

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Northern

STATION: Tufi

VOLUME No: 24

ACCESSION No: 496.

1967 - 1968

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1989.

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



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

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

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

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

NORTHERN DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

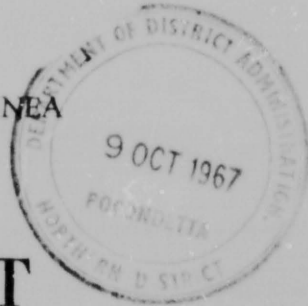
1967-1968

TUEI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-67-68	J.F. Tierney	Dyke Auckland, & Lower Misa Council Wards
3-67-68	T. Maravilla	Dyke Auckland Bay C.D.
5-67-68	G.A. Medaris	Part Dyke Auckland Bay.
6-67-68	G.R. Medaris	Collingwood Bay, Cape Nelson. Dyke Auckland Bay
6A-67-68	G.R. Medaris	" "



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN Report No. TDFL No. 1 of 1967/68

Patrol Conducted by J. F. TIERNEY, Assistant District Commissioner

Area Patrolled DYKE ACKLAND & LOWER MUSA COUNCIL WARDS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans (1) T. MARAVILA, Patrol Officer (Local)

Natives 1. BP&N.G.C. 1/G. Const.

Duration—From 24/7/1967 to 5/8/1967

Number of Days 13 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services/...../19 (PATROL NO. 6/66/67)

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol CAPE NELSON I.G.C. ELECTION

ADMINISTRATIVE ROUTINE

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

11/10/1967

[Signature]
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 \$.....

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 67-1.1

Department of District Administration,
POPONLETTA. Northern District.

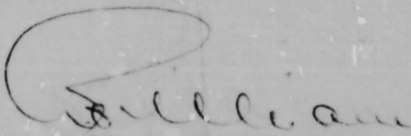
The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT No. TUPI 1 - 1967/68

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the **Dyke Ackland Bay** Census Division carried out by **Mr. T. Maravila** who accompanied **Mr. J.F. Teirney**, Assistant District Commissioner.

The patrol was of a routine nature and it was carried out in a **satisfactory** manner. **Mr. Maravila's** report indicates that he still has considerable work ahead of him if he wishes to bring his powers of English expression up to a reasonable standard. It also appears as if he has a limited appreciation of the means by which development of an area can be stimulated or the reasons for a lack of development.

It is hoped that his continued training will assist him to overcome these difficulties.

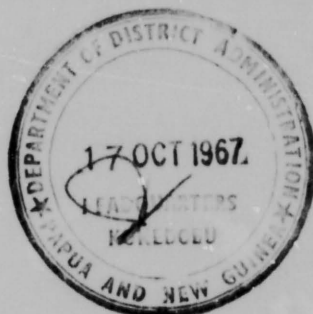

(H.L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

67 5.2 13

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 67.1.1

Department of District Administration,
POPONDETTA. Northern District.



The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDUBU.

PATROL REPORT No. TUF1 1 - 1967/68

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the Dyke Ackland Bay Census Division carried out by Mr. T. Maravila who accompanied Mr. J.F. Teirney, Assistant District Commissioner.

The patrol was of a routine nature and it was carried out in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Maravila's report indicates that he still has considerable work ahead of him if he wishes to bring his powers of English expression up to a reasonable standard. It also appears as if he has a limited appreciation of the means by which development of an area can be stimulated or the reasons for a lack of development.

It is hoped that his continued training will assist him to overcome these difficulties.

(H.L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

B

PATROL REPORT

TUFI PATROL NO. 1 OF 1967/68.

Patrol Conducted By: J.F. Tierney, Assistant District Commissioner.
Area Patrolled : Dyke Auckland and Lower Musa Council Wards
Accompanied By : T. Maravila, Patrol Officer,
1. R.P. & N.G.C. 1/C Constable.
Duration of Patrol : 24 th July - 5th August, 1967.
No. of Days : 13 Days
Last Patrol to the Area : Patrol No. 6 of 1966/67.
Objects of the Patrol : Cape Nelson Local Government Council Election.
Administrative Routine.

.....

Maravila
(T. Maravilla)
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

TUFI PATROL NO. 1 OF 1967/68.

Introduction

This report covers the Lower Musa and Dyke Auckland Bay wards of Cape Nelson Local Government Council. The purpose of this patrol was for the general election for the members of this council.

In the area patrolled, there are altogether twenty-seven villages look after by the Cape Nelson Local Government Council. There are however, five council wards made up from these villages, in the same number as the council wards, five councillors represent each. The fact that these villages combined together to form each ward is that these villages are very small with limited population that they could not have the councillors in each village.

The indigenes living in these wards are related in mostly the culture and the language dialects. Therefore the council do not have any trouble, since it took over the region from the village constables. The council also never had complaints from the people, because the people are hating the councillors who are from other villagers.

Everybody had turned up for the election. There were only a few people who were unable to attend, for they were away from the village hunting the crocodiles.

In addition to conducting the election, the patrol also carried out the general administrative routine. As part of the duty, the complaints and other village disputes were solved. The people approached us with their shotguns for the re-registration of the certificates. Above all, the over-all area was accounted for, especially the people's living situation and also the comments are made here under of my observation of the area's economic potential.

Diary (See my F.O.J. from 24th July, 1967 to 5th August as attached)

Reception of the Patrol

In every village the patrol was well received. Nearly everybody had turned up for the election. There were, however, only a few people who were absent from the village. These people were especially those who were away for the purpose of gardening or hunting the crocodile for the skins. Each day the message was sent out before-hand to inform the villagers that the patrol was coming to that particular village on such days. In hearing this, the people in every village were expecting our arrival. At our arrivals, the people had assisted us in preparing the rest houses, getting firewoods and water. The people seemed very keen in coming together for the Administration patrols.

Villages

The villages visited by the patrol are as follows.

Momoiogo - A village in the Musa area, which has been moved out to a new site which was adjacent to the old one. This site was situated near a pool of stream, where the villagers usually fetch water from. Apparently the entire village has not been shifted completely yet. Those who had completed their houses have moved in already. Others who are still constructing the houses, still staying in the old village. Although, some people are living in the old village, the grass grows everywhere. No one bothers to maintain the grass growing in the village.

The pool that is near the village flows down during the rainy season, but does not flow when it becomes dry. It becomes stagnant and sometimes this water is not pleasant to drink. In this case the villagers still use it. I was in the stagnant stage when the patrol visited this village.

There is nothing else done to improve the village, apart from the people's willingness of living in the community. While staying in the group, some men and women usually leave their home and go to other neighbouring villages. The facts that they migrate are for the disputes and marriage purposes. These people thus return to their homes after the years of absence. Momoiogo people are said to be living on the dry region of the Musa area and they never suffered from shortage of food. The sago as one of their main food is found everywhere.

Moiave - This village is adjacent to Momoiogo, which is about three hours walk from the said village. The scene of the village was very clean at the time of our visit. Most of the houses are in good condition, but only a few which needs repair. The rest houses are well away from the village houses. There is no problem with the people living in their village. The people are well off with the subsistence food. The villagers have the similar customs and the way of living as Momoiogo people.

Badaida - is about an hour's walk from Moiave. The village was also very clean at the time of our visit. The houses were built well apart and almost all in the good condition, except one which was very old. The people have the great relationship with Moiave and Momoiogo.

Karaisa - situated beside a bank of a small river which sourced from a large swamp. The village houses are well apart, but some have shifted from that site to inland which is very rare piece of ground for the settlement. The people are fortunate enough that during the dry season they have enough water supply from the river flowing regularly.

At other bank of the river the S.D.A. Mission has established the station and school. This school provides education for these peoples children. There is no one living away from the village home. That is living in the place other than the neighbouring villages. However there are some men living in their gardens. These people thus return home in the times of the Administration patrols. At the moment the people are well off with plenty of food.

Villages.

Kinjaki - has recently been removed from the old site to the present existing village. Most of the houses were newly built and therefore all in good condition. The rest was built in the village and it is also very good.

The food is plentiful. The water is obtained from a running stream just beside the village. This water was very clean at the time of our patrol. The over-all village scene was very clean and the grass near the village was well kept too.

Sasau/Orara

These villages were not visited. The people from these villages were told to come and vote at Kinjaki. Apparently, none of these people had attended for the election. The fact was that they did not like Tuji Sub-District to look after them. They liked the Afore Patrol Post to look after them.

Orara. This village had also removed from the old site to a new site. It was very clean at the time of our arrival. The water is very easy to get from the stream running beside the village. There is no trouble of getting food. The food supplies are plentiful.

Kakasa. This is one of the largest villages in the Lower Musa area. The houses were built all apart. The rest house was built in the middle of the village, while the people's houses surrounded it. The village was very clean at the time of our patrol. They have the adequate supply of water from the river flowing behind the village. The food is also plentiful.

Ovesa. This village is clean but the surrounding grass is not well kept. There are also some old houses falling off, without removing them. This village is rather not organised. The houses occupied on the both sides of the dry land, where the little ran in the middle. Nearly rest of the village houses were badly built. Their lives were same as the above mentioned villages. The water supply is very good.

Embessa. This village is situated near the main Musa river. It is one of the best villages settled in a very good place. The land that the village settled is very flat that this is where the airstrip was built. There is the S.D.A. Mission, occupies the end of the village. The mission has school too, where the children from the village go to learn.

Most of the village houses are in the good condition. The water is usually obtain ~~obtain~~ from the main river. They got the similar food supply as the other villages.

Gugumu. This village had also shifted to a new site. The village was very clean at the time of our visit. Most of the houses were newly built, and also the village rest house. This is also settled at the bank of the Musa river where they get the water from. The food supply is same as the other village.

Dove. This village is also situated near the river. It is the other big village in the Musa area. The houses are well scattered that there are plenty of spaces for more houses to be built. The rest house too is well away from the village houses.

The village was very clean at the time of our patrol. The houses of the people were all in the very good conditions. The rest house was very good too at this time. The people of the village have got plenty of food stuffs. There were no troubles reported at this time.

Villages

Sebaga - This village is at the mouth of the Musa river. The Foru No.2 village settled at the other side of the river, while the Sebaga village is on the other side. The scene of the village is very good but as this is an Anglican village, that is the village looks after by this Mission, they usually keep the pigs in the village. The pigs often make the village dirty. Although, these people are living at the coast and much influenced by the mission, they do not build good houses than those people living up at the Musa. Many houses need repairing. The people have got enough supply of the subsistence food.

Foru No. 2 This village has the same life as the Sebaga people. They occupied a strip of land at other side of the river. The village is not very big. The scene of the village is same as the above village.

Karisoa. This village is very good but the people seemed leaving the village. During the time of our visit, there were the majority of the people absent from the village. The people found were the elders.

Many of the houses were very old. I think the fact that these houses are very old because the people do not spend much of their time in the village. The surrounding land is also not suitable for making of gardens. The people usually go upstream the Musariver and make the garedans. I think this could be the purpose that the people are living away from the village. As they are living near their gardens they got enough food supply. The people did not report any problem that needs help.

Ako, Gobe and Tumina - These three villages were also very good but the raising of the pigs make the scene of the village unpleasant. The houses found are same type as the houses of Foru and Karisoa. Most of the houses seen needed repair. These people have got the food situation as the above-mentioned villages. The land behind these three villages is very good agricultural land and the people usually get plenty of food from it.

Other Villages. The villages namely - Turuma, Guruguru, Foru No.1, Bendoroda, Kuruaku and Mafuia were not visited. However, the people of these villages were asked to gather in ~~the~~ some of the above villages and vote. Nearly most of them had turned up and gave their votes. The people of these villages have got same way of living as the other described villages. The types of the villages are similar in that I mean the location and the existing houses. This similarity also applies to the way of gardening, the way of making canoes, hunting and some other things. The villagers from these villages did not approach us for any problem in their villages.

Village Officials.

Dyke Auckland Bay and Lower Musa are now under the Cape Nelson Local Government Council. There are no village officials directly responsible to the Administration at the moment. The councillors care for the running of village affairs. At present anything that is needed to be done, has to be referred to the councillors, who then take this matter up to the council meetings for the other members consent.

As well as the councillors, the village committees appointed by the people are very helpful. As there are no village officials, the committees organise the village affairs very often than the councillors. The Councillors are elected to represent the council wards, while the village committees are appointed to lead the people in their villages.

During the fourth Cape Nelson Local Government Council election patrol, the old village committees appointed two years ago were also changed. There were new village committees appointed instead. Among these new village committees, there were some women also appointed. I think it is a very good idea that therefore more women should be appointed in all the villages. Perhaps in organising for anything that is to be done, the men can lead their own sex and so as the women.

Outline of Political Situation.

The only current development of the political field is the running of the Cape Nelson Local Government Council. The council looks after almost the entire Tufi Sub-District. As this area is looked after by the council, the people have very little ideas of the political development. In fact there are many people illiterate that no one really understand the politic.

There is also very little social development, apart from the council administration. In Dyke Auckland Bay, the mission movement and Women's Clubs are the only social activities that the people have. whereas in the Musa area, there are no Women's Clubs, with a bit of mission activity, usually attended by the few people because of lack of transport and communication. Above all, there are no cult ideas by the people in the both areas. The people's attitudes toward any administration patrol are very good.

Agriculture

The people in the Musa area find it very difficult in obtaining the food in the wet season. They do have plenty of food in the dry season. There plenty of food during our visit. The people were well supplied with taro, yams, bananas, sugar-cane and etc. Sago is one of the stable food-stuffs, which keeps the people's food in all season.

In the dry season, these foods are too much that they could not eat them all. The fact that there is no market available, the people could not keep the surplus of the foods.

Cash Crops - The villagers in the Musa do not plant the cash crops in the plants on size. The record from the last Agricultural patrol in January shows that there were newly planted cocoa gardens at Ovesa, Karaisa and Ima. Coffee seeds were also distributed to the people in the same period. At the coast the coffee trees were over-grown at Ako and Gobe. Since then there were no improvements made in extending the gardens or in looking after the crop gardens.

The coconut gardens were also lined up in the Musa. There are no coconut plantations producing the copra at the moment in the above mentioned area. The copra produced in this Census Division is by the people at the coast.

Agriculture (continued)

The producing and selling of the copra does not involve the villages working in communities or in other societies. It is produced and sold entirely by the individuals who feel like to get some money. These people do not include the Lower Musa villagers as they do not have the canoes to transport the copra to the coast. Coffee is also bearing at Gobe and Ako, but because there is no market available, I suppose the people are not interested in extending the farms. Those who look after the crops are selling the produce to the Agricultural Department.

Livestock

Pig is the main livestock which has been fed and eaten by the people. The establishment of S.D.A. Mission, however, prohibits the eating and raising of the animal. Along the coastal villages the pig meat contributes the people's diet.

The pigs raised are not the best varieties. The improved types should be distributed to the villagers to improve the quality of the local pigs.

~~Livestock~~

Forest

The forest found includes a great wealth of hard and soft woods. Apparently, the forest concerned does not extend the entire region of Dyke Auckland Bay and Lower Musa. As this is the delta region, the swamps formed everywhere. The forest with the good species of trees does not cover much of the area. As this is the swamp region, sago and the vines are the dominant vegetation found.

Commerce and Industry

Nearly every village has small trade stores. These stores are not run by the village groups as the co-operative societies, but the individual persons run them. Up in the Lower Musa, the following villages have trade stores - Momoio, Moiave, Karaisa, Kinjaki, Ovesa, Embesa, Gugumu, Dove and Guruguru. Transporting the cargoes for these stores are rather very difficult. It is less difficult for Dove, Guruguru and Karaisa, for they have the rivers, which enable them in shifting the cargoes. But the rest usually carry the cargoes across the land.

At the coast the trade stores are at Sebaga, Foru, Gobe and Ako. In the same way as the people of Lower Musa, the stores are owned by the individuals. As these villages are rather fortunate enough that they have got canoes, which are the best means of transporting the cargoes.

There is no one, apart from the trade stores, engaged in the other commercial activities. The reason that none of these people has engaged in the industries such as bakeries, transport, fishing, mining and milling is that none of these industries has developed here. The fish is caught in the coast, but this is not done on the large scale. The fishing in here would not be regarded as the commercial type, for none of these fish is exported for sale. The only activity that has been performed by the people concerned, is the crocodile skinning. In the same way as the fishing, the number of the crocodiles caught are not very high. However, the croc skins are sold for money rather than using them for their purpose.

The people could shoot plenty of crocodiles, if they form up into a group or society. I suggest that if these people could form up into a 'buying society', which could buy the skins and export them. As this ~~is~~ is a co-operative society, it will in turn give out the profit to the people from what it gets from selling the skins. This would perhaps bring the people up from living on the subsistence food.

Land

The land in the Census Division patrolled, is not of short supply but as this is the delta region, the great proportion of it is under the swamps and also the rivers. The dry grounds are along the foot-hills near Kinjaki, Korara and Kakasa. Down at the Dyke Auckland Bay the good land is found behind Gobe and Ako villages.

The villages within this region are scattered everywhere and the much of the land is lying unsettled. The people's food gardens are also just around their homes and the untouched land is still lying unused.

As the rich agricultural land is in the reach of the possible transports, it is not necessary for the resettlement scheme. However, this area is not likely to be developed, if the land is still use in the customary tenure.

Complaints

During the visits in the villages, there were few complaints made. These were mainly the civil cases and they were dealt with by Mr. Tierney, as he was a magistrate. These cases were not serious enough for strong court action, and all were settled without further disputes.

