

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: CHIMBU

STATION: Chuave

VOLUME No: 6

ACCESSION No: 496.

1969 - 1970

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).

6

ACCESSION No. 496

VOL. No: 6: 1969-1970 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 7

[illegible]

CHIMBU DISTRICT

PATROL REPORT

1969-1970

CHUAVE

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-69-70	I.M. Bates, P.O.	Chuave Census Division
2-69-70	G.B. Findlay, P.O.	Elimbari Census Division
4-69-70	I.M. Bates, P.O.	Chuave Sub-District
^A 4-69-70 (A)	I.M. Bates, P.O.	Chuave Sub-District
5-69-70	P.J. Van Der Eyk, A.P.O.	Chuave Census Division
6-69-70	E.S. Sharp, A.D.C.	Elimbari Census Division
7-69-70 <i>map separate</i>	I.M. Bates, A.D.C.	Nambaiyufa Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

PATROL REPORT NO. 1-1969/70 , CHUAVE.
CHUAVE SUB DISTRICT
CHIMBU DISTRICT.

ELIMBARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY IAN M. BATES, PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED - CHUAVE CENSUS DIVISION.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING. P. WELLS Cooperatives Officer (Part).
Interpreter, 1 R.P.N.G.C. Constable.
Medical Assistant Barnabas Kombi,
2 Hospital Orderlies.

DURATION OF PATROL - From 11/3/69 to 29/9/69 (broken period)
27 days.

DATE AND DURATION LAST D.D.A. PATROL.
29/1/69 to 17/4/69 - 14 days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL - REVISE CENSUS, CONDUCT AREA STUDY, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED - 9269.

MAP ATTACHED.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER ENCLOSED.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Mae Smay J. Lee

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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

....14-1-70.....

The Assistant Secretary,
International Relations & Internal Affairs,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

The Head of Special Branch,
R.P. & N.G.C.,
KONEDOBU.

EXTRACT FROM PATROL ~~REPORT~~/AREA STUDY.

The following information has been extracted
from ~~Patrol Report~~/Area Study No. 1-1969/70.....
covering CHUAVE Census Division.....
..... CHUAVE Sub-District, Eastern High. District
Patrolling Officer I.M. Bates, Patrol Officer.....

The period of patrol : 11/8 to 29/9/69.....

Extract/Precis.

Re Labour

"At present ^here is a large, almost untapped workforce
available in the villages. Labour towards the
Highlands Labour Scheme is provided but this is
only a small proportion of manpower available.

T.W. ELLIS
(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary, *SE*

Department of the Administrator.

67-18-17
Division of District Administration
Konedobu.

13th January, 1970.

District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDLAWA.

PATROL NO. CHUAWE 1/69-70:

Your reference 67-3-4 of 19th December, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. I.M. Bates, Patrol Officer, to CHUAWE Census Division.

Your comments provide a sound coverage of this report. I agree that Mr. Bates writes as though he has become despondent in the face of the people's firm attitudes of apathy and disinterest; and he tends to give the impression that nothing can be done to change them.

The report is a clear, informative submission. Whilst it does give a very detailed picture of the problems of the area, it would be a much fuller document if Mr. Bates had provided his own recommendations on the action that is needed to improve the overall position.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary
Department of the Administrator.

c.c. Mr. I.M. Bates,
Sub-District Office,
CHUAWE.
Chimbu District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process, it is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.

(29)

To educate the people in the fundamentals of Law and rights of the individual - fundamentals and rights which we take for granted, will be a challenge, but one which should be undertaken, although it seems beyond our resources.

Economic:

It is in the Chuave Census Division that the Chimbu Coffee Co-operative has experienced the toughest competition from Buyers from BIMA and ROKA Coffee concerns operating out of GOROKA.

Roka has, by paying dividends of up to 10% to shareholders in the Chuave area, managed to suborn many of the Chimbu Coffee Co-operative's supporters.

In the face of this, it is little wonder that the people choose to ignore the Co-operative Officer, especially when to listen might mean their having to put their money on what they consider to be a rank outsider.

General Comment:

Presentation of this report is far below Mr. Bates' usual standard even though it took over two months to prepare. It has become obvious that the only way to ensure that these bulky area studies can be prepared and submitted within a reasonable time is to give the reporting officer at least a week free of other duties. This of course means that fellow officers must accept additional burdens over that period.

You appear to have studiously avoided making reference to the lateness of the submission of this report. As it is obvious from Mr. Bates Field Officers Journal that he has been working at unusually high pressure, I suggest to you that you do not give sufficient regard to the importance of early submission of patrol reports.

I am also concerned at the air of dispendency shown in the latter pages of Bates' Area Study and Situation Report. This impression seems to directly contravene the normal conclusion one can reach of an Officer who is prepared to give his utmost to the job in hand.

For your information.

c.c. The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

(L.J. DOOLAN)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Area Study etc. herewith for your comment and records, please.

L.J. Doolan
(L.J. DOOLAN)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-3-4

67.18.17. (28)
District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIANA.

19th December, 1969.



Assistant District Commissioner,
CHUAVE.

CHUAVE PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1969/70
I.M. BATES, P.O.

I acknowledge receipt of an Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. Bates, covering 27 days spent in the Chuave Census Division, and your covering comments 6741-2 of 8th December, and comment as follows:-

AREA STUDY:

Economy of the Area:

There has been a generally increasing reluctance on the part of villagers to having their passbooks checked. Officers should persist in their efforts to gain information on bank balances, but I do not consider the information to be so important that an Officer must resort to subterfuge to gain it.

Attitude Toward Local Government:

The problems reported by Mr. Bates are fairly common in this District. The people consider that their involvement with Councils ends each year upon payment of Council Tax. We are all aware of the solutions, but demands on available staff are such that an educational programme to acquaint the people with their responsibilities must be limited.

When the Chimbu Council's road maintenance equipment begins work in your area it should indicate to the people the viability of their Council and the Council system as a whole, especially in view of the Chuave people's obvious distaste for road work.

SITUATION REPORT:

Political:

Our enquiries have established the extent of this practise of persons making late payment of Council tax having to pay 100% Interest in addition. It is rather surprising that this money conscious society would believe that the practise had some support in law and that no-one complained, and the misconception once again is indicative of the need to educate the people. They have been warned that a resurgence of the practise of collecting double tax in the future will result in prosecution and stiff penalties for offenders.

The 'Kangaroo Courts' reported by Bates are also indicative of the inadequacies of our educational programmes in the past. Mr. Desailly's notes on the Magistracy and powers of Councillors were explained to Councillors and were very badly taken. Perhaps we should have directed the notes to the people instead so that they would be aware of their rights. It is apparent that the people have no understanding of the reasons for separating the executive and the magistracy and do not particularly care so long as the decision handed down by the Councillor is not too damaging on their pockets or prestige - in which case the litigants appeal to our Officers.

(27)

7. It is apparent that the people of the area are not fully availing themselves of education facilities provided. Discounting the fact that one fifth of the pupils are resident of the Sina Sina Council area, statistics show that only 24.8% of the 6 to 10 age group eligible to attend school do attend, or 13.5% of Sirikogi in the age group 6 to 15. These figures are also applicable to the Chuave Primary T school. Absenteeism, a worry to the Teachers and Council alike, is considered "sport" by the Pupils, and parents. Because of this phrasing the Council Truancy rule is almost an impossibility to police.

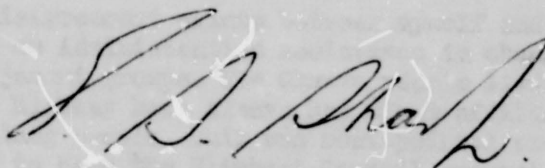
8. Indigenous building materials are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain in this area, and people are finding it much more economical to purchase imported materials with which to construct their houses. A feeling of village permanency is also noticeable, another contributing factor towards the construction of better type housing. I doubt the competency of the mechanics, and carpenters noted, and would be more inclined to list them as good "bush" tradesmen.

9. Political education is a difficult subject to explain to these people, and is made even more so by the political apathy of the local member. I feel sure that his attitude to the Chuave census division is "I recorded very few votes from you so I will pay little or no attention to you." The political situation as described by Patrol Officer Bates needs little or no comment by myself, and I will await the results of the present investigation with interest.

10. Economically the area is virtually stagnant, and only improved husbandry will affect production and ultimately improve the cash income. The people however are reluctant to accept advice from the Rural Development Officer, and are particularly suspicious of pruning. The Agricultural Officers have a long hard row to hoe, they are tackling the job conscientiously, and with the limited resources available to them have effected slight improvement in attitude towards modern techniques. I do not think that passionfruit will noticeably improve the economy, and it will always referred to as "pocket money" only crop.

11. Camping allowance claims are also enclosed.

For your information and necessary action please.



(E.S.Sharp.)
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-2

26
Division of District Administration,
CHUAVE.... Chumbu District.

8 December, '69.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

PATROL REPORT CHUAVE 1/69-70,

CHUAVE CENSUS DIVISION.

Enclosed is the above numbered patrol report, covering
and Area Study, and Situation Report, submitted by Patrol Officer
I.M. Bates.

2. The reports follow the prescribed format, which I
feel does have a tendency to stifle expression, and becomes a report
of questions, and answers. The information contained shows a depth of
enquiry, and Patrol Officer Bates has used comparisons from previous
Chimbu postings to advantage. The patrol was unhurried, and arrives
at some well thought out conclusions.

3. I am rather surprised at the low natural increase
recorded in the census statistics, always being under the impression
that this area of New Guinea was undergoing a demographic increase
explosion, a 1.3 per hundred does not indicate this. A disclosed
death rate of .712 is good and is indicative of the way the people
make use of the various medical facilities available. A low 18% absentee
labour (outside district) figure is indicative of the lack of support
by this group to the Highland Labour scheme. It is interesting to note at this
stage that since the conclusion of the patrol 34 men have volunteered for
the scheme from the Chuave area, whereas 224 have sought employment from
Nerakiyafa, and Klimbari.

4. A slight disagreement exists between myself and Patrol Officer
Bates regarding his comments on Administration assistance in changing
attitudes between outside adjacent groups. The Chuave people living along
or very close to the present Highway have always had close affiliation
with the Sina Sina, and Watabung people. This was most pointed when
ex President LAUNA attempted to have the Klimbari Council support him in
his move to leave the Chuave electorate, and become incorporated in
an electorate consisting of the Northern Chuave, Sina Sina, and the
Western Watabung people. His main argument being that this group have
always been allies. Normal neighbour association, and affiliation
has been revealed.

5. It is not surprising that only one "change leader" was noted,
this being due to the overwhelming conceit of the present Councillors,
eleven out of the thirteen elected Councillors for Chuave being traditional
leaders. Traditional leadership will eventually break down, however it will
be many years to come for this area.

6. Land tenure should have been delved into more deeply
than has been done so in this report. This being more so in view of the
active introduction of Demarcation Committees in the Kebab area, in the
near future. I would hesitate to introduce individual title explanations
at the present, and would recommend that this subject be best left until
the whole concept of communal owned land is comprehended.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

25

Telephone

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-1-2

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

CHUAVE, Chimbu District.

6 August, '69.

Mr. I. M. Bates,
Patrol Officer,
CHUAVE.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS CHUAVE

CENSUS DIVISION.

As per verbal advice you will depart for patrol into the Chuave Census Division on Monday, August 11. This will be a familiarisation patrol, and you should get to know the people, as well as have the people get to know you. It may be necessary for you to proceed to Kerowagi, and assist in their Council Elections in early September, ample warning will be given to you.

2. The emphasis of this patrol will be on census revision, improving social and village conditions, share capital collection and continuing propaganda, and finally the Highland labour scheme. Therefore during the course of the patrol the following will be achieved and/or followed :-

- (a). Revise the census for the area,
- (b). Collect share capital, liaise with Co-operative Officer wells,
- (c). Continue with propaganda campaign re (b) above,
- (d). Spread word re shortage of volunteers for the Highland Labour Scheme,
- (e). Assist in, by practical demonstration, improving village hygiene, and sanitation,
- (f). Consult with Mr. Neville re B.C.G. campaign,
- (g). Attempt to ascertain from the people any ideas they may have to improve their social conditions, and which may be within our resources to assist,
- (h). Hear all complaints, and hear courts within your jurisdiction,
- (i). Instruct the people on the correct method of road maintenance,
- (j). Continue with the Political Education programme,
- (k). Do not make promises we can not keep,
- (l). Do not travel on religious days,
- (m). Obtain a monetary allowance for carrier payments, also pay any outstanding N.M.T.A's, refer treasury Clerk,
- (n). You may select one Constable to accompany you, you also may take an interpreter,
- (o). Submit your report in accordance with the relevant instructions.

3.. wishing you a successful, and enjoyable patrol.

(P. S. Pharo)

Assistant District Commissioner.

24

Sub District Office,
CHUAVE,
Chimbu District.
2nd December, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
CHUAVE.

25/8/69 - Dep. Chuave 0900 on road inspection to Kebai. Instructed people on correct methods of road maintenance and construction. Returned Chuave 1445.

Tuesday 26/8/69 - PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1969/70 - AREA STUDY
CHUAVE CENSUS DIVISION
Investigated theft of Chuave Censuses 1015 to 1400. Patrol. Censuses Kainamun 1015 to 1400. Heavy rain, hail and high winds. Patrol moved to Maimo. Highway blocked in 4 places by water and trees. Arr. Chuave 1750.

INTRODUCTION 26/8/69 - Dep. Chuave 0900 and arr. Maimo 0915. People not assembled. Talks by C.O. Wells 1030 to 1115. Political. A copy of Patrol Instructions is attached. This Patrol was conducted in accordance with those instructions, primarily to conduct an Area Study. 1015 to 1715. Dep 1730 and arr. Chuave 1740.

Thursday 28/8/69 - Arr. I spent 27 days on Patrol with other days on road work and routine Administration in the area. The Patrol was conducted in a leisurly manner but was broken several times due to Council duties requiring my attention. The late submission of this report has been caused by this same reason. 0930. Talks by C.O. Francis 0930 to 1015. Talks 1015 to 1100. Censuses Arimuan 1130 to 1315. Maimo 1400 to 1610. I was not impressed by the people or the effort being put into development and this theme is expanded on in the attached Area Study and Situation Report. Censuses Ibukuagu 1415 to 1630. Arbitration to 1715. Returned Chuave.

PATROL DIARY 2/69 - Dep Chuave 1000 and arr Kau 1050. Sub-classes not assembled. Courts 1300 to 1415. Steady rain for rest of afternoon.

Monday 11/8/69 - Packed Patrol gear a.m. P.m. awaited transport. Dep. Chuave 1525 and arr. Kebai 1615. Set up camp. Casual discussions 1930 to 2230. Slept Kebai.

Wednesday 3/9/69 - 1930 to 2230. to 1040. Censuses Kibegu 1215 to 1305. Maimo 1345 to 1445. Drizzle all day. Arbitration 1645 to 1705.

Tuesday 12/8/69 - Gave talks from 0900 to 1030. Censuses Kebaimeri 1040 to 1200. Kubungimai 1245 to 1405. Kebaiononodno 1420 to 1610. H.L.S. recruiting to 1630. Courts and arbitration 1700 to 1815. Slept Kebai.

Thursday 4/9/69 - 1700 to 1815. Censuses Kibegu 1215 to 1305. Maimo 1305 to 1520. Inspected village and surrounds 1630 to 1805. Patrol.

Wednesday 13/8 - Packed Patrol gear. Dep. Kebai 0850 and arr. Emigi 0925. Paid carriers. Talks 0955 to 1205. Censuses Kiagigauwom 1300 to 1450. Marimegauwom 1450 to 1630. Arbitration to 1715.

Friday 5/9/69 - Casual discussions 1930 to 2330. Slept Emigi. to 1230. Dep Gomia 1240 and arr Chuave 1315. Returned

Thursday 14/8 - Dep. 0800 and walked to highway. Picked up by Admin. vehicle 0915. To Chuave. Attended Council Meeting.

Tuesday 9/9/69 - Dep 0935 and arrived Gun 1105. Road shocking. Sub-classes

Monday 18/8/69 - Dep. Chuave 1030 and arr. Kebai 1105. Awaiting arrival of people for injections from P.H.D. Too few turned up. Dep. Kebai 1150 and walked to Emigi. Road inspection. Arr. Emigi 1315. Censuses 1445 to 1700, Kebaikama. Courts and arbitration 1730 to 1845. Slept Emigi

Wednesday 19/8/69 - Censuses Kibegu 1215 to 1305. Maimo 1305 to 1520. Patrol.

Tuesday 19/8/69 - Re-censused 3 Kebai lines to allow Medical Assistant to give injections 0900 to 1215 and 1245 to 1415. Road Courts 1415 to 1635. Collected fines to 1730. Arbitration to 1845. Slept Emigi.

Wednesday 20/8 - Collected fines. Recensus Emigi lines 0900 to 1335. Dep. Emigi 1430 - road inspection - arrived Mebimangi 1605. Paid carriers. Returned to Chuave. 1730. Censuses abandoned.

Thursday 21/8 - Arr. Mebimangi 0850. Talks by Co-ops Officer Wells 0930 to 1030. Talks 1030 to 1145.

2/...

2/.

- (23)
- Friday 19/9/69 - Census Kainui 1145 to 1545. Arbitration 1550 to 1630. Returned to Chuave.
- Monday 25/8/69 - Dep. 0900 on road inspection to Kebai. Instructed people on correct methods of road maintenance and construction. Returned Chuave 1445.
- Tuesday 26/8/69 - Dep 0900 and arr. Mebimangi 0915. Investigated theft of clothing belonging to Patrol. Census Kaingunua 1015 to 1440. Road Courts 1500 to 1655. Heavy rain, hail and high winds. Patrol moved to Maimo. Highway blocked in 4 places by water and trees. Arr. Chuave 1750.
- Wednesday 27/8/69 - Dep. Chuave 0900 and arr. Maimo 0915. People not assembled. Talks by C.O. Wells 1030 to 1115. Political education talks 1115 to 1215. Census Suba 1215 to 1320. Kuman 1400 to 1550. Arbitration 1600 to 1630. Courts 1630 to 1715. Dep 1730 and arr. Chuave 1740.
- Thursday 28/8/69 - Arr. Maimo 1015. Census Puimi 1035 to 1245. Arbitration 1315 to 1345. Dep. Maimo 1345 and arr Agugu 1400. On Council correspondence.
- Friday 29/8/69 - To Agugu 0830. Talks by C.O. Francis 0930 to 1015. Talks 1015 to 1130. Census Arungam 1130 to 1315. Modnem 1400 to 1615. ~~Rain~~ Rain. Returned Chuave 1650.
- Monday 1/9/69 - To Agugu 1330. Census Ibukuagu 1415 to 1630. Arbitration to 1715. Returned Chuave.
- Tuesday 2/9/69 - Dep Chuave 1000 and arr Kau 1050. Sub-clans not assembled. Courts 1300 to 1415. Steady rain for rest of afternoon. Casual discussions 1850 to 2140. Slept Kau.
- Wednesday 3/9/69 - Talks 0930 to 1040. Census Boiku 1040 to 1305. Maneku 1345 to 1645. Drizzle all day. Arbitration 1645 to 1705. Dep Kau 1715 and arr Chuave 1745.
- Thursday 4/9/69 - Dep Chuave 0915 and arr Gomia 0940. Gave talks 1030 to 1200. Census Kibogu 1215 to 1250. Morogu 1305 to 1520. Inspected village and surrounds 1630 to 1805. Taping singsings 1900 to 1030. Casual discussions 2230 to 2445. Slept Gomia.
- Friday 5/9/69 - Casual discussions 0830 to 0940. Census Maimagu 0940 to 1230. Dep Gomia 1240 and arr Chuave 1315. Returned in afternoon by Toyota for part of cargo.
- Tuesday 9/9/69 - Dep 0935 and arrived Gun 1105. Road shocking. Sub-clans not assembled. Began to stray in after lunch. Began talks to about 1/3 of populace 1435. Completed 1630. Casual discussions 1630 to 1745 and 1945 to 2150. First signs of influenza observed. Slept Gun.
- Wednesday 10/9/69 - Census Kibi 0850 to 1050. Wiribaigauwom 1050 to 1230. Duanggrauwom 1305 to 1420. Courts and arbitration 1425 to 1515. Heavy rain. Dep by foot 1520 and met car 1550. To Chuave, arriving 1715.
- Thursday 18/9/69 - Dep Chuave 0900 and arr Keu 0940. People not assembled. Census Koingam 1120 to 1230. Komagam 1230 to 1420. Began Supagam 1425. Heavy rain began 1430. Census abandoned. Hitch-hiked to Chuave, arriving 1530.

3/...

22

AREA STUDY - CHUAVE CENSUS DIVISION - PATROL 1/69-70 CHUAVE.

3/.

(A) APPROXIMATE

- Friday 19/9/69 - Dep 0830 for Keu. Census Supagam 1000 to 1140. Suagu 1215 to 1320. Marine 1320 to 1505. Arbitration to 1530. Returned to Chuave.
- Monday 22/9/69 - Dep for Keu 0900. Census Gorugu 1015 to 1115. Rain. Casual discussions to 1150. Completed Gorugu to 1220. Kaupagauwom 1240 to 1420. Tabiagam 1420 to 1500. Komondurumo 1505 to 1620. Returned Chuave 1710.
- Tuesday 23/9/69 - Dep Chuave 0950 and arr Mainamo 1015. Talks 1100 to 1210. Census Arokama 1230 to 1415. Subamo to 1650. Dep Mainamo 1710 and arr Chuave 1730.
- Wednesday 24/9/69 - Dep Chuave 0845 and arr Goi 0910. People not assembled. Census Gomiameri 1100 to 1305. Gawa 1310 to 1505. Dep Goi 1530 and hitch-hiked to Chuave, arriving 1605.
- Thursday 25/9/69 - Dep 0930 with A.D.C. for Kebai. Investigated refusal of people to pay tax to Council. Returned to Chuave 1345.
- Friday 26/9/69 - Talks to Tonaragu line at Agugu 1015 to 1120. Census Tonaragu 1120 to 1230.
- Monday 29/9/69 - Dep Chuave 1010 and arr Goi 1035. One man waiting, represented whole of Gwagu sub-clan. Worked on draft of Patrol Report until 1230. Census Gwagu line 1235 to 1330. Talks 1330 to 1350. Returned to Chuave.

END OF PATROL

(b) There are no aerodromes in the C.D. Access is, from the north and west, along the main highway. Chuave Sub-district headquarters is located in the north eastern portion. Kandiawa is located 22 miles west of Chuave.

(c) Initial contact was made with the Chuave people during the 1930's through Natabung. A base camp was set up at Gomia (see map) and it was from there that a lot of initial contact work was done further west. The area has been under fairly constant Administration influence since then.

The predominant characteristic of the people (which is discussed in the Situation Report) is their apparent apathy towards any project requiring a minimum of self-help effort on their part. This is rapidly becoming a serious handicap to development and roads, especially, are deteriorating.

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

A copy of the Population Register is attached. It does not agree with last year's figures, due mainly to the inclusion of several double entries which have been rectified. Double entries in last year's census were not regarded as migrations in or out as this would give an incorrect figure for this year.

The neo-natal mortality rate appendix is not accurate. Visible pregnancies were noted in the Register last year and checked where possible this year, but child swapping is so common in the area that an accurate figure is difficult to obtain. I have noted all visible pregnancies in the register and listed them, under sub-clan headings, in Appendix "E". The officer conducting the next census will have his task made easier if he determines the outcome of these pregnancies before beginning census revision. When checking them as they occur in the census register confusion arises as to who now has the child and hours will be spent trying to determine which child is which. I suggest that, in this area, the only way to obtain an accurate figure quickly is to refer to a list prepared by the previous officer and determine the outcome of pregnancies before census revision is begun.

(21)

AREA STUDY - CHUAVE CENSUS DIVISION - PATROL 1/69-70 CHUAVE.

(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) The Chuave Census Division comprises an area of approximately 82 square miles adjoining the Sinasina census division (C.D.) to the West, Elimbari to the South, Nambaiyufa to the East and the Watabung C.D. to the North. Most of the area is hilly, with a steep limestone range crossing the northern section. This ridge is geographically a part of the Porol Range which begins just east of Kerowagi and terminates a few miles east of Mt Elimbari. The census division is cut by the Mairi River which flows southwest to join the Wahgi River. The highest point in the area would be little over 7500 ft.

The soil varies from red clay in the south to deep black soil, rich in humus, in the central and northern sections. However, this soil is studded throughout with limestone fragments and out-crops.

The climate is typically tropical highland, having relatively warm days with afternoon and evening showers. Temperatures range from the low 60's to the mid 80's. The "Dry" season is usually marked, occurring between May/June and August/September.

Rainfall figures are recorded at Chuave Sub-district office and would be applicable to most of the area. The average for the 7 years 1962 to 1968 was 93.4 inches. There were 161 rain days during 1968. A mean is not available for a longer period.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

Most natural vegetation has long since been removed from the southern half of the area and has been replaced by sword grass and casuarinas. The rest of the area is predominantly under secondary forest. Small stands of primary forest occur along the sides of the ridge in the north.

(b) There are no aerodromes in the C.D. Access is, from the north and west, along the Highlands Highway. Chuave Sub-district headquarters is located in the north eastern portion. Kundiawa is located 22 miles west of Chuave.

(c) Initial contact was made with the Chuave people during the 1930's through Watabung. A base camp was set up at Gomia (see map) and it was from there that a lot of initial contact work was done further west. The area has been under fairly constant Administration influence since then.

The predominant characteristic of the people (which is discussed in the Situation Report) is their apparent apathy towards any project requiring a minimum of self-help effort on their part. This is rapidly becoming a serious handicap to development and roads, especially, are deteriorating.

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

A copy of the Population Register is attached. It does not agree with last year's figures, due mainly to the inclusion of several double entries which have been rectified. Double entries in last year's census were not regarded as migrations in or out as this would give an incorrect figure for this year.

The neo-natal mortality rate appendix is not accurate. Visible pregnancies were noted in the Register last year and checked where possible this year, but child swapping is so common in the area that an accurate figure is difficult to obtain. I have noted all visible pregnancies in the register and listed them, under sub-clan headings, in Appendix "E". The officer conducting the next census will have his task made easier if he determines the outcome of these pregnancies before beginning census revision. When checking them as they occur in the census register confusion arises as to who now has the child and hours will be spent trying to determine which child is which. I suggest that, in this area, the only way to obtain an accurate figure quickly is to refer to a list prepared by the previous officer and determine the outcome of pregnancies before census revision is begun.

2/...

Deaths from the Hong Kong Influenza outbreak (reported to be 12) occurred after census revision was completed.

With the acception of Gwagu sub-clan attendance to census revision was reasonable. Because no application was made to the Patrol to census the Gwagu sub-clan at Gun, nearest their land and houses, I instructed the people to come to Goi to appear with the other members of Ward 35. They failed to arrive and were then instructed to appear at Agugu where I was meeting with the Tonaragu sub-clan. Again they failed to appear and still no application was made to census at Gun. Three days later I again went to Goi where one man had arrived to represent a sub-clan of 213 people. Messangers were sent out and eventually census was revised.

I suggest that future revisions of Gwagu be made at Gun to obviate the necessity for this sub-clan to walk to Goi when they reside nearer Gun. On my last visit this was requested by village leaders.

(b) All villages (i.e. rest house groups) are linked by vehicular roads, dependant on seasonal conditions and road maintenance.

(c) The outward flow of labour appears to be normal for this District, with about 60 to 70% of male absentees being in regular employment. The remainder are generally visiting friends or seeking Bird of Paradise plumes. The female absentee situation is discussed under 'Social' in the Situation report.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) The distinct social groups in the Chuave C.D. are - KEBAI, KAMARA, TAMBANDI, GOMIA, DUMA and GUN.

(b) The sub-clan is the functional social unit. Intr-marriage is prohibited but this tradition is gradually being broken down by the younger generation as there are often several distinct and unrelated families in each sub-clan.

(c) 'KAKAMAI' is the predominant language, with minor variations between different social groups. All groups understand each other.

(d) The following close affiliations and alliances have been noted between the social groups in the area.

KEBAI	affiliated with Kamara, Gun and part of Gomia. not extremely friendly towards Tambandi or Duma.
KAMARA	affiliated with Gomia, Tambandi and Kebai. not friendly towards Duma or Gun.
TAMBANDI	affiliated with Gomia, Kamara. not friendly towards Duma, Gun or Kebai.
GOMIA	affiliations with all groups (Fairly central group in the area.)
DUMA	affiliated with Gun and Gomia.
GUN	Not friendly towards Tambandi, Kamara, Kebai. affiliated with Kebai, Duma and Gomia. not friendly towards Kamara, Tambandi.

By 'not friendly' I mean they do not mix socially in such matters as pig killing festivities, bride price arrangements etc. These affiliations and differences are distinct between groups but are broken by individuals.

(e) The attitude towards groups outside but adjacent to the area is good. This is a change which has come about since contact with the Administration. The following affiliations were noted :-

KEBAI	affiliated with Tambandi group (Sinassina)
KAMARA	" " (Watabung)
TAMBANDI	" " (Nambaiyufa)
GOMIA	" " (")
DUMA	" " (Elimbari)
"	" " (")

PUIGI

GUN

affiliated with MAM group (Elimbari)

"

" " KENAMAINA (").

(D) LEADERSHIP.ANUNGAN

(a) & (b) The following is a detailed list of those people in the area regarded as leaders by the people. My own opinion of their qualities is also included. Leaders are listed under sub-clan headings, each sub-clan usually having two people more highly respected than the rest. Sub-clans are listed in the order in which they were encountered on Patrol, thus giving an idea of area trends.

KEBALMERI

KAUPA-YAU'UN (1910) Hereditary leader. No previous employment or education. Convicted of riot 4 times. Owns large coffee, pigs. Not forceful but apparently respected and influential.

KAUPA-MORO (1900) Hereditary. Ex bos-boi. Convicted riot 5 times. Coffee grower, pigs. Old and losing influence.

KUBUNG GIMAI

BIE-WAURE (1910) Hereditary. Ex ~~bos-boi~~. No convictions. Small coffee. Influence waning.

ONO-MORI (1928) Hereditary. Ex ~~xxx~~ Councillor. No employment, educ or convictions. Coffee and pigs. Attitude OK. Influence fair.

KEBAIONONODHO

MUGA-NIME (1910) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, fight leader. No employ, educ. Convicted riot 5 times. Coffee grower. Small landowner. Verbose and inclined to exaggerate. Attitude fair. Fairly influential.

BOLENI

ONO/MUGA (1908) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, tultul. No employ, educ, convict. Small coffee, pigs. Attitude OK. Influential.

KIAGIGAUWOM

BATYA/GWI (1924) Hereditary. Ex tultul, Ward Committee. No employ educ or convict. Large coffee, store. Forceful and influential.

MANEKE

Progress minded. Hereditary. Ex Interpreter early contact. Ex GURIBO/GWI (1930) Hereditary. Ward Committee. No employ, educ. Convict riot. Coffee grower. Ineffectual and unimpressive.

MARIMEGAUWOM

KAUPA/NUMOI (1910) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, Luluai. No employment or education. Convicted adultery. Coffee grower. Attitude fair, influence waning.

KIBOGU

EREMUGO/ GWA (1924) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, tultul, Councillor. No employ, educ or convictions. Coffee grower. Active, influential. Attitude OK.

MORUGUKEBAIKAMA

Cr KURI/GIMAI is not regarded as a leader.

NIME/MORO (1910) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, tultul. No employ, educ.

Convict riot. Small coffee. Losing influence.

MOI/DEGE (1928) Hereditary. Ex Cr. Employed Rabaul copra. No educ.

Convicted riot. Coffee, store, pigs. Attitude fair. Influence strong.

KAINUI

KOMANE/IANOPA (1910) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, tultul. No employ,

educ, convict. Large coffee, pigs, goats. Attitude fair. Strong

influence.

IANOPA/EDNEM (1928) Hereditary. Ex Cr. Employ Madang 1 yr. No

educ, convict. Large coffee, 10 pigs, 2 goats. Attitude good.

Influence strong.

KAINGUNUA

KOM/DAWA (1928) Hereditary. Councillor. Ex labour Bogia. No educ, convictions. Large coffee, 24 pigs. Attitude reasonable, strong influence.

KIRI

KAUPA/KIRAI (1915) Hereditary. Ex Councillor, Luluai, bosboi. No

educ, employ or convict. Coffee, goats. Attitude and influence fair.

SUBA

KUMUNO/MORI (1920) Hereditary. Ex Luluai. No employ, educ, convict.

Coffee, oranges, pigs. Attitude OK. Influence fair.

VIRIATGAUWOM

NUMOI/SUMAI (1930) Hereditary. Ex Cr., Labour Moresby. No educ or

convict. Coffee, 5 pigs, 2 cattle. Attitude good. Good speaker

(pidgin). Accepted spokesman and influence strong.

KUMAN

KUNO/EMERI (1925) Hereditary. Councillor. No employment, education.

Convicted strike. Large business (varied). Forceful and influential.

Progressive and a good Councillor.

KURI/KAMUNA (1945) Hereditary. Potential leader. Form 3 education.

Ex A.N.Z. Bank Clerk. Currently employed by Council as tax collector. Seems progressive and politically conservative.

PUIGI

IBU/KUBA (1912) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, tultul. No employ, educ, convictions. Coffee, pigs. Attitude fair. Influence strong.

ARUNGAM

KIWAI/BUNO (1920) Hereditary. Ex tultul. Ward Committee. Ex P.I.B. Moresby, Goroka. No education or convict. Large coffee, poultry, pigs. Attitude good. Influence strong. Progressive.

MODNEM

KANO/BAI (1912) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, tultul. No employ, educ, convict. Large coffee, 14 pigs. Attitude good. Progressive and influential.

IBUKUAGO

KURIA/PIOWA (1925) Hereditary. Ex tultul. Ward Committee. No employ, educ, convict. Coffee, 5 pigs. Attitude good. Influence fair.

KOBA/SIWIN (1910) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, tultul. No employ, educ, convict. Coffee grower. Attitude OK. Influential but getting old.

Ianapa/KOGUA (1915) Hereditary. Ex Luluai. No employ, educ, convict. Large coffee, 20 pigs, ducks. Attitude OK. Influence fair. Relatively progressive.

GOMIA/NEME (1915) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, tultul. No convictions. Coffee grower. Attitude not known (absent Kainantu)

LAUNA/MIULE (1920) Hereditary. Ex Policeman, Interpreter, Council President. Councillor. No education. Convicted of riot. 2000 coffee. Attitude good. Influence strong. Powerful speaker and progressive. Influential in the Council.

BOIKU

POGA/BOIKU (1923) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, tultul, Ward Committee. Councillor. No employ, educ, convict. Large coffee, 15 pigs, 10 fowls. Attitude OK. Influence strong. Reasonably progressive.

MANEKEU

BARIME/KOLA (1926) Hereditary. Ward Committee. Employed on copra Moresby, Kavieng. No convict, educ. Coffee. Influence strong. Attitude good. Helpful and progress minded. Likeable.

URA/KEM (1915) Hereditary. Ex Interpreter early contact. Ex Luluai. Convicted pig trespass by Patrol. Large coffee, store, 2 cattle, 5 pigs.

KIBOGU

NUEU/KAUPA (1926) Hereditary. Ward Committee. Employed rubber labourer Moresby. No convict, educ. Coffee. Attitude OK. Fair influence.

MORUGU

WIRI/ONABIA (1922) Hereditary. Councillor. Ex Interpreter, Luluai. No employ, educ, convict. Large coffee. Attitude good. Influence strong. Progressive.

SIRAI/KOPUN (1917) Hereditary. ~~Ex~~ Ex bosboi, Luluai. No employ, convict or educ. Large coffee, 20 pigs. Attitude good. Strong influence. Brusque but appears progress minded and pro-Admin.

EWOI/MAKI (1920) Hereditary. Ex Councillor. Employed on rubber, Moresby. No educ, convict. Large coffee, 20 pigs, store. Influential. Attitude not known (absent Simbai).

MAIMAGU

KAIGAI/KIDNO (1912) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, tultul. No employ, educ. Convicted riot, strike. Coffee, 15 pigs. Attitude good. Influence strong.

EDNEM/KIACA (1910) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, tultul. No employ, educ, convict. Coffee, 14 pigs. Attitude fair. Influence strong.

Several potential leaders in younger generation. Competition will produce acceptable leader to replace KAIGAI and EDNEM.

KIBI

WIDU/DEBOI (1912) Hereditary. Ex bosboi. No employ, educ. Convicted riot. Coffee. Attitude poor. Influence fair. Not impressive.

Nime/KAUPA (1930) Hereditary. Ex Councillor. Ex labour Manus. No educ. Convicted riot. Coffee. Attitude and influence fair.

AIMUNO/WEMIN (1920) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, Councillor. No employ, educ. Convicted riot. Large coffee, store, 5 turkeys, 15 fowls, 2 cattle, 10 goats. Attitude fair. Under S.D.A. influence. Progress-minded.

WIRIBATGAUWOM

particularily influential. Poor spokesman.

KURIKAPKAI/BOI (1922) Hereditary. Councillor. Ex Interpreter, policeman. No educ or convict. Large coffee, 15 pigs, store, turkeys. Influential. Progressive. Employed about fulltime on road work as portfolio for roads. Hard worker but unpredictable.

DUANGGAUWOM

TOGWA/TEWIN (1925) Hereditary. Employed labour Moresby 4 times. No educ. Convicted riot. Large coffee. Attitude OK. Influence improving (father still alive but losing influence because of old age.)

KOINGAM

TEINE/SINOWAI (1925) Hereditary. Ex bosboi. Employed labour Rabaul. Convicted strike. Large coffee, 17 pigs, store. Attitude only fair. Not impressive.

NUMABO/TABIE (1926) Hereditary. Ward Committee. No employ, educ, or convict. Large coffee. Attitude fair. Influence slight. Not impressive.

KOMAGAM

GIRIMAI/KELAGA (1930) Hereditary. Ex Policeman. Council President. No known convictions. No education. Fluent in pidgin. Large coffee, store, 7 pigs. Influential in village. No impressive. Not particularly pro-Admin. Influence in Council slight.

