NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: S/HIGHLANDS

STATION: IALIBU

VOLUME No: 12

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1966 - 1967

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PORT MORESBY - 1995

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WAIGANI.

PATROL REPORT OF: IALIBU ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 12 1966/1967 Number of Reports: 7

PEROR[illegible] No:	FOLIO:	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FIC No:
2 OF 1966/67	17	SISLEY P.N	P.O	PART IMBONGU AND PART KEWU	IMAP	1.9.66 – 28.9.66	
				CENSUS DIVISIONS			
3 OF 1966/67	13	KENTISH D.J.H	CPO	PART IMBONGGU AND PART KEWABE		27.9.66 – 17.11.66	
				CENSUS DIVISION			
4 OF 1966/67	14	KENTISH D.J	CPO	IMBONGGU CENSUS DIVISION	IMAP	22.11.66 – 15.12.66	
5 OF 1966/67	32	KENTISH. D.	CPO	IMBONGGU CENSUS DIVISION		23.1.67 – 1.7.67	
6 OF 1966/67	26	SISLEY P.N	P.O	IMBONGGU AND KEWABE CENSUS	IMAP	31.1.67 – 10.3.67	
				DIVISIONS.			
7 OF 1966/67	12	SISLEY PN	PO	IMBONGGU CENSUS DIVISION		26.4.67 – 10.5.67	
8 OF 1966/67	12	WILLIAMS. B	P.O	KEWABE CENSUS DIVISION	IMAP	9.5.67 – 16.5.67	
	120						

67-3-10 (16)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 2 of 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by P.N. SISLEY PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled PART IMBONG'GU AND PART WIRU CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives 4 members of R.P.& N.G.C. 1 Interpreter.

Duration—From 1/9/19.66 to 28/9/1966. field days as per diary.

Number of Days 28 patrol days, 33½ hrs. field days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services AUGUST /19 66

Medical NOT KNOWN /19

Map Reference PATROL MAP, PANGIA SUB-DISTRICT, ACCOMPANIES REPORT.

Objects of Patrol INVESTIGATION AND SURVEY OF LAND DISPUTE BETWEEN PEGAI'ACU AND MONDANDA PLUS PRESENTATION OF REPORT TO HEARING.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1/12/1966

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... $

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

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

67-15-21

15th December, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
M E N D Y.

IALIBU PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1966/67:

Receipt of Mr. Sisley's patrol report of a patrol to the Imbong'gu and Wiru Census Divisions is acknowledged. Comments by yourself and the Assistant District Commissioner, Ialibu, have been read with interest and noted.

2. The report amply records the work of the patrol and the general native situation in the area. As the report mainly covered land matters it was referred to Principal Officer (Lands) for his comments. This he has done at length, especially in view of the proposal that Mr. B. O'Neill be appointed to be responsible for land matters in the District and the inference that he be fully employed hearing claims on disputed lands.

3. The Principal Officer (Lands) comments as follows:-

"In effect what the District Commissioner and Mr. Sisley propose is that this Department should accept as a full time agency function the work of the Land Titles Commissioner in each District.

To quote Mr. Sisley:-

". . . . . the appointment of an officer from the Department of District Administration to each District as a Deputy Lands Commissioner. This officer would be given special duties only and would deal solely with the settling of land disputes. This officer would move from Subdistrict to Subdistrict, depending on priorities, settling all disputes."

There is also the implication in Mr. Sisley's comments that the Deputy Lands Commissioners and the Demarcation Committees represent two separate approaches, principally to the problems of land disputes. They in fact constitute two aspects of one approach and that primarily to the delineation and registration of native land.

The Land Titles Commissioner, Lands Registration (Communally owned land), and Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinances vest jurisdiction concerning native land in the Land Titles Commission which is a "judicial tribunal independent of the Government of the day"

.../2

and the method which it has chosen for the purpose of dealing with native land is the adjudication process, involving the adjudication area and the Demarcation Committee. Hence a Demarcation Committee commences work in an Adjudication Area NOT to resolve land disputes as such but systematically to work through it delineating the boundaries of each land owning group within it whether or not there is a dispute concerning ownership prior to registration of each parcel of community owned land. In the course of this work it will inquire into and endeavour to reconcile conflicting claims as to ownership of land should these arise, but this is NOT its primary function.

Where attempts at local resolution of disputes break down, the committee may note boundaries in accordance with its own views or refer the matter to the Commission. The aim at this stage simply being to prepare a plan showing boundaries, called the Demarcation Plan which the Commission then inquires into.

The Committees work under the supervision of Land Titles Commissioners and normally it will be a Land Titles Commissioner who will inquire into the Demarcation Plan and NOT a Deputy Commissioner.

Deputy Commissioners have been appointed in order that pressing needs may be dealt with expeditiously, not to supplement the normal operation of the adjudication process, so that if there is special reason for urgent action the matter may be formally recorded on an application, registered at the Sub-district Registry and dealt with, but in all other cases the matter should be noted for attention by the relevant Demarcation Committee. As stated in Circular Memorandum 35-26-0 of the 14th October, 1966, it is not the intention that this Department accept responsibility for the work of the Land Titles Commission in the field as an agency function, but solely as an aspect of normal district administration.

The District Commissioner should discuss with the Land Titles Commissioner for his District what he considers are the priority areas on which the Commission should concentrate and in which Demarcation Committees should most actively work.

Circular Memorandum 35-26-0 of the 14th October, 1966 (LAND MATTERS) sets out what are the duties of officers appointed specifically to land duties in Districts and there is no intention of departing from this in respect of their relationship to the work of the Land Titles Commission."

4. I trust this clarifies the points raised in the report and in the covering memoranda.

(J. K. McCarthy)

DIRECTOR

67.15.21 15

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-3-10

If calling ask for

Mr.....

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
7 DEC 1966
HEADQUARTERS KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI

30th November, 1966.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

SUBJECT: IALIBU Patrol No. 2 of 1966/67.

Attached please find the following documents relating to the above patrol conducted by Mr. P. N. Sisley, Patrol Officer to part IMBDNG'GU and part WIRU Census Divisions.

i. Patrol Report.
ii. Covering memorandum 67-2-2 of 28th October, 1966 from the Assistant District Commissioner, IALIBU.

With regards to paragraph 1 of the Assistant District Commissioners memorandum I would refer you to my P 2 35-1-1 of 1st November, 1966 in which I nominated the appointment of Mr. B. O'Neill as the officer who will be responsible for land matters in this District.

In view of the comments made by the Patrolling officer and the Assistant District Commissioner, and also being aware that other Sub Districts have land disputes awaiting settlement, I consider that Mr. O'Neill's appointment is most necessary to ensure that the present back-log of claims over disputed land can be cleared up and any future disputes can be dealt with promptly and thus avert any possibility of ill-feeling between groups flaming up leading to more serious results than quarrels over disputed land.

With a fully employed officer hearing claims on disputed lands he would also be in a position to ensure that Demarcation Committees can function smoothly in all aspects of their work.

The question of purchasing land for the re-settlement of the AGUWE Clan has been discussed with Mr. Mulcahy personally and no action is to be taken, at the present moment, until he has completed his planned survey of the Sub District to ascertain whether there is in fact, surplus land available for purchase for economic or resettlement purposes.

(D. R. Marsh)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-2-2.

Sub-District Office IALIBU,
Pangia Sub-District.
18th November, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
MENDI.

PATROL REPORT IALIBU No. 2, 1966/67.

Forwarded herewith report for the above mentioned patrol. The following comments are offered on the general points raised in the report.

(1) I agree with the patrolling officer that there is an urgent need for a senior officer to devote his full time to Land disputes in the Southern Highlands District and particularly the Pangia Sub-District. I therefore cannot agree with the Director in his 35-26-0 of 14th October, 1966 paragraph 5 where he states that there is insufficent work for a full time officer on Land Disputes in the Southern Highlands District. It is not until disputes are actually heard that many unknown disputes come to light. With the expected large scale increase in the planting of crops such as tea in this sub-district in the next few years many more land disputes will have to be heard and settled and I have insufficent staff in the sub-district at the moment.

(2). Until the Demarkation committees actually start work it is hard to estimate how successful they will be. I think the patrolling Officer is probably right however when he states that the people may not be favourably impressed with them because they are composed of native members and persons from other areas. Never the less we have insufficent staff to do the job ourselves and I do not intend to be critical of what is the first real move towards settling land ownership.

(3) Being new to this sub-district I am not in a position to comment greatly on Mr. Sisley's suggestion that an area of ground be purchased by the Administration to resettle and ease the land shortage of the AGUWE group. However they do appear to be cronically short of land and it appears that something will have to be done in the near future. Perhaps you could give me your suggestions please. I intend, as soon as I am conversant with the sub-district, doing a survey to ascertain what surplus land might be available for purchase for crops such as tea. If you feel that we should do something immediatly about finding some additional land for AGUWE a start could be made early in the new year.

(4) Since the hearing of the dispute no trouble or unrest has been noticed from the AGUWE group. It is, however, too early to judge whether they will abide by the decision. I will keep you informed if any trouble eventuates.

A fair report only but consideration must be given to the fact that Mr. Sisley has been keep very busy since my arrival being the only officer who really knows the sub-district and he had little time to compile this report.

Claims for camping allowance for Mr. Sisley and interpreters TURI and PANGANU are forwarded herewith.

If you feel it necessary I can compile and forward a list of land disputes awaiting settlement in the sub-district which should show that there is ample work for a full time officer on land matters. I know for a fact that the TARI KOROBA area has years of work and feel that the District as a whole could receive much benifit from a full time officer on land disputes immediatly.

Forwarded for your information please.

B.H.Mulcahy.
Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams:
Telephone
Our Reference 57 - 2 - 2
If calling ask for
Mr.

Dept. of District Administration,
IALIBU Patrol Post,
Southern Highlands District.

28th. October, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
PANGIA.

IALIBU PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1966/67.

PART IMBONG'GU AND PART WIRU CENSUS DIVISIONS, PANGIA SUB-DISTRICT.

Patrol conducted by:	P.N.Sisley Patrol Officer.
Patrol accompanied by:	Europeans Nil 4 members of R.P.& N.G.C. 1 Interpreter.
Area patrolled:	Part IMBONG'GU Census Division, Part WIRU Census Division.
Duration of patrol:	1/9/66 to 28/9/66. plus field days as per diary.
Number of days:	28 patrol days. 33½ hrs. field days.
Last patrolled:	D.D.A. Kewabe and Imbong'gu - August. Wiru - August. Other: Not known.
Objects of patrol:	Investigation and survey of land dispute and presentation of report to hearing.

P.N.Sisley
Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was originally mounted with the objects of general administration and census work in the Imbong'gu Census Division. The day before the patrol commenced, word was received from the Assistant District Commissioner, Pangia, requesting the writer to investigate and survey an area of land, the ownership of which was being disputed by members of the Pegai'agu and Mondanda Clans. As the Assistant District Commissioner was due for leave in mid October the original objects of the patrol were postponed and the investigation started immediately.

The area visited by the patrol is located to the south of Mt. Ialibu. Part of the land surveyed actually lies on this mountain's southern slopes. The position of the land and the villages concerned necessitated the patrol operating in two Census Divisions, the Imbong'gu and Wiru. The land surveyed is situated in the Wiru Census Division bordering the Andawe Creek which is recognised as the Administrative border between the two Stations, Pangia and Ialibu.

This part of the country is heavily timbered and in the north, towards Mt. Ialibu, it is relatively level. The five miles from Ialibu Station to the Andawe Creek has very little population and at least 90% of the land is virgin ground heavily covered with primary and secondary growth. The village of Pegai'agu is located beside Ialibu and the ownership of most of the land to the Andawe Creek is vested in the PEGAI Clan of this village and in the IAMIAMI Clan far from IAMIAMI Village, which is situated approximately one mile west of Ialibu. The AGUWE Clan from Pegai'agu village are actually squatting on the PEGAI Clan's land and thus, being vertually landless, we have their motive for starting the land dispute.

To the east of the Andawe Creek, in the Wiru Census Division, the country is a lot more broken. The major creeks of the area, the Andawe, Ombele and Ierobini, have eroded the landscape leaving a number of ridges and spurs. Much of this area is also virgin timber country but the higher population, from centres such as Mondanda, Tindua, Koia, Warababe and Waluboi, have instigated the beginnings of large area of pit-pit cane and kunai grass.

Living in this area are the peoples of three linguistic groups. The language most spoken is Kewa, but there are also groups whose native tongues are Imbong'gu and Wiru. As it is a border area there are many people speaking all three languages or at least two of them. The physical characteristics and dress of the of the people of these groups are much the same. The skin colouring of them is more dark brown than black with a number who have a tannish coloured skin. The stature of the males is short but stocky and muscular and the female while being ~~xx~~ short has a ruggedness concealed to the eye by a pot stomach and haggard appearance. Their style of living, their customs and ceremonies are nearly identical and it is food for much thought how these three groups, living so close together, can evolve three distinct languages.

FIELD DIARY:

Thursday 1/9/66:

Commenced Ialibu Patrol No. 2 of 1966/67. Proceeded to Pegai'agu Village and carried out census of this village and spoke to the people re Demarcation Committees. Remainder of day spent on this Clan's clim to ownership of the land being disputed between the Pegai'agu and Mondanda Villages. Returned Ialibu 1550 hrs. Slept Ialibu.

Friday 2/9/66:

Prepared patrol equipment and at 1000 hrs. departed for Mondanda Village, Wiru Census Division, arriving 1145 hrs. Discussed objects of the patrol with the people and recorded their claims in the dispute. Organised work groups for commencement of survey to-morrow. Slept Mondanda.

Saturday 3/9/66:

At 0800 hrs., in light rain, began survey of disputed land. Continued through until 1320 hrs. but rain became harder and so called a halt to work. Returned to rest house arriving 1400 hrs. Rain for rest of day. Part of afternoon spent compiling investigation report. Slept Mondanda.

Sunday 4/9/66:

Observed at Mondanda.

Monday 5/9/66:

Recommenced survey at 0800 hrs and continued through until 1745 hrs. Country heavily tinbered and rough. 110 chains completed this day. Slept Mondanda.

Tuesday 6/9/66:

Survey of disputed land 0800 until 1710 hrs. Country still rough and timbered. 92 chains completed. Slept Mondanda.

Wednesday 7/9/66:

To Andawe Creek and commenced survey at 0800 hrs. Worked through until 1520 hrs. when rain stopped further work. 74 chains completed. Slept Mondanda.

Thursday 8/9/66:

Further work along Andawe Creek until 1650 hrs. when rain stopped work. Country extremly rough with only 62 chains completed this day. Slept Mondanda.

Friday 9/9/66:

At 0800 hrs. continued with survey along the Andawe Creek until finally reaching the Pangia-Ialibu road. Surveyed two and a half miles of this road to the Iorobini Creek and then surveyed along this Creek until 1520.hrs. Organised work parties for the erection of stone cairns on corner marks. At 1830 hrs. drove to Ialibu for mapping equipment and returned Mondanda arriving 1930 hrs. Slept Mondanda.

Saturday 10/9/66:

Part of patrol departed for Koia Vollage to relocate camp site. Myself and remainder of patrol carried on with the survey until 1640 hrs. Two hours of day lost due to incorrect directions given by locals re boundary. Slept Koia.

Sunday 11/~~12~~ 9/66:

Observed at Koia.

Monday 12/9/66:

Continued with survey work in the area of the Perigo and Aluporini Creeks. Continued through until 1705 hrs. Slept Koia.

Tuesday 13/9/66:

Further work on land dispute survey from 0800 hrs until 1710 hrs. Survey reached Iorobini Creek once more. In heavy bush on foothills of Mt. Ialibu. Slept Koia.

Wednesday 14/9/66:

Part of patrol given job of erecting new camp site on headwaters of Iorobini Creek. Remainder of patrol returned to survey work along Iorobini until 1720 hrs. Slept Iorobini camp site.

Thursday 15/9/66:

Returned to survey work at 0800 hrs. Surveyed along Iorobini then turned west for the Andawe Creek. Country heavily timbered and progress slow. Only 82 chains completed this day. Slept Iorobini camp site.

Friday 16/9/66:

Recommenced work at 0800 hrs and worked through until 1000 hrs. when finally found out that I had been led astray by locals. People admitted, when questioned, that the land to the north was also in dispute. Returned to Iorobini and surveyed along this Creek until 1715 hrs. Slept Iorobini camp site.

Saturday 17/9/66:

Part of patrol again sent to erect new camp site while myself returned to survey. Completed Iorobini creek section and turned west following the Koibu Creek. Worked through until 1705 hrs. Slept Mt. Ialibu camp site.

Sunday 18/9/66:

Observed at camp site.

Monday 19/9/66:

At 0800 hrs. returned to survey work. Country very thick and rugged. Continued through until 1540 hrs. when rain stopped further work. Slept Mt. Ialibu camp site.

Tuesday 20/9/66:

Returned to survey at 0800 hrs. Continued through until 1320 hrs. but light rain that had been falling all day became to heavy so stopped work. Rest of afternoon spent preparing trial maps of dispute.

Wednesday 21/9/66:

Worked through until 1550 hrs when finally reached the Andawe Creek once more. Continued through until 1740 hrs. During the day had camp site moved to the banks of the Andawe. Slept Andawe camp site.

Thursday 22/9/66:

Continued survey along Andawe Creek. Country easier and progress good. Continued through until 1620 hrs. when rain stopped further work. Slept Andawe Creek camp site.

Friday 23/9/66:

Friday 23/9/66:

Returned to survey and continued through until 1240 hrs when heavy rain stopped further work. Rain for rest of day. Afternoon spent on draft copy of plan of survey. Slept Andawe camp site.

Saturday 24/9/66:

Further work on survey in poor conditions. Light rain became too heavy at 1515 hrs. so stopped work. Returned to ~~xxxx~~ camp after completing 72 chains. Slept Andawe camp site.

Sunday 25/9/66:

Further investigation and recording of claims of all parties concerned occupied this day. Slept Andawe camp site.

Monday 26/7/66:

Unable to go to work this day due to attack of flu which started last Friday. Right side of face swollen and unavle to see out of right eye. Sent local people out to cut lines. Slept Andawe camp site.

Tuesday 27/9/66:

Day in bed yesterday improved condition somewhat. Able to see fairly easy so broke camp and commenced survey. Continued through until 1740 hrs and after completing 123 chains finally completed survey. Slept Andawe Bridge camp site.

Wednesday 28/9/66:

All of the morning until 1100 hrs. spent checking history of land dispute with local people. At 1130 hrs. returned to Ialibu arriving 1205 hrs. Afternoon from 1330 until 1600 spent checking claims of Pegai8agu Village with locals. Patrol temperarily stood down.

Thursday 29/9/66 to Monday 2/10/66:

These days spent recording all claims received from disputing parties and preparing plan of survey and locality sketches.

Wednesday 4/10/66:

Two and a half hours of this day, 0900 to 1130 hrs. spent with Pegai'agu Villagers recording further claims put forward by them.

Thursday 5/10/66:

One and a half hours of this day, 1030 to 1200 hrs. spent recording further claims of the Warababe Villages.

~~xxxxxxxx~~ Friday 7/10/66:

At 1220 hrs. departed for Pangia to carry out further investigation into the land dispute. Completed these at 1640 hrs thence returned Ialibu.

Monday 10/10/66:

Afternoon from 1245 hrs until 1615 hrs. spent investigating claims from two new Groups to ownership of the land in question.

Wednesday 12/10/66:

Recording of courter claims by the Muni Group of Warababe against the Pubu Group and Io'arini Group which were obtained on Monday. Three hours spent on this.

Friday 14/10/66:

Friday 14/10/66:

At 1300 hrs departed for Mondanda for first days sitting of Court. People of one group concerned did not appear and at 1500hrs. Deputy Lands Commissioner, Mr. B.M.Oniell, adjourned hearing until 1000 hrs. the following Tuesday. Returned Ialibu arriving 1545 hrs.

Tuesday 18/10/66:

At 0900 hrs. departed for Tindua arriving 0940 hrs. At 1000 hrs began hearing. All of this day until 1500 hrs. taken up with the writer giving evidence and the interpretering of the report made by myself regarding this case.

Friday 21/10/66:

From 1000 hrs until 1530 hrs taken up in hearing of land dispute.

Monday 21/10/66:

Returned to Tindua for further hearing of land dispute. Hearing continued from 1100 hrs until 1500 hrs. Further evidence given by writer concerning points brought up in report. Hearing adjourned until 1000 hrs tomorrow, at Pangia, but writer told that he would not be required.

Wednesday 23/10/66:

Arrived Pangia ex Ialibu at 1045 hrs. for final sitting of land hearing. Further evidence taken from 1100 hrs until 1200 hrs. 1400 to 1500 hrs. spent clearing up final paper work of the investigation. 1530 hrs until 1600 hrs. spent in court while decesion was given. Returned Ialibu and patrol was offically stood down.

END OF DIARY.

Native Situation:

If there is one point which can cause a flare up and much argu ment with these people it is disputes over land ownership. Nothing is more jealously guarded by these people than their claims to their land. My opinion of thes is that a local male would sacrifice his wife first, his pigs second but die in the attempt to save his land from capture. This can be understood as it is only self preservation. One would, with a bit of hard work, buy a new wife and obtain some more pigs but being landless places one in the position of being dependant on the generosity of a friend and ally and this position can change overnight. It is no wonder then that land disputes play such a major role in local events here at Ialibu.

At present two disputes are being investigated and heard in the Pangia Sub-District. The Assistant District Commission -er, Kagua, is hearing a dispute effecting people of the Tiri and Pawari villages in the Kewabe Census Division and a group of people, the Tendeba, now living in the Mendi area. The Assistant District Commissioner, Pangia, is ready to start the hearing of the present dispute investigated by this patrol. These are the two major disputes and the two that have caused the most trouble. With the settlement of these the native situation, ie. the aspect of maintaining law and order, will be improved.

On the other hand it will give rise to a condiserable amount of work which will severly tax the already under-staffed area. Word has spread like wildfire that two disputes are being heard and this has been interpretered by the locals as that the Administration is now going to hear all of the disputes. With this impression firmly implanted every man and his dog are appearing at Ialibu wanting to know when his dispute, which has already been registered or only now been brought up, will be heard.

The day the investigation of the present dispute was completed in the field notice was given of further claims by the Mondanda Clan against the Iamiami Clan. The next day Ialibu Station was beseiged by about 200 people from various Groups wishing to put forward the basis of their disputes and have them heard. This was the exspected result of hearing this Pegai'agu - Mondanda dispute and will no doubt be the pattern of thought of the locals for the next few months. Much as we would like to set to and finalise these disputes there is really no hope in the foreseeable future.

Only long term programmes can be offered to the people. Two present plans are the Deputy Lands Commissioners and the Demarcation Committees. However both of these approaches to the problems are limited and have their drawbacks. The former approach is limited because of the pressure of work. Many of our Deputy Lands Commissioners are recruited from the position of Assistant District Commissioner. Being an A.D.C. alone takes up most of their time and even though they would like to settle the disputes in their areas they have not the time to devote to them. Even the small disputes of a few acres can become complicated and result in a weeks hearing to settle it. An estimate of the time required to settle all of the dispites in the Pangia Sub-District would be two years. If a Assistant District Commissioner, come Deputy Lands Commissioner, spent this time fully on these disputes he would find his Sub-District down around his ears. In brief although a A.D.C. would no doubt like to fulfill his second role because they hamper area development he cannot devote his time to this because of the disruption it causes to normal Department of District Administration duties.

The second approach is the Demarcation Committees. In my ~~brief~~ experience over the last three years I have ~~not~~ gained the impression that the local people put ~~the~~ far more weight on the decesions of Europeans than that of their fellow people.

Native Situation;

The idea of the Demarcation Committees, local people marking boundaries and settling disputes, I feel will not solve the problem. The people of the Ialibu area, as well as most of the people of the Southern Highlands, are to a large extent living, still, in the manner of their ancestors. Persons outdide of their own particular group are not trusted and those they do not know, ie. people outside of their linguistic areas, even moreso. The Demarcation Committee will have a chairman from outside of this District and at least two members from other Clans not involved in the land. I have seen the dislike of these locals to other natives who come and try to involve themselves in local affairs. When the matter comcerns land the dislike is bound to becaome greater.

The cultivation of alliances is a important object in the life of these people before and still to-day. In present times these alliances are still fostered and now we have nearly every Clan in the Sub-District allied with a number of other Clans. This I would venture to add would no doubt be common to most of the Territory. This then gives rise to problems if any old allies of one of the disputing Clans is a member of the Committee. A decesion in favour of the ally will be acclaimed as favouritism and I feel sure that a decesion against him the Clan will be looked upon as a personal affront to the Clan and further trouble would eventuate. The plan of the Committees allows the Land Titles Commission to take over from it if they cannot settle any disputes and I think that this will be the case more often than not.

The Demarcation Committees can do important work in marking areas of land for individuals but only if the land is not in dispute. Even if they can obtain limited success there does not appear to be any chance of them starting their work in this area until 1968 at the earliest. This area cannot wait this long as land is needed for the development and until all disputes are settled one is limited in the areas one can choose from.

The answer to this, as I see it, is the appointment of an Officer from the Department of District Administration to each District as a Deputy Lands Commissioner. This Officer would be given special duties only and would deal solely with the settling of land disputes. This Officer would move from Sub-District to Sub-District depending on priorities, settling all of the disputes.

In the Southern Highlands the area needing the services of such an Officer is the Pangia Sub-District. I say this not because I happen to be posted here but because all indications point towards this area as being the first to develop. The access road to Mt. Hagen and the planned road to the Kikori all pass through Ialibu before other areas. It is the usual result that development will follow as good roads are made available. Ialibu being where it is, will reep the benefit from both roads. The second requirement for development is land. If land can be made available then private enterprise will start development rolling. To purchase land all of the owners must be agreeable to sell but if it is disputed there is no show. Hence all land disputes must be settled to allow an open go.

The future of the Southern Highlands is at stake. The roads are being built into the District and land must be made available for potential settlers. To allow us to purchase larger tracks of land the disputes over ownership must be settled. An Officer, on special duties as a Deputy Lands Commissioner, is required immediately to settle the lands disputes.

2. Land Dispute PEGAI'AGU Vs. MONDANDA:

(a) Short History:

Approximately fifty to seventy years ago the AGUWE Clan from Pegai'agu Village were living on the land in question. To the south of them lived another large Clan, the EBARIBA. During this period

a headman of the latter Clan was killed by the ~~EX~~ AGUWE Clan. In revenge the EBARIBA attacked and drove out the AGUWE from their traditional land. This attack was in two stages. First the AGUWE were driven out of the land known as KERABADL to the outskirts of their area then as a result of further fighting lost the remainder of the land and were driven back to Pegai'agu Village approximately four miles from the land they lost.

From this time up until the arrival of the Administration heavy tribal fighting occured. The EBARIBA Clan was usually successful and on at least three occasions scattered the people of Pegai'agu Village over the Ialibu area. The fighting from all reports was often bloody and fierce and although the Pegai'agu people suffered a number of defeats they usually managed to enlist the aid of friends and recapture some of their land.

Approximately ten years before the Administration arrived was no doubt the biggest battle. In this fight the Pegai'agu Clans with the help of the Kendagl, Iarena, Ponowi and Kebigi Clans challenged the Ebariba and Iamiami-Isele Clans. The result of the battle was that the Pegai'agu alliance won the day and managed to capture all of the land up to the Andawe Creek. They were unsuccessful however, in carrying the fight over the Creek. A small part of the Aguwe Clans land was recaptured but the bulk of it was never recaptured.

This was the position when the Administration arrived on the scene. The Andawe Creek was the boundary between the two opposing forces. After the Government's influence had been consolidated the Pegai'agu alliance allowed the Iamiami-Isele Clan back onto their old land and a section of the Ebariba Clan, the ROIYA Group, were allowed back onto their old land.

(b) Basis of Claims:

The AGUWE Clan bases it claim on the fact that originally it occupied the land and that even though it had been chased off of it they claim it is still theirs. They further claim that all the land they won from the IAMIAMI-ISELE Clan and from the ROIYA Group has been returned and that it is only fair that their old land be returned to them.

The Mondanda Clan, the ROIYA Group of EBARIBA, base their claim on the fact that they have been occupying this land for many years and now claim it as their own. They admit that they did not themselves capture the land but were given the land after they had been chased out of the Ialibu area.

The MUNI Group of the EBARIBA Clan also claim ownership of the land in dispute. They were the original enemies of the AGUWE and were the main force in the defeat of the latter. Their claims being one of conquest and continual occupancy.

As the investigations progressed two more Groups put forward claims to the land. These two Groups being the PUBU and IO'ARINI. The PUBU Group of the EBARIBA Clan claim their rights by conquest of the AGUWE and continual occupancy. This Group helped the MUNI Group in the fighting but themselves fell foul of the MUNI and were on a few occasions defeated and driven out. Their claim was mainly against the MUNI Group and secondly against the AGUWE Clan.

The last Group, the IO'ARINI, claim that they were never driven off of their land by the MUNI. Their claim was continual occupancy of traditional land.

(c) Land Survey:

The area surveyed proved to be much larger than initialy thought. A calculation of the area showed that the land in dispute contained approximately 10 square miles. This entailed the patrol cutting and surveying a boundary of almost seventeen miles as well as two and a half miles of road. All corner marks are hardwood posts in stone cairr. The plotting of the survey plan revealed that the error of closure was 250 links.

A greater proportion of the land surveyed is virgin timber country. The southern corner has been used by the locals for gardening purposes and is now mainly pit-pit cane and kunai expanses with the odd stand of timber. The forest areas are used mainly for hunting and small areas for the growing of Pandanus Palms.

(d) Investigation and hearing:

Initialy the dispute was between the AGUWE Clan from Pegai'agu Village and the ROIYA Group from Mondanda Village. As the investigations continued the number of claimant parties grew until by the time the hearing commenced there were five parties involved directly and four other groups wishing to give supporting evidence. As a result three reports were prepared covering the three Applications submitted. These were registered as follows,

No. 1 of 1966	AGUWE Clan	Vs.	ROIYA Group MUNI " PUBU " IO'ARINI "

The AGUWE Clan claimed all of the land surveyed.

No. 2 of 1966	PUBU Group	Vs.	AGUWE Clan MUNI Group " IO'ARINI "

The PUBU Group claimed a section of land known as WEGUMINI.

No. 3 of 1966	IO'ARINI Group	Vs.	AGUWE Clan MUNI Group PUBU "

The IO'ARINI Group claimed a section of land known as KOIBOLU.

The second and third claims came up after the field work of this patrol was completed. It appears that the MUNI Group are claiming all of the land between the Ombele and Iorobini creeks as they have won this land in the first case from the AGUWE and then by driving out on a number of occasions the PUBU and IO'ARINI Groups. The latter two Groups lodged claims for their share of the land thus resulting in three claims instead of the exspected one.

All three of the claims were heard during the one hearing. The hearing took place at Tindua Village for most of the time but the final two days it was at Pangia Station. A sixteen page report plus plan of survey and three locality sketches were prepared by thw writer and submitted as evidence. The writer was recalled to give evidence on Monday the 21st. and produced a number of exhibits to the hearing concerning alledged facts which could be substanciated or otherwise by Offical documents.

The result of the hearing, as it effected the Ialibu parties, was the exspected one. The AGUWE Clan lost its case. This was due, as the summing up indicated, to the fact that the AGUWE Clan had never recaptured their land and it had been held by their victors for at least fifty years.

(e) Effect of Results of Hearing:

The result of the hearing was not popular with the AGUWE Clan. On Thursdaythe 27th. the people were gathered and given a talk on the subject. Although they are not happy with the results I feel certain that they will now abide by the decesion given and that no further trouble will eventuate. There may be a few hot-heads but the majority of the people have agreed not to take any action that will lead to trouble. This promise I think they will keep.

The reason for the AGUWE Clan instigating this dispute was their shortage of land. Since their defeat and alienation from their traditional land this Clan has been squatting on the land of the PEGAI Clan of Pegaiŝagu. Under present conditions both of these Clans are increasing in numbers with the result that more and more gardens are being planted. This is having its effects on the timber country of the PEGAI Clan as well as on their resources. The PEGAI Clan have told the AGUWE that it must start looking for its own land as the time is coming when they must leave PEGAI's land. The AGUWE realise this and hence the start of the land dispute.

Now they have lost and are in a delicate situation. This Clan now has only a very small section of gardenable land with which to support themselves. An estimate of the land still owned by them would be in the vicinity of 150 acres. Of this about ½ would not be arable. This has to support a population of 210 people. This clearly indicates that something has to be done to help these people. The answer is for the Administration to buy an area of land and give the AGUWE Clan clear title to it. I recommend the purchase of 1500 acres. Working on the assumption of a natural increase of this Clan at 3% per year then the Clan's population in fifty years would be approximately 500. With the purchase of 1500 acres then in fifty years each individual will still have three acres to live on. However in this period the pattern of living will be changed and they will have, no doubt, altered their subsistance way of life.

This is a serious situation and warrants considerable thought. I cannot stress too often the importance of the Administration providing funds for the relief of this Clan as future native relations here at Ialibu could depend on it.

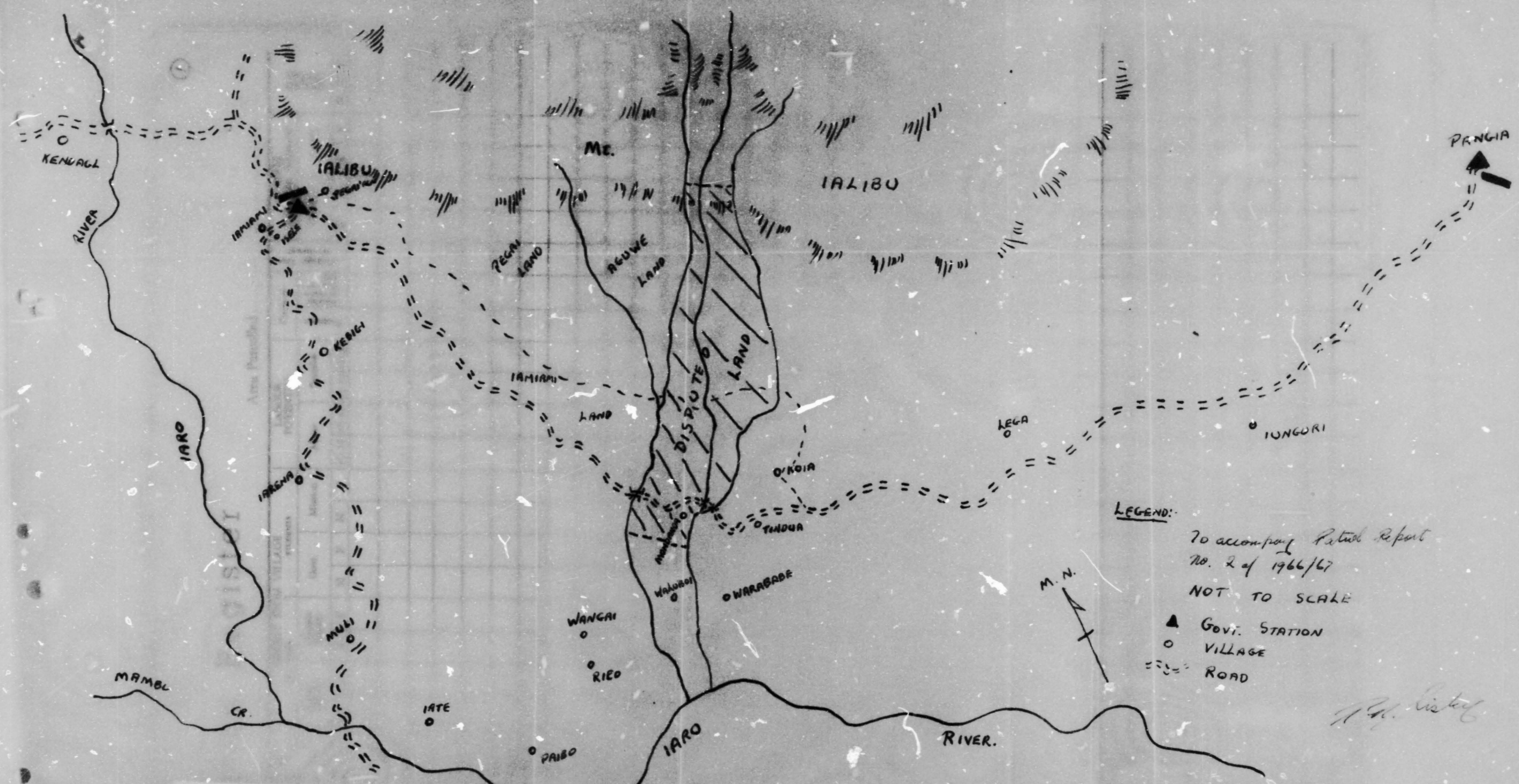
If this idea is accepted then enquiries can commence immediately with local Groups to see who would be prepared to sell land. An early reply concerning this would be appreciated as a landless class is a unhappy class and a unhappy class can become dissatisfied and lawless.