Courts.

As mentioned above there were no court actions taken for the complained civil matters, as they were not serious for the proper hearing.

Rest Houses

The rest houses are found in the following villages:

Momoiogo	Gugumu
Moiave	Guruguru
Karaisa	Sebaga
Kinjaki	Dove
Korara	Karisoa
Ovesa	Gobe
Kakasa	Ako
Embessa	

All of them are in the good conditions, but there are some rest houses need minor repairs. Nearly all of them are built near the villages and the houses are well looked after. The surroundings where the rest houses stand are also cut well. The distances between the houses are same as the times taken in walking from village to village.

Carriers, Canoes, etc.

The carriers and two canoes were obtained from Sebaga and Foru to carry the patrol equipment from the mouth of the Musa river to Momoiogo village. The two canoes were hired to shift the carriers up to the canoe land place near Foru No.2 village. Since then the canoes were not used so often.

The carriers hired were not by force but the men and women volunteered to carry the patrol cargoes from canoe landing place to Momoiogo. They were even not obtained to carry the cargoes for the whole duration of the patrol. The fact that these carriers were not permanent, there were same numbers of the carriers obtained from Momoiogo to carry the cargoes to the next village. The carrying was done in the same way until the patrol left by a raft from Dove to Foru No.1 village. The carriers were paid at the rate of ten cent an hour.

Health

The health services provided in this Census Division is not very satisfactory at all. The bit of service that the people get is from the medical patrols and the two Aid Posts. However, these aid posts do not serve all the villages in the Census Division. For the most of the times, the people are left with the minor diseases.

The two aid posts providing the medical services to the few villages are found, one in the Karaisa village of the Lower Musa area and the other at the Gobe village of Dyke Auckland Bay. The aid post at the Musa is ran by the S.D.A. Mission and the coast one is ran by the Administration. The fact that the villages within the Census Division are scattered away from each other, the people when they are under the influence of sicknesses never bother to go to the places where the aid posts are. Sometimes during the floods, it is impossible to walk.

During the patrol, there were no infectious diseases seen. However, the minor diseases such as the scabies and the other skin diseases were very common with the people. Nearly all the women and children at the Musa villages had the scabies. The diseases of other types are not very serious in the area. The people living down the coast are free from the scabies.

Education

The area has been influenced by the S.D.A. and Anglican Missions, which had established the schools as well. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission builds schools at Embessa, Karaisa and in between Moiave and Momoiogo. These schools serve the children of the villages in the Musa area. Apparently there are many children not attending the schools. The mission teaches up to grade three.

The Anglican Mission occupies are coastal region has schools at Sebaga, Gobe and Ako. In the same way as the children from the Musa, the children in these villages come to the above mentioned schools. The children are taught as far as standard three and they are sent to Sefca or Wanigela for the upper primary education. There are no administration schools in this Census Divisions.

Roads and Bridges

There are no vehicular roads in the Census Division, but the roads existed are the bush tracks. In the Musa region the villages are linked by the tracks. These tracks are well maintained. However, some tracks between some villages are not. The such tracks are found from Karaisa to Gombara and also from Kinjaki to Korara. Apparently, these bush tracks are very bad during the wet season. The streams and valleys are crossed by means of fallen trees, crossing them.

In the Dyke Auckland Bay, there are no tracks, but the beaches serve as the roads. The people can walk from Foru no.2 village to Ako without having to walk among the trees, but the time is spent in crossing the rivers. There are also no man made bridges but the rivers are crossed by means of canoes.

Missions

The Anglican and Seventh Day Adventist Missions have been operating in this Census Division for the long time. The religion teachings are taught by the pastors or the teachers in all the villages. In fact the pastors have been stationed in every village to carry out the work of the missions.

The Anglican Mission has occupied the coastal region, while the S.D.A. Mission has occupied the inland. Since these missions have been working with the people, the people were well influenced. As these are the only organisations the people support the running of the missions

Air fields

There are no airfields in this Census Division in use at the moment. Although there is an old strip up at the Musa, it is not in operation. The airstrip was closed down, since the European who made the strip had departed from the area. The strip is now covered under the shrubs and the small trees. This airstrip should be reopened for the emergency purposes. The site is very good for the extension of the airstrip if it is opened again.

Anthropological

During the patrol there were no specimens of anthropological interest collected. The fact that no specimens were gathered because there were no specimens of unusual nature found.

Labour

The demands for the labour are not great because there is nothing being done in developing the area. The people spend more of their times in the subsistence gardens and also hunting. There is no any other work beside gardening and hunting. There is nobody employed to do any other work, except only a few people working for the missions as the teachers and pastors. The croc skinning is done on individual basis, when they feel like to shoot the crocodiles.

Election

The election was commenced on the 24th July, 1967. This area has only five council wards. These wards represent about the population of about more than one thousand, seven hundred, extracted from the last census figures. These figures include the children less than eighteen years of age and the absentee works.

The first pooling was declared at Momoioogo village for the marking a councillor for the ward seventeen. The ward seventeen had made up of five villages. There were five candidates contesting in the election. Altogether there were three pooling days and the counting of the ballot papers took place at Karaisa village. The winner was a candidate from Momoioogo, who won by the first counting.

The next was the eighteenth ward represents five villages. There were two candidates only contesting the election. Everybody in these ward had voted, except the village called Sasaru, refused to attend for the election because they did not like ~~in~~ Tufi Sub-District to look after them. They rather liked Afore Patrol Post. The counting took place at Kakasa. It was won by a candidate from Kakasa, who was the old councillor for the last two years.

The next was the nineteenth ward consisted of seven villages. There were also the two candidates standing for the election. None of these village had hesitated to vote. The counting took place at Dove village when the people of Dove, Guruguru and Sanaga had voted. A candidate from Embessa village won the election.

The last two council wards were down at the coast, these were the wards sixteenth and fifteenth. The fifteenth ward consisted of five villages, namely Gobe, Kuruaku, Mafuia, Ako and Tumina. The sixteenth ward was made up of Foru no. one & two, Sebaga, Berdoroda and Karisoa. For the sixteenth ward, the election took places at Sebaga and Karisoa. There were three candidates standing for the ward election. It was won by a candidate from Foru number on village. The election for the ward fifteenth took place at Ako. Everybody from the other village had gathered in this village and voted. There were only the two candidates and it was won by a candidate from Gobe.

The people's attitudes in the election were good. There was no problem of teaching the people the way of voting. Everybody had turned up to be well aware of the procedure of election and attempted to mention to us whom they liked first.

Conclusion

The patrol was of the routine nature and commenced on twenty-fourth of July, to the fifth of August, 1967. It was for the Cape Nelson Local Government Council general election but the general Administration was also carried out, in the cause of this patrol.

During the pooling days the people had done their best and marked the people whom they considered to be the good types of people who could carry out the work of the council on behalf of them. The ballot papers were marked by the preferential system. Everybody seemed to know the procedure of voting. There was no difficulty experienced in teaching the people the way of voting.

As this patrol was carried out by this Department which deals with the native affairs, the people appeared to us with such problems as the disputes for the magistrate to be settled, the minor offences which were dealt with and found not serious for the strong action and much time was spent renewing the guns certificates and the licences to trade with natives. Nearly many of the villages observed were very clean. The houses of the villages were well looked after. In fact in some villages there were only new houses because of resettlements made on the new sites.

The people were very healthy in that no infectious diseases were found to be very common, but the scabies and the other skin diseases spread everywhere. The fact that these skin diseases are not treated because of scarce of aid posts. The people have got plenty of surplus of vegetables, taro, yams and all sorts of food. The coastal people usually catch plenty of fish, but the birds and the other types of small animals (not pigs) ~~xxxxxx~~ provide the diet of the Musa people. The fact that they are well provided with the variety of food supplies they are healthy.

The people are subsistent people. The people plant plenty of these foods but the cash crops are on the trial plots. Those people who have planted the cash crops, that is the people of Ako and Gobe are now producing the crops. The proportion of these produce is sold to the Agricultural Department, but the rest is unpicked, because of no available market.

There is no any other types of businesses carried out in the area, apart from crocodile skinning and the trade stores practised by a few people. The good forests are found but the large part of the land is under the swamps and rivers. The good part of the land lies undeveloped. This area should be investigated for the potential economic developed.

The people have been contacted many times and there are the religious missions operating in the area. Therefore during the patrol, the people had done a part in assisting the patrol in every ways. The people did not run away from us. The cargoes were carried from the village to village until we came down to the coastal villages. There was no time wasted during this time.

.....o.....

T. Maravilla

T. Maravilla

Patrol Officer

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Report No.

Patrol Conducted by

Area Patrolled

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

Natives

Duration—From .../.../19... to .../.../19...

Number of Days..... 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

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

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

He 2108

Ch. Williams
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

WJJ.NJ

67.1.1

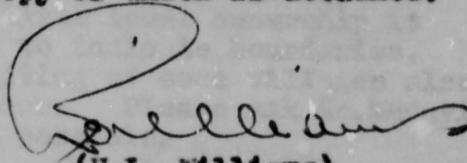
POPONDETTA, Northern District.
27th February, 1968.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - TUI No. 3/1967-68

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the Dyke Auckland Bay Census Division carried out by Mr. T. Maravila.

The patrol was of a routine nature and it was carried out in a satisfactory manner. I have nothing to add to Mr. Tierney's covering remarks, a copy of which is attached.


(H.L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

67-5-15

26th April, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

TUPI PATROL REPORT 3-67/68

Receipt of the above report on a patrol to the Dyke Ackland Bay Census unit by Mr. T. Maravilla, Patrol Officer, and relevant comments by yourself and the Assistant District Commissioner, Tufi, is acknowledged with thanks.

The action taken in erasing names from the census was incorrect. These names must be placed back on the Tax Census Sheets and new Population Registers prepared to include the numbers omitted. People residing on Mission land cannot be said to have permanently migrated from their villages. Names can be only erased on death or when they have been transferred to Tax Census sheets of census units listed in the Village Directory.

No patrol map was received. As one of the main objects of the patrol was to investigate local ownership it is necessary that a map be prepared to indicate boundaries, on the area referred to. The re-siting of some villages also calls for corrections to existing maps. Please ask Mr. Maravilla to submit his patrol map as soon as possible.

Full details of the cause of the one and half hour long fight during the presence of the patrol should have been given and some comment made by the Assistant District Commissioner.

Certain passages in the report are far from clear and when this occurs I expect the Assistant District Commissioner to either have the section re-written or clarified in his covering memo. On the job training requires the Assistant District Commissioner to correct all errors - not to just accept them.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.



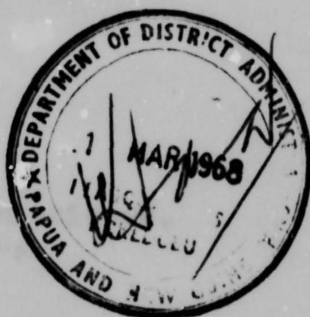
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.5.5 (19)

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67.1.1
if calling ask for
Mr.....

WJJ.NJ

Department of District Administration,
POPONDETTA, Northern District.
27th February, 1968.



The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - TUEI No. 3/1967-68

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the Dyke Ackland Bay Census Division carried out by Mr. T. Maravila.

The patrol was of a routine nature and it was carried out in a satisfactory manner. I have nothing to add to Mr. Tierney's covering remarks, a copy of which is attached.

Williams
(S.L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

Mr. Maravila has conducted a full report which is available for discussion and late submission.

For your information please.

67.2.2/25.I.I

Sub-district Office,
TUEI, Northern District.

23rd February, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

TUEI PATROL NO. 3/1967-68 - T. MARAVILA, P.O.

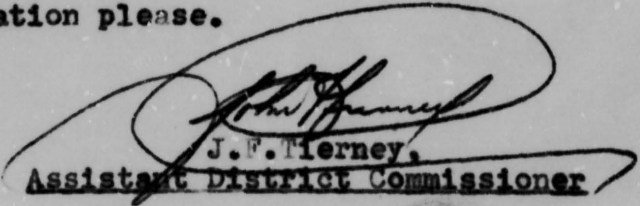
Please find attached report of patrol No. 3/1967-68 to the Dyke Auckland Bay Census Division conducted by Mr. T. Maravila, Patrol Officer. Mr. Maravila has not signed as claimant on the claim for camping allowance attached to the report.

Late submission of this report is due to Mr. Maravila's tardiness in preparing it and resubmitting census statistics which did not balance initially.

As instructed, Mr. Maravila enquired into the feasibility of developing land between Momoio/Moiavi and Embessa/Kakasa. Your memorandum 67.I.I/25.I.I of 24th July, 1967, refers. Mr. Maravila's investigation would seem to indicate that the people's attitudes towards land ownership and ~~dispersal~~ dispersal are conducive to development of the area. Any plans for the development of this area will now be dependent upon the result of investigations currently being carried out there by the Lands Department.

Mr. Maravila has conducted a good patrol and submitted a full report which is spoiled by poor English expression and late submission.

For your information please.


J. F. Tierney,
Assistant District Commissioner

67.1.1

(17)

Sub-district Office,
TUPI, Northern District.
29th September, 1967.

Mr. T. Maravila,
Patrol Officer,
TUPI.

TUPI PATROL NO. 3 - 1967/68

Please arrange to depart on patrol to the Dyke Ackland Bay census division on Tuesday 3rd October, 1967. You will patrol to all villages in this division.

The main objects of your patrol will be to revise the census and to prepare the people for the House of Assembly Elections which are to commence in February, 1968.

When compiling your census figures ensure that they balance with the previous figures. You will proceed to SASARU/ORALA, and to MANANA in the Afore area if necessary, and ascertain whether the SASARU people have migrated out to MANANA as reported. If any people have moved permanently to MANANA their names are to be deleted from the SASARU/ORALA register. Remind those people remaining at SASARU, if any, that they are within the Cape Nelson Council area and that they owe their allegiance to that Council.

You are to take a census of all people living permanently at localities separate from or attached to villages, e.g. KARAIISA Mission, KARISOA Aid Post and FORU Mission. Take with you a supply of blank Tax/Census Register sheets for this purpose.

In each village you will give a brief talk on the House of Assembly and the 1968 Elections. Read carefully the circular "The 1967 Political Education Programme - Notes concerning the general participation of officers" which you have a copy of. You will conduct discussions along the lines laid down in this circular taking particular note of paras. 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Take with you a copy of the booklet "Government in Papua and New Guinea" for reference. During discussions explain the preferential system of voting. Remind the people that they will have to vote to elect two representatives, one for the Open Electorate and the other for the Regional Electorate.


Remember that you are not to discuss or put forward your own views on the merits of any political party or prospective candidate.

Take with you (a) all N.M.T.A. receipts for payment in the area you will be visiting and a cash advance sufficient to cover such payments and (b) C.E.B. forms, stamp etc to cope with any requests for banking facilities.

Attached is a copy of memorandum 67.1.1/25.1.1 of 24th July, 1967, from the District Commissioner. Carry out an investigation as to ownership and the peoples' attitudes towards tenure conversion over the area as indicated by the District Commissioner. If the people are interested in tenure conversion do not give them an impression that implementation of such a scheme is imminent. Emphasize that you are only making a preliminary investigation as to the feasibility of tenure conversion in the area.

You will attend to any other routine administrative matters that may arise. Any matters requiring the attention of a Magistrate should be referred to him.

You are to conduct the patrol in a leisurely manner and you should be away for about three weeks. Constable 1st Class BUIEBA will accompany you.



J.V. Tierney,
Assistant District Commissioner.

REPUBLIC OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

15

THE PATROL REPORT

Tufi Patrol No. 3 of 1967/68.

The Patrol Conducted by : T. Maravilla, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled: Dyke Auckland Bay Census Division.
Personnel Accompanying the Patrol: 1/C Constable Buieba of R.P.N.G.
Duration of Patrol : 3rd to 20th October, 1967.
No. of Days 18 Days
Last Patrol to the Area 24th July, 1967
Object of the Patrol Census Revision of Dyke Auckland Bay.
Administrative Routine
House of Assembly Election Talks

.....

T. Maravilla
(T. Maravilla)
Patrol Officer

14

THE PATROL REPORT

TUPI PATROL NO.3 OF 1967/68.

Introduction The patrol was of routine nature carried out for the purpose of revising the census of the Dyke Auckland Bay Census Division. In addition to revising the census, the talks were given on the forthcoming House of Assembly election. There was also an investigation carried out to find out the ownership of the strip of arable land, running fanwise from Bendoroda and Sebaga at the coast and inland to Embessa, Ovesa and Kakasa. This land was recommended by the C.S.I.R.O. to be a rich agricultural land in the Dyke Auckland Bay. The investigation was carried out to determine the ownership and also the people's intention of tenure conversion. This investigation covered especially to the villages which were in or near this particular land. The full report is set out here-under.

In this patrol almost every village was visited and the census revised. There were also the two Seventh Day Adventist Mission stations visited and an initial census was compiled. At the completion of the census in every village, the villages were inspected for the cleanlinesses. During the patrol the information was also gathered from the area concerned. These information were especially, the potential resources for the economic development and the present over-all activities of the Census Division. These information were gathered through the observation of the area and are discussed here-under in the report.

Diary (See the Diary schedules)

Reception of Patrol The word was sent out before-hand that the patrol was coming soon for to revise the census. Since then everybody was expecting the patrol. At our arrival, we were well received and assisted in everyway. Almost every village had contributed the food as the welcome to the patrol. These food were distributed to the carriers who were carrying from a village to village basis. There was no hardship experienced in obtaining the carriers. Everybody was willing to carry the cargoes from the village to village. This thus shows that the people have been well influenced and can help whoever is trying to help them.