MORI/KAPKU (1936) Hereditary. Ward Committee. Ex labour Moresby. Convicted riot. Coffee, 10 pigs. Attitude good. Influence slight but improving. Seems progress minded.

SUPACAM

PONO/KOIBUREGE (1910) Hereditary. Ex bosboi. No employ, educ, convict. Small coffee. Attitude cool. Not extremely influential. Not progressive or talkative.

KOIPORE/SUPA (1928) Hereditary. Ex tultul, Councillor. No employ, educ. Convicted riot. Large coffee, 40 pigs. Attitude fair. Fair influence. Seems pro-Admin and progressive.

SUAGU

NORUMA/NIME (1929) Hereditary. Ex Councillor. Labour Moresby. Convicted riot. Coffee. Attitude fair. Influence slight. Not impressive.

MARIME

SUPA/AUWARE (1928) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, tultul. Councillor. Labour Kavieng twice. No convict. Large coffee, store, 10 pigs, 10 turkeys, fowls. Not modest. (when asked how many coffee trees he owned replied 'millions'). Attitude fair. Influence strong but not forceful.

TEINE/MAIMA (1934) Hereditary. Church leader. Labour Manus. No convict. Reasonable business. Attitude fair. Influence improving.

GORUGU

MOGOMANE/NOMANE (1902) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, Luluai. No employ, educ, convict. Large coffee. Attitude fair. Influence fair. Getting senile.

GORO/NOROWANE (1926) Hereditary. Ex Councillor. No employ, educ, convict. Large coffee. Influence fair. Attitude not known (absent).

KAUAGAUWOM

MAMA/TOURI (1920) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, tultul, Luluai, Cr. No employ, educ, convict. Coffee. Attitude fair. Strong influence.

KOBON/KUMANARE (1932) Hereditary. Councillor. Ex Ward Committee, labour Moresby. B.M. educ to st l. A.P.O. training at Goroka 6 months. No known convictions. Coffee, part owner Toyota. Attitude poor (back stabber). Influence strong in village but not progressive.

TABIAGAM

KABIOM/NUSIPA (1928) Acquired. Not impressive. Has assumed leadership since traditional leader KABUKAI/YOBORI migrated out.

KOMONDURUMO

ONO/GORO (1936) Hereditary. Council bridge foreman since Patrol. Liberate in pidgin. Convicted riot. Small coffee, store. Attitude good. Helpful. Influence reasonable.

AROKAMA

BAURUM/EREMUGOM (1916) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, tultul, Councillor. No employ, educ or convict. Large coffee, Landrover (U/S), store, 12 pigs. Attitude good. Strong influence. Progressive.

YANOPA/KAMUN (1924) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, tultul. No employ, educ, convict. Large coffee. Attitude and influence fair.

SUBAMO

MUNUM/EREMUGOM (1915) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, tultul, Luluai. No employ or educ. Convicted riot twice. Large coffee, 11 pigs, fowls. Attitude good. Progressive. Influence strong.

YANOPA/SINOWAI (1926) Hereditary. Councillor. Employed labour Moresby. No educ. Convicted riot. Coffee. Not impressive or particularly influential. Poor spokesman.

GOMIAMERI

KUTIKAPKAI/MORI (1922) Hereditary. Councillor. Ex Luluai, interpreter, policeman. No educ or convict. Large coffee, 15 pigs, store, turkeys. Influential. Progressive. Employed almost fulltime on road work as portfolio Cr for Roads & Bridges. Hard worker but unpredictable.

GAWA
TOANI/DE (1910) Hereditary. Ex bosboi. No employ, educ, convict.
Large coffee, 10 pigs. Attitude fair. Losing influence.
MORI/NIME (1930) Hereditary. Ex Councillor. Employed labour
Moresby. No educ. Convicted cards. Large coffee, 15 pigs, 16
goats. Influence fair. Obnoxious type. Not impressive.
TONARAGU
KAWAI/MORI (1905) Hereditary. Ex bosboi, tultul. No employ, educ,
convict. Large coffee. Attitude fair. Influence but getting old.
MOUNA/MOIWO (1930) Hereditary. Ward Committee. No employ, educ.
Convicted riot 4 times. Large coffee. Influence strong. Not
likeable. Attitude only fair.
GWAGU
WAURI/MOSUI (1910) Hereditary. Ex bosboi. No employ, educ.
Convicted riot twice. Coffee. Attitude fair. Not impressive.
Strong influence.
BONGI/SUPA (1910) Hereditary. Ex ~~hmskaxi~~ tultul. No employ, educ.
Convicted riot. Coffee. Attitude fair. Influence strong.
Teachers
Reasonably pro-Admin.

(c) There seems to be little evidence of a change from traditional patterns of leadership to a reliance on the younger educated generation. However a breakdown of respect for traditional leaders is becoming noticeable, with the people gradually becoming more independant of leaders.

Emerging entrepreneurs, in general, seem to lack something in the way of leadership qualities. mainly in pidgin or Kotte and concentrating mainly on religious education.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) The traditional system of land tenure and inheritance is Patrilineal, as for the Kuman speaking peoples west of Chuave as far as Banz in the Western Highlands.

(b) No individuals hold leases within the area, or elsewhere in the Territory to my knowledge. The people apparently like the idea of Tenure Conversion. There has been some discussion about this in the past and some people show interest in trying it. (Tenure conversion was not discussed in villages. Information from Interpreter Sunamoi).

(c) Cash crops are planted and maintained by the individual (i.e. the simple family). Ceremonial grounds are maintained by the sub-clan. Business enterprises such as vehicles, trade stores and some agricultural projects can involve related families or whole sub-clans.

(F) LITERACY.

(a) The following information covers all recognized schools in the area surveyed.

1) Primary T School CHUAVE			
Std 1	55 males	16 females	total 71
Std 2	23 "	17 "	" 40
Std 3	28 "	6 "	" 34
Std 4	29 "	7 "	" 36
Std 5	31 "	8 "	" 39
Std 6	17 "	9 "	" 26

183 63 246

Teachers
2 'C' Certificate, 2 'B' Certificate, 2 'A' Certificate, 1 'E'.

2. P.T.S. SIRIKOGI.

1 TEACHER 'B' CERT.

2) Primary T School SIRIKOGI.

Preparatory	males	females	total
-------------	-------	---------	-------

1 Teacher	Certificate.		
-----------	--------------	--	--

3) Primary T School KAU.

Preparatory	26 males	9 females	35	tal
Std 1	30 "	5 "	35	"
Std 2	31 "	6 "	37	"
Std 3	17 "	6 "	23	"
Std 4	27 "	5 "	32	"
KAMBANDI	131	31	162	"
GOMIA				
DUMA				

Teachers

3 'B' Certificate, 2 'C' Certificate.

It is proposed that a further Administration school will be established at Kau in 1970.

There are no 'recognized' Mission schools in the area. All Missions run village schools, teaching usually in pidgin or Kotte and concentrating mainly on religious education.

(b) From information gathered in the field there are 25 residents literate or semi-literate in English, 120 in Pidgin and 82 in Kotte. It appears there are none literate in the vernacular only. The highest incidence of literacy is in the Duma/Gomia groups.

(c) The only people resident in the area who have received a higher education are :-

KAINGUNUA - GERI/GERI, ex Patrol Officer. At present in Port Moresby. Was unemployed and in village at start of Patrol.

KUMAN - GERI/KAIABO, ex Medical Assistant. At present employed by Redshell Coffee Buyers, Sinasina. Has passed Form 4.

(d) It appears that no students absent from the area are receiving higher education at present.

(e) Interest in printed material is slight. Radios are popular but information by this media is often distorted beyond all proportion through the imagination of the listener. It is a common belief that each radio, although tuned to the same frequency as another, disseminates its own information, and arguments have been entered into with the Patrol about the precise statements heard on two different radios at the same time.

G) STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) Housing is predominantly traditional although, especially at Gomia, European type houses are on the increase. At Gomia there are 7 houses built by local carpenters utilizing plywood, corrugated iron, floor-boards, glass and processed timber. Gomia being a central group and affiliated with all others, this trend may begin to spread throughout the census division.

European clothes and artifacts are used by almost all families, but traditional objects still hold an important place in daily life. All families employ such articles as axes, knives and a minimum of European cloth.

(b) The staple food is sweet potato, eaten on its own or supplemented with other foods such as corn, bush leaves (kumo), pork, pandanus, bananas or pumpkin. Other introduced crops include tomatoes, beet, cabbage, potatoes, onions, lemons, oranges, carrots, passionfruit, peas and beans.

A third extension travels approximately 2 miles east of Kua to Gun. This Canned foods, especially meat, fish and cakes are purchased from 1 cal stores. It is estimated that the average family would consume 1 or 2 tins of food per week.

The only other secondary road begins from the Highlands Highway in the (c) There are no Community Centres or Organizations in the area. The people play no organized sport but lend strong verbal support to school-boy sports meetings at Chuave after the market closes on Fridays. Council November meeting. The Chuave section of the road is in reasonable condition. The Watabung section is often impassable.

(H) MISSIONS. (a) The three Missions operative in the area are listed below, with some idea of their predominance.

KEBAI -	Lutheran predominant, Seventh Day Adventist resident.
KAMARA -	" " " " " " " " " " " "
TAMBANDI -	" " " " " " " " " " " "
GOMIA -	" " " " " " " " " " " "
DUMA -	" " " " " " " " " " " "
GUN -	" " " " " " " " " " " "

(c) Air - There are no airstrips in the C.D., nor does there appear to be any. There seems to be little tension between villages but tension between individuals has been noted and has been commented on in the attached Situation Report.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CRAFTS SKILLS.

(b) The Missions provide no real services in the census division except religious ones. Each small station is staffed by indigenous lay workers. The main Mission stations are those set up by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, and having a strong Agricultural bias.

(c) The majority of residents are confirmed Christians. Attendance at village Church services is fair. Non-believers show an attitude of indifference rather than hostility.

The Lutheran Mission claims the majority of adherents within the area.

1) NON-INDIGENES. Political attitudes are discussed in the attached Situation Report.

(a) There are no plantations, factories or commercial establishments operated by non-indigenes in the area surveyed.

(b) N/A to regard Local Government as an irksome group of officials constantly demanding money or labour and making life difficult. This feeling shows that part 'D' where Councillors are quite often not regarded as leaders.

(c) N/A.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS.

The community is far less fragmented than 30 years ago and I feel Local Govt. (a) Roads - The Highlands Highway is the major road, passing east-west through the northern section of the census division. This road deteriorated badly under steady sedan-type traffic to and from the Mt Hagen Show in August. It has since been gravelled and is in reasonable condition. At the time of writing, blasting is taking place on the section from Chuave to Watabung to eliminate blind corners. This section is a quagmire and is closed most of the time to heavy traffic.

From the highway, a feeder road travels about a mile from, and roughly parallel to the Sinasina border to Kebai. This was in poor condition when I entered the area but has improved since Court action under the Council road Maintenance rule was instituted.

(N) ECONOMY OF THE AREA Another feeder road extends South from Chuave, roughly parallel to the Nambaiyufa border to Kua. This is in poor condition and is deteriorating due to lack of regular maintenance by landowners.

A road then branches off to Nambaiyufa, the original road continuing on into the EN Elimbari C.D. These roads have been calculated from records kept at D.A.S.P. Chuave. These records are based on a tree count carried out from November, 1968 to February, 1969.

A third extension travels approximately 2 miles east of Keu to Gun. This is undoubtedly the worst section of road in the C.D. and a concentrated effort is being made to enforce regular road maintenance.

The only other secondary road begins from the Highlands Highway in the Watabung C.D. and crosses back into the Chuave C.D. for the last mile. The Council has expressed dissatisfaction at the apparent lack of concern by Watabung landowners and this was discussed with the Asaro/Watabung Council at its November meeting. The Chuave section of the road is in reasonable condition but the Watabung section is often impassable.

At present almost all sections of Chuave feeder roads are limited to 4-wheel drive vehicles.

All people in the area surveyed reside within 2 miles of a vehicular road.

(b) Sea - N/A

(c) Air - There are no airstrips in the C.D., nor does there appear to be any favourable sites available for the establishment of even small-plane 'strips.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

The following were unemployed and in their villages at the time of the Patrol :-

- 1) 1 Driver,
- 2) 12 Carpenters,
- 3) 3 Mechanics,
- 4) 1 Storeman/Clerk,
- 5) 1 Cement layer and
- 6) 1 Surveyor's Assistant.

(L) STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Political attitudes are discussed in the attached Situation Report.

No group seems to be using the Council as a sounding box. Councillors have a far higher opinion on the importance of the Council than do village people, who tend to regard Local Government as an irksome group of officials constantly demanding money or labour and making life difficult. This feeling shows through in part 'D' where Councillors are quite often not regarded as leaders.

The Community is far less fragmented than 30 years ago and I feel Local Government has played an important part in bringing groups into a state of tolerance.

There does not appear to be any live cause of resentment at present which would tend to unify the people as a whole. The situation could change, however, if the people decide to side with Councillors being charged for offences during tax collections (Situation Report under 'Political').

Interest in learning the principles of the machinery of Government is slight, despite efforts by numerous officers to rectify this. The people seem to be, on the surface, satisfied with present Government policies and take little interest in what is happening.

(M) ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) Coffee is the main cash crop and is the only one sufficiently large to warrant a village by village census.

The following figures have been calculated from records kept at D.A.S.F. Chuave. These records are based on a tree count carried out from November, 1968 to February, 1969.

AROKAMA	106	growers,	31,256	trees,	27,155	mature.
ARUNGAM	89	"	20,652	"	19,520	"
BOIKU	85	"	80,468	"	43,665	"
DUANGGAUWOM	108	"	30,657	"	26,374	"
GAWA	107	"	48,009	"	33,021	"
GOMIAMERI	95	"	41,136	"	29,662	"
GORUGU	23	"	5,007	"	4,663	"
GWAGU	47	"	6,588	"	5,517	"
IBUKUAGU	64	"	22,827	"	20,051	"
KAINGUNUA	90	"	22,364	"	13,637	"
KAINUI	116	"	34,477	"	27,178	"
KAUPAGAUWOM	79	"	48,026	"	38,740	"
KEBAIKAMA	70	"	9,307	"	4,707	"
KEBAIMERI	56	"	13,333	"	8,674	"
KEBAIONONODNO	101	"	22,539	"	10,650	"
KIAGIGAUWOM	43	"	9,259	"	2,760	"
KIBI	52	"	10,110	"	7,857	"
KIBOGU	32	"	16,136	"	14,740	"
KOTINGGAM	48	"	15,252	"	14,143	"
KOMAGAM	56	"	14,915	"	12,957	"
KOMONDURUMO	37	"	31,960	"	24,227	"
KUBUNGIMAI	60	"	13,173	"	6,407	"
KUMAN	75	"	22,360	"	15,153	"
MAIMAGU	100	"	41,492	"	35,635	"
MANEKU	91	"	36,738	"	27,986	"
MARIME	30	"	11,623	"	9,968	"
MARIMEGAUWOM	158	"	58,394	"	41,263	"
MODNEM	79	"	22,883	"	21,159	"
MOROGU	68	"	20,251	"	15,405	"
PUGI	80	"	13,288	"	14,895	"
SUAGU	18	"	10,698	"	9,800	"
SUBA	93	"	11,737	"	9,958	"
SUBAMO	101	"	64,440	"	44,794	"
SUPAGAM	37	"	37,803	"	31,958	"
TABIAGAM	36	"	16,642	"	14,830	"
TONARAGU	36	"	14,635	"	9,825	"
WIRIBAIGAUWOM	53	"	10,613	"	3,307	"
<hr/>						
		2,619 growers	946,053 trees	707,241 mature.		

(b) Production figures for coffee are not available. However the District Agricultural Officer quotes one pound of dried coffee per mature tree per annum. This works out at about 707,300 lbs of coffee per annum, at current prices (15c per lb) valued at \$106,095-00.

(c) Using approved agricultural and processing techniques production could be doubled. Present mature trees should be producing 1,414,600 lbs of coffee per annum, valued at \$212,190-00.

(d) Sporadic market gardening is undertaken and it is estimated that 80 Chuave residents receive approximately \$1 per week for market produce. This works out at about \$4160 per annum.

(e) From information obtained in villages it is calculated that there are 47 residents involved in wage labour in and around the C.D., earning \$530 per fortnight, a total of \$13,780 per annum.

Cash earnings from sale of timber for firewood and bridges would be in the vicinity of \$600.

Transactions between residents in the area (eg sale of live-stock, bride price, trade store sales etc) are not included. Transactions with people outside the area surveyed would be in the vicinity of \$6000 (this figure would include deferred wages collected on completion of contracts.)

These figures are regarded as conservative as they only show what I have seen or have gathered from reliable information.

(f) The only Co-operative operating in the area is the Chimbu Coffee Co-operative based at Kundiawa. At present there seems to be widespread dissatisfaction with the Society; all sorts of accusations and unfounded statements having been made. This is discussed under 'Economic' in the Situation Report.

The total number of share-holders in the area is 620, with Capital of \$15,858 invested.

(g) My efforts to obtain information on possible entrepreneurs were, in many cases, thwarted by village leaders insisting that all residents hold an equal footing in the economic development of the area.

I regard the following as sufficiently conscientious to be regarded as entrepreneurs compared with other people in the area.

KIAGIGAUWOM	-	WI/GWI	- Owns large coffee, trade store, Dyna truck.
KAINUI	-	KAI/KUMANE	- Large coffee, fowls, ducks, goats, trade store.
KAINGUNUA	-	KEBAT/WERA	- Large coffee, pigs.
SUBA	-	BAIYA/KIO	- Coffee, trade store, pigs, 3 cattle, timber.
KUMAN	-	KUNO/EMERI	- Councillor. 5 coffee gardens (2-3000 trees), 6 goats, economic timber planted, trade store, passionfruit, fresh foods (especially citrus), fowls.
MODNEM	-	GOIKAMA/GERI	- Large coffee, 2 trade stores, Toyota Landcruiser, poultry, 20 pigs, 7 goats.
BOIKU	-	GESNA/YOBA	- Large coffee, 2 cattle, store, 5 pigs, fowls.
MANEKA	-	WANIME/MOGIA	- Large coffee, store, pigs, fowls.
MANEKA	-	KEM/NIME	- Large coffee, 15 pigs, vegetables.
	-	UBA/KEM	- Large coffee, store, 2 cattle, 5 pigs.
KIBOGU	-	GUNUA/ONOBIA	- Large coffee, store, 25 pigs, Toyota Landcruiser, Coffee buyer, shareholder in 'Roka Coffee' and 'Mamasu'.
KIBI	-	MAIMA/KWIAME	- Large coffee, 7 pigs, 10 fowls, trade store.
WIRIBAIGAUWOM	-	ALMUNO/WEMIN	- Large coffee, store, 5 turkeys, 15 fowls, 2 cattle, 10 goats.
MARIME	-	SUPA/AUWARE	- Councillor. Large coffee, store, 10 pigs, 10 turkeys, fowls.
AROKOMA	-	BAURUM/EREMUGOM	- Large coffee, Landrover (U/S), store, 12 pigs.

The simple family is the main source of labour, however those who own vehicles or the larger stores usually employ others as drivers or storemen.

(h) I tend to disagree with this section on the perusal of passbooks. I realize the value of information gained from this source but the people are reaching a level of sophistication whereby they resent revealing passbook balances to an officer of the Administration. This puts the officer in the unfortunate position of having to use such excuses as "checking if interest is due" or "correcting addresses etc" to gain access to books for the sole purpose of obtaining information on balances. With 200 people milling around an officer does not feel even half of them. On the occasions where I used an open approach no, or very few passbooks were seen.

Representations to banks would almost certainly prove fruitless as most books show addresses such as 'Chuave' and any figures would include balances from other Census Divisions. Checking addresses and account numbers at Chuave Agencies would be so time-consuming as to be prohibitive.

In view of the above I feel that at least 200 passbooks were not sighted and that \$2000-00 could safely be added to the balance figure given below.

The figures below include both Commonwealth Savings Bank and N.S.W. Savings Bank passbooks and are listed under 'rest-house' groupings.

(9)
(10)

<u>KEBAI</u>	-(3 sub-clans)	16 passbooks sighted.	Total balance \$ 56-88
<u>EMIGI</u>	-(3 sub-clans)	3 passbooks sighted.	Total balance \$ 213-00
		Not all seen.	
<u>MEBIMANGI</u>	-(2 sub-clans)	10 passbooks sighted.	Total balance \$ 98-02
		Not all seen.	
<u>MAIMO</u>	-(3 sub-clans)	11 passbooks sighted.	Total balance \$ 385-17
<u>AGUGU</u>	-(3 sub-clans)	No books seen.	
<u>KAU</u>	-(2 sub-clans)	14 passbooks sighted.	Total balance \$ 202-39
<u>GOMIA</u>	-(3 sub-clans)	60 passbooks sighted.	Total balance \$1649-56
<u>GUN</u>	-(3 sub-clans)	13 passbooks sighted.	Total Balance \$ 193-25
		Not all seen.	
<u>KEU</u>	-(9 sub-clans)	3 passbooks sighted.	Total balance \$ 52-27
XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	Not all seen!	
<u>MAINAMO</u>	-(2 sub-clans)	22 passbooks sighted.	Total balance \$ 646-26
<u>GOI</u>	-(4 sub-clans)	3 passbooks sighted.	Total balance \$ 63-82
		Not all seen.	

155 passbooks sighted. Total balance \$3560-62

(i) There is no evidence of any area difficulty in meeting tax obligations. Refusal to pay full tax at Kebai in September was investigated by the A.D.C. and myself and is discussed in the Situation Report under 'Political'.

(j) From the above, the average per capita income figure is calculated at \$ 14-00 per annum, more realistically shown as \$ 62-37 per male adult per annum.

(k) There is a ready market for coffee from the area, with several buyers operating regularly. The only handicap seems to be the grower's apparent unwillingness to accept falling prices from time to time.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) There is insufficient land available for any drastic increase in planting of tree crops. Most arable land is at present under coffee or is used from time to time for food crops on a shifting cultivation basis.

It is estimated from maps and ~~air~~ aerial photographs that about half of the C.D. is arable. This gives a figure of approximately 26,300 acres arable. To my knowledge, all male adults from the area hold land rights, thus giving a figure of 3320 landowners. This works out at an average of 7.9 acres of arable land per man.

Assuming that the present rate of about 22 male adult deaths per annum is continued for the next 16 years, giving 352 deaths, and knowing that there are at present 1561 males under 16 years of age, of which, at the present death rate, about 1500 will survive to adulthood, it can be tentatively estimated that there will be in the vicinity of 4,470 male adults with land rights in 1985, giving an average holding of 5.9 acres of arable land per man.

Admittedly many of these people will be employed outside the District but, if present customs continue, they will maintain their land rights in their villages. With the present natural increase rate in population this must pose a problem for the not-too-distant future.

(b) Market gardening could be increased slightly if demand warranted it. At present, produce is sold at small markets at Chuave and Mauro (Sinagina).

SITUATION REPORT - CHUAVE CENSUS DIVISION - PERIOD 1-6/70

(c) Wage earnings could be increased considerably by the establishment of commercial enterprises etc within the C.D. However the land shortage and general topography would hamper such establishments if they were to be substantial sized businesses.

At present there is a large, almost untapped workforce available in the villages. Labour towards the Highlands Labour Scheme is provided but this is only a small proportion of manpower available.

(d) The people seem basically satisfied with coffee and any proposals to introduce new crops would probably be met with extreme wariness. There is some interest in Passionfruit but this does not appear to be regarded as an economic crop by most Chuave residents.

Some interest is shown in the development of new economic trees for milling but the land shortage is likely to hamper efforts to make this any more than an effort to replace timber replaced from present stands.

(e) I believe the people have reached the stage where they have developed sufficiently in the economic field for their immediate needs and any suggestion of an increase in effort would be met with widespread disapproval.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The overall attitude towards Local Government is one of passive acceptance. Interest centres on the monetary gains the people feel they can make from the Council. There is sporadic interest in meetings but breaches of Council Rules are common and there seems to be a general feeling that the Council is doing nothing, or very little for the people and therefore the people ignore most of the recommendations or instructions made by the Council. This is discussed further in the Situation Report under 'Political'.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT. There is no evidence at present of any steady anti-Administration movements or feelings. However recent clashes between Administration staff and Council officials (See Sit. Report) may cause a deterioration in present relations.

(Q) ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES. There are no Hotels, Guest Houses, Service Stations or Workshops in the C.D. A Tavern is proposed for Chuave in the future. Fuel is sold by Collins and Leahy at Chuave. The Elimbari Council's workshop has been closed down. An expatriate mechanic at present resides at the Council and does private repairs to vehicles from the area.

If, upon investigation, it is decided that Councillors involved should be prosecuted, and they are found guilty, a serious rift between Councillors and the Administration is likely to occur. Although it has been emphasized that END OF AREA STUDY practices are illegal, Councillors seem to persist in extending their authority in an effort to become all-powerful.

It is difficult at present to gauge which side the majority of the people would take if the hegemony of the Council was weeded out because of these illegal practices. The general consensus of opinion is that people believed Councillors were within their rights to hear Courts and threaten taxpayers. If it is publicized that Councillors have been acting illegally it could lead to a complete breakdown in respect for Local Government. However, knowing some of the Councillors allegedly involved it could also mean that ill-feeling may be aroused against the Administration. SITUATION REPORT/...

(2)

SITUATION REPORT - CHUAVE CENSUS DIVISION - PATROL 1-69/70 CHUAVE.

INTRODUCTION.

Most information included hereunder was obtained through casual discussions and observations during the Patrol.

Some events very relevant to the Situation have occurred since the Patrol and these are included to bring the report up to date.

I found it difficult to engage the people in casual discussions right from the start and began making tape recordings of their traditional songs to engage their interest. Usually, casual discussions were entered into after a couple of hours of recording. I noticed more interest from the younger generation than in other areas I have patrolled and I feel this interest must be fostered by feeding in information at every opportunity.

Most casual discussions eventually turned towards monetary matters, and I came to the conclusion that the majority of people talking to me at night or after census were there because of some complaint involving money, in the hope that I would settle it in their favour if they gave me a hearing.

(A) INTRODUCTION POLITICAL.

The main aspect of the Political situation requiring comment is that currently being investigated by an officer from Kundiawa. It involves the Council Tax Review Committee and several other Councillors.

It is alleged that Councillors on the Tax Tribunal have been paying tax on behalf of absentees (even people a few minutes late) and then collecting double when the tax-payer appears. The amount of tax paid is returned to the Councillor and he demands the same amount again as 'interest'.

Although specific instances being investigated did not occur in this Census Division the information is included here because I feel strongly that further inquiries will prove that it has been occurring throughout the Sub-district.

'Kangaroo' Courts, going beyond arbitration, are also being investigated. It has been suspected for some time that Councillors and Committeemen have been extending their authority to the point of convening Court cases and levying fines. A specific instance occurred during tax collections at Gun. It is alleged that a Councillor witnessed several breaches of the Council's Pig Trespass Rule and then convened a 'Local Court', heard the cases and fined each of the owners \$5-00. In this instance the fines were paid into Council Revenue, but I have reason to suspect that this is not always the case.

If, upon investigation, it is decided that Councillors involved should be prosecuted, and they are found guilty, a serious rift between Councillors and the Administration is likely to occur. Although it has been emphasized many times that such practices are illegal, Councillors seem to persist in extending their authority in an effort to become all-powerful.

It is difficult at present to gauge which side the majority of the people would take if the hierarchy of the Council was weeded out because of these illegal practices. The general consensus of opinion is that people believed Councillors were within their rights to hear Courts and threaten taxpayers. If it is publicized that Councillors have been acting illegally it could lead to a complete breakdown in respect for Local Government. However, knowing some of the Councillors allegedly involved it could also mean that ill-feeling may be aroused against the Administration for intervening in a situation apparently accepted as normal by the majority of village people.

2/.

On the 24th of September the Council tax collectors met with opposition at Kebai. The Assistant District Commissioner and I visited the Patrol the following day to investigate. It appears that the people believed they did not have to pay full tax as they claim they had heard, through various people, that the M.H.A. Yauwe Wauwe had decided that \$6-00 was beyond the capabilities of most residents and they should pay \$4-00. After discussion the people decided they would pay full tax.

Part of the trouble lay with the tax Patrol not giving sufficient notice of their intention to collect at Kebai. There have been no other serious incidents related to tax this year.

Yauwe Wauwe has done very little contact work in the area. His last visit to most villages was before his re-election in 1968. The people have little idea of what is occurring in Parliament. Yauwe denies ever having told people that they did not have to pay full Council tax and Councillors have failed to prove otherwise.

I feel that the majority of Councillors are not regarded highly in their villages and many do not hold hereditary leadership status. The true leaders remain in the village to manipulate affairs as usual while the Councillor often acts as his pawn.

Knowledge of the machinery of Government seems to be slight. Talks covering most aspects of Political education were given in each village but the people showed only minor interest. Casual discussions on a wide range of subjects were met with more enthusiasm but were poorly attended. The average villager shows more interest in the immediate area and monetary problems than in the gravest Territory or overseas situation. He has little conception of the enormity of other land masses compared with the Territory, or more particularly his own District.

It is an inescapable fact that he often regards himself as the be-all and end-all of the Territory and is therefore very difficult to talk to. Constant contact with people of other Districts and visits to areas of varying degrees of economic development seems to do little to break down this feeling of self-importance.

Litigation and mitigation play an important part in the life of all residents. Village 'courts' and arguments are common place. Hours are spent sitting in groups haggling over compensation, bride price payments and land disputes. Arguments are usually extremely heated, probably as a release for emotions previously satiated by tribal warfare.

(C) SOCIAL

Schools and Aid Posts are sought after mainly as status symbols, or as a token repayment of taxes paid the Government. They are well maintained by village people.

(B) ECONOMIC

The average male adult does about 15 to 20 hours work per week at the most. Production could be doubled if their enthusiasm could be aroused. At present, women provide most of the labour for cash cropping (excluding clearing and planting) as well tending livestock and subsistence food gardens.

The generally rough terrain in the area will hamper further expansion of cash crops but present plantings are ample for immediate needs if correct methods of production are adopted. Steady movement of land, leaching and numerous outcrops of limestone also hinder further expansion.

As discussed in the Area Study, road access is a problem. The basis for a decent road network has been established but lack of maintenance prevents these roads from carrying the volume of traffic required for extensive expansion.

Although Co-operatives Officers have been collecting share capital for the Chimbu Coffee Co-operative for over 9 months, very little new capital has been received. There is a notable lack of confidence in the Society, due mainly to the fact that rebates have not been forthcoming as expected and coffee prices have dropped. Non members showed very little interest in the Society and Shareholders complained bitterly to the Patrol about the lack of profit. Education to foster and maintain interest in the Society has been emphasized for some time but the people have reached the stage where they 'switch off' as soon as the Society is mentioned.

At Mebimangi almost the whole crowd gathered for talks turned their backs on the Patrol while being addressed by the Co-operatives Officer. I told this group they could at least have the decency to hear him out or put forward some argument. They then brought forward all the standard arguments against the Society. This was blatant apathy and gives a warning of things to come. In theory the Society is supposed to be 'of the people' 'for the people', but because they did not want to hear some home truths about themselves they chose to completely ignore all members of the Patrol, and showed complete ignorance of even basic civility.

The predominant interest of the people as a whole is in monetary gain, by whatever means available. It has been observed that mourning as we know no longer exists. Genuine grief is overshadowed by the possibility of compensation or land rights coming to the deceased person's family.

Every small service has its price and self-help is almost non-existent. This is sickening when the untapped potential of the area is considered. All that is needed is effort on the part of the village people.

'Wealth' has come too quickly for the people to adjust their mental outlook, with the consequence that they will now do nothing into develop unless they can see immediate profit in it for them.

Some 'concern' has been expressed by Councilors with regard to the high rate of prostitution. Promiscuity seems to be condoned by many parents and a number of girls are regularly travelling the Highlands Highway with truck drivers. More are in the Loe area staying with labourers and 'working' either for themselves or on an organized basis for their relatives. All members of the Patrol were offered or approached by prostitutes at some stage or another.

The problem seems to be that Councillors and elders complain about prostitution, but are in some cases are the organisers of it. There does not appear to be anyone in the area sufficiently concerned about it to lay a complaint to the Police. It is condoned and even encouraged so is

(C) SOCIAL only a problem to the outsider. Councillor Kuno stated several weeks ago that the situation worried him and I put the onus on him to start the legal wheels turning.

Schools and Aid Posts are sought after mainly as status symbols, or as a token repayment of taxes paid the Council. They are not well maintained by village people.

Attendance at Schools is usually good. Trouble has been experienced recently at the Keu PTS where it is reported that 2 students died during the influenza epidemic. Many students have a record of absence since then. Several parents have been fined under the Council's Truancy Rule. It is believed the situation will return to normal when school resumes in 1970.

(D) GENERAL.

Aid Posts are utilized for the treatment of minor illnesses and injuries. The Chuave Hospital is staffed by an expatriate Health Education Officer Gr 2, an indigenous Medical Assistant and a number of Hospital Orderlies. Cases requiring surgery, X-Ray or attention by a Medical Officer are sent to Kundiawa.

There seems to be persistent reluctance to bring cases to the attention of Hospital staff until it is almost too late. I witnessed one case at Gomia where an old woman, unconscious, was being carried to Chuave on a stretcher, about $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour's walk. On my return trip an hour later I found the woman and stretcher lying in the sun while the bearers were in a trade store buying refreshments.

At Kau I received information that a girl was suspected of having contacted gonorrhoea. I wrote a note to the officer-in-charge of the hospital at Chuave and gave it to the father of the girl with instructions to take her immediately to Chuave (about 4 hours walk). The girl was carried in 24 days later in a serious condition which left hospital staff aghast.

When working with these people I constantly have the feeling that, no matter how great the effort put into education and training, the people are struggling under a handicap because of the great gap between economic and social development, and have come to the stage where they ignore most attempts by the Administration to improve the situation. They are basically content with the present blend of European and traditional laws and customs and do not appear to want to radically change this. Local customs appear to be predominant in the fields of financial gain, health, leisure and animal husbandry.

Traditional leaders appear to be gradually losing their influence but there is ~~strong evidence~~ little evidence of any other group taking over to a significant extent. The people seem to be entering a period of independence from leaders. Traditional leaders became leaders through prowess and oratory powers. With the establishment of European laws it is becoming increasingly difficult for men to prove their ability in warfare and orators are inclined to be wary of what they say to other people. Leaders who have proved themselves still hold influence over celebrations, land disputes marital relations and other village affairs but their sons will, more than likely, find themselves on an equal footing with their contemporaries.

Some 'concern' has been expressed by Councillors with regard to the high rate of prostitution. Promiscuity seems to be condoned by many parents and a number of girls are regularly travelling the Highlands Highway with truck drivers. More are in the Lae area staying with labourers and 'working' either for themselves or on an organized basis for their relatives. All members of the Patrol were offered or approached by prostitutes at some stage or another.

The problem seems to be that Councillors and elders complain about prostitution, but are in some cases the organizers of it. There does not appear to be anyone in the area sufficiently concerned about it to lay a complaint to the Police. It is condoned and even encouraged so is therefore only a problem to the outsider. Councillor Kuno stated several weeks ago that the situation worried him and I put the onus on him to start the legal wheels turning. To date he has not brought any evidence to light although it is common knowledge that girls from his own village are prostituting themselves regularly.

During the Patrol, B.C.G. and Coitre injections were administered by Public Health officers. There was no indication that the people appreciated the effort and expense put into this campaign by P.H.D. and this is a typical attitude towards most things done for the people.

(D) GENERAL.

The moon walk in ~~July~~ July was discussed casually in villages both from the information point of view and to find out what attitude the people would take to this feat. Most groups showed disbelief at first but finally seemed to accept the fact that it had happened, and expressed their admiration.


At Kebai, a village elder named Muga showed extreme concern. According to him the Rev. Pascoe of S.D.A. Moruma (near Kerowagi) forewarned his flock in the Kebai/Kamara area that this would happen. The belief at Kebai was that such action by the Americans was the cue for the holocaust to begin the destruction of the earth. I believe there were many conversions to the S.D.A. Mission in the few months prior to the landing. On the surface this appears like a cheap prophesy trick by Pascoe, knowing that eventually the moon walk would take place. However, Rev. Pascoe is no fool and I suspect that a lot of the story has been conceived in the minds of his followers, probably due to a lack of detail in what they were told. Investigations elsewhere may provide more substantial information. I attempted to get to the bottom of the story but do not feel satisfied that Muga's statements would stand up to questioning by Rev. Pascoe.

Some friction has been observed between Lutheran and Seventh Day Adventist adherents. One case of 'religious persecution' was tried in the Local Court as assault during the Patrol. It involved a S.D.A. man who shot and killed a pig which had intruded into his garden. The owner of the pig, a Lutheran, and several of his friends then attacked the garden owner, carried him to his house, forced a pig leg into his house and poured pig blood over him and his cooking utensils. There appears to be almost constant niggling between Lutheran and S.D.A. individuals, mainly with regard to pigs.

The Summer Institute of Linguistics have a manned station at Mainamo, run by Americans Robin Therman and his wife. They appear to be keeping within limits of their main task of reducing the language to writing. To my knowledge they do not hold, or attend religious services in the village.

CONCLUSION

The Patrol was not an enjoyable one due to the attitudes of the people towards improvement. They do not seem to want to improve and can be extremely obnoxious towards an officer conducting a normal Patrol. The work required to bring them to the stage where they can be called a close-knit, rapidly expanding community is considerable.


 (I.M. BATES)
 Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'B'

LIST OF VICTIMS PRESENTED

NAME	APPENDIX 'A'	DATE OF BIRTH
KABATIMBA	1944	
KUNJONGIMAI	1946	
	1937	
	1941	
	1933	

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE.

With regard to my comments under 'Census' in the Area Study, this appendix is not calculated accurately, due to two factors.

1) Many children born in the area are given to friends or relations soon after birth and lengthy arguments have to be entered into to determine the true parents. Many women noted as pregnant in 1968 deny they were pregnant, while others claim to have been pregnant when the pregnancy should have been noted but was not.