Conclusion:

This patrol became longer than anticipated and the final period is proof of my comments re Assistant District Commissioners holding the position of Deputy Land Commissioners. During October there was an upheavel in local affairs with the transfer of the Officer In Charge and the arrival of a new Assistant District Commissioner. This tied up the previous Assistant District Commissioner, Mr. B.M. Oniell, who was hearing the case and thus the resultant lenghty hearing.

Apart fom this though the dispute has been settled and is one aspect of local worry cleared up. The AGUWE Clan, although unhappy with the result, will abide by the decesion and no further trouble shpuld eventuate. As a guarentee of thes the resettling of this Clan is the answer.

P.N. Sisley
Patrol Officer.


KENGAGL
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AGUWE LAND
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PENGIA
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TINDUA
WALUBOI
WARABADE
M.N.
MULI
WANGAI
RIEO
MAMBL
CR.
IATE
PAIBO
IARO
RIVER.
LEGEND:
To accompany Patrol Report No. 2 of 1966/67
NOT TO SCALE
Govt. STATION
VILLAGE
ROAD

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 3 of 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by D.J.H.Kentish Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Part Imbong'gu and part Kewabe Censur Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans .....

Natives 13 members of R.P.& N.G.C. 7 labourers 2 interpreters

Duration—From 27/ 9 /1966 to 17/ 11 /1966

Number of Days 27 patrol days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services AUGUST /1966

Medical NOT KNOWN /19

Map Reference PATROL MAP, IALIBU BASIN, OF IALIBU SUB-DISTRICT, ACCOMPANIES REPORT.

Objects of Patrol SUPERVISION OF ROAD AND BRIDGE WORK.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-15-35

22nd February, 1967.

District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
K.E.R.I.

TALIBU PATROL NO. 1 OF 1966/67:

Your 67-3-10 of 1st February, 1967 refers.

I wouldn't consider that this report is really an impressive document and hope Mr. Kentish manages to present a report more in accordance with normally accepted practice next time. Perhaps the Assistant District Commissioner, Ialibu, would advise Mr. Kentish in regard to log-book headings.

Delays in receipt and informating these reports are well understood but the delay between Mr. Kentish's submission and the Assistant District Commissioner's comment is a bit hard to understand.

We appear to be spending a considerable amount of our time on vendetta. This is necessary for reasons you will appreciate and such duties give field staff ample opportunity to contact the local people and become acquainted with them, and although continuous vendetta may become irksome it should be considered as important from a native contact point of view as regular patrols.

Mr. Kentish seems to have made a good start and I expect to hear more from him in due course.

(J.K. Moloughy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 15. 35

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-3-10

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration.
MENDI.
Southern Highlands District,
1st February, 1967.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

SUBJECT:- Ialibu Patrol No 3 of 1966/67

Attached please find following documents relating to patrol conducted by Mr. D.J.H. Kentish, Cadet Patrol Officer, to parts of the IMBONG'GU and KEWABE Census Divisions.

1. Patrol Report - file reference 67-2-2 of 17th December, 1966.
2. Covering memorandum 67-2-2 of 16th January 1967 from Assistant District Commissioner, Ialibu.

As advised by Assistant District Commissioner, Ialibu this was Mr. Kentish's first patrol since being posted to Ialibu and although brief it covers quite adequately the work he was concerned with; i.e. bridge and road construction. It appears that Mr. Kentish successfully completed the tasks set him.

Mr. Kentish shows he is capable of making reasonable accessment of the people and the area he worked in and it is anticipated that his comments, when he conducts his first census will be just as capable but in more detail.

No copy of the original patrol instructions has been rece ived by this office.

A routine patrol competently carried out, however it seems that the motor cycles at Ialibu could be more of a hinderence than a help in the movement of Officers supervising road work.

D. R. Marsh
(D.R. Marsh)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

67-2-2.

Sub-District Office IALIBU,
Southern Highlands District.

16th January, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
MENDI.

IALIBU PATROL NO. 3, 1966/67.

Forwarded herewith report for the above mentioned patrol carried out by Mr. CPO Kentish. This is Mr. Kentishs's first report and severe time he spent carrying out road work in September, October and November. No reports were submitted after each section of the patrol as it was intended to make the whole patrol continuous but this was not possible due to the change over of staff at Ialibu. I would like to submit the following comments.

(1) The report is not lengthy or detailed as there is little scope for him to report on. It was also not intended that he should submit a report as it was planned that he was to work with the previous Assistant District Officer. The report could have been more detailed and much better however, and I hope that his next report, on a census patrol, will be of a much better standard.

(2) The native situation seems reasonable. The Gia people I gather have always been slightly unco-operative in the past and continue to be so. This may be because they are situated right on the border with the Western Highlands a considerable distance from Ialibu and do not get as much contact as other areas. They also have a long difficult section of road to maintain. I hope to give this village much more attention in the future and will make some funds available to them for their efforts on the road. The Councillor is shrewd and needs watching. Little more can be said at the moment and it will be interesting to see if their attitude improves over the next few months with more contact.

The Muli and Piambil people are co-operative and the native situation is good.

(2) The comments on pytherium, although brief, are just another indication that this is an unsatisfactory crop. The people at Ialibu just do not seriously consider that they can make money from it. Considering the amount of work envolved for the small return I dont think they can make money either.

(3) The construction of the sunken bridges on this road will considerably spped up traffic. At present most bridges are in a very poor state of repair and it is hope to replace them all within six months. The road itself is reasonable only, stone and gravel is available but has to be carried a considerable distance in some places. This is very labourious by hand but I simply do not have enough tractors to do this work except on very rare occasions.

The shortage of timber for the construction of bridges is becoming a big problem in the area around Gia. The suggestion of the patrolling officer of planting trees near each bridge is good but with the general shortage of timber in the area these would probably be used for firewood long before they are big enough to go into bridges. I feel that there will be no alternative but to put in ARMCO drains in the future as the people are not happy with using the few trees they have left and the situation must get worse. I intend to use the new Assistant Forestry Officer to start re-planting in this area as soon as he arrives but as the timber situation is bad in a number of areas it will take a long time to achieve anything significant.

The Nuli section of the Kagua road is bad in wet weather due to the lack of stone. The patrolling officer spent little timeon this and the Kare bridge during this patrol but I hope to supervise work on this myself during my next patrol.

Claims for camping allowance for Mr. Kentich and the three interpreters used during the patrol are forwarded herewith. The long delay in forwarding these comments is regretted but this report and another were mislayed while the clerk was on leave and have only just been located.

R.E.Malesky.
Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Dept. of District Administration,
IALIBU Sub-District,
Southern Highlands District.

17th. December, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
IALIBU.

IALIBU PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1966/67.

PART IMBONGGU AND PART KEWABE CENSUS DIVISIONS, IALIBU SUB-DISTRICT.

Patrol conducted by: D.J.H.Kentish : Cadet Patrol Officer.

Patrol accompanied by: (At Mali) 3 members of R.P.&N.G.C.
1 Interpreter, 2 labourers.
(At Piambil) 9 members of R.P.& N.G.C.
1 Interpreter, 4 labourers.
(At IARO) 1 member of R.P.& N.G.C.

Area patrolled: Mull to the IAPO river section of Kagua / Ialibu road.
From the Nagop/Piambil border mark to the New Guinea border.
IARO bridge construction.

Duration of patrol; 27/9/66 to 30/9/66. 3/10/66 to 8/10/66.
10/10/66 to 12/10/66. 13/10/66 to 22/10/66.
23/10/66 to 29/10/66. 17/11/66 to 19/11/66.

Number of patrol days: 27 days.

Area last patrolled: Mull area ; D.D.A. May 1966. D.A.S.F. September 1966.
Piambil area ; N.D.A. August 1966. D.A.S.F. Sept. 1966.

Objects of patrol: Supervision of road and bridge work.

D.J.H.Kentish
Cadet Patrol Officer

INTRODUCTION:

Three areas were patrolled for the purpose of supervising bridge construction and general road repairs, so I shall deal with them in turn as A,B,and C.

A: The section of road from MULI Village to the IARO bridge site,on the IALIBU-KAGUA road. The purpose of these three days of patrol was; 1)to replace an old plank bridge with an earth and stone covered one, 2)to supervise road construction and repair.
This section of road is still not completly stoned,and those parts that are,only lightly. A deal of stone work will be needed along the whole IALIBU-KAGUA road before the IARO bridge opens it to increased traffic.

B: The section of road from a point midway between NAGOB and PIAMBIL to the New-Guinea border, afew miles past GIA Village, on the IALIBU-TAMBUL/HAGEN road. The initial Patrol Instructions were not strictly followed in this part of the patrol due to the change in O.I.C.s at IALIBU. The original plan was for me to supervise the collection of stone and logs at all bridge sites and to replace a few minor bridges. The idea was that the A.D.O. would later jion the patrol and supervise the bridge construction in one sweep. As it eventuated I patrolled the area for four weeks, not three, and Isupervised replacement of bridges myself. This section of road that I worked on, is about 10 miles in length, crossing and climbing mountainous terrain to a hight of about 7,500 feet.

C: The two days at the IARO bridge construction site were spent in assisting Fred Riely of P.W.D. in the anchouring to the two bridge abutments, the single bridge arm that had been constructed.

FIELD DIARY

Tuesday 27/9/66:

Commenced Ialibu Patrol No.3 of 1966/67. Patrol equipment taken by tractor to Muli. 1300 depart Ialibu for Muli by motor bike.Arrive 1400; light rain.Inspect bridge site. Half of the logs needed have been pulled and plenty of big stones have been collected. Slept Muli.

Wednesday 28/9/66:

At 0730 hrs.,leave Muli for road work by motor bike. Supervise road work and log hauling to the bridge to be replaced. The bridge is about 20 feet long and needs 12 logs and many posts to replace it with the stone and earth covered type. Organize the repair of a bridge near the IARO river with the Mambi people. Obtain a rope at IARO bridge to haul logs. Repair motor bike throttle cable. Return to bridge site and holes for new embankments dug. 1400 hrs., rain, return Muli and write up journal. Slept Muli.

Thursday 29/9/66:

At 0730 hrs.,leave Muli for bridge; organized its removal and the building of new embankments advanced inwards from the old to lessen the strain on the bearer logs. Work plaughed by rain,but 5 bearers were positioned when we stopped at 1500hrs. Pushed motor bike back to Muli. Slept Muli.

Friday 30/9/66:

At 07[illegible]hrs. walked to bridge and with the people, completed the positioning of the bearers and retaining side timbers. Commenced covering with stone and earth and finished at 1200hrs. Spent an hour on road repairs till rain came. Returned to Muli and then on to Ialibu at 1700hrs.

Saturday 1/10/66 and Sunday 2/10/66

At Ialibu.

Monday 3/10/66:

Pack up patrol gear on tractor which together with six policemen, one interpreter and two cargo boys, leaves for Piambil on the Ialibu/Tambul road. Leave Ialibu with the A.D.O. for an inspection of the Ialibu/Kuapena road whichwas in good condition except for the bridges. Drove back to Piambil where I was camped with the police. Slept Piambil.

Tuesday 4/10/66:

AT 0800hrs., organised the Piambil people to pull logs to various bridge sites while the women collected stone to repair the road with and to use for bridge filling. Distributed spades for road use. Motor bike gasket blows; send word to Ialibu asking for the other bike. Walk to Gia and organise the people to pull logs and gather stone for the bridges in their area. Return toPiambil at 1230. Supervise pulling of logs to two bridges near Piambil till 1700hrs. Slept Piambil.

Wednesday 5/10/66:

At 0800hrs., continued supervision of log hauling at Piambil. Walked to Gia area and Supervised log and stone collection. Returned to Piambil; estimating that there were 14 bridges to renew between Gia and Piambil. Arrived at Piambil at 1330hrs. and told the Gia and Piambil Councillors that the men could work full time, Mondays to Fridays, and thewomen on the same days till 1300hrs.
The tractor arrived from Ialibu with three policemen, two cargo boys and the A.D.O.'s equipment with the other motor bike. The tractor was for full use on the roads. Thirty dollars advance was received. Rode motor bike to Gia where it stopped. Returned toPiambil by tractor. Slept Piambil.

Thursday 6/10/66:

At 0800hrs., continued road work supervision. Pulled motor bike down but to no avail. Returned to log pulling till 1700hrs. Filled in Journal. SLEPT Piambil.

Friday 7/10/66 :

At 0800hrs., walk to Gia. A.D.O. meets me and picks up his gear. He tells me that he will not be joining the patrol as he has been transferred to Kotoba. Return to ~~XXXXX~~ Piambil. Change the motor bike gaskets in afternoon and get one bike mobile. Rode to Gia and back, drawing a rough sketch map of the road and bridges and a stocktake of the logs and stone gathered . Return and sleep Piambil.

Saturday 8/10/66:

Organise tractor to return to Ialibu With one motor bike and policemen and cargo boys. Rode bike in and arrived Ialibu 1100hrs Type Remand Warrent for a man I brought from Gia, charged with sexual assult. Observed Ialibu.

Sunday 9/10/66:

Observed at Ialibu.

Monday 10/10/66:

At. 0800hrs., Organise tractor to return some of the police back to Piambil . Return to Piambil and noted that the Kero people have renewed some small bridges themselves. Arrive Piambil 1200hrs. Supervise cutting of logs, with police assistance. Drive to Gia, and get tractor carting sand and stone to repair bad sections of road. Return Piambil. Rain, so write up report and journal.

Tuesday 11/10/66:

At 0800hrs., send the two cargo boys and tthe tractor to Gia ,the tractor to carry stone and the cargo boys to assist the

people pulling logs. Big logs have to be pulled over a consider able distance, resulting in only two a day on average. Go to Gia to assess progress. Still a few bridges without available logs and stone. Return Piambil 1200hrs. Travel road to Nagop/Piambil border mark and closely inspect bridges needing repair and renewal. Return and sleep Piambil.

Wednesday 12/10/66:

At 0800hrs., sent tractor and cargo boys to Gia as yesterday. Organised the removal of an old plank bridge near the Rest House, and replaced it with a sunken log, stone covered one in 4 hours. Inspected progress on the road to Gia. Left for Ialibu at 1500hrs and arrived at 1615hrs. Slept Ialibu.

Thursday 13/10/66:

At 0800hrs., did inventory of patrol equipment till 1130hrs., when the A.D.O. left for Koroba. Returned to Piambil at 1400hrs Road still bad between Nagop and Piambil, rough with big stone; not enough small materil. Arrived PIambil 1600hrs. WROTE up journal and slept Piambil.

Friday 14/10/66:

Gave Piambil people the day off to mourn the death of the councillor's son. Went to Gia and noted the improvement of the road. Attended the mourning of the dead boy which was in traditional style. Tried to remove the suspicion of poisoning from the councillor's mind. Returned to Gia and persuaded the men to return to log pulling. Back to Piambil and then on to Nagop to pick up the Doctor boy and return to Piambil to treat a sick baby....it died. Slept Piambil.

Satur day 15/10/66:

SENT word to Ialibu for more petrol. Observed Piambil.

Sunday 16/10/66:

Observed at Piambil.

Monday 17/10/66:

AT 0800hrs., petrol had not come so sent tractor in to get it. Sent cargo boys to GIA to help people as before. Supervised the two Piambil lines to work on different bridge sites. Organised the removal and replacement of a bridge till 1730hrs. with one Piambil line assisted by police. Slept Piambil.

Tuesday 18/10/66:

Organised the removal and replacement of a bridge with the 2nd Piambil line and two policemen. The embankments were built underneath the existing bridge and brought towards each other to reduce the span/stress ratio. The subsequent work took 4 hours. 1300hrs. , Inspected the logs pulled near Piambil. Wentto Gia and noted the slight improvement in the road;the people were pulling logs. Returned and slept Piambil.

Wednes day 19/10/66:

At0800hrs., sent tractor toGia to carry stone for road repairs. Supervised the two Piambil lines cutting logs. Inspected the road from Gia to the New Guinea border, and discovered a long bridge needing replacement bearers quickly; so instructed the Gia people to pull logs for it at $4 per log. Returned Piambil 1200 Back to Gia to make sure the people were cutting logs for the big bridge. Return 1700hrs. Slept Piambil.

Thursday 20/10/66:

At 0800hrs., organised the removal of a bridge about half amile on the Nagop side of Piambil. Sent tractor to Ialibu to get tyre mending equipment. The bridge banks were quite unstable and the embankments took a long time to errect,so the bridge was trafficable but not finished at 1700hrs. The tractor returned from Ialibu with the equipment to mend the trailer tyre. Slept Piambil.

Friday 21/10/66:

Completed the construction and stoming of bridge by 1100hrs. Went to Gia: inspected the log pulled for the big bridge and told the Gia people to get the rest of them longer. THE Gia People had not pulled a great number of logs to the road, but they had to pull bigger logs further than the Piambil people who had enough logs and stone at many bridge sites. Went to Nagpp 1400hrs. ,and found that an impressive number of logs had been pulled, yet many more were needed. Returned Piambil at 1530hrs. Rain, so fill in journal. Slept Piambil.

Saturday 22/10/66:

Leave for Ialibu by bike and meet Patrol Officer and new A.D.C. on road. Return to Gia with them to inspect road work. Receive $60.00 advance with instructions to compensate garden dammage caused by log hauling, and to pay $4.00 per log on the big bridge. Return to Ialibu 1200hrs. Afternoon, observe.

Sunday 23/10/66:

Leave Ialibu 1500hrs. Arrive Piambil 1730hrs.

Monday 24/10/66:

Sent tractor to Gia with two cargo boys, one to help pull logs, the other to help 8 Gia men unlode the trailer, repairing the road at 1/- per man per day. General supervision of log and stone work,assisted by policemen, from Gia to Piambil. Interviewed a suspect in connextion with a weekend theft of 1000 cigarettes from a bogged van near Piambil. Sent for brother who gave him them.Slept Piambil.

Tuesday 25/10/66:

Sent tractor to Gia with cargo boys as on Monday. Piambil people continued to pull logs and repair the road. Went to Gia where the tractor had gone through anold bridge. Organised the replacement of the bridge. Sent on to the big bridge past Gia where one line of people were pulling logs. Returned to Piambil. Cigarette theft suspect arrived. Referred him and witnesses to Ialibu court. Slept Piambil.

Wednesday 26/10/66:

At0800hrs., both Piambil groups pulled logs, the women collected gravel from the rivers. Organised the removal and construction of abridge on the Nagop Side of Piambil. Received news that the Gia people had removed a bridge so went to Gia. Organised the reconstruction of the new bridge with insufficent logs so more had to be hauled; bridge negotiable by 1800hrs. Slept Piambil.

Thursday 27/10/66:

At 0800hrs., Piambil men and women collected logs andstone. Returned to the bridge the Gia's built and dirrected it's completion untill 1200hrs. Went to the big bridge where the Gia's have pulled 4 logs. Got the plank bridge that is the Nagop/Piambil mark, repaired, Returned Piambil 1700hrs. Slept Piambil.

Friday 28/10/66:

At 0800hrs., walk to nearby bridge on the Nagop side of Piambil, and supervise it's removal and replacement with a sunken log, stone covered type. Completed by 1530hrs. The tractor carried stone to cover the bridge from a nearby river. Returned to Piambil, wrote up journal and packed gear. Slept Piambil.

Saturday 29/10/66:

Returned Ialibu with police and equipment in trailer Instructed all the people along the Ialibu/Tambul road to collect stone and logs at all the bridge sites and to renew the smaller bridges themselves. They would be paid on a basis of bridge size and number thereof. Arrived Ialibu 1130hrs.

Thursday 17/12/66:

At0800hrs.,went with Fred Riely of P.W.D. to the IARO bridge site, to assist in securing the single bridge arm that had been constructed, tothe concrete embankments each side of the river. By nightfall we had moved the arm about 12 feet so that each end of it was resting on the bank but unsecured. Slept IARO.

Friday 18/12/66:

Progess for the day hampered by the lack of sufficent block&tackal equipment, necessary for both speed and safe working conditions. Got one side anchoured by nightfall, and one bolt in the other side; the curve inthe structure preventing the placing of the remainder. Slept IARO.

Saturday 19/12/66:

Straitened out the curve in the structure and fastened the remaining bolts. Assisted in securing the structure with cable slings to the supporting cables spanning the river. 1300hrs returned Ialibu with A.D.C. Patrol stood down.

END OF DIARY.

Native Situation

The reception at Muli was quite satisfactory, and there was a good turnout for road work . The people worked quite well for the three days I was present. The Rest House and police quarters were O.K.

The people were frienly enough at piambil, due perhaps in some measure to the prospect of being paid for their work. The Rest House and police quarters were satisfactory.

Indifference was the attitude of the Gia people at the start of the patrol, but better rapport developed after a few weeks.

The Muli councillor is a talkative man with nothing much to say and does not appear to be a powerful leader. As helpful as he could be.

THE Piambil people have two Councillors, both quite helpful and well regarded.

The Gia councillor is a shrewd man, an accurate 'Voice of The People' and both helpful and unhelpful as the mood of the people changes. With his sagacious appreciation of the political virtues of rule through consensus, he is a powerful man.

Agriculture:

Pyrethrum is growing at both Muli and Piambil/Gia. It is not doing very well, but perhaps it is too early to say as it was only planted out in September. However it does not appear to enjoy the same cultivation attention the sweet potato gardens get.

Commerce

People of Gia and Piambil refuse to regard Pyrethrum as a business. Of what they are pleased to call businesses, there are three Trade Stores: two native owned and one by the Evangelical Bible Mission. In addition a few men cut planks for the Government, for bridge decking.

Complaints

Both the Muli and Gia areas are bereft of suitable bridge building timber close to the road, and both groups complained at the distances they had to haul logs. This problem is more serious to the Gia people, who have a number of sizeable bridges to maintain. A long term solution to the problem would be in planting up the land near the bridges with replacement timber, especially the red wood Karabe which is a strong, long enduring timber.

Courts

Some minor disputes were settled at Gia and Piambil. Two cases ; a cigarettes theft and a sexual assult, were sent in to Ialibu to be dealt with.

Health

There is an aid post at Piambil serving the Gia and Piambil people. A new aid post is to be built between the two villages by the Council and this should provide a more adequat service in the future.

Roads and bridges

The road distance from Gia to Piambil is about 6 miles, and from Gia to the New Guinea border, about 3 miles. Bearer logs are relativly easy to procure near Piambil, but Gia people have to haul comparable logs a considerable distance. Although there is a drain on each side of the road, the camber is insuffic ent to provide complete drainage and this factor, combined with heavy traffic on the steeper gradients in wet weather, could mean a quick breakup of the road unless repair work is maintained. This section of road has many medium sized bridges of about 20 to 30 feet spans, usually consisting of 5 or 6 bearers nearly 1 foot in diameter, topped by rough hewn planks. This type of bridge slows traffic and the planking needs constant repair. The object is to replace these old bridges with bridges slightly sunken and covered with stone and sand. Although this type require about 12 bearers, they last longer because the logs are covered from the elements, and this covering restricts log movement that weakens the log. There is overall less work for the people during the lifetime of the bridge and they prefer them.

There were 14 bridges to be replaced between Piambil and Gia , and about 10 between Piambil and the Nagop road mark. From this mark to the New Guinea border, there are 8 major bridges that will soon have to be renewed with plank covered bridges. During the patrol I got the people organized to gather approximatly 12 bearers and 8 posts at each bridge site together with a quantity of stone. At the end of the patrol most of the bridge sites had nearly enough material ready for their building. I supervised the removal and reconstruction of 6 bridges while on patrol, taking about a day for each bridge.

At the end of the patrol I told the people to continue to gather building materials and I would later return to build the bridges and pay them for their work.

The road between the IARO river and Muli is about 3 miles long. Most of it is stoned but much more material is needed in addition with a satisfactoy camber, if the road is to KMM stand up to the more frequent use the opening of the IARO bridge will facilitate. I replaced one bridge with a stone covered type and repaired two other bridges. I instructed the people to stone the road more deeply, but in 3 days not a great impression was made.
The work on the IARO bridge was painstakingly slow, but of course different problems had to be taken into consideration to observe a safe rate of progress. The lack of equipment increased the time spent on the section of construction I was present at.

Conclusion

The patrol was perhaps a little disjointed due to the change in O.I.C.s at Ialibu Station. The main part of the patrol [illegible] and Pimbil merely commenced a long term project to renew all the bridges along the road and to remake the road in bad sections. Once the new road to Kagen is completed and open to traffic, the Tambul road should stand up to the moderate traffic between Ialibu and Tambul, with occasional repair work to maintain it.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of: SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 4 of 1966/67.

Patrol Conducted by: D.J.H.Kentish Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: IMBONG'GU CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: P.N.Sisley Patrol Officer.
4 members of the R.P.& N.G.C.
Natives: 1 interpreter. 1 Agric. Assistant.

Duration—From 22/11/1966 to 15/12/1966

Number of Days: TWENTY FIVE DAYS (25)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services: Sept/66/19

Medical: No Record/19 D.A.S.F. August, 1966.

Map Reference: Patrol Map, Imbong'gu Census Division accompanies report.

Objects of Patrol: Census, general administration, as per Patrol Instructions.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

8/2/1967

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 ....

(14)

67-15-38

5th June, 1967.

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

IALIBU PATROL NO. 4 OF 1966/67:

Your 67-3-10 of 8th February 1967, refers.

Your comments and those of the Assistant District Commissioner, Ialibu, appear to adequately cover most points raised by Mr. Kentish in his report.

It may be that the Kangel River bridge could delay the completion of the new Hagen-Ialibu road so it would seem unwise to depend too much on it for spurring activity in the area in the immediate future. I imagine some serious patrolling by the A.D.C. would do more to remember the area than any other event over the past few years at Ialibu.

I am disappointed to see no mention of Council participation in pyrethrum promotion or of the local attitude towards the Council or of any Council activity in the area. It would almost appear that the Council is being played down and this would be a great shame.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 75. 13 38

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference.....67-3-10
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.
8th February, 1967.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Subject:- Ialibu Patrol No 4 of 1966/67

Attached please find following documents in relation to patrol completed by Mr. D.J.H. Kentish, Cadet Patrol Officer, to Imbong'gu Census Division.

1. 67-2-2 of 19th January, 1967 Patrol Report.
2. Covering memorandum 67-2-2 of 19th January, 1967 from Assistant District Commissioner, Ialibu.

This patrol was originally under control of Mr. P.N. Sisley, Patrol Officer, who however, was called to Mendi to assist in the apprehension of those persons responsible for the PUMI massacre. It is pleasing to note that Mr. Kentish was able to carry on alone and complete the patrol however he must pay more attention to the subject matters contained in his report as it is far too brief for a patrol covering twenty-four (24) days. I anticipate that with assistance from the Assistant District Commissioner, Ialibu a marked improvement will be seen in Mr. Kentish's next report.

Covering comments by Assistant District Commissioner, Ialibu deals with matters raised by Mr. Kentish. It is disturbing to note that the introduction of pyrethrum as a cash crop has not proved the success it was hoped to be.

However when the Mt. Hagen-Ialibu road is finally completed the possibility of the opening up of areas of land suitable for tea and cattle should act as an economic impetus to the area concerned.

With a Overseas Forestry Officer posted to Mendi it is expected that he will be available to visit stations in the District where re-afforestation is needed and implicment necessary plans for the respective forestry assistants to carry out.

..2/

Every effort is being made to ensure that returning labour from the Highlands Labour Scheme are paid off in their Home Sub-district. However it has been ascertained that in a number of cases the labourers themselves have deliberately spend their money so that they do not have to distribute it amongst their relations and then claim to have lost it, spent it or gambled it while waiting to return to their home villages.

No Census stastics accompanied the report and these are being requested from the Assistant District Commissioner, Ialibu.

(D.R. Marsh)
District Commissioner.

67-2-2.

Sub-District Office IALIBU,
Southern Highlands District.

19th January, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
MENDI.

IALIBU PATROL NO. 4, 1966/67.

Forwarded herewith report for the above mentioned patrol carried out by Mr. CPO Kentish. This patrol was rather difficult for him as Mr. PO Sigley was called into Mendi after only four days and Mr. Kentish had to carry on as best he could. As he had not done a census patrol before he did a good job with the statistics and the books although this report again leaves a lot to be desired. Due to the fact that I have recently taken over here I have not been able to give much time to his training but intend to rectify this immediately and look foward to a varst improvement in his next report.

I would like to offer the following comments on the report.

(1) Generally the native situation seems satisfactory. I think we will always have dissatisfaction from the groups on the border with the Western Highlands until such time as this district gets a reasonable share of staff and funds. It must be frustrating for them to watch their next door neighbours get more in every way and see the Western Highlands develop whilst the Southern Highlands crawls along. When construction of the new Hagen Ialibu road is commenced I think these people will get some heart. However the plans I believe have been in Moresby over twelve months now and we still dont know where the road will go. It is hoped that there will be some developments soon. The sub-district as a whole could see a great development soon if tea and cattle get going and all groups should get great heart if something happens in the not too distant future.

(2) The comments under Agriculture about pytherium are just more proof that this crop is a failure here. Agriculture were perhaps unlucky in that the first crop was planted during a drought and failed thus turning the people against it. But this still does not get past the fact that the monetary return for the crop is very small considering the amount of work that has to be put in. I think that it is a sound suggestion of the patrolling officer that Agriculture concentrate on a few individuals and try and ensure that their gardens at least become fully productive and give a reasonable return. This may revive interest but I consider that this crop is doomed in the Ialibu area at the moment and that the acreage will decline as time goes on unless there is a substantial price increase and the people allowed to plant it on their own initiative rather than be more or less coerced into planting the crop.

(3) I am concerned about the need for reaforestation in some areas of the sub-district. An assistant Forestry Officer has been posted to the sub-district and will spend his time equally between here and Pangia but I feel that there is a need to have at least one officer on each station. There are good stands of timber on the higher slopes but some villages get there timber from areas miles from their villages and badly need thousands of trees planted near their villages.

(4) The road position in the area patrolled is fair only but has shown some improvement over recent months. Most areas near supplies of stone and gravel are reasonable but many sections where stone has to be carried by hand for miles will just not stand up to a small amount of traffic. This will always remain the case until we have more tractors or trucks to cart sand and gravel. I do not intend to do much other than ensure that as much surfacing material as possible is on hand on the new Hagen road until a plan of the route is available. I do not wish to have to duplicate work on this road.

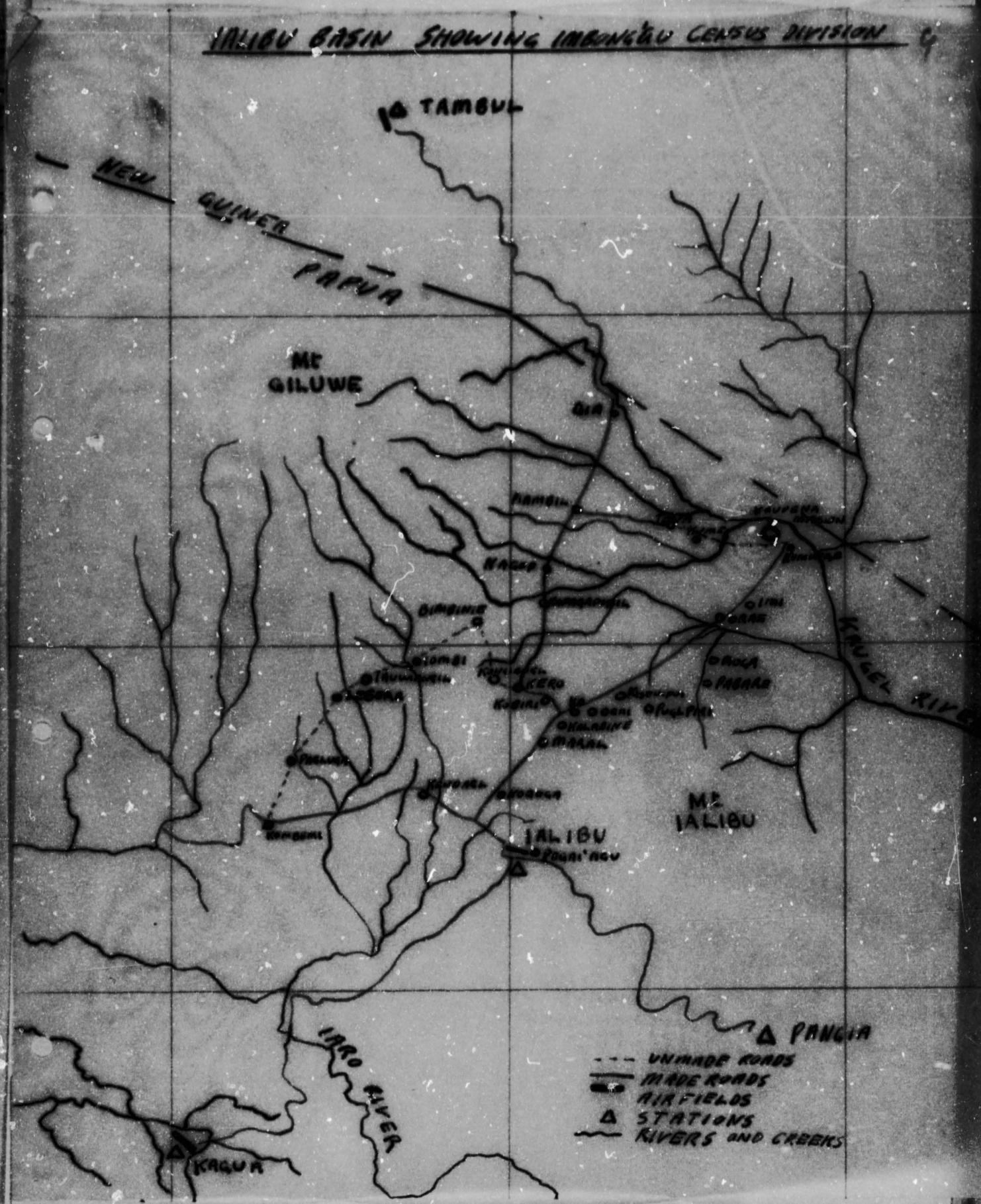
(5) The suggestion that a house tamberan be build by the Council on the station bears some consideration. I am informed that it is hoped that it will take only two hours from Hagen to Kalibo when the new road is completed. If this is the case then no doubt we shall probably get a certain number of tourists in. A house tamberan could be a good attraction but I consider that this would perhaps be better left until something concrete is done about the road.