Villages The villages in the Census Division are described individually here-under.

Momoiogo The standard and type of housing are not of the type and standard which could accommodate more than a couple with the three children. In fact some of these houses are very small that there are no any other rooms apart from the large halls, which are used for all purpose. These houses are built from the materials obtained from the surrounding bush.

Originally this village was at the old site which was left recently. At the original settlement, it was not close to the drinking water. The new village site is very close to the creek where they often fetched the water from. The over-all village is clean but at the time of my visit in the village the grass covered the surrounding village. For the sanitation the people have got underground toilets at the back of the village. But the dogs are the main animals which make the scene unpleasant. The pigs are not found in this village.

(3)

TUFI PATROL NO. 3 OF 1967/68.

The Patrol Diary

3rd October, 1967. At about 9.30 am left Tufi by Ubuna for Foru. At about 3.30 pm, Ubuna anchored off-shore from Foru no.1 and the cargoes were loaded on the out-board motor and I went ashore. I moved into a rest-house at Sebaga and slept the night there.

4th October, 1967. It was raining in the morning so I waited until about 9.30 a.m., I obtained twelve carriers and a canoe, the out-board motor took the patrol up the Foru river and travelled up to the canoe landing and left there. It was 2.05 p.m. the carriers carried the cargoes and we left for Momiogo. The party walked to Momiogo in the heavy rain until it came to Momiogo at 6.30 p.m. The night was spent in this rest-house.

5th October, 1967. At 7.30 a.m. the village people were asked to gather for the census. As they gathered, the census revision began. After the completion of the census, the talks were given to (the second coming House of Election) the people. After the House of Assembly Election talks, the general routine was carried out. When everything was completed the patrol left Momiogo for Moiave at 11.00 a.m. At 1.20 p.m. the party arrived at Sawave S.D.A. Mission Station.

At the Mission station as per instructed, I compiled a new census group for this station. After the compilation of the census, we left the Mission station at 2.30 p.m. for Moiave village. The patrol arrived at Moiave at 3.30 p.m. From that time on the people of Moiave were asked to bring their disputes and the other discussions to me. Some people did come to me and these were discussed with me until almost 6.00 p.m. The night was spent in this village rest house.

6th October, 1967. At Moiave commenced revising the census at 8.00 a.m. At the completion of the census at 10.00 a.m., the talks on the second coming House of Assembly began. After the discussion talking on the election, the people came to me with the more village matters and were settled. After the completion of the general administrative routine in this village, the carriers were obtained and we left for ~~Kakana~~ Karaisa. At 2.10 p.m. arrived at Badaide. The people of Badaide usually come to Moiave and take their census there because they got one village book in which the population figures are quoted every year. In the same way when I was revising the census for Moiave village, the people of Badaide came to Moiave and I got their census there.

Therefore on our arrival at Badaide, we had a few minutes rest and proceeded on for Karaisa. The patrol arrived at Karaisa at 4.30 p.m. The night was spent in this village rest-house.

7th October, 1967. At Karaisa, nothing was done on this day as it was the Seventh Day Adventist Mission's Sunday. The people refused to attend for the census on this day.

8th October, 1967. Began censusing the Karaisa village people at 8.00 a.m. After the completion of the census, the talks were given on the second coming House of Assembly Election. The people at the Mission station also attended for these talks. Then followed by the general administrative work at the completion of the House of Assembly talks.

At 12.30 pm went across to the Karaisa Mission and began compiling the census for the people staying in the station. After the completion of the census, we left for Kinjaki at 1.35 p.m. Arrived at Sariri 5.13 p.m. and then proceeded on to Kinjaki. Arrived Kinjaki at 6.00 p.m. Spent the night in this village ~~rest~~ rest-house.

(15)

THE PATROL DIARY

9th October, 1967. At Kinjaki, the people were gathered and the census commenced at 8.00 a.m. When the census was revised, the talks on the second coming House of Assembly election were given. After the completion of the talks, the people approached with the general village matters. These matters were discussed with the people and settled.

After the completion of the village talks, the carriers were obtained to carry the cargoes to Orara/Sasaru. Apparently, it was reported that the people of Orara and Sasaru had gone to Gewoia to live there. Gewoia is a village in the Afore Patrol Post and people of Orara and Sasaru had migrated to this village.

To prove that these people had migrated to Gewoia, the two carriers, Constable Buieba and myself went up to see these vacant villages. I took with me the census register in case the people were found in the villages. The majority of the carriers carried my cargoes to Korala and I went up to the said villages. The two parties left Kinjaki at 10.50 a.m.

We arrived at Sasaru at 2.30 p.m. and found that the Sasaru village was vacant. Everybody had gone to Orara. We proceeded to Orara. At our arrival we found that the people of Sasaru had come together with the Orara people and living at Orara. The people said that there only four people migrated to Babelobo in the Afore area.

The moment that we arrived began the census for these people. After the completion of the census, told the people about the forth coming House of Assembly election. After the talks we returned down to Korala. It was 4.30 p.m. that we went down to Korala. When proceeding down to Korala, it got very dark on the way. It was 7.30 p.m. that we came to the main track from Kinjaki to Korala. About half an hour's walking, we could not any further for it was very dark that we lost our way. The fact that we did not have any form of lighting we set in the jungle until the next day.

10th October, 1967. At 5.45 a.m. we left the over-night staying spot and began walking to Korala. It was three hours walk from where we slept to Korala. At 8.45 a.m. we arrived at Korala. At the arrival had washed and began the work in this village. At the completion of the work at 11.30 a.m. packed and left Korala for Kakasa. Arrived at Kakasa at 3.15 p.m. The night was spent here in the rest house.

11th October, 1967. At Kakasa, the people were gathered and the census commenced at 7.30 a.m. When the census was revised, the talks were given on the forth coming House of Assembly election. After the completion of these talks, the people approached with the general village matters. These matters were discussed and the disputes were settled.

After the completion of the work in Kakasa at 11.10 a.m., packed and left for Ovesa. At 12.20 p.m. arrived at Ovesa. At the arrival in Ovesa, the heavy rain began. The rain continued on for the rest of the afternoon. The night was spent in this village rest-house.

12th October, 1967. At Ovesa, the people gathered and the census started at 7.30 a.m. and completed after an hour. This was followed by the talks on the coming House of Assembly election. At the end of the talks, the people came with the village matters. These matters were talked about and settled.

At the completion of these talks, the carriers were obtained and the party left Ovesa at 10.05 a.m. for Embessa. Arrived Embessa at 11.20 a.m. At Embessa, began the work at 12.30 p.m. for Embessa and Taruma. The work began with the census for the both villages and the House of Assembly election talks. The other village talks were talked about after the completion of the House of Election talks. The work in this village ended at 5.00 p.m. We spent the night at Embessa village.

(1)

TUFI PATROL NO.3 OF 1967/68.

Diary (cont)

13th October, 1967. Left Embessa at 8.00 a.m. by the rafts for Gugumu. On our way travelling down the river, we stopped at Taruma for the village inspection. It was 10.00 a.m., I inspected the village. We left Taruma at 10.30 a.m. and continued the journey. At 12.30 p.m. arrived at Gugumu.

At 2.00 p.m. began taking the census for this village. The talks were given on the House of Assembly forthcoming election after the completion of the census. The work in this village ended at 5.00 p.m. The night was spent in the rest house in this village.

14th October, 1967. Left Gugumu by the same rafts for Dove. The party left at 8.00 a.m. and on the way travelling down the river, the river was crossed by a fallen tree and so left the rafts and walk over the land again. It was 12.30 p.m. we reached Dove.

The work in this village began at 1.30 p.m. The talks on the forthcoming House of Assembly election were given after the completion of the census. The other village works were done after the talks. It was 5.30 p.m. the work in this village had finished. The night was spent in this village.

15th October, 1967. Left for Guguguru and Sanada at 6.00 a.m. by a large raft. At 11.00 a.m. arrived at Guruguru and the work began for these two villages at half an hour later. It was completed at 3.30 p.m. At the completion of the work, we left by the same raft for Foru. Arrived at raft landing at 7.00 p.m. The Foru one people were asked to carry the cargoes to the Foru river. When the cargoes were carried across the land to the other side of the river, a canoe was obtained to transport us down to Foru no. two village. It was 11.30 p.m. we arrived at the rest house. The night was spent here.

16th October, 1967. The work for the both Foru villages began at 8.00 a.m. It was began with the census for each village. At the completion of the census, the people were gathered together for the House of Assembly talks. At the completion of the talks, the other village matters were carried out. It was at 3.00 p.m. the works finished. The villagers fought after the completion of our works and about one and half an hour was spent here trying to stop the fight. When the the fighting ended, we went to the rest house. The night was spent again in this rest house.

17th October, 1967. It was raining for the rest of the morning. At 11.00 a.m. when the rain had ceased, the census for the Sebaga and Bendoroda villages began. The Bendoroda people all came to Sebaga and their census too were taken at Sebaga. After the completion of the census for the both villages, the people were gather again for the House of Assembly election. The talks were given when they had gathered. After the talks, the other village matters were talked about. The works for these villages ended at 3.00 p.m. and we left for Karisoa at 3.30 p.m. We left by a canoe hired to take the patrol to Karisoa. Arrived at Karisoa at 6.30/p.m. The night was spent here at Karisoa.

18th October, 1967. The census for the Karisoa village began at 7.00 a.m. when the census finished, the talks were given on the forthcoming House of Assembly election. After the completion of the talks, the village problems were discussed. At the completion of the village talks, were packed and left for Gobe at 11.30 a.m. Arrived at Gobe at 1.30 p.m.

At Gobe the census began at 2.30 p.m. The census for this village finished at 6.00 p.m. The other works were deferred for the next day. The night was spent in this village.

(P)

Diary (cont)

19th October, 1967. At 7.00 a.m. gathered the people again and gave talk on the forthcoming House of Assembly. After the talks the village people came to me with the various village problems. These problems were talked about and settled. After the completion of the talks, a canoe was hired with the three paddlers, they took us to Ako. It was 11.00 a.m. we arrived at Ako.

At the arrival began the census for the four villages. The people of these villages were awaiting my arrival. So the census commenced first with the Ako village. After Ako was followed by the Tumina village and the Mafuia and Kuruaku followed after then. When the census for all of these village had finished., the people were again gathered for the talks. When they had gathered, the talks began first of all with the forthcoming House of Assembly election. When the talks on this topic had finished, it was followed by the people coming to me with the other village matters. These matters were settled within the parties. After the completion of the talks, the works for these villages ended at 5.30 p.m. The night was spent at Ako village rest house.

20th October, 1967. On the afternoon of 19th, the six paddlers and a canoe were obtained for the journey to Tufi. Therefore, there was no hardship obtained on this day trying to recruit the paddlers and a canoe. At 4.00 a.m. the party left for Tufi. About 12.00 noon we were at Katokato. Left Katokato at half and hour later. Arrived at Tufi at 4.15 p.m.

Outline of Political Situation: The people's attitudes to the present development of the government is very little. As this area is far behind in any other developments, the people have the scarce ideas of the government. In the same way, the people have little contact from the other social or organisations. It is an opportunity for them when the field staff are visiting the villages. They learn from us telling them about the current changes.

Villages Officials There are no village officials directly responsible to the Government. At the moment, the Local Government Council is responsible to the village affairs. To see that the must live happily, the village committees are marked to lead the people. Therefore at the present time, the committees assist the patrolling officials too and usually help the officers in bringing the people together.

(9)

TUFI PATROL NO. 3 OF 1967/68.

Villages Karaisa. The style of the houses found are same as the ones described for the above-mentioned villages. There are no other types of houses built in the different structure.

The Karaisa village is situated near the river. This river also sources from the great Agaisambo Swamp. At the other side of the river, adjacent to the village is the Seventh Day Adventist Mission station. This village is fortunate enough that the mission provides them the school, the aid post and the store where they buy the things that they want. They are fortunate enough also that the river provides them with fish. Above all, the people can easily transport the crops if they produce the cash crops by means of this river.

The village is very clean and the rubbish are kept free from the village surrounding. The people are now keeping up with the sanitation rule and used toilets more often. Otherwise, the dogs and the children make the village unclean by using the surrounding village as the toilets.

Kinjaki. The standard and type of houses are same as the above-mentioned ones.

It is situated on a very good site, where the stream flows along the village. The people do not have to walk a long way to fetch water. This one of the advantages of this village that the water that they drink is much clearer than the other villages. Although the water is easy to obtain, the people will find it difficult in future, when they do produce the cash crops that transporting the produces will discourage the people. It is possible for them to move to a place where they can find a necessary transport, such as rafts, or canoes.

The actual village site or the area in which the village was settled was not well kept from the grass, except around the houses, the people clean these areas. The areas where there aren't any houses, the people do not bother to clean the rubbish or cut the grass. The sanitation is often kept well. The number of dogs found in the villages make the village unclean.

Orara/Sasaru The Sasaru people have been migrated out to Orara and built their houses at Orara. They formed up one village and census from Afore. However, when I visited Sasaru, the present existing village houses are falling down. The house at Orara are same as the other above-mentioned village houses. The only difference is the size. Some are big and others are small.

The combined village was very clean at the time of my visit. As this village is situated on a flat piece of ground, the people have built the houses on the same line which make the village scene very good. The flowers were also planted along the village boundaries in rows. The people have built the toilets at the back of the village. The existing houses were newly built.

Korala The houses are same as any other houses found in the other villages, mentioned above. The present existing houses are newly built houses. As mentioned in my last patrol report of the similar area, this village was shifted from the old site to the present one.

The stream flowing along the village is same as the one at Kinjaki. This village is in the similar situation as Kinjaki. The will find it difficult to transport the cash crops, if they do produce in future. The Korala people are making a move to migrate to Kakasa. In fact the majority of the population have already moved to Kakasa. The present village is very clean and the flowers make the small village the pleasant scene.

Moiave This is one of the biggest villages in the lower Musa river. The village is often maintained well. In the same way, it was very clean when the patrol entered the village. The houses are usually rebuilt when when they get old. The water is obtained from a well dug near the village. It is sometimes under the flood when it floods. The ways of living are same as the other people in the Census Division.

Badaide: This village is also well looked after. There were some people instructed to rebuild the new houses to rebuild their present ones. The water is obtained in the same way as Moiave. The food is plentiful.

Oyasa : The small village between Takasa and Ambessa in the lower Musa region. This village is sometimes left under the grass. That is the unoccupied areas are left without cutting the grass. There were some people instructed to rebuild the new house to replace the old ones. The water is supply from a creek running pass the village. The food is plentiful.

Ambessa: This is one of the villages situated on a good site. It is near the main Musa river and a good site for the village extension. The over-all village is very good but some houses are very old. The owners of these houses were told to rebuild the new ones. The water is often obtained from the river. The food plentiful.

Taruma. The Taruma village will no longer be existed in this region. It is one of the villages that the people ~~fix~~ migrate out. The present houses seen were two only. Rest of these people have moved up to a new resettlement known as Dipuna. Those who live at Taruma even do not live there all the time. They to move up and down. That is they sometimes move up to the new village and stay there for a little time and then return again. But some people are staying permanently in the new village. The water is obtained from the river. The food plentiful.

Gugumu. This village is also near the river bank. The village is very clean and the grass is often well maintained. Many houses are new, for this is the new village. The water is supply from the river. The food plentiful.

Dove: Dove also is situated by the bank of the river. The over-all village surrounding was very clean when the patrol visited. There houses inspected were in good conditions. The water is supplied from the river also. The food plentiful.

Guruguru/Sanada The Sanada people had been migrated to Guruguru and now living together with the people there. They have built out one very good village. The Guruguru village is in a pleasant site that is in reach of time of flood. It was built on a higher ground that this is an extension grass land. When the population would increase, the people could easily extend this village to well populated one. The village was very clean when I inspected it. The water is obtained from a stream adjoining the main river. The food is also plentiful.

Foru No.1/No.2 The Foru one village is up the Foru river. It is situated near the bank. The houses found are not plenty. These houses are also very small than the houses found around. The over-all village is very clean. The food is plentiful.

The Foru two village is at the entrance of the Foru river. This village considering about moving up and living together with Foru one village. The present village sometimes used to be in a bad condition. That is when it floods or sea comes in. The village too is not very good. The water is obtained from the estuary. The people paddle up the river and make their food gardens. During the flooding season they ~~are~~ could not paddle up the river because of the strong current.

Sebaga/Bendoroda Sebaga and Bendoroda are same tribe but staying in different villages. Bendoroda village is not very big and the people usually come to Sebaga and get the census and the other things. The people's houses are same as any other houses found. They got the same right to the land as the Sebaga people. These two villages are at the coast. The Sebaga village occupies the other side of the river. The village inspected was clean but some of the houses are almost falling. One of the houses, the classroom for the school was very bad indeed. The people were however, told to reerect the classroom. There are also ~~some~~ some houses in the falling condition.

9

Villages (cont.) Karisoa: This village is situated on a site where the sea pours in at the time of high tides. The sea almost surrounds the entire village. The rubbish is usually left behind when the tides come up. There are also pigs being fed in the village. These make the scene unpleasant.