2) Census Registers used by the Patrol are, at the time of writing, in the field with Council Tax Patrols.

The only death of a child under 1 year was that born to MIAGU KUMAN of IBUKUAGO. It was stillborn. This gives a neo-natal mortality rate of Nil per hundred.

SUBA	KIAGI ANAI	1948
KUNJAN	MAI SURAGE	1944
	MAUWI BUNTO	1938
	PAPA MESTER	1946
PUGI	KOI I YU	1942
ARUNGAM	WENIN BARE	1933
	PO'NG DIAI	1933
	PAPA NINGA	1943
	KOI MAHA	1948
AGINEM	CORAI MAUWIO	1944
	NIKANON AMU	1945
	BAUNDE KAIKAI	1941
IBUKUAGO	MIAGU KUMAN	1935
	BORO MALA	1934
KYEDU	KENES CIBMAI	1932
	GUMAKAI KAM'VE	1930
MAHEKU	LWINGGA KIRAI	1932
	TAURA KUKU	1951 (unmarried)
MOROGU	MAINE KUMU	1935
MAIMACHU	KEMINE SIPA	1939
KIBI	SIGI TOGUA	1935
	DINI GOLOM	1930
	KAPTUM WELIN	1922
	MUNTANA WABO	1924
WIRIBATGAUWOM	YANTOM YAUH	1949
	INE KAIRA	1943
	MAINE NIME	1934
	GALKA GORO	1932
DUANGGAUWOM	GUNGA GORO	1930
	BAWO TOGUA	1930
KO'EGAM	GIRIKUA GIBA	1928
KOMAGAM	KIAGE BAINAM	1944
	SALIDET WEMIN	1925
SUPACAM	NORAI'A MORI	1946
	BOMAI YAKI	1931
MAKIME	NORI KARI	1935
GORUGU	BAMIGWA KARI	1940
	MUGO DAIRE	1943
	BIEGMO KIRAI	1940
	KAURA NON	1940
	ERUM FORT	1935
	KAMU KIRAI	1940
	INGA CING	1938

(2)

APPENDIX 'B'

LIST OF VISIBLE PREGNANCIES

<u>SUB-CLAN</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>
KEBALMERI	WAGE KAUPA	1944
KUBUNGILAI	DI SINE	1946
	BONGWA DUMA	1937
KEBALONORONO	KAI KWIAME	1941
	DUA NEMKAMA	1933
KIAGIGAUWOM	GARIGE NOWI	1932
	KWAGO GOLAL	1944
	DU UBA	1944
	WAUWE BAMO	1928
	MUNUMO KIAGI	1945
	DIGA TEINAMAU	1944
MARIMEGAUWOM	BEBE KIXIX MAUWO	1943
KEBAIKAME	OGAI KOIBA	1946
	KOMAI AMJ	1945
KAINUI	BAUO NOAI	1941
	DI KAMTAI	1935
	MAUME KUMUNO	1928
KAINGUNUA	YARIUM GENI	1939
	OGAN NUMOI	1946
	PANLI IBU	1933
	KIAGI AWAI	1948
SUBA	MAI BURAGE	1944
KUMAN	MAUWI DINOGO	1938
	PAPA MEGUMA	1946
PUIGI	KOI'I YERI	1942
ARUNGAM	WEMIN BARE	1933
	PONO DIAU	1933
	PAPA NIRUA	1943
	KOI MAMA	1948
MOQDNEM	GORAI MAUWIO	1944
	NIKAMUN AMU	1945
	BAUNDE KAIKAI	1941
IBUKUAGU	MIAGU KUMAN	1933
	BORO MALA	1934
BOIKU	KENES GIBMAI	1932
	GUMAKAMA KAMANE	1930
MANEKU	KWINOGA KIRAI	1932
	WAURA KUKU	1951 (unmarried)
MOROGU	MAINE KUMO	1935
MAIMAGU	KEMINE SUPA	1929
KIBI	BIGI TOGUA	1945
	DINI GOIOM	1930
	KAPIUM WEMIN	1922
	MUNTAWA WABO	1924
WIRIBAIGAUWOM	YARIOM YAUN	1948
	INE KAUEA	1943
	MAINE NIME	1934
	GARIA GORO	1932
DUANGGAUWOM	GUNGA GORO	1930
	BAWO YOGUA	1930
KOINGAM	GIRIKUA GEBU	1928
KOMAGAM	KIAGE BAINAM	1944
	WALIDEI WEMIN	1925
SUPAGAM	WOMAI'A MORI	1926
	BOMAI YAME	1931
MARIME	NORI KARI	1933
GORUGU	BARIOWA KARI	1940
	MOGO DAIRE	1943
	DINOMO KUM	1940
	KAUWA KON	1940
	ENUM PONO	1945
	KABIU NIME	1945
	IROA OINO	1938

2

tion Register

2/.

Area Patrolled

KAUPAGAUWOM	WAURE TEINE	1949
	KABU BAINA	1941
	KWAGO TEINE	1943
TABIAGAM	KORAI WEE OPO	1947
KOMONDURUMO	WEMIN IRA	1936
	ME IRUM	1930
	ME AMOI	1930
	MORAUWA DEGABO	1950
	AMUMO GAIMA	1933
AROKOMA	WAINA KOROWA	1940
	MOI TOIRI	1922
SUBAMO	MORI MUNUM	1943
	MALA TOAIRO	1940
	KARENA KABA	1945
GOMIAMERI	MUNGAI BONIGI	1948
GAWA	GERI MORI	1948
	PANDAI MIOPA	1947
	DINI WINIU	1932
TONARAGU	MAINE MIORI	1945
GWAGU	MEGENA NIN	1928
	DUMA KIAGO	1928

A Total of 84 pregnancies noted. The average age of the above pregnant women is 31.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

PATROL REPORT No. 2 OF 1969/70, CHUAVE
CHUAVE SUB DISTRICT

CHIMBU DISTRICT.

ELIMBARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY G.B.FINDLAY, P.O.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL
AID POST SUPERVISOR(PART)
INTERPRETER
R.P.N.G. CONSTABLE KUA.

DURATION OF PATROL + 18/9/69 to 21/10/69.

DATE AND DURATION OF LAST D.D.A. PATROL IN AREA.

6/1/69 - 17/1/69 8 days.

OBJECT OF PATROL. REVISE CENSUS, CONDUCT AREA STUDY, GENERAL
ADMINISTRATION.

POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED. 14,029

MAP ATTACHED

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER ENCLOSED.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Ann Shing Dilea

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67-18-18

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

20th January, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

PATROL NO. CHUAVE 2/69-70

Your reference 67-3-4 of 2nd January, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual
Census and Area Study by Mr. G.B. Findlay, Patrol
Officer, to ELIMBARI Census Division.

Whilst this report contains little that is really
new or different, it does provide a fairly reasonable
assessment of the present situation in the Elimbari area.
The covering comments supplement the main matters raised
by Mr. Findlay to give a clearer, overall picture.

The long paragraphs in this report are hard to read,
and even harder to follow. Mr. Findlay would be well
advised to study the lay-out and presentation of some of
the good reports that come from your District and then
amend his reporting style accordingly.

(S.J. PEARSALL)

a/Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.

c.c. Mr. G.B. Findlay,
Sub-District Office,
CHUAVE. Chimbu District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process it
is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still
expected to participate fully in its extension at every
opportunity.

67. 18. 18. (27)

CENSUS

The situation in the Division seems reasonable except for the obvious impact of the influenza epidemic. From Mr. Findlay's description of weather conditions at the time, it is surprising that there were not more deaths despite the efforts of Mr. Findlay and the health teams which worked so effectively to combat the epidemic.

Once again it is apparent that you have not taken note of the requirements of the Secretary, Department of the Administrator on the subject of Census. I refer to you Circular 14-2-0 of 14th October, 1969, distributed to all stations, on the subject of Census and Village Population Registers. Mr. Findlay has failed to submit the Summary required under Para. 3 (xi) of that circular.



(L.J. DOOLAN)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

↙
c.c. The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Copies of Report, Census Figures, Area Study etc., are forwarded for your information and records, please together with copies of A.D.C. Chuave's comments.

L.J. Doolan
(L.J. DOOLAN) 6.
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

26

CENSUS

The situation in the Division seems reasonable except for the obvious impact of the influenza epidemic. From Mr. Findlay's description of weather conditions at the time, it is surprising that there were not more deaths despite the efforts of Mr. Findlay and the health teams which worked so effectively to combat the epidemic.

Once again it is apparent that you have not taken note of the requirements of the Secretary, Department of the Administrator on the subject of Census. I refer to you Circular 14-2-0 of 14th October, 1969, distributed to all stations, on the subject of Census and Village Population Registers. Mr. Findlay has failed to submit the Summary required under Para. 3 (xi) of that circular.

REPORT ON CENSUS 2-1969/70
A.D.C. CHUAVE

Thank you for the above report of a Census taken at the District Census Division, and your covering comments dated 14th November, 1969.

SITUATION REPORT

Local Government Council House: I agree with Mr. (L.J. DOOLAN) that there is a definite need for the services of Councilors. It is possible that the District Local Government assistance with respect to other methods and even supply the services c.c. The Secretary, Dept. of the Administrator, KONE DOBU.

Education: The school presently staffed by Mission teachers was, I understand, closed for some time. Copies of Report, Census Figures, Area Study etc., are forwarded for your information and records, please together with copies of A.D.C. Chuave's comments.

Health: The picture in the District is very little different from other areas in this District. The epidemic nature of the pandemic is during a week or two in which it has a marked effect on health except in the case of a few individuals who could readily communicate their disease to others.

There does seem to be a need for more (L.J. DOOLAN) health provisions of District Councils and District Commissioners, Health Extension Officers and Health Education Officers. It is suggested to pull out such staff from the District who are proved inadequate in this role. An educational programme would also yield results, but the Department of Public Health also has staff inadequacies which preclude their giving specialist assistance.

AREA STUDY

Much of the information here is contained in the situation report and Mr. Findlay's comments. It is suggested that Mr. Findlay should be reporting difficulties.

Had Mr. Findlay examined area studies such as that submitted by Mr. Bates (No. 1 of 1969/70) when preparing his own report, I am confident that a much better job would have resulted.

He has collected several buildings, and in others such as housing, literacy and economy of the area he has taken short cuts and has not given the required information.

Could you confirm the fact that there should be a further page (3) to end the area study. Part of the copies of this report include a section on accommodation, services and facilities, or a conclusion, as I believe there may be a page missing.

67-4

25
District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIANA.

2nd January, 1970.

Assistant District Commissioner,
CHUAVE.

PATROL REPORT CHUAVE 2-1969/70

G.B. FINDLAY P.O.

Thank you for the above report of a Census Patrol of the Elibari Census Division, and your covering comments 67-1-2 of 12th December, 1969.

SITUATION REPORT

Local Government Councillors: I agree with Mr. Findlay that there is a definite need for education of Councillors and Ward Committee members. It is probable that the Regional Local Government Office could offer assistance with subject matter and methods and even supply the services of their Training Officer. The venue for the Courses would ideally be MOGOMA, the site for the proposed 'satellite' Council Chambers.

Education: The KURERE school presently staffed by Mission teachers was, I understand, erected by the Council without first consulting the District Inspector of Education or the D.O.O. about staff availability. Even at this stage the District Inspector is not able to predict whether or not he can staff Kurere with Admin. Teachers.

Health: The picture in the Elibari is very little different from other areas in this District. The Personal habits of the people such as sharing a smoke or edible items do not have a marked effect on health except in the case of a tubercular person who could readily communicate his disease to others.

There does seem to be a need for enforcement of the usual common-sense provisions of Council Hygiene and Sanitation Rules, Aid Post Orderlies, Health Extension Officers and Health Education Orderlies can be empowered to police such rules thus circumventing the Councillor who has proved inadequate in this role. An educational programme would also yield results, but the Department of Public Health also has staff inadequacies which preclude their giving specialist assistance.

AREA STUDY

Much of the information here is contained in the Situation Report and Mr. Findlay's apparent aversion to short paragraphs makes assessment of his reporting difficult.

Had Mr. Findlay examined area studies such as that submitted by Mr. Bates (No. 1 of 1969/70) when preparing his own report, I am confident that a much better job would have resulted.

He has deleted several headings, and in others such as Leadership; Literacy and Economy of the Area he has taken short cuts and has not given the required information.

Would you confirm the fact that there should be a further Page (9) to end the area study. None of the copies of this report exhibit a section on Accommodation, Services and Facilities, or a Conclusion, so I believe there may be a page missing.

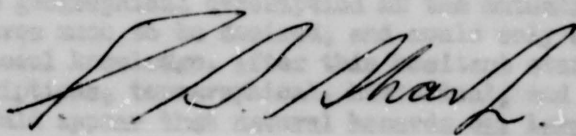
27

5. I do not wish to reiterate previous comments on political education, however I am pleased to note that Patrol Officer Findlay does place a large proportion of the blame for the lack of political knowledge on the people themselves. I am also interested to see that their rudeness is not only confined to Europeans, but extends into the barriers of their own society. It can therefore be stated that the political situation in the Elibari is the same as for other census divisions.

6. The census figures appended are interesting, due to the influenza epidemic there has been recorded a high death rate in the 46 and over age bracket. Compared with the Namaiyufa census division the 0 to 5 year death rate is serious, and points to the fact that there is little or no pre-natal, ante-natal or infant welfare care being carried out. Still on population Patrol Officer Findlay is to be congratulated on the way in which he carried out Health education, and his assistance to the two Health patrols working in the Elibari during the 'flu epidemic.

7. The psychology of the Chuave is difficult to understand, to wit, European trade stores selling goods for less than locally owned stores, and yet the people do not wish to have any further expatriate building stores, and are energetically attempting to have those already established removed.

8.. For your information and necessary action please.



(E.S. Sharp.)
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-2

Division of District Administration,
CHUAVE.... Chimbu District.

12 December, '69.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDLAWA.

PATROL REPORT CHUAVE 2/69-70

ELIMBARI CENSUS DIVISION.

Enclosed is the above numbered Report covering an Area Study, and Situation Report submitted by Patrol Officer Findlay. Associated camping allowance claims are also enclosed.

2. For a junior Officer the report is extremely well composed, and contains a wealth of information. Statistics found scattered throughout the tone would have been of more value if shown as an appendix, or clearly set out in the body of the report. However they do indicate that Patrol Officer Findlay has delved into the subject matter, and the setting out of reports will surely improve with experience.

3. The geographical description of the situation of the Census division leaves much to be desired, and could only be located by a person with local knowledge. After this hesitant start the remainder of the descriptions, topographical, historical, and social are quite adequate. It would appear that natural hazards eg. large rivers are no deterrents to social affiliations, and it is found in the southern Elimbari that the people have strong ties with those people living in the Iufa Sub-District even though divided by the Twa River. Consequently this group associate themselves with the dissident Yandine, Namaiyufa people when overtures of breaking away from the Elimbari Council are made. The site therefore for a second meeting hall for the Council is easily determined, and must be constructed at Mogoma situated very nearly in the centre of these two groups.

4. Unlike the other two census divisions of the Sub-District school facilities available are being made use of. It would appear that there has been unwisdom planning in regard to school placements. This census division having 44% of the total sub-district population has one Administration school only, all other educational institutions are Mission controlled. I say mission controlled as the liase between the Administration, through the Council, and the mission in regard to the school at Kurere has been most unsatisfactory, and the position will not be remedied until the Administration staff this school. The Catholic mission at Wangai now have a female European full time at their school. An interesting point at this juncture being the complaint by the Priest in charge of Wangai that the eligible female children are not being allowed to avail themselves of any educational pursuit. It would appear that if the Elimbari people were given the same opportunity for schooling as the other census divisions their attitude would be the same as exists in these divisions.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

22

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

Division
~~Department~~ of District Administration,
CHUAVE....Chimbu District.

16 September, '69.

Mr. G.B. Findlay,
Patrol Officer,
CHUAVE.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - ELIMBARI

CENSUS DIVISION.

You have been posted temporarily to the Chuave Sub-District to enable the completion of the Sub-District census, area studies, and situation reports. A.D.O. Wilson commenced this patrol, however he did not do Census being engaged in the first instance in organising the preliminaries for R.D. on the Keu Monono road.

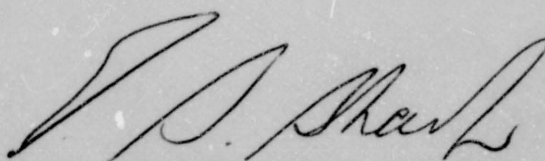
2. You are familiar with the area so will not enter into its' description. During the course of your patrol you will achieve and/or follow the instructions listed below:

- (a). Revise the census making sure you reconcile your figures with those of the last Census.
- (b). An area study and situation report will also be done in accordance with Headquarters circular 67-1-0 dated 21 June, '68, the Office copy of this Circular is in the Patrol Officers Room. Please read this carefully prior to departure, during the course of your patrol, and prior to compiling your report.
- (c). Carry on with road organisation for Rural Development, consult our file 1-2-5 in conjunction with A.D.O. Wilson. During the course of your patrol you will have to liaise with P.O. Bates re. delivery of materials.
- (d). Pay attention to village hygiene and sanitation, and attempt to improve Social conditions in the villages.
- (e). Carry on with our Political education programme, any method of extension which may appear to be holding the interest of the people report on and elaborate the technique.
- (f). Consult with Co-operatives Officer Wells regarding the type of propaganda he would like you to put over for and on behalf of the Chimbu Coffee Co-operative.
- (g). Encourage Highland Labour volunteers, make sure there is no over recruiting in villages.
- (h). Deal with any complaints, and Administrative matters within your jurisdiction.
- (i). Do not make promises we can not keep.
- (j). Do not travel on religious days.
- (k). Obtain a monetary allowance for carrier payments.

(21)

- (l). Select a member of the Constabulary, and an Interpreter to accompany you.
- (m). Distribute any mail.
- (n). Submit your report in accordance with Hq. Circular 67-1-0 dated 21 June, '68, volume one of Departmental Standing Instructions, Chimbu District Hq. Circular memos. on file on our 67-1-1.

3.. Wishing you a successful, and enjoyable patrol.



(E.S. Sharp.)
Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL DIARY

20

CHUAVE PATROL No. 3 of 1969/70

- 18.9.69. Departed Chuave for Sua at 0900. Talked with Councillor Tabai and Committee advising them of census beginning to-morrow.
- 19.9.69. 0745 left rest house to inspect market at Moguma. Arrived 0835 and returned after lunch. Census of Bimeri, Wanemegori, Miori. Finished census then heard disputes till 1700.
- 20.9.69. 1000 Census of Wasimegu and Ainagu. After lunch inspected villages down towards Waghi river.
- 21.9.69. Sunday Observed.
- 22.9.69. Left Sua 0915 arrived Karawiri 1015. Commenced census of Goro Table No.3, Dereperengwa 1. Finished 1345, heard disputes till 1500.
- 23.9.69. 1045 Started meeting. Spoke about Duties of Council and Ward Committees. Tax mentioned as coffee prices down on last year. Census of Koi, Kougam, Mangkibi, finished at 1400. Heard some disputes till 1500. Walked to Mangkibi and other villages to inspect them. Returned at 1800.
- 24.9.69. 0945 Census of Kabutine, Dereperengwa 2, after meeting about council, H.L.E., roads, tax. Finished at 1200. Walked to Pimuri at 1330.
- 25.9.69. 1000 Census after meeting of Puremei, Kid-Ino, finished at 1400. Heard disputes till 1500. Inspected villages at Pei arrived back at 1730, more disputes until 1830.
- 26.9.69. Meeting and census at Tari, Kirima, Kiragu finished at 1100 then inspected villages.
- 27.9.69. 1000 Meeting on council matters and rules then census of Bimaigu, Kobbowa finished at 1230. Left Pimuri 1315 arrived Korurume 1430.
- 28.9.69. Sunday walked to villages.
- 29.9.69. 1000 Meeting then census of Bandi, Emimi, ~~Wanmuga~~, Toguamaemere. Finished at 1330, heard disputes till 1530.
- 30.9.69. 0900 Meeting held on council and other matters. 1000 Census of Wanmuga 1, Wanmuga 2, Mogomane. Finished 1230 then heard disputes till 1400. Visited Wangoi Catholic Mission and talked with Father Franz Behrla, returned at 1600 to hear disputes till 1730.
- 30.9.69.
- 1.10.69. 0830 Walked to Wangoi to look at new buildings at school, New church being erected from iron framework welded on site. Father concerned about poor attendance at school. 1000 left Wangoi for Kuruguri via Gogo. Rest house and surroundings needed repair so continued on to Kurere. Heard disputes till 1800.
- 2.10.69. Meeting and census of Yorugu finished 1345 then arbitrated in minor disputes.
- 3.10.69. Looked at villages till 1200. After lunch census of Kumom, Kiraigu, Aurugu finished by 1500. Heard disputes, watched marriage ceremony in the village.
- 4.10.69. Inspected market on the road past Kuruguri, very dirty and high priced. Left at 1130, returned to Kurere, Felt sick. Packed cargo and moved on to Girio. Went to bed as I had a temperature and was having hot and cold shivers together with a constriction in the chest area. It seemed as though I had caught the virus that was so prevalent in the area.
- 5.10.69. Sunday observed, spent day in bed recovering from flu.
- 6.10.69. Meeting and census started at 0930 of Kama, Maina, Gaiom, Girimai finished at 1200. Looked at village Aura, Emeragam 2.
- 7.10.69. 0930 Meeting held and census of Komunggam, Emeragam 2, Aura found part of Aura had not been rewritten. Walked to Kuruguri
- 8.10.69. 0930 Meeting held at Kuruguri, then census revision of Koibori Tablekaupa, Table 2,. Inspected villages and listened to some disputes.
- 9.10.69. 0900 Census of Nime and Gorokabugam. Walked to villages on ridge overlooking path leading down to Waghi river.

PATROL DIARY Cont.

(19)

- 10.10.69. Walked to Gogo inspecting road and villages.
11.10.69. Walked to market at Kuruguri at 0930. Market-place covered in mud with pigs allowed to walk about freely, very unclean conditions. Returned to Gogo at 1030.
1 12.10.69. Sunday, walked to Aurabori through villages and returned on the road. The camp at Aurabori in state of disrepair so not able to go there to conduct census.
13.10.69. 0930 Meeting and census of Noriom and Saglom finished at 1300. Heard disputes.
14.10.69. 1000 Meeting and census of Kurubandi, Kumogere Yori Kaupa finished at 1300. Listened to disputes till 1700. Walked to Girio to inspect road after I had advised the people of the new work needed to be done. Arrived Girio at 1830 returned to Gogo in soaking rain by 1945.
15.10.69. 0940 Meeting and census of Morisime, Kumogere Yori, Korul, Table 1, finished by 1330. Feeling effects of chill from previous afternoon, with bad head cold and cough.
16.10.69. Unable to speak so Interpreter Teine talked to the people then two men who could read called the census books of Keougu and Aremaku with the book of Emeregam 1 missing.
17.10.69. Waited for vehicle to return to Chuave. Started walking vehicle arrived at Morisime.
21.10.69. Went by vehicle to Aurabori to do census of Emeregam 1. Went by Collins & Leahy vehicle to Girio to finish the census of the Aura book. Left Girio at 1600 in the Govt. car to return to Chuave in pouring rain at 1830.

Finish of patrol.

When I returned to Chuave I was given the book as the official ward committee of that ward. In the time of the ward committee being given to me, extra people were also given badges also since then the council president had been under the impression that he had the power to create extra committeemen as he wished. By the end of the patrol I had collected eight badges that should not have been distributed and returned badges to others that had been taken from them without a proper election.

Originally it was thought that it would be beneficial if the ward committee were given specific tasks to look after in assisting their councillor. As a result one man was given the duty of maintaining work on the road. As each man has a mark of his own to look after it was the duty of the ward committee to inspect the road and report if any was failed to repair their section of the road. The councillor could then take action against the offender under Sect. 6 Rule 5/68. But this was told them last year has been forgotten and as a result no work is being done on road maintenance and the road as a result of this and the steady rains over the last months is in a very poor condition, worse I think than at any time for many years.

Another committeeman was given the job of assisting the councillor in taking care of the people's business interests. The people of this area have only one cash crop of significance and that is their coffee. Their own gardens from which they obtain their food from day to day can certainly be classified as a business concerning every-body. The other major business and the one that causes the majority of troubles is the raising of their pigs. The third thing that could be called a business is the native owned trade stores operating in the villages. The female ward committee were given the task of maintaining hygiene and sanitation in the villages the other one to assist any persons who were staying in or near their villages teaching their children or looking after the sick or people from the various missions who were there to help them.

Unfortunately, however their very little knowledge of these guide lines and nobody knew exactly what was expected of them. Where it was obvious that the roads had not been effectively worked on, countless disputes concerning pig spoiling gardens were heard which meant that the people were left being refused to be allowed to fence them by preventing their pigs from breaking into other small gardens and causing damage that always ended in the owner of the pig having to pay compensation. Other matters concerning council matters were frequently brought to me when they should have been dealt with at council level and presented accordingly.

(8)

SITUATION REPORT.
ELIMBARI CENSUS DIVISION.
CHUAWE SUB-DISTRICT.

1. POLITICAL.

Local Government.

The Elimbari Local Government Council is now running in its third term with 17 of its Councillors and 68 of its Ward Committee being elected from the 17 wards in the Elimbari Census Division. Last year I was present at the holding of the elections in this area and workings of the Council, Councillors, Ward Committees, was explained in detail to all the electors prior to the holding of the election. Also pre-election patrols went over these matters fully. On returning to this area I found that nearly everything that had been explained so thoroughly before had either been forgotten, misunderstood, or just not enforced.

Each census taking was preceded by a meeting which usually lasted from an hour to an hour and a half and 80% of this time was spent on explaining once more the workings and aims of their Council. Over the seventeen wards it was found that the ward committees had been changed around without a re-election, and that in some cases there were three men and one woman instead of the two and two which had been voted on and accepted by the Councillors. Another instance of how much the council laws are misunderstood was noticed when it was found that some wards had five or six ward committee when only four were agreed upon and only four have their names in the book as the official ward committee of that ward. It appears that at the time of the ward committees being given their badges several extra people were also given badges also since then the council president had been under the impression that he had the power to create extra committeemen as he wished. By the end of the patrol I had collected eight badges that should not have been distributed and returned badges to others that had been taken from them without a proper election.

Originally it was thought that it would be beneficial if the ward committee were given specific tasks to look after in assisting their councillor. As a result one man was given the duty of maintaining work on the road. As each man has a mark of his own to look after it was the duty of the ward committee to inspect the road and report if any men failed to repair their section of the road. The councillor could then take action against the offender under Sect. 6 Rule 5/68. But what was told them last year has been forgotten and as a result no work is being done on road maintenance and the road as a result of this and the steady rains over the last months is in a very poor condition, worse I think than at any time for many years.

Another committeeman was given the job of assisting the councillor in taking care of the peoples' business interests. The people of this area have only one cash crop of significance and that is their coffee. Their own gardens from which they obtain their food from day to day can certainly be classified as a business concerning every-body. The other major business and the one that causes the majority of troubles is the raising of their pigs. The third thing that could be called a business is the native owned trade stores operating in the villages. The female ward committees were given the task of maintaining hygiene and sanitation in the villages the other one to assist any persons who were staying in or near their villages teaching their children or looking after the sick or people from the various missions who were there to help them.

Unfortunately, however there was very little adherence to these guide lines and nobody knew exactly what was expected of them. Everywhere it was obvious that the roads had not been effectively worked on, countless disputes concerning pigs spoiling gardens were heard which meant that the people were not being enforced to rebuild old fences thereby preventing their pigs from breaking into other mens' gardens and causing damage that always ended in the owner of the pig having to pay compensation. Other matters concerning council matters were frequently brought to me when they should have been dealt with at council level and prosecuted accordingly.

Several times during the patrol it was mentioned that some of the people wished that the council tax be brought down to the old rate of \$4.00 because they were not being paid the same prices as the previous years for their coffee. This fact of falling prices was explained to them as being a result of several factors the over-riding one being that coffee was bought and sold on the world market and therefore was susceptible to variations in price owing to the fluctuations in supply and demand of coffee. Another reason for the fall can be attributed to the poor quality of dry coffee bean being offered for sale to the buyers from this area. The owners of coffee gardens are not very methodical about caring for their crop. Trees need proper shade and weeding and pruning from time to time. When the bean is ripe it should be picked and dried as soon possible. Instead, however, trees are not sufficiently shaded, are never weeded or pruned, and when the time comes for picking it might be done once a week or a fortnight and then over ripe and green beans are put together, pulped by hand or machine then left in the sun to dry. Because the coffee is not looked after then it stands to reason that when it is processed then it will be of a low grade and not worth so much or be as desirable on the world market. This having been explained I then told the people that the council depended on tax to maintain its work. New schools built in their area had to be staffed and houses provided for the teachers, books had to be purchased for the children to learn reading and writing. Other council commitments had to be continued, for example, aid posts, roads, Chimbu Construction Unit Pool subsidy, purchase of new tractors and other equipment. It was shown that without this money collected from the people there would be no way for the area to develop and the people would have to go back to their old ways.

2. Local Government Councillors.

There are 17 councillors for the 17 wards in this census division. The 14029 people are located at 8 rest houses Sua, Karawiri, Pimuri, Kororume, Girio, Kurere, Kuruguri, Gogo, Aurabori not now in a proper condition to stay at. I have been in this census division on many occasions and I believe that one of the problems is the system of the councillors enforcing the council rules. If they wish to remain in their position they have to remain in good relations with their electors and they cannot do so if they have to continually put them to court for offences against council rules, what happens then is that the councillors do not enforce the rules so they can stay in favour with the people and be re-elected next term. Pigs are one of main troubles in this area when they are allowed to walk around freely they manage to get into gardens and destroy coffee trees or potatoes. There are council rules forbidding pigs to be in the village but the pigs can be found there because the rule is not enforced. The only solution to this problem would be to have specially appointed men who would act as council police. They would have to be selected and given the authority to act in this position. If this could be instigated then the councillors could start acting as they were meant to, as the spokesman for that area letting the wishes of his electors be known at the council meetings and then bringing back what business came up at the meetings to be discussed with his electors. Otherwise as things are at the moment I can't see how things at the village level can improve. When something goes wrong the people blame the councillor saying that he is lazy and never goes around to them telling them what should be done, on the other hand the councillor says that he is always talking to the people telling them of the rules but the people never listen to him. The reason that they don't listen to him is that they know that if they disobey him they won't go to court because the councillor wants to remain friends with his electors.

It was noticed during the previous elections that some councillors were elected because they came from the village with the most electors and not because they were the unanimous choice of all the villages. Therefore it is fairly widespread that the councillor only has some influence over his immediate clan grouping. Other men who nominated for the elections and lost because they represented fewer people might make a better job of councillor but they don't have the chance to try. These men usually become the ward committees but they become a little

discouraged when they see that the councillor is paid for his work but they are not.

Another problem seems to be that some of the councillors and most of the ward committees did not have much of an idea of what they should be doing. It might be useful if at least every six months there was a course or school of some kind, held within the council attended by the councillors, ward committees, representatives from Sub-District office, Departments of Health, Forestry, Agriculture Stock and Fisheries, Co-operatives to let the people know what their respective departments had planned for the following six months. At least this way there would be a chance for the councillors and committee-men to know in advance what was planned and advise the people concerned what was expected of them to ~~help~~ help with the project. At present some times schemes are begun without the people realising that they are supposed to be involved and therefore they are unwilling to assist.

3 House of Assembly.

The House of Assembly is being brought to the people by way of the radio. Those who own radios, usually the councillor at least plus several others in a village are the only ones in contact with the news of the new laws passed and other events taking place while the House is sitting. No particular interest is shown because not many laws have any real effect on the day to day lives of the people. At the moment the people are solely involved with the every-day task of feeding themselves, their children and their pigs. Those who are aware of the House of Assembly are few and they are oblivious to its procedure and legislation.

4 Member of the House Of Assembly.

The Member for the Chuave Sub-District is Yauwe Wauwe from the Nambaiyufa census division and unfortunately confines himself to his own area where he runs a trade store with a liquor licence, has a cattle project, raises some chickens and owns a vehicle that he uses to buy coffee and supply his trade store. He attends all the meetings that involve him in Kundiawa and attends all the sittings of the House. He tries to take an active part in affairs when the House is sitting by asking questions on the development of his electorate. However, the problem appears to be that Yauwe does not inform his electors after returning from a sitting. This is partly the fault of the people as they are not interested in what Yauwe has to say they do not turn up when he wants to speak to them as a result he seldom bothers to go out of his area to let people know what he and the House are doing.

5 Political Education.

On the patrol it was attempted at all opportunities to explain how the political system functioned. I attempted to explain again the way in which the council worked. They were told if they had a wish or query they only had to advise their councillor what their wishes were so he could bring up the subject at the next meetings, or go straight to the particular department involved. Then the question could be dealt with by the concerned department or committee and their decision could be brought back by the councillor and given to the people. The different functions of the various committees was explained how there was a planning board then advisory committee, to see if a scheme was needed or if funds were available to put it into action.

The question of council tax was raised several times and then I tried to show how vital tax was in the running of the council. With no revenue from taxes paid by the people the council would not exist. And to revert back to the old tax rates would mean that many proposed new projects and several already started ones would have to be left until other funds could be found to maintain them.

From the council level which they know a little about I tried to project the workings of the House of Assembly. How its main duty was to derive laws to the good of all of the Territory.

EDUCATION.

Over the last year a considerable increase in teaching facilities has occurred in the Elimbari census division. A school was commenced at Kurere and is at the moment using two Lutheran Mission teachers to teach the two standard 1 classes enrolled there this year. The Elimbari Council Constructed the school which is made from permanent materials after much clearing of the ground was done by the people of this area. Unfortunately the future of this school is in much doubt as the council has requested that the Government take over this school for next year and the answer was that there were not enough teachers to do this so the Lutheran Mission together with the council will have to find a solution to this problem before 1979. One solution would be to keep the best 40 in standard 1 to go to standard 2 and take a new lot for standard 1, another solution is to only take standard 1 and teach them for one year then take a new lot each year. At the moment there is no other school in this area and the school at Monono is also likely to revert back to just bible classes as Rev R. Hueter is leaving next year.

While on patrol the children of the Monono school came to receive their vaccinations and I counted 110 children, 17 were girls. The Mission is ~~xxx~~ teaching up to standard three and then sending those worth while to other centers for further schooling. This school was previously a considerable force in this area but since the Hueter family went on leave last year it has lost most of its influence in this direction. The only other school in this area is a Bible school run by the S.D.A. Mission at Girio, this school takes elementary classes in bible teachings in "pigin english".

At Moguma which is above Sua there is another Lutheran Mission Bible school. It has one teacher and 30 pupils some of which sit for the standard 1 examination at the end of the year but most of the classes are in "pigin". For next year it is proposed that another teacher be found for this school and then there would be two classes of about 30 pupils for bible and standard 1 lessons.

At the Karawiri Primary "T" school this year there are two teachers supplied by the Government for the two classes, one standard 1 of 37 pupil and one standard 2 of 45 students. It was proposed that for next year one more teacher be found to carry on the standard two class to standard three but it is assumed at the present that another teacher will be unavailable for next year so the new intake for standard 1 will be forgone to keep the other two classes progressing. The council has already taken away their allocated funds for the construction of a further school block and new teachers house for this school. A school project has planted 84 coffee ~~xxx~~ trees in the grounds and revenue from these trees when they mature should help school funds in the purchase of new aids. The council seems to have over-reached itself with its proposed programme of aid to, and construction of new schools. The result is that schools that have been started have to mark time by taking only two classes through to standard 6 instead of increasing to six classes by the end of the six years. There are just not enough teachers to staff these new schools and far too much money was being spent on the permanent material schools and teachers' houses. This precedent is the cause of further curbing of education progress in this area because the new school must be as good as the one in the other area or the people will feel that they have been tricked.

At the Catholic Mission school at Wangoi there 73 pupils, 16 girls, all at standard 1 level with two teachers. During the past few months the attendance was down to 66% this was caused by several factors,; some of the children had about an hours walk over quite rough terrain to get to Wangoi, others were catching colds after being drenched by after-noon rains, but others just preferred to play games in the village and stayed with their parents and friends. It was reported that some parents were ~~xxx~~ against sending their children to school and wanted them to remain with them each day. The outcome of this was that Father Franz asked if the Truancy rule could be enforced to keep his school running. Next year it is proposed that four teachers are at Wangoi, one to teach the standard 5 class ex Koge of 20 students and one to teach the best 40 of this years standard 1, with two more standard 1 classes next year. The mission charges a school fee of \$2.00 per child.

that the price they received for their coffee was down in previous years and that because of this their taxes should be lowered. The reason for the drop in the price received being lower was explained as being caused by several factors. The world market was one factor that was explained to them showing that when there was a fluctuation

B. ECONOMIC.

The overall situation in this area is not noticeably changed in the economic field since last year. The only apparent difference was the partial failure of their crops causing a shortage of every-day foods and a scarcity of surplus produce to sell at the various markets at Moguma, Kuruguri, Aurabori. This also resulted in the unusually high prices being asked for the produce. The first market seen at Moguma is by far the best attended of the three and as this area was not adversely affected by the crop failure the volume of produce offered for sale was excellent and the prices reasonable. The market was attended by about a thousand people, some of them coming from Nambaiyufa and others from Kororume and Gogo. Several things were noticed going on that should have been stopped by the councillor eg. some people brought cooked food in pots to be sold to the market, also others were bringing trade store articles to the market for sale. The market at Kuruguri was also very well attended but not very well stocked with produce as this was the main area affected by the food shortage. The market place itself was a mess, the benches made last year were all rotting and falling down, the ground was covered in rubbish left after previous market days together with inches of mud and pig droppings, as pigs were allowed to walk around freely in the market. I advised the councillors and committeemen to clean up their market before the next one but after inspecting it twice more and finding conditions no better I recommended that the market cease until better and more hygienic conditions prevailed. The third market at Aurabori was once a very big affair but now it is the smallest of all. Before when the C.I.B. had to purchase fresh foods a vehicle would go to Aurabori each week and purchase a Toyota load of "kau-kau" for the detainees, but now this practise has ceased and the market is sustained by native buying only.

