia Local Government Council or the Administration could initiate such a scheme, as the monetary resources of the Wiru people prove them buying radios.

ATTITUDE TOWARD THE ADMINISTRATION

Only one village group, Aria, had poor Rest House accommodation and no food or firewood ready for the patrol. The people did not convey any feeling at all actually, and at first only did what they were told to do. The Councillor informed me that he was having difficulty getting the people to work, their attitude being "we elected you so watch it or else".

A good talking to about road work and the necessity to work hard for their own betterment seemed to have the desired affect and from then on the people were happy and co-operative and were working solidly when the Patrol moved on.

They also received a reasonable sum of money for a Mission lease and improvements and this added a bit of happiness to the group.

At all other Rest Houses the reception was very good, with large supplies of food and often pigs for the patrol's consumption. Accommodation was good and the people generally worked hard and diligently to provide for the patrol. As a result a great deal of work was commenced and trust in the Administration was always the prevailing attitude in most places.

All manner of petty disputes were brought forward for arbitration and this in itself shows that the people wish for the Administration's helping hand to settle deadlocked disputes and guide them.

The patrol spent time explaining that the work and projects started by the people would bring benefits to themselves and to their children and I feel sure that the people will now start thinking towards the future and accepting advice about development.

Before any new undertakings are tackled the people usually consult with the Administration for advice, eg. The Moro people are anxious to begin operating a sawmill provided by the Witu Mission. However I told them to concentrate on getting their road work completed thus providing a means for disposing of the products, as a result they are redoubling their work on the road.

On the whole the situation appears to be very good and is improving all the time.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE MISSIONS

The Missions actively working in the Wiru are, the Methodists, the Catholics, the Evangelical Bible Mission, The Lutherans and the Seventh Day Adventists.

All appear to be on good terms with the people and no complaints or animosity were found to exist between the various denominations.

Spheres of influence are confined, mainly to the individual villages where the Missions reside or where evangelists and pastors reside. They usually provide daily church services which are well attended, just how much actually penetrates is open to debate but its certainly another source of learning and as far as I could judge there were no activities or cults in existence caused by misinterpretation.

The people for the most part accept the Missions to the point where it doesn't interfere with their activities to severely or censure their customs.

The Witu Missionary at Moro, Mr. G. Graves, who is Pangia's representative on the SHD Advisory Council, is keenly aware of the economic difficulties facing the people and is striving to find local products to develop. The people admire and support him a great deal.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

General comments on each representative of the Pangia Local Council who I had contact with during the patrol are as follows:

Mambu of Pondi - progressive and quite influential with people as a whole. Listens to advice and conveys this to his people.
 Yahi of Kunien - usually hard working but people say he drives them to hard, however he wants progress.
 Waki of Mele - Individualist but quite influential should improve with age and experience.
 Windi of Moro - Excellent worker and genuinely interested in bettering his people. Respected by all.
 Wera HK and Kiboi of Apenda - both scared of people and of losing their positions at the elections.
 Pogaibu of Aria - keen but lacks general support of people, prefer to be left alone whereas he wants to progress. Will probably get through to people now okay.
 Lauwai and Iama of Timbari - quiet and afraid of elections willing to tackle anything but would rather drift with the mob.
 Pumbu of Fugi - has respect of the people and is always on hand when a job's to be done.
 Yabo of Marabin - Good but again dominated by peoples views for pending elections.
 Karea of Tunda - wants progress and works hard if guided, people get on well with him.
 Kawai of Maubin - Good but a trifle scared of elections, is obviously the leader of the people.
 Andia of Karue - tends to say one thing and then do the opposite - also afraid of being ousted in the next elections but this does not render him ineffective.

The underlying fear of the Council Elections in August this year prevents the true merits of these men being properly assessed. All are leaders in their own right and the Patrol took pains to stress to the people that quibbling over work and advice would get them no where, and with increased patrolling and stepped up Council activities the people should have plenty to occupy them and stop this petty threatening.

As previously mentioned, tours of other Council areas would prove to be a vital step if Councillors are to gain understanding of Council work and become true leaders and spokesmen for their people.

TERRITORY CENSUS

The educational aspect for the Territory Census has now been completed. Initially all people from Lega, Main, Pondi and Kumien were visited and the size and method of conducting the Census were explained to them. All appeared to realise that it would be essential to co-operate and that it would involve much more work than any previous census collections.

During this patrol the Missions at Taguru, Mele, Moro and Aria were visited and the routine was explained to them. Borona SIL station and Warababe Station are at present unmanned so no education programme was conducted. As far as can be determined Aria, Borona and Warababe Mission stations will be unmanned during the census collection period, however collectors and interviewers will still visit these stations in case.

The Catholic Mission and Lutheran Mission stations - Yarporei and Tiripini, were informed in detail on the 7th June and all stations visited during the patrol agreed to co-operate.

LAND

During the patrol all outstanding purchases of land were completed, and at the present time only three areas remain to be purchased. These are the airstrip at Aria, Tengai and Pomba tea blocks and these will be purchased as soon as the documents are forthcoming.

Purchases made were:

1. Maiyo LA 5363 P Methodist Mission Lease at Aria of 60 acres.
2. Lembo LF 64/267 P ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Lease at Warababe of 12 acres. (Bible Mission Church)
3. Tongamabini LA 5332 P Capuchin Mission Lease at Tindua of 9 acres.
4. Taiya 63/1307 Methodist Mission Lease at ENE Undiapa of 9 acres.
5. Witu 65/600 Witu Mission Lease at Moro of 11 acres.