Almost every house in the village is in need of repair or some of them need replacement. For those people whose houses were almost falling were told that they have to build the new ones. Some houses were unoccupied for sometime. The owners of these houses had their houses built in their gardens and living up there. The houses found are built of bush materials obtained from the surrounding. The water for this village is obtained from the main Musa river. This village is very close to the mouth of the river. This water is very good when the river flooded, but becomes salty when it is flowing in a slow motion. The food obtained is from the gardens which are made on the land that extend from the Mount Victory. When making the food gardens, the people usually build the temporary houses and live in them and look after the gardens.

Gobe: This is one of the heavily populated villages at the coast. It is also very clean that the rubbish is usually buried under the ground. The houses inspected were good but on the few odd ones in need of repair. Apparently, there were no toilets built. The bush is often used as the toilets. The people were told that they have to build the toilets as quick as possible. The food is plentiful. The food obtained is from the rich agricultural land at the back of the village. The drinking water is also obtained from the creek at the back of the village. This is better water than the one used by the Karisoa village.

Ako: This village is situated on a sandy fringe where the fiords end. This village would not extend to a large one, because the area provided is not enough. There is the mangrove swamp at the back that stops the village extension. The houses inspected were good but in the same way as the houses at Gobe. Some of these houses were in need of repair. The owners of the houses were told to build the replacements. The food is plentiful. These people have got some land as the Gobe people where they make the gardens. The water is supplied from a creek at the back of the village.

Tumina: This village is opposite to Ako. It occupies the other side of Oumo Bay. The houses are in the same ~~xxxxxxx~~ condition as the houses at Ako. The village was clean at the time my visit. The water is also obtained from the creek. Apparently during the dry season the water ~~is~~ dries up and these people paddle across the Bay to Ako to fetch water. The is also plentiful. These people were migrated from Kanaweto near Sefoa and they shared the land from the people of Ako.

Mafuia/Kuruaku: These two villages are up at the ranges of Mount Trafalgar. They are rather related to the people of Ako and speak the same language as them. As they have got similar way of living they share the land and other things with the Ako people. Their style of houses are the same. They grow the food crops on the same land. The people are living in the hills and the down streams are the main place where they obtained water from.

Native Affairs:

Economic Development Dyke Auckland Bay

In accordance with the District Commissioner's memorandum 67.1.1 of 24th July, 1967, a large area of alleged high potential agricultural land commencing inland from Bendoroda and running through farwise to Kakasa and Embessa was investigated for the possible ownership groups and the people's intention of land tenure conversion. The villages within this land were informed about the report from the C.S.I.R.O. Research Unit that the land they lived on was very good for the cash crops. If they got to a general agreement of tenure conversion this part of the land would help the needs of all the people in the census division.

When inquiring about the possible ownership groups, the people in each village had given me the boundaries of their land respectively. There is a group up at the Musa, known as Kosilaka, consists of Momoiogo, Moave and Badaide villages, said that they owned a large portion of this particular land. Their land borders down at the coast, near Bendoroda and passes through their villages to Kakasa and Embessa. The other villages - namely, Korala, Kakasa, Ovesa, Embessa and Gugumu are included in this land but their portions are not as big as the said tribe. While down the coast, the coastal people's land borders with the Kosilaka. These people often make garden on this part of the land. Generally there is no particular village or group owns the entire land. It is divided and owned by the villages upon the land.

Tenure Conversion: When getting the people to a general agreement of tenure conversion, everybody had agreed to the idea of converting this land into blocks where anybody within the Census Division could resettle and plant some cash crops. In fact there were many people suggesting that it would be necessary if people of other racial group or the other districts to come and settle on these blocks. They said that by working with them they could learn from them the work the other people do. The people were however, told that if any of the out-side people made his farming a success, would the owners of the land be absurd about him getting more money on their land. They were also told that this type of practice does not apply to native owned land. If this land be declared a Crown Land, then it would be made available to other people.

The villages which got to the general agreement of bringing other racial groups were all of those villages who were the ownership groups in this land. Everybody had agreed to the idea of the tenure conversion, but they said that the area of the land was too big that the population was not very big to occupied. The coastal villages would not able to settle together with us because, the villages like Gobe, Karisoa, Ako, Tumina and Mafuia had also their land there. There should be further investigation made about how many more people could occupy these blocks if the land was converted.

Physical Environment: This alleged high potential agricultural land extends from where the mangrove swamps have ended. These mangroves swamps extended from the coasta to the said agricultural land. There are many small rivers and the occasional swamps. The rivers are mainly the tributaries of the Musa River. As this is the delta region, the land is often covered under the flood, but not the entire described land. The flood is often drained down to the great Agaiambo Swamp or to the Musa river. The sketch map is attached here showing the areas where the flood usully covers.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: (continued)

Economic Development - General

During the discussions, the people were much interested in talking with me what were the possible resources that they could concentrate on to make them to live in a monetary sector of the community. The crocodile skinning was one of the resources talked about, but the people did not support this industry. They said that the crocodiles were getting less. This time they could not find many crocs around. Especially the people living at the Lower Musa area have no other means of obtaining income apart from the crocodile skin. The people were rather worried that if the crocodiles were no longer found they would find it very hard to earn money and pay the council tax. They were told that it was time now for them to plant some cash crops. It was not time for them to wait for somebody to come and show them how to dig the wholes and plant the crops for them.

When discussing the cash crops, the people said that there were only some people planting the cash crops such as coffee and coconut in their individual blocks. The coffee or coconut plots do not seem to be enough to produce a large quantity of coffee beans or coconuts. Most of the blocks that I have seen while passing through were not even kept from the under-growths. The people do not appreciate much from the crops therefore they do not look after the cash crop gardens very well. There are not many people own cash crop gardens. The majority of the in the census division is just concentrating on the subsistence gardens. While those who are growing the cash crops want the permanent Agricultural Extension Station to be established at the Lower Musa area so that instead of waiting for the patrolling field workers, they could come to this station for assistance.

The over-all Census Division is one of the unfortunate areas in the Sub-District. Practically, the majority of the population has little or no knowledge of developing area, by using their own skills. It is rather discouraging if the people were left on their own, without anybody bothering about. As this area is isolated from the other developing centres, the people are not willing to work to make their place same as others. However, if the land could be utilized, the people may be encouraged to work their land and plant more cash crops

Agriculture:

The Dyke Auckland Bay people have adequate supply of supply of subsistence foods, namely taro and sago as the staple ones, bananas, yams, sweet potatoes and the cabbages vegetables. The surplus subsistence foods are available for sale, but no market prohibits the sale of these foods.

The cash crops the people grow are coffee and coconut but the coconuts are sometimes grown in the general subsistence pattern. Sometimes the coffee is also grown together with the other subsistence crops. While planting the cash crops in the general subsistence gardens the number of trees are not plenty. These trees are often left under the under-growths after harvesting the crops. Through my observations, no land was reserved particularly for the permanent cash crop plantation. More-over, the people who grow the crops do not concentrate on the cash crop gardens. Much of their time is spent on the food gardens.

There are some people picking the coffee from the previous grown trees. The coffee produced is not of large quantity. The coffee picked is grown at Gobe, one of the villages in the Census Division. The coffee is then sent to Popondetta and sold to the Department of Agriculture. Their coffee is combined with the coffee of Berubora village people's coffee. The majority of the villages are just concentrating on the subsistence gardens.

(4)

TUFI PATROL NO.3 OF 1967/68.

Livestock: There are no other animals raised apart from pig. Apparently, the pigs are not raised on the farms. These animals are raised by the individuals just near by their houses. The pigs are looked after not for sale but for them to have some animal meat, when they do feel like the fresh meat. The pig raising does not involve the entire Census Division. As there are two religious mission in the census division, the villages which are under the Seventh Day Adventist religion do not eat pig's meat. The pig's meat is eaten by the villages which are the Anglican influence and they do raise pigs for their diet. There are no grazing animals seen, although, there are patterns of grassland available. The grazing animals should be introduced to the people. It is not very good neglecting this area from doing anything.

Forest: The luxuriant vegetation includes a great wealth of the timber resources. However, the species of woods found, do not extend the entire census division. There are several types of forest classification found. The good species of forest can be found near the foothills. These foothills run parallel to the villages of Kakasa, Ovesa, Embessa and Taruma at the Lower Musa. The other types of vegetation are sago, vines and the low trees. This forest type is usually found in the swamps and grasslands. An attempt to utilize the good forest would rather be very difficult because of swamps found everywhere. Also during the wet seasons, the land used to flooded and this would still make the work much harder.

Commerce and Industry: The census division has nothing so far in the development of commerce and industry. This area do have a minor industry, which is crocodile skinning. The crocodile skinning is done by individuals when they feel like to earn some money. In fact the skinning is not performed on concentrated effort to improve the living standard. This industry however, will no longer be operating, because the crocodiles are getting less now. The people complained that this time they could not find crocodiles. Those who are lucky do find some but not so often.

The trading practice is carried out by a few people in the census division. These people have their trade stores, which they have got licences to trade with the people in their villages. As none of them could run the store profitably, these stores do not improve. The fact is that, the people have got little or no knowledge of running the trade stores. They majority of the people is just concentrating on the subsistence gardens.

Land: The land is not of short supply, but as this is the delta region the swamps and rivers are found everywhere. Therefore the swamps and river regions are little use to the people. However, there are in some areas, such as the land behind Gobe and Ako; and also the described land in the economic development, these land is very good for the cash cropping. But because no body is bothering about extending the cash crops gardens, the much of the land is not in use. The indigenous of the environment are subsistent people and the subsistence gardens do not take much space. The population of the area is not very and therefore, the vast land is lying unused.

Complaints and Courts: There were minor complaints made during the patrol, but these were not the criminal ones. These complaints were settled by negotiation. However, there was one criminal case brought before the magistrate at Tufti. This case was that the two wives of a man had dispute among them, which finally led them to a fight. At the court's decision, each was imprisoned for a month. Apart from the complained case, a fighting was also started during my presence. There were six people arrested by the accompanied police constable. These people were also taken before the court and went to prison for the two weeks.

...../ // .

3

TUFI PATROL NO. 3 OF 1967/68.

Rest Houses: The rest houses are found almost in every village in the Census Division. These houses are built either inside or near the villages. The type and style of these houses are the same as the village houses. They are built mainly from the materials obtained from the surrounding bush. In the same way as the village houses, there are no other rooms apart from the large ones. These houses are often looked after and the people repair them when they go bad. These houses often provide the patrolling officers the decent accommodation instead of using tents.

Canoes and Carriers: The carriers and canoes are often needed in this area for participation of patrols. The obtaining of carriers and canoe in this census division is less difficult than other census divisions in the Sub-District. During this patrol, the people were obtained on the voluntary basis. When carrying the patrol gear, the carriers were proud of the help that they were giving. The especially living at the Lower Musa were the most helpful group who does the work as soon as they are told.

These carriers were paid at the rate of ten cents per hour. The trade goods were not used for these people were influenced long time. More-over, the people living at the Lower Musa were forbidden from smoking by their mission, so they are often paid in cash rather than tobacco. The canoes hired at the coast of Dyke Auckland Bay, were paid at the same rate as the carriers.

Health: The people are free from infectious diseases. However, the minor skin diseases are the common with the people, who are living away from the coast. There are not many people who are under such skin diseases. Particularly the women and children have got, such sicknesses.

There are not many aid posts found in the Census Division. There are two aid posts existing in the area. The existing aid posts are found at Karaisa Mission Station at the Lower Musa and the other is at Gobe at the coast. These aid posts are ran by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission and the Cape Nelson Local Government Council respectively.

The people whose villages are close to the aid posts usually get the treatments very quickly than the people whose villages are far away. It often takes these people a few day to come to the aid posts. But there are some people do not bother to come, because of the distance. This thus indicates that this area is being neglected from doing anything more for the people.

Education: The schools existing in the Census Division are also not many. These schools are ran by the two different missions, which have established the stations where they run the schools. The Lower Musa area is occupied by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission and the Anglican Mission occupies the coastal region. The S.D.A. has established two primary schools and teaches up as far as standard three and the Anglican has ~~two~~ ~~only~~ ~~two~~, two schools which also teach up to standard three. The teachers of these schools are unregistered, however, the teaching career is probably their part time duty. Because of lack of enough schools many children in this region do not go to schools. This is one of the things which keeps the census division from advancing.

Roads and Bridges: There are no vehicular roads existed in the Census Division. The existing villages have been linked by the bush tracks. The canoes and rafts are also used as the means of travel from one village to another. The bridges can not be found anyway. The limited economic development prohibits the constructing of the vehicular roads and bridges.

(8)

THEI PATROL NO. 3 OF 1967/68.

Missions. There are two religious missions working in this Census Division, namely, the Anglican and Seventh Day Adventist. The Anglican mission occupies the villages at coast, while the latter in the whole of the lower Musa areas, except Dove and Foru villages look after by the Anglican. The inhabitants of the census division had been influenced by the both missions for so long.

The Anglican mission has established the station at Ako and Foru and the mission also has put the schools where the children in Dyke Auckland Bay go for primary education. The Seventh Day has also got two stations namely at Karissa and Sawave. This mission also has got Aid post where the people are treated. Both Missions are staffed by the native teachers and Missionaries sent to the area from the other District.

Airfields: No airfield is found in this Census Division, except there is one at Embessa in the Lower Musa. However, this airstrip is not on operation at the moment. It was being closed down since a European crocodile hunter left the place. This strip was built by him for the light aircrafts to bring his cargoes. This strip is now over-grown is under the tall grass.

Anthropological: There was no anthropological specimens of interest gathered during the patrol. The specimens seen were already well known.

Labour: The labour force is not needed in the area, because the Census Division is not developed economically. Because of this the need for labour is practically nothing. The only work that the inhabitants carried out is the concentration of their subsistence gardens. They devote their lives to their food gardens and this way of living is still passing on from generation to generation.

Census: This was a routine Administration census carried out to revise the census of the Dyke Auckland Bay Census Division. There was no hardship experienced when revising the census in every village. The census is not unusual to the people. The people had understood the procedures of census a long time and everybody kept the census day as one important event. It was revised at the same month last year.

The total population released was 1780. These figures came from twenty-five villages in the census division. Some of these villages are not very densely populated and the people are migrating out to the larger ones. The birth rate is almost four-percent from last year. Last year was from one to two percent. In the same way, the death rate is decreasing. It was bit less than the last year. The death occurred is mainly the elderly people. The migration in and out is not from the other census Division, but it is from the people living who do not want to live in the same village all through their lives. These people often migrate from village to village within the census division. In the same way the absentees are from the people visiting the other villages, during the time census. There are not many people absent in the other Districts. The majority is from within the District.

There were some people from the villages around migrated out the mission stations at Karissa and Sawave and their names were erased from their original villages to the above stations. The initial population register was compiled for these people. These mission stations' population was not included in the total population for this census division. The population increase or decrease is not due to the births or deaths. It is due to inter-village migration. Compared with the last years figures, it is not very high. The fact could be that the health services are not very good. The subsistent food is the main diet, which some of them are not good in the food value. It is because their way of living never changes.

1

TUFI PATROL NO. 3 OF 1967/68.

Geography/Topography: As mentioned in the physical environment, the entire census division has swamps and rivers everywhere. It is the delta region that it often rains. It is mainly flat everywhere with some low hills found toward the Middle Musa. The Musa river drains down the coast at Dyke Auckland Bay. It is one of the largest Census Divisions that extends as far as Didana Range at the Middle Musa. The urgent patrol can patrol in two weeks but three or four weeks is the least period if the patrol is to take the careful study of the census division. As described in the paragraph about forest, there are various classification of vegetation found. The vegetation consists of rain forest and the swamp trees. There was no botanical specimen of interest gathered during this time. In the same way no geological specimen was gathered.

Personnel: The accompanied police First Class Constable Buiebs was a disabled-bodied patrol man. As an experienced policeman his conduct was fair. However, as he is the native of this census division, he was contacting his people and sometimes spent a few minutes having the personal conversations with them. His carrying out the order is good and infact as this was his place the people did what told them to do.

Conclusion: The patrol was of routine nature carried out on a ground of revising the census of the Dyke Auckland Bay Census Division. However, during the cause of this patrol, the talks were given on the forthcoming House of Assembly election. In addition, an inquiry was made in the Lower Musa area, about a strip of arable agricultural land to determine the possible ownership groups. The patrol party was well assisted by the villagers. At the conclusion of the census revision in every village, the village problems were discussed. These discussions were especially concerned with the general patterns of economic development in this Census Division.

When approaching the villages, everybody was awaiting our arrival. During the census, the village committees and councillors had given every assistance, in particular, organising the people to gather for census. As this is a usual practice, the people did not go anyway. There were some people absent, but these people were away for the purpose of marketing the subsistence foods either at Tufi or Popondetta. The villages were inspected. The villages visited were clean but the locations of some villages made the unpleasant scene. The villages such as Larisoa and Foru No.2. These villages were situated near the sea and the sea sometimes comes through especially during the high tides.

In discussing the potential economic development, the people were talked about what crops they could grow to develop the Census Division. The people were told that the coffee and coconuts were the best cash crops to grow. The Agricultural Department is willing to assist anybody who is trying to grow the cash crops. At the moment the over-all development of this area is mainly the missions influence. The schools were also established by the missions, where the children of the area go for their primary education. The cash crops grown are not of plantation sizes, which would not produce enough for sale. There are still many people not doing anything to move the census division. Perhaps, the proposed agricultural land at the Lower Musa would help people if the land can be further surveyed. In addition, there are many potential parcels of land available for intensive agriculture.