Trade stores also play a considerable part in the cash economy. There are two large stores owned by Collins & Leahy, situated at Aurabori and Kurere. These stores are stocked well with shovels, pots for cooking, clothing, tinned meat and fish, drinks, rice, eating utensils, hammers and nails. This is in comparison to the native owned stores scattered through the villages that only have small stocks of meat, rice, fish, some garments, kerosene and "lolly water". The trade store owners purchase a licence from the council every year which costs them \$6.00 and in return they are allowed to trade for one year. Many complaints were heard regarding the pricing of articles sold from the stores, for example, packets of cigarettes that normally sold for 30 cents were sold for 40 cents, tinned drink usually 20 c was 30c., sugar sold at the Collins & Leahy stores for 25c and at some village stores for 40c. Some people asked if some form of price control could be enforced through the council to keep the cost down to a reasonable profit margin.

Another form of income is derived from the men who go to other parts of the Territory to find employment. Sometimes they send back some of their wages to their families to help feed and clothe them as well as paying their taxes in the village. Usually when these men return from their jobs they don't have much money left on them so they do not bring back much capital into this area.

Coffee growing, of course, is the most important economic crop in this area. There are, according to the last coffee census carried out this year, 1,527,566 planted in the Elimbari Census Division. They are distributed as follows, Sua rest house 108,075 trees, Karawiri R.H. 175,438, Pimuri R.H. 199,867, Kororume R.H. 154,559, Girio R.H. 162,851, Kurere R.H. 252,399, Kuruguri R.H. 62,089, Gogo R.H. 410,288, for the above total. In the Chimbu Co-operative Society there 724 voting members, that is, 724 members who have shares to the value of \$20.00 or more. There four elected members of the Society Baunde, Kore, Kuri, Mareme and a Director, Teine from Kurere. Again this year there were complaints that the price they received for their coffee was down on previous years and that because of this their taxes should be lowered. The reasons for the drop in the price received being lower was explained as being caused by several factors. The world market was one factor that was explained to them showing that when there was a fluctuation

Economic cont.

in either the supply or demand of coffee on the world market level then there would subsequently follow a price fluctuation to even things out. When Brazil had a coffee slump before the price paid for New Guinea coffee was high because there were not enough suppliers to fulfil the demands made on the world market, however when Brazil has a good season there is so much surplus coffee on the market that the price per unit must fall because the supply outweighs the demand. The result of the bad frosts in Brazil this year were just being seen on patrol when the price of coffee began to rise by one and two cents a pound. As this is only a result of Brazil's crop failing it was advised that the people could expect the price to go down again when the next season came. The reason for this being that Brazil was the largest producer of coffee in the world and any slight change in seasonal crop, either a flush or a failure would greatly effect the price being paid for New Guinea's coffee. Another reason that they could do something about was the poor quality of bean being offered for sale by the growers in this district. Coffee trees are planted with shade trees to protect them from the direct rays of the sun. But the trees need

to be pruned from time to time and the area between the trees must be kept free of weeds that hamper the nutrition in the soil. When it is time to pick the ripe beans they are not too particular which beans they take. They pick only when the mood takes them or they need some more money to play cards or matches, and then they pick up rotting beans from the ground as well as half green ones off the trees. The drying process is done by putting the beans out on a sack or blanket in the sun for a number of days. If a car comes round before the beans are fully dry it doesn't matter they will try to sell them just the same, and the coffee buyer will buy them unless he checks every bag offered for sale. Because of these reasons the overseas buyers are becoming wary of New Guinea coffee and are not very willing to take the risk in buying poor quality coffee. There were also complaints against the Society for not paying dividends to the share-holders as they believed they would receive a dividend each year. It was explained to these people how the Society could only pay a dividend when they made sufficient profits to buy new machinery and repair damaged vehicles or replace them then have enough left over to divide the profits amongst the share-holders. Every time the Society was raised the question asked "Why aren't there more vehicles buying our coffee?" or, "Why does the Society pay less than the other buyers?" this is one reason why the Society is having trouble with their factory. Coffee is the only crop in this area that is giving the people an income to purchase items of every-day needs such as shirts, trousers, blouses, sugar, salt, rice, tinned meat and fish, utensils for cooking and eating, mirrors, locks, kerosene, lamps, torches, without this income the people would have little changed from twenty years ago.

Passionfruit was once introduced in this area but the price paid became so small that the producers regarded it more economical to plant and sell coffee, however because of the unsure nature of Highlands coffee there is a drive on at the moment to start planting passionfruit again to sell to Cottages who buy from Goroka. Seedlings that were planted at the Agricultural Station suffered badly when the Mairi river broke its banks and swept with it a large section containing the seedlings. At the Monono Agricultural Station 20,000 seedlings have been distributed and another 20,000 are going to be given out in the near future which will give a total of 40,000 mature vines in about 3 years time.

Tobacco could be grown in this area however there is no market available close-by so no seeds are made available for planting in the Elimbari census division.

HEALTH.

On this patrol it was noticeable that the health of the people was greatly effected by the weather conditions. At this time in the month of September Chuave recorded 26 days of rain for 13 inches and in the month of October there were 16 days of rain for 11 inches. While on patrol the rain would fall twice each day, once after mid-day and then again during the late afternoon. At this time the women and men would be returning from their days work in the gardens and would be drenched in the ensuing down-pour. The children have no qualms about playing in the rain and as a result each member of the family would have a very good chance of catching a chill, and then the next day be out in the rain again and have the chill worsened to pneumonia or bronchitis. I twice was caught out in the rain and got a chill the first time it was accompanied by a high temperature and hot and cold shivers, the second time a slight head cold and cough eventually turned into complete laryngitis for a day and a half. This I believe indicates that although most of the people had coughs and colds it was not necessarily an epidemic but more likely to be a direct result of the continual rain over this period. I estimated from reports I heard that about 30 people had died from the time that the patrol started to its completion. However the majority of deaths occurred in the age group that was likely to die of natural causes anyway and the "flu" only finished them off because they were too feeble to resist. It must also be true that many people contacted the sickness through direct contact with an infected party, their very habits leave it extremely easy for any infectious disease to be transmitted throughout the whole community. If they are smoking a cigarette the normal practice is to pass it around so everyone has a smoke. The recent craze of "bubble gum" makes sure that if there is any child with a disease that is contagious all the children have a chance of getting it because they think nothing of breaking off a piece of their "gum" and giving it to a friend. Mothers with small children sometimes masticate solid foods and feed the young ones that way together with any germs they, themselves might have.

Part of the time the patrol was accompanied by a medical assistant who was vaccinating against tuberculosis. Aid posts constructed by the council and manned by Government staff, hospital orderlies etc. were inspected. At Sua the orderly had left and it was noticed that minor ailments, for example, scabies were the worst seen in the whole area. The orderlies complained of no co-operation from the people in maintaining the aid-post, insufficient supplies of medicine to treat patients, no help from the village with carting out supplies or help with fresh food for himself and family. The aid posts are a very good idea but only should exist as an outstation for treating minor ailments and the forwarding on to the major hospital those patients that need more detailed attention. Aid posts are located at Sua, Karawiri, Kororume, Kurere, Monono. Two other centres are found at the Missions at Wangoi where a trained nurse will operate next year and at Monono where basic first aid can be administered by Mrs Hueter.

Apart from the instance of "flu" and the cases of goitre that were commented on on the previous census patrol the health of the people did not warrant special mention. Most able-bodied young men spend at least one term in the Highland Labour Scheme and return afterwards to their village, wife, children and garden to live for about 25 years as an active participant in their economy.

Considering the unsanitary nature of some of the villages seen it is a wonder that more people do not die from various diseases. Part of the time on patrol was taken up by trying to explain the risks to health that the people were subjecting themselves to by sleeping with their pigs, drinking from a communal bamboo, smoking or eating something that another person had smoked or eaten. Toilet latrines were left uncovered so flies could infect the food being cooked and eaten out in the open.

The anti malarial team last year completed a complete spraying of every dwelling in this area so it is hoped that the effects from being sick with malaria are lessened as a result. The team was starting again and had deposited DDT at Sua and Pimuri.

LAW AND ORDER

This area like the other two census divisions in the Chuave Sub District suffers greatly because of the peoples' misconception that their councillor is the arbitrator and law maker for his electorate. However another problem arises when the people don't regard the councillor as a law maker in the village and bring their disputes to the police or to the office for a decision. This seems to undermine the councillors' authority somewhat and as a result the councillor complains that the people won't listen to him so it is not his fault that things are not in order.

Most people have a very good idea of what is right and wrong regarding their own affairs, for instance with disputes over women or pigs, but still they persist in bringing the court or dispute to have it decided upon. One of the most annoying habits to come across is to find that when both sides have finally told their side of the story the dispute has already been heard and decided upon by the police or by a previous patrol. It seems that they feel they need to have the decision confirmed and certainly there is always the chance that the next person who hears it may change the decision.

For people who are always complaining that they can not find enough money to pay taxes it is amazing to see how readily the money appears when a court fine has to be paid or the person goes to jail. At every rest house as is usual disputes involving the afore-mentioned subjects plus some disputes about gardens and money owed were brought before myself and the interpreter and policeman. If the nature of the crime warranted it the offenders were sent in to Chuave for a Local Court hearing.

A problem mentioned before is worth bringing up again, the fact that the area is now under council rules but unfortunately there is no policing of these rules except when a patrol is in the area. The councillor as explained before can not be expected to act as the law enforcer if he wishes to remain in office, so that it leaves us with a worse situation, that the people know what the law is but also know that they can get away with breaking it because there is nobody to put them to court if they do break the laws.

On major criminal issues the people do seem to regard and they know that a Supreme Court case is not a small matter. One item of this areas custom that previously I was unaware is there exorbitant rate of interest charged when they lend money or goods to anybody out of the family circle. When time comes to pay back this debt it is not a case of returning what is owed plus a little more for interest, in their way it is double what is owed and if the money is not forthcoming then it is the usual procedure for the councillor to say to the debtor to go and take a pig from the debtor the value of which is always greater than the original loan. Trouble about this custom is now being investigated with regard to the council tax collection committee which followed my patrol in this census division. It is believed that some members of this team paid for a persons tax in his absence or because he didn't have the money on him then took the tax ticket and would not surrender it unless double its value was paid or a pig of considerably more worth was given to the man who paid for his tax ticket.

As far as general law and order are concerned there is little change from last year, card playing and matches are still popular pastimes when the coffee flush is finished and the normal domestic problems arise for solution.

MISSIONS.

The missions operating in this census division are the Seventh Day Adventists, Lutherans and the Catholics. The S.D.A. have only a small interest here and run a bible school at Girio and have a negligible influence and following elsewhere in the area.

The Lutheran Mission situated at Monono was once the most influential religious and educational force in this area but now with the advent of the Government schools and the Catholic Mission on the other ridge the part of the Lutheran Mission is of a secondary nature. It lost a great deal of ground when the Hueter family went back to America for their long leave, and now it is proposed that they will move to take over the regional position in Kundiawa. The school at the moment caters for pupils up till standard 3 and from there they are sent to the other Lutheran schools to cater for their higher education. Most of the people when asked their religious denomination will state Lutheran in this area that is, from Kurere to Aurabori. The religious influence does not appear to be very deep however and I would not be able to say with any honesty that the people were converted Christians. The people don't appear to see the necessity for the mission or for that matter the Administration in every-day life so they appear to ignore any new teaching unless they can see an immediate benefit in it for them.

The Catholic Mission at Wangoi is still in the developing stage, having been started in 1965. It has arisen to permanent material stone buildings erected by a Brother George and recently much iron work by a Brother Michael. It started out as a native material church and lodgings. Next year it is proposed that the European staff rise to four with Father Franz, Brother Michael, a nursing aid, and a teacher, both female to look after the health and education of the enrolled children. They propose to have one class of standard fives numbering twenty, a class of standard twos taken from the best standard ones this year together with two new classes of about forty standard ones.

I cannot say that any real influence is exerted upon these people by any mission body. The old way of life is still fairly rigidly adhered to. Even the election of 27 church committeemen from Wangoi has shown no remarkable change in the people's attitude towards their lives. Just as the Administration finds it very difficult to inculcate any new ideas the missions too find themselves asking the question "What can you do with these people?" The two men in charge of the major missions in this area have often expressed their dismay at the people's apathy towards self help or the chance to improve their conditions. It seems to boil down to the fact that they are quite willing to have all these new innovations thrust upon them, for example, schools, aid posts, economic development, religious teachings, as long as they themselves don't have to contribute anything towards the achieving of this.

In conclusion the missions are an honest hard working group with the interests of the people foremost in their minds but are often exasperated by the tendency of the people to be apathetic about making any attempt to assist the missions. This eventually ends up with a "status quo" being the operative policy, nothing new to be attempted unless the majority of the people are behind the idea and will give it their support in more than just verbal agreement.

(9)

AREA STUDY.

The area patrolled is geographically typical of this district. It is dominated by the Elimbari limestone formed ridge of about 11 miles in length and starting at the Nambaiyufa end is about 6,500 feet in height and rises to the summit of Elimbari at over 9,600 feet. This ridge forms one border to the area. The other borders are rivers. The Maire and ~~Waghi~~ Waghi rivers divide Elimbari census division from Lufa, Nomane, Gumine, Sina Sina respectively. Another feature is the three smaller ridges that run parallel to each other and at right angles from the larger Elimbari ridge. Between these ridges small streams are formed that reach quite large proportions by the time they run into the two rivers mentioned before, especially after the frequent heavy rains found here.

The soil is quite fertile and would support large stands of timber except for the fact that it is so densely populated that every accessible part of the land is being utilised for gardening. When the gardens are finished they are left to lie fallow and be revitalised for ten to fifteen years.

This area is very rugged and any attempt to find large, reasonably flat pieces of ground on which to start things like cattle projects is out of the question. The average rainfall as recorded at Chuave is 95 inches per year and the average number of days of rain is 191. This year so far there has been 97 inches of rain on 146 days.

The climate is a direct result of the altitude. On the tops of the ridges would be from five to six and a half thousand feet and from here the land slopes steeply down to the rivers running between them. The days are warm to hot but never oppressive and the nights are cool. There is supposed to be a wet season but it cannot be clearly defined from year to year because there is no period in which rain can not be expected to fall. This area is heavily cultivated and the areas of usable land that is not at the moment under a crop is being left to regain nutrition for up to 15 years. It is in these areas that can be found kunai grasses and a secondary stands of casurina trees. The areas where gardens have not been started are few and they are usually too high up and covered by dense vegetation and so don't warrant planting after much work is done clearing the ground. These areas usually contain very useful stands of large hard and soft timbers used for bridge construction.

Access into this census division is made by either of two roads, one which leaves the Chuave station and moves south for about 7 miles where the first village in this census division is found. The other route is to go south again but this time only for 3 miles to Kau where a road branches off to the Nambaiyufa census division and this road goes right through this census division and comes into the back of the Elimbari division it is called the Elimbari loop road and measures 46 miles from Chuave round the loop and back to the turn off. From the loop road two other roads branch off following the ridges. The first one near to the Nambaiyufa border goes to Kororume about 8 miles long. Another road goes from this road to Sua and is about 2 miles long. The other road turns off the loop road at Gogo and goes to Girio again about 8 miles. This means that all villages are within easy walking distance of the road and most rest houses are situated within a hundred yards of the road. Only one airstrip serves this area and it is located at the Lutheran Mission at Gogo. It is a very small strip and rises sharply at the end to facilitate landing and stopping before running into the side of the hill. When in residence a plane comes to deliver food and mail at least once a week.

The first census patrols were in 1950 so it is nearly 20 years since formal contact was made with this area. The council for this area has been running since 1964 and this is now its third term. Ever since the beginning the indentured labour system has found a ready supply of volunteers for work in other areas. It is now quite customary for the young men to go away for many years working on the coast until their fathers die or give them some land on which they can start to garden and grow a cash crop. Until the time they have land to look after they are usually at a loss to find something to do and cause trouble in their villages. The traditional systems are only superficially altered for basically the same all every-day tasks are carried out in the old ways.

The task of clearing the land prior to planting is done by the men, made easier by the advent of the steel axe, while the women do the planting

and weeding of the gardens together with gathering fire-wood for the fires. The men build the houses and are helped by their close kin. When the time comes for marriage the traditional form of payment is still accepted together with the new monetary remunerations. Each clan helps its members in the purchase of brides and each member is obligated to help another when his turn comes to be married. As stated previously the council has not changed the ordinary lives of the people, the people are not directly involved or effected by any council ruling. The system of growing enough food for the family plus making a little money from their coffee to buy trade store clothes and food does not lend itself to drastic overnight change. The people managed without these new innovations before and it is difficult to persuade them of the advantages of the new ways, especially when they are not fully comprehensive of what good it is supposed to do them.

Interclan Relationships.

There are fourteen clan groupings in the Elimbari census division. They are as follows

DUMA -KEU
DUMA - SUAGU
KENEREGU
YAKARI
DAMAGU
KAMANEGU
ONAKARI
MEGENE
MAM
GAI
MIAKITNO
KORINA
KEBAI
KENAMAINA

There two languages spoken : Duma near the Chuave census area and Kamara spoken in the rest, however there is a slight change from village to village but slight enough that a person is understood even though he might come from a distant village in the census division.

The basic unit for subsistence living is the close family, that is mother, father, and children plus elderly close relations who are now unable to fend for themselves. When matters of a community nature are involved the sub-clan becomes involved. For example the paying of bride price is a matter for the sub-clan not just the close family. In matters concerning land disputes or fights the clan becomes involved not just the effected parties. The clans obtain their wives from outside and there-by create ties with the other groups.

The groups at Sua have definite ties with the people of the Lufa area with marriages taking place between the two and trading of Bird of Paradise from the Lufa area to Sua and then other parts of the district. Karawiri and Pimuri are a large unit and have relationships with the adjacent groups. Kororume has some close ties with the Gumine and Nomane areas and some of the people of its people are actually settled on the Nomane side of the Waghi river. Kuruguri and Kurere have ties with groups in Chuave and Mam. Girio people have ties with the Kebai group in Chuave and the Sina Sina people near Ubanidiawa. The people of Gogo are rather centralised and have ties with the Nambaiyufa people as well as Chuave people and other groups in Elimbari.

Leadership.

As mentioned in the situation report there are 17 councillors from this area and although they are the elected representatives of the people it is not true to say that they have sufficient influence over their electorate to have the people do their bidding. If the people feel they want something done they can use other channels to get what they want if they are not in favour with their councillor. The elders of the clan still carry quite a lot of weight with the people. If a dispute arises many will turn to the village head man from before or their fight leader to hear his views instead of the council representative. Again one of the problems with this area is that there was no need for leaders before except in times of tribal fighting and so now when the council

is formed it is still difficult to get ideas across to the people through one man. Some of the leaders from the time of pre councils have been elected as councillors, Aragai San from Karawiri is an example; he together with Koinime of Karawiri and Ogan from Gogo are the only three who held office prior to the council being formed.

There are some people who are looked upon as leaders or spokesmen on certain subjects, for example some men have a good memory and are able to recall whose ground is whose and where the borders are.

Land Tenure and Use.

The traditional system followed here is for all the clan owned land to be divided up amongst the mature men of the clan and then the land to be handed to the male heirs on or before the death of the father. If there is no heir the land would go to the closest male relative and if the only heir were female the land would revert to her. This instance of the female owning land is very isolated but when it does occur it causes trouble as any male relative will try to get the land for himself.

No land in this area has been converted to individual tenure and as the area is so densely populated it would take a very long time to complete such a scheme. The ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Administration has nominated a demarcation committee which hears any disputes regarding land.

A cash crop in the form of coffee has been planted and earning the people sufficient each year for them to buy clothes, tools, food and pay their council taxes. Each individual owner of the garden plants his own trees and maintains his trees by planting shade trees and weeding and pruning his coffee. His family will help him in the final stages by picking the ripe beans and then removing the outside pulp before drying them in the sun.

When a new garden is to be cleared an extended family group might come together one day and clear the ground of secondary growth before burning off the grass and trees. This will occur with a man his brothers and cousins and their children and wives. It will continue only if the help is returned when one of the helpers decides to clear some of his land and requests assistance from his close family. Apart from this instance of community help the gardens when established are the domain of the women who tend to the planting, weeding, and finally fetch the food for cooking.

LITERACY.

As stated in the situation report this area has had its education facilities greatly increased from the previous year and further expansion is planned for next years. All is not roses however as the council is finding it difficult to maintain the high standard of building that was commenced without thought for the future expansion of these ~~new~~ schools. As a result a meeting held at district level has voted that from now on the schools are to be constructed as simply as possible and the money saved to be spent on more important aids for the school itself. Double class rooms and teachers' houses were constructed from timber with iron roofs and cement floors or timber floors. As originally estimated it would cost 1,600 dollars and 2,000 dollars respectively for the building of the teachers' house and the double class room but when finally completed the costs were 2,000 and over 4,000 dollars. If the proposed programme of an intake of 40 students a year was to be fulfilled then over a period of 6 years the expenditure would be at least \$24,000 for one school teaching up to standard six. This of course is out of the question when the revenue collected by taxes is only 60,000 dollars a year. Of course when this scheme was instigated it was believed the cost of the buildings would be about half what they actually were and this under-estimation has caused the present reversal of policy on school buildings. Now we can expect only the minimum to be spent on constructing native material schools and houses. Schools in the bush in Australia were constructed from whatever was handy until the education department could afford to build permanent ones.

The missions also voted in favour of this idea and are attempting to fill in the gaps left by the Government schools. At Moguma a Lutheran mission school is established with one teacher giving lessons in "pigin" and English. Next year the school is supposed to increase with another teacher. The better students will be sent to Wangoi to start

or Karawiri PTS.

in standard one at the Catholic mission. At Karawiri a Primary "T" school is running with two teachers and 37 pupils in standard one and 45 pupils in standard two. It was proposed to extend this next year but as explained no funds are available and so now the classes can only go on to standard two and three while money is found to expand the school to its eventual standard six level.

At the Catholic mission at Wangoi two teachers were employed looking after the 73 pupils in standard one class. 16 of these were girls and next year it is proposed to take the best of this year's standard one class, about 40 in all and put them to standard two. One class of 20 who have been educated at Koge will return to their own area and continue their education in standard five being taught by Barbera Schilling who has just started at the mission, since the patrol finished in fact. The two standard one classes are to be retained and should take another 70 to 80 pupils next year. This school caters for a large area and population so is important that it continues. Trouble with attendance was experienced this year and also one teacher absconded to go to a "sing-sing" and did not return. The class-rooms are constructed from native materials by the parents as is the way of the missions and with the \$2.00 per year school fee together with the Government subsidy the various school aids are bought.

The next school is found at Kurere and this school was commenced this year with one class of standard ones taught by a Lutheran mission teacher. It has been proposed by the council for the Administration to send in two teachers for next year but so far the answer is no because there are not enough teachers in this area to put them in. It seems then that the school will finish next year unless another teacher together with the one already on loan from the mission is found. The site for the school and ~~new~~ house was prepared by the people whose children would benefit from it, and great quantities of earth were removed before a level site was prepared.

A bible school is located at Girio run by the SDA group but as this only teaches them basic "pigin" and bible reading is of no real significance as far as the education scheme as a whole is concerned.

The last school is found at Monono and is run by the Lutherans. They teach classes up to standard three and then the best students are sent to further their education at other Lutheran schools in New Guinea. When the pupils came to receive their vaccinations I counted 110 of which 17 were girls. As explained before this school was previously of a very high standard but since the Hueter family have been on leave the school deteriorated to just average level. The Hueter family on moving to Kundiawa will be replaced by a local priest.

As there is not a written language there is no one literate unless having been taught by one of the linguistic missions. None of these missions have operated here so no one reads and writes his own language. In "pigin" however there has been a considerable time in which teaching has taken place and now at least half a dozen in each village is able to make himself understood in written "pigin". With schools teaching english now it will not be long before each village will be represented by a literate member in the english language but at the moment those who have been taught english are finding employment in other areas which leaves the people who do understand english few and far between. Many of the 25-50 age group are able to speak "pigin" and nearly all from 10-20 years speak "pigin" fluently.

At the census taking there were 15 people outside the district who were under-going further education. These were made up of 10 at govt. schools 8 boys and 2 girls and at the mission schools 5 boys.

Radios are becoming fairly popular both as a status symbol and as a contact with events of the outside world. In each village could be found at least three radios, one usually belonging to the councillor and others belonging to young men who after working on the coast brought back a radio as one of their purchases. News broadcasts and request programmes are popular and interest is taken in affairs going on in Papua & New Guinea although it is found that news reports are often misinterpreted because the listener doesn't understand properly the various english words that are used when there is no "pigin" equivalent.

Standard of Living.

The men and women of this area live in villages made up of native materials. The houses form two rows and face each other with a path in the middle. The casurina tree is frequently used in the construction of these houses, this together with bamboo woven to make walls and floors and grass bundled up to make the roofs. Nails are sought after in building these days as they last longer than the lashings of cane and bark. Some houses of the old variety are still seen that is, the ones built on the ground either round or oval in shape. The most used design is the rectangular one built off the ground by about eighteen inches. It usually has two rooms divided off with a centre fire-place built on stones. Several windows are put in these houses.

One disappointing thing to see is the comparatively unsanitary conditions that the people live in. The latrines are positioned some distance from the houses but are not maintained very well. If not for the village inspections from year to year I don't think the people would have them at all. Flies are a constant threat to their health as they can always find these latrines left uncovered and other rubbish left lying near the village to pick up some germs and then deposit them on the food the people are eating.

More and more men and women are buying clothing from the trade store to wear for every-day use. Small boys have a shirt, small girls have a skirt, the older boys have shorts and the older girls usually prefer to wear the traditional dress of a "pul-pul" and beads round their necks. The young men wear shirts and shorts and some shoes, while the young married women wear a blouse and skirt. The older men and women are equally divided, some wearing the traditional clothes and some wearing the new ones.

Other items that have become an item in every household include the pots for cooking and associated eating utensils. Shovels for use in the gardens and axes are also common enough to be called necessities. Other things that some people are buying include lamps, torches, cups, plates, towels, blankets.

The main food consumed is the sweet potato of which there are many varieties. With this is eaten taro, yam, breadfruit, cabbage, tomato, onion, bean depending on the season. Sweet-corn is also readily found together with sugar-cane. To this natural diet food bought from the stores is added the most popular items are tins of fish, meat, margarine for cooking. Rice and flour is bought in large quantities.

No community development centre is likely to be started for quite some time here. People are found in the villages playing sport. A game of soccer is popular in all areas when a ground large enough can be found.

Missions.

Throughout the whole area two missions dominate, they are the Lutheran mission based at Monono and having a following extending to Girio which is on the same ridge plus other pockets set up by Lay Missionaries. The other is the Catholic mission based at Wangoi near Kororume. This mission has spread its influence over the area and now has 27 elected councillors who represent each smaller area. Although the two missions operate in each others' territory there is no visible conflict, mainly, I believe because the people are not really worried which mission is near them.

The Lutheran has a school which teaches children to standard three and then sends the best ones on to schools outside the district. Also bible classes are taught. At their other outposts bible classes and church services are conducted. At the moment there is an American and his wife at Monono and three native teachers. Their other staff include the missionaries at the other villages.

The Catholic mission has started schooling as one of their services and now have two classes of standard one. They also provide first-aid service which will be run by a nursing aid next year. They do not run any outposts with Lay Priests and instead have 27 church councillors to look after the people from villages far from the mission. It is staffed at the moment by a Father from Germany, a Brother from Germany, a Father from America who will be in charge shortly when the other goes on leave, plus two European women.

(4)

Non Indigenes.

The only commercial enterprise establishments in this area are those of Collins & Leahy who have two trade stores in this area. One is at Aurabori and the other at Kurere. They were previously owned by Brian Heagney but were bought last year. Two store boys are employed to run these stores. They are stock checked often and Collins & Leahy have their trucks putting in fresh stock about twice a week.

Communications.

Two radio transceivers are operating in this area, one each by the missions, and can provide a valuable and quick method of communication in times of emergency. Apart from this method and the one air-strip that only the smallest air-craft can use at Monono the roads are the only means of transporting people and produce to and from Chuave.

These roads begin with the Elimbari "Loop Road" which joins the Chuave census division to the Nambaiyufa census division by passing through the Elimbari C.D. this section is approximately 12 miles long. At Gogo one hand road branches off the loop road and follows the top of the ridge to Girio which is about 8 miles away. At Moguma another hand road branches off and this first goes to the top of a ridge about 2 miles away and then branches again, one road going to Sua about 4 miles away and the other road going to Kororume nearly 9 miles away.

No area is more than half an hour from the road and most are found right on the road or at least where the road finishes. Because of the nature of the country the roads are best described as tracks and require constant maintenance with drains forming in the middle of the road which washes out the stones placed there to help traction. The only vehicles operating here are four wheel drive Toyotas and Land Rovers and cars like the Volkswagen "buggy" other cars would be able to make the steep grades in the dry periods but do not have sufficient clearance to navigate the stone out-crops and deep wheel ruts.

A new road is proposed to link Gogo to Wangoi, this will make the journey from Kororume shorter by about an hour, another new road is proposed to link Karawiri to Sua by a direct route instead of having to climb the very steep section of road up the Karawiri hill. From Nomane a request was received to investigate the possibilities of a road from Kororume to the Waghi river to link up with a road from Nomane to the Waghi river. This road will benefit the Nomane people by cutting off many hours from their journey to the markets for their products but no co-operation can be expected from the Kororume people who have nothing to gain by this road and will be involved in helping with the construction of the link road to Gogo.

Technical and Clerical Skills.

In the Elimbari C.D. there are people who are qualified in various skills but as there is no industry requiring their various talents none of these men can find employment in their own area and therefore are working elsewhere. Some of these people were noticed on patrol and all were on holidays.

Political Development.

On the surface with the area being part of a Local Government Council it would appear that the area is politically advanced but after having patrolled the area many times and asking the people and observing their comprehension on council procedure it is evident that the idea of the council is not deep rooted. The councillors are not really the spokesmen for ideas brought up at village level. They tend to prefer to act as a head man and give orders rather than be the peoples' elected representative to the council. They find also that they are not able to have things as they want them because the people are realising that the councillor as a person has not the right to tell them what to do. Only the council as a body has the authority to order its' electors around and then only if a council rule has been passed by the House of Assembly. The people are unwilling to assist their councillor and council if they cannot see a direct benefit in it for them.

(3)

&7.

I believe that it is important to remember that these people have had contact with the outside world for less than 20 years and of these years the contact has not been very intense due to the fact that for many years staff were unavailable to get out in the field as often as they would have liked. When councils were being started in this area I feel that pride rather than the will of the majority of the people influenced the decision to start a council here. I feel that the people are not sufficiently aware of things to be able to manage the running of a council. It is true that benefits have come from the council and the electors can see these things. Schools, aid posts, for example are some of the tangible things that are attributed to the council however who is to say that they would not have been started by the Government if the council had not been there.

A major factor ~~of~~ concerning the difficulties faced in explaining any political procedure is to try to relate it to their previous system. People lived from day to day in a fragmented self-sufficient society, only coming with their next of kin and sub-clan in times of war-fare or marriages. There was no need to have a centralised body to work out policies and rules regarding everyday existence. They knew what was expected of them in their society, what was right and wrong, and what the punishment would be. Each day, as it still is, was a matter of going to the garden to get enough food and fire-wood to last till the next day. There were various times in the year that were marked down for planting gardens and other times when there wasn't so much to do so a period of celebrations could be undertaken.

The concept of a united Papua and New Guinea with the House of Assembly passing laws effecting the separate districts as one is still far from the grasp of these people the reason being that they are not involved in these decisions. I don't feel that this will change overmuch as long as the self-sufficient nature of these people is ^{un}altered. Unless they have to rely on outside help and feel themselves that it is to their benefit that they are receiving it there will be no considerable change to this situation.

The Economy of the Area.

The economic cash crop is coffee growing. The total planting as from the D.A.S.F. figures taken over the last year is 1,527,566 trees of which it is estimated 1,200,000 are producing. The break down into rest houses is as follows;

Sua	108,075
Karawiri	175,438
Pimuri	199,867
Kororume	154,559
Girio	162,851
Kurere	252,399
Kuruguri	62,089
Gogo	410,288

the estimated production of each tree per year is one pound. ~~per~~ The average price being paid for coffee is 15 cents a pound. Therefore the total income gained from coffee should be in the vicinity of \$180,000.

Three markets are operating in this area and are reasonably well ~~***~~ attended. It is very difficult to estimate how much is actually bought and sold at these markets but it is definitely becoming an economic source for some people. The markets are found at Moguma near the Nambaiyufa turn-off at Kuruguri and at Aurabori.

From the census figures there 1,027 men either inside 17 or outside 1,010 who are earning a living through a wage. It is impossible to ascertain how much is being earned by these men. The majority of them start off as indentured labourers and go to plantations on the coast. Then after their contract expires they gain employment at these places and might never return to their home area. This means that the income they are receiving can not be counted with this area as it is not spent here. Some men who do intend returning later will send money back to their wives and keep paying taxes until their return. Apart from this there are no men earning a fixed calculable wage unless they are employed by the council or Government on road gangs.

The co-operative operating in this area is The Chimbu Coffee Co-operative. There 724 voting members in Elimbari, that is, 724 who have shares in the Society to the value of \$20 or more. There are four elected members Baunde, Kori, Kuri, and Mareme with a director Teine. Trouble has been experienced with the Society and the share-holders are annoyed that they have not received a yearly dividend. They were told that as a company they could only issue bonuses if they made sufficient profits. As the company is new it was experiencing various teething problems and was not running as efficiently as expected, one of the problems being the road system that caused their vehicles to require constant repair and renewal, more than was allowed for originally. The money that was spent on these extra things would have been paid out to them in bonuses. The Society depends on support from its' members, it cannot exist if there are no cars buying the members' coffee. Other companies based in Goroka and Mt. Hagen have been operating here and there more frequent visits mean that the Society is not getting all the coffee that it should.

The only income that is recordable and even that can be only an estimate is for coffee. If each coffee tree produces for its' owner one pound per year then if the total number of men in the census books minus those working away from the area can be divided into the total figure of coffee produced. This gives a figure of \$43 per adult male per year.

Possibilities of expanding the Economy.

As all arable land is either under cultivation or lying fallow between plantings it is difficult to see how any new schemes requiring large tracts of land can be started here. The people are utilising all available land with the current increase in population land will be very scarce and cause some problems in the future unless some resettlement schemes are made available to these people.

An attempt is being made to re-establish the passion-fruit growing industry. About 40,000 seedlings are expected to be producing in 3 years time. The market being at Goroka it is important that the roads are accessible at all times or the producers will not be able to sell their crop.

Tobacco, too, would be a good crop to introduce here but as no company plans to start growing for a commercial market in this area there is no chance of obtaining seeds so no tobacco industry can be started.

Attitude Towards Local Government.

As this particular subject has arisen many times in this report so far I will attempt to outline the major issues.

Local Government Councils are entrenched in this area but I feel that their foundations are not very strong. The trouble being that although benefits can be gained through local government the people in the majority are not involved with the council after they have paid their taxes. If the council were involved with the peoples' needs as far as everyday issues were concerned then more interest would be shown and the council would start to belong to the people and not just a tool of the Administration which it appears to the people now.

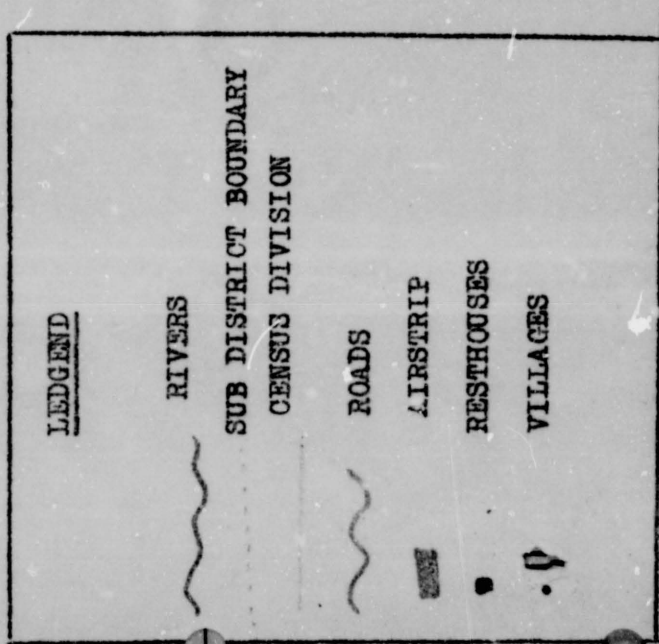
At the moment the only tangible things that the council is doing for the people is establishing schools and aid posts, other than this the tax payers would not know that the council existed. The councillors are handicapped because they are expected to act as enforcers for the council rules and as a result lose favour with their electors. On the other hand they might try to remain in favour with the electors and not enforce the rules.

The people seem to have had too short a contact with the Administration and as a result various principles that should be taken for granted have to be thoroughly explained.

**NAMBAIYUFA CENSUS
DIVISION**

SCALE : 2 MILES TO 1 INCH

**SINASINA CENSUS
DIVISION**





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CHUAVE
PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1969/70 - CHUAVE
CHUAVE SUBDISTRICT.
CHIMBU DISTRICT.
ELIMBARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA.
Area Patrolled PATROL CONDUCTED BY - I.M. BATES (A.D.O.)
AREA PATROLLED - CHUAVE SUBDISTRICT (ELIMBARI, NAMBAIYUFA &
CHUAVE CENSUS DIVISIONS).
Personnel Accompanying Patrol PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL - P.J. VANDEREYK (A.P.O.)
INTERPRETER
CONSTABLE
F. WELLS (C.O.) Part only.
Duration DURATION OF PATROL - 14/1/70 to 7/2/70 (Broken period) 19 DAYS.
DATE & DURATION OF LAST PATROL - 11/8/69 - 29/9/69 - 27 days.
3/6/69 - 13/10/69 - 62 days.
18/9/69 - 21/10/69 - 34 days.
Object of Patrol OBJECT OF PATROL - CONDUCT ELIMBARI L.G.C. TAXPAYER'S MEETINGS.
Population of Area Patrolled POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED - 31,424
Map Attached MAP ATTACHED.
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER NOT ENCLOSED.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

21

67-18-37.