Queries were raised at Apenda about when purchase will be made for the two tea blocks Tengai and Pomba, perhaps Lands could supply the answer as the money will certainly provide circulating cash throughout the area.

The Moro people (majority) are willing to sell a large acreage of land between Moro and Apenda, possibly amounting to about 1000 acres. There are one or two dissenters at the moment and the matter is still under discussion at Moro. It bears a mention as the land is quite good.

No new land disputes were brought up so it seems as though the people have more important things to occupy themselves with, than quibbling over small tracts of land.

ROADS AND BRIDGES**1. The Tealanda Road:**

Progress is slow but sure and most groups are nearing completion of their allocated sections, between P. and Apenda. A policy of cut the road and prepare heaps of gravel in readiness is being carried out with the result that only the final stonine laying will be necessary when the cutting has been finished on the Pangia/ Apenda section. The Moro to Apenda section is also progressing favourably and the people are now really getting down to the job.

Approximate mileages out are:

Pondi	2 miles out of about 2½
Kumien	½ mile out of about 1½
Nole	2 miles out of about 3
Apenda 2½	1½ miles out of about 4
Moria	2 miles out of about 6
Aria	1 mile out of about 2½
Moro	1 mile out of about 3

These figures are only approximations but give a fair indication of the progress made.

2. The Wira Road:

Work to work has been slow but sure and now increasing quickly.

Approximate mileages out are:

Kame	½ mile out of about 2½
Kamui	1 mile out of about 3
Purago	½ mile out of about 1½
Karus	1½ miles out of about 3
Muhin	1½ miles out of about 2½
Marebin	½ mile out of about 1½
Tunda	½ mile out of about 2½

3. New sections of the Wira Road marked:

Timburi to Fugi - about half the total distance of 2 to 2½ miles
 Fugi to Tempikeni - about half the total distance of 1½ miles
 Tempikeni to Tunda - about ¼ of the total distance of 2 miles.

Follow up patrols will check and supervise road work and also complete the marking but the people have enough to keep them busy for quite a while.

Both these roads are vital to the people's development and progress and this was stressed at all points en route.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Pangia Local Government Council is in its infancy and activity is just beginning to make itself felt. A new Council Chamber is the first major undertaking and a feeling of anticipation and excitement is surging through the area, especially those groups near the station. A grant of \$700 dollars has been received to establish tanks at all Aic Posts in the Council Area.

During my visit to Moro I obtained some pamphlets which may be of interest to the Council, I will submit this information - briefly outlined below - at the next Council meeting under separate cover.

Due to the limited budget available for projects and buildings I thought that a form of Adobe construction would be useful and cheap. An American Company "Ibes Housing Corporation" and a New Zealand firm "Fraser Engineering Company" have Glinva-Ram machine which makes : solid bricks, semi-hollow bricks and tiles made from a mixture of 5 to 10% cement and 95 to 90% earth and a small amount of water. Any earth is good enough as long as it is free from vegetable matter.

This system was used in Goroka by the Goroka Council and it proved hardy and economical. The machine itself is light and can be operated by one person. Its cost is about £38/16/0 N.Z. plus freight.

I was also fortunate to view a small 9 horse - power tractor in operation, built in America for a cost of about \$800 (USA) and it can plough, carry loads of 1000 lbs., grade and level like a bulldozer, sow lawns and plant seeds and also run a small generating plant.

Its benefits are unlimited and the Council I think could well use one of these types of machine, as it does as much as an ordinary tractor, if not more, and its price is very low, again suiting the Councils limited finance and it would make it mobile.

The information in detail will be presented to the Council for consideration.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

The health and sanitation of the Wiru people and their villages is very good and all Aid Posts were well patronised and looked after, food and maintenance wise. With the addition of water tanks as standard equipment, the effectiveness of cleanliness campaigns and treatment of the sick will greatly improve.

Houses and toilets were all clean and pigs and fowls are all disappearing from village areas and water supply creek areas.

AGRICULTURE

An agriculture patrol was doing a census of all coffee grown in the Wiru and establishing nurseries at central points for later distribution to all villages.

Nurseries are being set up at Maubin, Tunda, MAMUEN Mamiani, Timbari, Noya and Uniapu. The people displayed enthusiasm and co-operation as it will mean that they will receive a cash income where previously it had been said that coffee could not be planted because of over production in the Territory and that pyrethrum would not grow in the Wiru.

Interest was displayed in establishing a poultry farm at More, with the aim of supplying fresh eggs to Pangia and Mendi. Nothing can be done until the road reaches their village and a suitable balanced diet can be found. Experiments are under way at the moment with Soya beans and corn as a base for this diet.

LAW AND ORDER

Generally speaking the situation is stable and good, no major complaints had to be settled although numerous petty disputes were brought to the patrol's notice.

The Wiru people are fairly stable and do not have great fights and arguments like other Highland people do. A pleasing situation.

PERSONNEL

All personnel worked well together and proved themselves worthy of their positions. Constable Iarnu, who had previously only been on two patrols was quick to learn the ways of the task and was always on hand to lend a hand or to pick up new bits of knowledge. The 4 members of R.F.M.S.O. who accompanied this patrol have had their Records of Service brought up to date and R.S. Form 1's have been submitted to Police Headquarters.

Interpreter Kibai, as usual proved himself to be a valuable member of the team as his local knowledge of the area, its people and customs, was always useful.

CONCLUSION

The patrol was interesting and for the most part, satisfying and rewarding. The people are now realizing that their main hopes for development and progress largely depend on their consolidated efforts and hard work.

Please find attached a claim for camping allowance.


Peter R. Kerr

Patrol Officer