...../14

.....0.....

T. Maraville
(T. Maraville)
Patrol Officer

Amount Returned to State

88a



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of TUFI Report No. 5/67-68

Patrol Conducted by G. R. MEDARIS

Area Patrolled PART DYAK AKLAND BAY, COLLINGWOOD BAY, CAPE NELSON

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -
Natives Cape Nelson Council Clerk

Duration—From 16/1/1968 to 24/1/1968
Number of Days 5

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services NOV 67/68 (R.W. WEBSTER)

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

Map Reference Kilmea - Cape Nelson, Iwaniil - Iup

Objects of Patrol To attend Iuppa's meetings.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/4/1968

[Signature]
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
.....
.....

67.1.1

WJU.NJ

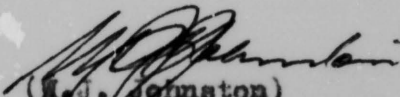
POPONDETTA, Northern District.
17th April, 1968.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDORU.

PATROL REPORT No. 5-67/68 - TUFI

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the Dyke Ackland, Cape Nelson and Collingwood Bay Census Divisions carried out by Mr. G. Medaris.

The patrol was of a routine nature and it was carried out in a satisfactory manner. The report was submitted previously but returned to the writer so that it could be presented in the required manner.


(H. J. Johnston)
A/ District Commissioner.

C.C.,
Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
TUFI.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-5-20

Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua.

28th May, 1968

District Commissioner,
North District,
POPONDIYA.

PATROL NO. 1071 5 OF 1967/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Memorandum
of Patrol/Patrol Report covering patrol by.....
Part WEST ARLAND; CAPE NELSON &
to Census Divisions.

It seems a pity that officers on special tasks on patrol appear oblivious to all else. Standing instructions make it clear that junior officers will submit full and formal reports after each patrol. Some comment is expected on the situation, services, activities and leaders of the area visited even on a short five day patrol.

J. W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

* Delete as necessary.

67.5.20

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(3)

Telephone

Telegrams

Our Reference

67.1.1

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of District Administration,
POPONDETTA, Northern District.
17th April, 1968.



The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KOMBODRU.

PATROL REPORT No. 5-67/68 - TUF1

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the Dyke Ackland, Cape Nelson and Collingwood Bay Census Divisions carried out by Mr. G. Medaris.

The patrol was of a routine nature and it was carried out in a satisfactory manner. The report was submitted previously but returned to the writer so that it could be presented in the required manner.

(Signature)
(W. J. Johnston)
A. District Commissioner.

Grid area at the bottom of the page.

67.I.2/67.2.I

Sub-district Office,
TUPI, Northern District.

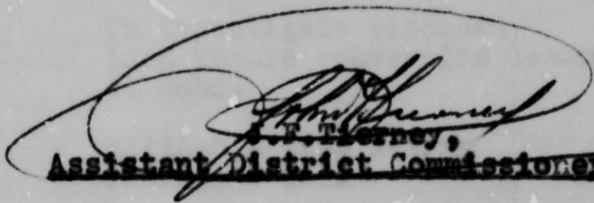
9th April, 1968.

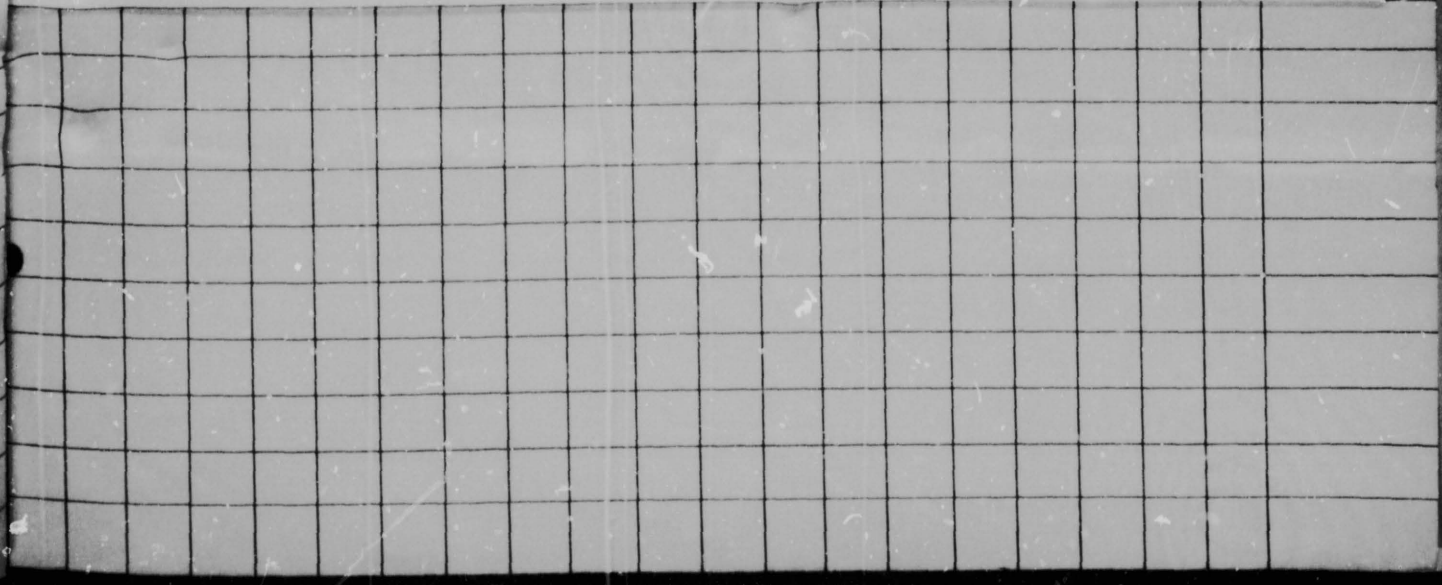
The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

TUPI PATROL NO. 5 OF 1967/68

Your memorandum 67.I.I. of 22nd February, 1968,
refers.

Please find attached two copies of a report on the
above patrol, resubmitted by Mr. G.R. Medaris, Patrol Officer.


J.P. Tierney,
Assistant District Commissioner.



(11)

Sub-District Office,
TUFI, Northern District.

29th March, 1968.

PATROL NO. 5 of 1967/68 - TUFI.

Patrol Conducted by :	G. R. MEDARIS PATROL OFFICER
Area Patrolled :	Part Collingwood Bay Cape Nelson and Dyke Auckland Census Divisions
Personnel Accompanying Patrol :	K. Waringit, Cape Nelson Council Clerk
Duration of Patrol :	16.1.68 - 24.1.68 Five Days in all.
Last Patrol to the Area :	No. 4 of 1867/68 (R. W. Webster ADO).
Objects of Patrol :	Conduct Taxpayers meeting for 1967-68. To investigate proposed Land Tenure conversion scheme at Gobe.
Map Reference :	Milinch - Cape Nelson Fourmil - Tufi

Department of District Administration,
TUPI, Northern District.

30th January, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
TUPI.

Patrol Report No 5 of 67/68

TAXPAYERS MEETING - 1967/68.

As a result of your verbal instructions, Taxpayers meetings were held in the following pre-arranged centres :-
Uiaku, Berubona and Furu. The importance given to these meetings by the local people could possibly be gained by the attendance figures :

<u>UIAKU :</u>	Uiaku	55
	Ganjiga	32
	Iu'ai'iu	29
	Ailala	20
	Sinapa	13
		<hr/>
		149 People.

<u>BERUBONA :</u>	No. 1 & 2.	97
	Founa	11
	Ilamaroro	20
	Bambiti	9
	Tumari	16
	Sinei	13
	Natakuaba	8
	Fofoma	7
	Katokato	4
	Kaparuru	11
Angorogo	10	

206 People.

...

<u>FOCUS</u> :		31
	Karisoa	12
	Sebaga	15

58 People.

A total attendance of 413 - This amounted to 20% of the combined total population of each village represented. Despite the attendance figures however, these meetings are a most important part in the functions of councils.

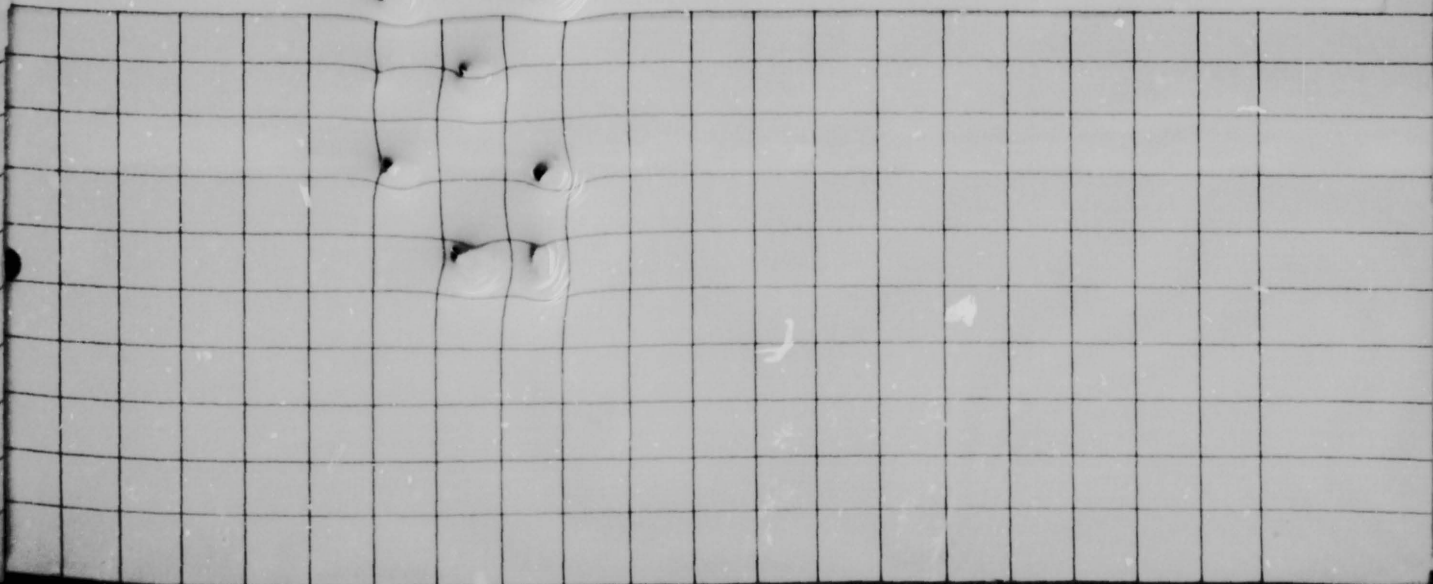
The meetings were ~~usually~~ opened by an explanatory talk on the evolution of democratic Government and the lead up to the present roll of Local Government Councils. The importance of taxation, both income and Council, was stressed with time being devoted to how the money gained from taxation was spent. It was pointed out that the money collected from the Council taxation was re-spent on the area from which it was gained.

After the explanatory talks on Councils and taxation the people present were encouraged to ask whatever questions they wished. Questions were slow in coming forward at first possibly because I was a new face, but after I asked them some questions that I thought they intended to ask, they usually put them to me in the form of a statement. For example: "While the tax is £ 6.00 we can afford to pay!" "We do not live near towns or roads, so we find it hard to get money!"

When I told them that for the Council to do a really effective job in improving conditions, etc. it needed more revenue with which to work, the usual reply was that until they improved their source of income off the land they could afford to pay no more. In all centres the need for an agricultural officer at Tufi was stressed by the people. So far their enthusiasm for cash crops has been held back because of the lack of technical knowledge. It seems to me that with proper guidance agriculturally and with the support of the Council, these peoples per-capita income could most probably be raised. The main problem is that most of the usable land is a few miles inland which presents quite large transport problems.

One further observation was that although these people may not be as well off agriculturally as other areas, they do not like to be left while a smaller area around Popondetta is given every possible chance to develop. They feel that while they are willing they should be helped. As I have been stationed at Tufi only a short time it is hard for me to judge how genuine their willingness is.

...



The meetings I feel, played an important part in helping to re-identify the people with their Council. The Council Clerk and myself stayed overnight in two centres with the aim of further informal talks however no advantage was taken of this other than at Uiauku.

For your information, please

G. R. Medaris

G. R. MEDARIS
Patrol Officer.

Department of District Administration,
TUFI, Northern District.

30th January, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
TUFI.

LAND TENURE CONVERSION INVESTIGATION

- GOBE

During the last taxpayers meeting visit to Foru on 23.1.68, opportunity was taken to call in at Gobe and assess the development of preparations needed for the establishment of Land Tenure Conversion blocks in the Gobe area.

Before any information was obtained about the land, the District Commissioner's letter on file 35-20-1 was explained to those present, to dispel any thoughts they had about the rapid development of their land.

The leaders of the two clans concerned, Karoto and Goto, stated that all land had been combined and ~~disputed~~ boundaries marked. They claimed that there was no dispute over the land as the boundaries were natural. Namely the Musa River, and on the bottom side of Gobe, the Koroware River. The inland boundary was said to extend up into the "hills". When asked if any boundaries had actually been cut they mentioned that a section had been cut inland on the Musa River. It was said to be the boundary of the Karisoa land.

The area that has been set aside for blocks is reported to be "two hours paddle up the Musa" and then a further hours walk through the bush. Other than knowing where the blocks are in relation to a foot track, nothing concrete has been done to have them marked.

On the morning of the 24.1.68 we moved on to Ako, to talk to clan leaders there about the Gobe boundaries and the possible establishment of blocks. On talking to the Ako people a contradiction over the boundaries arose. They claimed to own land on the Gobe side of the Koroware River.

...

②
GOTO CLAN :

- (1) Gewoi'ia Juna - Clan leader
- (2) Mese Buna
- (3) Yena Ewai
- (4) Ona Fafiala
- (5) Bauso Maino
- (6) Wasiba Jena
- (7) Gewoi'ia Jena
- (8) Mamona Koga
- (9) Bino Mamona
- (10) Jawari Bulau
- (11) Kai'ai Koga
- (12) Iagirua Rarabu
- (13) Bogino Iagiru

Absent Clan Members :

- (14) Juna Jaina
- (15) Koive Bulau
- (16) Jove Jaina
- (17) Papaia Soguna
- (18) Mamino Sarbi
- (19) Iagiru Mamino

KAROTO CLAN :

- (20) Babagi Babagi - Clan Leader
 - (21) Asina Bogina
 - (22) Gonene Arusa
 - (23) Barewo Beama
 - (24) Kanume Garega
 - (25) Aiga Tumon
 - (26) Maino Dinge
 - (27) Gabiri Bana
 - (28) Gaiari Notu
- ...

KAROTO CLAN (continued ...)

- (27) Guba Poiwoda
- (30) Tumbari Gabeni
- (31) Asa Asina
- (32) Mani Asa
- (33) Bena Asa
- (34) Kowa Asa
- (35) Sombo Agu
- (36) Beama Guba
- (37) Tumoi Asina
- (38) Engaimbo Arusa
- (39) Gabeni Aseo
- (40) Sariba Daiwo
- (41) Use Aiga
- (42) Kaso Rusaba - of Kabuni village (APO)
- (43) Borari Aiga
- (44) Ada Sobuna
- (45) Evia Kowebe

Absent Clan Member :

- (46) Dingi Kanane

ESSA
Koroboso



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT



District of NORTHERN Report No. 6/67-68

Patrol Conducted by G.R. MEDRIS PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled COLLINGWOOD BAY, CAPE NELSON, DYKE ACKLAND BAY
CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives C. GEHORA T.P.O. INTERPRETER 1., 3 R.P.&.NGC.

Duration—From 16 / 2 / 1968 to 14 / 3 / 1968

Number of Days 28 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ~~10/1/1968~~ PATROL NO. 5 PART 1967/68

Medical / 19.....

Map Reference ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

C. 14/3/68

[Signature]
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 £.....

Amount
Returned
to Store

Pop

13
F
Females
in Child
Birth

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-5-17

Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua.

May 30th, 1968.

District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL NO. YUFI 6-67/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of ~~Memorandum~~
* ~~of Patrol~~/Patrol Report covering patrol by G. GEHORA
to COLLINGWOOD BAY - CAPE NELSON AND Census Division.
DYKE ACKLAND BAY

J.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS) *ps*
Director

* Delete as necessary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

675.17 (7)

Telephone

W3J.33

Telegrams

67.1.1

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of District Administration,
POPONDETTA, Northern District.
8th April, 1968.



The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KOROROA.

PATROL REPORT No. 3 1967/68 TUFI

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the Tufi Sub District carried out by Mr. G. Nedaris accompanied by Mr. C. Genora.

The purpose of the patrol was the performance of the House of Assembly elections. This purpose was achieved in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. Genora has prepared a satisfactory report which indicates that with continued practice and experience he should become a useful member of the department.

[Handwritten Signature]
Johnston
District Commissioner.

THE PATROL REPORT.

TUFI PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 1967/68.

INTRODUCTION: The Patrol was solely carried out for the purpose of conducting the Election for the House of Assembly. Not much time was left to do the thorough investigation of the environments of the villages that had been visited. The patrol was moving fast keeping up with the schedule. The procedure of the Patrol was similar to that of other patrols, i.e. accompanied by police constables and interpreter.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY GENERAL ELECTIONS.

PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN AND EDUCATION:- During the election much doubt and uncertainties, concerning the candidates, arose from the voters. From these I gather that very little or no campaigning was done in some of these areas, with the exception of the local candidates. Large proportion of voters voted for the candidates who they knew or seen.