HRD/JT.

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU, Papua.

19th May, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

PATROL NO. 4-69/70.

Your reference 67-3-4 of 5th May, 1970.

I acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of Special Report by Mr. I.M. Bates (A.D.O.), of the Elimbari, Nambaiyufa and Chuave Census Divisions.

An informative and well presented report documenting local problems and attitudes adequately.

I am sure the patrol was also a worthwhile training exercise for A.P.O. Mr. P. Vandereyk. I shall look forward to further reports from this officer.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,

Department of the Administrator.

cc: Mr. I.M. Bates,
Sub-District Office,
CHUAVE, Chimbu District.

67-18-37

67-3-4

District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIANA.

5th May 1970.

The Asst. District Commissioner,
Sub District Officer,
CHUAVE.

CHUAVE PATROL REPORTS Nos. 4
and 4A of 1969/70

Receipt of the above reports, submitted by Messrs. Bates and Vandereyk, covering special patrols in the Chuave Sub District for the purpose of conducting tax payers' meetings in the Elimbari Council area, are acknowledged with thanks.

2. A helicopter survey of the Vandime area has been undertaken by the District Rural Development Officer and reports indicate that it would not be practical to proceed with the original proposals for development of a cattle scheme. Some small scale development might be possible.
3. Land registration is currently under review by the Administration. I understand that the Senior Lands Commissioner recently intended to visit Moresby and is expected at Chuave this month to discuss Demarcation with the Council and yourself.
4. Other action proposed by you in your covering memo is endorsed. I consider that there is still a need to consult the people (those who are prepared to attend meetings and listen) on issues affecting them, but we should direct the main effort of contact at influential leaders, councillors, ward committees, and the more progressive and accepted younger personalities; the smaller the individual groups for this purpose the better. I shall discuss this with you on my next visit this month, at which time, you should perhaps have some results from the 'problem census'.
5. There is obviously some great interest being displayed by the people in council affairs as approximately 3,200 attended tax payers' meetings, which is more than other Councils in this District can claim.
6. This is a most full and informative report and I am appreciative of the efforts of your officers on this patrol. I am certain that the action being taken by you will have results.

[Signature]
L. J. DOOLAN
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(119)

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

Division of District Administration,
CHUAVE... Chimbu District.

12 January, '70.

Mr. I. M. Bates,
Patrol Officer,
CHUAVE.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - TAX PAYERS

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

As per verbal advice you will proceed throughout the Chuave Sub-District conducting annual tax payers meetings for the Elimbari Council. Your departure date should be 14 January. Assistant Patrol Officer P. Vanderyk will accompany you.

2. Try not to allow civil complaints, and queries interfere with any of your meetings, only deal with those that you consider may cause unrest. All others postpone until my arrival, as I will be visiting you frequently. Keep to the itinerary that you presented to the Council, and make sure you give the people ample warning when you intend to move to the next meeting place. We must take this opportunity to fully explain to the people tax collection procedures, and tax disbursement by the Council.

3. Use extension methods as discussed, but be flexible, alter visual, and verbal methods when and if required. Use A.P.O. Vanderyk as Secretary to the meetings, and record minutes.

4. When you submit your report include attendance figures, extension methods used and variations, depth of comprehension by the people, suggestions by the people in regard to Draft Estimates inclusion, any incidents, and notes of interest.

5. Being fully aware of the lack of confidence, and interest by the people in the Council it is imperative that you sell the Council to the people at all times.

6.. Wishing you a successful and enjoyable chain of meetings.

(E. S. Sharp.)
Assistant District Commissioner.



1
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

18
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
CHUAWE, Chimbu District.
20th February, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
CHUAWE

ANNUAL TAXPAYERS MEETINGS
PATROL REPORT 4 of 1969/70 - CHUAWE.

SITUATION REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This Patrol was mounted to conduct taxpayers meetings throughout the Elimbari Local Government Council area which is the whole of the Chuave sub-district. Your Patrol instructions 67-1-2 of 12/1/70 refer.

In conjunction with these meetings, Political education talks were given at each rest house and these were met with varying degrees of comprehension and interest.

Attendance at meetings was generally reasonable. Approximate attendance figures are shown in the Minutes of taxpayers meetings attached as Appendix 'A'.

Most interest in the Council is shown by the 25 and over age group, with a noticeable majority of males in each group.

Every attempt was made to make the Council attractive to taxpayers and I feel that in some instances the attitude towards the Council has improved slightly. However this phase of education appears to be only in its infancy and I feel the overall attitude will not improve greatly until Council education has been emphasized by every Patrol in the area for several years to come.

Assistant Patrol Officer, P. Vandereyk accompanied the Patrol and I consider it has been beneficial to him in giving him a complete coverage of the sub-district on his first Patrol. He had enough contact with the people to learn basic neo-melanesian and he now has some idea of problems and difficulties experienced in the area.

His report, in part, is supplementary to mine and I will not reiterate many points, especially those on Health and Education.

My Patrol Diary is attached as Appendix 'C'.

(A) POLITICAL

The Political Situation does not seem to have changed greatly since Area Study Patrols 1, 2 and 3 of 1969/70 were completed.

I spent a good deal of time "selling" the Council, mainly through discussions on the duties of Councillors and Ward Committees, Revenue collections for the current financial year and details of estimated current expenditure. At the first two meetings I attempted to use visual aids such as graphs on a flip chart and groups of stones representing amounts of money but I soon found only a fraction of the people attending could comprehend this media. After trying several different approaches I found that a direct speech, followed by question time, had the greatest effect.

Interest generally began to wane after 20 to 30 minutes and Local Government talks were then changed to Political education with a different approach to regain interest for a further 20 minutes or so. In the absence of a set Political education talk for field staff I have, over a number of Patrols in this District, established a pattern for this type of talk, a summary of which is attached as Appendix 'B' for scrutiny. I attempted to vary the talk from place to place depending on the initial attitude of the people towards the Patrol and on current news items as they occurred.

My approach concentrated on emphasizing the need for an increase in effort by all members of the community to develop the area in preparation for eventual self government. I emphasized that the future of this Territory after self government depends on the attitude of the people towards all forms of development and linked this in with the Council talk in that the present disinterest in the Council is a fairly good indication of possible apathy towards authority after self government if attitudes do not begin to change soon.

The Situation with regard to the Council is not good. Councillors and Ward Committees have a misconstrued idea of their powers and functions and only constant training will over-come this. Recent investigations into alleged illegal practices during tax patrols (by Councillors and Ward Committees) have revealed that the whole community is involved in a system whereby loans of money or goods are repaid double or more, so that short term loans of \$6 for tax could cost the borrower \$12 or more. Prosecutions against Councillors were not launched on advice from District Headquarters. The practice has, where possible, been stopped within the framework of the Council but is still rife in the villages.

There is a definite breakdown in communications between Councillors and village people and I feel this is generally the fault of the people. Most Councillors realize their primary role is to represent their electorate but they are failing to discuss Council matters with the people because of the obvious apathy towards discussions with Councillors before and after Council Meetings. Councillors such as Kuno of Nubuni and Kuri of Goi, both stalwarts and hard workers, are now beginning to slow down because they are not getting the support of the people that they have been used to.

The proposal for secondary Council Chambers at Mogoma was welcomed by the people of the Elimbari and Nambaiyufa Census Divisions as they will be able to attend occasional Council meetings held there and gain more idea of the purpose and aims of Local Government.

One indication of the lack of support for Councillors was the statement expressed quite often throughout the area, that taxpayer's meetings were a waste of time as people had poor representatives in the Council and, no matter what they stated at taxpayer's meetings, their Councillors would still vote for what they wanted personally and not what the people asked for. At this juncture I mentioned that Councillors were elected by the people and it was up to them to choose the best men for the job and make sure they carried out their duties.

At every opportunity Councillors and Ward Committees were involved in discussions and I emphasized that their primary role is that of spokesman for the people. However, more concentrated effort is required in this field before these officials will consider their statutory functions as the most important part of their job. The training of Ward Committees is the most important task confronting the Council at present and courses at Chuave and Mogoma are planned for the next few months. If Ward Committees can be trained they will then be able to exert pressure both on Councillors and village people and communications should improve.

There is a widespread feeling that Councillors have far less power than Luluais and Tultuls and the people are inclined to ignore Councillors because they know they cannot be prosecuted for ignoring Councillor's instructions unless they breach a Council Rule.

This is causing a breakdown in traditional leadership because many traditional leaders were Luluais and Tultuls but not so many are elected Councillors. The traditional leaders, now with no statutory powers, are losing influence and a breakdown in village authority is resulting. In some cases animosity is rapidly developing between Councillors and traditional leaders.

It appears that in many instances Councillors are only "face men" for traditional leaders, the reason being that if pressure is brought to bear on a Councillor for a particular course of action the true leaders can talk him down and still control the people as before. I think this has been pre-arranged by several village leaders prior to elections and certainly does not help the development of Local Government.

Although it is obvious that the majority of people realize where most Council Revenue is spent they prefer to claim ignorance of Council Expenditure and then show "extreme gratitude" to officers who explain it to them. I feel this is an attempt to make us feel that the Councillor has failed in his duties, but I know that in many cases Councillors have gone out of their way to explain Council programmes but their efforts have been ignored by the people.

I tried to impress on the people that the Council was, in effect, a small form of self government in that future development of the Council depends entirely on the co-operation which exists between democratically elected spokesmen (Councillors and Ward Committees) and the village people. I emphasized that at present the system is not working satisfactorily due mainly to the apparent disregard of villagers towards their elected representatives.

Self government was discussed at all rest houses because of recent news statements and the fact that Yauwe Wauwi Moses M.F.A. was Patrolling the area seeking support for a move to forestall early self government. As can be seen from Appendix 'B' I

spent a good deal of time trying to clarify the questions surrounding self government in an effort to stir the people into greater effort towards development and to promote forward thinking, especially in the fields of Politics and Law & Justice. However, the feeling I gathered from the Patrol left little doubt in my mind that the people are complacent in their belief that self government will not come until they ask for it through their M.H.A., who is currently opposing early self government at every opportunity.

On several occasions it was stated that the granting of self government before the people of this District requested it would be unacceptable to them and they would not join with self governing people of other areas to form a Nation. I dealt with this question at length when it was raised because of the enormity of the problems which can be seen in such action, because this type of statement tends to fragment the Territory even more than it already is and also because it was a complete contradiction to the basic element of my talk, that is :- the necessity for an increase in effort to develop this area in all fields in readiness for eventual self government.

Although "Political education is to be a continuing process with the emphasis to be on National Unity" it is my belief that anything more than superficial statements about National Unity in this area are, at present, little more than water off the duck's back. I feel that the most important problem confronting educators at this time is promoting internal unity and trying to weld the sub district into a unit the people of the whole area can identify with. It can then be projected to the District level and then concentration on National Unity will show results. It seems pointless to the Karando and Lutano people, for instance, to talk about one united country when over 100 of their male adults are serving gaol sentences for riotous behaviour as the result of a seemingly pointless fight between the two neighbouring groups.

The Administration's aim of preparing the people of the Territory for self determination was mentioned but I emphasized that the Administration was not pushing for early self government and that it was something for the people of the Territory to decide for themselves. I feel the people are afraid of early self government because they realize they are not sufficiently equipped to cope with it without Expatriate supervision, and support for the Administration seems to be strong throughout.

Several people expressed the opinion that the reason for their fear of early self government is that traditional fight leaders and village elders are still alive and it is these people who would stir up old rivalries and disputes if the government of the country was handed over to indigenous people. They say this is their main reason for not wanting early self government. The younger generation seems quite prepared to accept a country run by their own people but they are wary of the older generation's possible reaction to a reduction of European officers who are at present keeping old hostilities under control. In answer to this I said it is up to the people of the Territory themselves to alter this by changing their outlook on development.

(5) SOCIAL.

The main factor in this section is the gap between Economic and Social development and between the generations. An example of the retarded nature of social development is the fact that a recent well publicized and planned Women's Course at Chuswa was a complete flop as far as village women were concerned. I feel this was due almost entirely to the attitude of the men, who are

(14)

(B) ECONOMIC.

Because of the specialized nature of this Patrol I feel that this section requires little comment.

Almost all income in the area is from coffee, and the attitude of the people depends on current coffee prices (see Minutes of Taxpayer's meetings.) As can be seen from the three Area Studies conducted this financial year, the economy of the area is quite sufficient to support a tax increase. Coffee production could be doubled without further planting if correct methods of fertilization, pruning and processing were employed. However the road network has deteriorated and this is a serious drawback to expanding the economy. Village people seem to be lethargic towards road maintenance although it is constantly stressed that the whole future of the coffee industry in the area depends on a sound road network.

It is noticeable throughout that the people living adjacent to road junctions are more lax than those at the road heads. This, to me, shows an attitude of extreme selfishness and disregard on the part of the junction men who, if necessary, can carry their coffee to the main road for sale. The people in road head areas are carrying out basic road maintenance but see very few buying vehicles because of the shocking state of the start of the road.

The problem of pig trespass in food and economic tree gardens is increasing, despite heavy prosecutions last year. Council Rule inspectors are currently listing names of offenders under the Council Rules and prosecutions will recommence within the next two weeks. This problem is most noticeable in the Nambaiyufa C.D. but is fairly widely spread and I feel the request for a Council built pig-proof fence from Chuave to the Sinasina border is at present warranted.

The Council's Bride Price Rule is being completely ignored and has become difficult to police because of the involvement of Councillors and Ward Committees in Bride payments. It is known that up to \$300 and \$400 is being paid, while the Rule states a limit of \$100. Yauwi Moses is currently pushing for a new Rule to limit bride price, including cash equivalents of pigs, feathers etc. to \$50 per bride. In the meantime, few prosecutions are carried out.

Elections for officials to the Chimbu Coffee Society were under way during this Patrol and seemed to attract considerable ~~influence~~ attention. Many of the more influential men in the area have ~~considerable~~ large share holdings in the ~~society~~ and interest in the Society seems to be reviving.

The most pressing need, from my point of view, is instruction to field staff on how to approach the people of this area in an interesting and stimulating way so that Officers do not complete a Patrol, as I did, feeling that only a small minority grasped the important points raised. Attitudes towards the 'Patrol' are changing and more and more local people must be drilled with the information we are finding it difficult to get across to the majority of village people. Lecturing has little effect, but the casual, informal type approach is also not reaching the majority. Films are one answer.

(C) SOCIAL.

The main point in this section is the gap between Economic and Social development, and between the generations. An example of the retarded nature of Social development is the fact that a recent well publicized and planned Women's Course at Chuave was a complete flop as far as village women were concerned. I feel this was due almost entirely to the attitude of the men, who are clinging to

13

their traditional customs and will not allow their wives to engage in any outside activity not directly involving their own gardens or children. To date we have been unable to impress on them that Women's courses are to the benefit of the whole family, and village women stay at home and live and work much the same as they have done for centuries.

The following is a summary of minutes of meetings recorded by A.P.O. Vapareyk under my supervision.

Comments included in these minutes constitute general opinions of the people as expressed by various speakers, unless otherwise stated as being individual opinions.

It will be seen that there is a noticeable absence of proposals for new projects in the 1970/71 financial year. In addition much discussion time was spent by the people in expressing their views on self determination and general development in answer to the second section of my talks.

(D) MISCELLANEOUS. Discussions were never terminated by the Patrol, and continued until the people felt they had nothing further to say.

Nil.

I have appended my comments where necessary after the minutes of each group.

CONCLUSION.

Thursday - 15/1/ The Patrol was not a leisurely one, due to the necessity for the minutes to be tabled with the February Meeting of the Council. It was greatly assisted by the allocation of a long wheelbase Toyota for the duration.

Because of the need to move on from place to place the general information above is superficial. Most information of any importance was gained during discussions after my talks, and casual discussions at night.

At a special meeting of the Council held on 26/2/70 the Council resolved to seek approval to increase the male tax by a dollar to \$7-00, the female rate to remain at \$1-00. This was contrary to the general consensus of opinion throughout the area, but I believe it will do little damage as the people expect a slight increase ~~and~~ although they state they definitely do not want any increase at all.

Proposed projects for the coming financial year have not yet been discussed by the Council. These will come up in Finance meetings before the draft estimates meeting to be held in March.

The most pressing need, from my point of view, is instruction to field staff on how to approach the people of this area in an interesting and stimulating way so that Officers do not complete a Patrol, as I did, feeling that only a small minority grasped the important points raised. Attitudes towards the 'Kiap' are changing and more and more local people must be drilled with the information we are finding ~~it~~ difficult to get across to the majority of village people. Lecturing has little effect, but the casual, informal type approach is also not reaching the majority. Films are one answer I have in mind while large coloured pictures are also helpful. At present, visits by Officers of almost all Departments are regarded as a Social get-together where gossip can be bandied around, with only a few village leaders or officials showing polite interest.

Comments - The rest of the populace was reported as being in the gardens gathering produce for tomorrow's market at Mogema.

Ian M. Bates
.....
(I.M. BATES)

Assistant District Officer.

(12)

APPENDIX 'A'

MEETINGS AND MINUTES OF TAXPAYERS - ELIMBARI L.G.C.

The following is a summary of minutes of taxpayer's meetings recorded by A.P.O. Vandereyk under my supervision.

Comments included in these minutes constitute general opinions of the people as expressed by various speakers, unless otherwise stated as being individual opinions.

It will be seen that there is a noticeable absence of proposals for new projects in the 1970/71 financial year. In addition much discussion time was spent by the people in expressing their views on self determination and general development in answer to the second section of my talks.

Discussions were never terminated by the Patrol, and continued until the people felt they had nothing further to say.

I have appended my comments where necessary after the Minutes of each group.

Thursday - 15/1/70 - KORORUME REST HOUSE (R/H).

Approx attendance - 200
Discussions from 0920 to 1020 hours.

"We feel that, because of the distance from Chuave, we understand little of what goes on at Council meetings. We support the proposal to build a Council base camp and sawmill at Mogoma and we will be able to observe meetings when they are held there.

Some sub-clans in our area are not represented on Ward Committees and the people of these groups have little or no representation in the Council.

We would like a Patrol Officer to be stationed at Mogoma to teach us how to develop our area and to settle our disputes.

We have discussed the tax rate for 1970/71 and want it to remain the same as this year.

We do not want early self government as we are not sufficiently developed to look after ourselves yet. "

Comments - Support for M.H.A. Yauwi Moses appears to be strong.

~~Friday~~
Thursday - 15/1/70 - KARAWIRI R/H.

Approx attendance - 30 (all males)
Discussions from 1300 to 1400 hours.

Councillor Aragai (V/President). " The people do not support the Council. Rules are ignored. There is little confidence in Council officials and we cannot get the people to listen to us or support Council policies."

Comments - The rest of the populace was reported as being in the gardens gathering produce for tomorrow's market at Mogoma.

Friday - 16/1/70 - PIMURI R/H

Approx attendance - 200
Discussions 1015 to 1050 hours.

"We feel that the tax rate cannot be increased because the majority of the younger generation have limited means of support and are largely dependant on their elders. In addition there is an uneven distribution of wealth amongst the older generation and a tax increase would severely effect many of these people who have to pay tax for themselves as well as their sons."

We would like to see a Patrol officer stationed at Mogoma when buildings are erected there.

We do not want to be self governing in our life-time. We are not ready for it. We are pleased with the work the Australian Government is doing and feel we could not look after ourselves without Expatriates to help us with finances and specialist staff."

Comments - M.H.A. Yauwi Moses appears to have considerable support here. Group appeared reasonably interested in talks and discussions. I agree that the majority of the 18 - 25 age group seem to be living off their elders without contributing much to the economy of the area.

Monday - 19/1/70 - MOGOMA (PROPOSED COUNCIL BASE CAMP).

Approx attendance - 850 (good cross-section).
Discussions from 1135 to 1235 hours.

"Tax rates are low due to low income in the area. Do not want an increase this year. We like the idea of establishing a Council Chambers here at Mogoma and also the sawmill. If possible we would like to have a Kiap stationed here to help us settle our disputes and develop our area."

We are not ready for self government. This Territory has few factories and economic concerns are too small. Education must be stepped-up to ensure skills in technical and professional fields. We are still fragmented by old hostilities within our own area and are not yet ready to regard people of other areas as one Nation with us. We need more time to change our outlook."

Comments - When the view was expressed that the tax rate should not be increased this was greeted by loud applause and cheering as though a major victory had been won.

When I asked for comments from the 18 -25 age group, the man chosen (about 26), was jeered and hooted by his elders and was unable to make himself heard. His comments seemed to follow fairly closely those expressed above but the meeting ended in confusion with the sudden dispersal of the majority of people present.

Monday - 19/1/70 - YANDIME R/H.

Approx attendance 100 (mostly males over 25)
Discussions 1630 to 1720 hours.

"We feel the tax rate for 1970/71 should remain the same. We are concerned about the large numbers of children without education facilities available to them. We would like to see a Patrol Officer stationed at Mogoma."

We do not want early self government as we do not yet understand what it involves."

Comments - An orderly and fairly interested group who seem to have missed the point of most of the talks given to them about development.

Wednesday - 21/1/70 - IPAKU R/H.

Discussions 1210 to 1320 hours.
Approx attendance - 90 (mostly males).

"We do not wish to increase our tax rate for many years. Our economy cannot support increases at present. The area is predominantly stoney and individual land holdings are small.

We still follow our traditional customs closely and do not want early self government because we feel unable at present to control our own affairs sufficiently well to live together in peace."

Comments - There seems to be terrific friction within this group, especially between the educated, travelled men (eg school teachers on leave) and the traditional leaders. The meeting ended in disjointed argument which became more heated as it progressed and I felt I could serve no useful purpose in trying to listen to all arguments at once so closed the meeting and moved away. Although difficult to interpret it appears that the argument was basically a series of personal attacks by elders on educated, young on old, large landholders on small landholders and so on.

Friday - 23/1/70 - KARANDO R/H. (mostly males over 25).

Approx attendance - 150 (mostly males).
Discussions from 1410 to 1500 hours.

"The majority of us (estimated at about 70%) want to increase the tax to \$8 for males and \$2 for females.

We would like to see the Council build a steel bridge over the creek near Movi Mission on the Karando road. It takes us many days to haul logs for this bridge as there is no suitable timber in the immediate area.

We are not only illiterate but few of us even speak pidgin. Self government within the next few years would be chaotic. We don't even know how to look after ourselves yet, much less the country. We are frightened of self government because we constantly fight and argue amongst ourselves and need Expatriate officers to show us how to overcome this."

Comments - The meeting concluded in confusion with a minority of the group heatedly opposing tax increases and walking away screaming abuse.

Wednesday - 28/1/70 - KURAGURI R/H.

Approx attendance - 250 (mostly males over 25).
Discussions from 1200 to 1310 hours.

"Tax rate to remain the same until the coffee price increases. If the coffee price drops below 15¢ we want a reduction in tax rates.

We also want separate elections for council President and Vice Presidents. We do not like the idea of Councillors electing their own own Office bearers. It should be up to the people of the Council area to do this.

In addition we would like an Administration teacher to replace the Lutheran teacher at the Kurere school. The school is ill-equipped (no furniture etc) and the flag is not flown."

Comments - Technicalities re election of office bearers ^{were} explained. School question has been taken up with O.I.C. Lutheran Mission at Monono and seems to have been settled satisfactorily.

Thursday - 29/1/70 - GOGO R/H.

Approx attendance - 200 (mostly males).
Discussions from 1215 to 1300 hours.

"We are pleased with the current work's programme but our wealth is unevenly distributed and we do not want an increase in tax during 1970/71. This is our wish but we have to rely on our Councillor to express this in the Council Meeting. We also feel that Ward Committees should be remunerated for their efforts, as in some cases they work harder than the Councillors.

We do not want early self government and suggest that the Council take some sort of action to forestall the granting of self government to the Territory."

Comments - There was an undercurrent of feeling here that the taxpayer's meetings were time wasted as their Councillor would vote as he pleased despite the wishes of the people. The group was an impatient one and difficult to communicate with.

Friday - 30/1/70 - GUN R/H.

Approx. attendance - 75 (mostly males over 25).
Discussions from 1325 to 1400 hours.

"Our Economy is not prospering to our expectations and we feel the tax rate should remain the same.

We are against early self government as we feel our people are not sufficiently developed to look after themselves and follow the ~~tax~~ laws."

Comments - A disjointed meeting with the majority of the group taking only marginal interest in subjects discussed.

Monday - 2/2/70 - KEU AID POST.

Approx attendance - 250
Discussions from 1110 to 1155 hours.

"We understand now what is done with our taxes. Due to the low coffee price at present we feel the tax rate should remain the same.

We are not yet ready for self government. In this District our only factory is the coffee factory at Kundiawa. The low education rate in the Territory plus our inability to look after ourselves in most fields makes us feel that self government should not be granted to the Territory for many years."

Comments - An attempt made by the people to make it seem as though Councillors are not discussing Council affairs with them. In the case of Keu I would not be surprised if this is often the case. The three Councillors for Keu seem preoccupied with private affairs. Councillor Kopon, for instance, was intending to go to Nambaiyufa to purchase a bride for one of his line. Even if the Patrol had not been at Keu it was Council road maintenance day so his whole line should have been at Keu.

Monday - 2/2/70 - MAINAMO (MEETING PLACE).

Approx attendance - 75.
Discussions from 1345 to 1430 hours.

"We are undecided about the tax rate and will discuss it and leave the decision to our Councillor.

The younger generation lack interest in local development. Premature self government would cause internal disturbances and we could even return to our traditional way of life. We suggest the target date for self government should be when the majority of the Territory's population is literate in English.

Comments - An orderly meeting. Reasonable interest shown in the Council and its aims.

Tuesday - 3/2/70 - KAU R/H.

Approx attendance - 150 (good cross-section)
Discussions from 1035 to 1115 hours.

"We understand the current works programme and are pleased with it. Our money is being well spent. We want the Council to assist in the construction of the Primary T School at Mangiro (Watabung Census Division) so that our children can attend that school. Our Council should build a teacher's house as soon as possible, leaving the first classroom the responsibility of the Asaro/Watabung Council.

We have not made a decision on the tax rate and will inform our Councillor of our recommendations before the next meeting of the Council."

Comments - This group showed a genuine interest in Council affairs and general development. They seem to have made steady improvements to their road and villages since Patrol 1 of 69/70 and seem to be settling down to the task of developing their area.

Wednesday - 4/2/70 - AGUGU (Council Chambers).

Approx attendance - 60 (all males).
Discussions from 1135 to 1210 hours.

Cr Launa "I feel this Council has lost a lot of prestige over the past 3 years. My people are not satisfied with the way the Council is operating."

"We want money allocated for the construction of a pig fence from here to the Sinasina border to separate the pigs from our gardens and coffee. We are not satisfied with the current Works programme and feel the blame lies with the present President. We are undecided about the tax rate for 70/71 and will leave the decision to Councillor Launa in the next meeting of the Council."

Comments - The predominant figure at the meeting was Councillor Launa, Ex Council President, and it is apparent that he is building up a fairly strong following to de-throne President Girimai and have himself re-elected.

Thursday - 5/2/70 - MEBIMANGI R/H.

Approx attendance - 100 (mostly males over 25).
Discussions from 1215 to 1310 hours.

"We understand where our taxes have been spent and are satisfied with the current works programme. However we feel we are unable to raise the tax at present.

We support Yauwi Moses in his attempts to forestall early self government. We are not ready for it yet and feel our children should ask for it, not us. The younger generation is not supporting the Council and we feel their attitude will have to change before we become self governing.

We would like the Council to support the proposal for a pig fence from Agugu to the Sinasina border. Such a fence would help prevent internal quarrelling and also protect our coffee gardens which are the basis of our economy."

Comments - This group showed signs of following the same pattern of incivility as experienced during Patrol 1 of 69/70. I believe there is a general feeling of disregard for their elected Councillor, Kom, and this is evident whenever Council matters are mentioned.

Friday - 6/2/70 - EMIGI R/H.

Approx attendance - 75.

Discussions from 1105 to 1130 hours.

"We wish the tax rate to remain the same. Two sub-clans refused to come here today and we don't know what they think. We would like a wire fence to keep our pigs from the gardens. This has been discussed at previous meetings.

We have told our Member we do not want early self government and it is up to him to take our views to the House of Assembly."

Councillor Kuri - "The people of Emigi are big-headed and I am their fourth Councillor. They do not work on the road or on anything else except their own businesses. I am tired of trying to help them and will not stand for re-election in September."

Comments - Despite the fact that the Patrol Constable slept at Emigi the night before to spread the word of our visit, attendance was poor. Two sub-clans, Kiagigauwom and Marimegauwom, refused to attend and sent a message with their Ward Committeeman that they were not interested in the Patrol, the Council or their Councillor and would prefer to return to the Luluai Tultul system of government. This attitude has been prevalent in this area for some time and the people seem to revel in the name "Kebai Big-head" which other groups have given them.

Friday - 6/2/70 - KEBAI R/H.

Approx attendance - 150 (mostly males).

Discussions from 1325 to 1415 hours.

"We are satisfied with the current works programme and feel the Council is doing a good job. We want a by election soon to replace Councillor Minga who resigned because of illness. A few of us would like to increase the tax rate but the majority are not in favour of this. The Council does not have the support of the younger generation and the 18 to 25 age group will have to change their attitude if the Council is to progress.

We are afraid of early self government because we think it would bring about internal strife over old disputes which are not yet dead. We need many years to adjust our way of life to live in peace with our neighbours.

The Emigi people should be prosecuted for failing to maintain their section of this road. We see very few coffee buyers here because of their attitude. It would be appreciated if the Council could put a tractor and trailer on this road to gravel it as it is difficult to keep open when the surface is only clay."

Comments - The attitude of this group has improved greatly since the last Patrol and I feel the Council should do everything possible to meet their requests.

(6)

Saturday - 7/2/70 - GOMIA NO. 1.

Approx attendance - 200 (good cross section).
Discussions from 1040 to 1130 hours.

"We would like to see more action taken on breaches of Council Rules. You drove along our road and you can see that road maintenance is not being carried out. Our own attitude is retarding our development. We want the tax rate to remain the same because of the unequal distribution of wealth in the villages.

The economic standard of individuals is not sufficient to support self government at present. Even with continued aid from Australia there would be internal friction between the large producer and the small. We must wait until everyone can support his family by cash earnings, with less reliance on subsistence food growing."

Comments - This group is capable of more effort than is evident at present. Several of the village leaders were hung-over from a party at Chuave the night before and this detracted from the meeting. Action is being taken with regard to breaches of the Road Maintenance Rule on the Gomia road.

The above, minus my comments sections, has been tabled in a general meeting of the Council and agreed to as a correct record taxpayers meetings throughout the sub district.

In a lot of cases the people are completely ignoring their Councillors and Committees and while this attitude exists there is little chance of the Council developing into anything like what is required to run the affairs of this area after self-determination.

I made no mention of increasing tax rates except in the context that more money could achieve more in the works programme. I explained that the object of my visit was to outline the Council's progress and to make clear some of the obvious difficulties confronting the Council at present and in the future. I pointed out that, without the active support of the people of the Council area, the Council could never take its rightful position in the development of the District and the Territory. An inactive Council would mean an inactive area in a time of rapid change.

At this stage I swung the talk across to self government, with a full explanation of the meaning of the term, and brought recent press and radio statements into it. I discussed Political Parties in general and in particular the Pangu Pati's unofficial claimed role as an 'Opposition' group. I explained that this was a good thing in many ways as it made for much closer scrutiny of administration policies but I also mentioned the press statement the Pangu leaders released recently suggesting 1972 as a target date for self government. I then went on to say that this was not an administration target date, if wish, however pressure for early self government is increasing daily and it is obvious that it will come within a few years. I was known for opposing early self government and this is my own wish, but I feel he is being optimistic when he says the granting of self government will not come until his son is an adult.

For the remainder of the talk I concentrated on the need for the people of the area to accept the fact that they will be almost certainly be granted self government and have to govern themselves. There are many people of the Territory being trained for this, but the future of the Territory rests mainly on the attitudes of

APPENDIX 'B'

SUMMARY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL EDUCATION TALKS.

The following is a summary of talks given at all meetings during the Patrol. Talks lasted, on the average, about an hour, after which discussions were entered into (see Appendix 'A' for minutes of discussions).

After a brief introduction, the Council's current Works programme was explained, with particular emphasis on the high expenditure on roads and bridges.

It was then mentioned that the Council seems, at present, to be almost stagnant. In December and January there were no agenda items submitted by Councillors and this is indicative of a breakdown in communications between the people and their Councillors. Some Councillors and Ward Committees are not discussing Council matters in their Wards and this must be rectified. Ward Committees should always meet with their Councillor before and after a Council Meeting to discuss agenda items. This is the primary job of Councillors and Committees as the elected representatives of the people.

I emphasised that Councillors have no statutory authority to hear Court cases. They may act as arbitrators only. They cannot enforce decisions not agreed to by all parties concerned in a dispute. They are elected as spokesmen and it should be through their efforts that the Council will help to develop the area.

In a lot of cases the people are completely ignoring their Councillors and Committees and while this attitude exists there is little chance of the Council developing into anything like what is required to run the affairs of this area after self-determination.

I made no mention of increasing tax rates except in the context that more money could achieve more in the works programme. I explained that the object of my visit was to outline the Council's progress and to make clear some of the obvious difficulties confronting the Council at present and in the future. I pointed out that, without the active support of the people of the Council area, the Council could never take its rightful position in the development of the District and the Territory. An inactive Council would mean an inactive area in a time of rapid change.

At this stage I swung the talk across to self government, with a full explanation of the meaning of the term, and brought recent press and radio statements into it. I discussed Political Parties in general and in particular the Pangu Pati's unofficial assumed role as an 'Opposition' group. I explained that this was a good thing in many ways as it made for much closer scrutiny of Administration policies but I also mentioned the press statement the Pangu leaders released recently suggesting 1972 as a target date for self government. I then went on to say that this was not an Administration target date or wish, however pressure for early self government is increasing daily and it is obvious that it will come within a few years. Yauwe Moses is opposing early self government and this is your own wish, but I feel he is being optimistic when he says the granting of self government will not come until his small son is an adult.

For the remainder of the talk I concentrated on the need for the people of the area to accept the fact that they will be almost certainly be granted self government and have to govern themselves. There are many people of the Territory being trained for this, but the future of the Territory rests mainly on the attitude of

the bulk of the population, the village people. Subsistence farmers and primary producers in this area must increase their efforts to develop their industries, educate their children and live amicably with one another. The present pattern is to live from day to day but village people must look towards the future and plan their development.

There must be more co-operation with Councillors and other officials as these are the elected leaders and spokesmen. The Council is a small form of self government in itself and you all realize that the majority of village people regard Councillors as a bit of a joke when they try to get the people to work on the road, for instance. This is a waste of valuable time in your development and the continuation of this attitude towards the Council could be disastrous to you in the future.

The ordinary people must do their best to comprehend change as it takes place. Change may be gradual but it must be continuous and it cannot be left for your children. You must be prepared to do the initial developmental work to make this country a more stable society than that which you were born into.

I attempted to make this talk flexible and changed it from place to place, depending on my initial observations of the group's attitude. Emphasis was not placed on National Unity, although it was always mentioned. I felt it more expedient to try to get the people to feel they were one people as a sub district, as inter-clan friction is high throughout and many groups do not even identify with the rest of the District, much less the country as a whole. This is a major problem facing the educator and one which must be overcome before the people of this Council will listen to any suggestion of becoming part of Unified country.

Monday - Dep. FANDINE 0420 for 1900. Talks from 0430 to 1130. Discussions to 1200. Returned to FANDINE 1200. Talks from 1215 to 1630. Discussions to 1700.

Tuesday - Dep. FANDINE 0600 and arr. 1245 1030. Back to FANDINE to collect 0.0. 1245 and gear. Returned to 1245. Moved by gear to B.M. Police Post. Returned to 1245.

Wednesday - 21/1/70 - Dep. 0600 and arr. 1245 1030. Talks to 1240. Discussions to 1245. Dep. 1245 and arr. 1245. Talks to 1245. People not assembled. Casual discussions with Cr. 1245 and returned to 1245. Left 1245. Vanderwey at 1245 and dep. for 1245. Talks with M.R.A. at 1245. Arr. 1245.

Thursday - Dep. 0740 and arr. 1245 1030. Patrol gear. Awaited completion of security elections to 1245. Talks from 1245 to 1245. Discussions to 1245. Casual discussions whilst awaiting completion of security elections. Dep. 1245 and arr. 1245. Talks to 1245.

Friday - 22/1/70 - Dep. 0740 and arr. 1245 1030. Meeting place. Arriving 1245. Awaited arrival of M.R.A. and A.B.U. Meeting from 1245 to 1245 - talks on self government and general development by M.R.A. 1245. Talks by Councillors and village leaders. 1245. Council for 1245. Dep. 1245 with A.B.U. and arr. 1245.

(3)

APPENDIX 'C'

PATROL DIARY.