(6) The comments on the Highlands Labour scheme are a true reflection of the peoples attitude. The wages are simply not high enough and despite all the numerous complaints from many officers these people are still not paid off in their home areas. I get constant complaints from returning labour and village natives that men returning from the NGS arrive with no money. Some of them wait in Hagen for up to six weeks awaiting transport and claim that the money is spent in supplimenting their rations which they claim are insufficient. Other amounts are lost in gambling. I think that it is essential that all labour returning are paid off at least at sub-district headquarters. Even when I have had their contracts marked with the place of payoff in their sub-districts this does not happen and I am tempted to wonder that large business firms in the main towns do not have some influence over this as they would lose a lot of revenue if labour were paid off in their home sub-districts. I do not think you would find one ADO in this district who would not agree with me.

For your information. Claims for camping allowance for Mr. Kentish and the interpreters used are enclosed.

E.H.Mulcahy.
Assistant District Commissioner.

IALIBU BASIN SHOWING IMBONGU CENSUS DIVISION



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Dept. of District Administration,
IALIBU Sub-district Office,
Southern Highlands District.

19th. January, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
IALIBU.

IALIBU PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 1966/67.

IMBONG'GU CENSUS DIVISION IALIBU SUB-DISTRICT.

Patrol conducted by:	D.J.H.Kentish Cadet Patrol Officer.
Patrol accompanied by:	P.N.Sisley Patrol Officer. 4 members of R.P.&N.G.C. 1 Interpreter. 1 Agricultural Assistant.
Area patrolled:	The IMBONG'GU Census Division.
Duration of patrol:	22/11/66 to 15/12/66.
Number of days:	25 patrol days.
Last patrolled:	D.D.A. September 1966. D.A.S.F. August 1966.
Objects of patrol:	Census of IMBONG'GU people.

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INTRODUCTION :

This patrol was mounted to Census all the people of the IMBONG'GU Census Division except the Pegai'agu people, who had been visited in August this year.

Originally, the patrol was in the command of Patrol Officer P.N.Sisley, but after four days of patrol, he was called in to patrol the MENDI area and this writer continued the Census work.

It had been intended that the patrol officer should, in addition to Census work, explain new council laws; explain the function and powers of Demarkation Committees and choose members to work on it.

However, it was decided that this aspect of the patrol was beyond my powers of Pidgin communication at that stage, so my work was confined to census compilation.

The patrol was accompanied by an agricultural assistant whose work involved instructing the people on Pyrethrum cultivation, and writing a report on the Pyrethrum situation.

All villages are either linked by a road or reasonable walking track.

PATROL DIARY:

Tuesday 22/11/66.

0800hrs. Readied patrol equipment and left by tractor and trailer at 1030hrs. Arrived at Maral at 1200hrs. Spent the rest of the day talking to village people. Slept at Maral.

Wednesday 23/11/66.

0800hrs. Listened to P.O. Sisley give the people a talk about Demarkation Committees, pyrethrum, the Ialibu Hospital and new council laws pertaining to the compulsory registration of births deaths, marriages and dogs. All aspects were well received. At 1200hrs., the Census of the Maral and Kokoga people was taken. Slept at Maral.

Thursday 24/11/66.

Walked to Kero and, after the P.O. had given his talk, I took the Kongibugl Census while he took the Kero Census. The road from Maral to Kero was in good condition, only requiring regular maintainence. Slept at Kero.

Friday 25/11/66.

Walked to Ko which is on the Kaupena Road. After the P.O. had given his talk, he took the Ko Census While I the Kalbinne. Spent the afternoon talking to people. Slept at Ko.

Saturday 26/11/66.

Returned to the Station and observed at Ialibu.

Sunday 27/11/66.

1800hrs. Retuned to Ko. Heard per news flash that the P.O. was to report to MENDI and at 2000hrs he was picked up by the A.D.C. I was instructed to continue the Census work in his absence. Slept at Ko.

Monday 28/11/66.

Took the Census of the Kobiri people in four hours and remained at Ko, doing Census work, because rain set in. Slept at Ko.

Tuesday 29/11/66.

Packed up patrol gear and walked to Kisenipoi in one hour. The road was quite good, but narrow. Took the Census of the Kisenipoi people in six hours. Talked to village people at night and slept at Kisenipoi.

Wednesday 30/11/66.

Took the Census of a line of people who have moved back to Kisenipoi from Orae, till about 1400hrs. The Kisenipoi councillor was quite cooperative. Packed up gear and walked to Moga in 1½hrs. The road was satisfactory but the bridges needed improvments that the people were loath to give them as, they explained, the missing planks kept their pigs from wandering. Slept at Moga.

6

Thursday 1/12/66.

0800hrs. Censused the Pabare, Puglpiri and Moga peoples and took note of their religious affiliations as I had done at the previous Census takings. Finished at 1430hrs., and after packing the patrol gear, left for Orae, a journey of twenty minutes. Wrote up my journal and did Census computations. Visited a nearby Tamboram building used for killing pigs in. Slept at Orae.

Friday 2/12/66.

0900hrs. Rain ceased to allow the Census to be taken. A religious pattern was emerging that showed that most of the men over 30 years of age were untouched by mission work, whilst their wives and children were, at least nominally. This phenomenon was more apparent in Evangelical Bible Mission families than the Lutheran or Catholic ones. Finished the Census at 1400hrs. and did Census work in the afternoon. Slept at Orae.

Saturday 3/12/66.

0800hrs. Wrote up journal and patrol notes. Talked with some old men about Tamboram customs. Settled a dispute. At 1400hrs., packed patrol gear and walked to Kuminge in two hours. The road was stoned as far as Imi but from then on only small sections were, the most part only cleared, drained and bridged after a fashion. Kuminge, with an a ltitude of about 3500feet, provided a change in diet and climate. Slept Kuminge.

Sunday 4/12/66.

0800hrs. Walked to the river Kaugel and observed the surveyed road which had been partially cleared but not built. There are only about two miles of road that has to be built and not much work required except for the descent to the Kaugel. However, the whole road to Ialibu will have to be remade and deeply stoned to support the expectedly heavy traffic from Hagen , when a bridge spans the Kaugel. Returned and slept at Kuminge.

Monday 5/12/66.

0800hrs. Censused the Imi and Kuminge people. Finished at 1500hrs., and spent the rest of the day talking to village people and writing up journal and patrol notes. Slept at Kuminge

Tuesday 6/12/66.

0730hrs. Packed gear and walked through Kaupena mission to Tona in 2½hrs. The first half of the road route was a bush track, but the latter part was an unbridged, unstoned road. Commenced Census of the Kume people at 1200hrs., and finished at 1600hrs. Wrote up journal and chatted about pyrethrum and tea to a few guys. Slept at Tona.

Wednesday 7/12/66.

0800hrs. Censused the Tona people. Packed gear and left at 1200hrs., and arrived at Piambil where the carriers were changed at 1300hrs. The Tona/Piambil road is accessible to vehicles, but is in need of stoning and bridgework. Continued on to Gia and arrived at 1515hs. Work had continued in readying bridge materials along the road but some bridges needed replanking as a stopgap measure till they could be replaced. Wrote up patrol notes, talked to village people and slept at Gia.

Thursday 8/12/66.

0800hrs. Gave the people a talk on roads and then censused the Gia's till 1400hrs. Many people were absent at Tambul and Hagen. Settled some minor disputes and left for Piambil; arrived 1600hrs. Wrote up journal and patrol notes and slept at Piambil.

Friday 912/66.

0800hrs. Gave a road talk and then censused the Piambil people till about 1530hrs. Walked to Nagop and arrived at 1730hrs. Received $40 advance from A.D.C. Slept at Nagop.

Saturday 10/12/66.

0800hrs. Awaited the people's arrival and then talked of the need for work on the road and a new police house. Censused the Nagop people 1600hrs. The census was not very satisfactory as the Nagop's are a large group and many had gone to Gia for a pig kill, to celebrate Lutheran conversions! Walked on to Kapagapobil and arrived after one hour at 1730hrs. Talked to people and wrote up patrol notes. Slept at Kapagapobil.

Sunday 11/12/66.

Wrote up journal. Interpreter reported sick and as I suspected Dysentry I sent to Ialibu for a car to take him back and bring a replacement. The car arrive d at 1000hrs. Slept at Kapagapobil.

Monday 12/12/66.

0800hrs. Censused the people till 1130hrs. Kapagapobil's section of road was reasonable as were the bridges; there are only a few of themand they small. Left Kapagapobil and walked to Bimbinie along a road for a few miles and then via bush track. There is a partly made road to Bimbinie from Kero, which is unbridged and the ascent and descent in the valleys, unworked. Arrived at Bimbinie 1300hrs. Censused untill 1630hrs and left for Iombi on the continued road which was of the same standard. Arrived Iombi at 1715hrs. Slept Iombi.

Tuesday 13/12/66.

0800hrs. Censused the Iombi people till 1200hrs and continued with the Iauwiangil people till 1600hrs. Many 'Christians' were absent from the Census at a pig kill at Tambul. Talked with the people of Iombi. The councillor was helpfull and with it. Wrote up journal and slept at Iombi.

Wednesday 14/12/66.

0800hrs. Packed up gear and left for Pagluga at 0830hrs. The headwaters of the Iaro river, provide Iombi with good stone for roadwork but not a great deal of progress has been made. The parts of the road that have been made before are two narrow and the people are in the process of widening them. Culverts had not been worked. From Iauwiangil to Lebera , thev road was only a marked track with a few short sections worked. From Lebera to Pagluga the road was narrow, unbridged but stoned. Arrived at Pagluga at 1015hrs., and Censused the Lebera people till 1300hrs. , and the Pagluga, till 1730hrs. Many Mendi people had migrated in. Settled a few disputes and refered others needing court actionto Ialibu . Slept at Pagluga.

Thursday 15/12/66.

0800hrs. Packed gear and left Pagluga at 0830hrs. The track to Kombemi was very mushy and followed a sometimes marked road. It joined the Ialibu/Mendi road at Kombemi and from here we continued on to Kendagl, arriving at 1115hrs. The road was in good condition and the permenant materials Aid Post at Kombemi was finished but not in use. Censused the Kendagl people till 17 30hrs. Many absent workers and school children. Returnedto Ialibu by tractor and trailer at 1800hrs. Patrol stood down.

End of Diary

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS.

The patrol was well received in all villages except Gia, where the visit of the patrol coincided with baptismal celebrations for Lutheran converts. However, the people agreed that Thursday belonged to Caesar and turned up for the Census.

As described before in Patrol Report No.2 1964/65, the people of Tona, Kuminge, Kume, Imi and Orae, have a decided Hagen orrientation and an impatient dissatisfaction with the present rate of economic developement in their area. They, along with the Iombi people, have been waiting for the promised land they religiously feel will come when plantation companies arrive in their areas.

Many men of the Tona, Kuminge, Kume, Imi and Orae villages were absent at a celebration in Hagen which had been in progress for a few weeks. These visits to Hagen will have to be checked in the future, as the burden of roadwork is placed on the remaining people, a situation they are not happy with.

Many others were also absent from this area and Piambil and Gia , at a Lutheran and Kaupena Bible Mission celebration at Tambul.

AGRICULTURE.

All villages with Vehicular access roads have planted Pyrethrum but it is not doing well because it is both unweeded and undrained. The agricultural assistant advised the people of these two necessities for good production, but I fear the monetry incentive is insufficent to produce the degree of cultivation that the sweet potato gardens enjoy. Example is so important in influencing agricultural trends and not only the example of cultivation on agricultural stations. People need to observe a new crop dramatically changing the economic life of someone in their midst before they will faithfully copy the cultivation example. Perhaps therefore, it would be wiser for the agricultural department to concentrate its efforts on a few key individuals, ensuring that at least some people have a fairly dramatic success with Pyrethrum. Ethusiastic growers, however few, will make a better impact for Pyrethrum at Ialibu, than the many persuaded growers whose crops are failing fast. At present, the people do not regard Pyrethrum as a buisness. They often Cynically exagerate that the return is only enough to pay the council tax.

Kuminge in the Kaugel valley grows no Pyrethrum as the altitude is down to about 3500 feet and the agriculture, semi-tropical. The nearby Kaupena Mission has introduced many crops to the area that are doing well and providing variety in the local food and commerce with the rest of Ialibu. The most evident introduction is the peanut which is eagerly sort after by the Ialibu people to the extent that they visit Kumigge to buy it at about 10/- a basket and then cart it back to Ialibu, where the value increases outrageously. Also cultivated is the pineapple , but still mainly confined to the mission. Paw paws passionfruit andtapioca grow well and the mission is experimenting with coffee which should do well at that altitude and climate.

When this area has quick access to Hagen over the proposed Kaugel bridge, its largely untouched alluvial plain should become very attractive to settlers.

Pigs and fowls are the only livestock reared, and only appear to figure in the diet on festive occasions. Fish ponds have been dug in villages near the Tambul/Ialibu road but were not stocked at the time of the patrol. This situation will soon be changed when some suitable means is at hand to transfer Golden Carp from Lake Bune.

Forests

The local People occasionally cut planks for sale to the Government and for use in their own house construction.
The Kaupena mission is interested in obtaining a timber lease to mill timber for its own purposes. Many areas are in urgent need of reaforestation, the most notable being Kendagl where the people have to walk a long way to obtain their firewood.

COMPLAINTS :

Many people complained of the lack of a lucrative cash crop in the area. Tea appears to be a partial answere in that it would provide work for the people on the plantations. But tea would not provide the'Business' that the people crave for themselves. Perhaps when enough is known about mint oil production it may prove to be the answere to the problem However, before companies begin to show real interest in the Ialibu Basin, access by road to the sea, by the shortest and easiest road to maintain, is neededvto make such cash crops economically attractive.

COURTS:

Numerous minor disputes were settled while on patrol none of which required court action.

Carriers were easily hired at each village at the rate of 10 cents per hour. Six miles appears to be their willing limit.

Health:

Generally the people appear to be Quite healthy and disease free if one discounts scabies. In the Iombi, Bimbinie and Iauwiangil area, numerous eye defects of an excessive divergent and convergent nature were noticed. The local theory is that these defects are the result of attempted abortions whereby one woman assists another by jumping on her stomach!

There are AID POSTS at Orae, Piambil, Nagop and Kombemi, the one at Kombemi being a newly built Permanent Materials building.

Kaupena mission provide a medical service at their mission , staffed with nurses.

Education:

There is An Administration staffed (one teacher) Primary T School at Kero, which has about 40 students in preparatory class.

Kaupena Mission has about 60 in its English classes up to standard 6. There about 200 students in the Pidgin classes.

Roads and Bridges:

The Ialibu to Kero section is bad and needs a lot of basic rebuilding. The Ialibu/Kaupena road is well stoned as far as Orae and extends on unstoned to Kuminge. The newly surveyed route branches off from Imi and goes past kaupena Mission, bypassing Kuminge and continuing down to the river Kaugel, adistance of about 2 miles of road to be built. The bridges on the Kaupena/Ialibu road are in a bad state but many of the gaps in the planking have been made to keep pigs from straying. Many small bridges could be replaced with culverts. The road is very narrow in parts and will have to be rebuilt before the Kaugel bridge is opened. There is a trafficable road branch to Moga from near Orae.

There is a connecting road route from Kuminge through Kume and Tona to Piambil, that is partially constructed but there is a lot of work to do between Tona and Kaupena, and none of the rivers have been satisfactorily bridged. The road from Tona to Piambil is passable to traffic, but needs a lot of stonework if it is to be used much in the future.

The Tambul/Ialibu road from Gia to Kero was quite passable at the time but several bridges needed urgent replacement. Alot of stonework is needed between Nagop and Piambil.

From Kero through Kongibugl, Bimbinie, Iombi, Iauwiangil, Lebera and Pagluga to Kombemi, a connecting road is being built that will provide valuable access to the tea-lands near Iombi. The road is almost passable from Kero to Iauwiangil, requiring but 6 months hardwork widening the road, stoning it and building bridges. From Iauwiangilto Lebera the road is just a track but from Lebera to Pagluga it is well built needing only bridging. From Pagluga to Kombemi it is just a bush track again.

The Ialibu/Mendi road from Kombemi to the station would be the best road in Ialibu at present and merely needs bridge renewals in about a year together with normal maintainence of the road.

Missions:

The Kaupena Mission near the Kaugel river is a large concern with influence almost right throughout the Imbong'gu Census Division, but more concentrated in its immediate vicinity. However, the Catholic mission is making significant inroads into its territory.

The Kaupena Mission, moreso than the Catholic,

Lutheran or S.D.A. Missions appeared to number its adherants among the young people and women of any age. But the men over 30 years , were more often Traditional and any proffessed adherence was usually nominal only.
This information was gained by taking a religious affiliation survey with the Census.

Anthropological:

There is still a strong attachment to or respectful fear of the old magico-religious beliefs. Although the Missions have an almost complete nominal following, the older men still attribute ill-fortune, rain and other climatic occurrences to the "Tamboram".
Even the younger people recognise that certain faccets of life belong to the Tamboram and are carefull not to involk its displeasure. These beliefs in no way contradict Christianity as far as they are concerned, and are an unquestioned part of the enviroment.

The people of Orae have built a Tamboram house of impressive dimensions, for the purpose of attracting neighbouring people to a future festive celebration, when the central chimney-like edifice will be removed from the house and errected together with attached pig and possum bones, on the celebration ground. The men confessed that their motive was to get the gifts the visiting people would bring. There are very few of these buildings in Ialibu and it is a pity that the missions have been so successfull in vanquishing the old customs. Perhaps the Ialibu council could arrange to build one of these houses on the station as a museum to house local artifacts before they are forever lost. This would help to preserve for the children a proper awareness of their forebear's pastin the years to come.

Still in use in some villages are mortar stones in the bowl of which, pig grease is offered to the Tamboram on festive occasions. The people have very hazy recollections of the stones orrigins but agree that thye were introduced generations ago at the cost of many pigs. The role of keeper of a stone is handed down from father to son. The missions have told the people that the stones are evil and belong to the devil and then with superb philosophic dexterity agreed to accept them for shipment to their respective fatherlands.

True Tamboram houses are only in very occasional evidence far from the main village centres. The mass burial of ~~MMM~~ sckulls from these in 1964 has effectively removed this aspect of ancestor veneration from the Ialibu's culture.

Labor

The only work opportunities of any note are offered by the Highlands Labour Scheme. However, the scheme is becoming increasingly unpopular due to the low wages offered, and the men's interest can be expected to dry up in the future unless something is done to improve the wage.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. FIVE 5/66-67.

Patrol Conducted by DUNCAN J H KENTISH Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled IMBONG'GU CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 2 D.D.A. Interpreters, 9 members R.P.& N.G.C.

Duration—From 23 / 1 /19 67 to 1 / 7 /19 67

Number of Days 118 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Service NOVEMBER /1966

Medical .... APRIL/...../1966

Map Reference Patrol Map IALIBU BASIN and TAMBUL/IALIBU Road Map (part thereof)

Objects of Patrol BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTIONS ALONG THE TAMBUL/IALIBU ROAD and COMMENCEMENT OF ROAD BUILDING OPERATIONS NEAR THE KAGUL RIVER.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

24/8/1967

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 ....

32

67-15-69

28th September, 1967.

District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

IALIBU PATROL NO. 5 OF 1966/67.

Your 67-3-10 of the 24th August, 1967, refers.

Thank you for the above Patrol Report. Mr. Kentish has obviously gone to a great deal of trouble and has submitted a well written Report.

It is not really surprising that the people were unenthusiastic at the Patrol's arrival; no one is overly keen on work and a Patrol of such length as Mr. Kentish's is bound to disrupt village affairs to a certain extent.

The Assistant District Commissioner's comments re the Councillors are interesting and I agree that probably the only way to overcome their hesitancy will depend on the education of the people as a whole rather than the individual Councillors.

I was particularly interested in Mr. Kentish's comments under Anthropology.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 15. 69

(31)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-3-10

If calling ask for

Mr.....

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
31 AUG 1967.
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU

Department of District Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

24th August, 1967.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Ialibu Patrol No 5 of 1966/67 -
IMBONG'GU Census Dvision -
Mr. D.J.H. Kentish, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Forwarded is the original of the above report together with covering memorandum 67-2-2 dated 4th August, 1967 from Assistant District Commissioner, Ialibu.

2. All aspects of the patrol have been covered adequately by the Assistant District commissioner, Ialibu in his memorandum. I do feel, however, that the matter of funds for roads and bridges maintenance funds have been exaggerated. Ialibu received Road Maintenance funds to the extent of $3,944 during 1966/67, this amount being a quarter of the whole District's allocation of funds. In addition to this $300. 00 was allocated for road construction on the Ialibu-Tambul road from M.N.W.(E) funds. This was a total allocation of $4,244. It is apparent that this patrol undertook maintenance and construction road work outside the limit of the Sub-Districts financial resources.

3. Mr. Kentish has done a good job and is to be complemented for his zeal in undertaking the duties allotted to him.

(D.R. Marsh)
District Commissioner.

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67-2-2.

Sub-District Office IALIBU,
Southern Highlands District.

4th August, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
MENDI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5, 1966/67 IMBONG'GU CENSUS DIVISION.

Forwarded herewith report of the abovementioned patrol carried out by Mr. CPO Kentish. Mr. Kentish did an excellent job on this patrol and his report shows a considerable improvement on his previous efforts. I have the following comments to make on the report.

(1) The are 83 bridges with a total length of 1461 feet in the 29 miles of the Ialibu Tambul road. With very few exceptions none of these have been repaired or replaced since 1963 and at no stage have they ever had proper pitsawn bridge planks on them. Original construction was only with small planks roughly split with axes. Over the last twelve months the massive job of replacing these has been started and most of the work has been done by Mr. Kentish. I consider many of these bridges to be very dangerous as if they collapsed under a vehicle falls of up to 30 feet to the creek below would result in a number of places. This could well result in death. This road is also the only contact with Mt. Hagen for Ialibu, Pangia and Kagua and because of this it must be maintained.

Why some of these bridges have not been repaired or replaced in recent years I dont know but probably because of lack of staff, funds or interest. This has meant that virtually every bridge has had to be replaced or needs to be replaced. In the past due to the distance that logs have had to be dragged a lot of bridges have been put in with small logs and construction left to local natives. While construction by the local people is preferable in some ways this has resulted in a considerable wastage in timber and labour as many bridges have needed replacing well before they should have. By using an officer to construct and supervise I estimate that none of the bridges recently replaced will require changing for at least 7 years. The largest bridge replaced by Mr. Kentish, over 60 feet, was given a life expectancy of 15 years and a load limit of 9 tons by PWD which speaks for itself. It is also a clear indication of the excellent job done by Mr. Kentish.

All the work done during this patrol was paid for out of the normal road maintenance funds with the exception of a special allocation of $300. The money was simply not enough, however the work simply had to be done and as the Gia Piambil people have received virtually no money for road work or any other income recently it was possible to do the work. I agree with Mr. Kentish that one can only view with concern the tendancy in most backward areas to have to carry out major work such as this with inadequate funds. In this area we can do a considerable amount of work very cheaply but too much is expected for far too little funds. I maintain and anticipate that

the failure to pay even a reasonable amount for work in these areas will prove to be very costly to the Administration in future years. I appreciate that other areas have more potential and need more funds but maintain that the allocation of funds and staff to this ditrict is unrealistic even with all contributing factors taken into account.

Work will be continued shortly to finish off all the bridges on this road which should take two months. Once this is finished work will commence on the road surface itself,a job that will take at least two yearsto bring the road up to reasonable all weather standards. It should not be necessary to use a DDA officer for such long periods on road work but as the future development of Lalibu, Pangia and Kagua depend to a great degree on a road to Hagen, and therefore the native situation, I have no alternative than to have one officer almost full time on road and bridge construction.

The comments about the Councillors would be true about many areas in this district. I am not so sure that the suggestion of reinstating the office of Village Constable would be a solution as it would probably lead to a power struggle in the village. Many areas developed this way before the true conception of the duties of a Councillor were appreciated and I doubt if the process can be speeded up as it depends a lot on the education of the day rather than individuals.

The story told as to the origin of European wealth is interesting and similar to many in the Territory. From the little I have seen of the Highlands it appears that the people are not as prone as the Coastal people to cargo cults. This appears to be more a story or myth and does not appear to have any serious manifestations at the moment. Never the less it is interesting to know that such stories dont circulate in the Highlands.

There is little potential agriculturally in the area covered by the patrol until such time as roads improve. Pyrethrum was more of a sucdess at Gia than anywhere in the sub-district but even there it did not do really well. Cattle could do quite well if the people are keen and Agriculture have been approached with a view of starting a project somewhere in this area.

The comments under anthropology are interesting. Whether the language used when collecting Pandanus nuts is a separate language or dialect could no doubt be easily checked by a linguist. I will try and get it checked if and when a linguist comes to the area and has sufficent time available.

The road construction in the Kaugul gorge was commented on fully in comments on Patrol Report No. 7,1966/67, my 67-2-1 of 21st June,1967 refers.

This was a good patrol by Mr. Kentish and the time he spent with the local natives and staff should be of benefitto his future work.

CAmping allowance claim is attatched.

For your information and onforwarding please.

B.H.Mulcahy. Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(28)

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

Dept. of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
IALIBU.
Southern Highlands District.
30th July, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
IALIBU S.H.D.

IALIBU PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 1966/67.

IMBONG'GU CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Conducted by: D.J.H.Kentish, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Patrol Accompanied by: 2 D.D.A. Interpreters.
9 members R.P.& N.G.C.

Area Patrolled: IMBONG'GU Census Division.

Duration of Patrol:

23/1/67 to 4/2/67	12/4/67 to 21/4/67
5 /2/67 to 11/2/67	27/4/67 to 6/5/67
12/2/67 to 18/2/67	8/5/67 to 13/5/67
20/2/67 to 25/2/67	15/5/67 to 20/5/67
26/2/67 to 11/3/67	22/5/67 to 27/5/67
13/3/67 to 18/3/67	29/5/67 to 2/6/67
19/3/67 to 23/3/67	5/6/67 to 10/6/67
31/3/67 to 1/4/67	13/6/67 to 24/6/67
3/4/67 to 7/4/67	25/6/67 to 1/7/67

Number of Days: One Hundred and Eighteen Days (118)

Last Patrolled:

D.D.A.	November,	1966.	Gia and Piambil area
D.A.S.F.	April,	1967.	
Forrestry	April,	1967.	
P.H.D.	April,	1967.	(Leprosy Control)
D.D.A.	November	1966.	Kuminge area
D.A.S.F.	September	1966.	

Objects of Patrol: Replacement of old bridges along the IALIBU/TAMBUL road, and organizing commencement of road building operations of the new HAGEN/IALIBU road in the River KAUGUL valley.

Duncan J. H. Kentish
Cadet Patrol Officer

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INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was mounted to continue the replacement of bridges on the TAMBUL/IALIBU road in the Gia, Piambil and Hagop area that had been commenceed by my last road patrol in the area in September 1966.

Many of the bridges were in an extreamly dangerous condition as witnessed by several drivers who broke through some of them. These bridges were given priority in replacement.

The patrol was regularly broken approximately at two weekly intervals for weekends in at the station because of the length of the patrol and the nature of the work which was not interupted by these visits.

The Gia/Piambil sections of the road around the lower slopes of Mount. Giluwe wind, at an average hight of about 7000feet and cross many small and large streams. The road however is fairly strong as at this height the red clay earth is quite near the surface and not a great deal of work in removing the black top-soil would have been necessary. But the last 5miles into the IALIBU station has many stretches of road built on this black soil which was too thick to easily remove when the road was built. Consequently these sections break up badly in wet weather and are difficult to repair.

In the Gia/Piambil area the forest line is about a mile from the road, up the slopes of mount. Giluwe, although smaller trees and bush do come up to the road in places. As a result, the building of smaller bridges was quicker as less time was taken in pulling logs to the sites.

There are many types of timber available but only two were suitable in strength and longevity. These are, Karabe; a hard redwood of several varieties, and Koi; a fairly strong timber if of the redwood variety The Karabe is the stronger of the two and I noticed that many Karabe logs in old bridges were still quite sound in the centre. When I got plank cutting teams working I insisted on the use of Karabe timber.

The rainfall appears to be far in excess of IALIBU'S 130"p.a. due to the local influence of mount. Giluwe.

Economic developement in the area is, apart from a small acreage of pyrethrum, non existent.

Social and political development is similar to the rest of the Imbong'gu area; in its embryonic form. The councillors are respected but rather as a carry on of the Village Constable tradition than as real understanding as to his proper functions and duties.

FIELD DIARY:

Monday 23/1/67;

Worked on Census figures till 1530hrs. when I departed IALIBU by car for Piambil to commence bridge reconstruction patrol. slept Piambil.

Tuesday 24/1/67;

0700hrs., Took names of 50 labourers and sent them to work with 20 prisoners repairing the road. Sent 10 labourers with two tractors along the MENDI road to pick up planks previously dumped there. Rode motor bike to TAMBUL to get key to open cattle gate on MENDI road. Continued up MENDI road and saw cargo safely loaded. Returned to Piambil by tractor with broken down motor bike at 1800hrs, slept Piambil.

Wednesday 25/1/67;

0700hrs. Called labour line names and sent them to work with prisoners removing an old bridge which I replaced with the help of the Piambil people. It was trafficable by 1630hrs. Returned to Piambil with A.D.C. who continued on to HAGEN with old motor bike for replacement. Commenced investigations into grave tampering in the Piambil. Slept Piambil.

Thursday 26/1/67;

0700hrs. Completed securing the new bridge with deck spikes by 1000hrs. Moved to a bridge nearer Piambil, removed it and replaced it by 1800 hrs. Paid the labour line and slept Piambil.

Friday 27/1/67;

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Friday 27/1/67;

0700hrs. Called labour line names and continued work on the bridge site remaking the road approaches as the position of the bridge site had been changed. Sent the Councillors sick brother to Kaupena Mission by carriers after doctering him myself for pnemonia. Explained that he had not been poisoned Continued supervision of road work at the bridge til it was finished at 1630hrs. Slept Piambil.

Saturday 28/1/67;

0700hrs. Talked with some Gia people who wanted the week off from road workas an important man in the village had died. Walked to a nearby bridge and got the labour line and prisoners to pull logs teit till 1200hrs. Returned to Piambil and wrote up F.O.J. Talked with Piambil people and paid labour line. Slept Piambil.

Sunday 29/1/67;

Received instructions from the A.D.C. to shift camp to Gia and repair the road up to the New Guinea boarder as it had broken up badly. Slept Piambil.

Monday 30/1/67;

0730hrs. Packed gear and walked to Gia in two hours. Instructed the Gia people to pull bearer logs for a large bridge and proceeded on with the prisoners to reconstruct broken up patches of road. Returned to Gia at 1700hrs. The Councillor and his relatives were mourning the death of his brother and had the week off to,do so. Slept Gia.

Tuesday 31/1/67;

0730hrs. Returned with the prisoners to road repairs while the Gia people continued to pull logs for the bridge; returned to Gia at 1700hrs., and wrote up F.O.J. Slept at Gia.

Wednesday 1/2/67;

0730hrs Took names of a labour line and returned and worked on road repairs with them and the prisoners while the people carried stone to the road for repair use. Returned and slept at Gia.

Thursday 2/2/67;

0730hrs. Called labour line names of 20 men who then worked with the prisoners on road repairs while the rest of the people carried stone for the repairs. Tractor arrived from IALIBU and I sent it on to TAMBUL to get a load of bridge iron. Spent evening talking with councillor and settled two disputes. Slept at Gia.

Friday 3/2/67;

0730hrs. Commenced cutting new road approaches for a bridge downstream from the long,existing bridge, with prisoners and labourers while the rest of the people continued pulling logs which we painted with Creasote Returned Gia 1700hrs and slept.

Saturday 4/1/67;

0730hrs. Continued work as on Friday with the labourers and prisoners. Sent the tractor to TAMBUL for a load of bridge iron and returned with it to IALIBU. Slept at IALIBU.

Sunday 5/2/67;

Went to Hagen by car to pick up the new Honda motor bike.

Monday 6/2/67;

Collected motorbike and returned to Gia at 1300hrs. The Police were supervising the prisoners and labourers, who, with the Gia people had continued the cutting of the new road approaches to the new bridge site. Remained and supervised till 1700hrs.,while the tractor carted stone for the new road sections. Slept at Gia.

Tuesday 7/2/67;

Supervised the workers as they continued pulling logs and painting them with Creasote. Returned Gia 1700hrs and Slept.

Wednesday 8/2/67;

0730hrs. Commenced building the embankments by planting posts while some of the people continued pulling logs. Returned Gia 1700 and settled a marriage dispute. Slept at Gia.

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Thursday 9/2/67;

0730hrs. Continued building the bridge embankments and cutting the new road approaches at the bridge site. Returned Gia 1700hrs. Slept Gia.

Friday 10/2/67;

0730hrs. Continued and completed building the bridge embankments. Continued making the new road approaches. Returned to Gia 1700hrs. Slept at Gia.

Saturday 11/2/67;

0730hrs. Prisoners continued building the new road approaches. Returned to IALIBU with tractor and a load of iron. Observed at Ialibu.

Sunday 12/2/67;

Returned to Gia in afternoon with food for prisoners. Slept AT Gia.

Monday 13/2/67;

0730hrs. Commenced positioning of bearer logs on embankments. Tractor carted planks from Pambil which were from an old bridge at IALIBU. Returned Gia at 1700hrs. Slept at Gia.

Tuesday 14/2/67;

0730hrs. Continued and completed positioning and leveling of six bearer logs on bridge. Nailed downthe bridge planks and continued cutting the road approaches and stoning the completed sections. The tractor continued carting gravel. Returned Gia 1700hrs. , and slept.

Wednesday 15/2/67;

0730hrs. Continued cutting and stoning bridges approaches as on Tuesday. Returned Gia 1700hrs. Slept at Gia.

Thursday 16/2/67;

0730hrs. Continued as on Wednesday. The numbers of people present were beginning to fall off. Returned Gia 1700hrs. Slept at Gia.

Friday 17/2/67;

0730hrs. Returned to bridge site and continued road work with prisoners and labour line. Many people did not turn up for work and as the A.D.C had given me an order to the Gia people commanding them to renew the bridge which was in an extreamly dangerous condition, I found their refusal to co-operate a breach of the law. I Had read the A.D.C.'s commandto them and they fully understood its implications so I took a list of those present, at 1000hrs. Continued work till 1700hrs. Returned to Gia and slept.

Saturday 18/2/67;

0730hrs. Called a Census at Gia and those who had not been present at the road work on Friday, were taken to IALIBU under escort to be charged. Returned to IALIBU by tractor with a load of bridge iron and the motor cycle tyre which was punctured after 150miles. Arrived IALIBU 1600hrs., and sent tractor back to pick up the police and their charges. Slept IALIBU.

Sunday 19/2/67;

Oserved at IALIBU.

Monday 20/2/67;

0730hrs. After a few office duties till 0830hrs., I left with the A.D.C. by car for Gia, and there I continued on the road work for the remainder of the day. Slept at Gia.

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Tuesday 21/2/67;

0730hrs. Sent 8 more men into IALIBU under escort for refusing to work on the road. Removed a bridge near Gia and commenced replacing it with a stone covered type. Returned to Gia at 1700hrs. and settled a dispute over Pandanas nuts. Slept at Gia.

Wednesday 22/2/67;

0730 Continued and completed covering the new bridge with stone. Returned Gia 1700hrs. Slept at Gia.

Thursday 23/2/67;

0730hrs. Spent the day supervising the repairing and cambering of bad sections of road. Returned to Gia at 1700hrs. Heard a dispute over pigs allegedly stolen from some New Guinea people by the Piambil men. No evidence or witnesses but the New Guinea men were not Satisfyed so I sent both parties into IALIBU. Slept at Gia.