The pre-election education was given by Mr. R. W. Webster and Mr. T. Maravila. Approximately 3 weeks was spent on pre-election education. Mr. Webster did the Collingwood Bay and Cape Nelson Census Division, while Mr. Maravila was on the Dyke Auckland Bay Census Division. Most of the areas were covered, before the commencement of the House of Assembly Elections. The patrols had been expected in most villages. People were told to go the polling places on a certain dates to cast their votes.

MANNER: Tied the rope around the Polling Booth with two openings. The Assisting Presiding Officer sat close to the first gate which had "This way In" sign pinned. The Presiding officer sat in the middle facing the Ballot boxes and the Polling Booth. A person goes to the Assisting Presiding Officer to check the name in the Roll Book before issuing the initialled blue and white ballot papers. When the name is found in the Roll Book it's crossed off and the Ballot papers are issued. The literates mark their own Ballot papers, whereas the illiterates and uncertainties had the Presiding officer mark their papers. The names that did not appear in the Roll Book, the person was closely examined before giving him/her a 130(1) vote. Census Book was a great help in finding a person's name. Absentee voters were sent to the Presiding officer to fill in the form before voting. Twine was not in use when the polling was done in the public buildings. Nobody was allowed in the polling booth before the voting commenced and after everybody had voted, except the polling officials. When everybody had voted the polling officials would wait for half an hour before closing the Polling Booth.

After the polling booth has closed, the councillor or one of the committees are called to find out the whereabouts of persons whose names were in the Roll Book.

FEMININE INTEREST: No female candidates stood. Large proportion of voters were female. This was due to the fact that the large number of village population remain in the village are females. Much interest was shown in this election by females.

ABSENTEEISM: Most of the absentee voters were found in nearly every mission stations. This was due to newly transferred mission workers, particularly the teachers.

INCIDENT: Few voters, when asked who to vote for, said that they wanted to vote for one of the polling officials. Much care was taking in explaining to them the difference between the candidates and the polling officials, before casting their votes.

INTEREST: Much interest was shown in this House of Assembly Election. About two third of the people in each village casted their votes. The remaining one third are either under 21 years of age or have gone working in towns and plantations.

DIARY: (See the Diary Schedules)

RECEPTION OF PATROL: The word was sent beforehand that the Polling team for the House of Assembly Elections was coming. One constable from the Patrol was also sent ahead to warn the people of our going into the villages. Since than everybody was expecting the Patrol. On arrival the patrol was well received and assisted in every way. Almost every village contributed food, a welcome to the Patrol. The food was distributed to the Patrol and carriers, who were carrying on the village to village basis. There were no hardship in obtaining carriers in each village.

VILLAGES: (i) In nearly all of the villages visited, the standard and the type of housing was reasonably good, although it could not accomodate more than five people

(ii) The villages visited are in reasonably good sites, particularly on the coast and in some parts of the Lower Musa. Karaisa, Foru and Gugumi, during the wet season, water floods through the village.

(iii) During the patrol the water supply was plentiful. This was due to much raining in the area.

(iv) The cleanliness of the visited villages was good, with the exception of Komabun and Sebaga. The pigs in these villages need fencing. The houses were too closely built at Komabun. The village would not stand any chance against the fire when it started.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: Few councillors and mostly the committees were of a great assistance when the patrol visited each village.

REST HOUSES: Most of the rest houses need thatching. Few need repairing. Ailala rest house was pulled down because it badly needed repairing.

CARRIERS, CANOES, etc: Carriers and canoes were easy to hire. All carriers volunteered. All carriers carried on a village to village basis. The carriers were obtained from each village. The rate per carrier was ten cents per hour. The rate per canoe was twenty cents per canoe. Most of the carriers needed cash, as most of them are Seven Day Adventists in religion. Tobacco was used for barter in most cases. Most of the carriers were needed in the Lower Musa. On the coast the patrol was carried out on the Out-Board Motor and M.V. "UBUNA"

HEALTH: Nearly all the people who turned up to cast their votes were in reasonably good health, with the exception of the aged. The patrol, itself was in perfect health until towards the end of the patrol, when one of the constables fell down from the Ovesa rest house and strained his leg. All the carriers were in perfect health.

ROADS AND BRIDGES: Roads are good, except that the patrol went through bad roads during the wet season. Because of the wet season, the patrol walked through mud and water. This was only in the Lower Musa.

The only bridges that exist at present are the fallen trees lying across the rivers and the stakes put across the ditches or gullies.

AGRICULTURE: The main cash crop is copra. The problem of transportation restricts the people from selling their produce. Copra is mainly produced in the coastal areas. Few coffee and cocoa trees was seen near the road in the Lower Musa and Wanigela. Some patches of land in the Lower Musa, especially at Korala, would make a good arable land for cash crops such as coffee and cocoa.

The contribution of food to the patrol by village people, shown that, is an abundance of food supply in almost every villages that had been visited. Korala people, when asked to buy food for the patrol, said that they have not got enough food. The reason was, the wild pigs destroyed most of the gardens, as their gardens were not fenced. The scarcity of surplus of food should be improved if all the gardens were fenced. At the present the Korala people mainly live on sago and the remaining food surplus from the damaged gardens.

The main diet in the areas patrolled is taro. Yams, bananas, sweet potatoes, sago and fish play an important part in people's diet.

LIVESTOCK: With the exception of pigs, there is no raising of livestock. The pigs raised in the villages are not for sale. They are raised, killed and eaten by individuals. There are some patches of grassland, especially at Wanigela and the Lower Musa, that would make a good grazing area for livestock.

FOREST: Most of the areas visited are covered by dense forest. On the coast mangroves are common with swamp. The mountain areas have very little or no timber resources despite of its density.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY: Few natives owned the trading stores in some villages. However, the stores are not functioning well. This was due to the lack of understanding of the Business principals.

MISSION: There are two branches of Religion in the areas visited. The Anglican constitute about two third of the area and the Seven Day Adventist occupy most of the Lower Musa. The Missions influence over the people caused them to be a strong minded christians.

Chryso
(Chrysostom Gehora)
Patrol Officer

THE PATROL DIARY

15/2/68, Thursday: Departed Popondetta at 0800 hrs. for Tufi on M.V. "UBUNA". Arrived Tufi at 1900 hrs. with the official papers, and spent the night.

16/2/68, Friday: Departed Tufi at 1130 hrs. and arrived at Kewansasap at 1630 hrs. The people were told that the House of Assembly Election would start the next day.

17/2/68, Saturday: The Polling commenced at 0800 hrs. until everybody voted. Departed Kewansasap on "UBUNA" at 1230 hrs. and arrived Lako at 1310 hrs. The polling started at 1400 hrs. and closed at 1600 hrs. Spent the night at Lako.

18/2/68, Sunday: Left Lako at 0710 hrs. for Airara then observed Sunday. Spent the night at Airara.

19/2/68, Monday: The Polling commenced at 0800 hrs. Everybody voted. Departed Airara at 1115 hrs. and arrived Sinapa at 1130 hrs. Polling commenced at 1200 hrs. and closed at 1420 hrs. Everybody voted. Left Sinapa at 1425 hrs. and arrived Uiaku 1455 hrs. Spent the night at Uiaku.

20/2/68, Tuesday: The polling commenced at 0800 hrs. until everybody had voted. Left Uiaku at 1420 hrs. for Wanigela. Arrived Wanigela at 1515 hrs. Spent the night at Wanigela.

21/2/68, Wednesday: Polling commenced at 0800 hrs. at Komabun. Everybody voted, then went into Wanigela Mission Station at 1215 hrs. Polling commenced at 1330 hrs. and ceased at 1500 hrs. Left Wanigela at 1630 hrs. and ceased at 1500 hrs. Left Wanigela at 1630 hrs. and arrived at Uwe, at 1750 hrs. Spent the night at Uwe.

22/2/68, Thursday: Polling commenced at 0800 hrs. at Uwe. Everyone voted, finished at 1130 hrs. Left Uwe at 1200 hrs. and arrived at Marasa 1220 hrs. Spent the night at Marasa.

Polling commenced as soon as we arrived because most of the people were present. The voting closed at 1600 hrs.

23/2/68, Friday: Polling commenced at 0800 hrs. but since everyone has voted the day before. Departed for Managa at 0850 hrs. arrived at 0905 hrs. After polling left Managa at 1230 hrs. for Jebo. Arrived Jebo at 1315 hrs and spent the night at Jebo.

24/2/68, Saturday: Polling commenced at usual time and closed at 1030 hrs. Left Jebo at 1035 hrs. and arrived Tainabuna at 1050 hrs. Polling started at 1100 hrs. and closed at 1300 hrs. Returned to Tufi.

25.3.68, Sunday: Sunday observed.

11

(2)

26/2/68, Monday : Visited the villages near Tufi and had the polling in the morning. Afternoon spent preparing to move on to Lower Musa.

27/2/68, Tuesday : Polling was held at Sefoa commencing at 0830 hrs. It went on till 1207 hrs. Departed Sefoa at 1240 hrs. and arrived Sinei at 1320 hrs. Polling started at 1400 hrs and closed at 1605 hrs. Left Sinei at 1620 hrs. and arrived Berubona 1715 hrs. Spent the night.

28/2/68, Wednesday : Polling held at Berubona then left for Ako at 1105 hrs. Arrived at Ako 1305 hrs. Spent the night.

29/2/68, Thursday : Polled at Ako in the morning then went by Out-Board Motor to Gobe and polled in the afternoon. Everybody voted. Left Gobe at 1250 hrs. and arrived Sebaga 1415 hrs. Spent the night.

1/3/68, Friday : No polling, because we were one day ahead of the programme. Spent the day just to make up for it.

2/3/68, Saturday : Polling was held at Karisoa in the morning. In the afternoon the polling was held at Sebaga. Twenty carriers volunteered plus two canoes hired.

3/3/68, Sunday : Left Sebaga at 0810 hrs. to move in to the Lower Musa. The first half of the journey by Out-Board Motor and two canoes then walked all the way to Moiavi. Arrived Moiavi at 1500 hrs.

4/3/68, Monday : Spent the day at Moiavi preparing to move on to Momoiooga the next day.

5/3/68, Tuesday : Walked 2 1/4 hrs. to Momoiooga, polled then walked back to Moiavi. Spent the night.

6/3/68, Wednesday : After polling at Moiavi, we had 4 hrs. walk from Moiavi to Karaisa. Spent the night.

7/3/68, Thursday : Polled Karaisa in the morning then had 3 1/2 hrs. walk to Kinjaki. Spent the night.

8/3/68, Friday : No polling. No mention of polling in the programme. Spent the night.

9/3/68, Saturday : Because of the S.D.A.'s Sabbath Day we polled and slept at Kinjaki.

10/3/68, Sunday : Left Kinjaki at 0700 hrs. and arrived Koroha at 1100 hrs. Spent the night.

11/3/68, Monday : Polled at Korala in the morning and then left for Ovesa. On the way, we stopped at Kakasa and polled. When everybody voted, we continued the journey to Ovesa. Spent the night.

12/3/68. Tuesday : After polling at Ovesa in the morning, we left for Embessa and polled in the afternoon. Left Embessa on dinghy and four rafts. It took us three hours 40 mins. to float down to Gugumi. Spent the night.

13/3/68. Wednesday : Polled at Gugumi in the morning then floated down to Dove. After polling at Dove, walked to Guruguru. One big canoe was hired at Guruguru. Six paddlers volunteered. It took us six and one half hours to paddle down to Foru. Spent the night.

14/3/68. Thursday : On the way back to Tufi on M.V. "UBUNA" we called in at Tumari for those who have not voted. Arrived Tufi at 1315 hrs.



CENSUS DIVISIONS
BOUNDARY

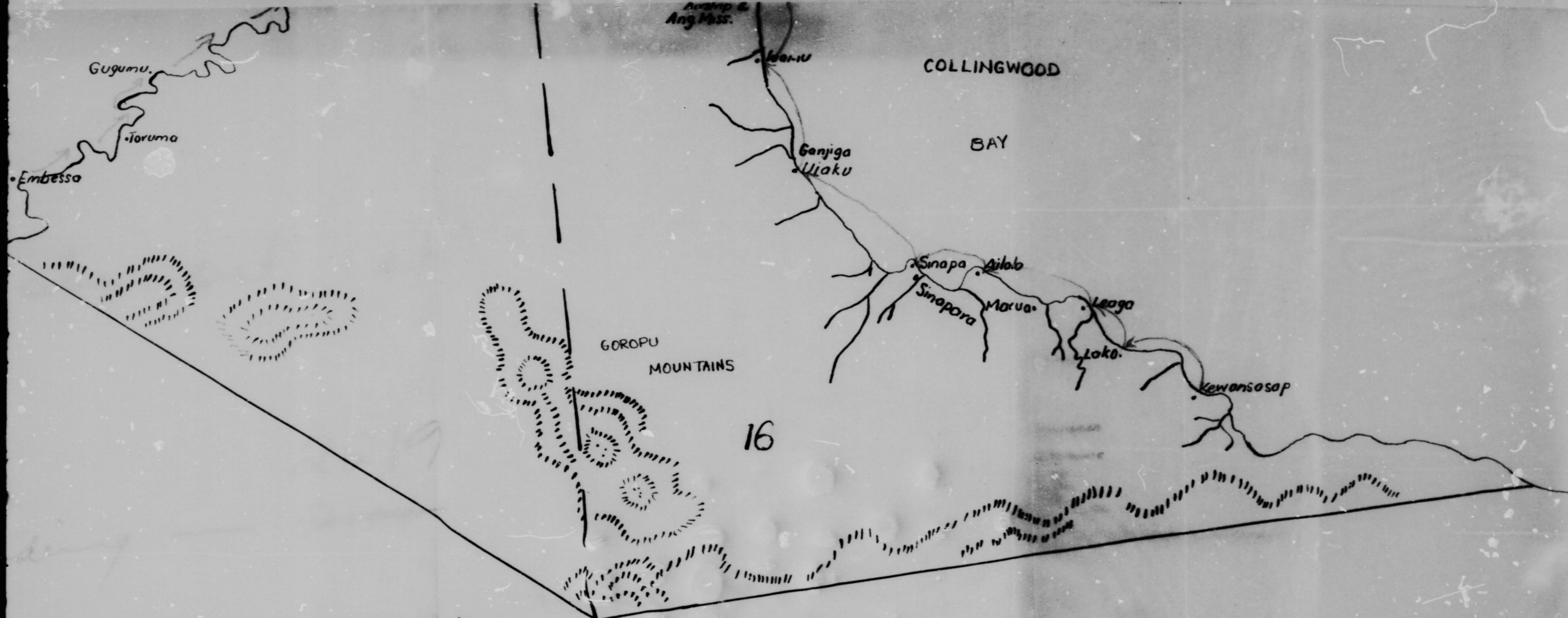
- 14 DYKE ACKLAND BAY
- 15 CAPE NELSON
- 16 COLLINGWOOD BAY

NORTHERN DISTRICT 1967

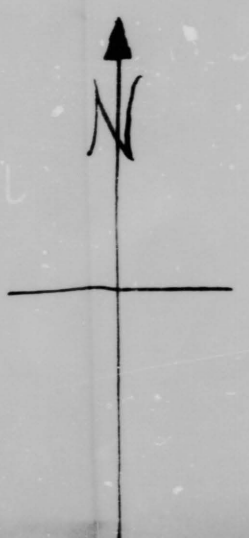
Scale: 1 inch = 4 miles

PATROL SKETCH MAP ACCOMPANY
PATROL REPORT No 6 OF 67/68

MILNE BAY



DISTRICT 1967
miles
COMPANY
67/68



MILNE BAY DISTRICT

Amount Returned to Store

SSN



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Northern Report No. 6 of 1967/68

Patrol Conducted by Grant Richard Medaris, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Collingwood Bay, Cape Nelson, & Dyke Ackland Census Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives C. Gehona, Trainee P/O
R. Gangai, Interpreter
Three members R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 16/2/1968 to 14/3/1968

Number of Days 27

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10/1967 No. 4 67/68 (R.W. WEBSTER)
 Medical October
January/1967/68 Malaria Services

Map Reference Milinch - Cape Nelson, Fourmil - Tufi. (See attached map).

Objects of Patrol To conduct the 1968 House of Assembly Elections in the
Tufi Sub-District - Other Administrative matters where necessary.

Director of Native Affairs,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/4/1968

[Signature]
 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 £.....

.....

.....

.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-5-18

Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua.

May 21st, 1968.

District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL NO. TUPI 6/67-68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Memorandum
* of Patrol/Patrol Report covering patrol by G. MEDARIS.....
to COLLINGWOOD BAY, CAPN NELSON.... Census Divisions.
AND TYKE ACKLAND

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director *AS*

* Delete as necessary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.5.18.

20

Telephone

Telegrams

Our Reference 67.1.1

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of District Administration,
POPONDETTA, Northern District.
17th April, 1968.

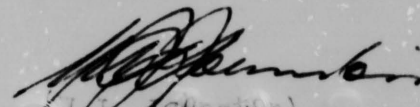


The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KOMEDDETA.

PATROL REPORT No. TUPI 5/67-68

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the Tufi Sub District carried out by Mr. G. Medaris.

The patrol was of a routine nature and it was carried out in an efficient manner and Mr. Medaris has submitted a well prepared report. A covering memorandum by the Assistant District Commissioner, Tufi is attached.


(A. D. Johnson)
District Commissioner.