- Wednesday - 14/1/70 - Final preparations for Patrol. Depart Chuave 1015 and arrived KORORUME 1320. Set up camp at rest house. Outlined Patrol procedure to A.P.O. Vandereyk in evening. Slept KORORUME.
- Thursday - 15/1/70 - Talks on Local Government and political education 0815 to 0920. Discussed tax rates, works programme etc to 1020. Dep. KORORUME 1040 and drove to WANGOI Catholic Mission. Discussed situation in surrounding villages with Fr. Behrla. Arr. PIMURI 1145. Dep. 1230 for KARAWIRI. Very small attendance. Talked for an hour. Suggested meeting be held tomorrow. Returned to PIMURI 1430. Casual discussions with small group at PIMURI until 1700 and also from 2030 to 2300. Slept PIMURI.
- Friday - 16/1/70 - Talks 0900 to 1015 at PIMURI. Discussions to 1050. Dep. 1100 and arr. KARAWIRI 1120. No people assembled. Left message to meet with me at MOGOMA on Monday. Continued on to SUA. As for KARAWIRI. Drove to MOGOMA. Off-loaded cargo and Constable. Dep. MOGOMA 1245 and arr. Chuave 1615.
- Sunday - 18/1/70 - Dep. Chuave 1515 and arr. YANDIME 1710. Dropped off Co-operatives Officer Wells and gear. To MOGOMA for my gear. Returned YANDIME 1820. Slept YANDIME.
- Monday - Dep. YANDIME 0820 for MOGOMA. Talks from 1030 to 1135. Discussions to 1235. Returned to YANDIME 1330. Talks from 1415 to 1630. Discussions to 1720. Slept YANDIME.
- Tuesday - Dep. YANDIME 0900 and arr. IPAKU 1030. Back to NAMBAIYUFA to collect C.O. Wells and gear. Returned to IPAKU. Moved my gear to BEG Police Post. Returned to Chuave 1205.
- Wednesday - 21/1/70 - Dep. Chuave 0900 and arr. IPAKU 1030. Talks to 1210. Discussions to 1320. Dep. IPAKU 1345 and arrived KARANDO 1445. People not assembled. Casual discussions with Cr. Gari and Committeemen to 1600. Left A.P.O. Vandereyk at KARANDO and dep. for Chuave 1645. Talked with M.H.A. at LENDE. Arr. Chuave 1915.
- Friday - Dep. Chuave 0740 and arr. KARANDO 0910. Packed Patrol gear. Awaited completion of Society elections by C.O. Wells. Talks from 1250 to 1410. Discussions to 1500. Casual discussions whilst awaiting completion of Society elections. Dep. KARANDO 1630 and arr. PILA 1735. C.O. Wells continued to Chuave. Slept PILA
- Saturday - 24/1/70 - Dep. PILA 0905 and walked to KIRAU meeting place, arriving 0935. Awaited arrival of M.H.A. and A.D.C. Meeting from 1145 to 1425 - talks on self government and general development by M.H.A. Yauwi Moses. Replies by Councillors and village leaders. Gave talks re Council for ½ an hour. Dep KIRAU 1430 with A.D.C. and arr. Chuave 1520.

- Tuesday - ~~Dep~~ 27/1/70 - Dep. Chuave 0830 for Girio. Road slippery. Left cargo at KURAGURI. Continued towards GIRIO. Rear drive shaft broke off 1100. Made roadside repairs until 1235. Told by Councillor for GIRIO that people not assembled there. Returned to KURAGURI. Spent 3 hours on preparation of Patrol report. Casual discussions with Councillors and Committees in evening.
Slept KURAGURI.
- Wednesday - 28/1/70 - People slow to assemble. Talks from 1030 to 1200. Discussions to 1310. Dep. 1400 for GOGO. Set up camp. Dep. 1530 and arr. Chuave 1645. Repaired drive-shaft and refueled. Heavy rain from 1800 to 2130. Unable to return to Patrol.
- Thursday - 29/1/70 - Dep. Chuave 0645. Road bad. Arr GOGO 0820. People not assembled. Talks from 1100 to 1215. Discussions to 1300. Only 4 sub-clans out of 9 represented. Dep. 1330 for AURABORI. Arr. 1430. Crowd reported as being assembled there was non-existent. Dep. 1500 and returned to GOGO 1545. Rest of afternoon spent on draft of Patrol report.
Slept GOGO.
- Friday - 30/1/70 - Dep. GOGO 0920 and arr GUN 1020. People not assembled. Waited. Talks from 1215 to 1325. Discussions to 1400. Returned to Chuave 1515.
- Monday - 2/2/70 - Dep. Chuave 0730 and arr. KEU 0800. Waited for people to assemble. Talks 0945 to 1110. Discussions to 1155. To MAINAMO 1250. Talks 1300 to 1345. Rain. Discussions to 1430. Returned Chuave 1515. Discussed Patrol with A.D.C.
- Tuesday - 3/2/70 - Dep Chuave 0815 and arr. KAU 0910. Talks 0925 to 1035. Discussions to 1115. Continued on draft of Patrol report and out-lining report requirements to A.P.O. Vandereyk. Dep. KAU 1300. Highway blocked for an hour by landslide. Arr. Chuave 1450. Continued draft of Patrol report until evening.
- Wednesday - To AGUGU Council Chambers. Council talk by A.P.O. Vandereyk 1030 to 1055. Political education talks by self 1055 to 1135. Discussions to 1210. Returned Chuave 1230.
- Thursday - Dep. 1030 for MLEIMANGI. Talks 1110 to 1215. Discussions to 1310. To EMIGI to spread word of tomorrow's visit. Returned Chuave 1435.
- Friday - 6/2/70 - Dep. Chuave 0900 and arr. EMIGI 0940. Talks on Council by A.P.O. Vandereyk 0950 to 1005. Political education by self to 1105. Discussions to 1130. To KEBAI, arriving 1145. Council talk by Vandereyk 1225 to 1235. L.G. & Political education talks by self to 1325. Discussions to 1415. Returned Chuave 1530.
- Saturday - 7/2/70 - Dep. Chuave 0900 and arr. GOMIA 0915. Talks 0945 to 1040. Discussions to 1130. Returned Chuave 1200.

⌘ END OF PATROL ⌘

67-18-38



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1969/70 -CHUAVE
CHUAVE SUBDISTRICT.
HIMBU DISTRICT.
ELIMBARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY - I.M. BATES (A.D.O.)
AREA PATROLLED - CHUAVE SUBDISTRICT (ELIMBARI, NAMBAIYUFA &
CHUAVE CENSUS DIVISIONS).
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL - P.J. VANDEREYK (A.P.O.)
INTERPRETER
CONSTABLE
P. WELLS (C.O.) PART ONLY.

DURATION OF PATROL - 14/1/70 to 7/2/70 (Broken Period)
-19 Days.

DATE AND DURATION OF LAST PATROL - 11/8/69-29/9/69-27 days.
3/6/69-13/10/69-62 days.
18/9/69-21/10/69-34 days.

OBJECT OF PATROL - CONDUCT ELIMBARI L.G.C. TAXPAYERS MEETINGS
POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED - 31,424
MAP ATTACHED.
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER NOT ENCLOSED.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-18-38

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

19th May, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu District.

PATROL NO.4 A 69/70

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by Mr. P. J. Vandereyk, Assistant Patrol Officer of the ELIMBARI NAMBAIYUFA & CHUAWE Census Divisions.

An informative and well presented report documenting local problems and attitudes adequately.

What positive action is being taken to resolve the economic activity in the area?

Mr. Vandereyk should check his reports for spelling errors before submission to this Headquarters.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,Department of the Administrator.

c.c.

Mr. P. J. Vandereyk,
Chuaue Sub-District,
Chimbu District.

PATROL NO. 4-1969/70
CHUAVE SUB DISTRICT

(7)

PATROL DIARY

Wednesday 14-1-70 Departed Chuave 1015 for Kororuma, arrived here 1315. Observed political speech by local M.H.A. rest of afternoon. Ward Committee meeting at rest house 2000-2130. Slept Kororuma.

Thursday 15-1-70: Held meeting Kororuma 815-1030. 1040, proceeded to Pimuri for lunch and to off-load equipment. 1230, proceeded to Karawiri for scheduled meeting. Held short meeting due to poor attendance, returned Pimuri 1430. 1545-1730 giving informal talks and showing photographs of Australia. Slept Pimuri.

Friday 16-1-70: Held meeting Pimuri 900-1050. Proceeded to Karawiri thence Sua but found little attendance at both. Proceeded to Mogoma where equipment was off-loaded then on to Chuave.

Saturday 17-1-70: RECREATION

Sunday 18-1-70: a.m. recreation. Departed Chuave 1515 for Yandime, arrived here 1730. Slept Yandime

Monday 19-1-70: Proceeded to Mogoma 830 for scheduled meeting. Held meeting Mogoma 1030-1235. Proceeded back to Yandime for afternoon meeting here. Held meeting Yandime 1410-1710 Drove Co-Ops officer Wells to Nambaiufa 1500-1615. Slept Yandime.

Tuesday 20-1-70: a.m. Proceeded to Beg where equipment was off-loaded. Returned to Nambaiufa to pick up Co-Ops officer Wells, then proceeded to Chuave.

Wednesday 21-1-70: a.m. Departed Chuave for Ipaku. Held meeting Ipaku 1030-1320. 1400, proceeded to Korando. 1530, a.d.o. Bates recalled to headquarters. 1530-1830 spent in informal talks with village people. Slept Korando.

Thursday 22-1-70: 1000-1130, village inspection, accompanied by constable Balagy. Remainder of day spent on drafting patrol report and checking meeting minutes. Slept Korando.

Friday 23-1-70: 910, A.D.O. Bates returns from headquarters. 1100, proceeded to Pila with patrol equipment while A.D.O. Bates started meeting. Returned Korando 1415, took minutes remainder of meeting till 1450. 1635, proceeded to Pila, arrived here 1735. Slept Pila.

Saturday 24-1-70: 905, walked to Kirau where political talk by local M.H.A. requested our presence. A.D.C. Sharp arrives 945, talks from 1145-1420, then proceeded to Chuave.

Sunday 25-1-70: RECREATION

Monday 26-1-70: RECREATION (PUBLIC HOLIDAY)

Tuesday 27-1-70: Departed Chuave 830 for Girio. 1030, off-loaded equipment at Kuraguri then proceeded to Girio. 1100, mechanical breakdown, returned Kuraguri 1230. Remainder of day spent on village inspection and informal talks with local people. Slept Kuraguri.

Wednesday 28-1-70: Held meeting 1030-1310, took minutes. Proceeded to Gogo, arrived here 1400. A.D.O. Bates returns Chuave 1530. 1530-1606 spent on village inspection and informal conversation with village people. Slept Gogo.

Thursday 29-1-70: A.D.O. Bates arrives 820. Held meeting 1100-1300, took minutes. Afternoon spent, investigating investigating the reasons for the Aurobories absence at the mornings meeting. Slept Gogo.

Friday 30-1-70: Departed Gogo 920 for Gun, arrived here 1020. Held meeting here 1215-1400, took minutes. Proceeded back to Chuave.

Saturday 31-1-70: RECREATION

Sunday 1-2-70: RECREATION

(6)

Monday 2-2-70: Departed Chuave 730 for Kau, arrived here 800.
Held meeting 945-1155, took minutes. Proceeded to Minamo,
arrived 1250. Held meeting here 1300-1430, took minutes.
Returned Chuave 1515.

Tues day 3-2-70: Departed Chuave 815 for Kau, arrived here 910.
Held meeting 925-1115, took minutes. Returned Chuave
1300, arrived 1450.

Wednesday 4-2-70: Departed Chuave 930 for Agugu, arrived 940.
Held meeting here 1030-1200, gave talk on council.
1315, proceeded to Sirikogi to send talk of tomorrow's
and Friday's meetings. Returned Chuave.

Thursday 5-2-70: Departed Chuave for Mebimagi. Held meeting
here 1110-1310, took minutes. Proceeded to Emigi
to drop off cnstable Balagy to send word of tomorrow's
meeting here. Returned Chuave 1435.

Friday 6-2-70: Departed Chuave 900 for Emigi, arrived here 940.
Held meeting 950-1130, gave talk on council. Proceeded to
Kebai. Held meeting here 1220-1335, gave talk on council.
Returned Chuave.

Saturday 7-2-70: Departed Chuave for Gomia, arrived here 930.
Held meeting 945-1130, took minutes. Returned Chuave,
arrived 1200.

END OF PATROL

(5)

SITUATION REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The essential purpose of this patrol was to conduct tax payers meetings in keeping with annual policy. That is, discussing the council in general including explaining the current 1969/70 works program and the benefits of an increase in the present tax rate.

Secondarily a follow up talk on self government was given to enable us to assess the interest taken in politics.

At the time of the patrol, my ability to understand and converse in pigin english was somewhat limited mainly to basic words and phrases. Because of this, most of the following report is based on observations and interpretations from a.d.o. Bates.

However, I feel that the main issues and problems of the Sub-District were brought to my attention during the patrol.

POLITICAL

Local Government

Attitudes- In general there is very poor support for the council. For example, at one meeting at Gogo and another at Emigi less than half the lines were represented at the meetings at these places. When questioned it was found that these lines had simply refused to attend showing a complete disinterest in the council. Few of the eighteen meetings started on time and in some cases up to three hours were lost in waiting for a satisfactory assembly. On average reasonable attention was held for about 20 minutes, usually during the talk on council expenditure until restlessness and sleepiness set in. There were few orderly meetings and few that showed genuine interest in the council and the talks. Some meetings ended in utter confusion and in the case of Ipaku a riot almost ensued. It appears that the young adult age group is either not interested in the council or are considered by their elders as not important enough to attend the meetings. Most meetings consisted of males over 25 and boys in the under 10 age group with females of any age a minority.

The Talk- I feel that monetary figures mean little to most of the people at the village level. Such details as the fact that £24,000 is being spent on roads whilst only £5,000 is being spent on schools did not provoke any comment but I feel that it is understood that a considerable amount is being spent on both. At certain meetings a flip-chart was used to explain council money allocation and was met with a reasonable degree of success.

During the discussion period, a frequent comment to this effect was made "Thank you for coming, before we did not know where our tax money was being spent, but now that you have come and told us, it is all so very clear." The apparent lack of conviction and regularity of this statement leads one to question its genuity. However, council projects such as the construction of aid posts and schools are a convincing argument that council tax money is not being spent on "kiaps kai-kai" (as suggested at one meeting). It was interesting to note that only one group at Korando wanted a definite tax increase. The council intends to allocate no works program to this area this year.

Local Government Councillors

With the exception of a few, the councillors in general appear to hold a "Puppet Government" role. That is, the election of a weak person so that he can be pressured into non voluntary decisions by his ward seems to be a widespread practice. In the case of the Emigi meeting, the councillor stood apart from the group and seemed obliged to keep quiet. This ward has had no less than four councillors (a different councillor for each election) in the eight year history of the council. The Emigi councillor told the patrol that he intends resigning at the end of his term.

However, in most cases, the councillors themselves have a totally distorted image of their position as a powerful government official. This is probably a carry-over from the old village official (Luluai & Tultul) system. This self ordained power includes acting in such roles as court magistrate, passing judgements even to the extent of sending the fine money into the council. It can be assumed that this is not always the case. However, I feel that the village people consider this activity a perfectly normal role and prosecutions may provoke serious repercussions.

Political Education

Although at least as much time was spent on political education talks, relatively little interest was shown. On two occasions during the patrol, Political talks by the local Member of the house of assembly, Yauwe Wauwe Moses were observed by the patrol. Although the M.H.A. commanded a large assembly the interest shown in his talk was not over-whelming. However, his definite policy on the forestalling of self-government has been met with widespread support. At all of the patrol meetings the people did not want early self-government and at most meetings there was strong support for the M.H.A.'s policies. The people seem reasonably aware of the importance of Australian financial aid and the Territories lack of economic development. I feel that this "awareness" stems from propaganda by the M.H.A. and the administration.

The mechanism of the Westminster type government is little understood and when explained by the patrol the concept tended to become more confusing. I feel that that this ignorance of Territory matters partly stems from their own self centred attitude. The average outlook of these people does not extend past their own immediate area.

ECONOMIC

It appears that the area in general has a production potential substantially greater than the present level. By observation, it seems that the average adult worker works about 20 hours per week, about half that of a normal European. Hard, competitive work is not part of their traditional ethical code. The attitude held is one of a "TAOIST", that is, that as long as one can earn enough money from cash-cropping or other sources to pay his taxes and live, then there is no need for further production. There are of course some notable exceptions but the problem stems from a general lack of incentive. Long term projects are usually ignored because there is no foreseeable monetary gain in the immediate future.

I feel that the chief reason for this problem of incentive is that the transformation from a traditional subsistence economy into a highly competitive capitalist economy has been too fast. It seems that the present compromise between traditional society and the benefits of the western world is a perfectly satisfactory arrangement.

The importance of roads throughout the sub-district as a basic social infrastructure to promote economic activity is underestimated by the people. If the existing roads could be well maintained by the people to carry a greater volume of traffic, the sub-district would receive a substantial increase in economic activity and hence prosperity. I feel that the attitude toward the maintenance of the roads is one of an inconvenience even though it has been made compulsory through a council ruling. However it seems to be accepted that some sort of maintenance must be carried out to allow 4WD vehicles to negotiate the "roads".

Attitudes vary toward the road and this can be observed in different areas by the condition of the road. This is also a reasonable indication of the particular areas attitude toward the council and the administration generally.

Most of the agricultural extension work is handled by D.A.S.F. in this sub-district. At present the planting of more coffee is discouraged, but the care of existing crops is encouraged. Attempts by D.A.S.F. are being made to establish passionfruit as an economic crop. A small production of European type crops to cater mainly for Government staff, could have market potential.

I feel that this area could increase its already (relatively) wealthy state considerably if the problems of apathy and lack of incentive could be overcome.

The council intends allocating monies for the construction of a saw-mill at Mogoma in Elimbari census division during the current works program. This will enable the construction of more permanent structures, among the more important of these would be planked timber for the bridges in the area.

SOCIAL
Education

Education is reasonably well established throughout the sub-district by both mission and state schools. At the time of the patrol, the schools were on annual xmas vacation and most of the teaching staff on leave, so only limited observations could be made. At the discussion half of the meetings, feelings expressed toward the schools were superficial and in some cases, hypocritical but with some notable exceptions who were genuinely interested and enthusiastic about the prospect of a school in their area. The local peoples total lack of support and interest in the construction of homes to accommodate new teachers at Wongoi Catholic mission, almost resulted in the closing of this school for 1970. This only serves to accentuate the general attitude of egotist self-centred outlook. No well founded complaints were leveled at existing schools and the complaints were usually of a minor, superficial nature such as, at the Lutheran school at Kureri does not fly the Australian flag, therefore we want a government teacher.

One of the more important barriers to the goal of universal juvenile education is the predominance of the traditional sex division. Although no statistics are available for the 1970 school year, it is expected that as in 1969, very few girls in relation to boys of school age will attend school this year. The parents are generally well aware of the long and short term benefits of education, but the traditional importance of the man-child reigns supreme. However, I feel that it will only be a matter of time before, ultimately, both sexes will attend school in equal numbers.

It was expressed at several meetings, the opinion that the future of New Guinea (that is self-govt and independence) lies with the present school age generation.

Some education expansion will be under way later this year. Included in the 1969/70 works program are new classrooms at Sirikogi and Keu and a new residence for the teacher at Sirikogi.

Health

By general observation, the standard of health at the time of the patrol appeared to be good. Because of the absence of a medical orderly and the nature of the patrol, a close look at health was not warranted. However, a few isolated cases of common cold were mentioned casually but not directly reported to the patrol. The sub-district has a reasonable distribution of council built aid posts which are staffed by both government and mission personell. In addition there are two central hospitals at Move and Chuave and Kundiawa hospital is available at a relatively short time.

From past statistics, the standard of health in the sub-district has been relatively good. The sub-district lost relatively few people in last year's influenza epidemic.

5.....

Law and Order

Council laws are generally ignored mainly due to the fact that they are not effectively enforced or constantly policed. The most obvious offences are the laws pertaining to pigs. There seems to be a total contempt of these rulings and no effort is made for example to keep pigs off the roads. However, usually the smaller pigs are lead by means of a leash tied to the beast's front leg, but the larger boars and sows roam at will, destroying gardens, fences and causing unnecessary damage to the already deteriorating roads. Pigs in numbers accelerate the deterioration of roads at an alarming rate.

In more than one case it was found that pigs and goats had been living in the rest houses. This was evident from the droppings and in one case at Korando, by the constant invasion of goats throughout the night. In general the rest houses were in a state of dis repair and in two cases at Pila and Gogo, alternate, more suitable accomodation had to be found by the patrol. This only serves to accentuate the lack of effective authority or the contempt held for the administration by the responsible councilors.

I feel that in this area ~~the~~, the prestige and authority of the 'Kiap' has fallen disasterously since the introduction of the Local Government Council system. This is strongly evident in the 'generation gap' in regards respect for the government. There seems to be three general groups. The more senior members, or village elders, all pre-Local Government, appear to hold the administration in admiration and respect. The middle age group seem to tolerate the government to an extent, but consider it an infringement into personal liberty and is inconvenient. The younger generation, that is, early 20's seem to hold the administration in absolute contempt.

Missions

Missions are strongly established in the sub-district. It appears as if there is no one dominant mission in the sub-district. However in the various cencus divisions dominant missions appear. Mission influence is also reasonably strong, particularly amongst the younger age groups but this support does not clash with government policy. In general the relations between the mission and the administration are good.

CONCLUSION

Because of the specialised nature of the patrol, a detailed situation report was not possible.

P. J. Vandereyk
.....
(P. J. VANDEREYK)

Assistant Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District: PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 1969/70 - CHUAVE
Sub District: CHUAVE SUB DISTRICT.
District: CHIMBU DISTRICT.
Local Government Area: ELIMBARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA.

Patrol Conducted By: PATROL CONDUCTED BY - P. J. VAN DER EYK (A.F.O.)
Area Patrolled: AREA PATROLLED - CHUAVE CENSUS DIVISION.
Personnel Accompanying Patrol: PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL - INTERPRETER
CORPORAL

Duration: DURATION OF PATROL - 29/4/70 to 1/6/70 (Broken Period) 19 days
Date & Duration of Last Patrol: DATE & DURATION OF LAST PATROL - 30/1/70 - 7/2/70 7 days.

Object of Patrol: OBJECT OF PATROL - (1) CONDUCT FOR SITUATION REPORT.
(2) INFORM PEOPLE OF REGIONAL ELECTIONS.

Population of Area Patrolled: POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED - 9,269.
Map Attached: MAP ATTACHED.
Village Population Register: VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER NOT ENCLOSED

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19 .

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67-18-49.

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. Papua.

15th September, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

CHUAVE PATROL NO. 5/69-70.

Your reference 67-3-4 of 7/9/70.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation
Report by Mr. P. J. Vandereyk, A.P.O., of Chuave Census Division.

This is an extremely thoughtful, well considered
report. Mr. Vandereyk's assessment of current attitudes is particu-
larly sound, and the full covering comments provide added value.

I am pleased to note the detailed patrol instruct-
ions that were given to Mr. Vandereyk.

A good piece of work, but a patrol map should
have been submitted.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Departmental Head.

c.c. Mr. P. J. Vandereyk,
Sub-District Office,
GEMBOU. Chimbu District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DDA 67.18.49

14

Telegrams
Telephone 67-3-4
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,



District Office,
KUNDIAWA.
Chimu District

7th Sept. 1970.

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

CHUAVE REPORT No. 5/1969-70

Attached please find the above patrol report submitted by Mr. P.J.Vandereyk, covering a special patrol of the Chuave Census Division.

In spite of his inexperience, Mr. Vandereyk has performed exceptionally well and has submitted a worthwhile report. The Assistant District Commissioner, Chuave, has commented at length on the report and has taken immediate corrective action on minor misinterpretations that occurred. The A.D.C. should have made time available to observe and instruct Mr. Vandereyk while in the field.

For your information please.

L. J. DUOLAN
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
CHUAVE.

pul

MIGRA

In

M F

(13)

- 2. -

(sure) that he has been confronted with the age old generation clash for the first time.

6. The Report has been well prepared for a first, shows a depth of perception, and enquiry whilst on patrol, however often spoilt by incorrect spelling, and frequent useage, once again incorrectly spelt, Pidgin English expressions. As Mr. Vandereyk is now stationed at Gembogl would you forward his claims etc. to that Office.

7..

For your information and necessary action please.

E. S. Sharp

(E.S.Sharp.)
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-2

Division of District Administration,
CHUAVE... Chimbu District.

19 June, '70.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

PATROL REPORT 5 69/70.

CHUAVE CENSUS DIVISION.

Enclosed is the above numbered Report, covering a patrol conducted by A.P.O. P.J.Vandereyk. Associated claims for approval are also enclosed.

2. Due to the elections, and the fact that the whole of the Chuave Sub-District had to be patrolled it was necessary to utilize Mr.Vandereyk, even though he did not have sufficient experience. The main object of the patrol was dissemination of pre election propoganda. I regret to say that Polling Places and times were not conveyed fully enough to the people, and minor confusion arose. All has now been remedied, and the people are conversant with where, and at what time they can cast their respective votes. The rest of the political education was conducted in an efficient manner as can be ascertained by the depth of understanding of the voters. There was a small degree of minor confusion when Mr.Vandereyk attempted to explain foreign policies which may arise on the granting of independence. This was ironed out, and the Officer was verbally instructed to leave higher plane assumptions out of his talks. This was done and no further confusion has arisen.

3. The use of "delegates" for meeting attendance is becoming prevalent in the Chuave Census Division when the people know that there is no penal sanction for non attendance. A numerical attendance of 930 as recorded is a vast improvement over past years. One has to take into consideration that the Chuave census division is within easy reach of Sub-District Headquarters, that the majority of Councillors are "old hands" eg. Launa, Cirimai, Kuri, Kuno and others, all of them are matured men, and in their own eyes "men of the world", and finally Mr.Vandereyk is a very junior and young Officer. So even though the Patrolling Officer may be a little disappointed in attendance, I feel he did extremely well.

4. There is a distinct anti-european feeling in this election, and is now being openly voiced by the people. This feeling must have been latent before, and the people feared of openly expressing it. With the advent of the anti-european campaigners such as Francis Irere, subtley, and Iambakey, vehemently, and the fact that they have been able to address gatherings, expressing their feelings without fear, and with no official action being taken, has allayed the peoples' fear, hence the noticeable movement.

5. I am rather amused at the description of a Councillor contained in the report, however the term "relaxed Luluai" could be used to describe some of the Councillors in this area. The importance of the older generation is not "underestimated", and useage is made of this group wherever, and whenever possible. The Officers interpretation of generation thinking differential is a little incorrect, and I am sure

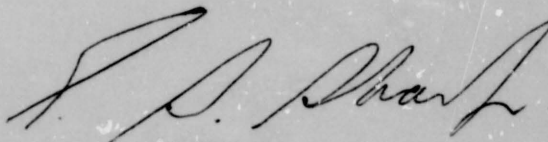
(xi) Take Interpreter Sunamoi, and select one member of the Constabulary.

(xii) Check on outstanding N.M.T.A's, and inform the people concerned.

(xiii) Distribute any mail.

(xiv) Submit your report in accordance with Hq. circular 67-1-o volume one of the Departmental Standing Instructions, and Chimbu District Hq. circulars, on our file 67-1-1.

3.. Wishing you a successful and enjoyable patrol.



(E.S.Sharp.)
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-2

Division of District Administration,
CHUAVE... Chimbu District.

27 April, '70.

Mr. P.J. Wandereyk,
Asst. Patrol Officer,
CHUAVE.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - CHUAVE

CENSUS DIVISION.

As per verbal advice you will prepare to depart on patrol into the Chuave Census Division. You are reasonably familiar with this census division so I will leave the compilation of your intinerary to you. Show it to me on completion, and make sure that you let the people know in ample time as to when they can expect you.

2. During the course of your patrol the following points are to be adhered to and achieved where applicable :

(i) You will conduct a situation report in accordance with Headquarters Circular 67-1-0 dated 21 June, '68. You have a copy of this so study this before departure, during the patrol, and prior to the compilation of your Report.

(ii) Obtain a list of Polling places, and approximate dates of polling for the division, and thoroughly indoctrinate the people as to where they can vote during the coming by election.

(iii) In conjunction with (ii) above carry out our Political Education programme as discussed, in particular the reason for the by election, the method of voting, and the duties of a Member of the House of Assembly. Do not refer to Candidates by name as this is confusing, however you can warn the people that candidates will in all probability be visiting them.

(iv) Complete the Department of Trade and Industry's Cultural Questionnaire whilst out on patrol as this will give you an excellent opportunity to get to know customs, way of life etc..

(v). Do not attempt to adjudicate in matters outside your jurisdiction, refer all such to Chuave.

(vi) Do not make promises we can not keep.

(vii) Do not travel on religious days.

(viii) Encourage Highland Labour recruits, making sure that there is no over recruitment in villages.

(ix) Explain the Council's Draft Estimate programme on all occasions, and sell the Council to the people.

(x) Pay attention to village hygiene, and sanitation, and attempt to improve social conditions in villages. Attempt to ascertain the reasons behind the failure of Womens' courses held at Chuave recently.

67-1-2

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
CHUAVE, Chimbu District.
5th June, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
CHUAVE

PATROL REPORT 5 of 1969/70 - CHUAVE CENSUS DIVISION.

SITUATION REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The essential purpose of this Patrol was to inform the people of the Chuave census division of the coming Chimbu Regional elections. Your Patrol instructions 67-1-2 of 27/4/70 refer.

Secondary aims of the Patrol were to conduct political education talks, including Local Government Councils and to complete the Department of Trade and Industry's Cultural Questionnaire.

Attendance at the meetings was poor to average with the notable exception of the Kau meeting. However, although the meetings appeared numerically small, the representation was comprehensive. I learned this after the Patrol and that a system of "delegates" were being sent to the meetings. Approximate attendance figures are included in my Patrol Diary attached as Appendix 'A'.

Due to the area being within easy walking distance of Chuave itself, special considerations had to be made with regards to the regular Chuave market days and other population disruptions such as the Goroka Show which coincided with the Patrol.

Although the Patrol was spread over a period of 31 days, actual nights camped out numbered only twelve. This was possible because of the comprehensive network of roads, all centres being within three hours driving time from Chuave.

Being my first Solo Patrol, I have gained a good deal of experience, some of it from trial and error.

GENERAL

The Chuave census division has a population of 9,269 and an area of approximately thirty square miles. It borders the Eastern Highlands and the Kundiawa Sub District. The Highlands Highway cuts across it from East-West and has a comprehensive network of secondary and 4WD roads.

The terrain is generally mountainous and the main cash crop is coffee while the main subsistence crop is 'kau-kau'.

(A) POLITICAL

The level of political understanding seems to have changed little since the area was patrolled in January this year. I feel that the basic problem is that although the people have a general knowledge of what has been said on previous patrols, the ~~concept~~ concept and importance of Politics is beyond them. Although there is a definite danger in over simplification of political explanations, I found that simplifying the talk into terms that they could easily understand met with a reasonable degree of success.

The Talks

The talks given were of a fairly standard pattern being slightly changed to meet different circumstances. I divided the talk into three parts and asked for questions after each. These were;

1. The Regional elections and dates of polling.
2. Political Education.
3. The Council with special reference and relevance to (2).

However, the occasion often arose where supplementary talks were given to clear up queries. The talking period itself was relatively short because concentration rapidly declined after half an hour. On average, the whole meeting lasted about one hour but informal discussions lasted considerably longer after an adjournment to the house man.

The Elections

In general the concept of elections is understood by the majority of the people. However, although the process of election is known, I had to explain the different elections and their levels of importance and relevance to the government system. In fact, most people knew about these forthcoming elections but few knew what the elections were for. The discussion time usually drew the comment, "These elections are nothing new to us, we have been voting for a long time." This of course is true. At every meeting the point was brought up that the previous member (Mr E. Pyne) had neglected them after he had been voted in. The speaker went on to say to the effect that we will not elect another European (inference, all Europeans are like this) because he will neglect us once in power. I have reason to believe that this anti-European feeling has been brought on by Mr F. Arerie's election campaign and that it is not a natural reaction.

At all the meetings I used a flip chart to explain the purpose of the ballot paper but again this was largely unnecessary of the level of understanding regarding election procedure.

Political Education

I tried to explain the concept of self government and independence as simply as possible. The method I thought best was to firstly explain the hierarchy of government and then refer to the two events of independence and self government as a change in the hierarchy. That is to say that at the moment there are three broad classifications of government. "Namba wan" being the Canberra Government who looks after Papua New Guinea as a whole, "Namba too" being the house of assemblies who looks after individual districts (this of course being extremely simplified) and "Namba tri" being the Local Government Council who looks after the house lines.

I then explained self government as a relatively small step in relation to independence and its role as a training period for the eventual independence. In the event of self government certain changes would occur namely the "Namba too" Government assuming more power and responsibility. However the Canberra Government would remain in an advisory capacity and of course retain financial control.

Independence was explained as a change in the present Government hierarchy where the "Namba too" becomes the head government and Local Government assumes a more important role.

I was pleased to note that this was in general understood. However, the question of the development gap between them and the coast was invariably brought up. The general feeling is that self government or independence is not wanted in the near future. I interpret this as a feeling of fear of war with the coastal people especially the Gailala group. To generalise, the Chuave Chimbu finds the present compromise between western benefits and traditional life a perfectly satisfactory arrangement.

The Council

The third part of my talk was spent "selling" the council. This took the form of pointing out the benefits of the current works program that their council is undertaking. I further pointed out that the development is virtually unlimited as every year new community constructions are being instigated. In round figures the council's annual income is around \$100,000 ~~XXX~~ which is a relatively large income. As the area becomes more affluent, this figure should increase (from increased tax rates) and large scale development projects financed by the council could be undertaken in the future. The point that I was trying to get across was that support for the council is essential to keep up the present and higher development level.

The Councillors

In all but two meetings the relevant Councillor was present. However, the authority of the Councillor to ensure an attendance at the meetings varied from place to place. As far as I could ascertain, most people interpret the role of a councillor as a relaxed Luluai. However, it seems that in some cases, the councillor plays a puppet role, his actions being dictated by the traditional leaders, sometimes ex-Luluais. Again this varies from place to place. Despite this, the councillor is generally accepted as the immediate government authority for representation and for adjudicating in local differences. The latter role is often pointless as invariably the councillor would have a positive or negative bias toward village matters. Throughout the patrol, these local matters were brought to me because the councillor could not settle the matter or his decision was not acceptable.

The councillors themselves have an exaggerated idea of their actual importance. This is obviously a carry over from the Luluai-Tultul system and their role is interpreted as to promote themselves to at least "Kiap" status.

I feel that the Local Government system has come too early to these people as few appreciate the concept and importance of the role of Local Government Councils.

Other Political Observations

I feel that the importance of the traditional leaders and village big men is underestimated. I found that the success or failure of a meeting often depended on whether or not I had the support of the traditional leaders. The general attitude seems to be that the councillors are accepted or tolerated because they have been elected for the government but when matters of importance are to be decided, the authority lies with the traditional leader. Attitude toward the Government can be classified into three broad groups. The pre Local Government generation, generally the senior citizens have absolute respect for the Government. The middle age group who have experienced both direct administration and Local Government seem to tolerate the Government but hold it in disrespect. The younger age group hold the Government and its authority in absolute contempt. At present the older age group appears to be holding their junior family members in check. When this older generation dies off, certain problems could eventuate.

Unfortunately, this senior generation cannot be educated or be used in future Government participation but their importance for the present should not be overlooked. Needless to say, I have a lot of time for these people.

As stated earlier, the prospect of independence is not welcomed. I feel that the reasons for this are financial as well as a fear of a breakdown in law and order. Independence is generally associated with the exit of the European and presumably his money and affluence as well. The conclusions drawn from this is the restarting of inter tribal warfare and a drop in their standard of living.

B. ECONOMIC

The Chuave census division depends almost solely on coffee for its income. For market reasons, coffee has not been encouraged in recent months, but rather the improvement of existing crops.

Because of the comprehensive network of roads and the availability of cash selling to coffee buyers, relatively good incomes are common. With more efficient roads and business incentive, this income can be increased considerably. This of course presents the problem of diversification of crops (i.e. sources of income). If the coffee market or crop fails, there is little else to fall back on at such a time. The problem is a real one because due to the geography of the area, there are few other crops available to supplement coffee. Passionfruit is one of the few suitable crops to supplement coffee. However, passionfruit does not return as much profit per unit of input as coffee so interest is lost.

The psychological make up of these people is largely aimed at monetary gain with the least possible work load. I can well imagine the frustration of D.A.S.F. being stifled in their efforts to encourage the principles of balanced agricultural economics which unfortunately involves hard work.

At present D.A.S.F. is engaged in certain cattle projects in the Nambaiufa census division where a reasonable amount of flat land exists. However, the Chuave census division is largely mountainous and is impracticable for this.

Because D.A.S.F. personnel did not accompany the Patrol, a detailed look at economic crops was not warranted.

(C) SOCIAL

Education

The Chuave census division has its largest Primary T School at Chuave and has an current enrolment of about 270 students. This school headed by a European EO2 is within reach of most children in the Chuave area. Administration schools at Keu and Sirikogi are strategically well placed (see map) to provide education in those areas. A proposed new school at Kau as well as new classrooms at Sirikogi and Keu should provide the census division with above average educational facilities.

At present, there are no secondary education schools, the closest being at Kerowagi. However, land has been purchased near the existing Chuave Primary T School for the construction of a High School scheduled for 1971 or 1972.

Present problems with education is the lack of co-operation from students parents on financial assistance for school matters. Other problems include the continuing trend not to educate females of school age in the same ratio as boys. In fact, this ratio is worsening not improving as expected.

During the Patrol, I was requested to recommend to the council that a school bus be purchased. I looked into the feasibility of this and found that an actual bus would be impracticable. However, a normal Toyota Land Cruiser utility would be a worthwhile purchase as an all purpose vehicle for the school.

Health

Medical establishments in the census division consist of aid posts at Sirikogi, Kau and Keu and a hospital of 70 beds at Chuave. The Chuave centre has facilities to meet most cases of sickness or emergencies. To supplement this, the recently installed VHF radio telephone at the Sub District Office enables an ambulance service to be called from Kundiawa at relatively short notice.

The standard of health observed on the Patrol was excellent. Village hygiene can be described as reasonable and the accommodation standard relatively good. No sicknesses were either reported or observed during the Patrol.

Because no medical personnel accompanied the patrol, a close look at health was not warranted. It can be seen that health and medical facilities in the census division is more than adequate.

Law and Order

In recent months the census division~~x~~ has had a series of serious crimes namely murder and manslaughter. I will not enlarge on the details but during the Patrol I tried to ascertain the reasons for this. Although I could not reach a definite conclusion, the breakdown in law and order seems to stem from a complicated series of factors. The declining efficiency of the Chuave police would certainly be a factor whilst the importance of traditional law and order would be another. However, I feel that the crimes are largely brought about from a lack of fear of Government punishment, that is a Gaol sentence and that the rapidity of crimes was simply co-incidence.