Friday 24/2/67;

0730hrs. Continued as on thursday till 1700hrs. Slept at Gia

Saturday 25/2/67;

0730hrs. Continued road work with prisoners and labourers near Gia. Paid labour line at 1200hrs. Got lift into IALIBU and took in puncture motor bike tyre. Twenty prisoners at Gia from IALIBU before I left. Observed at IALIBU.

Sunday 26/2/67;

Got Puncture mending equipment and returned to Gia at 1400hrs Sleptat Gia.

Monday27/2/67;

0730hrs. Called a new labour line and continued repairing the road with them and the prisoners while the other people cut and barked nine logs inthe bush. Returned to Gia at 1900hrs. and treated a few cuts and gashes. Slept at Gia.

Tuesday28/2/67;

0730hrs. Sent labourers and prisoners to pull logs from the bush with the people. Wrote up F.O.J. Organized old men to cut firewood and supervised the stoning of sections of the road by the Gia women. Returned Gia 1700hrs. Slept at Gia.

Wednesday 1/3/67;

0730hrs. Took labourers, prisoners and other Gia men to a bridge ½ a mile from Gia towards the New Guinea border and removed and replaced a small bridge with stone and earth covered type. Returned to Gia and slept 1700.

Thursday 2/3/67;

0730hrs. Sent the people to pull two more logs to complete the bridge and finished the stoning of it by 1700hrs. Returned and slept at Gia.

Friday 3/3/67;

0730hrs. Sent the people to pull logs from the bush for a bridge just below the Gia rest house. Supervised the stoning of sections of theroad by the Gia women. Returned Gia 1700hrs. Slept at Gia.

Saturday 4/3/67;

0730hrs. Saturday supervised the stoning of the road with Prisoners and labourers. Paid labour line and spent afternoon at Gia writing up Patrol notes. Slept at Gia.

Sunday 5/3/67;

Received petrol and medical supplies from IALIBU. Slept at Gia

Monday 6/3/67;

0730hrs. Called names of new labour line and sent them to work with prisoners and Gia men pulling logs to alarge bridge a mile towards IALIBU. Went to TAMBUL by motor bike and enquired about purchasing bridge planks and whether a list of labourers who worked on the road work near the river Kagul was availlable. Returned to Gia 1400hrs. and wrote up Patrol notes till 1700hrs. Talked with Councillor and head men about a timber lease. Slept at Gia.

Tuesday 7/3/67;

Sent the people, prisoners and labour line to continue pulling logs for a large bridge. Went down to Piambil to see the road work in progress. Inspected a bridge in the Gia area and decided to replace it the following day. Returned to 1400hrs. Supervised the stoning of the road by the women. Slept Gia .

Wednesday 8/3/67;

0730hrs.Commenced to remove a bridge near Gia and to replace it with a stone covered one. Had the bearers in position by 1400hrs. when I heard of a case of pig theft on the New Guinea sideof the border and decided to investigate, leaving the com pletion of the bridge to the Gia people. Walked accross the river Kagul to New Guinea and apprehended the pig stealers and returned to Gia with them. Settled a dispute over marriage price settlement. Slept at Gia.

Thrsday 9/3/67;

0730hrs. Sent the people to pull one more log from the bush for a large bridge about a mile from Gia towards IALIBU. The log was only pulled halfway by nightfall due to the distance and the weight of the log. Sent the pig rustlers to Tambul to be charged. Supervised the women stoning the road. Went to Piambil and paid a man for planks used in bridge construction. Instructed The Piambil people to build a house for the Agricultural assisstant stationed there. Returned to Gia 1700hrs. Slept at Gia

Friday 10/3/67;

0730hrs Sent men into the bush to finish pulling the one log to the bridge site. Got the women to stack stone at the bridge site. Sent the tractor to TAMBUL for a load of bridge planks. Wrote up patrol notes. Slept at Gia.

Saturday 11/3/67;

0800hrs. Spoke to assembled people at Gia about new Local Government Council laws on birth death marriage and dog registrations. Also gave Health talk. Rode motor bike into IALIBU. Observed at IALIBU.

Sunday 12/3/67;

Observed at Ialibu.

Monday 13/3/67;

0730hrs. Readied food for prisoners and pitsaws and deck spikes and returned to Gia by car, giving a talk to all groups along the road about their respective work. Arrived Gia 1100hrs. The tractor arrived from TAMBU with 30 planks; paid the owners 1 dollar per plank. Inspected the work of the Women on road repairs. Slept at Gia.

Tuesday 14/3/67;

0730hrs. Sent the people to remove a bridge whie I treated a few injuries. Got the bridge removed, new embankments constructed and the bearers into position by 1630 and planks in position by1700hrs. Returned to Gia and treated the sick, Settled a dispute over borrowed money. Slept at Gia.

Wednesday 15/3/67;

0700hrs. Sent the gia men to pull logs for another bridge while I nailed the planks on Tuesday's bridge with the prisoners. Remade road approaches. Went on to Piambil and gave a measurement to the men cutting bridge planks with the pitsaws. Motor bike tube punctured so I walked back to Gia and sent the tractor back to pick up the bkie. The prisoners carted gravel with the tractor and repaired the road. Wrote up F.O.J. and slept at GIA.

Thursday 16/3/67;

0730hrs. Supervised the removal and replacment of a bridge an hudred yards from the rest house. Completed and nailed sawn planks by 1400hr. Stoned the road approaches and had the tractor cart gravel for road repairs. Slept at Gia.

Friday 17/3/67;

0800hrs. Removed and replaced a small bridge about 1½ miles from Gia towards IALIBU Finished stoning it by 1600hrs. Returned to Gia and wrote up F.O.J. Slept at Gia.

with one Piambil line, while the other [illegible]

Saturday 18/3/67;

0800hrs. Repaired tyre and rode motor bike into IALIBU. Sent Discharged prisoners in too.

Sunday 19/3/67;

Returned to Piambil with levels and rulers for the plank cutting teams there, and then on to Gia with food for the remaining prisoners. Slept at Gia.

Monday 20/3/67;

0730hrs. Went wiyh all and commenced repairing a bad section of road near the New Guinea border. Returned to Gia 1700hrs and slept.

Tuesday 21/3/67;

0730hrs. Continued working as on Monday. Returned Gia 1700hrs. and settled a dispute over fowls killed by dogs. Slept at Gia.

Wednesday 22/3/67;

0730hrs. Continued as on tuesday till 1400hrs., when I paid out $40.00 to the women and $100.00 to the men for their work. Some men showed a desire to invest the money in plank cutting equipment but the apathy of the majority prevailed. Slept at Gia.

Thursday 23/3/67;

0730hrs. Fixed fuel filter bowl (which arrived Wednesday night) to tractor and packed all patrol equipment on trailer and proceeded onto Piambil where I left the patrol gear and then continued on to IALIBU for the EASTER break. Arrived 1400hrs. and spent afternoon compilling Warders Overtime.

Friday 24/3/67 to Thursday 30/3/67 spent off patrol

Friday 31/3/67;

0800hrs. Readied patrol gear and left IALIBU for Piambil at 1000hrs. to assist the Mendi Forestry Officer and IALIBU Agricultural Officer in an assessment of timber potential on the slopes of Gilume Mountain at Piambil and Gia, and to assess the peoples' willingness to sell this timber. Arrived Piambil at 1200hrs. and listened as the forestry Officer gave information to the people about the nature of a timber lease. There was a keen willingness to sell the timber by the people who realize that they have little other opportunity for business in their area. At1400hrs. we walked into the bush for two hours and the forestry officer, although not excited with the timber, said it was millable. Returned to Piambil and slept.

Saturday 1/4/67;

0830hrs. Went by car to Gia where we found the same willingness tosell the timber. But a walk into the bush showed the millable timber to be a long way from the existing road and at a steep incline. Rturned to IALIBU.

Sunday 2/4/67;

Observed at Ialibu.

Monday 3/4/67;

0800hrs. Readied some gear to continue road building patrol and after changing a trailer wheel, left for Piambil arriving at 1130hrs. Went on to Tambul with the tractor and organized what Baily bridging had to be taken to IALIBU next . Returned to Piambil 4900hrs. Slept at Piambil.

Tuesday 4/4/67;

0800hrs. Sent the tractor to Tambul for a load of bridge iron and got the people to remove two bridges, the replacement of which, I supervised Both bridges finished by 1400hrs. Sent the people to pull logs for other bridges. Returned to Piambil at 1700hrs. Slept at Piambil.

Wednesday 5/4/67;

0800hrs. Tractor sent to Tambul for a load of bridge iron(now making two trips a day). Organized the removal and replacement of an old bridge with one Piambil line, while the other Piambil group pulled logs with the Tona

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People. Finished at 1500hrs. Inspected bridge planks being cut. Slept Piambil.

Thursday 6/4/67;

0800hrs. Sent tractor to Tambul for a load of bridge iron. Organized the removal and replacement of a bridge with one Piambil group while the other group pulled logs as before. Finished at 1700hrs. Slept at Piambil.

Friday 7/4/67;

Sent the tractor to Tambul. Sent Piambil men to pull logs and the Women to collect stone and gravel. Wrote up patrol notes and Planted trees (which the forestry officer had given me) with the Prisoners, around the camp. Inspected log pulling progress and returned to IALIBU.

Saturday 8/4/67;

Office work till 1290hrs. Observed at IALIBU.

Sunday 9/4/67;

Observed at Pangia.

Monday 10/4/67 to Tuesday 11/4/67

Road inspection on Kagua road and prosecution of Defaulters.

Wednesday 12/4/67;

Continued courts till 1000hrs. then returned to Piambil. Leprosy Control team was working at Piambil innafternoon. Wrote up F.O.J. Slept at Piambil.

Thursday 13/4/67;

0800hrs. Sent tractor to a mill on the Wabag road to get timber for IALIBU. Sent people out pulling logs and women collecting gravel and stone at bridge sites. Put tree guards around trees planted near the rest house with the prisoners. Wrote up patrol notes. Slept at Piambil.

Friday 14/4/67;

0800hrs. As on Thursday Slept at Piambil.

Saturday 15/4/67;

Spent the day talking to people at Piambil and compilling Police Overtime. Slept at Piambil

Sunday 16/4/67;

Same as Saturday. Slept at Piambil.

Monday 17/4/67;

0730hrs. Sent men to pull logs. Commenced filling in a small drain with stone, with the prisoners and women. Slept at Piambil.

Tuesday 18/4/67;

0730hrs. Supervised the positioning of 4 logs as posts by the prisoners, on the small bridge and had them and the women continue filling the bed of the stream with stone. Went with car to Lutheran Sawmill on the Wabag road to clarify the situation for the A.D.C. regarding the supply of sizes of timber. Gave miller a list of priorities and returned ~~XXXXXXXX~~ at 1800hrs. to Piambil; gave the driver a report on the situation for the A.D.C. and slept at Piambil.

Wednesday 19/4/67;

0730hrs. Removed the small bridge over the stone covered creek, and , after placing 6 44gallon drums in the water course, covered these with logs, ground and stone. Returned to Piambil 1730hrs. Slept at Piambil.

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Thursday 20/4/67;

0730hrs. Completed the stoning of the small bridge with the women while the men continued pulling logs for other bridges.Returned toPiambil and settled a dispute over divorce pay settlement. Slept at Piambil.

Friday 21/4/67;

0730hrs. Got tractor to go to Tambul for timber. Removed a bridge about 1½ miles from Piambil towards Gia. Bearer logs in position and covered with stone by 1800hrs. Returned to Piambil and left instructions for the prisoners to complete the road approaches on monday, while the other men pulled logs for other bridges. Paid for planks and returned to IALIBU for ANZAC.

Saturday 22/4/67 to Wednesday 26/4/67; In IALIBU.

Thursday 27/4/67;

Received instructions from the A.D.C. to shift the patrol to Kuminge for a week to commence road building operations on the Hagen side of the river Kaugel. Left Ialibu at 1100hrs., for Piambil where I organized the patrol to walk through to Kuminge. Went by car to Kuminge and arrived at 1700hrs. Slept at Kuminge.

Friday 28/4/67;

0730hrs. Got the Kuminge, Tona and Kume people clearing the road route on the Hagen side of the Kaugel river. Walked up to the road on the Hagen side and found the shovels,crowbars and axes were where they were suposed to be an d I got the prisoners to bring some down. About 200yards of road were cleared of trees and pit pit, and the prisoners were following up routing out stumps and roots and burning them. Returned to Kuminge at 1800hrs. after sending word to the people of Orae, Moga and Imi. to join in the work on the morrow. Slept at Kuminge.

Saturday 29/4/67;

Sent the people to continue clearing the bush while I checked Police overtime compilations. Heard a pig ownership dispute in the afternoon which I decided to leave for the P.O. to hear when he arrived. Slept at Kuminge.

Sunday 30/4/67;

Observed At Kuminge and inspected some coffee planted nearby. Slept at Kuminge.

Monday 1/5/67;

0730hrs. Walked to the road work and got the people to contin -ue clearing the bush. Got the prisoners repairing the old survey workers camp. Returned to Kuminge at 1800hrs. and slept.

Tuesday 2/5/67;

0730hrs. Went down to the Kaugel and continued as on monday. Slept at Kuminge.

Wednesday 3/5/67;

0730hrs. Went to the road work. Picked a site for a Rest House on the banks of the river Kaugel and when the people had finished clearing the bush frome their mile of road, Igot them to clear the site. Deturned to Kuminge at 1800hrs. and slept.

Thursday 4/5/67;

0730hrs. Sent the prisoners to continue clearing the site and awaited the arrival of the P.O. to conduct Council elections, When he arrived Iassissted him with the elections which we finished at 1200hrs. Walked withthe P.O. to the road works which he inspected. Returned to Kuminge and listened to the courts which the P.O. heard. Slept at Kuminge.

Friday 5/5/67;

0730hrs. Walked to the Kaugul river with the people and commenced building the Rest House. Returned at 1800hrs. with most of the frame completed. Slept at Kuminge.

Saturday 6/5/67;

0730hrs. Sent the prisoners to continue work on the Rest House andleft instructions for the people to do the same. When it was finished the Warder was told to record the names of the people who would then work as labourers and paid at Government rates. Returned to IALIBU by car.

Sunday 7/5/67; Observed at Ialibu.

Monday 8/5/67;

0730hrs. Returned to Piambil by tractor at 1100hrs. Organized the start of construction of embankments to replace an old long bridge over the Mogan creek. Slept at Piambil.

Tuesday 9/5/67;

0730hrs. Removed all but two of the old bearers and continued work on the new embankments underneath and slightly in front of the old bridge embankments. Dug holes and planted posts and got some of the "pillow" logs of the embankment into position. Returned to Piambil and slept.

Wednesday 10/5/67;

0730hrs. Continued work on the bridge (60 feet in length) and got the embankments completed by 1700hrs. Returned to Piambil and slept.

Thursday 11/5/67;

0730hrs. Put in some more posts to strengthen the embankments and rolled large stones in front to inhibit erosion. Got one new bearer accross before rain stopped play at 1500hrs. Slept at Piambil.

Friday 12/5/67;

Rain till 1000hrs. Got the remaining six new bearer logs accross by 1700hrs. Returned to Piambil and slept.

Saturday 13/5/67; and Sunday 14/5/67; Spent in IALIBU.

Monday 15/5/67;

0730hrs. Returned to Piambil with hydralic jack and leveled off the bearer logs and placed sawn planks over the logs but did not nail them as I was waiting for Malthoid to drape over the logs. Returned to Piambil and slept.

Tuesday 16/5/67;

0800hrs. Commenced building a small bridge about 50 yards towards Piambil from the Mogan creek. Completed the embankments alongside the the old bridge by 1700hrs. Slept at Piambil.

Wednesday 17/5/67;

0800hrs. Put allthe bearers into position by 1600hrs and began covering them with stone and ground. Returned to Piambil at 1700hrs and there slept.

Thursday 18/5/67;

0800hrs. Completed the stoning of the bridge and road approaches and remaid a section of climbing road by 1700hrs. Slept at Piambil.

Friday 19/5/67;

0800hrs; Got the people cutting new road approaches to a new site for a replacement bridge, about a half a mile towards IALIBU from the Mogan creek. Went to Gia by motor bike to ascertain if building materials were availlable for the three remaining bridges in their area. Returned to Piambil and investigated a case of assult by a man on his wife. Wrote up F.O.J. and inspected new road cuttings. Slept at Piambil.

Saturday 20/5/67; and Sunday 21/5/67; Spent in IALIBU.

Monday 22/5/67;

Returned to Piambil and began work on the new bridge the approaches of which themen had prepared on Friday. Completed the positioning of logs by 17³⁰hrs. Returned to Piambil and slept.

Tuesday 23/5/67;

0800hrs Completed the bridge and stoned the approaches, finishing the day with road repairs. Returned to Piambil 1700hrs. and wrote up patrol notes. Slept at Piambil

Wednesday 24/5/67;

0800hrs. Got the Piambil men to pull logs to a large bridge a mile past Piambil towards Gia, Inspected progess in the afternoon and supervised the stoning of the road by the womenn. Slept at Piambil.

Thursday 25/5/67;

0800hrs. Supervised the work as on Wednesday. Wrote up patrol notes ~~XXXXXX~~ and F.O.J. Slept at Piambil.

Friday 26/5/67;

0800hrs. Arranged work as on the previous two days. Slept at Piambil.

Saturday 27/5/67; and 28/5/67 Sunday; Spent in Hagen.

Monday 29/5/67;

Returned to Piambil and instructed the Gia men to come and assisst the Piambil men in pulling logs. Got the car to take a sick woman to IALIBU for treatment. Slept at Piambil.

Tuesday 30/5/67;

0800hrs. Organized the Gia and Piambil men to pull logs. Went by motor bike about 2 miles towards Nagop And supervised the men pulling large stones into position underneath the old bridge as a prelude to filling the gap in The large stones were to act as a path for the water. Returned to Piambil & slept.
W

Wednesday 31/5/67;

0800hrs. Got the Gia and Piambil men working as on Tuesday and continued the supervision of the Nagop men. Slept at Piambil.

Thursday 1/6/67;

0800hrs. Gia and Piambil men Continued to pull logs while I supervised the women repairing the road. Wrote up patrol notes and F.O.J. Slept at Piambil.

Friday 2/6/67

0800hrs. Continuedas on Thusday and went into Ialibu at night.

Saturday 3/6/67; and Sunday 4/6/67; Spent in IALIBU.

(17.)

Monday 5/6/67;

0800hrs. Returned to Piambil and continued the log pulling work Slept at Piambil.

Tuesday 6/6/67;

0800hrs. Commenced replacing two bridges 50 yards appart with the Nagop and Piambil men. Got posts into position to hold log walls and commenced filling underneath the old bridges first with large stones and then ground. Returned to Piambil at 1700hrs. Slept at Piambil.

Wednesday 7/6/67;

0800hrs. Continued work on the two bridges and completed the log walls by 1700hrs. Returned to and slept at Piambil.

Thursday 8/6/67;

0800hrs. Completed the two bridges by removing the old logs and and filling the gap with ground, stone and gravel. Returned to Piambil at 1700hrs. Slept at Piambil.

Friday 9/6/67;

0800hrs. Went to a bridge in the Nagop area and got the men to put stone im the bed of the stream to a depth of one foot and then had 4 posts planted to hold a log wall each side. At 1700hrs. returned to Piambil and slept.

Saturday 10/6/67; Sunday 11/6/67;and Monday12/6/67; Spent in IALIBU.

Tuesday 13/6/67;

0800hrs. Returnedto Kero and helped organizethe removal of a truck from a bridge it had fallen through. Left the replacement of the bridge to the Sergant, and , after fording the stream, returned to Piambil. Bought some planks in the afternoon . The people had been gravelling the road according to my instructions. Slept at Piambil.

Wednesday 14/6/67;

0800hrs. Moterbike would not go so I walked to the bridge I had commenced working on on Friday and after putting 4 fuel drums (with the ends removed) on the leveled stone, put up log walls, braced them, and covered the drums with logs,stone and ground. Removed the logs from the old bridge and stoned the new surface. Finished at 1700hrs. and rode back to the camp by tractor. Slept at Piambil.

Thursday 15/6/67;

0800hrs. Got the tractor carting bridge planks to two bridges while the Gia and Piambil mem continued to pull logs for a bridge which is the Gia/Piambil road work boundary. Wrote up F.O.J. and Patrol notes. Slept Piambil.

Friday 16/6/67;

0800hrs. Got the Piambil men to finish pulling posts to a bridge a mile past Piambil towards Gia. Got the women repairing bad soctions of road with gravel. Inspected planks and bought them im the afternoon. Slept at Piambil.

Saturday 17/6/67;

Wrote up patrol report and notes. Slept at Piambil.

Sunday 18/6/67;

Wrote up patrol report and notes. Slept at Piambil.

Monday 19/6/67;

0800hrs. Removed a bridge about a mile from Piambil towards Gia. Got new embankments built by 1700hrs. Returned to and slept at Piambil.

Tuesday 20/6/67;

0800hrs. Got all logs in position and leveled off by 1700hrs., using Gia and Piambil men. Slept at Piambil.

Wednesday 21/6/67;

0800hrs. Put the planks on the logs with Piambil men while the Gia men pulled logs for another bridge. Went to this bridge in the afternoon and inspected the embankments. Returned to Piambil 1700hrs., and slept.

Thursday 22/6/67;

0800hrs. Walked to a bridge about 3 miles towards Nagop and got the men to commence work on it in changing the course of the stream and covering the bed of it with large stone and planting 4 posts, 2 each side of the existing bridge. At 1700hrs., walked back to Piambil and slept.

Friday 23/6/67;

0800hrs. Sent Piambil and Gia men to continue pulling logs for a large bridge while I walked to supervise the Nagop men replacing their bridge. Got 5 44 gallon drums placed on the stone covered river bed to take the flood water. Covered these with small logs and began building a log wall each side of the existing bridge. Returned to Piambil and slept.

Saturday 24/6/67; Went to Ialibu and observed.

Sunday 25/6/67; Returned to Piambil and slept.

Monday26/6/67;

0800hrs. Walked to the Nagop bridge and completed its construction by 1500hrs. Returned to Piambil and slept.

Tuesday 27/6/67;

0800hrs. Went by tractor to the Gia / Piambil road mark bridge and commenced replacing it. Got the embankments completed and 3 bearer logs in position by 1700hrs. and walked back to Piambil and slept.

Wednesday28/6/67;

0800hrs. Walked to the bridge and supervised the positioning and leveling of the 6 new and 2 logs old bearers and the nailing of bridge planks. Got large stones rolled against each log embankment to keep flood waters back. Returned to Piambil at 1600hrs. and slept.

Thursday 29/6/67;

0800hrs. Sent the people to camber and gravel a bad section of road near the Piambil/ Nagpp road work mark. Retained about 20 men to carry planks to a bridge over the Kogodl creek near Piambil. Nailed these as runners for the car wheels to reduce bridge movement and to distribute weight. Slept at Piambil.

Friday 30/6/67;

0800hrs. Sent the people to continue their road work as on Thursday and got the tractor to carry runner planks to the bridge over the river Kangigi near Piambil, where they were nailed into position. Counted the remaining funds and after allowing nearly $300 for future plank purchases, divided it up for Piambil, Tona, Nagop and an extra $30 for Gia. Gave this money out in the afternoon and instructed that Continuation of log pulling for work in the near future would be appreciated. Slept at Piambil

Saturday 1/7/67;

0800hrs. Packed up and returned to the station at 1200hrs

PATROL STOOD DOWN END OF DIARY

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

The reception given the patrol was the same as that given to my last bridge building patrol in the area in 1966 (September), unenthusiastic and resigned to the fact that the work had to be done.
As more bridges were built and it became evident that the end of the patrol was in sight the people worked more willingly. Howeverx, court action had to be taken at times to keep the rate of progress satisfactory.

Housing, altough still quite primitive with the low, small, round house predominating, is eminently suited to the cold wet climate. A moderat ammount of firewood is required to keep them warm un like the bigger square structure with a higher ceiling that councillors are wont to construct as manifestations of prestige. The houses are grouped in small hamlets of about 5 to 15 in number and are usually sited around a flat piece of land on the crest of a small hill. The advantages of so siting the hamlets probably goes back to the strategy of native warfare, but there are no marked disadvantages to compel a shift of camp.

Water supply is from streams, all swift flowing but contamination is inevitable as many of the hamlets are situated up stream from others. Toilets are widely used but pigs and small children are the problem in keeping disease from the diet. While the patrol was in the area there were two epidemics, one of pneumonia and the other meningitis and several deaths resulted from each. A few of the women are starting to wash themselves regularly, more so at Piambil where they are influenced by the Evangelical Bible Mission and its well stocked trade store.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Councillor Pinje of Gia takes himself very seriously and has not the least vestige of a sense of humour(a requirement I feel for any politcian He becomes very excited when a new approach to bridge construction is employed and it is difficult to change his rather set ideas. When of course the inovation is a success no comment is made but it is difficult to ignor him without discrediting his standing in the community. He can understand and speak Pidgin satisfactorily but naturally he refuses to use it when he has an audiance of local people however few. This I feel is not only to let the local people in on the picture but to give himself time during the translations to reflect on my replies to his requests. He was reelected at the election in May.

Piambil has two council wards because of its large population. At the beginning of the patrol the two Councillors were Kiniwi and Erebe. Kiniwi is the councillor for the people near Gia in the Piambil area. He is a stolid and reliable man who rarely has ideas on bridge construction to interupt the work and after the first few days he accepted the fact that Iknew how to build bridges. He too was re-elected in May.

Erebe was the other councillor for Piambil representing the hamlets around the rest house. He was satisfactory as a councillor but was defeated in the elections by Nininge, a man of few ideas and great loquacity who felt that it was his duty to reopen several matters of attendence at work that had been settled with his predessessor. He is quite unpleasant to work with as he likes to debate at great length the failings(as he sees them) of plans departing from his fixed attitudes to bridge building. He also has a tendency to hear courts and award dammages or payment.

All three councillors have the mistaken belief that they are the headmen of their people rather than the mouthpiece and link between the council in IALIBU and the people in the bush whom they represent.
I have heard mentioned a move to reinstitute the office of Village Constables to work alongside councillors. If this were to come to fruition, the people would have a better undrstanding of the work of councillors and the job of administration would be simpler, as councillors are forever conscious of the need for popularity and do their best to thwart unpopular programns.

(A.)

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION

The peoples of Gia and Piambil generally feel a bit out of contact with IALIBU station which is inevitable from their isolation. Also, Gia and Piambil are now administered agriculturally from Tambul.
The people are very keen to get business in their area but are unwilling to do much about it themselves, although apart from the cultivation of pyrethrum and the purchase of saws to cut planks, there is little they can do.(at present)

The people passively accept the administration as a "good thing" but expect it to do everything for them. For example; there is an Aid Post at Piambil which the people are thankfull for but they are very uncooperative in the supply of firewood and food to the Aid Post Orderly.

The peoples thoughts on the Origin of the Cargo are very difficult to establish but after a great deal of questioning by which time they realized I was serious , they sheepishly began the following story which appears simmilar to native theories in other parts of the Territory.
When the men and women of IALIBU die, their spirits go to a land near Australia. Australians are in contact with these spirits who teach them how to construct all the paraphernalia of the modern world. The male spirits show the Australian men how to make the heavier goods , while the female spirits teach the Australian women how to make materials and other decorative things.
There is just too much unexplained and unexplainable magic for any other theory to receive much weight. Motor vehicles they can comprehend to a certain extent and as they have seen native mechanics fixing them when they break down, the mystery is only in their manufacture.
But aeroplanes! They fly through the air with nothing to support them; no ropes are visible; what holds them up?.

I got this story from a group of about twenty men at Piambil, using Leplepi Kawa as an interpreter. I could not ascertain whether the theory is of local origin or if it was introduced from other parts of the Territory. Perhaps it is an attempt by the people when faced with the massive psychological onslaught of the european's accoutrements , to restore confidence in themselves.

The theory appears to have no malign manifestations at the moment and is still just a theory, not having reached the dimensions of a belief.

Attitudes of the Gia and Piambil people to the Europeans is one of jealousy for their comparative wealth and they will employ most available methods to get the European to part with this wealth. Stealing of small untraceable goods was common during the patrol. When I paid a group of people from Gia for bridge work , they told me that they had been paid twice as much before. However when I asked a few men individually afterwards they said that they had never been paid for bridge work before.

The missions enjoy a regard of the same variety. While the people get a few services from the Bible, Catholic and Lutheran missions, they still try and take them for a ride when they have them over a barrel. I have witnessed several times when the cars of the missions that serve the area , have been bogged and the people demand payment before they would pull them out. The people's rationalization for this attitude is that the Government at least give them some money for road work whereas the missions give none.

Marriage gift prices appear to depend a lot on how keen the woman is to marry the man . If the pair are "in love", then the price may be only 5 pigs and a few pearlshell; especially if the man and his relatives are poor.

However the more common case is where the woman is quite indifferent to who she marries, as long as her family get a suitable price for her from the man's relatives. Then the price is in the order of 10 to 20 pigs and as many pearlshell. The value of these pigs would be at least in the order of $20 each and the pearlshell, $10 each. And so the average bride price is between $300 and $600.

The system works well enough when the whole of society is engaged in subsistence farming although it appears (to me) ill-advised to tie down one's edible assets on the off chance that a son may soon wish to marry.

B.

When more and more young men leave the subsistence system and work for wages, a problem arrises. The young men will spend several years saving to buy wives before they can start to save mony for themselves.This could be a blow to potential business ambition. It then appears desirable to limit bride prices to a more nominal level as some Councils have done. This has been tried at Ialibu and has failed. The best solution (as I See it) is to try and limit the prices by parliamentry legislation for the whole of the Territory.

AGRICULTURE

Sweet potato is readily available at all times of the year and is the staple diet of the people. It does well although it takes about a year from planting to maturation , due no dought to the high altitude,

Green vegetables eaten are Kumu, a dark green succulant leaf, and pit pit shoots, rather like asparagus in flavour.
Introduced European vegetables are grown but mostly for sale to patrols in the area. Potatoes and cabbages do quite well and to a lesser extent , tomatoes.

The only cash crop in the area is pyrethrum and less and less of it as time rolls on. It's propagation has had no effect on land tenure as land is held individually and inherited after the manner of the Australian system. The only communal activity in agriculture occurs when the land is cleared and made ready for planting. After that it is the sole responsability of the owner.

Marketing pyrethrum is a service which IALIBU's Agricultural Officer provides. However the value of the flower bought in this area does not cover the cost of petrol in comming from IALIBU and he has now made arrangements with the Tambul Officer who will now service the area. Gia is the more successfull area and Piambil has virtually no Pyrethrum left growing.
Gia is much closer to Tambul where pyrethrum has been more successfull and it is more sensible for it to be administered agriculturally by Tambul.

While this patrol was in the area a forestry officer from Mendi stopped with the patrol for a night and made enquiries with the people as to their willingnes to sell large stands of timber. I accompanied the officer on a walk into the forest from both Piambil and Gia . While the officer was not very impressed with what he saw,he said that it was millable.

Forestry's aim appears to be as much conservation as providing timber leases and this is to be welcomed in an area where the timber line is rapidly receeding up the slopes of Mount. Giluwe. The government itself is a bad offender, as in the past and now,it has used a great number of trees for bridge building. Many of these bridges could be quite readily replaced with ARMCO corrugated iron in the future; a measure which would save D.D.A. a lot of time and conserve the people's assets for more lucrative employment at a later stage.

The forestry officer gave me some eucalypt trees 75 of which I planted around the Rest House and another 50 of which I had planted in a group nearby. Although the people are keen to have the seedlings they are not willing to see that they are properly planted and fence guarded from pigs.
To counter this lethagy I would suggest that future plantings of trees be carried out under supervision and in large enough numbers to warrent fencing.

The raising of livestock is at present limited to pigs and fowls which are eaten only on festive occassions. Steps are to be shortly taken to set up cattle projects in the area. Perhaps it would be wiser of the Department of Agriculture to concentrate on a few small successes such as the introduction of ducks,geese and fish that would have a powerfull psychological impact on the people and raise the image of the Department which indeed needs raising after it's expensive pyrethrum failure.

~~COMMENTXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

There are two trade stores at Gia , one Lutheran Mission owned and the other owned by local natives. They stock the usual tinned meat and fish, tobacco, trinkets, materials, axes and bush knives.
The trade store at Piambil is owned by the Evangelical Bible Mission of Tambul. It's selection is perhaps slightly wider and the mission provides a small amount of income to the people by buying planks.

There does not at first sight appear to be a great deal of money in the area. However I heard of $120 being bumnt when a house caught fire and was supprised at the willingness of men to pay court fines rather than go to jail for quite short terms.

This patrol has paid out $1500 into the Gia/Piambil/Nagop and Tona area, for road and bridge work; but for a total of over 2500 people it is not a great deal for 6 months work.

COMPLAINTS

Complaints were made about the length of time this patrol spent in the Gia/Piambil area. However this type of work only occurs every few years and the time spent in the area was absolutly nesessary as all bridges were in an unsafe condition, an opinion born out when a truck fell through two of them in June. On the other hand it appears that it would be fairer to the people to build more permenant material iron bridges in the future.

COURTS

Numerous disputes were settled while the patrol was in the area. These maily comprised disputes over marriage payment settlements and divorce settlements together with disputes over gardens dammaged by domestic pigs. Those sent into the station included many of the former and a few cases of physical assault.

REST HOUSES

The two rest houses at Gia and Piambil are about 6 miles appart, the former being amile from the P&N.G. Border. They were in fair condition and only needed a bit of reroofing during the patrol.

CARRIERS

Carriers were readily obtainable and were hired when necessary at the rate of 10c an hour. Distances walked were under 3 hours and so no camping problems arrose.

HEALTH

The health of the people is generally good but epidemics do run rife when they occur partly due to the unhygenic situation of hamlets up and down water courses which provide the people with drinking water.
A meningitis outbreak occured at Piambil in April. Several people were sent into IALIBU and several others died. No doubt these people ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ would not have died if they had presented themselves for treatment earlier.
Afew cases of pnemonia occured too and these were treated at the Piambil Aid Post
While at Gia I treated people for cuts and abrasions but mainly prisoners on patrol.

The IALIBU Catholic Mission's European nurse visits a hamlet midway between Gia an d Piambil every fortnight to hold a clinic for children. Bad cases are taken into Ialibu , often by passing cars.

EDUCATION

The only schools in the Piambil/Gia area are mission run by native catechists and pastors who give religeous instruction in Pidgin and the local Imbong'gu language.