67.2.I

19
Sub-district Office,
TUFI, Northern District.
10th April, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

TUFI PATROL NO. 6 OF 1967/68

Please find attached two copies of report of Tufi patrol No. 6 of 1967/68 submitted by Mr. G.R. Medaris, Patrol Officer. Claims for Camping Allowance and Electoral Allowances and the pro-forma 'House of Assembly Election Expenses' are enclosed.

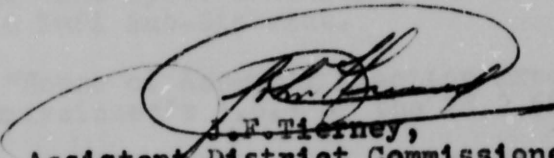
This patrol was mounted for the sole purpose of conducting the House of Assembly elections. The whole of the Tufi Sub-district, approximately one third of the Ijivitari Open Electorate, was covered. Mr. Medaris has compiled his report after the style of the report required on Local Government Council elections.

In paragraph I of page 9 of the report Mr. Medaris indicates that some extra polling places were appointed by himself. Three polling places, additional to those scheduled, were used. These were at Gobe, Moiave and Kakasa. The Gobe booth was opened as the people from Gobe had indicated that they wished to vote in their own village and would not travel to the nearest scheduled polling place, either Ako or Karisoa. At Moiave it was deemed necessary to open a booth on the 4th March to allow coastal carriers accompanying the patrol to cast their votes. This was done at the request of a number of carriers who had not voted at booths on the coast. The booth was re-opened at Moiave on the 6th March in accordance with the polling schedule. The third booth was opened at Kakasa as 90% of the people scheduled to vote at Korala, the Korala and Kakasa villagers, had assembled and were awaiting the patrol at Kakasa. Kakasa is situated 3 hours walk away from each of the nearest scheduled polling places, Korala and Ovesa, and as the patrol had to pass through Kakasa, it was convenient and necessary to take the action indicated above. The Korala booth was opened as scheduled on the 11th March.

Comparing voting figures with the 1967 Cape Nelson Council elections statistics it is estimated that 90% of the eligible voters living within the Tufi Sub-district did vote at the House of Assembly elections. This figure indicates a high degree of interest in the political situation even though Mr. Medaris states that political awareness was not great and a lot of voters were not fully conversant with procedure. As stated by Mr. Medaris, further education in political matters and electoral procedure (increasingly more so through personal contact and experience with politics as well as the media of literature, radio, talks etc.) will increase the peoples' political awareness. A better knowledge of electoral procedure would also allow a lot more voters to vote without assistance as a good percentage at present seek assistance only because of uncertainty. It is estimated that about 5% of voters cast their votes without assistance at this election.

Mr. Medaris has carried out a good patrol and submitted an interesting report. The purpose of the patrol was achieved in a creditable manner despite inconveniences, such as constant rain throughout the first week of the electoral period, which hampered the patrol and could have interfered with adherence to a fairly tight schedule.

A map to accompany this report was drawn and forwarded to the D.O. Lands, Popondetta, so that copies could be sun-printed and returned. These have not been received yet. Could they be obtained from Mr. Hannan, copies attached to the report and the remaining copies forwarded to Tufi please?


J.P. Tierney,
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-2-1/23
GRM/GRM

Sub-District Office,
TUFI, Northern District.

1st April, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
TUFI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 1967/68.

Please find attached (i) my report covering the above mentioned Patrol for the time spent conducting the House of Assembly Elections in Tufi Sub-District.

(ii) my submission of "House of Assembly Election Expenses" as per the District Commissioner's 1.8.1 of the 28.2.68.

(iii) Contingencies for camping allowance, field allowance, and electoral allowance for all Patrol personnel concerned.

For your information and onforwarding please,



G. R. MEDARIS
PATROL OFFICER.

Encl.

16

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
TUFI, Northern District.
25th March, 1968.

PATROL NO. 6 - TUFI - 1967/68.

Patrol conducted by : G. R. Medaris,
Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled : Collingwood Bay Census Division
Cape Nelson Census Division
Dyke Ackland Census Division

Personnel Accompanying Patrol : C. Gehora (Trainee Patrol Officer)
R. Gangai (Interpreter)
Sgt. 3c Bume, 16.2.68 - 26.2.68
Const. 1c Iana, 16.2.68 - 14.3.68
Const. 1c Kuaia, 16.2.68 - 26.2.68
Snr. Const. Gadia, 27.2.68-14.3.68
Const. Kema, 27.2.68 - 14.3.68
Various carriers.

Duration of Patrol : Commenced 16th February, 1968
Completed 14th March, 1968
Number of Days = 27.

Last Patrol to Area : D.D.A. No. 3 & 4 -
Covered Sub-District for
- Census, Routine Administration
- Political Education 1968
House of Assembly Elections

Objects of the Patrol : (1) To conduct the 1968
House of Assembly Elections
in the Tufi Sub-District.
(2) Other duties of routine
nature.

Map References : Fourmil - TUFI
Milinch - CAPE NELSON

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 of 1967/68 - TUFU.

DIARY:

Friday
16.2.68

Departed Tufu 1130, arrived Kewansasap 5 hrs later. Travelled per M.V. 'UBUNA'. Unloaded boat and settled in. Word sent on to Lako re the polling program. Briefed polling team re their various duties. Slept overnight Kewansasap.

Saturday
17.2.68

0700 'UBUNA' loaded and sent off to Lako. Sgt. Bume went on to Leaga to ask electors to assemble at Lako for voting in p.m. Voting was carried out in one classroom as the threat of rain was eminent. Polling opened 0800 - the rain came 3/4 hr. later. The last vote was cast at 0955. Booth remained open till 1130. During polling the 'UBUNA' returned to Kewansasap to transport patrol to Lako, as the seas were too rough for dinghy travel.

Moved on to Lako - 40 minutes travelling time. Polling was to commence at 1330 but rain and no available shelter delayed it till 1400. Polling finally opened in the rear of the church. Polling ceased at 1545. The majority of Leaga people stayed back presumably because of the rain. The committee was told they would be able to vote at Ailala on Monday.

The system of voting seemed to be beyond most people here. Time was taken during polling to explain to them again, what they were supposed to do. A lack of knowledge of standing candidates was also evident.

Overnight Lako.

Sunday
18.2.68

Moved on to Ailala at 0710 aboard 'UBUNA'. Called in at Leaga at 0735 to again inform electors of their chance to vote at Ailala tomorrow. Arrived Ailala 0855 (1 hour 25 mins. travelling time). Const. Iana sent off to inform Marua people of tomorrow's election. Sgt. Bume and dinghy despatched to do the same at Sinapa - but that we'd be at Sinapa in the p.m.

Overnight Ailala.

Monday
19.2.68

Polling opened at 0800 in one classroom that was made available. Polling ceased at 1100. Posters with the photos of all standing candidates would be a big help to voters. Moved on to Sinapa per dinghy at 1115, arrived 1130. The 'UBUNA' departed Ailala early a.m. for Uiaku - informed electors of tomorrow's polling. Polling commenced at Sinapa at 1200 and continued till 1420. Departed Sinapa, arrived Uiaku at 1455.

Overnight Uiaku.

Tuesday
20.2.68

0700 loaded the 'UBUNA' for it to proceed on to Wanigela to set up camp and inform electors of tomorrow's election. The polling opened in the Maisin Women's Club at 0800. Light rain most of the morning. Voting finished at 1400. The majority of people from Iu'ai'iu had voted at Uiaku this morning. Moved on to Iu'ai'iu at 1420. Seas rough. Arrived Iu'ai'iu at 1445. No adults present in the village - moved on to Wanigela at 1450.

On arrival at Wanigela the 'SUMIHO' was anchored off shore. It had been piloted in by the 'UBUNA'. The 'UBUNA' to again lead it out tomorrow morning. All surrounding villages including mission etc. were informed of tomorrow's elections by the policeman that accompanied the 'UBUNA'.

Overnight Komabun.

Wednesday
21.2.68

Polling booth set up - polling commenced at 0800. 'UBUNA' packed and departed for Uwe at 0720. One scrutineer - Frank Tufus, appointed by Paulus Arek, present. Ran out of section 130 (1) envelopes - substituted with 131 (1), used only one. Used ordinary blank envelopes later on. Voting ceased at 1205. Some electors from U'AI'IU voted this a.m. Voting started at the mission at 1330. One room with a front and rear entrance was made available. Voting ceased at 1500. Walked back to beach in pouring rain. 'UBUNA' was waiting. Departed Wanigela 1630, arrived Uwe 1750 (1 hour 20 mins.). Wrote up electoral figures.

Overnight Uwe.

Thursday
22.2.68

'UBUNA' and dinghy sent off to Marasa and Managa to inform electors of tomorrow's elections. Will deposit Sgt. Bume and Cne. Kuia at their respective villages - the dinghy to return p.m. for electoral team. Polling booth opened at 0800, closed at 1145. Dinghy arrived back. Departed for Marasa at 1200 - arrived 1220. The people from Momodabira, Giri'ia, Itonamata, Fonibari and Tebari had assembled on arrival. Decided to open the poll so they could vote and return. Voting finished 1600.

Overnight Marasa.

Friday
23.2.68

Polling commenced at 0800 - however it was apparent that all had voted the previous day. Departed for Managa at 0850, arrived 0905 (15 minutes). More rain! Voting continued until 1210. Departed Managa at 1230. Met by the 'Ubuna' a few minutes out. Reached Jebo 1315.

Overnight Jebo.

Saturday
24.2.68

Voting started 0800. 'UBUNA' loaded and despatched to Tufi. Voting ceased at 0930 - closed at 1030, moved on to Tainabuna. Arrived 1050. Polling commenced straight away. Continued till 1300. Returned to Tufi.

Sunday
25.2.68

Observed.

Monday
26.2.68

From Tufi walked to Lilioa and Kabuni, however most electors had voted at Tufi on Saturday 17.2.68. Returned to Tufi at 1200 after collecting 7 votes. To Iagirua, again, everyone had voted on the 17.2.68. Remained for 1 1/2 hrs. then returned to Tufi.

Tuesday
27.2.68

Two policeman changed, Bume and Kuia remained, Gadia and Kema now accompanying patrol. Departed Tufi 0730, arrived at the beach below Sefoa at 0800. Arrived Foduna 0820. Booth opened 0830. Closed at 1207. Departed Sefoa 1240. Arrived Sinei 1320 (40 mins. travelling time). Polling commenced at 1400 - finished 1605. The people from Tumari that voted at Sinei today said the others were going to vote at Berubona No. 2 tomorrow. Moved on to Berubona No. 2 at 1620, arrived 1715.

Overnight Berubona No. 2

Wednesday
28.2.68

'UBUNA' loaded and sent off to Ako at 0745. We were to go to Angorogo but there is no resthouse there. Also, the committee reported last night that the Angorogo people were voting at Berubona and that some people had already gone to Ako. Polling commenced at 0800 - continued till 1145. Departed Berubona at 1155 Arrived Ako 1305.

Overnight Ako.

Thursday
29.2.68

'UBUNA' loaded and sent off to Karisoa 0730. Polling started at 0800, finished at 1010. The committee man from Gobe arrived to say the Gobe people had stayed in the village for a "wake". Decided to Poll at Gobe on leaving Ako. Polling commenced Gobe 1115, continued till 1235. Departed Gobe 1250, arrived Karisoa 1330. Decided not to stay at Karisoa as resthouse was near collapse - moved on to Sebaga, arrived 1415,

Whilst at Gobe A.D.C. J. Tierney arrived to advise the patrol to stick to the polling schedule - from Berubona we had managed to pick up one day. Not having had the experience of the last House of Assembly Elections I hadn't fully realised the importance of maintaining the Polling schedule - however, it will be adhered to from now on.

Overnight Sebaga.

Friday
1.3.68

No polling carried out today to allow the program to catch up. Tomorrow as per schedule we'll be polling at Karisoa and Sebaga.

Overnight Sebaga.

Saturday
2.3.68

Left Sebaga at 0730, arrived Karisoa 0750. Voting commenced at 0815 and continued till 1040. Returned to Sebaga 1050, arrived 1110. Polling opened at Sebaga at 1130 and continued till 1330. The names of 20 carriers taken in preparation for tomorrow's Musa trip.

Overnight Sebaga.

Sunday
3.3.68

Carriers and 'UBUNA' left Sebaga 0720, they were to leave earlier but carriers were slow in turning up. Dinghy and others left Sebaga 0810, arrived at the Foru Rv. landing (Bendoroda) at 1005. The dinghy was to be towed back to Sebaga and then proceed up the Musa River. 25 galls. of benzine left - will cut the return trip rather fine. Carriers organised - departed 1045, arrived Badaide 1230 (1 hr. 45 mins.), arrived Moiavi 1420 (1 hr. 50 mins.). The track from Badaide to Moiavi wet and difficult. Carriers paid on arrival. Dept. of Lands (S.M.) has a camp at Moiave which is the centre of most of their activities - their supplies come up the Foru Rv. and are then carried in.

Overnight Moiavi.

Monday
4.3.68

Word sent to Momoiogo re tomorrow's elections. Some people arrived at Moiavi that were absent from Bendoroda at the time of the polling at Sebaga - and as their gardens are in the bush midway between Bendoroda and Moiave/Badaide, they decided to come to Moiave to vote. So, polling opened 1405, closed 1430. Carrier obtained for tomorrow. Slept Moiavi.

Tuesday
5.3.68

Left Moiavi, with four carriers at 0715
Arrived Momoiogo 0930 (2 1/4 hrs.) Polling booth
set up and opened at 1030 and continued till 1130.
Certain Momoiogo men asked to return with us to
carry tomorrow. Returned at 1145. Stopped at 7-day
mission and collected certain votes there. Arrived
at Moiavi 1445. Paid carriers.

Slept Moiave.

Wednesday
6.3.68

Polling commenced at 0800. Candidates not well
known. Voting ceased at 0945. Carriers assembled.
Moved on to Karaisa at 1000, arrived Badaide 1130.
Departed Badaide 1205, arrived Karaisa 1435 (4 hrs.)
Carriers paid.

Overnight Karaisa.

Thursday
7.3.68

Polling commenced at 0800. Word sent on to Kinjaki
re tomorrow's election. All absentee Ballot papers
used, substituted ordinary paper. Polling finished
1030. Carriers assembled - departed Karaisa 1100.
Walked through Gombara and Sariri, told them of
elections. They are to vote at Nembardi. Moved on to
Kinjaki - arrived 1440. Carriers paid.

Overnight Kinjaki.

Friday
8.3.68

Sasaru has moved into the Managalase. Orala^{pudde} went to
Gewoia to vote.

Overnight Kinjaki.

Saturday
9.3.68

Polling opened 0800. Continued till 0930. Carriers
names etc. obtained for tomorrow's journey to Korala.

Overnight Kinjaki.

Sunday
10.3.68

With carriers departed Kinjaki 0700. Track in good
condition. Arrived Korala 1115 (4 1/4 hrs.) Carriers
paid and asked to stay on to carry us through to Ovesa.

Overnight Korala.

Monday
11.3.68

People assembled - voting started 0800. Finished
0820. Only a handful of adults here - the others
have moved to Ovesa. Those that have stayed are
looking after resthouse. Departed Korala 0830,
arrived Kakasa 1115. The polling booth was set up
to enable those at Kakasa to vote. Moved on to Ovesa
at 1220, arrived 1330 (1 hr. 10 mins.) Carriers paid.

Overnight Ovesa.

Whilst at Kakasa councillor Sikoko tendered his resignation.

Tuesday
12.3.68

Voting commenced at 0800 and continued till 0900.
Departed Ovesa 0910, arrived Embessa 1030. Polling
commenced immediately and continued till just before 12:00.
The dinghy's benzine position was low - the road was
flooded so river travel became necessary. Departed
Embessa 1200 and rafted for 3 hrs. 40 mins. Paid the
paddlers.

Overnight Gugumu.

Wednesday
13.3.68

Voting started at 0730 to enable paddlers to get away
early. All those present had voted by 0745. Moved on
to Dove 0800. Arrived at Dove 1220. Progress was
hampered by a log jam half way. Paddlers paid.
Poll opened at Dove 1300 and continued till 1430.

6.

Walked on to Guruguru at 1500 - in pouring rain. Arrived 2 1/2 hrs. later, 1730. Dinghy paddled straight through from Gugumu. Changed paddlers, clothes, etc. left Guruguru landing 1830. At 2000 met up-coming canoe with 5 galls. benzine. That plus what we had enabled us to motor out. Towed the one canoe as far as Foru No. 1 landing - arrived 2130. The canoe party walked across to Foru No. 1 to wait for dinghy. Dinghy arrived at Sebaga at 2425 hrs - unloaded and despatched to 'UBUNA' to inform captain we would be ready to depart for Tufi in the morning and to collect more benzine. The 'UBUNA' was waiting off Karisoa. The dinghy returned and went off to collect patrol boxes and police. Left at 0130, returned 0230. Overnight Sebaga.

Thursday
14.3.68

Departed Sebaga 0730, arrived Tumari 1000. Poll opened from 1010 to 1115 - 12 people voted. Departed Tumari 1130, arrived Tufi 1315. Reported to A.D.C. Prepared all necessary electoral forms for A.D.C. to take to Popondetta for "count".

INTRODUCTION :

The Patrol was mounted primarily for the purpose of conducting the 1968 House of Assembly Elections in the Tufu Sub-District. The Patrol moved at a leisurely pace to give electors every possible opportunity to cast their vote.