At Gun, a large scale clan fight had preceeded my arrival which had resulted in two persons seriously injured, by this time in Goroka Hospital. One of the injured was in actual fact dying in Goroka and the heat of tempers and threats of payback were reaching alarming proportions. In an attempt to settle the matter, I was assured by the dying mans father that there would be a payback in the event of his son dying. Although financial compensation had been arranged or was being arranged at that time, this was nearly the start of a limited payback war. The injured man did in fact die but no fight ensued due to police saturating the area.

The point of this is that even though the government law, traditional forms of law enforcement are still strong in the village system.

Council rules are all but ignored as they are not constantly policed. The most glaring examples of council rule breaking are the refusal to maintain roads and the large numbers of pigs roaming at will on the roads. As per Patrol instructions, no courts were heard on the Patrol although I was able to hear several cases before I referred the matters to Chuave. The most common problem was in regards the legal right to kill a pig under different circumstances.

To generalise, in this area laws are generally well known due to the close proximity to Chuave and other civilised centres. However, these laws are often ignored as as stated before traditional law is all important under given circumstances. The most common act of law breaking is clan fighting. This usually results in a fine of about \$10 which can be afforded by all and is interpreted by some as a 'license' to fight. Considerable objection is raised when the punishment is a term in Gaol, not because the Gaol life is hard but because the time loss usually involves financial loss. The practice of substituting a younger man for the serving of the sentence is ~~x~~ widespread and this of course defeats the whole purpose of the penal system.

Missions

The main mission centres are in the Elimbari and Nambaiyufa census divisions. The patrol did not come in contact with either of the two mission stations in the Chuave census division so there is little to comment on under this sub-heading.

From previous experience and dicussions with the people, relations between the Government and Mission establishments are excellent.

Assistant Patrol Officer.

Other Social Observations

It seems that the people of this area have very few leisure time interests. During the Patrol I took a close look at this problem.

As far as I could ascertain, virtually the only pastime of the female seems to be the age old indoor sport of sexual intercourse. It is a common practice for women or girls to be offered to the members of the patrol on the loan basis. This of course may be traditional and completely acceptable within the village group. However, it appears to me to be a rather inadequate pastime and may present problems as the society changes its criterion. The most obvious problem at the present is the rapid spread of venereal disease. The women's course held recently at Chuave met with complete failure and as per patrol instructions, I tried to ascertain the reasons for this. Although again no definite conclusion was reached, I feel that the main reason lies with the men. It appears as if the men, who still maintain complete mastery over the weaker sex objected to the idea of the women being released from their traditional tasks to learn these strange things at a 'school'. The women that did turn up for the course were disinterested enough to allow a complete disintegration of the women's course. This is unfortunate as there are no real other avenues of outlet available for these 25th rate citizens.

The man's traditional place as the hunter and fighter, defender of the home and village is now almost non-existent due to Government control and the changing pattern of life. I feel that this is a dangerous situation especially to the younger age group who have literally nothing to do except brood, hence the attitude toward the Government. The formation of an Australian style youth movement would be an answer to this problem. This could be financed by the Council but a tremendous amount of organisation would be needed which for the present ~~xxx~~ renders the idea impracticable.

(D) MISCELLANEOUS

Friday - 15/5/70 - Nil.

CONCLUSION

This situation report has been brief as the time factor on the Patrol itself did not allow for the unearthing of all the problems of the census division.

Being my second patrol and first solo patrol I have no doubt that it could have been conducted more efficiently by a more experienced officer. However, I feel that the Patrol has been successful in achieving its aims and unearthing some of the problems of the area. One of the major problems as I see it is the need to communicate, that is to talk with the people, not to talk to them.

P.J. Vander Eyk
.....
(P.J. VANDEREYK)

Assistant Patrol Officer.

(2)

PATROL REPORT 5 of 1969/70-CHUAVE

APPENDIX 'A'

PATROL DIARY.

- Wednesday-29/4/70- Final preparations for Patrol. Depart Chuave 1155 and arrive Kau 1300. Set up camp at rest house. Afternoon and evening talking to Councillor and village leaders. Slept KAU.
- Thursday 30/4/70- Recalled Chuave 0916 re murder at Togoma 14/4. Returned Kau P.M. Cancelled meeting due to late arrival. Slept KAU.
- Friday - 1/5/70- All day inspecting house lines and studying culture for Dept. Trade and Industry report. Slept KAU.
- Saturday - 2/5/70- Held meeting 1000 to 1115. Attendance approx 250. Slept KAU.
- Sunday - 3/5/70- Observed. Slept KAU.
- Monday - 4/5/70- Returned Chuave due to Dysentery. Remained at Chuave 8 days as per Doctors instructions.
- Tuesday -12/5/70- Final preparations for Patrol. Depart Chuave 1400 and arrive Gun 1500. Set up camp at rest house. Afternoon and evening talking to village people. Slept GUN.
- Wednesday-13/5/70- Held meeting 0900 to 1010. Attendance approx 150. Afternoon inspecting house line. Slept GUN.
- Thursday -14/5/70- Investigating payback rumours (seep. 6) Discussing progress of Patrol with interpreter. Slept GUN.
- Friday -15/5/70- Returned Chuave 1100 due to migration to Goroka Show.
- Monday -18/5/70- Proceeded to Keu, people not assembled, returned Chuave.
- Tuesday -19/5/70- Held meeting Keu 1030-1125. Attendance approx 120.
- Wednesday-20/5/70- Proceeded to Mainamo, people not assembled. Held meeting in house man 0930-1000. Attendance approx 30.
- Thursday -21/5/70- Proceeded to Gomia 1300hrs. Could not find satisfactory accommodation, returned Chuave 1500.
- Saturday -23/5/70- Held meeting Gomia 1000 to 1115. Attendance approx 125. Afternoon investigating reports of talk misinterpretation at Keu.

(1)

2/. PATROL DIARY

Monday -25/5/70-Depart Chuave 1345 arrive Kebai 1440. Set up camp at rest house. Afternoon talking to Councillor and village people. Slept KEBAI.

Tuesday -26/5/70-Held meeting 0830 to 0930. Attendance approx 100. Afternoon inspecting house line. Slept KEBAI.

Wednesday-27/5/70-Organised carriers, arrive Emigi 1100. People not assembled, cancelled meeting. Afternoon inspecting house lines. Slept KEBAY. EMIGI.

Thursday -28/5/70-Held meeting 0935 to 1030. Attendance approx 110. Returned Chuave 1220 hrs. (People not assembled at Mebimagi)

Monday -1 /6/70-Proceeded to Agugu, people not assembled, cancelled meeting. Proceeded to Mebimagi. Held meeting Mebimagi 1030 to 1125. Attendance approx 55.

END OF PATROL

Note: Attendance figures are mainly made up of men over 25 with some women and children.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1969/1970 - CHUAVE.
CHUAVE SUB-DISTRICT.
CHIMEU DISTRICT.
ELIMBARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : E.S. SHARP, Assistant District Commissioner.
AREA PATROLLED : ELIMBARI CENSUS DIVISION.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL : INTERPRETER.
CONSTABLE FIRST CLASS

DURATION OF PATROL : 16 April, '70 to 12 June, '70.
Broken periods covering 21 actual days.
DATE AND DURATION LAST PATROL : 18 September, '69 to 21 October, '69.
34 Days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : (a). CONDUCT PROBLEM CENSUS.
(b). PREDELECTION PROPOGANDA.

POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED : 14,029.

MAP NOT ATTACHED.
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER NOT ENCLOSED.

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19 .

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-18-50

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

17th September, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIANA.

CHUAVE PATROL NO. 6/69-70

Your reference 67-3-4 of 7th September, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report
by Mr. E.S. Sharp, Assistant District Commissioner, of ELIMBARI
Census Division.

This problem census has revealed some extremely sound
information on existing matters of concern and areas of dis-
content. Generally the solutions put forward by the people
appear to be such that they would simply ease and not really
remove these problems.

I note your covering remarks on the action that
should now be taken to improve the situation and I trust that
positive steps will be taken as soon as possible.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Departmental Head.

cannot be left to any young and inexperienced field officer. Your own presence and discussions with people in the Elimbari census division has had some impact and the success of your efforts may be determined after the forthcoming council elections.

Secondly, after the council elections, both the Council Adviser, Senior Local Government Officer and yourself, should conduct a short training course for councillors. The course should be designed to inform the councillors on their duties, impress on them their responsibilities and enhance their status in the community. There should be follow up courses at regular intervals. Above all, the councillors must be given real responsibilities in the actual functioning of the council; they must make decisions, accept responsibilities and enforce the decision of the council through the committee system with regular visits and inspections to centres throughout the council area. The councillors should not act in the role of policemen - they make recommendations on prosecutions on which the Council clerk should act.


The Ward Committee system should possibly be re-structured deleting the appointment of women for the time being. Consideration might be given to the appointment of committee member as representative of sub-clans, mens' houses or groups of mens' houses. Councillors should be encouraged to meet both before and after council meetings with Ward Committees and each councillor should report briefly to the council on the result of the meeting. The Council Adviser should spend a portion of his time attending and advising ward committees. Some council funds might be expended through authority of Ward Committees, e.g. rest houses, bridges, road maintenance, village sanitation etc.

Every effort should be made to disseminate information on council activities back to the people. The council should consider the purchase of a portable battery/electric tape recorder for the recording of council meetings and the propaganda in local language for replay to village meetings, ward committees, mens' houses etc. I see no reason why the Council Clerk should not be more involved in this field of activity and possibly the council could employ a local public relations officer.

(L. J. DOOLAN)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

For your information please.


(L. J. DOOLAN)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

67-3-4



District Office,
KUNDIAWA.
CHIMBU DISTRICT.

7th September 1970.

The Asst. District Commissioner,
CHUAVE.

CHUAVE PATROL NO. 6/1969-70

Receipt of the above patrol report, submitted by Mr. E. S. Sharp, Assistant District Commissioner, Chuave, covering a special patrol of the Elimbari Census Division is acknowledged with thanks.

Peter Lawrence has written that New Guinea societies do not easily assimilate alien systems, but the tendency is to exploit them if it is to their advantage or "to stand aloof from it on the grounds that it creates more difficulties than it eliminates."

It would appear from the above, and from your report, that the introduction of local government to the Chuave Sub District has not been entirely assimilated by the mass. However, though the local government system has not been fully assimilated, the impression I have is that it is accepted and that many exploit it in part to their advantage while rejecting or standing aloof from its other aspects. A first-class example of this would be the ambivalent attitude of the people to the Chimbu Coffee Co-operative Society.

The crux of the problem, as you point out, could be due to the lack of leadership in the area or council, and the breakdown in communications, and until both these problems are solved, I can foresee no improvement in the situation. It has been suggested that many of the worthwhile and potential leaders in the Chuave community have left the area for other parts of the Territory- to some extent this may be true, particularly amongst the more progressive younger educated element, - but I feel that there must be many of the middle-aged and other generation with leadership potential who, for some reason or other, are not accepting their responsibilities and are not co-operating with the council, or displaying sufficient interest in the council to even consider accepting positions as councillors.

The first step should be to contact the real or potential leaders in each ward and impress upon them the importance of the council and its aims and functions. Men who have the respect of the community and who have the potential or desired qualities of leadership should be encouraged to stand for election to the council. This task obviously

67-1-2

Division of District Administration,
CHUAVE... Chimbu District.

13 July, '70.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

PROBLEM CENSUS REPORT - PRE ELECTION EDUCATION.

CHUAVE REPORT 6/69-70.

Further to my memo. 67-1-2 dated 5 March, and your approving memo. 67-3-4 dated 5 May I proceeded into the fringe Nambaiyufa Elimbari Census Division at Yandime, and Mogoma to conduct a series of Problem census. As the date, and polling places was known for the Chimbu Regional by-election I also took the opportunity of patrolling the whole of the Elimbari census division, and conducting a pre election education campaign.

Preamble :

Two census were conducted, one at Mogoma, whilst the other was carried out at Kuruguri. As the census at Kuruguri was used, more or less, as a confirming one, which it proved to be, I will concentrate on the census held at Mogoma.

The attitude of the people in the area concerned was expressed in non-verbal behaviour pattern. At best it could be described as passive resistance. Prior to further discussing the behavioural factors, i.e. values, attitudes, and beliefs existing I would like to sum up the perception, and interpretation of the people towards Administration propaganda programming, and policy. The people in their attempts to protect their ego from unacceptable forces, and from the knowledge of further threatening from outside have built up a monumental ego-defensive attitude. This is borne out by the results, which will be tabulated, of the problem census. Therefor with this majority attitude prevailing the people misperceive and misconstrue any persuasive communication presented by Officers, this being in accordance with the above predisposition. They do this by evading the message presented, or by distorting it in a direction favourable to them. This predisposition is also most noticeable in Council meetings, and I would suggest that this ego defensive attitude is in vogue throughout the Sub-District. It has also been noticeable, in this area in particular, and once again I would suggest throughout, that the more trustworthy, credible, and in this instance prestigious the communicating Officer is seen to be, the less manipulative his intent is considered to be, and the greater is their immediate tendency to accept his conclusions. Due to staffing shortages, and the problem of Senior staff being unwilling to accept postings as Chuave, the Administration has been forced to use Junior Officers, which has hastened, and solidified the ego defensive attitude, which after said and done did exist in their own society before the coming of the European. It is interesting to note at this point as an example of this predisposition factor existing, A.D.O. Bates was carrying out a series of problem census in the adjoining Nambaiyufa census division at the same time as I. He worked industriously at this task, however due to him not being considered prestigious enough the underlying ideas of his census were distorted, and longer periods had to be devoted to obtain a satisfactory conclusion.

Behavioural Factors Existing.

There is a complexity of attitudes predominate in the area concerned, however the three dominate functions of these attitudes appear to be :

- (a). Adjustment function : being the recognition of the fact that they strive to maximise the rewards in their external environment, and minimise their penalties.
- (b). Ego-defensive function : a function reducing their anxieties, created by the protection of their ego from unacceptable impulses , and from further knowledge of outside threatening forces.
- (c). Value expressive function: a function giving an expression to central values, and to the type of person they conceive themselves to be.

Cross pressures are an important item that are most noticeable. The individual is under cross pressure from what he has been brought up to believe in in the early years of Administration as well as those that were in existence prior to the coming of the Administration to those that he is told to believe in now. That is from direct Administration, and village Leader control to the higher techniques, and complexities of modern Local Government type Administration. This cross pressure has gone on unexplained, due to their predisposition as explained above, and as far as the people are concerned unchecked. The resultant of this is that interest in the Council, and Administration has not been maintained, this being the natural, and accepted way of escaping from a situation that is, and has been creating tensions. The attitude of individual Councillors, this being one of "do as I say not as I do", has aggravated the pressure, and the associated tensions. This point is clearly illustrated in the list of problems arrived at during the census.

Census Technique.

Meetings were held over the period 16 April, to 11 June. There were four meetings of problem discussion, one of problem tabulation and priority, and the final on suggested solutions to the problems.

Due to the sparsity of literate people it was necessary that I had to play the role of the recorder, consequently the number of organised groups had to be reduced. During a pre-election meeting of some thousand people at Mogoma on the 16 April, I located by observation, and enquiry six apparent leaders, covering a population of 7,174 people, and involving six councillors. The men selected were : BANDI - IARABA, WAI - SINAWAI, SINAWAI - IRABA, KUMA - TABIE, and KAUPA - AURI, and finally MERU - SIN. An initial meeting was held on the 17 April with these men, and an explanation given as to the purpose of the exercise. Discussion was then directed at village activities, and any proposed Administration Department or Mission assistance eg. patrols. These activities had to be taken into consideration to enable the planning of future meetings with the people. Set dates and/or periods were not arrived at during this initial meeting, however a firm date for the commencement of the census was established, as was the meeting place.

On the 24 April, 50 people plus the 6 apparent leaders attended the first census meeting. There were no females or children in attendance, and I felt sure that the participants had been pre-selected. There was no need for myself to be introduced to the meeting, and on the commencement of explanation as to why we had convened the meeting it became obvious that the six men had already given them a reasonable coverage. Reasons why were given and the frame of

reference arrived at, this being :

- (a). Problems relating to the Elimbari Council, and Councillors ,
- (b). Problems relating to District Administration.

The introductory meeting was conducted along a lecture type approach, I felt that this was necessary to get over to the people the serious nature of the census.

The people in attendance then formed themselves into two groups, however on observation it was found that there were ten people who could be classified as deviates or isolates, these were taken from the outskirts of the two other groups, and arranged into a separate group. The leaders previously chosen interspersed themselves throughout the two major units, and acted as discussion leaders, and were used as the verbal recorders or spokesmen. Each group sat in circular formation in order to obtain maximum intensity of interaction, each member being able to see, and be seen by all the others. It was difficult to create, during this meeting, a permissive, and supportive atmosphere, however this was eventually created, and maintained at future meetings. When the required grouping was achieved, I then circulated freely throughout acting as scribe or recorder. At no stage did I enter into discussion, and only volunteered information when I was requested to do so. At the conclusion of discussion, some three hours later, all were regrouped , which proved to be time consuming, and future dates, and meeting places were finalised.

The above meeting pattern, apart from the introductory lecture, was used for all of the following meetings :

- 8 May, at Mogoma,
- 15 May, at Yandine,
- 21 May, at Mogoma.

During the meeting held at Mogoma on 27 May, each group listed the problems arrived at, I acted as recorder. This was done by each individual group regrouped as one unit. After lengthy discussion the problems were recorded, and an adjournment taken. On regrouping priority listings were made, refer to appendix 1 the problems listed in order of priority.

A final meeting to discuss the solutions to the problems was called for on 11 June. This period was allowed to enable me to carry out a further condensed census in the Gogo area, complete my pre-election patrol, and to enable the people to informally discuss further their problems, and arrive at their solutions. For solution results refer appendix 2.

Conclusion.

It is apparent that a serious break down in communications, and leadership is occurring between the Councillors of the area and the people. Out of the nine problems listed five directly concern the Council in general, and the Councillors in particular. We must recognise this fact. Two problems now confront us namely, do we educate the Councillors, and Ward Committee members as an immediate attempt to overcome the situation in the hope that they in turn will further educate the people by example, or do we educate the people. If the latter which generation, younger, middle, or older, do we concentrate on.

A real, and immediate problem in any educative programme is that we have limited resources, both staff wise, and in mass diffusion media. I feel that our time is all too short in that we are being bogged down with what is considered to be Administratively

important work eg. complete annual Area Studies. Whilst these studies may make Headquarters aware that problems exist, they do not allow us time to overcome the problems disclosed. Problem census directed at areas are quicker, and more positive in outcome.

Getting back to the problems confronting the Eliabari people, the solutions as presented by them do not go deep enough, and will only temporarily ameliorate their tensions. Likewise I think that the use of tape recorders is an excellent short term method of communication. The difficulty lying in this method is that there is no village pattern where the mass can be contacted, social intercourse at night is limited to isolated mens' houses, and the further fragmentation of house lines is fostered by the high handed, oft biased, and frequent dictatorial attitude of the Councillors.

I see the answer lying in a complete educative programme for Councillors, and the younger generation. Their, the Councillors, flagrant disregard for the Rule of Law, on the pretext of that this was part of their society prior to law and order, and being now modified to suit, can not be further tolerated. Their present might is right, and I have right because I am a Councillor, and the Administration has given me power, attitude is abhorrent to the clear thinking members of the Community, refer problem priority 2, and 3.

A pre-election patrol in conjunction with the Annual Census as the people realise that non attendance at a census can carry penal sanction and all attend, where a theoretical ideal Councillor can be described, and Ward Committee structure, and its role in Village affairs explained fully is a start in the right direction. The people themselves are no paragons of virtue, and their role as responsible citizens is almost an unknown principle, this must also be concentrated on.

Councillor education must commence from the first Council meeting after the elections, and continued at high pressure, even at times the Officer concerned becomes disheartened. A ruthless approach must be taken, and maintained. As stated above our resources are few, however, concentration of optimum diffusion methods on the Councillors can be achieved. Ward committee education must go hand in hand with Councillor education, and in many instances the programming can be a joint affair. Committee members must be made aware of their duties, and responsibilities to their people, and attendance at Council meetings made felt almost obligatory. Their education can be directed at meeting procedural, in particular the value of minutes. If necessary a Council employee can be on loan to Committees for their guidance, and the recording of minutes. The present pattern, being glorified foreman and bodyguards to Councillors, is far too lax, and can not be allowed continue along undirected lines.

Social workers must be made to realise their pattern in field administration, and should be made move away from the main towns. Alcohol addiction is becoming a major problem, and I think in many instances that alcohol is often the solitary comfort of their abiding misery.



(E.S.Sharp.)
Assistant District Commissioner.

Appendix 1. -

(3)

Problems and Priority Listing of Problem Census. -

Priority.

Problem.

1. One crop economy only in the area.
2. Lack of leadership of Councillors. Councillors frequently play cards, the line dirty, houses unsanitary, and use their position to obtain women.
3. Councillors pay tax without being requested to do so for people absent, then demand 100% interest rate.
4. Councillors attend Council meetings, and return without contacting the people.
5. Females occupying positions on Ward Committees. If a female wishes to be on the Committee it must be on her merit contested in a general election.
6. Councillors disregarded results of Tax payers meetings and increased Council tax.
7. Coffee prices fluctuate too much.
8. Road maintenance techniques are old fashioned.
9. Education facilities, schools, are not sufficient, and are unevenly spread.
10. Uncontrolled visiting of men to major Territory centres.

Solutions Suggested to Problems.

<u>Problem No.</u>	<u>Solution.</u>
1.	Minor cattle schemes to be introduced.
2.	Provision by law to enable the people to remove a Councillor from Office.
3.	The Councillor concerned should be charged, and a heavy penalty handed out.
4.	Councillor should be punished by the Council.
5.	The Council Rule should be amended. (This has been done.)
6.	That the present tax rate should remain static for at least three years.
7.	The introduction of a Marketing board similar in character to the Copra Marketing Board. Society interest stimulated and a rebate paid was a second solution offered.
8.	The Council should spend more money on the purchase of road making equipment, permanent culverts, and sawn timber decking. (This is not consistent with 6 above,) and was pointed out to them.
9.	The establishment of Schools (Administration) at Yandina, and Mogoma.
10.	The re-introduction of the visiting permit scheme issued from the home Sub-District.
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	
16.	
17.	
18.	
19.	
20.	
21.	
22.	
23.	
24.	
25.	
26.	
27.	
28.	
29.	
30.	
31.	
32.	
33.	
34.	
35.	
36.	
37.	
38.	
39.	
40.	
41.	
42.	
43.	
44.	
45.	
46.	
47.	
48.	
49.	
50.	
51.	
52.	
53.	
54.	
55.	
56.	
57.	
58.	
59.	
60.	
61.	
62.	
63.	
64.	
65.	
66.	
67.	
68.	
69.	
70.	
71.	
72.	
73.	
74.	
75.	
76.	
77.	
78.	
79.	
80.	
81.	
82.	
83.	
84.	
85.	
86.	
87.	
88.	
89.	
90.	
91.	
92.	
93.	
94.	
95.	
96.	
97.	
98.	
99.	
100.	

①

- Appendix 3 .-

Diary.

- 16 April, '70. Departed Chuave for Mogoma Base camp. Conducted pre-election propoganda talks to some thousnad people assembled. Chose apparent leaders for problem census. Slept.
- 17 April, '70. Attended market supervised finishing of Base camp, and held informal talks with groups of people regarding the coming by-election. Retuned Chuave late pm.
- 23 April, '70. Departed Chuave for Mogoma. Proceeded further to Kororume for pre-election propoganda talks. 280 in attendance. Returned to Mogoma. Slept.
- 24 April, '70. At Mogoma commenced Problem census, all day with census. Returned Chuave late pm.
- 8 May, '70. To Mogoma problem census all day. Returned Chuave pm.
- 9 May, '70. To Monono pre-election propoganda at Arekom, Morisime, 198 people. Road inspection. Returned Chuave.
- 14 May, '70. Departed Chuave for Mogoma. Proceeded to Karawiri, and Pimari for pre-election propoganda talks 450 in attendance. Returned to Mogoma. Slept.
- 15 May, '70. To Yandime for problem census, all day. Returned Chuave late pm.
- 21 May, '70. Proceeded to Mogoma problem census all day. Slept.
- 22 May, '70. To Movi to pick up A.D.O. Bates. Clutch trouble prevented return to Mogoma, arrived at Nambaiyufa. Discussions with people and Rev. Fr. D.Cameron. Returned to Chuave.
- 27 May, '70. Departed Chuave for Mogoma via Pila. Picked up A.D.O.Bates. Problem census, problem lisiting, and priorities. Slept.
- 28 May, '70. A.D.O. Bates back to Pila. Pre election campaign at Sua and Pimari 395 in attendance well received. Returned to Mogoma late slept.
- 29 May, '70. Departed Mogoma for Arubori. Pre election propoganda talks to 237 people. Returned to Mogoma met by A.D.O. Bates returned to Chuave.
- 2 June, '70. Departed Chuave for Girion Pre election propoganda to 183 in attendance. Commenced preparation of second problem census. Slept.
- 3 June, '70. To Kurere addressed 208 peoplere by election. Problem census underway. Slept.
- 4 June, '70. To Kuruguri addressed 340 people and continued on with problem census. Pre election talks well received and well thought out questions asked. Slept.
- 5 June, '70. To Gogog Pre election talks to 194 people. Another interested group. Continued with problem census. Slept.
- 6 June, '70. At Gogo completed problem census. Returned Chuave pm.
- 10 June, '70. To Mogoma arrangements in hand for Council meeting. Further pre election talks with people slept.
- 11 June, '70. Completed Problem census solutions. Attended Council meeting. Slept.
- 12 June, '70. Pre election talks continued. Returned Chuave pm.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

PATROL REPORT NO. 7 of 1969/70 - CHUAVE.

CHUAVE SUB-DISTRICT

CHIMBU DISTRICT.

ELIMBARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : I.M. BATES Assistant District Officer.

AREA PATROLLED : NAMBAIYUFA CENSUS DIVISION

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL : INTERPRETER.

CONSTABLE 1st Class.

DURATION OF PATROL: 11/5/70 to 11/6/70

Broken period covering 22 actual days.

DATE AND DURATION LAST PATROL : 18/1/70 to 24/1/70

6 days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : PRE-ELECTION PROPAGANDA.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

CONDUCT PROBLEM CENSUS.

HEAR COUNCIL TAX COURTS.

POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED : 9269

MAP ATTACHED.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER NOT ENCLOSED.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

GFB:KP

67-18-51

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOEU. PAPUA.

17th September, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

CHUAVE PATROL NO. 7/69-70

Your reference 67-3-4 of 7th September, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report
by Mr. I.M. Bates, Assistant District Officer, of NAMBAYUFA
Census Division.

The covering comments are noted. Whilst this report
contains some pertinent information about the current situation,
I completely agree that Mr. Bates' chances of achieving real
success with the problem census were badly hampered by the need
for his patrol to engage in so many other duties.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Departmental Head.

cc: Mr. I.M. Bates,
Sub-District Office,
CHUAVE,
Chimbu District.

DDA 67. 18. 51 ⁽¹⁶⁾

67-3-4



District Office,
KUNDIWA.
Chimbu District.

7th September 1970.

Asst. District Commissioner,
CHUAVE.

CHUAVE PATROL No 7/1969-70

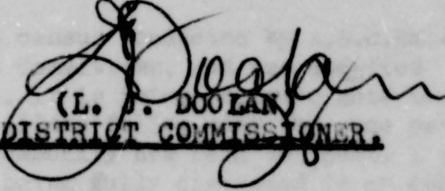
Receipt of the above patrol report, submitted by Mr. I. M. Bates, A.D.O. covering a special patrol of the Nambaiyufa Census Division is acknowledged with thanks.

The success of this patrol would appear to have been doomed to failure from the very outset. On the one hand, Mr. Bates expected the people to gather at the rest houses for the purpose of being informed on matters of national and local importance and he also expected the confidence and co-operation of a select group in a problem census to pin point the ills and problems of the area. On the other hand, however, he was also engaged in tracking tax defaulters, the collection of tax and the prosecution of tax defaulters. From the diary, it appears that Mr. Bates assumed several different roles during the course of a day, like a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. The tax collections and prosecutions were bound to result in antagonisms and resentment and the report must be reviewed in this light.

The patrol was mis-directed in the first instance and results were negative. Probably more harm than good was caused. Conclusions in the report appear based on a mis-interpretation of the people's attitudes.

My comments to Chuave Patrol No. 6/1969-70 are relevant.

Matters of interest to D.A.S.F. have been extracted and referred to the District Rural Development Officer.


(L. J. DOOLAN)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.



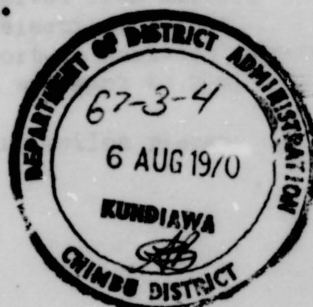
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Division of District Administration,
P.O. Box 36,
CHUAVE... Chimbu District.

4 August, '70.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.



PATROL NUMBER 7/1969 - 70.

NAMBAIYUFA CENSUS DIVISION.

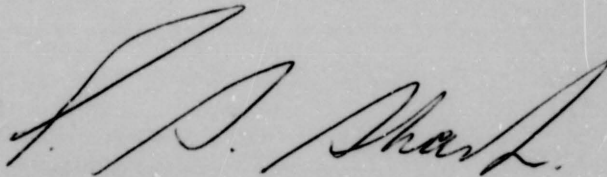
Enclosed is the above numbered patrol report covering a patrol into the Nambaiyufa census division by A.D.O. Bates. Camping allowance claim is also enclosed.

2. A well written patrol report, marred slightly by spelling mistakes, and late due to the Chimbu By-election, and the Council Advisers report, and associated returns, all of above patrol report priority rating. The Officer has gone into the existing situation deeply, and recorded his findings honestly, a commendable patrol.
3. Though over patrolling is obvious, it remains essential that patrols must still visit regularly. We now have a situation existing where patrol are few, and far between, except our people are less enthusiastic towards Officers. The time has come for completely co-ordinated patrols. lead by an Officer of D.D.A., and accompanied by members of other Departments. In some areas this would have a tendency to become unworkable due to scarcity of carriers, but it should not present a problem where road access is in existence. We are all too familiar with the Nambaiyufa "war cry", and as stated in my comments on the Council Advisers' report it would appear that Mogoma may have had the reverse effect than originally intended.
4. I have spoken to the District Rural Development Officer regarding the Agricultural teams "working" in the area, and he promised to take appropriate action. I also met this method of patrolling in the Elimabri census division. This type of patrol, non-directed, is happening all too frequently with other Departments, and has a lot to do with patrol reception by the people, hence my comments above on co-ordinated patrols. Still on Agriculture, perhaps the Livestock Officer may care to inspect the "five toed pig", genetically it could be of interest.
5. The problem census conducted by A.D.O. Bates was directed at Councillors, and Ward Committees, and was modified slightly to suit the numbers involved. It is interesting to note that the problems of the people, and the Councillors follow much the same pattern, however the opposite numbers in the community are held to fault. I will not comment further on these census, being fully discussed in my report, and your approval or instructions are awaited.
6. Once again the lack of social activity has been commented on. Social and economic progress must go hand in hand. Surely this Department can be made realise that Social problems exist in rural areas as much as they do in urban areas. If this is not done the result will be a disastrous migration of dissatisfied rural people into overcrowded, and dissatisfied urban communities. A mild but very real example of immovable objects, and irresistible forces.

14

7. Also enclosed are two reports received from Messrs. Bates, and Cummins covering the recent Chimbu by election. I have not commented on these as this was done in my report as Assistant Returning Officer to the Returning Officer, a copy of which was sent to you.

8.. For your information and necessary action please.



(E.S.Sharp.)
Assistant District Commissioner.

Encl. 3

67-1-2

Division of District Administration,
CHUAVE.... Chimbu District.

8 May, '70.

Assistant District Commissioner,
CHUAVE.

Mr. I. M. Bates,
Assistant District Officer,
CHUAVE.

PATROL NUMBER 7 of 1967/70 - CHUAVE.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - NAMBAIYUFA

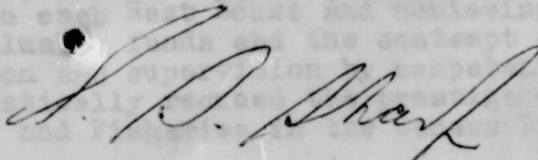
CENSUS DIVISION.

As per verbal advice you will depart for patrol into the Nambaiyufa Census Division. Concentration should be given to a follow up of your political education instructions during your last patrol of the area. You will also assist the Council by hearing outstanding Council rules defaulters, in particular Tax.

2. During the course of your patrol the following points are to be adhered to or achieved where applicable :

- (a). Conduct a situation report in accordance with Headquarters circular 67-1-0 dated 21 June, '68.
- (b). Obtain a list of Polling places, and dates of polling for the division, and thoroughly indoctrinate the people as to where they can vote during the coming by election.
- (c). Carry out a follow up of the Political education programme you commenced during your last patrol of the area.
- (d). Carry out two problem census, one at Yandime, this to be used by means a comparison for the census that I am at present conducting, the other census to be conducted in the Ipaku area. For these census use Councillors, and Ward committees.
- (e). Take action where necessary against Council rules defaulters, in particular Tax. Also hear other Courts within your jurisdiction.
- (f). Do not make promises we can not keep.
- (g). Do not travel on religious days.
- (h). Pay attention to village conditions, and attempt to improve them.
- (i). Encourage Highland labour volunteers, make sure that there is no over recruitment in villages.
- (j). Explain the Councils' Draft estimate programme on all possible occasions, and sell the Council to the people.
- (k). You may use Sunamoi as Interpreter, and if you desire take one member of the Constabulary to accompany you.
- (l). Distribute any mail, and inform those concerned of any outstanding N.M.T.A. payments held at this Office.
- (m). Submit your report in accordance with Hq. circular 67-1-0, volume one of Department Standing Instructions, and Chimbu District Hq. circulars on our file 67-1-1.

3.. Wishing you a successful and enjoyable patrol.



(E.S.Sharp.)

Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-2

Division of District Administration,
CHUAVE, Chimbu District.
17th June, 1970.

Assistant District Commissioner,
CHUAVE,
Chimbu District.

PATROL NUMBER 3 of 1969/70 - CHUAVE.

NAMBAIYUFA CENSUS DIVISION.

In accordance with your Patrol Instructions dated 8/5/70, the main objects of this Patrol were ; to thoroughly inform the people of the Nambaiyufa C.D. of the time and reasons for the coming Chimbu Regional By Election ; continue Political and Council education; conduct Problem Census at Yandime and Ipaku with Councillors and Ward Committees ; and to follow up Council Rule defaulters, with particular emphasis on tax.

The reception towards the Patrol throughout was cool. Further comments are made on this in the body of the report below. On the surface it appears that this attitude has developed as a result of over-Patrolling in the past few years. With road access to all but two rest houses the people are in constant contact with Administration staff, even between scheduled Patrols, and in this case it certainly appears that familiarity has bred a fairly high degree of contempt.

As far as was possible, the Patrol completed its objectives. Apathy by village people towards meetings for the discussion of important events is ever-present and only a small percentage of the populace was seen. With effective Councillors this problem may be alleviated somewhat, but unfortunately these, too, are a commodity in short supply. However, I do feel that most meetings were attended by a reasonable cross-section of the community.

Carrying was done extremely reluctantly, except from Lutarno (one of the least Patrolled Rest Houses) and it is firmly recommended that transport be provided to the Polling Team in Nambaiyufa for the By Election. Twice during the Patrol young men grouped near the Rest House refused point blank to carry, causing delays of up to five hours while the Patrol awaited the arrival of sufficient middle aged and old volunteers.

The Patrol clashed, accommodation-wise, three times with an Agricultural Patrol conducted by two Local Officers from Chuave. Their object seemed to be pruning coffee trees but, as was pointed out on several occasions by myself and village people, the coffee is in full flush and growers were extremely reluctant to prune. Despite this the Patrol continued on its way, spending upwards of three days in each Rest House and achieving little but the expenditure of valuable funds and the contempt of the people. Due to lack of instruction and supervision by competent staff I feel this Patrol has drastically reduced the prestige of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries in the Census Division.

PATROL DIARY

Monday -11/5/70 - Dep. Chuave 1015 and arr. Yandime 1150. Road inspection en route. Began Problem Census 1530. Adjourned 1645. Slept Yandime.

Tuesday -12/5/70 - Village inspection. Pre-election talk, Political education, Council talk and discussions from 1045 to 1200. Stage 2 of Problem Census 1315 to 1500. Courts and arbitration 1515 to 1630. Dep. Yandime 1730 and arr. Chuave 1845.

Wednesday-13/5/70- Election Briefing at Kundiawa.

Thursday -14/5/70- Dep. Chuave 1000 via Elimbari road. Arr. Nambaiyufa 1315. Talks and discussions from 1400 to 1610. Courts and arbitration from 1700 to 1815. Slept Nambaiyufa.

Friday -15/5/70 - Arbitration 0800 to 0930. Village inspection to 1000. Dep. 1030 with A.D.C. for Mogoma Base camp. Complaints and arbitration 1300 to 1410. Assisted with Problem Census. Returned with A.D.C. to Chuave 1700.

Monday -18/5/70 - Dep. Chuave 1030 (road inspection) and arr. Ipaku 1215. Problem Census 1400 to 1440. Adjourned by request of participants. Village inspection 1530 to 1700. Slept Ipaku.

Tuesday -19/5/70 - Talks and discussions from 1045 to 1245. Called names of tax defaulters 1245 to 1330. Courts, arbitration and tax collections 1430 to 1710. Slept Ipaku.

Wednesday-20/5/70- Casual discussions, arbitration and tax collections. Stage 2 of Problem Census 1000 to 1220. Arbitration and tax collections to 1230. Dep. 1250 and arr. Karando 1445. Casual discussions and village inspection. Slept Karando.