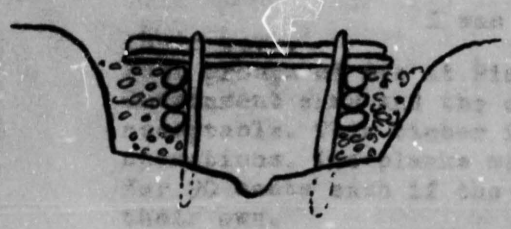
The people in the area are anxious to have schooling for their children. Any Government school will be quite a while in comming as other parts of IALIBU have priority over the area. The Evangelical Bible Mission of Tambul and Kaupena have had a large lease at Piambil for over 6years at which they have a native pastor and trade store,in the reverse order of importance. They have promised the people that they will put an English school at Piambil years ago and they also told me they would have it going by the beginning of next year. If this eventuates it will do a lot for the image of the mission which is now at an all time low.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

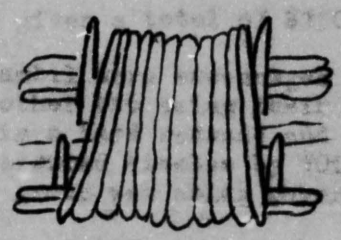
The IALIBU/TAMBUL road crosses a very hilly region as it skirts around the shoulder of Mount. Giluwe, and it naturally follows that the last 10 miles of the road to the border has many bridges often only a hundred yards appart. During the patrol, the state of the road was not too bad considering the mountainous terrain it crosses; but this is partly explained by the fact that most of the road was built on strong red clay after the black soil had been removed. The last two miles into IALIBU were built on black soil which deteriorates badly in wet weather. But however strong the road around Gia and Piambil is, the position remains that there are 3 very steep climbs that are only negotiable in wet weather by laden vehicles of the 4 wheel drive Variety. These 3 places are on the road into IALIBU and have been marked on the accompanying road map. There is a similar steep ascent on the road back to Tambul, but as most cars return empty, it is not so much of a problem. The 3 sections leeding into IALIBU however, could be redesigned and a more reasonable ascent achieved. However the problem is only present in wet weather with 2 wheel drive vehicles of which not many use the road.

This patrol was a continuation of my patrol during September 1966, when I replaced 8 bridges and got the people to ready bridge building materials for as many bridges as possible. This time I supervised the replacement of 28 bridges, keeping the people replacing them as soon as enough materials were available. As time went on the bridges took longer to replace as the bridges were longer (I did the smaller bridges first) and the bigger logs needed were further away from the road and took longer to pull.

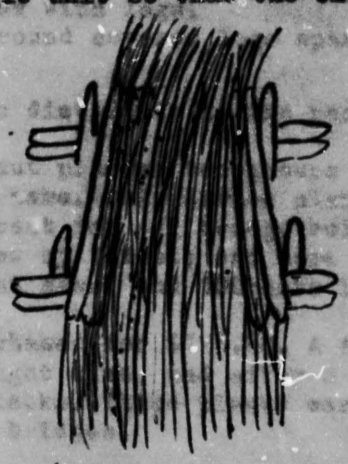
The basic design for the replacement bridges was as follows. If the embankments were less than about 15 feet appart, I lined bearer or stringer logs over the full width of the embankments, one log deep and two or more deep on the sides to hold the stone and ground placed over the logs. The posts holding up the embankments at each end were used to hold the the side wall ~~stringer~~ stringers up. Then the embankments, stringers and posts were all nailed to hold the bridge together as a single unit so that the embankments could not move.



SIDE VIEW



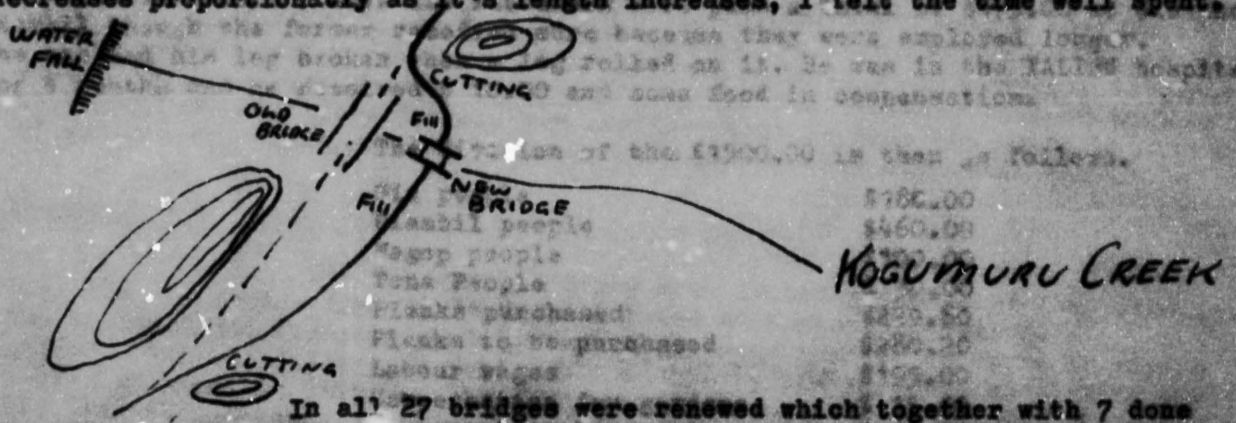
BEARER LOGS IN POSITION



LOGS COVERED WITH STONE AND ROAD.

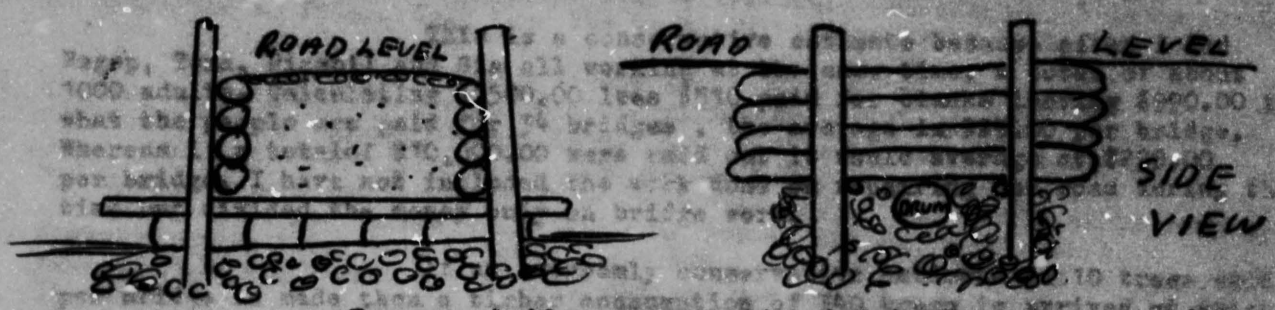
The bigger bridges followed the same principle but the stringers numbered no more than 7 logs of large dimensions and were covered with planks.
One large bridge was replaced by cutting new road approaches to a site further downstream where it was possible to reduce the embankment distance from 70 feet to 25 feet. Alot of filling and cutting was required to do this and the whole job (including pulling the logs from the bush and painting them with creasote) took 3 weeks to complete.

However, as I have the suspicion that the life of a bridge decreases proportionatly as it's length increases, I felt the time well spent.



In all 27 bridges were renewed which together with 7 done during the last road patrol, makes 34 bridges replaced by this officer on the Gia/Piambil/Nagop section of the road. Of the 27 bridges replaced during this patrol 6 were replaced with new sawn plank covered bridges. Of these, 1 has been mentioned above, 3 more were over 60 feet in length and the remaining two , about 25 feet in length. One bridge had its bearers painted with creasote to lengthen its life a bit. Two other bridges had malthoid covering the bearers to keep them dry and delay rotting.

The other 21 bridges were shorter and covered with ground and stone and gravel. In 3 of them I placed drums with the ends removed and covered these with small logs , earth and stone; held in place by log walls. 5 drums were used in each of these bridges. The log walls were held in place by 4 posts which sloped inwards and were nailed firm with two crossbeams.



Two more bridges were constructed in the same manner but without drums: big stones being placed in the water instead, to carry the tricles through them. Then the stones were walled each side with logs.
The remaining 16 bridges consisted of stone and ground covered logs spanning the streams.

I was given a total of $1500 to distribute to the people for their work.
Four groups of men at Piambil were encouraged to cut planks; two groups using Government saws and the other two using their own saws. Only Karabe planks were acceptable. This timber is a hard redwood and is best for all bridge building operations. The planks measured 4inches by 10inches by 12feet; and were bought for 90 cents each if the group was using government saws, and 100cents if using their own.

A total of 203 planks were purchased for $176.80. A few shillings less were paid for planks not cut the right size, and after a few weeks all groups got the message and produced similar planks. These planks were used on 3 long bridges and as wheel runners on two old bridges.

While at Gia , I purchased 53 planks from Tambul natives as the Piambil people were not cutting planks at that stage. Thus a total of 256 planks were purchased for $ 229.80. As 8 fairly lengthy bridges remained to be replaced with new plank bridges, I kept $280.20 to pay for planks that the

Piambil groups would cut in the future. $14 was paid out in compensation for Pandanas trees damaged by log pulling opperations. A cargo man or labour line wascemployed for several weeks. They were worth the money of 20c a day as they worked alongside the prisoners and started about 0730hrs and finished at 1700hrs working far longer and better than the other men.

The prisoners and labourers were used at Gia mainly for earth works at bridges and for cambering th road. The other people pulled logs to and gathered stone at bridge sites. Both units combined to replace the bridges when materials were ready. The labourers were paid a total of $175.00 at Gia and Piambil though the former received more because they were employed longer. One man had his leg broken when a log rolled on it. He was in the IALIBU hospital for 4 months and he received $ 10.00 and some food in compensation.

The division of the $1500.00 is then as follows.

Gia people	$180.00
Piambil people	$460.00
Nagop people	$100.00
Tona People	$ 30.00
Planks purchased	$229.80
Planks to be purchased	$280.20
Labour wages	$195.00
Compensation for gardens	$ 15.00
Compensation broken leg	$ 10.00
TOTAL	$1500.00

The people of Gia received together with labour wages a total of $360.00 for road and bridge work. When the remaining plank money has been paid out the Piambil people will have received $917.00

Of course no amount of money is ever enough and the people let me know it in no uncertain terms. And it is obvious that we are gettin the work on the cheep. If we count only the patrol days of this patrol and last September's road work patrol and cost 500 working units at the government rate of 20c a day then the work is worth $14,600.00 . If Mondays and Tuesdays are deducted the cost is still $10,000.00

This is a conservative estimate because often I had Nagop, Tona, Piambil and Gia all working at the same time; a total of about 1000 adults. Calculating $1500.00 less $510 paid for planks leaving $990.00 is what the people are paid for 34 bridges , the average is $29.00 per bridge. Whereas if a totalof $10,000.00 were paid out it would average at $298.00 per bridge. I have not included the work done on repairing the road during this time but divided the money only on bridge work.

If an extreamly conservative estimate of 10 trees used per bridge is made then a timber consumption of 340 trees is arrived at which would be a serious deafforestation problem if no permenant culvits were in sight. Fortunately there are, and they might give the people the idea that the admin istration is prepared to take a more financial interest in their road.

From the P.N.G. Border to Kapagapebil (between Nagop and Kero) 13 bridges remain to be constructed; 9 plank and 4 ground and stone covered. Of these 13 bridges , 3 are in a dangerous condition and 10 others are are not much better. A two month patrol should see these completed. Then there remains only 4bridges near Kero which can be replaced by station based staff.

When all bridges are completed there should be no trouble for at least 8 years and the situation need never repeat itself if Armco iron is used to replace the smaller bridges in that interval.

This road will be of immediate major importance to Ialibu , Kagua , and Pangia for economic developement in these 3 areas untill the new roads to Hagen and Mendi are built and as that prospect seems as far away as ever, it appears(to this officer) reasonable to expect more funds and materials to keep the road usable.

There is a road route from Piambil through Tona to Kuminge that is constructed as far as Tona but mostly unstoned and badly bridged. This route may acheive major importance as a connecting road to the new Hagen road for timber carriers when the mount Giluwe timber leases are being worked but at the present it is of little importance.

Cemetries

The Gia and Piambil people observe and accept the use of cemetries. At Piambil an incident occured when one inch holes appeared in graves leading downto the bodies below. The Aid Post Orderly discovered the tampered graves and the local people feared that someone was "working poison" until a Catholic Catachist came forward and admitted that he made the holes in search of the bodies' heads so that he could put crosses over the exact spot!

Missions

The Gia/Piambil/Nagop area is the preserve of the Catholic, Lutheran and Evangelical Bible Mission(based at Kaupena) Missions. The Lutheran and Evangelical Bible missions leave most of the work to native pastors. The Catholics have fortnighly visits by the priests from Ialibu and visits at simmilar intervals by a European nurse who holds clinics for children. Th influence appears to be evenly divided.

Anthropological

The people of this area do not manufacture articals of anthropological interest excepting a few ornaments used in ceremonial celebrations Their social mor'es correspond pretty closely to those of Australians and they are reinforced by folk tales about the misfortune of mythical ancestors who did not abide by them. The orrigin of the sexual anatomy is also explained by folk tales and fantastic flights of the imagination with intricate physical detail.

There is a woman at Gia who arouses great interest at every Census in people new to the area because she wears the dress of a man. The reason lies not in hermaphroditism or travestic tendencies but as an occasion of sacrifice to filial duty that the woman felt compelled to make.

Kanakani was an old man of Gia who had a daughter but no sons. One day he returned to his house after collecting Pandanas nuts, with his arms lacerated by the thorny leaves. He sat down and bewailed his sorrow in that he was an old man forced to do work that he had hoped a son would do. The daughter Taru was saddened by her father's lament and in the early morning she arose, took her father's axe and went out to cut Pandanas nuts . Kanakani awoke later that morning and heard the sound of chopping amongst his Pandanas trees and went out to find out who was stealing his nuts. There he found his daughter high up in a tree cutting the nuts. He called her down and asked her why she was working like a man. She told him that she was sorry that he did not have a son and that she wanted to be a son for him and help him with the hard work.

The two of them went back to the ceremonial ground where a ceremony of a strange nature was held. Pigs were killed and baked and Taru had her womans' grass skirt removed and replaced with a bark belt,string billum and tankard leaves, the dress of a man. From then on she hunted, worked and fought alongside other men. Her unmarried status was reinforced early in her male career when a traditional enemy male tried to rape her. She fought him off and promised him that he would be killed in the next battle. Naturally he was and noone tried to rape her again. Now she is an old intriguing figure in a mans' clothing,with grey hair, a beardless face and wizined breasts that give the lie to her dress.

While I was in the Piambil area I discovered that the peoples of Piambil,Nagop,Iombi and Lebera who live on the southern slopes of Mount Giluwe Don't use the Imbong'gu language for communication when they are collecting Pandanas nuts in the bush. Insteed they use a language called Among'gu which when translated means the language for where the Pandanas trees grow.

Apparently the peoples' ancestors used this language because they feared attack by Masali or Devils if they used Imbong'gu. Perhaps these people were the remenants of another linguistic group who have been either pushed to the foot hills by the Imbong'gu speaking peoples or have been overwhelmed by the latters' language. The same phenomena is found amongst the Kewa speaking peoples who live on Giluwe's slopes . The Kewabe people call their Pandanas language Akabi. In both cases the languages are not understood by other members of the Imbog'gu and Kewa linguistic groups not in the immediate vicinity of Mount Giluwe.

Road Construction In The Kaugel Valley

These few days spent in the Kaugel Valley was an interuption of the bridge building patrol for the purpose of commencing road building on the Mount. Hagen side of the Kaugel River. There was about a mile of road to build, which climbed up to connect with the Hagen built road.

Firstly I concentrated on merely clearing the bush so that if by chance a surveyer should come, he could put the final pegs in , showing curves and gradients. After, the labourers returned to the start and began removing tree and pit pit roots. Also I built a rest house on the bank of the Kaugel River for quicker access to road work for later patrols.

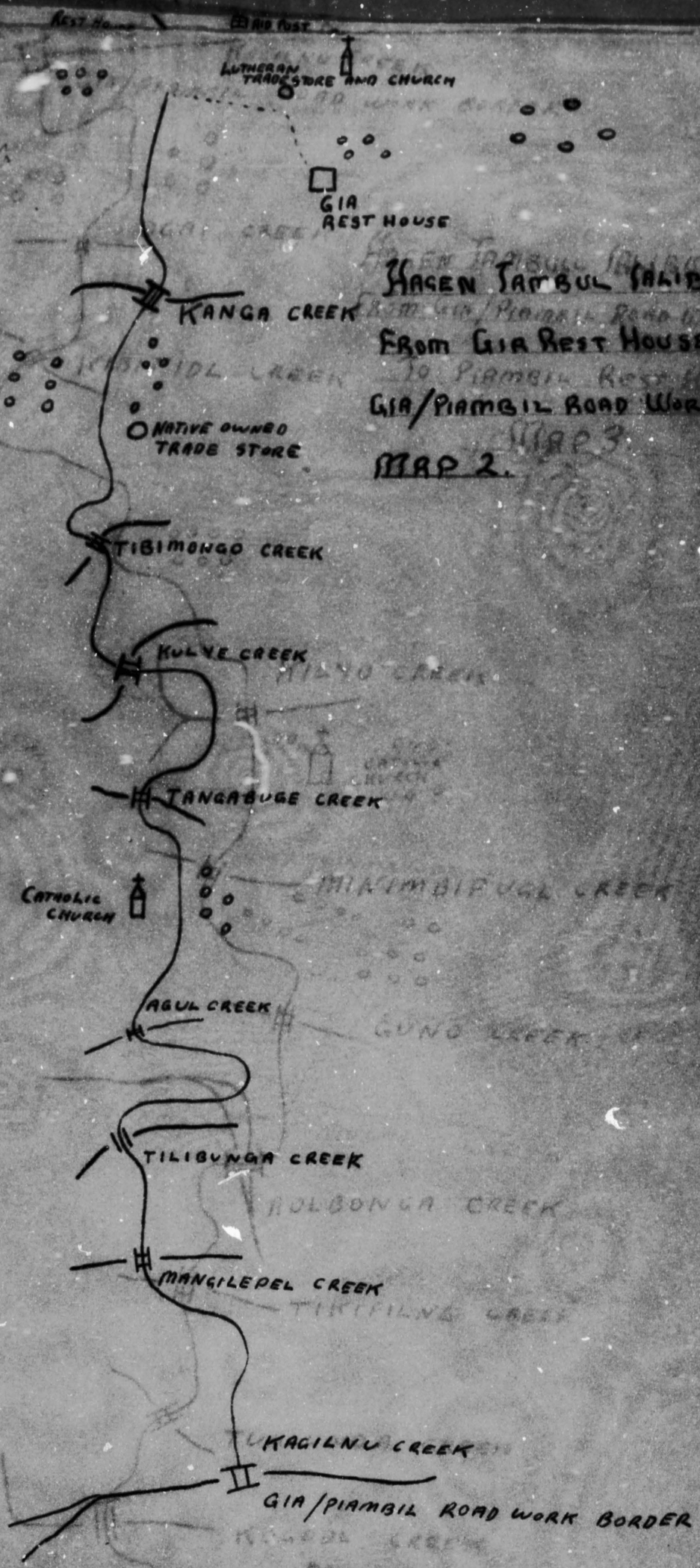
The idea behind building the road on the Hagen side first was so that access to the Kaugel bridge site could be made available as soon as possible for construction purposes. After I returned to PIamtil the labourers continued rooting out stumps and pit pit and when finished on the Hagen side of the River Kaugel, work was ajourned untill plans became available.
Work was then started on a section of road for which Ialibu had plans , on the Ialibu side of the Kaugel River under P.W.D. supervision.

The people were suprisingly enthusiastic(at least, those that turned up) considering the multitudinous changes in routes, sections of road worked and supervisors in charge.

Conclusion

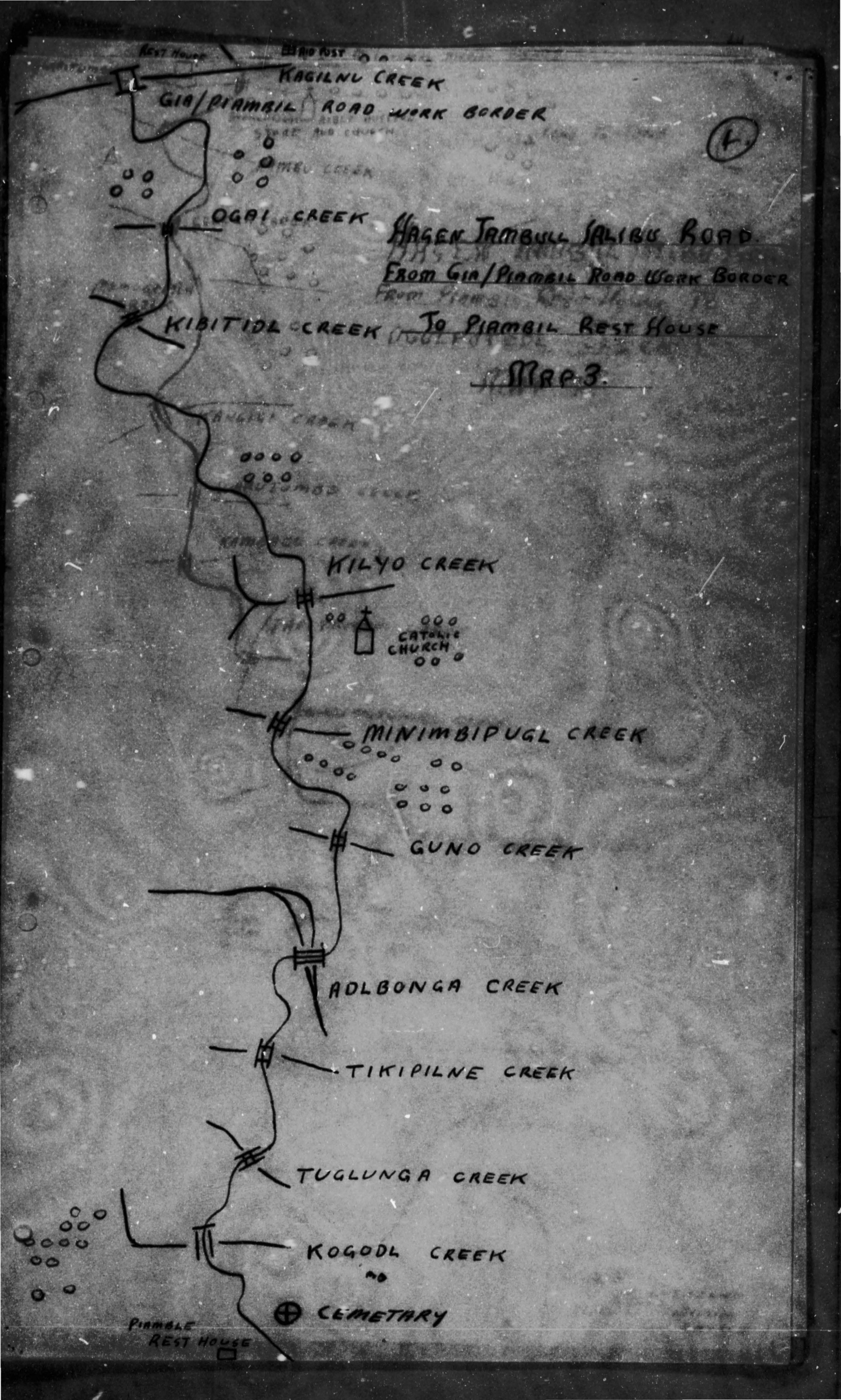
Although this was a lengthy patrol a lot of work was accomplished over its duration for a negligable expense. This may be pleasing to the economist but those concerned with the native situation can only view it with apprehension.


PAPUA & NEW GUINEA BORDER
(6)
HAGEN TAMBUL (ALIBU ROAD
FROM THE PAPUA & NEW GUINEA BORDER
TO NAGOP MAP 1
FROM P&NG BORDER TO GIA REST HOUSE
MAP 2
KOGUMURU CREEK
31/1/67 TO 11/2/67
WATER FALL
OGI CREEK
KONDIBTUMBU CREEK
1/3/67 & 2/3/67
PURE CREEK
LUTHERAN CHURCH & TRADE STORE
GIA REST HOUSE
LEGEND
CREEKS
ROAD
PLANK BRIDGE
EARTH & STONE COVERED BRIDGE
OLD PLANK BRIDGE
STONE COVERED DRUMS IN WATERCOURSE
STONE FILLED DRAIN
CHURCH
SETTLEMENTS
TRADE STORES
REST HOUSES
OLD BRIDGES WITH NEW PLANK RUNNERS



HAGEN TAMBUL SALIBU ROAD
FROM GIA REST HOUSE TO
GIA/PIAMBIL ROAD WORK BORDER

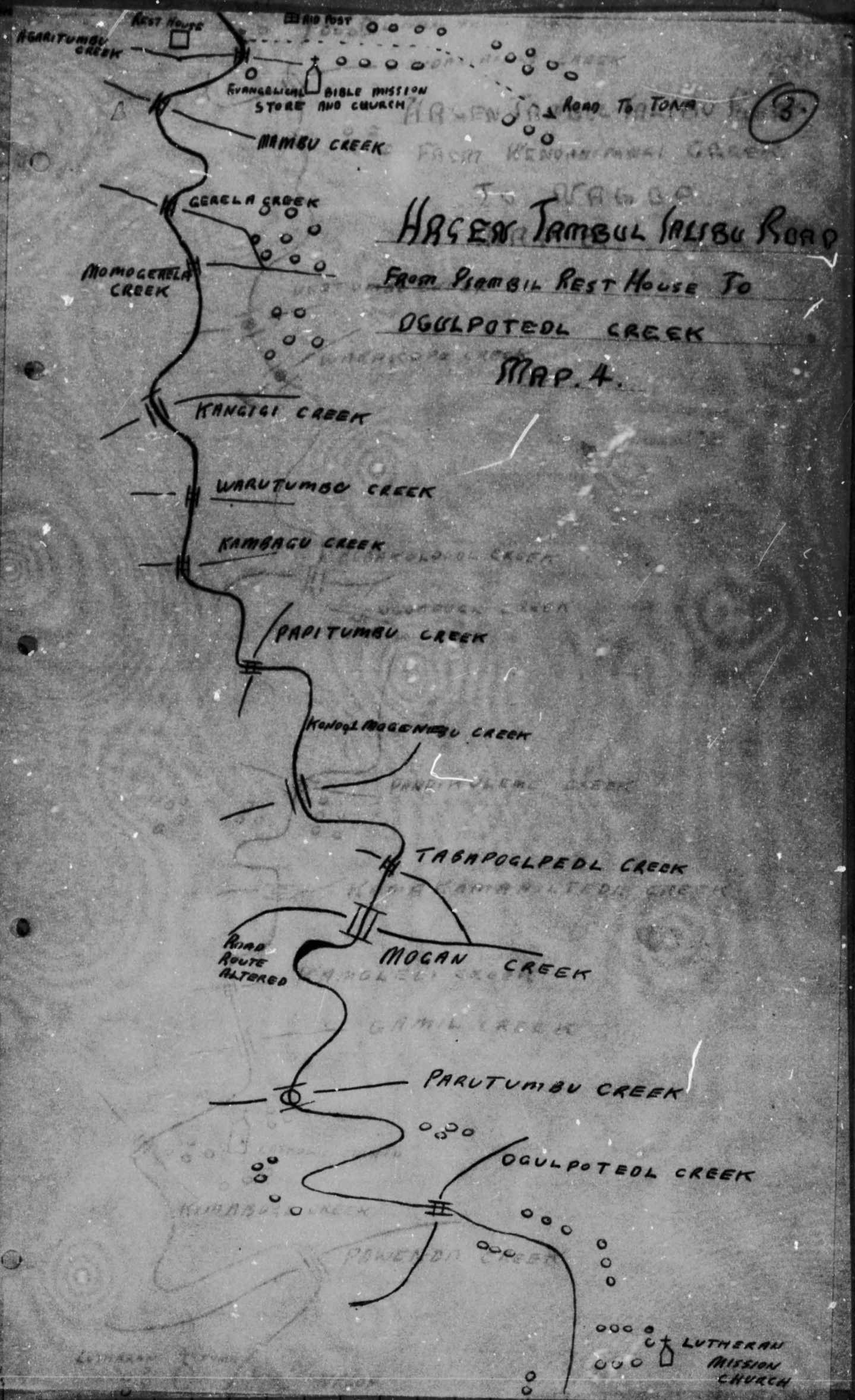
MAP 2.



HAGEN JAMBULL SALIBU ROAD.
FROM GIA/PIAMBIL ROAD WORK BORDER
TO PIAMBIL REST HOUSE

MAP 3.

(4)



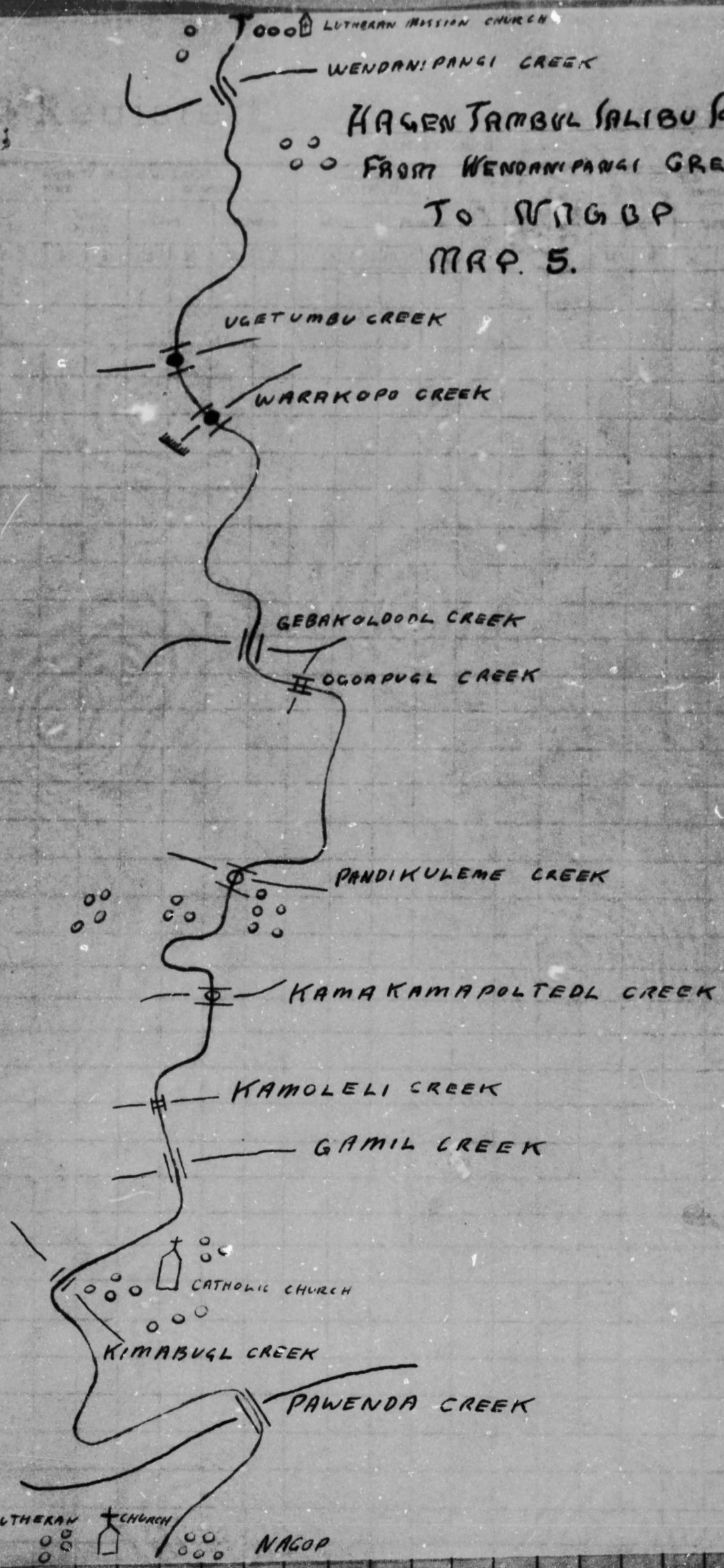
3.

HAGEN TAMBUL SALIBU ROAD

FROM PSAMBIL REST HOUSE TO

OGULPOTEDL CREEK

MAP. 4.


LUTHERAN MISSION CHURCH
WENDANIPANGI CREEK
HAGEN TAMBUL SALIBU ROAD.
FROM WENDANIPANGI CREEK
TO NAGOP
MAP. 5.
UGETUMBU CREEK
WARAKOPO CREEK
GEBAKOLOOOL CREEK
OGOAPUGL CREEK
PANDIKULEME CREEK
KAMAKAMAPOLTEDL CREEK
KAMOLELI CREEK
GAMIL CREEK
CATHOLIC CHURCH
KIMABUGL CREEK
PAWENDA CREEK
LUTHERAN CHURCH
NAGOP

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. IALIBU No. 6 of 1966/67.

Patrol Conducted by P.N. SISLEY PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled IMBONG'GU AND KEWABE CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 3 members of R.P.& N.G.C.
1 Interpreter.

Duration—From 31/1/1967 to 10/2/1967 and 16/2/67 to 10/3/67.

Number of Days THIRTY-FOUR (34)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Nov/Dec 1966 IMBONG'GU
Sep/Oct/1966 KEWABE.

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

Map Reference PATROL MAP 1" = 4 miles accompanies report.

Objects of Patrol Explanation and nomination of Demarcation Committee, Council elections propaganda, explanation of Council rules, road inspection and general administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

2/5/1967

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-15-48

10th July, 1967.

District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

IALIBU PATROL NO. 6 OF 1966/67

Your 67-3-10 of 2nd May, 1967, refers.

The comments of the Assistant District Commissioner, Ialibu, and yourself seem to adequately cover most points raised by Mr. Sisley in his full and detailed report.

Mr. Sisley's report provides interesting comment on the developing political awareness and its association with Council elections. The requests for additional representation should be carefully considered, but the position in those wards where two or more clans are included could well be met by the formation of elected ward committees rather than by direct representation on the Council.

These pre-election patrols provide a valuable opportunity for assessing the impact being made by the local government system and, in this case, it seems to be well received, though further instruction of Councillors is obviously needed to ensure better understanding of their role in the community.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 15. 48

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference.....67-3-10

If calling ask for

Mr.....

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
- 8 MAY 1967
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU

Department of District Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

2nd May, 1967.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Subject:- Ialibu Patrol No 6 of 1966/67

Attached please find following documents relating to patrol conducted by Mr. P.N. Sisley, Patrol Officer to the IMBOKU'GU and KEWABE Census Divisions.

1. Patrol Report
2. Covering memorandum 67-2-2 dated 8th April, 1967 from Assistant District Commissioner, Ialibu.

Mr. Sisleys report is most detailed and indicates he has put a great deal of thought in it preparation and from same a clear picture can be obtained of the entire Ialibu Administrative Area.

Assistant District Commissioner, Ialibu has also written a compenhensive covering memorandum and this shows that action as required by him is being instigated or under way. Mr. B. Williams has now been posted to Ialibu and this should assist in the general administration of the entire Ialibu Sub-District.

With the proposed single electorate for the area for the next House of Assembly I feel that the political awareness of the people will be greatly increased and I anticipate that the Councilsin the whole District will play a larger part in the selection of candidates than Before.

Action is being taken to have the Adjudication Areas and Demarcation Committees, as submitted by Mr. Sisley, Gazetted in the near future subject to any further recommendations the Assistant District Commissioner, Ialibu may consider are necessary.

An interesting report indicating a growing awareness of political and economic requirements in the area.

(D.R. Marsh)
District Commissioner.

4/7

File: 67-2-2

Sub-District Office IALIBU,
Southern Highlands District,
8th. April, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
Mendi.

IALIBU Patrol Report No.6. 1966/67.

Forwarded herewith report for the abovementioned patrol of the INBONGU and KEWABE census divisions carried out by Mr.P.D. Sisley.

I would like to offer the following comments on the patrol.

1. The native situation appears good except for isolated areas and these are being watched carefully. With the hospital at Ialibu almost complete and a number of cattle projects recently commenced I feel that at least some people are becoming convinced that the area is starting to develop. I am hopeful that when other projects listed get under way the apathy I have noticed in this area will give way to some enthusiasm. With such a large turnover of O.I.C.s and little development in recent years it is not hard to see how this apathy came about. It is hoped that the location of the sub-district headquarters has been finally decided for good and that the turnover in staff will not be as great as in the past. With this and the projects listed the area should get great stability (which it has lacked) and development.