The Sub-District is bounded to the S.E. by the Milne Bay district, whilst further inland from Mt. Tantrum it joins the Upper Musa Census Division administered from Afore Patrol Post. The north-west boundary is shared by both the Managalase and Oro Bay Census Divisions.

Most of the villages are situated on a coastal belt of arable land, however on reaching the Dyke Ackland Census Division the areas of population meander following the Musa River. From Embessa to Kinjaki the villages are on the seaward side of a small range of mountains. Another belt of villages run somewhat parallel to the coast on a fringe of low swampy land N.E. of Kinjaki, from Karaisa to Momoiogo.

The services of the Government work-boat, the M.V. 'UBUNA' were enlisted for the main part of the patrol. The Administration's 16' aluminium dinghy was also used to advantage. The first week or so of the Patrol was hampered by bad weather, so the 'UBUNA' enabled patrol and personnel to proceed, in reasonable comfort. The routine that was adopted was that the 'UBUNA' would transport personnel and equipment not immediately being used for the elections to the polling place for the preceding day, from there word of the elections was sent out. The dinghy enabled the polling team to follow at the close of polling. However, bad weather at times prevented this. Thankfully, the 'UBUNA' captain more often than not, returned.

The main objective of the patrol was to collect votes from all eligible persons now residing in the sub-district. It was not known exactly how time consuming the elections would be, so routine administrative work was to be dealt with only when time was available to spare.

This report mainly covers matters relevant to the House of Assembly Elections, comments and observations on routine Administrative matters have been added where necessary. For a more detailed account of general matters, Patrol Report No. 3 by T. Maravila covering the Dyke Ackland Bay Census Division (3.10.67 - 20.10.67) should be used in conjunction with this report.

Trainee Patrol Officer C. Gehora accompanied the patrol and acted as Assistant Presiding Officer. His report covering routine topics, his observations, etc. should also be read.

The Patrol took an advance of \$160 which was found to be adequate to pay carriers in the Lower Musa area. The next patrol going into the area should think about taking salt, to be used to buy food - about 30 lb. should be sufficient. An advance of approx. \$300 should also be taken to enable the people to "Bank" - this service was much requested during the Patrol.

PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGNING :

The Northern District had its electoral boundaries reorganised. The new division has roughly divided the District into two open Electorates, thereby increasing the prospect of successful representation by the elected candidates. The Tufi Sub-District amounted to approximately one-third of the Ijivitari Open Electorate. The Musa and Managalase Census Divisions - patrolled from Afore, and the North coast and Oro Bay Census Divisions - patrolled from Popondetta, accounted for the remaining two-thirds of the Electorate.

For any of the candidates standing for election it was necessary for them, if they wanted any amount of success, to contact as many people as possible. Most candidates campaigned in some way, some going to greater lengths than others.

Political Education patrols went out towards the end of last year. Patrol Report No. 3 (T. Maravila) and Patrol Report No. 4 (A.B.O. - R. Webster) were carried out mainly to familiarise the electors with the House of Assembly, its workings, functions, and how they elect their representatives.

It is not surprising that political awareness with these people is low as they only come in contact with political matters when the elections are close at hand. Voting is something of a social event that occurs every four years - it would probably be many months before the outcome of the election is known to them as there are very few radios in the villages. Other than by Government patrols Election results could get to the villages through people returning home from towns.

Having a representative elected from their own area would I feel associate these people a lot closer to basic political thinking as they could see that their participation has achieved something.

No visual aids were used by myself during the education patrol (Popondetta Report No. 1 of 67-68), mainly because they weren't available. There were a series of pamphlets available in pidgin and English that traced the development of Democratic Government - these were used as a rough guide for the discussions. However they were too lengthy and involved for the local people to read and obtain any benefit from. Shortly before the elections another type of pamphlet was produced in English and Motu briefly giving overall information on the coming elections; this pamphlet was more beneficial to those that could read.

It is a tremendous job to prepare these people socially, economically and politically - there could never be enough time available. Opportunity should be taken during census visits to villages to educate the people a little at a time using as many visual aids as possible, ideally, a film strip would be possibly the best method. This type of education should embrace as many spheres of advancement as possible, using whatever films or flip charts etc. available to get these people actually interested in thinking and working for their own betterment.

MANNER OF ELECTIONS :

The election period was from Saturday 17th February to Saturday 16th March, 1968, the number of days spent on electoral work being twenty-seven. During this period polling was at thirty-one places. As the Patrol devoted much of its time to travel, it at times became necessary to collect votes at places other than those set out on the Polling schedule - this was convenient for those electors concerned and ensured that everyone possible voted.

The polling schedule was composed in such a way as to get maximum results from a minimum of effort from both polling team and electors. Polling places were within easy walking or paddling distance from most villages. Publication beforehand and night stop-overs in a village before voting, ensured that electors had ample time to move to the polling place. It was thought that time would be short in the Musa, however this was not the case, as the weather was reasonable and no trouble was experienced in obtaining carriers.

Most electors were aware what they were basically required to do, as council elections use the same system of voting. It was found to be good practice, prior to opening the poll, to give a short talk on the method of voting, and how to mark the ballot paper. How to vote posters in English and Motu were always displayed outside the polling booth and inside the compartment for marking the ballot papers.

The electors were informed of their right to mark their own ballot papers, or if they were uncertain how to show their preferences they were told they could have the Presiding Officer mark their ballot papers for them, by whispering to him the order of their Preferences. A number of people chose to mark their own ballot papers. There were also a number that wanted to exercise their right to mark their own paper but once inside the booth became uncertain as how to go about it. These people after a few moments hesitation returned to the Presiding Officer rather than risk their vote being informal.

The amount of campaigning by candidates was the governing factor in the electors completing their order of preferences on the ballot papers. A poster had been provided with the photographs of the Ijivitari candidates, however this was not used as one candidates picture had been left off. If this poster had been complete it would have enabled the voters to put the preferential system to work.

The first part of the elections in the Collingwood Bay area was hampered with rain almost for the whole week. During this time class rooms were made available to be used as the Polling booth. The patrol always spent the night in the village in which polling was to be carried out the next day. The only exception to this was at Karisoa where the rest house was below standard. The patrol on route to Sebaga informed those at Karisoa that voting would take place two days from this visit as the patrol had a day to spare before the next polling day.

The poll remained open until everyone possible in the village had voted. The time spent in keeping the poll open after all had voted depended on the amount of travelling to be done to the next polling place. At the close of polling the councillor or committee man was asked for the whereabouts of all those that hadn't voted to ascertain the number of people that could vote at a future date and polling place.

The people that were on the certified list of voters were able to cast their vote, even with assistance, reasonably quickly. Section and absentee voters had to be devoted more time. Having the Census book enabled queries such as a persons age, to be

10
MANNER OF ELECTIONS (continued ...)

7
dealt with smartly. There appeared to be a high proportion of people born in 1946 who should be eligible to vote, left off the electoral roll. People 'coming of age' would account for most of the one-hundred and twenty-two section 130(1) voters. Of the twenty-six absent voters, Seven Day mission teachers and wives would account for the highest proportion.

Voting was carried out in accordance with the directions set out in the "Instructions to Presiding Officers" and the Electoral Ordinance 1963-66. The only incident against these instructions was when one polling place was missed because the people had voted at a previous polling place. Because of this the patrol was ahead by one day - however an unexpected visit from A.D.C. J. F. Tierney to advise me of my error put the schedule back to normal. The patrol returned to this village, Tumari, on the 14.3.68, to collect any votes that had been missed on 28.2.68.

The polling booth was set up in such a way as to enable polling to proceed reasonably smoothly. The entrance was close to the Assistant Presiding Officer who would mark off the names on the certified list of voters. These people would then either proceed directly to the marking booth or go to the presiding officer to ask him to mark their votes for them. Any persons that could not be located on the certified list of voters or that were absentee voters, went next to the Presiding Officer, who would use the Census book to locate them or in the case of absentee voters, fill out all necessary documents.

The voting booths were located to the side of the polling area away from any activity. Both the voting compartment and the ballot box were within sight of the Presiding Officer.

FEMININE INTEREST :

Female participation in the elections was reasonably high, only eight votes separated the total of both male and female voters. Out of 2370 people that voted, 1181 were female voters. This figure is rather significant as most women are only considered as so many units of work and not consulted on any matter of importance. The status of women in the Tufi area would be higher than most inland areas because of the higher degree of contact by Government patrols, missions and private enterprise concerns. It was noticed however that no women voted until all the men of that particular village had voted first.

With the women comprising a large percentage of the voters it would have been advantageous for any candidate to have included the wellbeing of the women in his platform. The secret system of voting would dispel any fears by the women of voting for someone other than who they were told to vote for by their husband or other people of influence. This would imply that in certain villages people campaigned on behalf of a particular candidate, however I don't think this was so in the majority of places, most voters were only able to name the man of their first preference in both open and regional electorates.

INCIDENTS :

It was mentioned to me by a mission teacher that students after watching the voting for educational reasons were disappointed when no poles were sighted! Also, one elector wished to vote for the Presiding Officer, it was pointed out that he was not a candidate.

There were no incidents that hampered the course of the elections - all personnel performed well, all village officials were as helpful as could be expected. As word was sent ahead to all polling places the Rest House was nearly always found to be in a recent state of repair. This was necessary as rain often fell at night.

The carriers from Kinjaki accompanied the patrol through to Ovesa. It was thought they would return on reaching Korala as it was a five-and-a-half hour carry and over 4 hours walk back, however most volunteered to go on to Ovesa - a further four hours, which meant they were away from their village for approx. three days.

No problems were experienced in obtaining food during the course of the patrol - except at Korala, where the village has only been at its present site for a year or so and gardens are still being established. However they made available what they did have to the carriers that were going through to Ovesa.

The gardens that were sighted in the Musa were excellent - it will be a while before they are short of food again. They have utilised well what high land they have and fences have been built to protect the gardens from damage by pigs. As the Musa people are 'Seven Days' the eating of meat is forbidden to them, however I think enough is consumed to keep them reasonably happy. Kuku is also taboo, but accepted as they say for "my old father who is not a Seven Day"!

The people at Dove on the Musa River seem to be more sophisticated than most. Their spokesman Stanley asked for \$4.50/man to take the patrol to Foru No. 1. As I was a newcomer he probably thought he'd try me out at an inflated price. He was informed the rate was 10¢/hour with consideration given to the return journey. No more was said. He was not one of the four men that paddled to Foru No. 1, who in turn received 80¢ for 2 1/2 hrs. walk from Dove to Guruguru, and 2 hours paddling to Sanada where benzine was obtained. It was felt that 35¢ was adequate for their return trip up the Musa River.

12.

5

CONCLUSION :

The elections were well attended, those people that were not in their own village at the time of polling usually tried to catch up with the patrol at the next polling place. Enthusiasm and interest is rather hard to judge as very few people, other than the candidates, campaigned for whom they thought would do the best job for the electorate. Therefore the attendance figures would be the best yardstick to judge interest shown by electors.

Most people above the age of about eighteen lined up to vote, either because it was the "Social" thing to do, or that they wanted to add their vote to a certain candidate. The age difference between this election and Council elections was explained to them.

At most polling places a few people were able to list all their preferences, it would seem that these people would be able to educate the other electors in the system of voting. Most people however made it clear that they only wished to vote for their number one, on one or both papers.

It was also noticed that the difference between Open and Regional Electorates is still uncertain to most - also that the electoral boundaries for the district had been changed. Even the way to mark the ballot papers is difficult to comprehend, even though it was explained to them time after time.

The majority of people chose to have the Presiding Officer mark their ballot papers, so informal votes would be of a small minority. At least the people realise the need for their Ballot papers to be marked correctly. Until the stage is reached where the electors have a reasonable amount of education then the present position will not improve.

TRAVELLING TIMES.COLLINGWOOD BAY CENSUS DIVISION :

Tufi	-	Kewansasap (per 'UBUNA')	5 hours
Kewansasap	-	Lako (per 'UBUNA')	40 minutes
Lako	-	Leaga (per 'UBUNA')	25 minutes
Leaga	-	Ailala (per 'UBUNA')	1 hour
Ailala	-	Sinapa (per Dinghy)	15 minutes
Sinapa	-	Uiaku (per Dinghy)	25 minutes
Uiaku	-	Iu-ia-iu (per Dinghy)	25 minutes
Iu-ia-iu	-	Wanigela (per Dinghy)	35 minutes
Wanigela	-	Uwe (per 'UBUNA')	1 hr. 20 mins.

CAPE NELSON CENSUS DIVISION :

Uwe	-	Marasa (per 'UBUNA')	20 minutes
Marasa	-	Managa (per Dinghy)	15 minutes
Managa	-	Jebo (per 'UBUNA')	45 minutes
Jebo	-	Tainabuna (per Dinghy)	20 minutes
Tufi	-	Kabuni (on Foot)	1 hour
Tufi	-	Iagirua (on Foot)	15 minutes
Tufi	-	Sofoa (on Foot)	25 minutes
Sefoa	-	Sinei (per Dinghy)	40 minutes
Sinei	-	Berubona No. 2 (Dinghy)	55 minutes
Berubona No. 2	-	Ako (per Dinghy)	1 hr. 10 mins.

DYKE ACKLAND CENSUS DIVISION :

Ako	-	Gobe (per Dinghy)	25 minutes
Gobe	-	Sebaga (per Dinghy)	1 hour
Sebaga	-	Karisoa (per Dinghy)	20 minutes
Sebaga	-	Foru Rv. Landing (Dinghy)	1 hr. 55 mins.
Foru Landing	-	Badaide (on Foot)	1 hr. 45 mins.
Badaide	-	Moiave (on Foot)	1 hr. 50 mins.
Moiave	-	Momoiogo (on Foot)	2 hrs. 15 mins.
Moiavi	-	Karaisa (on Foot)	4 hours.
Karaisa	-	Kinjaki (on Foot)	3 hrs. 40 mins.
Kinjaki	-	Korala (on Foot)	4 hrs. 15 mins.
Korala	-	Kakasa (on Foot)	2 hrs. 45 mins.
Kakasa	-	Ovesa (on Foot)	1 hr. 10 mins.
Ovesa	-	Embessa (on Foot)	1 hr. 20 mins.
Embessa	-	Gugumu (per Raft)	3 hrs. 40 mins.
Gugumu	-	Dove (per Raft)	4 hrs. 20 mins.
Dove	-	Guruguru (on Foot)	2 hrs. 30 mins.
Guruguru	-	Sebaga (Raft & Dinghy)	6 hours
Sebaga	-	Tumari (per 'UBUNA')	2 1/2 hours
Tumari	-	Tufi (per 'UBUNA')	1 3/4 hours.

REPORT ON ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY
ACCOMPANYING TUFU PATROL NO. 6 - 1967/68.

Sgt. 3c BUMB

Conduct : GOOD
Appearance : GOOD
Ability : Well disciplined

Const. 1c KUIA

Conduct : EXCELLENT
Appearance : GOOD
Ability : A very conscientious officer -
well experienced in all aspects
of patrolling.

Snr. Const. GADIA

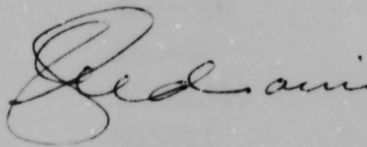
Conduct : REASONABLE
Appearance : GOOD
Ability : Knows what has to be done and organises such,
but has the tendency to look out for himself
first.

Const. KEMA

Conduct : GOOD
Appearance : GOOD
Ability : Very good - An excellent patrol man,
very experienced and eager.

Const. 1c IANA

Conduct : EXCELLENT
Appearance : GOOD
Ability : Experienced, capable and energetic.



G. R. MEDARIS
Patrol Officer.

(5)

APPENDIX 'C'

UJIVITARI ELECTORATE

POLLING PLACES - HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 1968.

MOBILE BOOTH No. 3

FEBRUARY :

17th	Saturday	KEWANSASAP
		LAKO
19th	Monday	AILALA
		SINAPA
20th	Tuesday	UIAKU
		IU-AI-IU
21st	Wednesday	KOMABUN
		WANIGELA
22nd	Thursday	UWE
23rd	Friday	MARASA
		SINIPARA
24th	Saturday	JEBO
		TAINABUNA
26th	Monday	LILIOA
		IAGIRUA
27th	Tuesday	FODUMA
		SINEI
28th	Wednesday	TUMARI
		BERUBONA
29th	Thursday	ANGOROGO

MARCH :

1st	Friday	AKO
2nd	Saturday	KARISOA
		SEBAGA
5th	Tuesday	MOMOIOGO
6th	Wednesday	MOLAVI
7th	Thursday	KARAIISA
9th	Saturday	KINJAKI
		KOPALA
11th	Monday	OVESA
12th	Tuesday	EMBESEA
		GUGUMU
13th	Wednesday	DOVE

SOHE

MOUNTAIN

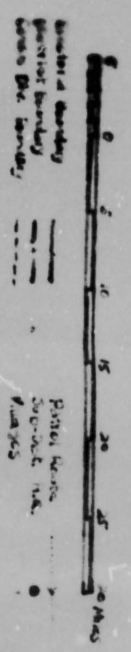
Oro Bay (B)
ORO BAY

DYKE ACKLAND BAY

COLLINGWOOD BAY

UVITARI OPEN ELECTORATE

NORTHERN DISTRICT



G. R. MEDDAIS P.O.