Thursday-21/5/70- Talks and discussions 1030 to 1200. Courts, arbitration and tax collection 1310 to 1420. Ward Committee meeting 1430 to 1510. Slept Karando.

Friday -22/5/70 - Arbitration cases. Dep 0915 and walked to Movi, arriving 1040. Met by A.D.C. 1100. Proceeded to Nambaiyufa. Unable to reach Mogoma due to clutch trouble. Returned Chuave 1610.

Monday -25/5/70 - Dep Chuave 0930 and arr Karando 1110. Dep. Karando 1200 and walked to Lutarno, arriving 1350. Discussed Patrol with Officials. Village inspection. Slept Lutarno.

Tuesday -26/5/70- Talks and discussions 1015 to 1150. Called names of tax defaulters to 1210. Tax collections, courts and arbitration from 1315 to 1610. Slept Lutarno.

Wednesday-27/5/70-Collected tax. Dep. Lutarno 0815 and arr Pila 0915. Paid carriers. Sorted out Patrol gear for Mogoma. Village inspection. Dep 1500 with A.D.C. for Mogoma. Discussed Problem Census. Inspected sawmill operations. Slept Mogoma.

Thursday-28/5/70- Dep Mogoma 0900 and arr Poi 1005. Few people waiting. Called tax defaulters and collected tax. Not enough for talks. Returned Pila 1210. Courts and arbitration 1300 to 1600. To Chuave for petrol. Returned Pila 2300. Slept Pila.

- Friday** - 29/5/70- Talks and discussions 1000 to 1120. Called names of tax defaulters and collected tax 1120 to 1200. Dep. Pila 1215 and arr. Mogoma 1345. Picked up A.D.C. Returned to Chuave 1615.
- Monday** - 1/6/70- Dep. Chuave 0930 and arr. Gomia 0945. Police investigation. Dep. Gomia 1030 and arr. Leiya 1115. Listed tax defaulters 1200 to 1245. Arbitration cases 1330 to 1510. Village inspection 1530 to 1700. Slept Leiya.
- Tuesday** - 2/6/70- People failed to assemble due to bride price ceremonies in area. Talks and discussions to small group 1000 to 1120. P.m. drafting Patrol Report and holding casual discussions. Arbitration and tax collections 1800 to 1845. Slept Leiya.
- Wednesday** - 3/6/70- Dep. Leiya 0820 and arr. Chuave 0920. Carriers to Monenga. Dep. Chuave 1115 per Toyota. Collected cargo at Monenga. Arr. Yandine 1345. Problem Census group not assembled. Casual discussions from 1600 to 1830. Listed tax defaulters 1830 to 1920 and collected tax. Slept Yandine.
- Thursday** - 4/6/70- Collected tax 0815 to 0950. Stage 3 of Problem Census with 2 Councillors and 7 Committees from 1000 to 1100. Selecting priorities from 1250 to 1430. Courts and tax collections to 1540. Dep. Yandine 1545 and arr. Nambaiy 1645. Slept Nambaiyufa.
- Friday** - 5/6/70- Called names of tax defaulters 0945 to 1045. Most people absent at Mogoma market. Arbitration cases 1045 to 1130. Collected tax. Dep. 1245 and arr. Chuave 1500.
- Monday** - 8/6/70- Dep. Chuave 1130 and arr. Ipaku 1330. Collected tax. Stage 3 of Problem Census 1630 to 1710. Selecting priorities to 1735. Slept Ipaku.
- Tuesday** - 9/6/70- Arbitration and tax collections 0800 to 1015. Problem Census group not interested. Drafted Patrol Report 1030 to 1200. Completed selection of priorities and finalization of Problem Census 1250 to 1510. Arbitration to 1545. Slept Ipaku.
- Wednesday** - 10/6/70- Dep. Ipaku 0745 per coffee car and arr. Yandine 0800. Casual discussions with various village people. Finalization of Problem Census 1100 to 1405. Dep. Yandine 1415 and arr. Mogoma 1450. Slept Mogoma.

██████ end of patrol ██████

(A) POLITICAL -

The primary Political situation encountered by the Patrol was the obvious breakdown of the Local Government system as evidenced by the results of the Problem Census at Yandine and Ipaku. The main problem is a deterioration in communications between Councillors, Ward Committees and the people. The results of the Problem Census are tabulated in Appendix "A".

Interest in the pre-election talks was only fair and I estimate that about one quarter of the adult population was sighted. Most groups had little idea of names of Candidates for the By-election. Photographs of candidates would have greatly assisted the Patrol and almost certainly have improved voters recognition of photos on ballot papers.

At all Rest Houses it was noticed that lack of respect for Officers of the Administration is on the increase. In all instances except Pila a large percentage of the people wandered off less than 30 minutes after talks began. Councillors and Ward Committees complain of the same lack of co-operation from village people.

I feel the lack of respect for Village Officials is due, primarily, to the fact that they are, after all, merely ordinary village people elected by their primitive contemporaries. They have more contact with expatriates but are basically primitive and slow to learn new methods and ways. Village people can see that Officials are groping and take advantage of this. It is a well known fact that many Village Officials are nothing more than "Front men" for the village elders who do not wish to subject themselves to pressure from outside sources, and in this role they have little power or influence unless their objectives fit neatly into the plans of the elders or village "leaders".

Yauwe Wauwe, M.H.A., appears to be losing a lot of influence in this, his previous stronghold. A regular complaint of the people was that they rarely see him and have no idea of current trends or policies in the House. I heard, on several occasions, groups of people discussing an alternative candidate for the elections in 1972, and I feel that this lack of backing for Yauwe is, in the main, his own fault. At Ipaku and Iutarno ex M.H.A. Pyne was severely attacked and even accused of stealing Co-operative funds and it was put forward that this was the reason he had resigned from the House. I warned ~~him~~ these speakers of the possible implications of continuing such slanderous statements and discussions then turned towards an attitude of anti-white criticism of coffee buyers generally. (this is completely contrary to the actions of most coffee growers who have proved, over the past few months, that they prefer to sell to European buyers.) I do not consider the situation out of hand but there is an element of irresponsible talk which is beginning to gather momentum.

Council tax defaulters were difficult to contact. Those who brought the required tax to the Patrol on demand were not charged. A few who refused to pay or had no money were convicted. About half were not in the area, being absent workers or unemployed wanderers on the coast.

I experienced considerable difficulty in conducting both Problem Census, mainly due to Councillor's and Ward Committee's apparent inability to be at a certain place at a given time, their unwillingness to accept a new form of learning or solving problems and their blatant assuredness that they were not puzzled by any problem confronting them but had an immediate answer. This is in direct contrast to a Census conducted at Mogoma by you, in which interest was high and gathered momentum as the Census progressed, and the group seemed to rapidly grasp the principles involved. I believe the Problem Census at Ipaku and Yandime were only effective to the extent of documenting the most obvious and superficial problems but failed to reach any depth and therefore serve little purpose. More should be conducted, however, if only to introduce new methods of contact and learning as the method has proved successful with most groups and the people of this area will eventually benefit from information gained from time to time.

Political education talks to follow up my previous Patrol were given at all rest houses. The result of these was that I was disheartened by the obvious lack of comprehension of earlier efforts by myself and other officers. The people have completely missed the point of discussions about self government and

independence in the context that they must increase their effort to prepare themselves, and have placed a brick wall between themselves and self government within 30 years. They show an attitude of complete conviction that self government will not be granted until they, as a group of 7000, ask for it, and are subsequently not convinced by any suggestion that it may be forced on them by a majority before they are ready.

The majority of the people have a reasonable knowledge of the principles involved in the granting of self government and eventual independence but there is also a fairly obvious fear of both. My talks attempted to allay ~~these~~ these fears but were largely unsuccessful because of the strength of ~~a~~ pre-conceived ideas throughout. The tendency of the people to cling to pre-determined opinions regardless of all persuasion and argument is probably, in one way or another, the major difficulty confronting all officers working in the area. This is made more so by virtue of the fact that M.H.A. Yauwe Wauwe is one of its greatest exponents.

There seems to be general dissatisfaction throughout with the distribution and type of Council Works Projects, but when asked for alternative projects the people are at a loss to express what they actually want for their money. The Council has followed, fairly closely, the recommendations of taxpayers as expressed during my earlier Patrol but taxpayers are now complaining. The Councillors cannot explain this and I feel it is little more than a token objection to the necessity to pay Council tax at all.

Following up on the results of Problem Census conducted by yourself and myself at Mogoma, Yandine and Ipaku I feel the climate will be favourable in early October to begin a steady education programme for Councillors re-elected or newly elected in the September elections. It is extremely difficult to try to change what has become an established pattern within the Council without the aid of an election weeding out dead-wood and providing relatively untouched material. Concentration will have to be on training Councillors on the limits of their powers and functions, especially with regard to the hearing of "Courts", and providing them with greater knowledge of their real role in community development.

(B) ECONOMIC -

Money is at present flowing freely within the area, with the coffee crop in full flush and prices high. Old financial debts are being settled and bride price and other ceremonial payments are being made.

The overall attitude towards the Chimbu Coffee Co-operative seems to be improving. Society buyers seem to be competing reasonably well and the appointment of an Expatriate buyer based at Chuave has done considerable good. Growers have shown that they prefer European buyers to Indigenes although prices paid for coffee are identical.

Community effort in coffee picking was encountered at Fila. A group of women from Foi are picking on a contract basis for Fila growers, with the intention of buying a small truck with the percentage they make. I have not encountered this in the area before and encouraged it when I did this time.

Several P.I.R. soldiers on leave in the area were asked to pay Council tax as they admitted they had not paid to Councils in the area of their employment. They all refused, with the statement that they have been told emphatically by their Commanding Officers not to pay any Council tax. I feel that this matter should be clarified as soon as possible as it could cause considerable strife amongst other workers if soldiers are exempted from tax, while they are obliged to pay to one Council or another.

Bride price payments are high and village officials make no effort to prosecute defaulters. This stems mainly from the fact that Councillors and Ward Committees are almost invariably involved in such ceremonies through family ties and are reluctant to bring action against their relatives. Under these circumstances I feel the Council must give consideration to the engagement of an impartial rules inspector to enforce the Bride Price Rule, or to forget about the Rule completely.

At Nambaiyufa the opinion was expressed that full Council tax would not be paid during the 1970/71 financial year. The trouble seems to have been started by Ward Committee Kavale who would appear to be very anti-Council, despite his badge. I carefully explained the consequences of failure to pay tax as prescribed under the Council Rule but there is certainly an undercurrent of ill-feeling there, and to a lesser extent at Ipaku and Yandime.

Economically the people of the area Patrolled are well-off and this should not create problems of any magnitude. Problems arise because Social development is lagging far behind economic growth and the people have become obsessed with monetary gain, to the detriment of their families and the community.

(C) SOCIAL -

An unwelcome impression I could not help but gain from the people of the Nambaiyufa Census Division was that they consider themselves an unending group of all-powerful "untouchables" who are not obliged to abide by existing or developing codes of ethics. They have developed their own mercenary out-look towards all things and probably only economic depression will return them to reality, with disastrous consequences.

Councillors and Ward Committees persist in hearing "court cases", especially in relation to pig trespass, minor brawls and bride price settlements. These are rarely arbitration cases, the official taking the role of a man in authority and ordering compensation or damages whether litigants mutually agree to such settlement or not. Where one party refuses to pay such compensation I have reason to believe the official then takes action to save face by confiscating property and converting it to his own use.

I have reported previously on this matter and feel that education, no matter how prolonged, is not going to overcome it. Legal action will have to be taken against a few officials to make an example of them.

Leadership has fallen down throughout the area. Pride and individuality make each person his own "leader" and this embraces both traditional as well as elected leadership roles. The 15 to 25 age group openly oppose authority of any description and must be placed in regular employment, preferably within the District, to prevent a severe social upheaval. The Highlands Labour Scheme seems to do little but give this group the impression that they are superior to untravelled village people and friction between the two groups is prevalent.

With traditional pig killing festivities scheduled for later this year pigs are a serious health problem. The scene is set for a major dysentery epidemic and the people have been warned that this is almost a certainty in the near future if some action is not taken by themselves to restrict the numbers of pigs in housing areas.

Once again the cry "We are Sianni's, not Chinbu's" was heard regularly. There is a strong anti-Elimbari Council feeling throughout because of people's strong affiliations with the Lufa and Asaro/Watabung groups and lack of even a common language with the groups making up the rest of the Elimbari Council. Yauwe Wauwe is a strong supporter of this feeling and speaks out on it regularly. Although we must be sympathetic towards previous officers who felt that, Administratively, the area could best be controlled from Chuave, it is obvious that it will be many years before the Nambaiyufa people will even give consideration to the idea of regarding themselves as a part of a unity known as the Elimbari Council. They feel separate, and in fact are different people with a completely unrelated language and fairly different customs.

(D) MISCELLANEOUS -

At Leiya a pig with a curious "deformity" was noticed. The pig, one of eight with the same trait, has five (5) terminal digits to each leg instead of the normal two. The progenitor of these pigs has been castrated but several of the younger seven are also bears. Although this defect gives the pig the appearance of a draught horse it apparently greatly assists it in negotiating rough terrain and it has a higher local value than other pigs. Whether this is merely a genetical defect or evolution in the making it may be worth investigating with a view to providing 20 toed pigs to extremely rough areas. It is reported that a similar pig was recently sold at the Mogoma market at an inflated price so the defect is obviously regarded as an advantage by local owners.

CONCLUSION -

The objects of the Patrol were achieved (see Patrol Instructions) and this was greatly facilitated by the fact that ample time was allowed for me to spend at least two days at each Rest House.


I.M. BATES)

Assistant District Officer.

5

APPENDIX "A".

A Problem Census in 4 stages was held at Yandime on 11/5/70, 12/5/70, 4/6/70 and 10/6/70 with 2 Councillors and an average of 7 Ward Committee members.

The broad topic for discussion at this Census and that held at Ipaku (see below) was;
WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE MAIN FACTORS RETARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELIMBARI COUNCIL AND WHAT OTHER COUNCIL MATTERS WORRY YOU.

On 11/5/70 I spent the first half an hour explaining the principles of the census. The group then entered into discussion and points of interest began to be brought out after about 15 minutes. This stage was adjourned after 1½ hours when interest dwindled.

The second stage, on 12/5/70, continued for 1½ hours with further documentation of problems. Councillor Lumbia showed a complete lack of interest in this stage of proceedings.

An hour was spent completing the documentation of problems on 4/6/70. The group then spent a further 2½ hours selecting priorities. The group was subjected to considerable jeering and abuse from village people waiting outside for Court cases and this distracted from concentration. It also demonstrated the blatant disrespect the people have for both village officials and Officers of the Administration.

The Census was finalised on 10/6/70 when the group spent 3 hours discussing their proposed solutions to the problems they had selected as being the most important. When solutions were not forthcoming after considerable discussion I made suggestions which were again discussed. Major problems (selected by the group in order of preference) and solutions put forward are listed below.

- 4) "People are unaware of whereabouts of tax expenditure."
The Council should build permanent rest houses and wire pig fences for the people. They are aware of the majority of tax expenditure but want the equivalent of their tax spent in their village each year. The Yandime Aid Post should be completed as this is the only Council project in the area. People must overcome selfish attitudes, through education, and work towards area as a whole rather than individual villages.
- 2) "People not satisfied with works programme and therefore disregard Councillors and Ward Committees."
Answered by (1) above.
- 3) "Uneven distribution of tax expenditure."
Yandime has had nothing from Council Works programmes for many years. This causes unrest amongst taxpayers. Works must be more evenly distributed.
- 4) "Current coffee price too low to support present tax rate."
Council must attempt to have coffee prices raised. People do not understand principles of International Coffee Marketing.
- 5) "People object strongly to current tax increase (1970/71)."
No solution from group. I suggested immediate Court action be brought against defaulters. This not agreed to by group.
- 6) "Road from Lufa to Chuave has not been built".
Council and Administration should again request that this road be started. Village people to clear initial survey lines and start road formation.

(4)

- o permanent bridges on Nambaiyufa or Elimbari roads".

Council should immediately estimate for construction of permanent abutments and some culverts. Decking from Mogoma sawmill.

- 8) "No fuel agency for coffee buyers in the area".

Council should establish a fuel agency at Mogoma with the sawmill foreman in charge.

- 9) "There is no school within easy reach of Yandime."

No solution by group except that Council begin building permanent materials classrooms during 1970/71. Suggestion by me that approval be sought first agreed to.

- 10) "No permanent District Administration and Police staff at Mogoma."

Council to request Officer and small Police detachment. Request to Headquarters, Port Moresby.

- 11) "People disregard Councillors and Ward Committees."

Court action must be taken against Rule defaulters. Acceptance of officials as leaders is a developmental problem.

- 12) "Councillors and Committees do not enforce Council Rules."

Answered by (11) above.

- 13) "Because Councillors live close to village people they cannot be impartial in decisions they make."

Councillors should live apart from villages so they can hear court cases impartially. (This from Cr. Marepa).

- 14). "Councillors have no uniform to distinguish them from other people."

Council should provide uniforms for Councillors and Committees from revenue. People would not object.

- 15) "Executive/Finance Committee does not inspect villages for rules defaulters."

This Committee should be changed at next elections and regular inspections recommenced.

- 16) "Pigs in villages and on road."

Councillors and Ward Committees must be authorised by Council Rule to kill trespassing pigs. Some owners can be charged under existing rules but killing pigs would have more lasting effect.

- 17) "Prestige of pigs causes people to leave villages and live with pigs in the bush."

Council should, by law, force people to live in recognised villages.

SUMMARY -

The major problem arising from this census appears to be the breakdown in communications between Councillors and the people. The problem of Councillors hearing courts has been brought out openly in (13) above.

The Problem Census at Ipaku was also held in four stages. On 18/5/70 initial discussions were adjourned after 40 minutes at the request of the participants.

Stage 2 on 20/5/70 lasted 2 1/2 hours and stage 3 on 8/6/70 for 1 hour completed documentation of problems. Another 1/2 hour completed selection of priorities.

The census was completed on 9/6/70 with 2 hours discussion of proposed solutions. Average attendance was 2 Councillors A/3/...

and 7 Ward Committee members.

Interest dwindled towards the end, especially with Councillors Kiriringa and Ibana, and this distracted from what appeared, at the beginning, to be ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ a group attempting to solve their problems regardless of the effort involved.

- 1) "People disregard instructions due to influence of pigs."
Council should authorise, by law, Councillors and Committees to destroy pigs which trespass. People should be made to live in villages. This would make them accessible and force them to live apart from pigs. They should also be obliged by law to erect and maintain pig-proof fences around houses.
- 2) "Disregard for Hereditary leaders."
The Council has no power over this. The Courts should take severe action against those who disregard hereditary leaders. My suggestion that this is a developmental problem was not really subscribed to.
- 3) "People have left villages and live in the bush".
Answered by (1) above.
- 4) "Young men pre-occupied with card playing."
Police should check all Highlanders on coast. If unemployed they should be sent home. Card players should be dealt with severely by the Courts. Police must assist in bringing these men to Court.
- 5) "Young semi-educated constantly disregard Councillors and Committees!"
Answered by (2) above.
- 6) "People dissatisfied with Works Programme."
Runugu Aid Post must be completed. Council must provide more material things for villages.
- 7) "Water facilities poor in area."
Answered by (6) above.
- 8) "Londe/Kou road is unsatisfactory".
Council should contract with a road building company or PWD. to construct a new road to Chuave via Leiya.
- 9) "Council gives insufficient aid to Anglican Mission School at Movi"
Council should provide lawnmowers and windows for school to placate taxpayers.
- 10) "Mogona Base Camp might not develop."
Permanent materials should be used for all buildings. A Patrol Officer and Police should be stationed there to settle complaints and Administer the area.
- 11) "Work at Runugu Aid Post not completed."
Answered by (6) above.
- 12) "People are not always prosecuted for breaches of Council Rules."
Councillors and Committees must prosecute all Rule defaulters. The road foreman takes names of defaulters but does not go to Chuave as a witness. Unsuccessful charges cause more defaulters.
- 13) "Numbers of Councillors and Ward Committees not enough to complete job at hand."
Not easily overcome. Hard work now, especially with regard to rule defaulters, will relieve some of the workload in the future.

(2)

A4/.

14) "Men fail to maintain roads and villages."

Answered by (2) above.

15) "Men do not allow women to assist with road work due to previous uncompensated deaths at Beg."

Compensation should be paid for the deaths of three women who died after carrying stone for the road. My suggestion that women should not, and could not be forced to work on the road was not accepted.

16) "Committees are unpaid."

A small wage of about \$3 per month would make us keener in our work.

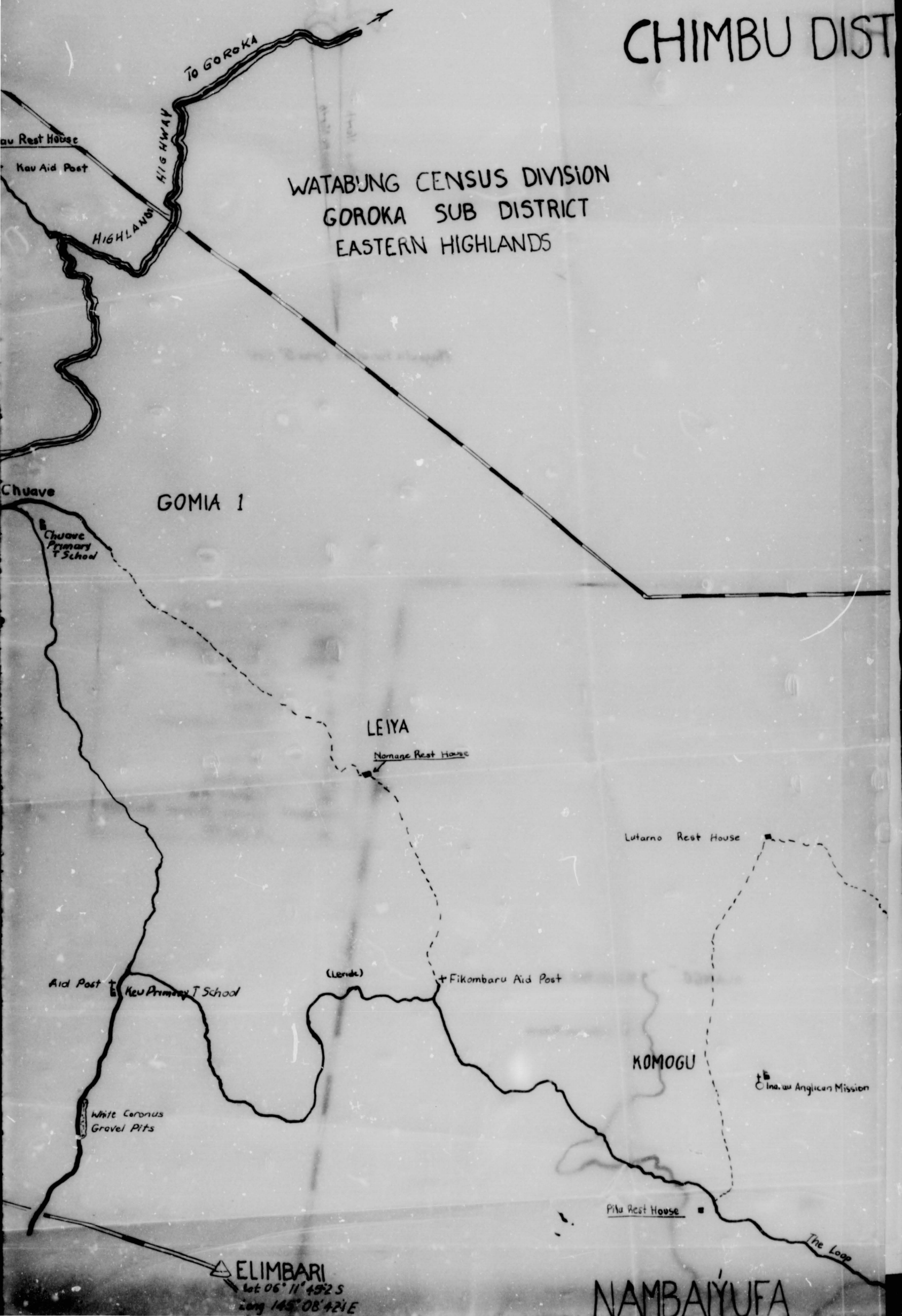
Summary -

Again the operative word is "communications". The problems as expressed by the group show that they are disheartened by the breakdown in respect for them and are failing to carry out their duties. It was also revealed through discussion that both Councillors are involved in the illegal hearing of Court cases.

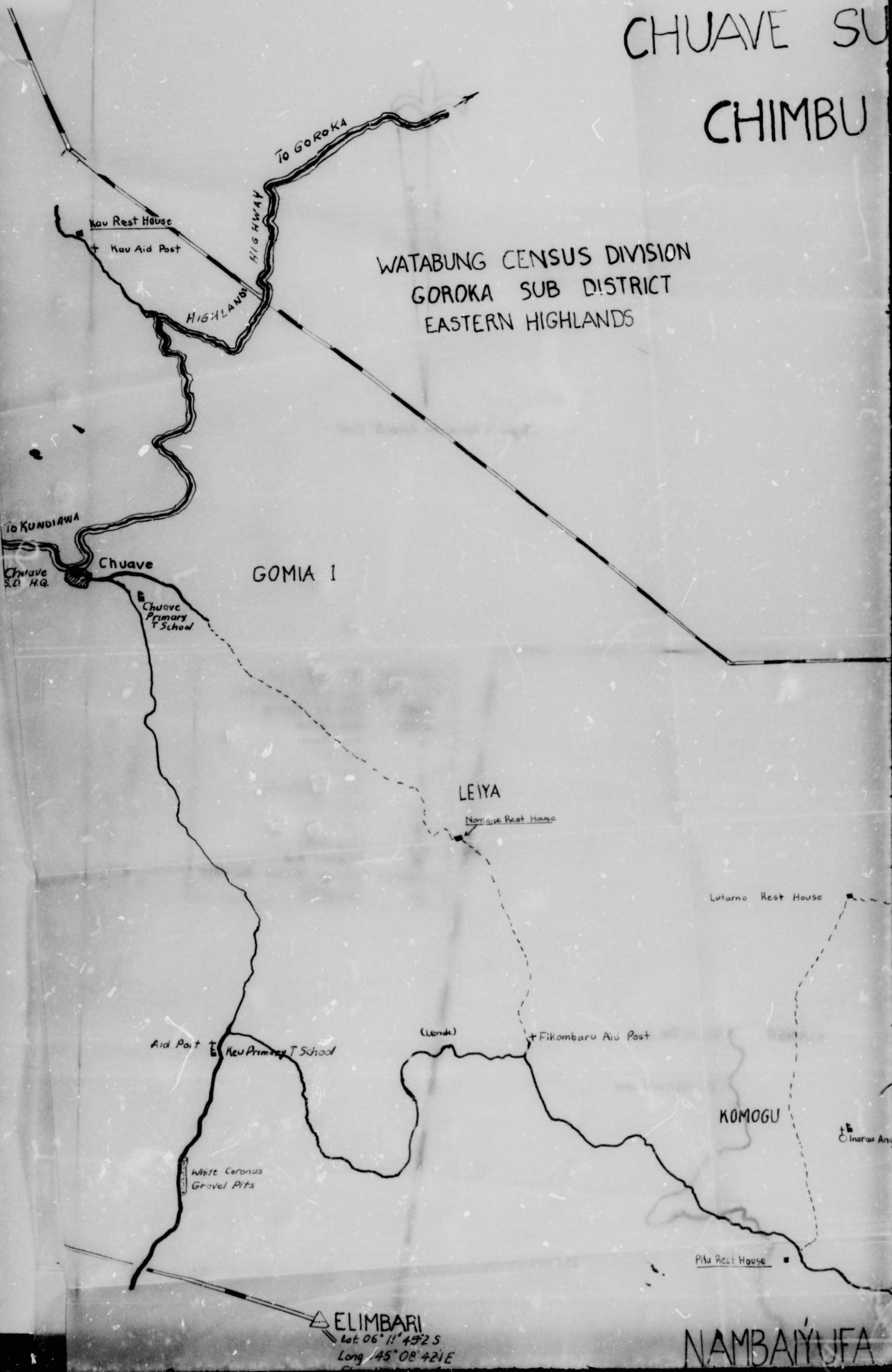
███ finis ███

CHUAVE SUB-D

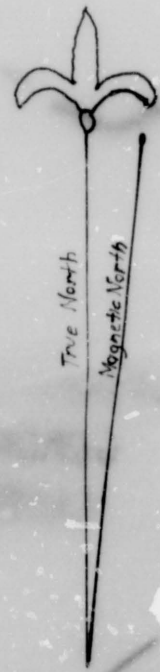
CHIMBU DIST



CHUAVE SU CHIMBU



DISTRICT
RICT



Magnetic Variation Approx 5° East

	District Boundary
	Sub-District Boundary
	Highlands Highway
	Minor Roads
	Rest House
	Aid Post
	Schools
	Mission Settlements
	Police Posts
	Air Strip
	Trig Points
	Council H.Q.
	Census Division Boundary
	Gravel Pit

ALANGO

Karando Rest House

Lutheran Mission

Aid Post & New Primary School

KOMOGU

Marau Anglican Mission

White Corvus
Gravel Pits

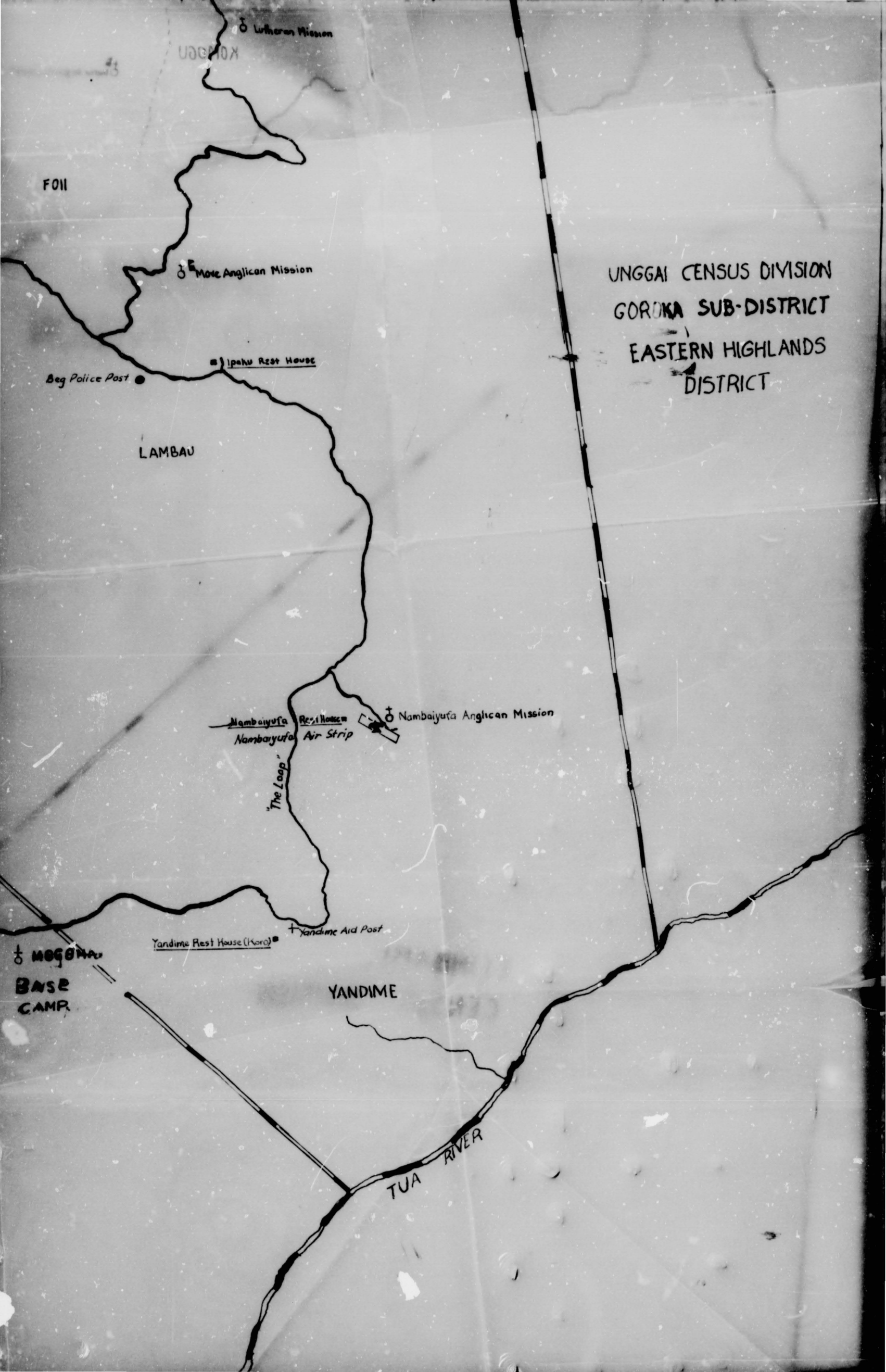
Pila Rest House

The Loop

△ ELIMBARI
Lat: 06° 11' 45" S
Long 145° 08' 42" E
Elevation 9368.6 Feet

NAMBAYUFA
CENSUS DIVISION

ELIMBARI
CENSUS DIVISION



UNGGAI CENSUS DIVISION
GORKHA SUB-DISTRICT
EASTERN HIGHLANDS
DISTRICT

FOH

Lutheran Mission

More Anglican Mission

Beg Police Post

Ipahu Rest House

LAMBAU

Nambaiyufa Rest House
Nambaiyufa Air Strip

Nambaiyufa Anglican Mission

"The Loop"

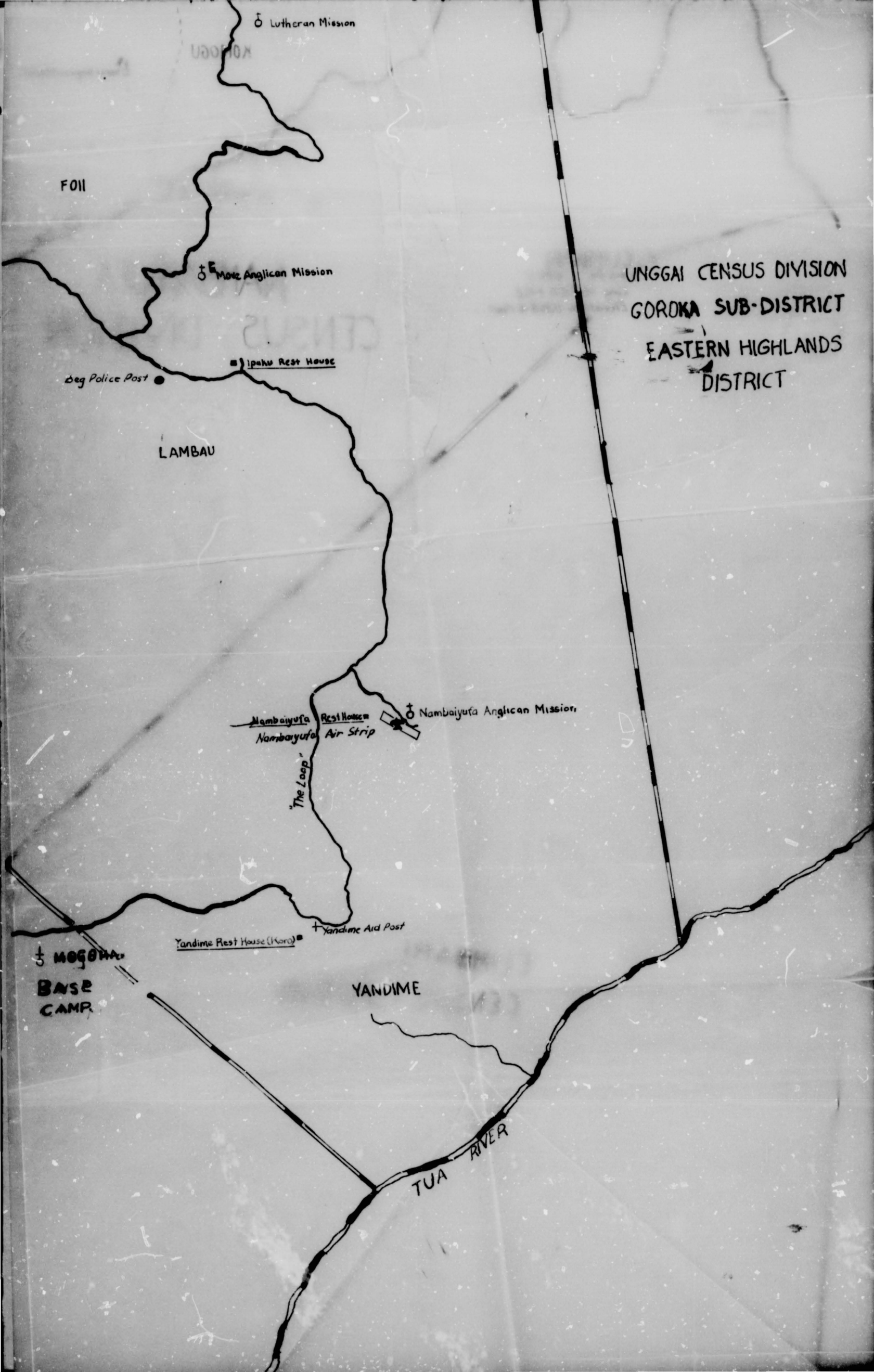
Mogona
BASE
CAMP

Yandime Rest House (Koro)

Yandime Aid Post

YANDIME

TUA RIVER



♂ Lutheran Mission

F011

♂ Mose Anglican Mission

UNGGAI CENSUS DIVISION
GORDOKA SUB-DISTRICT
EASTERN HIGHLANDS
DISTRICT

Deg Police Post

Ipahu Rest House

LAMBAU

Nambaiyufa Rest House
Nambaiyufa Air Strip

♂ Nambaiyufa Anglican Mission

"The Loop"

Yandime Aid Post

Yandime Rest House (Koro)

♂ MOGONA
BASE
CAMP

YANDIME

TUA RIVER