2. The payment for work on the roads is, as mentioned in the report, a problem. The Administration's blunder mentioned is bad but I hope can be rectified, as an amount of $4,000 still remains for this project. Now that a clear figure is available for the number of men who worked I propose to make a further payment to keep faith with the natives involved.

In my 10-4-2 of 14th. February, 1967 I was in error in my estimate of the time and the number of people involved. Evidently the roll book was burnt by a police Constable at Tambul and the officer from Tambul who supervised the work proceeded on L.W.O.P. recently. There was, and still is, no clear record of time and men involved in this work and the word of the people just has to be taken. The fact that I instructed all men who worked on the road to assemble at the Kaugul gorge in February and from the 80 who turned upand additional names given by them estimated 400 men had worked for 3 weeks, and Mr.Sisley's estimate of 1450 men for 2 months following a village to village check, clearly shows the confusion that can arise from inadequate records and bad supervision. This is emphasised by the fact that the actual work completed is worth no more than the $500 paid.

All future work in this area will supervised by my staff and I will ensure that no confusion will result over payment for work. I will obtain some of the $4000 left in Hagen and advise when a satisfactory solution has been obtained with regard to the work already completed.

I have not yet decided how future payment for work on the Ialibu-Hagen road will be made. Mr.Sisley's suggestion of a payment between $2 and $4 per month for work for a certain number of days will be considered, as will contract removal of

earth in sections requiring cutting and contracts for full completion of certain distances. I do not consider that it will be difficult to get labour to carry out this work provided it is properly supervised. As this road link is so important to Ialibu I intend to have an officer full time on supervision and assistance.

3. The comments on the Highland Labour scheme have put forward many times. I feel that as work becomes available within the sub-district the numbers going away to work will decline. Shortage of labour may occur until a number of those at present away at work return but even if it does it should not be serious.

4. As Mr.Sisley says the political education of these people has not been stimulated by visits from the two local members. Both are poor representatives as far as the Ialibu people are concerned and I am certain that they will not retain their seats. The comments on the likely candidates for the next election are interesting and I feel that possibly a large number of candidates will stand next election due to the poor performance of the present elected members.

5. Law and order in the area is satisfactory. There will always be disputes over bride price etc., but generally serious crime is at a low ebb at the moment. The assault at PAWARI was purely a domestic affair as mentioned. The victim has since recovered and the case will be heard in the next few days when he is discharged from hospital.

6. I am very pleased with the response to the Demarkation Committees. I am however under no illusions that the job will be easy. Mr. Sisley has put in a good deal of time and thought to the selection of the zones and at the moment I cannot think of any improvements. I intend to have the Committee gazetted as soon as possible and when the Council elections are completed in a few weeks, and Mr.P.O. Williams has arrived, I would like to discuss the choice of Chairman and a likely date of commencement with you or the D.D.O.

The committee chosen seems to be quite good but undoubtedly additional numbers will have to be gazetted later.

7. Preparations for the Council elections appear to have been well carried out. The interest by women is also pleasing to note. At the moment there does not appear to be any justification for increasing the number of wards.

The failure to increase the tax rate except in the Kewabe was very disappointing as these people can afford the proposed increase of 20 cents for males and 10c for females. Until such time as the whole area pays the one tax rate I doubt if an increase will be passed. During the next 12 months I hope to drive home to the people in the whole of the S/D the advantages of an increased tax rate by constant talks on patrol in the hope of increasing next yearm tax rate to a satisfactory level.

8. With the first cattle arriving in the sub-district the interest in Agriculture has stepped up. Interest in Pyrethrum is dead and I understand that Agriculture do not intend to push its planting in the future, but hope that interest will revive in due course.

Tea and timber and cattle seem to be the real potential for this area, and although nothing very concrete has been established to date a lot of initial investigation and ground work has been done.

9. I will have an officer investigate the land available for purchase as soon as possible as all has good prospects for economic development. I hope to buy 4000 acres over the next 12 months which if taken up by individuals or companies with means, should really stimulate the economic development of the area.

In conclusion, this was a very good patrol and Mr. Sisley is to be commended for the amount of interest and work he put into it. The entire area administered by Ialibu was covered and the native situation appears quite good. Mr. Sisley's report also shows an improvement which is pleasing.

Claims for camping allowance are attached.

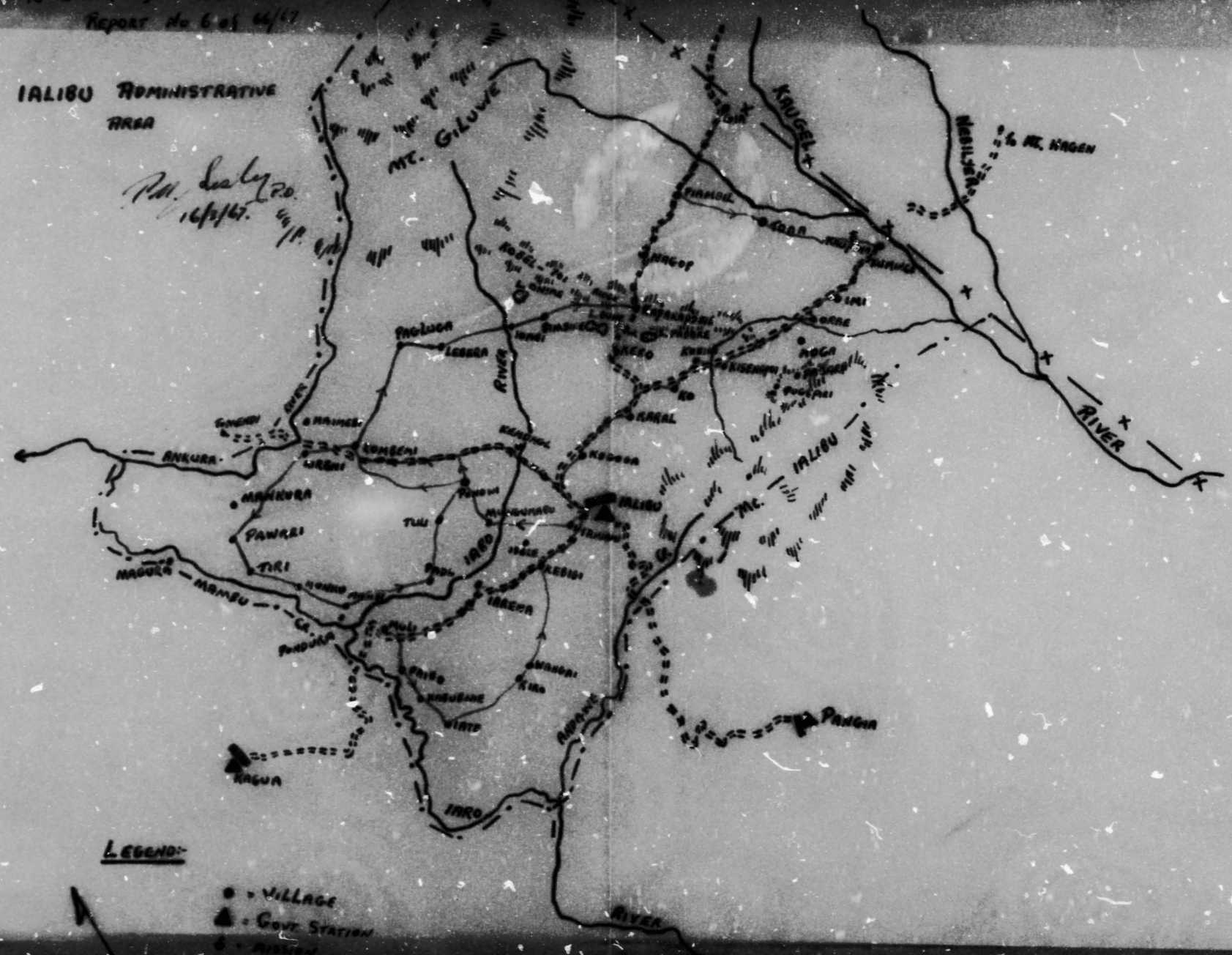
For your information and onforwarding please.

E.H.MULGAN
Assistant District Commissioner.

To accompany IALIBU Patrol Report No. 6 of 66/67

IALIBU ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

P.O. Daly P.O. 16/3/67.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Dept. of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
IALIBU,
Southern Highlands District.

13th. March, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
IALIBU.....S.H.D.

IALIBU PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1966/67.

IMBONG'GU AND KEWABE CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Conducted by: P.N.Sisley (Patrol Officer)

Patrol Accompanied by: Europeans NIL
3 members P.P.& N.G.C.
1 Interpreter.

Area patrolled: Imbeng'gu and Kewabe Census Divisions.

Duration of Patrol: 31/1/67 to 10/2/67.
16/2/67 to 10/3/67.

Number of Days: Thirty-four (34) days.

Last patrolled: D.D.A. Imbeng'gu Nov/Dec. 66
Kewabe Sept/Oct.66

D.A.S.P. Part Imbeng'gu Jan. 67

P.H.D. No Record.

Objects of Patrol: Explanation and nomination of Demarcation Committee, Council election propaganda, explanation of Council rules, road inspection and General Administration.

P.N.Sisley
Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION

This patrol continued with the work commenced by Ialibu Patrol No. 4 which was reorganised due to the absence of the writer in Mendi. During its time in the field this patrol toured the whole of the area administered from Ialibu Station. This contains two Census Divisions, the Imbeng'gu and the Kewabe. Of these two the Imbeng'gu is the bigger, both in area and in population. Included together these two Census Divisions comprise and area of approximately 450 square miles and supports a population of 19524 people; 12576 living in the Imbeng'gu and 6948 in the Kewabe.

Dominating the landscape of the two Census Divisions are the great bulks of Mt. Giluwe and Mt. Ialibu, 14000 feet and 11000 feet respectively. Lying between these two mountains is the Imbeng'gu Census Division. This division consists of two distinct categories; In the south, bordering the Kewabe, it consists of pit-pit cane and kunai grass plains forming the Ialibu basin. The lower sections of this are marshy with scattered hillocks often covered with small clumps of timber. Rising from the floor of the basin are kunai and pit-pit covered slopes which rise gently until they reach the rugged, forest covered slopes of Giluwe and Ialibu.

To the north of the basin the Imbeng'gu alters its appearance noticably. The difference begins at the Kebel-Poi Ridge and above the chain of three Lakes, Onime, Bune and Pabare. Above this the country is relatively rugged and with larger timber stands than the basin. The main reason for the broken nature of the country is erosion caused by the numerous creeks flowing down from Mt. Giluwe. As one proceeds into the north eastern corner one finds a further change of terrain. Here lies the Kaugel Valley, the administrative border with the Western Highlands District. The most noticable difference is the drop in altitude, from 7300 feet to about 4500 feet. This valley fulfills the conditions of the romantics idea of a tropical country; hot humid climate, lush tropical rain forests and an abundance of fruit and vegetables.

To the south of the Imbeng'gu lies the Kewabe Census Division. The terrain here is that of the typical limestone country with steep rugged ridges, narrow valleys, underground streams and sink holes. The eastern and western extremities are heavily timbered while the centre areas are feeling the presence of man and the forests are giving way to grass lands.

Taken as a whole the Ialibu area is the highest above sea level in the Southern Highlands District. Ialibu Station is 6740 feet a.s.l. and is some 1000 feet higher than the remainder of the Stations in the District. From the Station one overlooks the basin which would be approximately 6200 feet. To the north, the Imbeng'gu, the average height is about 7300 and the average for the Kewabe is approximately 6500 feet. The ridges bordering the basin would rise above 7500 feet but as one proceeds towards the Iare River and the Kagua Sub-District the altitude drops rather quickly.

This altitude produces a wet and cold climate for the area. The average yearly rain fall is 150 inches. Although there are no distinct seasons the wettest periods are from January to March and from August to October. During these periods monthly total are in excess of 12 inches while the other months average about 7to 8 inches. The rainfall in itself does not induce unfavourable conditions, it id the constant heavy cloud cover. A full clear day is unusual as the common pattern is bright clear mornings but by 8-9 am clouds are forming blotting out the sun. By midday squalls are forming on both Mt. Giluwe and Ialibu and before long they have descended into the Ialibu area. The afternoons are usually periods of heavy rain and/or light consistent showers. During 1966 rain fell on 266 days of the year. Besides being rather wet the area is definately cold. Pullovers during the day and heaters at night are common place. No records are kept for tempreture but the lowest known reading was 39 degrees centigrade in July, 1965.

There are quite a number of rivers and creeks to carry away the results of the rainfall. To the north of the Kebel-Pei Ridge there are numerous creeks flowing down from Mt. Giluwe which empty into the Kaugel River. Below this the Ialibu basin actually forms the watershed of the Iare River. Many large creeks, the main ones being the Ial and Iale, flow through the basin from east and west and eventually enter the Iare. This River then bisects the Kewabe Census Division before forming the boundary with the Kagua Sub-District. The creek system of the Kewabe area is not definately defined but approximately 80% of the creeks enter the Iare River.

The population of the Ialibu Administrative area consists of two distinct linguistic groups - the Imbeng'gu and Kewa people. Although the languages are different the dress of both men and women are some what similar as are their style of living, gardening and some of their customs. Despite this the language barrier is too strong and there is still little contact between the people in the villages of the two sectors. This is being improved gradually by the Local Government Council and by organised gatherings on the Station and once a common language becomes more universal contact between the linguistic groups should increase.

2 Field Diary:

Tuesday 31/1/67:

Organised patrol and departed for Mungumabe. Camp set up and the remainder of day spent inspecting village, general talks to locals, discussing patrol's objects and a number of minor complaints heard. Slept Mungumabe.

Wednesday 1/2/67:

After people had gathered commenced talks re Demarcation Committee etc. At 1100 hrs. prepared to depart for Tuli when received a message from A.D.C. saying that I was to proceed to Kireni and assist in the investigation of a murder. Departed forthwith via Renewi, Kombemi and Kireni. At 1645 hrs was within a half hours walk of Pawari, the scene of the suspected murder, when I met the A.D.C. who informed me that all was quiet and the people involved had proceeded to Kagua. Returned to Kireni arriving 1800 hrs. Slept Kireni.

Thursday 2/2/67:

Walked to the Ankura River and investigated possible bridge sites. Eventually found one and then made a quick survey of the road back to Kireni arriving 1330 hrs. Started work with locals clearing the road until 1430 hrs. when rain stopped further work. Rain for rest of day. Slept Kireni.

Friday 3/2/67:

At 0845 hrs, after locals had gathered, commenced talks re Demarcation Committee etc. Continued through until 1100 hrs. From then until 1520 hrs. further work on road to the Ankura River. Rain during afternoon. A number of disputes heard. Slept Kireni.

Saturday 4/2/67:

Returned to work on the Ankura road. Worked until 1510 hrs. when rain fell. Three more disputes and talks to Councillor and local leaders during afternoon. Slept Kireni.

Sunday 5/2/67:

At 0815 hrs. after patrol gear organised departed for Pawari arriving 1005 hrs. Organised camp and sang out for people.

At 1045 hrs. commenced talks completing them at 1240 hrs. After dinner heard two local court cases and a number of disputes and general talks with locals. Slept Pawari.

Monday 6/2/67:

Departed Pawari at 0805 hrs. for Tiri arriving 1005 hrs After people had gathered spoke to them on the patrol's topics until 1240 hrs. After lunch inspected road works and heard a few disputes. Slept Tiri.

Tuesday 7/2/67

After carriers were organised departed Tiri for Mambi arriving 1040 hrs. Prepared camp and sang out for a few stragglers to come in. At 1120 hrs. commenced talks completing them at 1315 hrs. Further talks during afternoon and many complaints settled. Slept Mambi.

Wednesday 8/2/67:

At 0745 hrs. organised carriers and then heard a few more complaints until 0830 hrs. Thence departed for Padl arriving 1000 hrs. Commenced talks with people and heard a few complaints and disputes until 1320 hrs. After this departed for Tuli arriving 1500 hrs. Discussion with locals on various topics. Slept Tuli.

Thursday 9/2/67:

After people had gathered commenced talks re Demarcation Committee etc. Continued through until 1110 hrs. A few minor disputes heard thence patrol departed at 1220 hrs. for Penewi. Remainder of afternoon spent hearing disputes, inspecting village and cattle blocks and talks re economic development. Slept Penewi.

Friday 10/2/67

After people had gathered commenced talks until 1230 hrs. A further hour and a half spent electing Committee member and discussing development with the view of obtaining land for plantations in Penewi area. 1400 to 1500 hrs. spent on minor disputes. At 1500 hrs. departed for Ialibu arriving 1640 hrs. Slept Ialibu.

Saturday 11/2 to Wednesday 15/2/67:

This period spent at Ialibu on Council duties. Tax payers meeting, February Council meeting, organising works and pays.

Thursday 16/2/67

Re-commenced Ialibu patrol No. 6 by moving patrol to Kebigi. Commenced talks on Demarcation Committee etc. but heavy rain disperrsed crowd. Remainder of day spent hearing local court cases and disputes. Slept Kebigi.

Friday 17/2/67.

After carge organised sent it to Iarena while myself departed on inspection of roads, pyrethrum and proposed quarry site. Arrived Iarena at 1115 hrs. and commenced talks to the Iarena people. Continued through until 1310 hrs. At 1340 hrs. began hearing disputes and complaints. 1450 hrs until 1530 hrs. spent on inspection of area but rain stopped extensive tour. Slept Iarena.

Saturday 18/2/67

Organised carge and thence departed for Muli arriving 0945 hrs. Waited for peoplhe to gather and at 1020 hrs. commenced talks re Demarcation Committee etc.. Completed this at 1235 hrs. After lunch heard a number of disputes and held general discussion with locals until 1510 hrs. when rain fell. Slept Muli.

Sunday 19/2/67:

Observed at Muli.

Monday 20/2/67:

All of this day spent organising and inspecting work on the Ialibu-Kagua road. Bad sections marked and work required pointed out. A number of disputes heard during the afternoon. Slept Muli.

Tuesday 21/2/67:

At 0800 hrs. departed Muli for Paibe settling one dispute en route. Arrived Paibe 0925 hrs. and at 1000 hrs. started talks. Continued through until 1210 hrs. thence walked to Iate arriving 1350 hrs. At 1415 hrs. commenced talks completing them at 1555 hrs. Local Court and disputes until 1730 hrs. Slept Iate.

Wednesday 22/2/67:

Period until 0855 hrs. spent on two local court cases. At 0910 hrs. departed for Wangai arriving 1050 hrs. At 1130 hrs. all people had gathered so commenced talks completing them at 1340 hrs. From 1410 hrs. until 1720 hrs. heard numerous disputes and queries. Slept Wangai.

Thursday 23/2/67:

Prepared cargo and spoke to locals until 0835 hrs. Then departed for Kebigi arriving 0940 hrs. At 1015 hrs. commenced talks to people completing them at 1200 hrs. At 1230 hrs. departed for Iamiami arriving 1320 hrs. Rain had started at 1300 hrs. and continued for remainder of afternoon. People at Iamiami had dispersed so patrol continued on to Ialibu. Slept Ialibu.

Friday 24/2/67:

Cargo sent ahead to Kembemi while myself to Kendagl for talks. Completed here at 1210 hrs. thence walked to Kembemi arriving 1405 hrs. Rain at 1420 hrs. dispersed people but heard a number of complaints until 1650 hrs. Slept Kembemi.

Saturday 25/2/67:

At 0840 hrs. after people had gathered commenced talks to Kembemi people. Continued through until 1130 hrs after which departed for Pagluga arriving 1215 hrs. At 1230 hrs. commenced talks to the Pagluga-Lebers groups. At 1445 hrs. completed talks thence walked to Iembi arriving 1610 hrs. Slept Iembi.

Sunday 26/2/67:

Sunday observed at Iembi.

Monday 27/2/67:

Waited until 0850 hrs. for people to gather then commenced talks completing them at 1130 hrs. After this departed for Kapakapobil via Bimbinie arriving 1355 hrs. Commenced talks to the Bimbinie-Kapakapobil groups finishing at 1610 hrs. 1615 until 1715 hrs. spent hearing disputes. Slept Kapakapobil.

Tuesday 28/2/67:

At 0805 hrs. departed for Nagep arriving 0850 hrs. Organised camp and thence to Tugubangi for land survey. Returned Nagep at 1325 hrs. During afternoon carried out investigation into lease A few disputes heard until 1720 hrs. Slept Nagep.

Wednesday 1/3/67:

After people had gathered commenced talks re Demarcation Committee etc. completing this at 1135 hrs. Heard a local Court case and a number of disputes until 1220 hrs. thence departed for Piambil arriving 1440 hrs. Organised camp and spoke to Councillors re patrol's intentions and heard a number of minor complaints. Slept Piambil.

Thursday 2/3/67:

When people had gathered gave talks on Demarcation Committee etc. until 1120 hrs. Informal talks with people until 1300 hrs During afternoon inspected site for Council Aid-Post, inspected village roads and pyrethrum garden. A few complaints heard. Slept Piambil.

Friday 3/3/67:

Sent cargo to Tona while myself departed for Gia for talks with people. Continued through until 1230 hrs. thence returned to Tona arriving 1450 hrs. During afternoon spoke to people re sale of land. All agreeable and will inspect land to-morrow. Slept Tona.

Saturday 4/3/67:

While awaiting people to gather inspected land which has been offered for sale. Returned to rest house at 1010 hrs. and commenced talks completing them at 1200 hrs. Heard a few complaints and recorded the names of further owners of the land surveyed at Nagep. At 1315 hrs. departed for Kuminge arriving 1620 hrs. Slept Kuminge.

Sunday 5/3/67:

Day observed at Kuminge. Inspection of village and surrounding area. Slept Kuminge.

Monday 6/3/67:

Gathered people from Kuminge and Imi and commenced talks re Demarcation Committee etc. Continued through until 1140 hrs. A few disputes and queries heard before departing for Orae which was reached at 1405 hrs. Camp set up and two Local Court cases heard followed by road and village inspection. Slept Orae.

Tuesday 7/3/67:

People from Orae, Mega and Pabare gathered for talks re Demarcation Committee etc. Continued through until 1110 hrs. after which paid out money for work on the new Hagen road. At 1240 hrs. departed for Kisenapoi arriving 1455 hrs. in heavy rain. Counted and rolled money for further road payments. Slept Kisenapoi.

Wednesday 8/3/67:

Before all of the people had gathered paid out road money and discussed road work with local men. At 0910 hrs. commenced talks completing them at 1200 hrs. Two more disputes heard until 1315 hrs. thence departed for Ke arriving 1430 hrs. Discussed patrol's activities and inspected village, stores and pyrethrum gardens. Slept Ke.

Thursday 9/3/67:

Surveyed Capuchin Mission lease application while people gathered. Then returned to Ke and commenced talks with people of Ke and Kebiri villages. A few disputes heard thence returned to Ialibu arriving 1530 hrs. Slept Ialibu.

Friday 10/3/67:

After people had gathered commenced talks with the Iamiami group. Continued through until 1320 hrs. thence returned to Ialibu. Patrol stood down at 1400 hrs.

1(a) Native Situation:

The overall attitude in both of the Census Divisions is good with the people often expressing their appreciation of the Administration's presence. A couple of areas are some what of a thorn in the side but they do not create any major problem. During this patrol the talks on the Demarcation Committee, Council elections and Council rules were well received and the people were attentive which enabled the work to proceed smoothly.

The situation in the western sector of the Kewabe Census Division around the centres of Kireni, Pawari and Tiri require watching because of the tension arising from the land disputes in these areas. Now that the Pandanus nut season is with us the people are keenly watching for anybody who intends crossing tribal boundaries and cutting the Pandanus nuts. The Pawari-Tiri groups lost an area of land in a land court last year to the Tenderebia Group from Magura. This latter group has also laid claim to further land and this has created a certain amount of ill feeling in the area. The Kireni group are also involved in a land dispute with a Clan from the Mendi area and a little friction has developed. There has not been any fighting over the land disputed since 1965 and the tension should lessen in a month or so when the Pandanus season finishes. The situation will be closely watched and if trouble did eventuate it is possible to drive to Kireni Village itself and also to be an hour and a half from Pawari.

The main point of discontent at the moment is connected with road work. The people feel that they are not being paid enough for the work they do on them. At present they have two days each week, Monday and Tuesday, on which work is to be carried out. However they believe that since the Government is organising the road work it is their road and the people are only assisting the Administration by working on it. They cannot see that it is for their benefit, especially in the future, and hence consider that they should be well paid for the work they do. The idea of working for the benefit of their area without any immediate payment or reward is completly foreign to them and it appears that some feel that the Administration should pay for their development.

They continually ask for payment for road work and we can only make the same reply, we can only pay out the money we receive and that they should adopt the self help attitude to develop their area. While they do repeatedly request money there has been no refusal to work on the two set days. The conditions over the last few months have been deplorable and it has been nigh impossible to keep the road trafficable and the people have had to work harder on the roads. It is very difficult to get across to them the point that although we do use the roads and they have not vehicles we only drive around for their benefit, a person who went for Sunday drives on these roads is definately due for leave, and in paying taxes we contribute to road maintenance. Per media of the Ialibu Council and by talks on patrol we are slowly convincing some of the people that we can not grow money on trees and can only pay out what we receive and that they should be prepared to work for their future good.

This position was not improved by a recent Administration blunder over the payment of work done on the new Ialibu Mt.Hagen road. On this road approximately 1450 men from the Ialibu area worked for two months clearing timber from the road route on the northern side of the Kaugel Valley. The work could have been completed in half the time if the labourers had been supervised. The extent of this supervision however appears only to have been in recording each morning the names of the men who were at work and then they were left to cut trees as they so desired. As they were required to 'line' each morning the locals considered that they must be on a day labour rate and hence exspected to be paid in such a way. Also the member for the Ialibu Open Electorate, Mr. Koitaga Mano, told them that there was thousands of pounds available on this road and so all of the 1450 men turned up for work.

However only $500.00 was made available for the

work done which works out at about 35 cents for each man for two months. This amount would be a fair evaluation of the actual work but the Officers supervising the construction of the road should have dismissed the labourers if their efforts were not playing any constructive part in building the road. The time the men spent on the road is far in excess of the amount paid out and now they do not feel, and rightly so, that they have been treated fairly. Also the blame will be pointed at the Officers at Ialibu as we had to pay them.

It was explained that there is a further $14000.00 for this road and that work will restart shortly. However the people have adopted the attitude of 'let us see the colour of your money first' and they do not wish to work on the road again. When we start again we will have to stipulate the conditions first so that the men know what they can expect before they hire themselves for work. With the money available we can hire 500 men at between $2.00 and $4.00 per month and once this is explained and adhered to we should not have any trouble hiring labour.

From many people came the request to cut down the number of men going out of the area to work. There is no objection to the Highland Labour Scheme to the extent where they are refusing to go as a number have already been and realise that it is a excellent opportunity to obtain money, to learn Pidgin English, and to see development in other areas of the Territory. However now that a plantation has started in the Kaugel Valley and there is the possibility of others starting in the near future they feel that all the labour will be required in the Ialibu area. Also the road development, which is on the verge of commencing, will require many labourers. At present there are 1324 men from Ialibu working outside of the Sub-District, the greater proportion working on the coast.

This has reduced the number of young men available in each village leaving the more elderly men to carry out the road and other local works. As many men will be required for the Ialibu-Mendi and Ialibu-Mt.Hagen roads and for local plantations as well as for the normal running of village life they consider that the time has come to look after their own back yard rather than help distant interests. The Administration is bound by the Highland Labour Scheme but changing times must prove that certain areas cannot be kept purely as labour reserves.

The Highland Labour Scheme also has its effects on the social side of things. The male at Ialibu marries at an early age and a large proportion of the men now away are married and thus leave a wife and often children. It is the duty of the absent labourer's family to look after their daughter in law and to help her when she requires it. This places a strain on the family and more often than not they do not help her or if they do only in a half hearted way. This then makes the wife discontented and she often breaks up the marriage. During this patrol I encountered six cases where the wife complained that she had been left by her husband, who had gone to the coast, and that his family were not looking after her. She decided that she was not wanted so broke up the marriage. Also there were two cases where the wife had been by herself for a year or so had fallen prey to her desires and had sought comfort in the arms of others. These cases of social upheavel are small compared to the number of men away on the coast but if they keep going and as women become emancipated and have more say in local affairs the social repercussions could increase.

1(b) Political Concepts:

The Ialibu area lies within two electorates. The Imbong'gu Census Division being in the Ialibu Open electorate and the Kewabe in the Kutubu Open. Representing these two electorates are Mr. Keitaga Mano, Ialibu Open, and Mr. Tambu Melo, Kutubu Open. Although Mr. Melo is from Iamiami village in the Kewabe Census Division he is at present residing in the Kagua area. Since Mr. Mano is a Tambul resident this means that there are no Members living in the Ialibu area and consequently it is only on rare occasions that either Members visit their electors. During the last few months Mr. Melo has taken three of the most influencial Councillors in the Ialibu area to sittings of the

House but this is the first interest he has shown in the area since his election. Neither he nor Mr. Mano have visited the people to find out their views or have they toured around to explain what has already happened in previous sittings. It would not be inaccurate to say that a large proportion of the people have only seen their Members once, if at all.

This has not helped to develop the political education of the Ialibu people. They realise that there is a House of Assembly but only a few of them understand that it will develop into the Territory's future government and that it is a law making body. What the people have grasped has been told to them by Officers from Ialibu as the two Members have done little or nothing in this field. Knowing the local languages they are in the ideal position to educate the locals as they can explain in greater detail. Despite advice and requests of assistance in this field they do not seem interested to help the people but are more interested in private business ventures.

With elections only a year away I doubt if either of the present Members will get back into power. If the new electorates follow Sub-District or Council boundaries it is likely that the Ialibu Sub-District will be an electorate. This would contain a population of 35811 people. On this assumption the present Members would not be returned unless in the next ten months they undertake a substancial electioneering campaign. In the next elections I would not be surprised to see 8 to 10 candidates. This Sub-District has three linguistic groups who will each possibly nominate candidates and going on previous examples I would expect localised leaders to run for election in 1968. It is possible that three Councillors could stand in the Ialibu area. These three men UNDI/NANDE, ABUREL/NININGI and PILIKMBO/UGU could either stand seperately or pool their resources and nominate one of their number. Also I have heard rumours that an Interpreter TURI/WORI is considering standing. Whoever does actually stand I am certain that Ialibu, itself, will supply four or so candidates.

1(c) Law and Order:

The arrival of the Pandanus nut season has not produced the expected increase in crime. Usually its arrival heralds the increase of assult and threatening behaviour cases brought before the court, but to-date there has been no noticable increase. There has been disputes over ownership but these have been settled by arbitration with the patrol only offering possible solutions and leaving it to the people to decide the results. The most favourable was to split the fruit between the two disputing parties. A possible reason for the non increase of disputes could be the fact that the people have decided to await the arrival of the Demarcation Committee or Land Titles Commission rather than spend long hours arguing the toss and not obtaining a solution.

Another possibility is that the people are settling the disputes themselves rather than bringing them to the proper authority. During the patrol I noticed that some Councillors and 'Committee' men are hearing 'courts' concerning criminal matters and ordering payment of fines in money or kind. Whether they have misunderstood their position or not it was clearly explained that any criminal matter could only be heard by Local Court etc. and not by any person who so felt like doing so. Already I have heard of a assult case and an indecent assult case settled by Councillors or 'Committee' men and if this is allowed to flourish it could lead to further trouble. If the people can settle their land disputes, bride price complaints and debts themselves it would be of assistance but once they venture into criminal matters it is another thing.

The majority of people, however, are bringing their complaints in as was noticed during the patrol. Between one and two hours each day were spent on hearing disputes. Most of these involved failure to return bride price, marriage disputes or debts. The people have a complicated system of paying bride price with pigs being exchanged, loaned and held for a few weeks as a security and

this often takes a long time to clear up. Then apart from this it is a rare occasion when both parties agree on what the original bride price actually was. All in all it usually turns out to be quite an occasion when such a case comes up and one is usually surrounded by large numbers of people treating the event like a picnic.

The second day the patrol was out it received word to move direct to Pawari as it had been reported that a man had been killed and that repercussions were thought to be a possibility due to the tension in the area over land disputes. However it turned out that the person had not been killed but badly injured and that it was only a domestic affair and neither of the groups in the area, Pawari and Magura, had any thoughts of a 'pay back' killing. The patrol remained in the general area for five days but everything remained quiet as it is now. The people involved in the axing reported immediately to Kagua and have been since transfered to Ialibu to await the recovery of the victim so as further evidence can be taken.

Generally law and order is respected by the Ialibu people and it is the responsibility of we Officers here to maintain this respect by hearing their disputes and not allowing them to become dejected over long delays which could result in their taking the law into their own hands.

2. Demarcation Committees:

The basic idea of the Demarcation Committee was well received by the people of the Ialibu area. All are very pleased that a system has been organised to overcome their greatest bone of contention - land boundaries. As would be expected ownership of land is one point which these people are loath to relinquish control of. In the old days they would die rather than be driven from their land and to-day they will argue for hours in order to develop their case for ownership of disputed land which they adamantly believe is theirs.

Most people are, by now, becoming sick and tired of this continous arguing between clans over disputed land and boundaries and are anxious for the Adjudication Process to get under way here at Ialibu. They fully realise the benefits to daily life that this system will introduce and have on many occasions expressed their pleasure and relief. There would not be one Clan in the area which has not a dispute of some description with neighbouring groups and one can appreciate their feeling of relief to see that in the not too distant future Clan boundaries will be marked and land disputes will be a thing of the past.

While this wave of relief spreads throughout the area there are, like in every society, the small group of pessimists. These people are saying that once the Committees start working the people will loose their land and other groups will be brought in in place of them. This idea is not considered by the majority of people and to discredit this belief the patrol stressed often that the Adjudication system is not and will not be run on those lines. This does not cause any concern locally as most of the adherants to this train of thought are numbered amongst those people who stand up to speak only to hear their own voices.

The Demarcation Committee for the Ialibu Adjudication Area consists of 47 members plus an outside chairman. Attached Appendix A lists these members. It was rather surprising that nearly all of the members are rather young. An estimate of the average age of the Committee would be in the vicinity of 34 years. Despite this they all appear intelligent and definately have a respected position in village society and an important say in local affairs. Many hold the position of 'Committee Men' - semi offical assistants to Local Government Councillors. In some cases it is obvious that the authority of these men exceeds that of the actual Councillors. Their nomination by the people, was, in about 90% of the cases unanimous and unopposed which is a fair indication of their respected position.

The appointment of a Chairman for the Committee could take a little time. One candidate I know of is Mr. Karia Wamu from the Pangia area. Mr. Wamu lives only seven miles from Ialibu on the Pangia road and this would make movement to and from work relatively easy. However he is the President of the Pangia Local Government Council and he may be fully occupied with his own duties. If we cannot obtain the services of Mr. Wamu we will have to look further afield and this will take time. If Mr. Wamu is agreeable to undertake this task we may be able to reciprocate with a Chairman for the Pangia Committee. A local man of influence here is Mr. Iamuna Wint. This fellow has a very sound knowledge of land affairs and has, in the past, helped Officers at Ialibu in land disputes. He is still a great help and has an added advantage of knowing the Pangia Language - Wiru - as well as Kewa and Imbong'gu. It would be expedient if this proposal was acceptable to all.

During January we were visited by a land Titles Commissioner who spoke to us on the Adjudication process. During his talk he mentioned zoning of the Adjudication Area as an efficient way of handling the work. This would be helpful to the system here at Ialibu. Primarily because of the two different languages and also because the effervescent nature of these people would often lead to pandemonium if a full Committee of 48 men sat down to discuss this areas most controversal point - land disputes and boundary marking.

In the Ialibu area I would suggest four zones, two for each Census Division. This would create, during actual periods, a Committee of approximately 12 men for each zone. Zoning of the area will also allow the Committee to carry out its work without disrupting normal daily life in the whole area. The four zones I proposed being,

IMBONG'GU Census Division:- Zone 1. IALIBU BASIN.
Zone 2. NORTH IMBONG'GU.

KEWABE Census Division:- Zone 3. IARO EAST
Zone 4. IARO WEST.

I have marked these zones on an attached map, Appendix B. Following are brief descriptions of these zones.

Zone 1. IALIBU BASIN:

This consists of an area of approximately 146 square miles and being that land enclosed by Mt. Ialibu and the headwaters of the Andawe Creek in the east, a line following the Kebel-Poi Ridge in the north, Mt. Giluwe in the west and the border between the Imbong'gu and Kewabe Census Divisions in the south. The last boundary being recognised locally as the Ialibu-Pangia and Ialibu-Mendi roads. The terrain within these boundaries is, in the main, flat marshy plains and rolling pit-pit and kunai covered foothills of the two mountains. The population of 6186 people have made an effect on the forests and these are now only prevelant on the slopes of Mt. Giluwe and Ialibu.

A Committee of 13 men plus a Chairman would represent this zone. The centres involved being PEGAI'AGU, KOGOGA, KENDAGL,MARAL-KALIBINIE, KERO, PONOGAMA, KONGIBUGL, KO-KOBIRI, KISENAPOI, BIMBINIE, IOMBI-IAUWIANGIL,PAGLUGA and LEBERA.

This would be the first zone I would choose to work in. First because the country side is not rugged, except if some groups have land on Mt. Ialibu, and should lend itself to surveying. Also to my present knowledge there are no complicated land disputes which would hold up the Committee's work. Another point is that this zone is approximately the centre of the Ialibu area and in starting here the people in the other three zones can observe a practical demonstration of the Adjudication Process. The primary reason being that this area has the best chances of economic development and would be a priority for the Committee so that further probes can be made for land purchase.

Zone 2. NORTH IMBONG'GU:

Consisting of an area of approximately 131 square miles this zone lies within the following boundaries. To the east the northern slopes of Mt.Ialibu, to the north the Territory border - the

Kaugel River area -, to the west Mt. Giluwe and to the south the Kebel-Poi Ridge and Zone 1. The difference between this and zone 1 is very noticable as the further north one goes the rougher the terrain becomes. This area would not be classed as really rugged but it would not be as easy to survey as zone 1. Numerous creeks flow down from Mt. Giluwe and these have scoured the landscape creating quite a number of gorges. Also the forest cover is rather extensive and mostly virgin growth. About 50% of this region is covered with timber.

Living in this zone are some 6390. These land owners are represented by 12 Committee members from the following centres KAPAKAPOBIL, NAGOP-PUBAI, NAGOP-BUNENOMUIE, PIAMBIL, GIA, TONA, KUME, IMI, KUMINGE, ORAE, and NOGA-PABARE.

This area I would tackle second. For a start it will complete the Imbong'gu Census Division and thus two thirds of the Ialibu area. Also there are possibilities of purchasing land for economic development in the eastern areas of this zone and I would prefer to complete the Imbong'gu area first as the Kewabe Census Division is rife with land disputes and a number will be very complicated. Despite this I do not advocate that the Kewabe should be dealt with first. Leaving this area until the Imbong'gu is completed will allow more time for the education of the people re the Adjudication process both in theory and in practise. Also Committee men from the Kewabe can be given practical experience as observers in zones 1 and 2. Apart from this, the regions with the greatest economic potential should be attended to first.

Zone 3. IARO WEST:

As the name indicates this zone is approximately 75 square miles of the Kewabe Census Division to the west of the Iaro River. It is bounded by the Iaro River in the east, the Kewabe-Imbong'gu Census Division border in the north, the Ankura River in the west and the Mambu and Puta Creeks in the South. In the northern section of this zone around Mungumabu, Ponowi and Kombemi, the land is identical to the Ialibu basin. Kunai and pit-pit cane covered plains and foothills of the lime stone ranges which criss cross the country side to the south. To the south the terrain alters abruptly with the ridges crossing the land in a south east to north west direction. The people, numbering some 3688 people, live mainly in the valleys on the four sides of this zone with the interior sparsely populated and heavily timbered.

Representing this sector are 12 Committeee men from the following centres. MUNGUMABU, PONOWI-TULI-IAMALA, KOMBEMI, MAIMEBI, KIRENI, MAIA, PONGOMA, PAWARI-TIRI, MANKERA, MAGURA, MAMBI-PUNDURA and PADL.

Zone 4. IARO EAST:

This zone comprises that area bounded by the Andawe Creek in the east, the Kewabe-Imbong'gu Census Division border-the Ialibu to Pangia road - in the north, and the Iaro River in the west and south. Containing some 98 square miles it supports a population of 3260 people. This sector only fringes on the lime stone region and thus has not the rugged nature of zone 3. The area is lower by about 500 feet than zone 3 and drops rather quickly to the Iaro River. Large areas have been reduced to grasslands except in the north eastern corner where virgin forests remain almost untouched.

This zone has 10 Committee members from the centres of IAMIAMI, ISELE, KEBIGI, WANGAI, RIRO, IATE, KABUBINIE, PAIBO MULI and IARENA.

Both of these Zones are rife with disputes. In Zone 3 the one which is causing the most concern, and has in the past, is between MAGURA and PAWARI-TIRI. Part has been settled by a Deputy Lands Commissioner but other areas are still contested. There is a little friction at the moment, due to the Pandanus nut season, but once this is over things should return to normal. Zone 4 however will be a problem.

On both sides of the Andawe Creek land is disputed and boundaries not recognized by the two parties concerned. As the eastern side of the Andawe is in the Pangia Adjudication area it will possibly require a combination of the two Demarcation Committees to fix permanent boundaries. In working the Kewabe Census Division I would first tackle Zone 3 and then be able to spend unlimited time on Zone 4's problems. This will allow a satisfactory solution to be reached over the Andawe Creek slowly and surely and will avoid delaying the work for 80% of the Administrative area.

It may appear that I am stressing, again, that the Demarcation Committee's primary aim is to settle land disputes.(Comments on Patrol Report No. 2 of 1966/67, refer.) As I interpret the Adjudication process the work of the Demarcation Committee is to permanently fix Clan land boundaries. However I cannot see how this can be accomplished unless the Demarcation Committee, itself, either arbitrates a solution to the dispute with the parties involved or settles the dispute. To throw this duty back onto the shoulders of the Land Titles Commission will put us right back where we are to-day, having to wait years to have disputes settled. Hence the arbitration between disputing groups or decesions by the Committee relating to the settlement of disputes, I feel, is, while not the eventual aim, a very important component of the whole process.

In conclusion the Adjudication process has been well received by the Ialibu people who are anxious to see it commence work. As the Ialibu Sub-District is on the verge of economic development it should be considered as a priority in the Southern Highlands District.

3. Local Government:

The second major point dealt with by the patrol was connected with the Ialibu Local Government Council. As elections are due in April the patrol took this opportunity for educational talks re this subject. The talks were well received in all centres with a particular show of interest by women. When told that women were eligible to stand in elections many stopped playing with their children, gossiping and idling away their time and listened more closely to the talks. At a couple of centres women asked if they could actually become Councillors. When told that they could be if voted in they retired to groups and apparently discussed the matter very deeply. The women of the area are not backward in putting forward their views on many matters and I have noticed that they are entering discussions on local affairs which before were purely 'men only' debates. With the emancipation of women beginning to get under way I would not be surprised to see one or two local ladies stand for election in April. If one woman has the courage to stand I think one or two more will follow the lead.

The majority of people who will stand, however, will be men. An early attitude to the elections is that many of the electors are quite happy with the present Councillors and do not want anyone else. I would say that this was evident in approximately one third of the Wards and in these we may find the present Councillors being returned un-opposed. The people have nearly two months to register as candidates and this position may alter. All were told that even though a person is a Councillor now it does not mean that he holds this position for all time and it was stressed that anybody could run for election. The centres that have expressed the view that they are contented with the present Councillor are those places where the Ward covers only one Clan. In the other Wards there is what you could call competition between Clans as the Wards cover two or three Groups. Consequently in the latter Wards you find the different Groups trying to have their nomination,elected.

The date set for the commencement of elections is the 26th. of April. It is hoped to mount two patrols to conduct these elections, one patrol operating in the Imbong'gu Census Division and the other in the Kewabe. By using two patrols it should be possible to complete the elections within three weeks. This will allow the Council ample time in which to elect office bearers and Committee members before the new financial year.

The question of altering present Ward boundaries was raised in a few centres. In a Council meeting six months ago this point was raised by myself but no replies were received from the

Councillors. These centres which raised the point this time, Tona, Mungumabu-Tuli, Kapakapobil-Bimbinie and Pagluga-Lebere, were told that there was no chance of doing this at the moment as the elections were due within two months and there was not the time. The matter will be investigated in the future but I doubt that any change will eventuate.

These Groups requesting the alteration are those Wards which consist of two or three separate Clans and they desire to have their own Councillor. If this comes about it would create Wards of 200 people or less which would not be fair to the large, one Clan Wards. The present position gives an ample coverage. There are 30 Wards with 32 Councillors - Piambil and Nagop Villages having two Wards each as the population in both cases exceeds 1000. At present there will be no change and it is unlikely that any further alteration will be warranted.

3 (b) During the talks given by this patrol were the explanation of rules passed recently by the Ialibu Council. These rules being the Hygeine, Births Deaths and Marriages, Truancy and Dog Licence. As each rule was read to the people an explanation as to why it was made was given. The rules were given a good reception and all agreed that the area will benefit from them.

3 (c) The patrol was stood down during February for five days so that the writer could attend that month's meeting of the Council. This was an important meeting as it followed a tax payers meeting and was to debate next financial's years tax rate. While on patrol I spoke to as many people as possible on this subject attempting to explain the need and eventual benefit from an increased tax rate. The increase hoped for this meeting was 20 cents for males and 10 cents for females. There was not much discussion from the people during the patrol as they had apparently decided to wait for the tax payers meeting.

This meeting lasted for 4 hours and arguments both for and against the increase flew back and forth. The result of the meeting and of the Council meeting was that the tax increase for the whole Council area was defeated mainly due to the vote of the Imbong'gu Councillors. The Kewabe Councillors agreed however to increase their rate, which is lower than the Imbong'gu, and this was approved. The present tax rate, 1966/67 year, is $1.00 for males and 30c. for females in the Imbong'gu and 50c. for males and 20 c. for females in the Kewabe. In the next financial year the rate will be, Imbong'gu $1.00 and 30c., Kewabe 70c. and 30c.

The reason they put forward for keeping the tax rate constant was that they did not have any money to pay taxes. This I find hard to believe as there are 26 native owned stores in the area, two native owned tractors and trailers and nearly everyone can afford to buy shirts, shorts, blouses and lap-laps. Despite this the people and the Councillors voted against the increase stating that they could not afford it.

4. Economic Development:

(a) Agriculture:

The cash crop introduced into the area, pyrethrum, has not been a success. The initial plantings failed due to a drought and since then the people have not regained interest. A second concentrated planting effort was undertaken by D.A.S.F. in September last year but this too has not met with success. The people have not looked after their gardens as everyone seen by the patrol was overgrown with weeds and the pyrethrum plants were either dead or dying. The reasons for this attitude have been dealt with by previous patrols but briefly it is that the people consider that the cash return is not sufficient to warrant the amount of labour put into it.

During February the first cattle arrived for distribution amongst the cattle projects at Ialibu. A total of 17 head are for Ialibu people but they are being held at the moment until the blocks are completed, fenced and re-pastured. This new avenue of obtaining a cash income could prove a success because of the lack on interest in pyrethrum and the non-availability of other cash crops. There may be a chance that tea could become a cash crop here as a plantation has

started in the Kaugel Valley. This is being developed into a tea estate but it will be some time before they actually start planting. The people in the vicinity of the estate will, in the future, be able to start small blocks but I doubt if they could be started within a year. In the meantime cattle could become the basis of the cash income as the area is suited for this.

A new development in the Ialibu area could be a timber industry. After a request from D.A.S.F. I investigated the possibilities of obtaining a timber lease in the Piambil area of the Imbong'gu Census Division. The people were highly in favour and expressed their desire to have such a industry started at Ialibu and in particular at Piambil. If D.A.S.F. can commence negiotations immediately it will be a great benefit to the area and they will receive the full support of the Piambil people.

(b) Commerce:

The most favoured business undertaking here at Ialibu is, at present, trade stores. To date their are 27 stores owned by local people, all bar two in the Imbong'gu. I know of four other men who wish to start stores. To start their stores the owners usually have a capital of $200.00. In most cases the owner has contributed a third of this capital with the remainder supplied by friends in varing amounts. The stores they build are, in 90% of the cases, of native materials with as much precaution as possible taken against burglary. The stock held by all of the stores is identical. It being tinned fish, and meat, rice, a few clothes, pots and pans, axes, knives and trinkets. Depending on the what the religion of the store owner is they also stock cigarettes and tobacco.

Each store would make in the vicinity of $40.00 per month. Out of this a number have to pay the wage of the store keeper about $4.00 per month, and also the cost of replacing sold stock. All appear to be making a little profit as most have been running for twelve months and to my knowledge no one has yet gone bankrupt.

Competing with thesestores are two run by the Evangelical Bible Mission, one by the Gospel Tidings Mission, one by the Lutheram Mission and one by the Capuchin. Also private enterprise has started in the Ialibu area and it appears that stores will be started on the five business blocks available. The Mission stores sell a large proportion of their stock in bulk to native store owners. Of the native stores only two buy their stock from sources other than the Missions.

Two tractors and trailers are owned and run by groups from the Ialibu area. The first was purchased approximately two years ago by the people from the Kapakapobil area.As they could not find work for it at Ialibu this unit was sent to Mt. Hagen where it still is working under contract to various people. Another unit was purchased late last year by a group from Kendagl. This tractor unit is at present under contract to the Administration at Ialibu and it looks as though they will be assured of work for quite a while.

I have heard that a group from Kisenapoi are interested in purchasing either a car or tractor. They have not yet made up their minds which to buy but have decided to wait until the new Mt. Hagen road is completed before buying a vehicle.

(c) Future Prospects:

Work has commenced on a block of land near Imi where a group has decided to start a tea estate. A plantation manager arrived there in late February and has commenced work on clearing the land. This has greatly increased the interest of the people who have at last realised their dream of obtaining a plantation in their area.

Beside this block there is another area of almost 1000 acres near Iombi in the Ialibu basin. This land has been purchased but as yet has not been put up for tender. We have heard rumours that a few people are interested in obtaining this bloke and it would benefit this area to have the land put up so that any interested parties can obtain it and start work.

During this patrol the matter of buying more land was raised. A number of the areas are still not interested but two centres have set aside land for sale. At Ponowi the people are willing to sell and it may be possible to obtain a 1000 acres here. Also in the north Imbong'gu, at Tona, an area of 500 plus acres is available. In addition a further 1000 acres could be obtained in the Nagop-Kisenapoi-Ko region but this is not definate. This is the key to the future development of Ialibu and once the people fully realise it they will advance quickly.

5. Missions:

The Ialibu Administrative area has a comprehensive coverage of Missions. Five denominations are set up here, The Lutheran Mission, the Capuchin Friars Minor Mission, the Gospel Tidings Mission, the Evangelical Bible Mission and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission. Also represented is the Summer Institute of Linguistics. The first Mission to arrive was the Lutheran Mission which set up a base camp at Ialibu in about 1954. Followed within the space of a couple of weeks was the Capuchin Mission. As the area was still restricted these two Bodies set up Stations near Ialibu. When the area was de-restricted the land rush began and one of the first to take advantage was the Evangelical Bible Mission. This Group settled on a site in the Kaugel Valley at what is now known as Kaupena.

With the opening up of the area the Lutheran and Capuchin Missions did not move their establishments but only spread through the area erecting bush churches and staffing them with native evangelists. In 1958 the Gospel Tidings Mission took over the quest started by the Methodist Overseas Mission an applied for a lease at Ialibu. They were successful and set up their Station on the northern corner of the Government Station. This was the position until the early sixties when the Seventh Day Adventist Mission arrived, about 1963. Since their arrival no other Mission Body has tried to start Stations and the present Groups have set about establishing and consolidating their positions.

During this patrol and previous ones I have studied the influence and following of each Mission. The results I have obtained for the Imbong'gu are fairly reliable while those for the Kewabe not so. A survey of the nominal following, I did not attempt a survey of actual converts, reveals that in the Imbong'gu Census Division the Lutheran Mission has 43% of the population nominally following their teachings, the Capuchin Mission 29%, the Gospel Tidings Mission 1.4%, the Evangelical Bible Mission 23% and the Seventh Day Adventists 1.6%. A further 2% claim that they do not follow any of the Religions. These figures represent the area average as the three larger Denominations have greater following in respective Villages; eg. Kogoga Village- Lutheran 10%, Capuchin 75%, S.D.A. 15%- Kalibinie Village Lutheran 96%, Capuchin 1%, Evangelical Bible Mission 3% and Piambil Village Lutheran 23% Capuchin 36%, E.B.M. 41%.

The position in the Kewabe Census Division has not been investigated too thoroughly. From observations during this patrol it appears that the Lutheran Mission would have the biggest following with the Capuchin Mission a very close second. Together these two would command approximately 95% of the Kewabe population. The Gospel Tidings Mission has a small following at Wangai, Riro and Iate and the Evangelical Bible Mission extends its influence to Kombemi. These latter two are only small and I noticed that some of the following affiliate themselves with other denominations if the circumstances indicate that they will benefit materially from the change.

The relationship between the Missions is one of friendly isolation. While there is no conflict between them they do not mix over much and prefer to be left alone to carry out their work. This has been the position for a number of years and it is hoped that it remains that way. During the patrol a Priest from the Capuchin Mission reported that Mr. K.Newton of the Summer Institute of Linguistics has been spreading stories that the Catholic Church is in league with the

with the devil and spreads the devil's teachings. Father Goets claimed that he confronted Mr. Newton with this and he expressed his displeasure. He reports that Mr. Newton did not deny having made these remarks. It is hoped that this does not continue because apart from it being rather petty of the people concerned it is one sure way of causing trouble amongst the local people.

6. Conclusion:

All objects of the patrol were completed and the reception by the people in each centre was good. The personel accompanying this patrol all carried out their duties well and assisted the smooth conduct of it. R.S. Form 1 for the members of the Police who accompanied the patrol have been completed and camping allowance claims fill out.

This patrol surveyed and incestigated two lease applications by the Capuchin Mission and these will be forwarded under seperate cover in the very near future.

P.N.Sisley
Patrol Officer.

Attached: APPENDIX A. Schedule of the Members of the Ialibu Demarcation Committee.

APPENDIX B. Plan showing possible zoning of the Ialibu Adjudication area.

IALIBU PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1966/67. APPENDIX A.

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERS OF IALIBU DEMARCATION COMMITTEE.

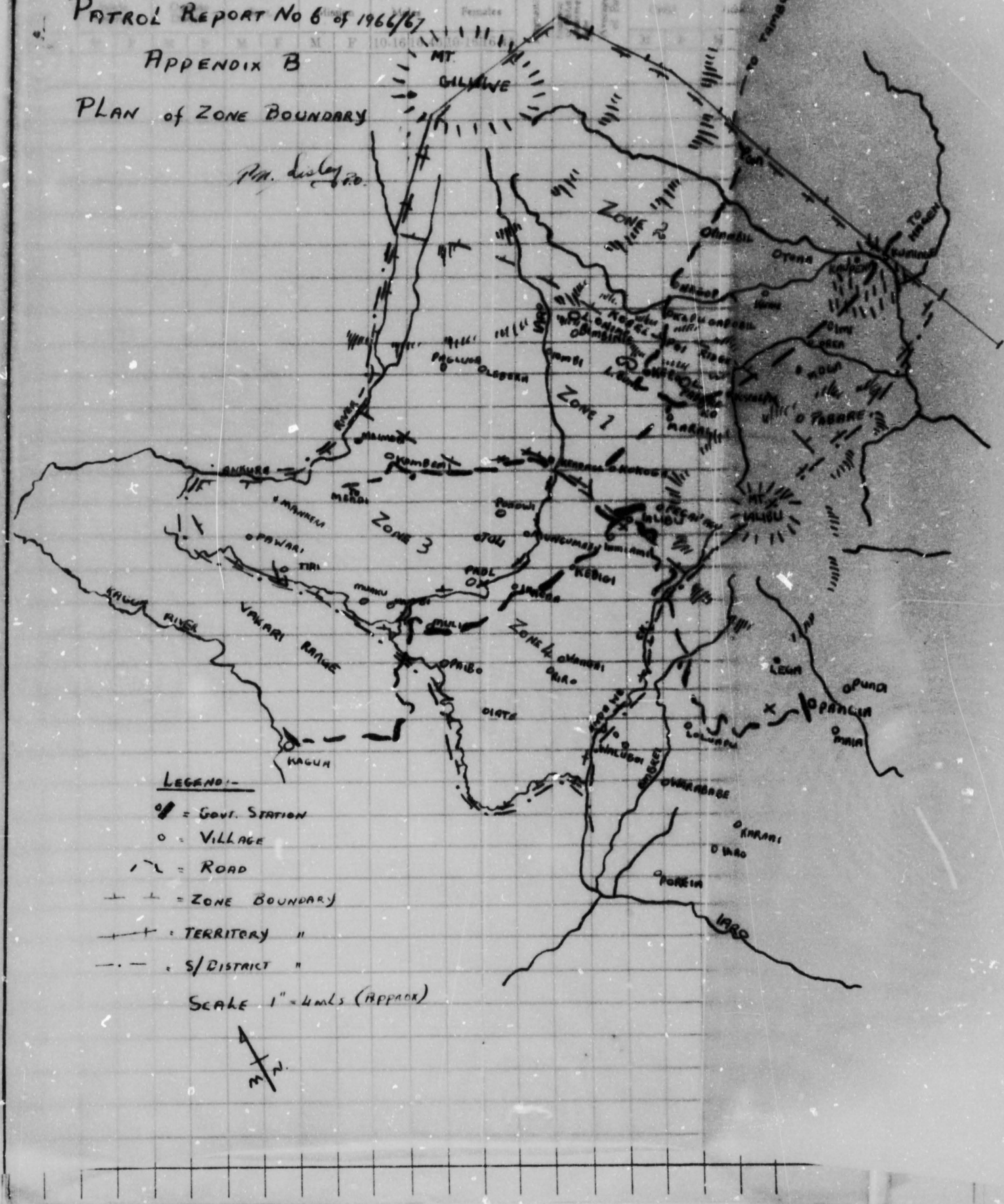
NAME.		LAND OWNING GROUP.
IAMUNA/WINT	of	PEGAI'AGU
KELTEP/IAGABU	"	KOGOGA
TEMANE/KOMBEGE	"	MARAL-KALIBINIE
NIBIL/ONGI	"	KERO
WABEA/KARI	"	PONOGAMA
OBULE/KANAMBO	"	KONGIBUGL
ALOBIA/KUNDI	"	KO-KOBIRI
KUBU/KENDE	"	MUNGUMABU
ANDIA/WAIIEBA	"	KIRENI
LAUWA/IOGEA	"	MAIMEBI
LOIME/OGANI	"	MAIA
KUMBURA/PUGA	"	PONGOMA
ALO/PINDIBIA	"	MANKERA
SABU/NARE	"	MAGURA
PAGU/KAI	"	PAWARI-TIRI
RARAMU/PUEMI	"	MUNKU
RALE/SAUWI	"	MAMBI-PUNDURA
TAI/ATU	"	PADL
MAMBO/REILI	"	PONOWI-TULI-IAMALA
RAMBUTA/PISIMI	"	IARENA
LALABE/LIELI	"	MULI
NEMA/TIMBU	"	PAIBO
ALE/OBA	"	IATE
KABOLO/OBA	"	KABUBINIE
TAME/NARE	"	WANGAI
IOGA/KALANDI	"	RIRO
IASA/ANDAWE	"	ISELE
TUWI/POLOSU	"	KEBIGI
TAMU/WAGABI	"	KENDAGL
MULU/WERE	"	IAMAIMI
WAGIA/KALIBU	"	KOMBEMI
MINI/TOMBO	"	PAGLUGA
NIA/GOBEGE	"	LEBERA
TOROBO/NIMBO	"	IOMBI-IAUWIANGIL
MENDEBO/MIEMBO	"	BIMBINIE
KOIGEBO/UNDI	"	KAPAKAPOBIL
RALEA/PURINGI	"	NAGOP-PUBAI
MENDEBO/PENDENE	"	NAGOP-BUNENOMUIE
IUNUNGU/WAI	"	PIAMBIL
AGENA/MAGINJA	"	GIA
KAI'A/MAGINJA	"	TONA
KULTIE/PELE	"	KUME
TAUWA/PEGE	"	KUMINGE
PERE/ABA	"	IMI
KADL/N GURU	"	ORAE
APA/PILIMBO	"	MOGA-PABARE
TABOL/IOGO	"	KISENAPOI.

P.N.Sibley
Patrol Officer.

PATROL REPORT No 6 of 1966/67

APPENDIX B

PLAN of ZONE BOUNDARY



Amount Returned to Store

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. LALIBU No. 7 of 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by P.N.Sisley PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled IMBONG'GU CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives Council Clerk.
~~2 Council Interpreters.~~
3 members R.P.& N.G.C.

Duration—From 26/4/1967 to 29/4/1967 and 1/5/67 to 10/5/67.

Number of Days FOURTEEN (14)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services April/1967

Medical No Record./19

Map Reference Patrol Map, Imbong'gu Census Division accompanies.

Objects of Patrol Council elections, general Administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/8/1967

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... $

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

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

67. 15. 70

(12).

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-3-10
If calling ask for
Mr. JYW/mk

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
31 AUG 1967
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU

Department of District
Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

16th August, 1967.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Ialibu Patrol No 7 of 1966/67
IBONG'GU Census Division -
Mr. P. Sisley, Patrol Officer.

Attached please find:-

(a) Original of report,

(b) Copy of memorandum 67-2-1 dated 21st June, 1967 from Assistant District Commissioner, Ialibu.

(c) Map of the area patrolled.

2. This report, essentially to undertake Council elections, revealed also the concern the people have in relation to the Ialibu-Mount Hagen road. Certain problems have arisen and I am writing to the Assistant District Commissioner, Ialibu to clarify certain points.

3. A concise report submitted by Mr. Sisley which indicates that patrol reports can be informative and interesting without being too lenghty in transcription.

(D.R. Marsh)
District Commissioner.

(10)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Sub-District Office IALIBU,
Southern Highlands District.
21st June, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
MENDI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7.1966/67 IMBONG'GU CENSUS DIVISION.

Forwarded herewith report for the abovementioned patrol carried out by Mr. P.O.Sisley. The patrol carried out the general elections for the Ialibu Local Government Council and for this reason little other general Administration work was undertaken. Comments on the report are as follows:-

(1) The election went off very smoothly and the number of candidates who stood was very pleasing to see. Mr. Sisley did an extremely good job during his pre-election patrol and the speedy and smooth running of the elections can be attributed to this. A full report on the elections has been submitted separately.

(2) The position with regard to road work in the Kaugul River area has improved slightly since this patrol. However things are still not the best and a significent improvement cannot be expected until a firm decision is arrived at on the construction of the new Ialibu Mt. Hagen road. Work has commenced on a mile long section but PWD have now instructed that when this section is finished work is to cease until a decision is reached on the future construction of the road. Initially payment has been made at the rate of $4 per month and assistance will be given where possible by carting food by tractor for the labourers. Since this patrol one payment has been made and an improvement in the peoples attitude noticed. However they are keen to get on with the road and the delays, although I presume unavoid--able, are having an adverse effect.

At the moment a team of surveyors are doing the final survey of the road. There have been a number of surveys in the past and a number of routes chosen and rejected. There has been a noticable undercurrent of feeling about these changes in the road route and the position is being watched closely to see if the present team encounter any opposition.

As you know funds available for this road are $10,000 held in Mendi and carried over into the new financial year and $4000 made available by the District Commissioner Hagen. The latter has been used to clear timber on the road route on either side of the Kaugal gorge and to do the earthworks for a mile long section for which plans are held. Initially I was informed by PWD that the money was to do earthworks for as long a distance as possible. Later I was informed that it was to cover all earth work from the Kaugul gorge to Ialibu. As this is 18 miles it was clearly impossible to do. Since this I have received your letter advising that this money was never an estimate to cover earth works and have therefore planned accordingly. Never the less this is very confusing for both myself and the natives in the area as I am unable to give any definate information to numerous enquiries received from local people about the construction and scope of future work,

(10)

the amount of labour needed in the future and the likely rate of pay. All of these points are quite burning questions in the area at the moment.

Clearly this road will be a great assett to here and both Pangia and Kagua if constructed properly. However I am firmly of the opinion that D.D.A. cannot construct roads of the standard required nor should they be expected to do so. Most earthwork could perhaps be carried out but not surfacing but for a road of this standard I consider assistance with the supply of labour and supervision only should be required of D.D.A. A clearly costed estimate once the final route has been established together with plans and advice of funds available must become available before anything concrete can be done.

The native situation is still reasonable in the area but could deteriorate in the future. This is partly the fault of low payment and poor supervision of previous work but this has been improved slightly by recent work that has been properly supervised and paid for. If this continues I am confident that the situation could be alleviated. However if work is now to be stopped when the mile long section for which plans are held is completed considerable apathy to this road will no doubt become evident.

As soon as work is completed on the section for which plans are heldI intend to cease all work. It is hoped that PWD will be able to clearly indicate in the near future the scope and extend of future work required to be carried out by local native labour and also funds available. Until this is done little can be done about the growing apathy in the area although every effort will be made to see if things can be improved.

(3) As mentioned law and order in the area is good but considerable time is taken up with petty minor disputes. The majority of these should not have to be done by a D.D.A. officer except that it is demanded by the people and the native situation and relations between individual officers and the people can be immensely improved by a patient and sympathic officer. Considerable time and effort, for which credid is rarely given, is taken up on outstations with this type of work and it is a pity that Local Officers with limited powers could not be trained up in considerable numbers to do this boring but essentual outstation work.

(4) Road maintenance and construction of the Ialibu basin road are coming along slowly but satisfactorally. Al. roads in the sub-district are in fair condition only but recent work and supervision by officers has started to show a gradual but lasting improvement. I estimate howevr that it will take from two to three years to bring them up to a good all weather standard. At the moment all are passable even in the worst weather but they are very rough in places due to stones on the road in areas where gravel is in short supply.

In conclusion this has been a good patrol and a satisfactory report. Mr. Sisley has considerable ability and keenness which often is not shown up as well as it should be in reports he submits.

Claims for camping allowance are attached.

For your information and onforwarding please.

B.H.Mulcahy.
Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Dept. of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
IALIBU,
Southern Highlands District.

11th. May, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
IALIBU.....S.H.D.

IALIBU PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 1966/67.

IMBONG'GU CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Conducted by:	P. N. Sisley, Patrol Officer.
Patrol Accompanied by:	Council Clerk, 2 Council Interpreters 3 members R.P.& N.G.C.
Area patrolled:	IMBONG'GU Census Division.
Duration of Patrol:	26/4/67 to 29/4/67 1/5/67 to 10/5/67.
Number of Days:	Fourteen Days (14)
Last Patrolled:	April. 1967 D.D.A. January, 1967 D.A.S.F. No Record P.H.D.
Objects of Patrol:	General elections for IALIBU Local Government Council. General Administration

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

(8)

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol carried out the general elections for the IALIBU Local Government Council in the IMbong'gu Census Division of the Ialibu Sub-District.

The Imbong'gu Census Division is the larger of the two regions administered from Ialibu Station and contains a population of some 12576 people living in 30 census units. The people speak the Imbong'gu language which has a close resemblance to the language spoken in the Tambul and Mt. Hagen areas of the Western Highlands District.

The area visited consists of an area of approximately 280 square miles and varies from the flat, marshy plains of the southern section then the rolling, kunai and pit-pit cane covered Hills to the broken, stream eroded northern region. The high altitude usually creates a wet and cold climate, however the writer noticed that during the months of May and June the rain fall drops considerably and the sun streams down making patrolling hot work in an area where pit-pit is predominant.

FIELD DIARY:

Wednesday 26/4/67;

Commenced Ialibu Patrol No.7. Myself and Cadet Patrol Officer Kentish to Pegai'agu Village to conduct the elections for the Pegai'agu-Kogoga Ward. On completion of this returned to the Station and carried out the counting of votes for the Iamiami Ward. Slept Ialibu.

Thursday 27/4/67:

Patrol gear moved to Ko Village for the elections in the Ko-Maral-Kobiri-Kalibinie Ward. Completed this at 1435 hrs. After a short break a number of minor disputes heard and general discussion with the people. Slept Ko.

Friday 28/4/67:

At 0805 hrs. departed for Kero arriving 0900 hrs. Set up camp and waited for the remainder of the people to gather. At 1040 hrs. people finally gathered and so commenced elections completing them at 1410 hrs. During the afternoon heard a number of disputes and inspected the village and the Council works project at Kero School.

Saturday 29/4/67:

At 0800 hrs patrol moved to Kisenapoi. The people had arranged a ceremony after the baptising of a number of people in the area so writer returned to Ialibu to attend to a number of Council duties on the Station.

Sunday 30/4/67:

Sunday observed.

Monday 1/5/67:

Returned to the elections completing the Kisenapoi-Ogai Ward this day. After the elections heard a few complaints and discussed the new Hagen road and other topics with the people. Slept Kisenapoi.

Tuesday 2/5/67

At 0750 hrs. departed for Orae arriving 1005 hrs.. At 1030 hrs. commenced elections and duringthe day completed the

(7)

elections for the Orae and Moga-Pabare Wards. Elections completed by 1435 hrs. After a break heard a few complaints and discussed work on the new Mt. Hagen road.

Wednesday 3/5/67:

Departed Orae for Kuminge. At 1040 hrs. commenced elections for the Kuminge-Imi Ward finally completing these at 1245 hrs.. At 1330 hrs. walked to the Kaugel River with Cadet Patrol Officer Kentish and inspected work and looked over new road route. Returned to the rest house at 1710 hrs. and heard two disputes. Slept Kuminge.

Thursday 4/5/67:

Departed Kuminge for Tona at 0810 hrs. arriving 1045 hrs. At 1130 hrs. commenced elections for the TONA-KUNE Ward continuing through until 1415 hrs. After a short break inspected the village, heard one local Court case and spoke to the locals on general topics. Slept Tona.

Friday 5/5/67:

Departed Tona at 0745 hrs. and walked to Piambil arriving 0900 hrs. Set up camp and commenced elections for this Ward. Completed them at 1340 hrs. thence to Gia for elections. Completed Gia elections at 1620 hrs. thence returned to Piambil. Slept Piambil.

Saturday 6/5/67:

Moved patrol gear to Nagop after hearing two disputes and pulling a car out of a ditch. Commenced elections at Nagop at 1100 completing them at 1540 hrs. After the elections general talks with people and one dispute heard. At 1620 hrs. drove to Ialibu. Slept Ialibu.

Sunday 7/5/67:

Returned to patrol Slept Nagop.

Monday 8/5/67:

Departed Nagop for Kapagapobil at 0800 hrs. arriving 0905 hrs. Conducted elections for the Kapagapobil)Bimbinie Ward until 1200 hrs. at which time departed for Iombi arriving 1410 hrs. Road inspection, reneral talks with people and four complaints heard. Slept Iombi.

Tuesday 9/5/67:

Waited for the people to gather at Iombi. As the candidate was unapposed the patrol was able to complete all necessary work by 1000 hrsand then depart for Pagluga which was reached at 1215 hrs. People slow in turning up and rain during the afternoon slowed elections for the Pagluga-Lebera Ward which were not completed until 1650 hrs.. Slept Pagluga.

Wednesday 10/5/67:

Heard one dispute before departing Pagluga at 0820 hrs. for Kendagl arriving 1040 hrs. Commenced elections at 1100 hrs. completing them at 1315 hrs. At 1340 hrs. departed for Ialibu where the patrol wasstood down.

END OF DIARY.

(6.)

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

1. Local Government Elections:

The IALIBU Local Government Council was formed in 1964. In its initial stage it covered that area of the Ialibu region known as the Imbong'gu Census Division. The first elections for the Council were conducted in April and May of 1964 and these returned 17 Councillors for the Imbong'gu area. One year later the second elections were held. During 1965 the Constitution of the Council was altered an the Kewabe Census Division was included in the Ialibu Local Government Council. This necessitated, during September and October of 1965, an election in the Kewabe Census Division. This Kewabe election was treated as a by-election of the 1965 Imbong'gu election and hence during April and May of this year elections were again due for both Census Divisions of the Ialibu area.

Since its formation, then, in 1964 three elections have been held for the Ialibu Local Government Council. Hence the people of the Imbong'gu Census Division are beginning to become accustomed to this idea. The majority of the locals have grasped the fundamentals and it was only the occasional elderly person who faultered and was confused. Of these it was the males who were chiefly at fault as the women rattled off their choices and if they did become slightly confused they seemed to be able to pick up their train of thought, again, quicker than their male counterparts. All in all however the elections ran very smoothly indeed and allowed for an early completion.

The Imbong'gu Census Division is broken up into fifteen Council Wards. These being,

Ward No.	Villages Involved.	No. of Seats.
1	PIAMBIL	2
2	NAGOP	2
3	PEGAI'AGU - KOGOGA	1
4	KENDAGL	1
5	MARAL-KALIBINIE-KO-KOBIRI	1
6	KERO-KONGIBUGL-PONOGAMA	1
7	KISENAPOI-OGAI	1
8	PABARE-PUGLPIRI-MOGA	1
9	ORAE	1
10	KUMINGE-IMI	1
11	KUME-TONA	1
12	GIA	1
13	KAPAGAPOBIL-BIMBINIE	1
14	IOMBI-IAUWIANGIL	1
15	PAGLUGA-LEBERA	1

The above breakup shows that the Imbong'gu has 17 Councillors out of a Council total of 32. In Wards 1 and 2 the village populations are in excess of 1000 and hence the increased representation. The remaining villages average their population out in the vicinity of 860 per Ward.

Besides the 12576 local people included in the above Wards are three Mission establishments and a developing tea estate. Located in Ward 3 are the Gospel Tidings Mission and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission both of which are situated near Ialibu. The S.D.A. Mission has also a native pastor and large set up in Ward 14. Ward 10, in the Kaugel Valley, has, besides the villages of Kuminge and Imi, the Evangelical Bible Mission situated at Kaupena and Peregai Tea Estate situated to the east of Kuminge. As the Council is multi-racial it was hoped that the members of these Missions etc. would join in, but however they did not. The reasons being that they were either American citizens or that they did not have the qualifications of residence or that they were not interested.

Thirty four local men nominated to contest the 17 positions available. Included in this number were the 17 previous Councillors all seeking re-election. Of their number 14 were successful. The three un-successful candidates who previously were Councillors,

being ABUREL/NININGI of the PEGAI'AGU-KOGOGA Ward, DAIE/ANDIA of the KUME-TONA Ward and IREBO/KEREME of the PIAMBIL Ward. The fate of DAIE and ABUREL were identical. Both come from a two village Ward and it turned out that this time their opposition village was stronger in the number of voters and hence their defeat. In the case of IREBO it is obvious that the people at last realised that he is not the best and decided to replace him.

For the remaining 14 Councillors who were re-elected their wins were, in all but two cases, very convincing and without doubt. The two exceptions were in Wards 5 and 6 where the returning Councillors scraped in with a majority of only 26 and 29 votes respectively. In the other Wards victories of a hundred plus were common. All bar one of the Wards were contested. This one, IOMBI-IAUWIANGIL, is the home of the old President of the Council and he was returned un-opposed. The remainder all had at least two candidates with the larger Wards of PIAMBIL, NAGOP and PAGLUGA-LEBERA fielding four, four and three candidates.

It was a pity that there were no female candidates. In my Patrol Report No. 6 of this year I indicated that there was a possibility of a female candidate standing. However the interest shown by the women in the pre-election campaign did not bear fruit as none stood. As stated previously this would have been a mighty step forward in local affairs and would have taken terrific courage on the part of the woman to attempt to break into the realm of the local male. However as time goes by and old customs change we should, no doubt, see women emerging in local politics.

The elections were not without their moments of humour. When the patrol was at KO Village an elderly man was asked whom he wished to vote for. He replied that a number of people from the villages of MARAL and KALIBINIE had been baptised recently and that he was now ready to be baptised also and would the patrol please baptise him. The patrol advised that this agency function had not, as yet, been taken over by D.D.A. and that it regretted that it could not do so. Also a woman at KUMINGE when asked whom she wished to vote for advised that she had plenty of pussycats.

Listed below are the successful candidates for the Imbong'gu Census Division.

Ward.	Candidate	Address.		Occupation.		
1	NININGI/WIE	PIAMBIL	Village	Subst.	Farmer.	
	KINIWI/TOJE	PIAMBIL	"	"	"	Former Clr.
2	IREBO/KO'AIGA	NAGOP	"	"	"	Former Cnr.
	LIWA/KANOBO	NAGOP	"	"	"	Former Cnr.
3	NANDIE/NANDUGA	PEGAI'AGU	"	"	"	
4	TILTO/NOMUNGE	KENDAGL	"	"	"	Former Cnr.
5	POIA/IBUBU	KOBIRI	"	"	"	Former Cnr.
6	SUEIO/WABEA	PONOGAMA	"	"	"	Former Cnr.
7	PILIEMBO/UGU	KISENAPOI	"	"	"	Former Cnr.
8	IAGEGA/PAUWAWE	MOGA	"	"	"	Former Cnr.
9	TOROBO/KABU	ORAE	"	"	"	Former Cnr.
10	PUMBU/KOLOBU	KUMINGE	"	"	"	Former Cnr.
11	NALE/MOGORAIE	KUME	"	"	"	
12	PINJE/IUBEGL	GIA	"	"	"	Former Cnr.
13	IOMBI/PANGEA	BIMBINIE	"	"	"	Former Cnr.
14	AIEL/NININGI	IOMBI	"	"	"	Former Cnr
15	RAIGELO/PIBI	LEBERA	"	"	"	Former Cnr

(4.)

It is interesting to note that of the 17 men listed all except NININGI/WIE, NANDIE/NANDUGA, NALE/MOGORAIE and RAIGELO/PIBI have held office in their respective Wards since the initial elections for the Ialibu Council in 1964. NANDIE/NANDUGA was elected in 1964, served for a year but was beaten in 1965 and has now been re-elected. RAIGELO/PIBI was elected in the 1965 elections and has held his seat. Neither NININGI/WIE nor NALE/MOGORAIE HAVE HELD office before this.

The elctions in the Imbong'gu Census Division went off very smoothly indeed with the people assisting in all possible ways. Further figures on percentage of attendance etc. can be found in the election report which I shall submit on completion of this report. There were no incidents during the elections and now that they are completed the Council is preparing itself for further works for the good of the Ialibu area.

2. Native Situation:

While in the field this patrol devoted nearly all of its time to the elections. As I wished the elections to be completed as soon as possible to allow a reasonable time before the close of the financial year to elect office bearers, Committee members etc., it was not possible to delve into too many matters outside the scope of the elections. Hence a rather brief report on the normal aspects of a D.D.A. Patrol.

It was, however, noticed that the attitude to work on the new Mt. Hagen road has not improved. While the elections were in progress, Cadet Patrol Officer D.Kentish was in the Kaugel River area clearing the road route from this River to the present road on the Mt. Hagen side. When he arrived he called out for labourers but did not receive a very good response. Labour available in the vicinity would be approximately 300 to 400 males but less than a fifth of this number were willing to work. Their reasons being that the area was rife with sickness and that they are not paid for work they do. This steams from the blunder over payment for work done last year and has been reported in a previous patrol report.

While in this area I spoke to the men of the Kisenapoi,Moga, Orae, Kuminge, Imi, Tona and Kume Villages and discussed possible rates of pay and conditions. The accepted rate for casual labour in the Ialibu area is 20c./day. I do not think this figure can be undercut. Certain rates have been discussed at Ialibu previously and these were put to the people. Hence it was agreed to by the majority of the people that $4.00/month/man was a fair rate. Their working conditions would be that they would work from Monday to Friday each week and after every four weeks they would be paid. Also it was agreed that the Administration would help those men from distant places to transport their food and firewood to the work sites on one or two days each week. These conditions and rates of pay, I believe, are acceptable to all involved and this should be adhered to.

After leaving the area and since then I have noticed that the Administration is sliping back into the same error it made before. That is having the people work un-supervised and without any definate goal. This is what caused the present indeferent attitude and some thing will have to be done immediately to rectify this. The section of road we wish to commence on has not been leveled and the surveyor who is to do this is not in the area and recently not in Mt. Hagen. Hence we cannot start here. A section on our side of the Kaugel River is ready and it would be in the interest of improving the native situation in the Kaugel area to start the people working here, under supervision, forthwith or their attitude will deteriorate further and if the present set-up is allowed to continue for many more weeks one will find, I feel, open opposition to work on the road.

3. Law and Order:

The Imbong'gu Census Division remains its usual law abiding self much to the pleasure of all of us at Ialibu. Major crime is at a low ebb and it is hoped that it remains that way. During

(2)

this patrol only two major cases were brought before the patrol. One of these being ~~WAS~~ for threatening behaviour and the other for adultry. Prison terms were given out in both cases.

Apart from this the patrol again spent many hours mediating between parties bringing up minor disputes. Marriage complaints once more are the cause of the majority of the complaints. It is quite obvious that the people enjoy debating and love to listen in and if possible join into these disputes and have their say. In most cases the local will not abide with mediation on the village level and will only accept a decesion if it comes from a Government Officer. A most favourable position, in some ways, but one that leads to plenty of work.

4. Roads and Bridges:

IALIBU - TAMBUL Road:

This road is now the vehiclar connection with Mt. Hagen for Ialibu, Pangia and Kagua Government Stations and their Administrative areas. Of this road 29 miles lie within the Ialibu Sub-District and hence becomes our responsibility to maintain. At present the normal time to cover this distance is about an hour anda half. This varies slightly in wet and dry conditions but this is a fair estimate of the average.

For the past four months Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Kentish has been working on this road, at intervals, with the aim to improve the bridges and generally maintain the road. The results achieved are very good with 20 odd bridges having been replaced by earth and stone culverts and another dozen or so ready to be converted plus five large bridges rebuilt with sawn timber planks. As well as this the people have organised road repairs in the Gia, Piambil and Nagop areas These efforts have improved the road a great deal in the Kapagapobil to Gia region. This has also inspired the Councillor of KO-KOBIRI-MARAL-KALIBINIE to improve his section of the road and as a result six bridges have been replaced and the road between Maral and Kero is now good.

On this road there are only two sections that need further major attention. They are the sectors Kero to the Kobel-Poi Ridge and a two mile stretch past the Mendi turnoff between Ialibu and Maral. These two sections are rough and need supervising as the people are not working well. In both cases over large stones are being placed on the road and no attempt is being made to cover them with gravel. These rocks will have to be broken up or covered as they are only pushed aside by the car tyres and before long ruts develop and one finds ones car hung up on boulders in the middle of the road. Instructions have been issued re this and when these two sections are completed the road will be in reasonable order and we will be prepared for the next wet season.

KO-KAUGEL VALLEY Road:

This road branches off the Ialibu to Tambul road approximately six and a half miles from Ialibu. From here, Ko, to the road head at Kuminge is approximately a further 16 miles. This is to be the new Ialibu - Mt. Hagen road and as very little traffic use it at the moment and as there will have to be large amounts of work to do in re-cutting, filling and grading we are not worrying too much about this road as any work done now will have to be undone in the near future.

The people have been set the task of collecting gravel and stone for the new road and large heaps have been gathered at Kisenapoi and Orae and the women of Imi, Kuminge, Ko and Kobiri have started work in their areas. As most of the men living along this road are required to work in the Kaugel Valley to join this road to the completed road on the Mt. Hagen side they cannot do very much maintenance this side except prepare gravel heaps for the new road.

The condition to-date is pretty good with only a couple of broken up areas. As stated though there is very little use made of it and the present condition is adequate.

(2)

IALIBU BAMIN Road:

This road is still being constructed and to-date is only completed in sections. The ultimate aim of the road is to connect the villages of Pagluga, Lebera, Iauwiangil, Iombi and Bimbinie to the present road system and to have vehiclar access to approximately 1000 acres of alienated land in the Iombi area. In doing this the road will commence at Kombemi on the Mendi road and proceed via the mentioned villages to Kero on the Ialibu-Tambul road.

In June 1966 the writer surveyed the road from Iombi to Lebera. It was planned to complete the survey at a later date but due to shortage of staff and other duties this was not done. Next week I intend returning for a day or so to complete the survey from Kombemi to Pagluga and Lebera. During the present patrol I walked over a possible route for this and it should not be difficult to complete.

The sections of road completed to date are good and the people have kept to the survey in most places. Where they have deviated the results are quite good and need no further work. A few picks and hammers have been asked for and these will be sent out to help complete difficult stone sections.

The stretch of road from Iombi to Kero will not be marked until the people of Bimbinie, Kongibugl and Kero have repaired their sections of the Ialibu-Tambul road. Their road around the Kobel-Poi Ridge is rough and requires a fair amount of work. Once this is completed the new road will be marked and work started on it.

5. Conclusion:

The elections in the Imbong'gu Census Division are once more completed. The patrol operating in the Kewabo area is all but completed and the complete election should be over by the 18th. of May. This will allow the Council to elect office bearers during May and be well clear of these duties by June thus allowing all of this month for end of year reports etc.

The elections have proceeded without a hitch which shows that the people appreciate what the Council has done and will do for them.

P.N.Sisley
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 8

Patrol Conducted by B. McL. Williams, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Kewabe Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives V. Joseph Towosawa, Clerk.
2 R.P. & N.G.C.
1 D.D.A. Interpreter.

Duration—From 9 / 5 /1967 to 16 / 5 /1967

Number of Days 8

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../ 2 /19 67

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

Map Reference See attached.

Objects of Patrol 1. To conduct the 3rd elections for the Ialibu Local Government Council 2. Routine administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/ 8/ 1967

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref: 67-15-73.

Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

16-1-1968.

District Commissioner,

J. H. D. Murch.

PATROL NO Salita 8/66-67

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

* ~~Memorandum of Patrol No.~~

* Patrol Report No.

covering patrol by B. McL. Williams (P/O).

The report has been submitted far too late for any worthwhile comments to be made.

It is an action document & therefore should be submitted within a few weeks of the actual patrol.

T. W. Ellis
(~~J.K. McCarthy~~)
DIRECTOR.

* Delete as necessary.

B 16/1

67. 15. 78
11

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67-3-10
If calling ask for
Mr.....

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
22 SEP 1967
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

12th September, 1967

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Ialibu Patrol No 8 of 1966/67
Kewabe Census Division -
MR. B. McL. Williams, Patrol Officer.

Attached please find:-

(a) Original of the above report,

(b) Covering memorandum 67-2-7 from Assistant District Commissioner, Ialibu.

(c) Map of area patrolled.

2. Mr. Williams has submitted an informative report.

3.9 Matters of interest have been extracted and forwarded to Departmental representatives at Mendi for action or comment as required.

(D.R. Marsh)
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Sub-District Office LALIBU,
Southern Highlands District.

21st June, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
MENDI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8.1966/67 KEWABE CENSUS DIVISION.

Forwarded herewith report for theabove mentioned patrol carried out by Mr. P.O.Williams. Mr Williams has only just arrived at Ialibu and during this patrol he assisted with the Local Government elections and familarized himself with the area. I have the following comments on the report.

(1) The area was well covered by pre-election patrols and all objections to ward boundaries were heard. Although there is some basis for the objections mentioned in the report, if granted, the new wards would have a far too small population in comparison with other wards. For this reason they were refused. Despite the objections voiced there does not appear to be any amamosity between the groups and it is hoped that eventually they will develop stronger ties.

(2) The fact that all wards covered by this patrol had at least two canditates shows the excellect job the pre-election patrols did and the interest shown by the people in the elections. When it is considered that this is the fourth election and they are no longer a novelty the number of canditates was very pleasing.

(3) The lack of interest by local members of the House of Assembly has been mentioned a number of times in the past. A lot of interest however has been noted since the Ialibu sub-district became an electorate by itself and it is hoped that the next member takes more interest in the area. I have heard that neither of the present members who represent two halfes of the Ialibu sub-district intends to stand in thenew electorate.

(4) A medical patrol is needed through most of the area and this is planned as soon as the hospital is completed. In recent months accommodation at the Ialibu hospital has been limited but with the official opening of the hospital planned for July the situation should improve vastly by then when wards at present under construction are completed.

A full report and comments on the election together with statistics will be forwarded with Patrol Report No. 7.

Mr. Williams has done a good job with his first patrol and he should settle in and be an assett to the area when he returns from Moresby.

Claims for camping allowance are attached.

For your information and onforwarding please.

B.H.Mulcahy.
Assistant District Commissioner.

9

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr......

Sub-District Office,
IALIBU,
Southern Highlands District

21st May, 1967.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
IALIBU.

IALIBU PATROL NO. 8 of 1966/67.

Patrol conducted by		B. McL. Williams, Patrol Officer.
Area patrolled		Kewabe Census Division.
Accompanied by	Europeans -	Nil
	Natives -	V. Joseph Towosawa, Clerk 2 R.P. & N.G.C. 1 D.D.A. Interpreter.
Duration of Patrol		9th May - 16th May, 1967. 8 patrol days. 6 nights camped out.
Area last patrolled		February, 1967. (D.D.A.)
Map reference		See attached.
Objects of patrol		1. To conduct the 3rd elections for the Ialibu Local Government Council. 2. Routine administration.

.....B. McL. Williams.....
(B. McL. Williams)
Patrol Officer

4, 2

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Page 1

Ialibu Patrol Report No. 9 of 1966/67

INTRODUCTION

This patrol No. 9 of 1966/67 patrolled the area south west to south of IALIBU station in the census division known as the KEWABE CENSUS DIVISION. The population in this division are dotted along the valleys of the ANGURA river (Administration Border between IALIBU and MENDI) with strong affiliations with the Mendi people; and MAMBI and IARO rivers (Administrative Border between IALIBU and KAGUA), who have strong affiliations with the KAGUA people and the groups immediately south of the IALIBU station. The population density is spread very evenly throughout this area.

The terrain consists of thick forrested areas from the slopes of Mt. Giluwe and Mt. Ialibu, this leads away to cleared areas of kunai grass and pit-pit. In years gone by the majority of the area was fairly heavily timbered, and with the heavy need for timber for housing and firewood; plus the fact it is rather cold at night. The timber requirements has far outstreached any reafforestation, if any.

The purpose of the patrol primarily, was the conduction of the IALIBU Local Government Council elections, which unfortunately, does not permit spending a great deal of time in each village, and hence jobs like road supervision, promoting economic development, and many other important tasks of a routine patrol were not done, although wherever it was possible, the patrol slept in a village so that minor disputes and talks to various people could be done.

PATROL DIARY

Tuesday, 9th May

Departed from IALIBU station 0930 hours, by tractor and trailer, arrived KIRENI 11.45. Obtained carriers from a line working on the road. Left Kireni 12.25. Tractor and trailer back to IALIBU with a load of Pit-pit blinds. Approx. ¾ mile of new road constructed, no bridges required, only about six culverts. Bush track for next hour, then ½ mile of road from the KIRENI-MANKERA border. Arrived PAWARI 1400 hours. Heavy rain, fresh food bought. Heard complaints and had talks with various people. Same people quite upset over land dispute decision.
Slept Pawari.

Wednesday, 10th May

Rose 0700 hours, prepared for elections commenced 0900, 4 candidates. The people, ex-Iore (Mendi) who have settled on this new piece of land swung the elections with the result that the line had a new councillor. Some people quite upset. Elections completed 1215. Moved on to Tiri arrived 1330 hours. Heard complaints. Talk to councillor about his proposed cattle project.
Slept Tiri.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Thursday, 11th May

Rose 0700 hours, prepared for elections which commenced at 0830 hours. 2 candidates. Retiring councillor re-elected much to the disgust of the MUNKU lines, who want to be a separate electorate. Departed from Tiri 1230 hours, arrived MAMBI 1430 hours, heavy rain and walking track in shocking condition. Quite a few people assembled. Fresh food bought. Complaints heard. Councillor in IALIBU, his wife was in hospital.
Slept at MAMBI.

Friday, 12th May

Rain delayed the commencement a little. Finally got away 0930 hours. Heard two marriage disputes in the meantime. 2 candidates, the retiring councillor getting in by the skin of his teeth (11 votes). Completed 1215. Moved on to PADL. Because of an Election House, we were able to hold the elections here in the afternoon without fear of rain. Began 1330 hours, 2 candidates, retiring councillor won convincingly by some 80 votes. Good coffee growing close to Rest House. Trade Store in operation (quite moderate prices). At 1600 hours moved on to IARENA, heavy rain. Arrived 1640 hours, met by councillor and others, quite cold and wet. Heard complaints.
Slept at IARENA.

Saturday, 13th May

Rose 0715 hours, prepared for elections, commenced 0900 hours, 2 candidates, results announced 1100 hours. Spoke to group on various items. Self to IALIBU, cargo to MULI. Arrived IALIBU 1330 hours. Discussed various matters with Assistant District Commissioner.

Sunday, 14th May

Observed day of rest. Returned to patrol 1700 hours. Spoke to councillor and various others.
Slept MULI.

Monday, 15th May

Rose 0700 hours, prepared for elections for MULI and PAIBO. The former conducted first. The retiring councillor was overwhelmingly defeated. Apparently he had upset quite a few people and didn't have much control. 2 candidates for PAIBO, retiring councillor re-elected. Announced result at 1230 hours. Moved on to IATE, arrived 1345 hours. Large group assembled. Spoke to various people and all manner of topics. Heard complaints and 1 court.
Slept IATE.

Tuesday, 16th May.

Rose 0700 hours, commenced the elections at 0800 hours. 2 candidates, quite a small group. Voting completed by 0930 hours and result announced. Left for WANGAI 1030 hours, arrived 1130 hours. Conducted elections for the WANGI/RIRO groups. 2 candidates. The retiring councillor did not offer himself for re-election. Completed by 1500 hours. Moved on to KEBIGI with the intention of staying there the night, but unfortunately the Rest House etc. did not exist. Returned to IALIBU station. Arrived 1730 hours.

Patrol stood down

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

OBSERVATION AND COMMENTS

Reception of Patrol:

Generally well received, fresh food such as potatoes, cabbage, and tomatoes were the most common; occasionally carrots and onions, these being offered in exchange for salt or money. Kau-kau was in plentiful supply.

Villages:

1. The type of housing generally was the low highlands type, with 1ft-2ft high walls with a thatched roof of kunai grass, occasionally a covering of pit-pit constituted the roof. There is a trend now of breaking away from the highlands style of some of the rest houses, either square or round, and high walls.

2. The villages or more correctly, homlets, are the same as in the Mendi and Tari areas of the Southern Highlands, although there is a trend in some villages of all houses for that group being close together, and one finds this closer toward the Ialibu station.

3. Water is always in plentiful supply, coming from springs or small creeks, quite close to each rest house.

4. As in the past, special attention has been given to the cleanliness of villages, and in most cases, care has been taken by the people.

Village Officials:

The Ialibu Local Government Council is spread over the whole of the Ialibu Administration Area, hence there are no longer the old Village Constable and his leutenants - Village Councillors now. Government Councillors, some very influential and some naturally enough were V.C.'s. Out of 14 electorates, 3 new councillors emerged. 2 because the old councillors weren't doing their job and the remaining one because he did not wish to stand again because he said the people were not behind him.

Political Situation:

As land is by far the most important possession to a native, far more than wives and pigs. This type of instance was shown at PAWARI, where 4 candidates had been nominated for the position of councillor. One candidate representing the clan from IORE (Mendi area) had stated the case of these people to the Deputy Land Titles Commissioner, and as a result, had the backing of some 70 men and women. Needless to say, he was successful in winning the election. Of the other men standing, one was the retiring councillor from PAWARI; another man from PAWARI who, instead of giving his preferences to the retiring councillor, gave them to the man mentioned before; the fourth candidate from MANKERA obtained 8 first preference votes and hence did not have any influence in the ultimate result. This was the only situation of this nature encountered in the 14 electorates in which the voting was conducted by me.

Two cases of ward boundary resentment occurred. First in the TIRI/MUNKU electorate, where the group from MUNKU objected, say that their group was large enough to constitute an electorate on its own, but I think the true reason for resentment was that the candidate from TIRI was successful in the election. Second case was in the MUNTUMABO/TULI area, where the TULI people claimed that they did not have any affiliations with the MUNTUMABO lines, but in fact were strongly affiliated with the PONOWI people. I don't think the reason for this resentment was due to a failing by their candidate. I think that their claim was in fact quite genuine.

As far as the actual election procedure was concerned, I think the people showed a complete awareness of the procedure of "whispering ballot" type of election. Of course there was the odd old man whom hesitated with the casting of his vote and sometimes instead of naming his preference, would give his own name. Women were by far the most confident. Two secret ballot papers were filled in by literate voters;I am unaware of any other secret ballot voters so those may well be the first, although not in quantity, but in themselves are significant

In the 14 electorates in which election were conducted by me, not one councillor was returned unopposed, this in itself shows an awareness of freedom of choice. The fact that only 3 of the 14 electorates returned new councillors, indicates a settling down and an understanding of the work and responsibilities of a councillor. The idea of nominating just anyone has long since gone by the board. It is becoming a position for fairly influential individuals, of whom the people will sit up and take notice.

As far as political situation, House of Assembly wise is concerned, I am unable to relate the activities of either Mr. Tambu Melo, member for Kutubu Open Electorate, or Mr. Koitage Mano for Ialibu Open Electorate, as I have only been stationed in Ialibu for some three weeks. I was able to get a feeling of general dissatisfaction with the present electoral boundaries. I was able to explain the proposed new electorate, i.e. IALIBU and PANGIA administrative areas.

Mission infiltration is generally accepted, no problems of rivalty between different mission followers was encountered. The people seem to realise and appreciate that the missions are assisting them with health and education facilities.

Allround a percentage of about 20% of unavoidable absentism was encountered throughout the elections. A large proportion of this figure was males in the Highland Labour Scheme. The rest were made up of old men and women who stayed at home because of their age, and men and women visiting relations.

In general, the political situation of this area shows a steady development at this stage.

Agriculture, livestock and forests

The general native food situation is good. No shortage of sweet-potato, onions, Irish potato and pit-pit stocks.

Pyrethrum plots have been almost completely abandoned by the growers. In some areas, especially around Iarena Rest House, the actual plant seems to be growing well and flowering, but the growers seem to have forgotten which part of the bush to harvest, as many old flowers are left to wither on the bush.

Care has not been taken to make sure that their domestic pigs refrain from uprooting the plants. The gardens in the Muli area have been pulled out and the splits sent to villages in the North Imbong'gu area. No complaints were forthcoming from the Muli area, so either they were happy to rid themselves of a means of earning money, or they were ashamed and afraid to admit it.

The system whereby a coffee plot was instigated near each rest house has long since been neglected, and many plots have been overgrown with weeds etc. There is one plot though that seems to be doing quite well, and that is at Padl, where some 200 trees are in full maturity. The cleaning around the base of the trees has been neglected. The owner was advised to clean it up or all the good work would be done for nothing.

The councillor from Tiri has paid for five head of cattle, but as yet, he has not started to clear his land. The block is marked out and I would estimate it to be around 20 acres. At present, it is all 4 ft.-5 ft. pit-pit and kunai grass, but the situation itself is good, gently sloping down toward the Mambi River, with a small stream running right through the middle of it. There is a possibility that this could be dammed. This was the only place mentioned to me, but observing the area I suggest Iate, Paibo, Iarena and Pandura all have suitable areas for small cattle blocks. Perhaps this is the answer to a cash income for the Kewabe Census Division.

Complaints and Courts

Numerous complaints were heard throughout the duration of the patrol. Complaints consisted of dissolution of marriage, returning of bride prices, pigs ramaging gardens and minor debts and the return thereof. No trend seemed evident, as the case mentioned seemed to be quite normal in this community.

Courts were almost non-existent as all cases requiring a magistrate are brought to the station for hearing.

It appears that minor complaints are held in abeyance until a patrol is in the area.

Rest Houses and Carriers

Rest Houses, Police Barracks and Cook Houses on the whole were quite sound and clean. Walking between each was no more than two hours. Walking tracks were in a shocking condition due to the high rain fall and constant use. Carriers were always easy to obtain, as to some it is their only source of income.

Health

The situation tends to indicate that there is a need for a Public Health Patrol, as it appears a patrol has not been through the area since 1962/63. The Leprosy Control Unit has just visited a few of the villages. The doctor at Ialibu indicates that he will be conducting a Triple Antigen Campaign as soon as he has the new hospital running smoothly.

The Local Government Council has built two semi-permanent aid-posts in this census division, one at Kombemi, but it is not yet occupied, and the other at Iarena which is very near completion. Administration aid posts are at Kireni. All of which require more strict supervision.

It is understood that the council intends to install wells, but this scheme is still in its infancy and details are still yet to be finalised.

Roads and Bridges

There are two main roads through this division.

One being the Ialibu-Mendi road, which is in good condition, not a great deal of traffic passes along it and hence requires only limited maintenance. As it is intended that P.W.D. build this road and I believe work has already commenced on the Mendi side, not a great deal of attention is being placed upon this road.

The other road is the Ialibu-Iaro-Kagua road. A tremendous amount of work has been done on this road, especially around the Muli area. New stone has been laid on about the last 5 miles. Wheel ruts are forming, but this is part of the settling in period. Advice was given to fill these in and cover the lot with sand. If this is carried out now, it should last for about 2 years with a limited amount of maintenance.

Bunches have been out in sections between Kireni and Muli. What work that has been done is good, but will require a great deal of effort on the people's part. The same situation applies between Iate and Muli. It is all very well to have a good network of roads, looks good on paper, but is most impracticable. I believe that is more important to have two excellent roads where a concentrated effort can be made to maintain such, than have a maze of roads of all poor standard. If need be, let the Kireni-Muli and Muli-Iate become motor cycle tracks and then, if required, these can be easily be expanded to take landrovers and the like. But in the meantime, concentrate on the two major roads.

Personnel

V. Joseph Towosawa - Clerk

Enthusiastic and diligent, a pleasant nature and a pleasure to work with. (It is unfortunate that this man is still not yet a public servant, it can easily be seen that ability doesn't count in one's acceptance to the public service). An asset to the patrol.

Const. Aba. 8528

A steady and diligent policeman, shows initiative.

Const. Niglyagl. 9205

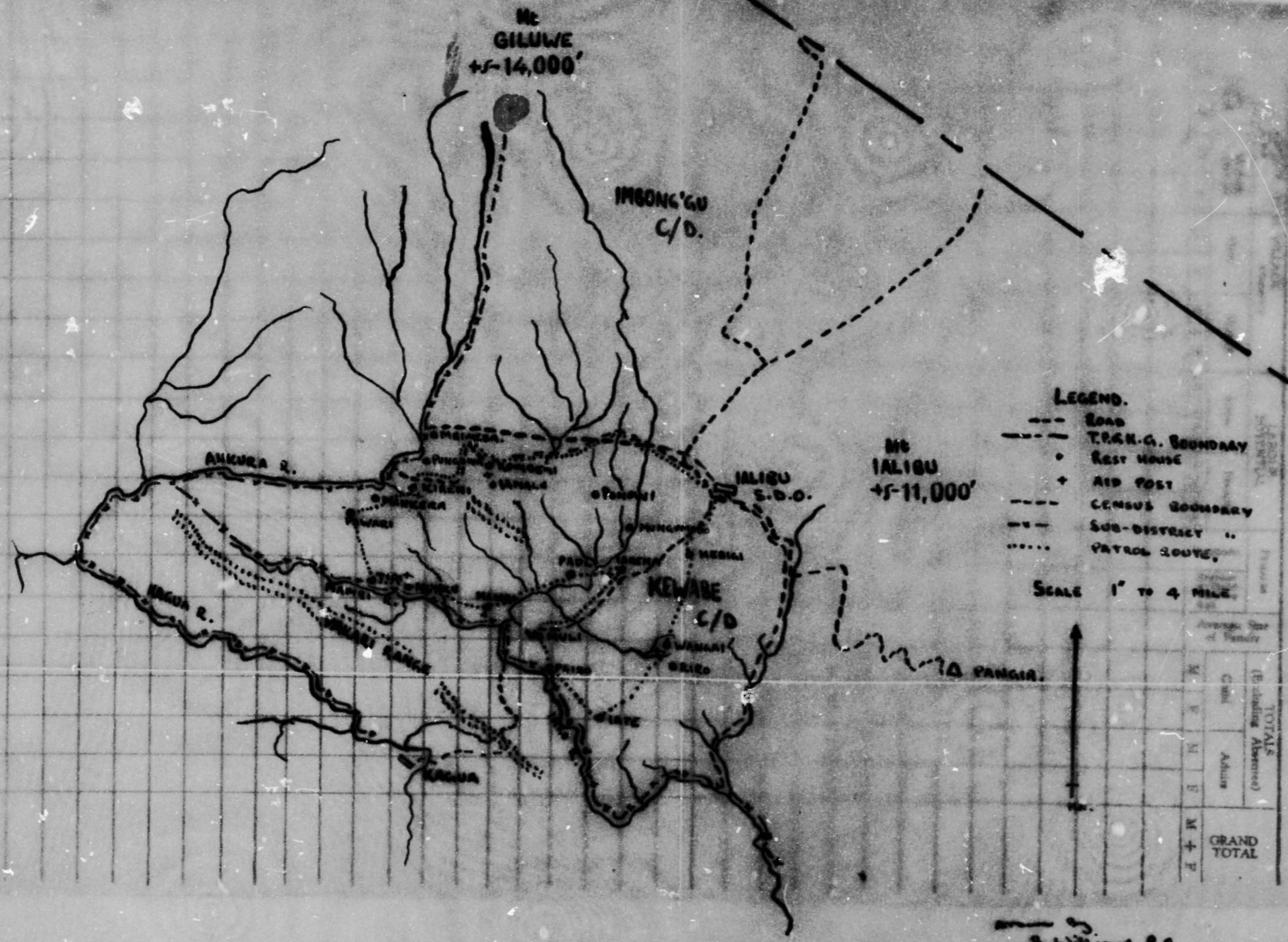
Steady and reliable.

CONCLUSION - All objects successfully completed.
A pleasing patrol during a settling in period on a new station that indicates it is on the verge of really rolling.

B. McL. Williams

(B. McL. Williams)
Patrol Officer

IALIBU PATROL № 8 1966/1967.



Drawn by
B. Williams P.O.